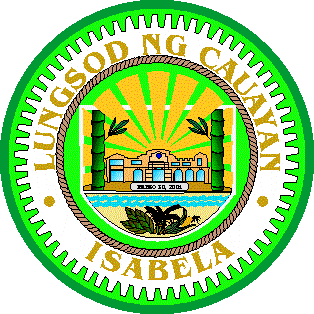
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**COMPREHENSIVE**

**DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**(2013 -2021)**

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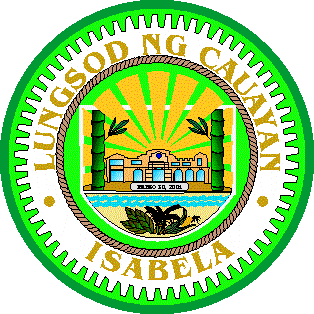
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**Part 1**

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**COMPREHENSIVE**

**DEVELOPMENT**

**PLAN**

**Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION**

The general welfare clause of the Local Government Code of 1991 provides that local government units shall ensure the preservation and enrichment of culture, promotion of health and safety, enhancement of the right of the people to a balanced ecology; encouraged and support the development of appropriate and self-reliant scientific and technological capacities; improve public morals; enhance economic prosperity and social justice; promote full employment; maintain peace and order; preserve the comfort and convenience of their inhabitants. While Joint Memorandum Circular Number 1, series of 2007 local government units are encouraged to harmonize and complement their goals and development directions and synchronize activities relative to local planning, investment programming, budgeting, expenditure management and revenue admin*ist*ration.

The Comprehensive Development Plan is a developmental road map for the next 9 years that is aimed at guiding decision makers, city planners, designers and builders in making decisions consistent with the overall plan. The CDP provides strategic principles, development strategies, goals and key directions for a city that is livable for its people, in which they can carry out daily activities with pleasure, pride, and harmony.

A physical development interpretation of the vision **“The City of Cauayan, Isabela, the convergence center for business and agro-industry in Region 02,home to a vibrant economy, sustaining a balanced natural and built environment with God-loving and empowered citizenry enjoying an innovative and honest Government under a compassionate leadership“** is read as a commitment *‘To create a sustainable city which has taken into consideration the needs of all its stakeholders and subsequently enhance the quality of its community’s life without compromising the ecology of the environment. It also commits to creating a livable and attractive environment for residents, businesses and visitors.* The formulation of the plan was consistent with the approved policy and involved all sector representatives. The latest survey result of Community Based Management System 2011 (CBMS), the Ecological Profile updated in 2011, the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (V&AA), the web-based assessment tool or Local Government Performance System 2011 (LGPMS) and the Capacity Development Agenda (CapDev) were the assessment documents considered in the planning.

The workshop outputs were reduced into specific checklist of priority by sector and finally summarized according to urgency. Project briefs were also developed as a legislative requirement necessary for its implementation. The Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) was taken from the identified programs, projects and activities as prioritized.

The herein Comprehensive Development Plan is an initial step to address development issues and concerns in the locality. It is the road map for the present leadership that will guide development initiative towards the realization of the desired future state of the city. It harmonizes development effort of the province and the national government.

**Contents of the CDP**

The plan, comprehensive as it is consisting of the five development sectors which include social development, economic development, environmental management, infrastructure development and institutional development. Each development sector is briefly explained below.

**Social Development Plan**

This component of the plan is the compendium of programs, projects and activities identified that will address gaps observed or issues and concerns that will improve the social well-being of the populace with the hope to improve the quality of life of the constituents. The social services referred herein covers health and nutrition, education, social welfare, housing and basic utilities, peace and order, disaster risk reduction management and the like. It also aims to fast track the attainment of the most critical areas of human development as embodied in the Millennium Development Goals targeting the least performing geographic areas identified in the CBMS survey and the most vulnerable sector identified from the vulnerability and adaptation assessment, with adequate provision of basic social services and increasing investments in these vulnerable sectors to mitigate the widening socio-economic inequalities and consequently accelerate poverty reduction.

**Economic Development Plan**

Socio-economic inequality is the key barrier to development, particularly in reducing poverty. It also perpetuates poverty from one generation to the next. Thru this plan, the city government aims to ensure that the economy is in a sound state of health. This is because on it depends the level of family income and employment and hence, the level of wellbeing of its residents. The local economic development plan embodies measures which the local government intends to take to create a favorable climate suitable for private investments. Such local measures include a combination of policies and public investments necessary to enable private investments to flourish and, ultimately, assure the residents of steady supply of goods, particularly adequate food and services and of jobs and household income. The status of the local economy also determines to a large extent the amount of locally derived revenues of the LGU.

Aside from ensuring for its residents’ acceptable levels of income and productivity, the LGU through the economic sector is also called upon to promote such general welfare goals such as general economic prosperity, full employment, and the development of appropriate and self-reliant technologies.

**Infrastructure/Land Use Development Plan**

Infrastructure plays a pivotal role in supporting the quality of life and with this in mind, the city government needs to provide the highest standard and quality of infrastructure and utility services and, as it continues to expand and develop, there is an immediate need to improve the infrastructure to support new development projects. Such infrastructure and utility services need to be efficient, should be climate change resilient and to be geared towards supporting a clean and high-quality living environment.

It also aims to optimize use of existing infrastructure; integrate common aspects of infrastructure needs and requirements to ensure planning for sustainable and affordable development to meet the growth requirement of the city; utilize modern and innovative technology in infrastructure provision to improve service levels and to attain a high quality environment and finally, to control and coordinate all infrastructure and utilities service providers and to set targets for quality waste, water and energy resources within the city’s jurisdiction.

This sectoral plan has a dual role in local development: it lays the physical base of the social and economic development of the area as well as provides the infrastructure support requirements of the other development sectors. Through this sectoral plan the city government seeks the attainment of the general welfare goals of promoting health and safety and preserving the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants.

**Environmental Management Plan**

Aspiring towards the highest possible quality of life, planning within the city must encompass the protection of the natural resources, agriculture lands, preservation of public and private open space along with the continued dedication of parkland and recreational facilities. These resources contain a fragile ecological environment that sustain biodiversity and provide valuable benefits and amenities that are critical in sustaining life. The natural environment provides scenic beauty and a sense of natural presence for its local community.

To attain this, the environmental sector plan consolidates the environmental implications of all development proposals and provides mitigating and preventive measures for their anticipated impacts. It also embodies programs for maintaining cleanliness of air, water and land resources and for rehabilitating degraded environments or preserving the quality of natural resources to enable them to support the requirements of socio-economic development and ecological balance across generations. More than being concerned about sustainable resource use, this sector also looks after certain types of natural resources that provide non-economic ecological services such as biologically diverse ecosystems. The preservation/conservation and management of protected areas within the territorial jurisdiction of the LGU are central concerns of this sector. Specifically, this sector ensures the attainment of the general welfare goal to enhance the right of the people to a balanced ecology.

**Institutional Development Program**

This plan focuses on strengthening the capability of the local government bureaucracy as well as elected officials to manage effectively planned growth and change in their territorial jurisdiction. The focal point of analysis of this sectoral plan is the capability of the LGU in planning, development-oriented public investment programming and budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Also, analysis of, and strengthening the capability of the LGU to generate and manage financial resources are a vital component of this sectoral plan. Promoting the involvement of private business and voluntary sectors in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the different sectoral programs, projects and activities is a vital concern of this sectoral plan.

This sectoral plan, moreover, seeks to provide mechanisms for the effective partnerships and linkages between the LGU and the national and provincial government agencies, between the municipal and barangay officials, and between and among contiguous or adjacent LGUs to promote their common beneficial interests. The general welfare goals directly addressed by this sector are improvement of public morals and maintenance of peace and order.

**Approach to CDP Formulation**

The rationalized planning system was followed religiously by the planning body. Series of workshops were undertaken so that a doable plan that speaks of the need of the people will be put in place. Outputs derived from each workshop are as follows:

* Revisited LGU Vision
* Sectoral Issues and Concerns
* Observed conditions and policy options
* General Objectives, Specific Goals and Targets
* Program, Projects and Activities
* Listing of Priority Projects
* Local Development Investment Program
* Legislations Needed
* Project Briefs

**The Participants**

The names below each development sector are the groupings of participants for each workshop conducted. The grouping is composed of participants from the city government, line agencies of the National Government and the private sector.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 1: Groupings of Participants for Each Sector** | | | | |
| **SOCIAL SECTOR** | **ECONOMIC SECTOR** | **INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR** | **ENVIRONMENTAL** | **INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR** |
| **SECTOR** |
| Lolita C. Menor | Sylvia P. Domingo | Engr. Edward B. Lorenzo | Engr. Alejo S. Lamsen | Carlito Andres |
| Gina G. Rivero | Leonard Simplina | Arch. Steve Virgil Sarabia | Eloisa Valdoz | Leopoldo Ordoñez |
| Nerissa C. Serrano | Maribel D. Eugenio | Edwina Carriedo | Oliver B. Francisco | Libnos Utleg |
| Nareta B. Maximo | Cristine Ordoñez | Aceyork A. Cuntapay | Juanito R. Mallillin,Jr. | Rosalind Cacho |
| Jocelyn P. Cadauan | Eduviges Gammad | Rogelio G. Cagurangan |  | Maureen Corpuz |
| Joel B. Guban | Haidelyn Lucas |  |  | Ronald Villanueva |
| Albert C. Bautista | Dulce dela Cruz |  |  | Joedith Fillon |
| Manuel P. Gulapan,Jr. | Florencio Gannaban,Jr. |  |  | Hilario Y. Cortes, Jr. |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**The CDP Process/FRAMEWORK**

**Figure 1: Approach to the CDP Formulation Process**

**Approach to the CDP Formulation Process**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PARTICIPATORY** | **CONSULTATIVE** | **INCLUSIVE** |
|  |  |  |
| * Synchronized with the budgeting calendar * Provides for opportunities for multi-stakeholder participation in every step of the comprehensive development planning process through: * Mobilization of the LDC and its sectoral and functional committees; * Interface between national government agencies; * Complementation between and among the Province and its component cities and municipalities | | |

**Figure 2: CDP Process**

INTERCHANGEABLE

Generating New Information (Observed Condition)

Extracting Intelligence

Determining current reality in the LGU

Setting the Vision

Determining Policy Options

Determining Vision – Reality Gap

Screening of PPA’s/Legislations

**SIMPLIFIED SECTORAL PLANNING PROCESS**

Setting Goals, Objectives & Targets

Screening of PPA’s/Legislations

Complex Goals

Simple Goals

Screening of PPA’s/Legislations

Screening of PPA’s/Legislations

Screening of PPA’s/Legislations

Structuring Solutions

Screening of PPA’s/Legislations

**VISION**

**“The City of Cauayan, Isabela, the convergence center for business and agro-industry in Region 02, home to a vibrant economy, sustaining a balanced natural and built environment with God-loving and empowered citizenry enjoying an innovative and honest Government under a compassionate leadership. “**

**Table 2: Vision Descriptors and Success Indicators**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VISION ELEMENTS** | **DESCRIPTORS** | **SUCCESS INDICATORS** | |
| **SOCIAL SECTOR** | God-loving and empowered citizenry | **>** | Poorest of the poor met their basic needs |
| **>** | Modern Public Cemetery Park constructed |
|  |  | **>** | Zero crime rate among children / youth |
|  |  | **>** | Zero disadvantaged women |
|  |  | **>** | Zero child abuse cases |
|  |  | **>** | PWDs empowered |
|  |  | **>** | Community recreation centers are available |
|  |  | **>** | Modern Public Cemetery Park constructed |
|  |  | **>** | Zero proportion of 6-11-year-old who are not in secondary school by sex |
|  |  | **>** | Modern Public Cemetery Park constructed |
|  |  | **>** | Zero proportion of 12-15-year-old who are not in elementary school by sex |
|  |  | **>** | Zero malnutrition |
|  |  | **>** | 100% Disaster prepared and resilient community |
|  |  | **>** | Police Patrol/visibility intensified |
|  |  | **>** | Regular police-community dialogue established |
|  |  | **>** | Vehicular accident minimized |
|  |  | **>** | Full implementation of timely registration of births and deaths |
|  |  | **>** | Timely registration of births and deaths fully implemented |
|  |  | **>** | Info dissemination on the importance of marriage to families established |
|  |  | **>** | LCR operations computerized |
|  |  | **>** | All pregnant women have access to maternal newborn child health nutrition and family planning program |
|  |  | **>** | All pregnant women will deliver a health facility by a skilled birth attendant. |
|  |  | **>** | All Household with Access to Potable Water Supply |
|  |  | **>** | Zero proportion of 12-15-year-old who are not in elementary school |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VISION ELEMENTS** | **DESCRIPTORS** | **SUCCESS INDICATORS** | |
| **INFRASTRUCTURE** | Sustaining built environment | **>** | Interconnected road networks |
| **>** | All major roads are concrete-paved |
|  |  | **>** | Opened Farm-to-Market roads |
|  |  | **>** | Established low-cost housing project for the homeless and the informal settlers |
|  |  | **>** | Established Bahay Pag-asa Center |
|  |  | **>** | Convention and Sports Center constructed |
|  |  | **>** | Poblacion and Barangay Drainage System constructed |
|  |  | **>** | Poblacion Sewerage System constructed |
|  |  | **>** | Constructed Public Market Extension at: |
|  |  |  | - Brgy. Villa Concepcion |
|  |  |  | - Brgy. Minante 1 |
|  |  | **>** | Constructed Welcome Arcs at: |
|  |  |  | - Brgy. Alinam |
|  |  |  | - Brgy. Tagaran |
|  |  |  | - Brgy. San Fermin |
|  |  | **>** | 6-Storey City Hall Building constructed |
|  |  | **>** | Cauayan City Pound constructed |
|  |  | **>** | RESCUE 922 Building (CDRRM Office) constructed |
|  |  | **>** | School Buildings constructed in various schools |
|  |  | **>** | PNP Headquarters constructed |
|  |  | **>** | Museum & Library Building constructed |
|  |  | **>** | Asphalt Plant established |
|  |  | **>** | Hall of Justice constructed |
|  |  | **>** | Cauayan District City Jail constructed |
|  |  | **>** | Alicaocao RCDG Bridge constructed |
|  |  | **>** | Level III water system established in 6 cluster barangays |
|  |  | **>** | Solar cell Led street lights installed in all city streets and other major thoroughfares |
|  |  | **>** | Access roads from the City Terminal to major routes established |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VISION ELEMENTS** | **DESCRIPTORS** | **SUCCESS INDICATORS** | |
| **INFRASTRUCTURE** | Sustaining built environment | **>** | All illegal structures on public easement are cleared |
| **>** | Modern Public Cemetery Park constructed |
|  |  | **>** | All strategic areas provided with CCTC Camera |
|  |  | **>** | Pedestrian overpass constructed in strategic locations along Maharlika Highway and Rizal Avenue |
|  |  | **>** | All indigenous and poor households provided with electricity |
|  |  | **>** | Zones for High, Medium and Low rise commercial and residential buildings identified |
|  |  | **>** | All buildings andother structures are disaster-resilient and climate change compliant |
|  |  | **>** | Alicaocao RCDG Bridge constructed |
|  |  | **>** | All building constructions complied with RA 1096 & its IRR |
|  |  | **>** | Green building concept is encouraged for all new building construction |
|  |  | **>** | Zero violation of city ordinances strictly implemented |
|  |  | **>** | Sanitary Landfill constructed |
|  |  | **>** | Gappal CPIP rehabilitated |
|  |  | **>** | Constructed Small Water Impounding Projects |
|  |  | **>** | Riverbank Protection Project implemented |
|  |  | **>** | Secondary Bridges constructed at: |
|  |  |  | - City Central Terminal (3 units) |
|  |  |  | - Brgy. Dianao |
|  |  |  | - Brgy. Deparicao, Villa Concepcion |
|  |  |  | - Brgy. Buyon-Maligaya |
|  |  |  | - Brgy. Gappal (RCDG) |
|  |  |  | - Brgy. DianaoVilla Flor |
|  |  |  | - Atty. Lindain St. |
|  |  | **>** | Water Treatment Plant constructed |
|  |  | **>** | Evacuation Centers in clustered barangays established |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VISION ELEMENTS** | **DESCRIPTORS** | **SUCCESS INDICATORS** | |
| **ECONOMIC** | Vibrant economy | **>** | Establishment of Corn Project Component |
| **>** | Purchase of One Unit 4 - Wheel Tractor w/ Accessories |
|  |  | **>**  **>** | Redevelopment of Public Market  Construction of additional market cum transport terminal in Minante 1 and Villa Concepcion |
|  |  | **>** | Construction of 5 units Greenhouse in cluster barangays |
|  |  | **>** | Establishment of Nursery for Bamboo seedling Production |
|  |  | **>** | Establishment of Nursery for Tilapia and Pangasius, hito and ulang |
|  |  | **>** | Construction of Farmers MPTC(FITS) |
|  |  | **>** | Improvement of irrigation system |
|  |  | **>** | Provision of hybrid and inbred seeds |
|  |  | **>** | Establishment of geographical information system(GIS) on all real properties of the city |
|  |  | **>** | Relocation of City assessor’s office building |
|  |  | **>** | Conduct skills training on mushroom , kawayan and other handicrafs livelihood programs |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VISION ELEMENTS** | **DESCRIPTORS** | | **SUCCESS INDICATORS** | | | |
| **INSTITUTIONAL** | Innovative and Honest Governance | | **>** | | | Mechanized farming methods |
| **>** | | | Computerization of all government transactions |
|  |  | | **>** | | | Web-based government transaction |
|  |  | | **>** | | | Centralized personnel management information system |
|  |  | | **>** | | | Increased accessibility on information of government transaction (e.g. financial report and audit report, invitation of bids.) |
|  |  | | **>** | | | Full disclosure of assets, liabilities and net worth of all employees on SALN |
|  |  | | **>** | | | Full compliance to anti-red tape |
|  |  | | **>** | | | Active participation of NGOs and CSOs on public bidding and evaluation of gov't projects and programs |
|  |  | | **>** | | | Updated website of the LGU to disclose financial status, invitation to bid and to inform stakeholders on implemented and on-going programs & projects |
|  |  | | **>** | | | Increase fund for human resource and career development for employees |
|  |  | | **>** | | | LGU-supported study and training programs of employees abroad |
|  |  | | **>** | | | 100% collection of real property tax |
|  |  | | **>** | | | Lands are available for public buildings and resettlement area |
| **VISION ELEMENTS** | | **DESCRIPTORS** | | **SUCCESS INDICATORS** | | | |
| **ENVIRONMENT** | | Sustaining and balanced natural environment | | **>** | Sustainable Land resources | | |
|  | - Reforestation Program adopted | | |
|  | |  | |  | - Quarrying / mining activities regulated | | |
|  | |  | |  | - Green park areas established | | |
|  | |  | | **>** | Sustainable Air resources | | |
|  | |  | |  | - Clean Air Act Adopted | | |
|  | |  | |  | - Emission level of different pollutants monitored | | |
|  | |  | |  | - GHG emission assessment conducted | | |
|  | |  | | **>** | Sustainable water resources | | |
|  | |  | |  | - Clean Water Act Adopted | | |
|  | |  | |  | - Surface and ground water monitoring conducted | | |
|  | |  | |  | - 10-Yr ESWM Plan strictly implemented | | |
|  | |  | |  | - Solid wastes of rural barangays are collected | | |
|  | |  | |  | - Freshwater bodies monitored | | |
|  | |  | |  | - Recycling Program improved | | |
|  | |  | |  | - Increased production of organic fertilizer | | |
|  | |  | |  | - Additional MRFs constructed in 65 barangays | | |
|  | |  | |  | - City Environment Code Adopted | | |
|  | |  | |  | - RA 9003 Adopted | | |
|  | |  | |  | - IEC on environmnet- related laws conducted | | |
|  | |  | |  | - IEC on climate change conducted | | |
|  | |  | |  | - Sanitary Landfill constructed | | |

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND of the**

**CITY OF CAUAYAN**

Cauayan is a 3rd class city situated in the center of Isabela, a big and naturally rich province. Originally, the town got its name from the word “Cauayan” meaning bamboo in the dialect of Gaddang, the early settlers of this place. How its name was coined is told vaguely by the natives in the tale about how the early Spaniards who reached the place found abundant growths of bamboo trees along creeks that circled the town site namely Bulod, Sipat, Bungkol, and Marabulig creeks where few families lived. It was also a common sight to see crocodiles basking under the cluster of bamboo along the creeks in the early morning sun.

Another version of how the town was named is this way: One day the miraculous image of the Blessed Virgin Mary disappeared. For many weeks, a tireless search was undertaken but it was nowhere to be found. Then one day in October the image was found among the bamboo groves. Not a single sign of mishandling or scratch was detected on the image.

Cauayan used to be a big municipality in terms of land area, however, with the creation of the neighboring municipalities of Luna (Antatet) Cabatuan, Reina Mercedes (Callering), Aurora and San Mateo, its land area was reduced to about 336.40 square kilometers.

Cauayan was an original town of the province of Cagayan. It was transferred to Nueva Vizcaya when it became a province in 1839. Upon the creation of Isabela as a province by a Royal Decree issued on May 1, 1856, it was reverted as a town of the province. Founded in 1740, Cauayan antedates the establishment of Isabela by 116 years. The town site was first located in a place called Calanusian along the Cagayan River, but after a series of disastrous floods, the town site was transferred to its present location.

Vague and little information gathered from living descendants of the early inhabitants tell that few families lived in the place and three of the early natives were Enrique Baligod, Sebastian Canciller and Salvador Macaballug. Enrique Baligod was the head of the group of the early settlers. He was succeeded by Sebastian Canciller who served for two terms as “Gobernadorcillo.”

In 1866, a friar by the name of the Father Paulino became the curate of the town. He put up “quita” or chapel, preached God’s words and baptized the people. He put semblance of government by appointing Fructuoso Gannaban as Gobernadorcillo. Sparse settlements were found along the Cagayan River and these barrios were Turayong, Labinab, Duminit, Baringin and Culalabat, believed to be the first barrios of Cauayan. Father Miguel Bonnet replaced Fr. Paulino who left for Manila. He proved to be a good missionary of God and leader. It was during his leadership that a big adobe and stone church was constructed. As the years passed, the town became well-known for its tobacco industry luring other inhabitants from as far as Ilocos and Pangasinan to work on vast tobacco farmlands of the Tabacalera’s Hacienda de San Luis.

Historical structures still visible to this day are the big adobe stone church located at the Poblacion and the Tabacalera warehouse and La Insular bodegas found at barangay Turayong that date their construction during the Spanish rule.

With the establishment of the government under the United States of America, Don Domingo Damatan was appointed as the first “presidente municipal.” During the Commonwealth, or transitory period before independence the town had the following elected municipal mayors: Guillermo Blas and Federico Acio. The first elected municipal mayor after the inauguration of the Republic of the Philippine was Mayor Jose Africano.

It was during the administration of Mayor Faustino N. Dy, from 1964 to 1972, that the municipality started to bounce from a rather slow development. The town’s development continued at an even faster pace under Mayor Benjamin G. Dy, (1983-1992), who envisioned the municipality to become a city. This vision became a reality under Mayor Faustino G. Dy, III who saw through the introduction of House Bill No. 3163 to Congress resulting in the passage of Republic Act No. 9017 and which was signed by Her Excellency, President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo on February 28, 2001. Cauayan became a component city of the Province of Isabela after it was ratified in a plebiscite by a majority vote on March 30, 2001. Thus, Mayor Faustino G. Dy, III was the last municipal mayor and the first to seat as City Mayor of the City of Cauayan, Isabela in hold over capacity while Mayor Caesar G. Dy was the first-ever elected City Mayor of Cauayan.

**Geographic Location**

The City of Cauayan is one of the two cities and 35 municipalities of the Province of Isabela. It is situated in Central Isabela and is centrally located in the entire Cagavan Valley region. It is bounded by eight municipalities, on the north by Reina Mercedes; on the northeast by Naguilian; on the east by Benito Soliven; on the Southeast by San Guillermo; on the south by Angadanan; on the southwest by Alicia; and on the northwest by Luna and Cabatuan. It is located at 121-47' longitude and 16-46' latitude.

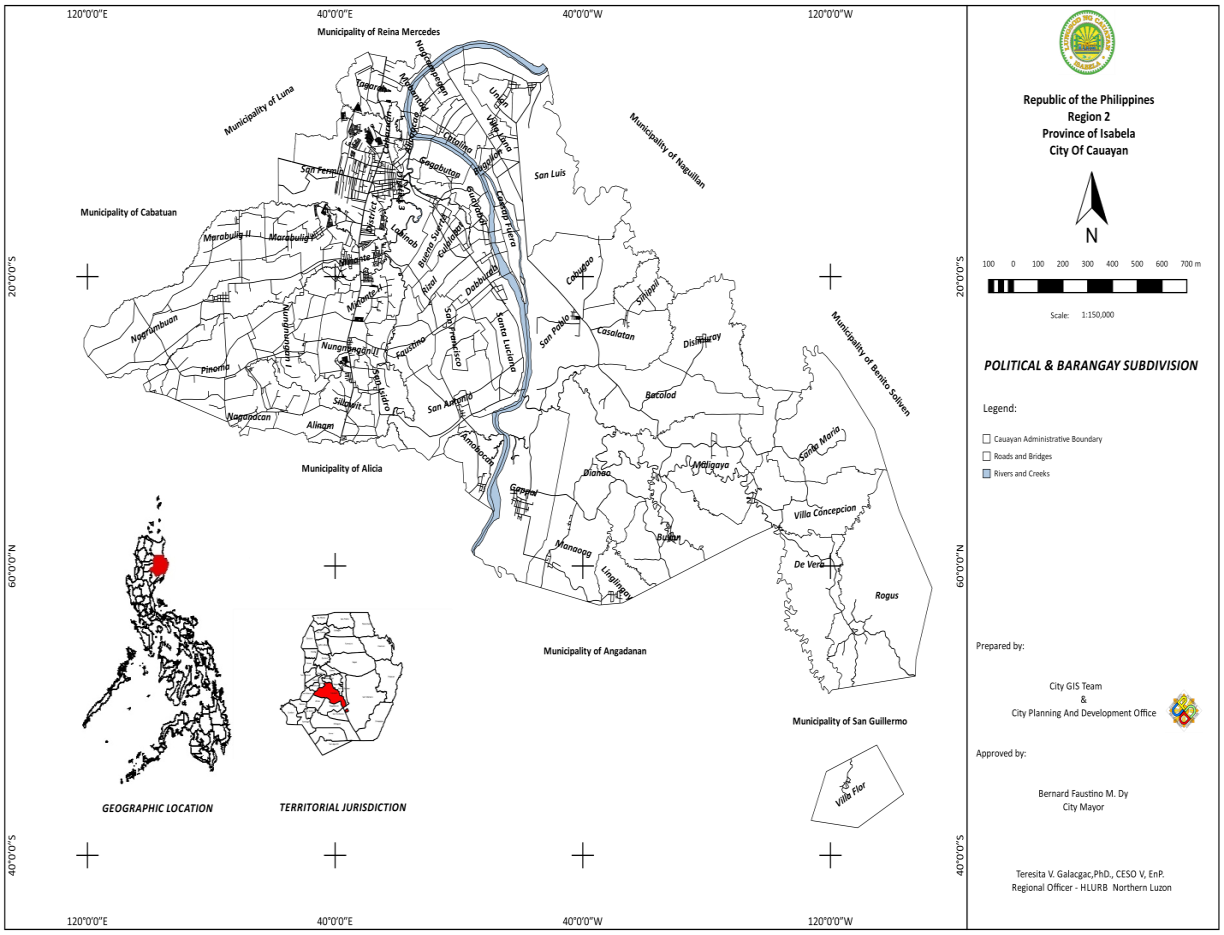
Cauayan is directly accessible to all of its neighboring municipalities. From Naguilian and Reina Mercedes, 15.04 and 11. 4 kilometers respectively on the concrete-paved Maharlika Highway; from Luna, Cabatuan, and San Mateo, 7.19, 11.7, and 23.50 kilometers respectively. It is 34.5 kilometers south of Ilagan, the capital town of Isabela, about 117 kilometers away from Tuguegarao City, and approximately 375 kilometers to Manila or about 8 hours trip by land and less than an hour flight by plane.

**Land Area**

Cauayan comprises an aggregate area of 336.40451 square kilometers representing 3.15% of the total land area of the province which is 10,664.56 sq. kilometers. It ranks tenth highest in terms of land area among the 37 Local Government Units of the province of Isabela.

**Political Boundary Map**

It is bounded on the north by the vast plains of Reina Mercedes; on the east and northeast by Caonayan creek; on the south by the hills of forest region; on the southwest by Alinam creek; and on the northwest by Marabulig creek.



**Topography**

The City of Cauayan has mixed topographic landscape. The southeastern portion is mountainous while the western and central portions are land or plains. Portion of the north and northeastern areas have gently sloping relief. Moderately undulating and gently rolling areas are found on the eastern portion of the city.

**Climate**

The City of Cauayan falls under two distinct types namely Type III and Type IV. Type III is characterized by no pronounced season relatively wet from May to November, dry for the rest of the year. Maximum rain periods are not very pronounced, dry season lasts from one to three months. Area is partly sheltered from the northeast monsoon and tradewinds but open to the southwest monsoon or at frequent storms.

Type IV is characterized by the even distribution of rainfall throughout the year. The most common air currents in the country are the northeast monsoon (from the higher) pressure of Asia, to tradewinds (from the Pacific), and the southeast monsoon (from the southern hemisphere). The general direction of winds from these sources are from north to east (October to January), from east to southeast (February to April) and going south (May to September).

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

**T**his chapter provides a general picture of the demographic profile of the people, the different population distributions and composition of the city. Population distribution patterns determines centers of population, urbanization and density levels while population composition shows characteristics of the population in terms of age groupings, sex structure, marital status and labor force of the locality.

**Historical Growth of Population**

The first recorded census of Cauayan was in 1903 with a total population of 3,954 which increased to 10,083 in 1918. Latest census conducted by the NSO in 2000 shows that the City of Cauayan has a total population of 103,952. A primary survey conducted in 2005 showed Cauayan city to have a population of 116,652. Historical growth of population is shown in Table No. 1 and Chart 1.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table No. 1**  **HISTORICAL GROWTH OF POPULATION** | | | | | | |
| **CENSUS** | **TOTAL** | | **INCREASE** | | **AVERAGE** | |
| **YEAR** | **POPULATION** | | **(DECREASE)** | | **GROWTH RATE** | |
| 1903 | 3,954 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1918 | 10,083 |  | 6,129 |  | 5.82 |  |
| 1939 | 17,518 |  | 7,435 |  | 2.54 |  |
| 1948 | 20,486 |  | 2,968 |  | 1.80 |  |
| 1960 | 25,744 |  | 5,258 |  | 1.90 |  |
| 1970 | 40,732 |  | 14,988 |  | 4.51 |  |
| 1975 | 47,235 |  | 6,503 |  | 2.96 |  |
| 1980 | 62,224 |  | 14,989 |  | 5.48 |  |
| 1990 | 83,591 |  | 21,367 |  | 3.00 |  |
| 1995 | 92,677 |  | 9,086 |  | 2.08 |  |
| 2000 | 103,952 |  | 11,275 |  | 2.35 |  |
| 2005\* | 116,652 |  | 12,700 |  | 2.33 |  |
| *Source: NSO/ \*Actual Survey* | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | | | | | |

**Total Population**

1995, 2000 and 2005 Actual Population

Based on the last two censal years conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), the total population of Cauayan in September 1995 was 92,677 and 103,952 in 2000 with an annual growth rate of 2.35%. In year 2005, an actual survey conducted by the city showed the population rising by 12,700 or an annual growth rate of 2.33%.

If population grows consistently by this rate, by year 2011, the city of Cauayan will have a population count of 133,940. Assuming the same growth rate population is expected to double up by year 2034 or grow at a rate of 623 persons per day or 10.39 persons per minute.

**Sex Distribution and Composition**

Of Cauayan's 1995 household population of 92,517, there were 46,952 males comprising 50.75% and a female population of 45,565 or 49.25% showing a ratio of 103 male per 100 female the same as in 1990 (103/100).

Year 2000 and 2005 exhibited the same sex composition. Again the male population outnumbered the females by showing a ratio of 104 males per 100 females strenghtening the predominance of males in the city.

**Urban Household Population Growth**

In 2000, 28,317 or 40.1% of the total household population of Cauayan lived in urban area which is tremendously higher than the 30.6% in 1995. Urban population grew slower by .13% in 2005. With a growth rate of 2.27% urban population in year 2011 will be 53,355. As expected, Barangay District I shared the biggest urban population percentage with 24.98%, followed by San Fermin with 21% and District III with 12.85%.

Barangay District 1 of the City of Cauayan topped the barangay population scoreboard of the province and even in the entire Cagayan Valley region with a total household population of 11,649 followed by barangay Rizal of Santiago City with 10,289. Barangay San Fermin of Cauayan came in third with 9,794 followed by barangay Rosario of Santiago city with 9,507.

**Rural Household Population Growth**

The city of Cauayan is predominantly rural in nature considering its vast area. In 2000, a total of 62,272 or 59.90% lived in the rural areas. In 2005 70,021or 60.03% chose rural existence showing a slight increase in growth between years 2000-2005. Of the total projected household population of in 2011, about 80,603 or 60.33% is expected to remain in the rural areas. Nagrumbuan shared the biggest rural population with 3,662 in 2005 followed closely by Villa Concepcion with 3,633. Tailing third is Pinoma with 3,412.

Barangays Catalina and Cassap Fuera have the least number of rural populations not even reaching the 200th mark. This situation could be attributed to their proximity to the Cagayan River hence, oftentimes flooded.

**School-Going Age Population**

The school-going age population for SY 2005-2006 was 38,693 for all levels of education ranging from 6-21 age group broken down into levels as follows: 6-10 (primary level) 13,265; 11-12 (intermediate level) 5,280; 13-16 (secondary level) 9,681; 17-21 (tertiary level) 10,467. Table No. 23 has more.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table No. 1** | | | | | | | |
| **PROJECTED SCHOOL-GOING AGE POPULATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION** | | | | | | | |
| **City of Cauayan: 2007 - 2011** | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |
| **LEVEL OF** | **ACTUAL** | **PROJECTIONS** | | | | | |
| **EDUCATION** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** |
| Preparatory | 6,689 | 7,663 | 7,842 | 8,025 | 8,213 | 84,04 | 8,601 |
| Primary Level | 13,265 | 15,273 | 15,689 | 15,995 | 16,369 | 16,751 | 17,143 |
| Intermidiate Level | 5,280 | 6,047 | 6,188 | 6,333 | 6,481 | 6,632 | 6,787 |
| Secondary Level | 9,681 | 11,103 | 11,362 | 11,628 | 11,900 | 12,178 | 12,398 |
| Tertiary Level | 10,467 | 12,041 | 12,323 | 12,611 | 12,905 | 13,207 | 13,515 |
| **T O T A L** | 45,382 | 52,127 | 53,345 | 54,591 | 55,867 | 57,172 | 58,508 |
| *Source: NSO; CPDC Office Projections* | | | | | | | |

The school-going age population is 37.25% of the total population. Of the total school-going age population of 38,693, the primary level accounted for the biggest share of 34.28% followed by the tertiary level which is 27.05% with the secondary level coming in closely at 25.02% and the intermediate level came up with 13.65%.

**Dependency Structure**

In 1995, the total dependent population (0-14 and 65 and over) was 39,155 or 42.32% of the total household population. Of this figure, 19,995 (51.06%) are male and 19,160 (48.94%) are female.

For year 2000, total dependency ratio slid down to 38.24%. This implies that there are 65 total dependents for every 100 productive populations.

Old age dependency ratio on the other hand is .05% implying that for every 100 able bodies, five senior citizens depend on them. Young age dependency is .64% meaning that 65 children depend upon every 100 productive age population.

**Labor Force and Employment**

Labor force refers to the population 15 years old and over that is either gainfully employed or unemployed. It does not exclude those persons who are not currently seeking work such as students, housewives, retirees, the physically handicapped, etc.

**Total Labor Force**

In year 2006, the total labor force in the city was 70,412 (proj.) or 59.03% of the total household population of 119,288 (proj.), or an increase of 8,812 new labor force over the 2000 figure of 62,230 in a population of 103,952.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table No. 1** | | | | |
| **SUMMARY : EMPLOYMENT PROFILE** | | | | |
| **As of April 30, 2005** | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| **OFFICES** | **REGULAR / PERMANENT** | **CASUAL** | **CONTRACTUAL / JOB ORDER** | **TOTAL** |
| Cauayan City Hall | 346 | 130 | 63 | 539 |
| Government Offices (44) | 1,608 | 200 | 69 | 1,877 |
| Private Enterprises | 4,230 | 394 | 772 | 5,396 |
| Self Employed/Farming | - | - | - | 56,484 |
| **G R A N D T O T A L** | **6,184** | **724** | **904** | **64,296** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table No. 2** | | | | | | | | |
| **1,496 Private Establishments Employment Profile** | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| **REGULAR/PERMANENT** | | **CASUAL** | | **CONTRACTUAL** | | **OTHERS** | | **TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,389 | 1,841 | 264 | 130 | 344 | 78 | 144 | 206 | 5,396 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4,230 | | 394 | | 422 | | 350 | | 5,396 |
|
|

**Employed and Unemployed Labor Force**

Of the total labor force of 70,412(proj.) in 2006, only 64,980 were gainfully employed constituting about 91.31% while 8.69% of the total labor force was unemployed. The agriculture sector has the biggest employment share of 76.35% considering that it uses over 77.27% of the entire land area for agriculture.

**Employment by Major Industry**

Based from the primary survey conducted in 2006 by the CPDC Office, majority of employed persons are engaged in agricultural activities with 76.35% or 49,610 persons of the total employment. Services sector came in second with 12,312 or 18.94% and trade and commerce with 4,500. Construction workers consist of 1,463 and 1,321 are employed in manufacturing while 274 are engaged in fishing for a 4.71% share.

**Population Density and Distribution**

The 1995 population density was placed at 244 persons per square kilometer twice greater than the provincial density of 109 persons per square kilometer for the same period. For year 2000, population density was computed at 309 persons per sq kl while in 2005, population density was 347 persons per sq.kilometer. This exactly show that as the city’s population increases the higher the number of persons per square kilometer attributed to uncontrolled birth and in-migration.

The city of Cauayan is predominantly rural with 69.28% or 64,208 of the 1995 population that is about 5.43% lower compared to the 1990 figures (74.71%). However in 2000, rural population dropped to 59.90% but slightly increased to 60.03% in 2005.

Meanwhile, urban population in 1995 constituted 28,469 or 30.72% slightly higher than in 1990 placed at 25.29%. In 2000, urban population was 40.1% slightly higher than the 2005 urban population pegged at 39.98%. The foregoing manifests a trend of increasing urbanization level in the city.

**ETHNICITY**

The 2005 survey reveals that majority of the city population are Ilocanos with a total of 87,384 comprising 74.31% of the total household population. The next major mother tongue is Tagalog with 16,483 (14.13%). Other ethnic dialects are the Gaddang dialect with 7,442 (5.74%); Ibanag speaking people with 1,855 (1.59%) and 793 Itawes population (.68%).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table No. 1** | | | | | | |
| **DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY ETHNICITY** | | | | | | |
| **ETHNICITY** | **BOTH SEXES** | | **MALE** | | **FEMALE** | |
|  | **NUMBER** | **% Share** | **NUMBER** | **% Share** | **NUMBER** | **% Share** |
| Cauayan | 116,652 | 1 | 59572 | 0.5107 | 57080 | 0.4893 |
| Ilocano | 87,384 | 0.7491 | 44805 | 0.7521 | 42582 | 0.746 |
| Tagalog | 16,483 | 0.1413 | 8202 | 0.1377 | 8278 | 0.145 |
| Gaddang | 7,442 | 0.0638 | 3792 | 0.0636 | 3650 | 0.0639 |
| Ybanag | 1,855 | 0.0159 | 923 | 0.0155 | 931 | 0.0163 |
| Itawis | 793 | 0.0068 | 422 | 0.0071 | 372 | 0.0065 |
| Kankanai | 478 | 0.0041 | 253 | 0.0042 | 225 | 0.0039 |
| Pangasinan | 443 | 0.0038 | 245 | 0.0041 | 199 | 0.0035 |
| Maranao | 245 | 0.0021 | 133 | 0.0022 | 112 | 0.002 |
| Kapampangan | 198 | 0.0017 | 111 | 0.0019 | 88 | 0.0015 |
| Cebuano | 152 | 0.0013 | 84 | 0.0014 | 68 | 0.0012 |
| Bicol | 152 | 0.0013 | 78 | 0.0013 | 74 | 0.0013 |
| Ifugao | 117 | 0.001 | 60 | 0.0010 | 57 | 0.001 |
| Chinese | 82 | 0.0007 | 36 | 0.0007 | 40 | 0.0007 |
| Others | 828 | 0.0071 | 374 | 0.0071 | 405 | 0.0071 |
| *Source: 2005 CPH, CPDC Projection* | | |  |  |  |  |

**Religious Affiliation**

The Roman Catholic Church dominates all other religious denominations with 100,509 or 86.15% of the total household population of 116,652 in 2005 followed by the Iglesia ni Cristo with 5,085 (4.36%) and the Jehovah’s Witnesses came in third with 1,688 or a 1.05% share.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table No. 1**  **DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION : 2005** | | | | | | |
| RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION | BOTH SEXES | Percent Share | MALE | Perent Share | FEMALE | Percent Share |
| Roman Catholic | 100,509 | 0.8616 | 51,360 | 0.8621 | 49,150 | 0.8611 |
| Aglipay | 598 | 0.0051 | 324 | 0.0054 | 274 | 0.0048 |
| Islam | 239 | 0.0021 | 137 | 0.0023 | 103 | 0.0018 |
| Iglesia Ni Cristo | 5,085 | 0.0436 | 2,595 | 0.0436 | 2,490 | 0.0436 |
| Unitred Church of Christ in the Philippines | 1,203 | 0.0103 | 600 | 0.0101 | 602 | 0.0106 |
| Buddhist | 15 | 0.0001 | 11 | 0.0002 | 4 | 0.0001 |
| Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints | 140 | 0.0012 | 69 | 0.0012 | 71 | 0.0012 |
| Jehovah's Witnesses | 1,688 | 0.0145 | 858 | 0.0144 | 829 | 0.0145 |
| Lutheran Church in the Philippines | 1 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0.0000 | 1 | 0.0000 |
| Philippine Benevolent Missionaries | 57 | 0.0005 | 30 | 0.0005 | 28 | 0.0005 |
| Seventh Day Adventists | 277 | 0.0024 | 137 | 0.0023 | 140 | 0.0025 |
| Born Again Christians | 490 | 0.0042 | 240 | 0.0040 | 250 | 0.0044 |
| Presbyterian | 1 | 0.0000 | 1 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0.0000 |
| Baptist Conference of the Philippines | 18 | 0.0002 | 7 | 0.0001 | 11 | 0.0002 |
| Bible Baptist Church | 25 | 0.0002 | 11 | 0.0002 | 14 | 0.0002 |
| Other Baptists | 71 | 0.0006 | 37 | 0.0006 | 35 | 0.0006 |
| United Methodist Church | 1,221 | 0.0105 | 647 | 0.0109 | 575 | 0.0101 |
| Wesleyan Church | 6 | 0.0000 | 1 | 0.0000 | 4 | 0.0001 |
| Other Methodists | 56 | 0.0005 | 27 | 0.0004 | 29 | 0.0005 |
| Alliance of Bible Christian | 3 | 0.0000 | 1 | 0.0000 | 1 | 0.0000 |
| Assemblies of God | 20 | 0.0002 | 10 | 0.0002 | 10 | 0.0002 |
| Christian Missionary Alliance | 11 | 0.0001 | 6 | 0.0001 | 6 | 0.0001 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C o n t . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Evangelical Churches | 74 | 0.0006 | 38 | 0.0006 | 36 | 0.0006 |
| Other Protestants | 125 | 0.0011 | 62 | 0.0010 | 63 | 0.0011 |
| Others | 4,623 | 0.0396 | 2,313 | 0.0388 | 2,309 | 0.0405 |
| Not Stated | 94 | 0.0008 | 49 | 0.0008 | 45 | 0.0008 |
| Total | 116,652 | 1 | 59,572 |  | 57,080 |  |

**SOCIAL SERVICES**

**EDUCATION**

**Formal Education**

**Number of Schools by Level and by Sector**

The educational needs of the City of Cauayan are provided by 12 pre-schools, 76 elementary schools, 17 secondary schools, 6 collegiate schools, 1 state university and 4 vocational schools. The number and location of each educational institution per level is presented in Table No. 1.

By sector, there are 64 elementary Schools, 8 secondary schools and 1 university government-owned schools while 12 Elementary Schools, 9 secondary schools, 3 technical schools and 6 colleges which are privately owned.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table No. 1**  **ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE & PUBLIC SCHOOL : 2002-2006** | | | | | |
|  | | | 2004-2005 | 2005-2006 | 2006-2007 |
| **Elementary** | | |  |  |  |
|  | ***Public Schools*** | |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1. Cauayan North District (20 schools) | 4,242 | 4,243 | 3696 |
|  |  | 2. Cauayan South District (16 schools) | 6,225 | 6,385 | 3515 |
|  |  | 3. Cauayan East District (28 schools) | 4,834 | 4,757 | 4238 |
|  |  | 4. Cauayan West District | 0 | 0 | 3163 |
|  | ***Private Schools*** | |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1. Saint Clare College of Region 02 | 94 | 94 | 77 |
|  |  | 2. Isabela Colleges | 148 | 143 | 137 |
|  |  | 3. CDC Review & Tutorial School | 294 | 263 | 263 |
|  |  | 4. Our Lady of the Pillar College | 335 | 314 | 342 |
|  |  | 5. Cauayan Christian Learning Center | 61 | 59 | 55 |
|  |  | 6. Merry Sunshine Montessori School | 285 | 268 | 238 |
|  |  | 7. Nan Sing School | 100 | 95 | 96 |
|  |  | 8. University of Perpetual Help System | 28 | 90 | 109 |
|  |  | 9. Ephipanea Elementary School | 66 | 50 | 55 |
|  |  | 10. St. Xavier Montessori School | 112 | 106 | 102 |
|  |  | 11. Cauayan Bible Baptist Learning Center | 218 | 184 | 230 |
|  |  | 12. Blessed Sister Faustina Montessori School | 9 | 6 | 0 |
| **TOTAL ( ELEMENTARY )** | | | **17,051** | **17,057** | **16,316** |
| **Secondary** | | |  |  |  |
|  | ***Public Schools*** | |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1. Cauayan National High School (Inc. Sillawit) | 4,173 | 3720 | 3878 |
|  |  | 2. West Tabacal Region HS |  | 383 | 407 |
|  |  | 3.Villa Concepcion High School | 839 | 790 | 729 |
|  |  | 4. Pinoma National High School | 422 | 418 | 397 |
|  |  | 5. Gappal High School | 364 | 353 | 381 |
|  |  | 6. Villa Luna High School | 663 | 552 | 490 |
|  |  | 7. San Antonio High School | 346 | 329 | 289 |
|  |  | 8. Linglingay High School | 220 | 124 | 124 |
|  | ***Private Schools*** | |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1. Saint Xavier Montessori School | 498 | 480 | 449 |
|  |  | 2. Merry Sunshine Montessori School | 89 | 88 | 91 |
|  |  | 3. CDC Review & Tutorial School | 140 | 140 | 153 |
|  |  | 4. Nan Sing School | 88 | 75 | 71 |
|  |  | 5. Our Lady of the Pillar College | 1037 | 1,010 | 1007 |
|  |  | 6. Isabela Colleges Foundation | 461 | 553 | 500 |
|  |  | 7. University of Perpetual Help System | 31 | 72 | 85 |
|  |  | 8. Cauayan Bible Learning Center | 0 | 10 | 24 |
|  |  | 9. Saint Clare College of Region 02 | 27 | 35 | 43 |
| **TOTAL ( HIGH SCHOOL )** | | | **9,398** | **9,132** | **9,118** |
| PRE-SCHOOL | | |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1. Saint Clare College of Region 02 | 33 | 28 | 15 |
|  |  | 2. Isabela Colleges | 33 | 33 | 29 |
|  |  | 3. CDC Review & Tutorial School | 110 | 97 | 98 |
|  |  | 4. Our Lady of the Pillar College | 54 | 52 | 57 |
|  |  | 5. Cauayan Christian Learning Center | 22 | 29 | 27 |
|  |  | 6. Merry Sunshine Montessori School | 158 | 113 | 102 |
|  |  | 7. Nan Sing School | 28 | 30 | 31 |
|  |  | 8. University of Perpetual Help System | 16 | 27 | 38 |
|  |  | 9. Ephipanea Elementary School | 14 | 7 | 5 |
|  |  | 10. St. Xavier Montessori School | 20 | 18 | 16 |
|  |  | 11. Blessed Sister Faustina Montessori School | 8 | 7 | 5 |
|  |  | 12. Cauayan Bible Baptist Learning Center |  | 60 | 64 |
| **TOTAL ( PRE SCHOOL )** | | | **496** | **501** | **487** |
| **COLLEGE** | | |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1. AMA Computer Learning Center | 88 | 105 | 111 |
|  |  | 2. Isabela Colleges Foundation | 668 | 328 | 186 |
|  |  | 3. Isabela State University | 2438 | 2869 | 3115 |
|  |  | 4. Our Lady of the Pillar College | 1140 | 1318 | 1414 |
|  |  | 5. University of Perpetual Help System | 330 | 671 | 1010 |
|  |  | 6. Isabela College of Arts & Trade | 191 | 186 | 238 |
|  |  | 7. STI Education Center | 160 | 200 | 209 |
| **TOTAL ( COLLEGE )** | | | **5,015** | **5,677** | **6,283** |
| VOCATIONAL | | |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1. Isabela Coleges | 38 | 19 | 14 |
|  |  | 2. St. Xavier Montessori School | 8 | 0 | 3 |
|  |  | 3. Isabela College of Arts & Trade | 190 | 325 | 122 |
|  |  | 4. Isabela State University | 1020 | 1395 | 1672 |
| **TOTAL ( VOCATIONAL )** | | | **1256** | **1739** | **1811** |

**HEALTH**

**Health Service Providers and Their Existing Facilities**

The health needs of the city is met by a government-owned and 7 privately-owned hospitals, City Health Center-I and City Health Center-II and its 30 BHS, a Puericulture Center, 13 private medical clinics, 11 private dental clinics, 7 optical clinics, and a rehabilitation center for the disabled. The Cauayan District Hospital located at District I in the city of Cauayan and the Villa Concepcion Hospital has a 50-bed capacity, and the private hospitals and medical clinics have an aggregate capacity of 245 beds, too.

The Cauayan District Hospital, the City Health Center-I at Africano St., City Health Center-II at Villa Luna and the Puericulture Center provide medical care to a greater number of the city population particularly those who cannot afford to pay the medical services of private medical and dental institutions. The Rural Health Units and the Puericulture Center are responsible in the maintenance of health standards in the locality.

The 30 Barangay Health Stations are located at the following barangays: District I, District II, District III, San Fermin, Sillawit, Pinoma, Sta. Luciana, Baringin Sur, Culalabat, Villa Luna, Mabantad, Disimuray, Sinippil, San Luis, Villa Concepcion, Ammobocan, Mabantad, Rogus, Maligaya, Baculod, and Gappal. In rural areas where majority of the population reside, the most accessible health facility is the BHS. These stations are visited weekly by teams from the City Health Center-I and City Health center-II, composed of a physician, a nurse, and a sanitary inspector per team. Although medical services in these stations are inadequate due to very limited facilities and manpower shortage, the city government tapped the services of trained Barangay Health Workers and Community Volunteer Health Workers to supplement the inadequacy. These practitioners have the advantage of availability and total familiarity with the barangay people being indigenous practitioners thus, somehow, enjoy greater acceptability.

**Table No. 25**

**MEDICAL HEALTH FACILITIES, PERSONNEL, & SERVICES : 2005**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HOSPITAL / HEALTH FACILITY** | **AREAS SERVED** | **No. of Beds** | **MEDICAL PERSONNEL** | | | | | | | |
| **Doctors** | **Nurses** | **Midwives** | **Dentists** | **Pharmacists** | **Med. Techs.** | **Sanitary Insp.** | **Others** |
| City District Hospital | 12 Towns, 2 Health Centers & Cauayan City | 75 | 11 | 16 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 26 |
| Gines Hospital | Cauayan City | 12 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cauayan Family Hospital | 12 nearby Barangay | 12 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. Ester Garcia General Hospital | Cauuyan City & nearby towns | 30 | 36 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 28 |
| Bucag Hospital | Cauayan City & Nearby towns | 18 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| The Ross Mauricio Memorial Hospital | Cauayan City & nearby towns | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cauayan Medical Specialist Hospital | Cauayan City & nearby towns | 47 | 30 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 7 |

In year 2016 out of the 65 Barangays in the City, there are 64 Day Care Center and 77 Day Care Workers, but in year 2017-2018 the same number of DCC retained but number of Day Care Worker was increased to 84 because there are other barangays that put up/established extended DCC to other sitio to accommodate children that is far away from the Main Day Care Center. This is to help the pre school to have an access to pre-school education. In 2016-2017 a total of 2,653 children aged 3-4 years old served under the Day Care Service Program while 3,000 pre-school children registered in year 2017-2018.

**ECONOMIC**

**AGRICULTURAL**

**Area Devoted to Agricultural Crop Production**

For year 2005, Cauayan has a total land area of 33,640.451 hectares and out of this, 77.91% or 25,992 hectares are utilized for agricultural production, a tremendous increase from the 2000 Agricultural land use of 18,146.48 hectares or a 23.97% increase in land utilization for agricultural purposes.

Of the total agricultural area, 11,457 hectares or 44.08% is devoted to palay production and 12,783 hectares (49.18%) is utilized for corn production while the balance of 1752.00 hectares or 6.74% is planted to high value commercial crops.

**Table No. 1**

**Area Devoted to Agricultural Crop Production : 2005**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Major Crops** | **Area (Hectares)** | **% To Total Agricultural Land Devoted to Crop Production**  **(25,992.00)** | **% To Total of City Land Area**  **(33,640.4509)** |
| **I. Rice** |  |  |  |
| a. Irrigated | 7,908 | 30.42 | 23.51 |
| b. Lowland, Rainfed | 1,950 | 7.50 | 5.80 |
| c. Upland | 721 | 2.77 | 2.14 |
| d. SWIP, SFR, STW, OSP | 708 | 2.72 | 2.10 |
| e. CIS | 170 | 0.65 | 0.51 |
| **2. Corn** |  |  |  |
| a. Yellow | 12,563 | 48.33 | 37.34 |
| b. White | 220 | 0.85 | 0.65 |
| **3. High Value Commercial Crops** |  |  |  |
| a. Banana | 650 | 2.50 | 1.93 |
| b. Mango & other Fruit Trees | 634 | 2.44 | 1.88 |
| c. Vegetables | 408 | 1.58 | 1.22 |
| d. Root Crops & Tubers | 25 | 0.10 | 0.07 |
| e. Legumes | 35 | 0.14 | 0.11 |
| **TOTAL** | **25,992** | **100.00** | **77.26%** |

**LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY**

**LIVESTOCK POPULATION**

The Office of the City Agriculturist reported that in 2005 there were 17 existing livestock and poultry farms operating within the city. 14 are contract growers of swine and hog while 2 are engaged in poultry production and one cattle producer, the Monterey Farm located at Barangay San Luis.

Based on a primary survey conducted by the City Agriculture Office, there were 120,150 chickens, 11,213 ducks, 7,261 heads of cattle; 7,598 carabaos; 58,998 swine/hogs, 13,040 dogs, 2,891 goats, 65 sheeps and 35 horses.

**LIVESTOCK MEAT PRODUCTION**

A total of 2,454 cattles and carabaos were slaughtered yielding 236.056 metric tons of meat. Also, a total of 23,792 heads of swine/hogs were slaughtered that yielded 1,308 metric tons of meat.

**Table No. 1**

**LIVESTOCK POPULATION : 2006**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Livestock (Number of Heads)** | **2000** | **2006** |
| Cattle | 6,401 | 7,261 |
| Carabao | 7,183 | 7,598 |
| Goat | 1,614 | 2,891 |
| Sheep | 20 | 65 |
| Horse | 40 | 35 |
| Swine/Hog | 36,560 | 58,998 |
| Dog | 6,553 | 13,040 |
| **Poultry (Number of Birds)** |  |  |
| Native Chicken | 798,000 | 120,150 |
| Duck | 22,189 | 11,213 |
| Turkey | 400 | 195 |

Total livestock production in 2005 reached 26,246 metric tons of meat valued at Php 173,387,440. However, no record is available on the slaughter of other livestock such as goat, dog, horse and sheep.

**POULTRY POPULATION**

Likewise, in 2005, there were 142,000 broilers, 24,000 ducks and 200 geese, 350 quails, 5,000 doves and 40 bengala. Total numbers of commercial poultry contract grower/operators were 15. A number of households within Cauayan also maintain backyard poultry and piggery for their own consumption.

**POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION**

Out of the 2005 total poultry population of 172,090 birds were slaughtered with a total yield of 86.045 metric tons of poultry meat satisfied the meat requirement of the city. Poultry eggs, however, reached only about 0.17 metric tons posting a deficit of 133.70 metric tons of the city’s egg requirements. Eggs consumed by the city however, come from the provinces of Bulacan and Nueva Ecija.

**FISHERY AND AQUATIC RESOURCES**

Fish is as essential as rice. It is a staple protein and mineral source of most Filipinos. Others can do without meat but never without fish as others realized the health benefits derived from fish. The capture, culture, processing and marketing of fish create jobs and livelihood. The country’s fishing industry employs more than one million people.

**FISH PRODUCTION**

In Cauayan, a total aggregate area of 50 hectares of inland and aqua-culture fishing ground yielded a total production of 111.32 metric tons of tilapia valued at PhP 5,567,867.00. However, only about 20% of fish meat demand is being satisfied by the fish industry in Cauayan. The bulk of the supply comes from the municipality of Ramon, Isabela and other provinces. At present, a total aggregate area of 110,500 square meters of inland fishponds are being maintained by 353 fishpond cooperators of Cauayan City and 6 fish processing establishments are engaged in smoke-fish making.

**Table No. 17**

**Area, Location & No. of Fishing Grounds : 2005**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Location of Fishpond (Barangay) | No. of Operators | Area  (Sq. M) |
| Alinam | 5 | 9,000 |
| Amobocan | 7 | 11,000 |
| Baringin Sur | 4 | 7,000 |
| Buena Suerte | 14 | 16,500 |
| Bugallon | 1 | 2,000 |
| Buyon | 1 | 1,000 |
| Cabugao | 7 | 11,000 |
| Casalatan | 15 | 19,400 |
| Disimuray | 34 | 11,700 |
| Faustino | 19 | 12,100 |
| Gappal | 9 | 6,000 |
| Labinab | 7 | 13,000 |
| Marabulig I | 25 | 48,300 |
| Marabulig II | 5 | 6,000 |
| Minante I | 20 | 13,300 |
| Minante II | 8 | 50,600 |
| Naganacan | 31 | 51,900 |
| Nagrumbuan | 20 | 40,000 |
| Nungnungan I | 1 | 1,000 |
| Nungnungan II | 10 | 11,700 |
| Pinoma | 6 | 14,000 |
| Rizal | 6 | 3,500 |
| San Antonio | 12 | 12,300 |
| San Francisco | 44 | 41,650 |
| San Fermin | 5 | 7,200 |
| San Isidro | 2 | 10,400 |
| Sta. Maria | 25 | 25,000 |
| Sillawit | 10 | 23,500 |
| *Source: City Agricultural Office* | |  |

**COMMERCE AND TRADE**

Next to agriculture, commerce and trade is the secondary source of income within the City of Cauayan. The existing commercial activities are wholesale mechandise, retail trade, sari-sari stores, banking and finance and a considerable number of service-oriented commercial establishments.

**The Central Business District (CBD)**

The urban barangays District I, District II, Cabaruan, and San Fermin are the major commercial areas of the city. Produce coming from the neighboring municipalities, the outlying and interior barangays for marketing are brought to the public market or private enterprises adjacent and/or near the public market.

The Public Market, being the major trading center, remains to be the central business district of the city. It is located at Barangay San Fermin. It has a wet and dry market with complete water, toilet and power facilities. It operates daily however there are more people converging in said area on Thursdays and Sundays. On these particular days, ambulant vendors and traders come to sell their produce and to buy their needs. Transient businessmen from neighboring municipalities also come to the area to do their business activities.

**Major Types of Business or Trade**

Based on Mayor’s Permit issued in 2005, there were 1,656 business establishments engaged in trading and commerce. These are categorized as:

**Wholesale Trade.** It bears reference to the resale (sale without transformation) of a new and used goods to retailers; industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users; other wholesalers; or agents of such persons or companies in buying merchandise.

The principal types of business included in this category are:

**1.** **Merchant wholesaler** who take title to the goods they sell, e.g. wholesale merchants or jobbers, industrial distributors (22), exporters, importers and cooperative buying associations.

**2. Sales branches and sales offices** (but not retail stores) which are maintained by manufacturing or mining enterprises apart from their plants or mines for the purpose of marketing their products and which do not merely take orders to be filled by direct shipments from the plants or mines, merchandise and commodity brokers, commission merchants agents, petroleum bulk stations; and

**3. Assemblers, buyers, and cooperative associations** engaged in themarketing of farm products.

Frequently, wholesaler physically assemble sort and grade goods in large lots; break bulk, re-pack and bottle (except in air-tight containers) and redistribute in smaller lots; store, refrigerate, deliver and install goods; and engage in sales promotion for customers. Wholesaler also deal in scrap metal, waste and junks (9).

**Retail Trade.** It pertains to the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to the general public. Such trade includes:

**1. Sale for personal or household consumption** or utilization by shops, department stores, stalls, mail-order houses, gasoline filling stations (10), retail motor vehicle dealers, consumer’s cooperatives, auction houses, etc.

**2. Sale from displayed merchandise products** such as typewriters, stationary, lumber or petrol, are included although these sale may not be for personal or household consumption or use.

**3. Renting goods to the general public** for personal or household use, except amusement or recreational goods such as books and comics, motorcycles and bicycles and saddle houses. Repair and installation services rendered by establishment mainly engaged in retail trade are included in this group.

Most retailers take title to the goods they sell, but some act as agents for a principal and sell either on consignment or on a commission basis.

**Banking and Finance**

This includes banks (16), savings and credit institutions, pawnshops (11), investment and holding companies, security dealers and commodity exchanges.

**Insurance**

Insurance carriers (10), agents, brokers, and services of all kinds, life and non-life such as fire, marine, accident, education and health title, financial obligation, casualty, fidelity and surety, insurance agents and brokers, organization serving insurance carriers, consultants for policy holders, adjusting agencies, independently organized pension (suprannuation) funds; belong to this classification.

**Real Estate**

Included in this class are real estate subdividers (4) and developers (3); agents and appraisers; lessors of real property; and miscellaneous real estate activities.

It further includes all establishment letting and operating real estate, such as non-residential buildings (31), apartment buildings (17) and dwelling; developing and subdividing real estate into lots including development of cemetery lots (1), real estate property; and lessors, agents, brokers and managers engaged in renting out, selling, managing and appraising real estate on a contract or free basis.

**Service**

Only licensed business, recreational and established personal service (except domestic services) are included under service.

**1. Business Services** which cover legal, accounting, auditing, bookkeeping, engineering and technical, electrical and industrial research laboratory; surveying, other engineering and technical and other services like advertising, Photostat copying (13), white and blue printing (4), news reporting management, statistical promotion and office tasks e.g. typing (4), mimeographing (5), mailing (5), etc.

**2. Recreational Services** which consist of motion picture production, distribution and projection, radio (6) and TV broadcasting studios (NSCV), booking agencies (3), billiard halls (6) and pool-rooms, swimming pools (13) and gymnasiums, golf clubs, cockpits, coin-operated amusement machines, sports promotions, etc.

**3. Personal Service –** those that are comprised of services generally involving the care of a person or his apparel, reckoned among such services are restaurants, cafes, taverns, refreshment parlors, night clubs and drinking clubs and other drinking and eating places, rooming place such as dormitories, boarding houses, hotels and motels, laundry and laundry services (1), barber shops (5) and beauty parlors (16), portrait and commercial photograph studios, exterminating, disinfecting and fumigating services (1), funeral undertaking services(3), sweepstakes agencies (3), building and janitorial services and massage clinic (1).

**Previous Commercial Establishments**

In 1995, there were 1,140 registered establishments which increased to 1,524 in 2000 giving an annual rate of increase of 5.04%. However in year 2005, it’s commercial growth was slow with only 1,656 establishments currently operating and a growth of 1.59% annually. The drop in number of establishment seems alarming for a city that is considered moving towards commercialization. The slow trend however, is still understandable due to the financial turmoil that is presently gripping the economy that forced a number of business establishments to close shops.

**MINING AND QUARRYING**

**Mining**

The City of Cauayan is blessed with a coal reserve located at the rolling hills of Sinippil, Casalatan, Santa Maria and Disimuray all barangays of the city. Reconnaissance and exploration conducted by the PNOC provided positive results. An aggregate area of 640 hectares is ready for extraction and another thousand more awaits exploration.

When harnessed, benefits to be derived include cheaper electricity, (that will fuel the agro-industry particularly the proposed CRAIGC at Tagaran and ISEZ at San Luis), employment and infrastructure facilities that will come along with the development of the proposed Geothermal Power Plant. Environmental considerations, though, should first be looked into and must come first before any extraction is pursued.

**Quarrying**

Cauayan is not abundant in quarry resources, but nevertheless has some deposits of sand, gravel and boulder which are being extracted for use in road and house constructions**.**

**INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES**

Infrastructure and utilities are essential to the rate and direction of growth and development. Their presence and conditions indicate a locality’s development level and economic status. Included are facilities for transport, power, water, communications, liquid and solid waste, flood control, health education, recreation and leisure, protective services, and social welfare. As a service sector, infrastructure serves as the central ink to the physical framework plan components for settlements and land resources.

In Cauayan City, there is a difference in the adequacy of infrastructure facilities in urban and rural areas. Generally, the closer the area is to the main service center of the city, i.e. the Poblacion, the better are the facilities for production and distribution of goods and services.

**Transportation**

The existing infrastructure provision for transport of Cauayan City is shown in Table No. 37. The city has a total of 487.83394 kilometers of roads. Roads are classified into national, provincial, municipal/city and barangay roads inclusive of NIA access roads. All of the 20.3587 kilometers of national roads are concrete roads while only 7.53635 kms of the 54.0073 kilometer Provincial roads are concrete and only 30.94821 kms. of the 191.47978 kms. city roads are concrete. By type of pavement, the total of 487.83394 kilometers of roads in the city, only 13.03% or 63.54274 kilometers are concrete and 86.97% are graveled accounting to 424.2912 kilometers. However, all settlement areas are provided with roads.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REGION** | **Barangay Road (kms)** | **City Road (kms.)** | **Provincial Road (kms.)** | **National Road (kms.)** | **TOTAL LENGTH (kms.)** |
| Poblacion | 14.07221 | 53.37978 | 3.24980 | 14.14774 | 84.84953 |
| Tanap region | 80.54070 | 59.57970 | 10.00000 | 6.21096 | 156.33136 |
| West Tabacal Region | 41.66510 | 8.23400 | 10.14000 |  | 60.03910 |
| East Tabacal Region | 27.24152 | 22.60870 | 17.00000 |  | 66.85022 |
| Forest Region | 68.46863 | 37.67760 | 13.61750 |  | 119.76373 |
| **T O T A L** | **231.98816** | **181.47978** | **54.00730** | **20.35870** | **487.83394** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REGION** | **EARTH/GRAVEL**  **(kms.)** | **CONCRETE/ASPHALT (kms.)** | **TOTAL LENGTH (kms.)** |
| Poblacion | 49.90199 | 34.94754 | 84.84953 |
| Tanap Region | 141.52387 | 14.80749 | 156.33136 |
| West Tabacal Region | 55.90820 | 4.13090 | 60.03910 |
| East Tabacal Region | 59.93116 | 6.91906 | 66.85022 |
| Forest Region | 117.02598 | 2.73775 | 119.76373 |
| **T O T A L** | **424.29120** | **63.54274** | **487.83394** |

**Airport**

The Cauayan Domestic Airport located at San Fermin completes the infrastructure provision for transport for the city of Cauayan with provincial and regional impact. It is a secondary airport as per BAT classification. The airport runway has a total length of 2,500 meters and 30 meters wide capable of accommodating Boeing 737s. It is equipped with VHF Omni Range Transmitter, VHF Air/Ground single band radio and provided with fire-fighting equipment and facilities. It is likewise provided with facilities for arriving and departing passengers. The entire airport facility is provided with a perimeter fence.

At present, the facility is undergoing upgrading of facilities intended to accommodate international cargo flights. When completed, it is also expected that normal operations of the Philippine Air Lines will resume which is very crucial in the commerce and industry sector of the city. This is very timely since Cauayan has been selected to host the Proposed Isabela Special Economic Zone and the Regional Agro-Industrial Growth Center.

**WATER SUPPLY**

**SOURCE OF DOMESTIC WATER**

The Cauayan City Water District is the only LUWA franchisee in the locality. It is the primary supplier of potable water particularly within the urban community. At present, this facility has five elevated water reservoir located at District II, District III, San Fermin, and lately, the water reservoir at Christine Village in District I and at the Central Transport Terminal at Barangay Cabaruan. The total capacity of these tanks combined is 144,000 gallons. It has at present 9 pumping stations with a combined discharge capacity of 120.88 liters per second. See Table No. 1.

**Table No. 1**

**Elevated Water Reservoir : 2005**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pump**  **Stations** | **Location** | **Capacity, LPS (Liters per second)** | **Barangay Served** |
| Pump No. 1 | Turayong | 10 | District 1 and 3 |
| Pump No. 2 | San Fermin | 10 | District 1, 2 & Turayong |
| Pump No. 3 | Turayong | 7.5 | District 1 & 3 |
| Pump No. 4 | San Fermin | 15 | District 1, 2 & Turayong |
| Pump No. 5 | San Fermin | 29.12 | San Fermin, District 1, 2 & Alicaocao |
| Pump No. 6 | San Fermin | 23 | San Fermin |
| Pumo No. 7 | Tagaran | 2.66 | Tagaran (ICAT/DPWH/Bautista Village) |
| Pump No. 8 | Terminal | 8 | Alicaocao & City Terminal |
| Pump No. 9 | District 1 | 15.6 | Christine Village & District 1 |
| *Source : Cauayan City Water District* | | | |

**IRRIGATION**

More than 7,500 hectares of rice lands in the city is being irrigated by the NIA-MRIIS. The Gappal Communal Irrigation Project is capable of irrigating 800 hectares although at present, only about 100 hectares is being serviced because of insufficient funds to purchase fuel for the pump generators. Likewise, the Small Water Impounding Project at Manaoag also capable of irrigating 50 hectares of land has a damaged canal structure reducing its capacity to only 10 hectares. Immediate attention should be given to these problems in order for these facilities to function as planned.

Other sources of irrigation within the city are Open Source Pumps, Shallow/Deep Tube Well, and Small Farm Reservoir irrigating an aggregate area of 400 hectares of marginal lands.

**POWER**

The National Power Corporation (NPC) provides electricity to the city supplied by a power sub-station located at District I through the Isabela Electric Cooperative – I (ISELCO-I) based in Alicia. Although electricity is available in the city, power interruptions or “brown-outs” often occur and during peak hours, low voltage is often experienced to the disgust of many consumers. Reasons are insufficient power supply and some transformers are supplying more than the designed capacity sometimes causing it to burst and some are attributed to technical problems. Additional power sub-station should be provided or upgrading of the existing facility at District I should be undertaken to cope up with the ever increasing demand for electricity.

At present, all the 65 component barangays of Cauayan are provided with electricity. Even the farthest barangay, Villa flor, which was recently energized also enjoys the comforts electricity can bring.

When passed, the recently filed House Bill 2893 seeking for the establishment of a Special Economic Zone in the province of Isabela wherein Cauayan is the host LGU, and when the Proposed Regional Agro-Industrial Growth Center will be operational, the demand for a huge amount of electricity will be imminent. Cauayan, particularly at the Barangays of Sinippil, Casalatan, Cabugao, part of Sta. Maria, Baculod and San Pablo have been tested positive of coal mine deposits. The exploration, extraction and processing of these deposits to power a coal-fired geothermal power plant will solve the power shortage in the city and eventually spur economic development in the city and in the entire province of Isabela as well.

**Electrical Connections**

Based from the data given by the ISELCO office, there are presently 19,748 consumers within the city. 18,111 consumers are residential connections consuming an monthly average of 1,461,993 kilowatts. Commercial connections numbered 1,370 using 324,123 kilowatt/month. Public buildings totaling 267 in all consumed a monthly average of 49,373 kilowatts.

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

**Solid Waste Management**

**Solid Waste Disposal**

One of the daunting problems confronting the country today is the deteriorating environment and garbage, as solid waste, is a major contributor to the problem. Undaubtedly, the city of Cauayan is one of the region’s fastest growing LGUs. Concomitant urbanization creates increases in solid wastes thus, the protection of health, environmental quality and aesthetic values are anticipated in its formative or conceptual stages.

In order to arrest this growing concern, the LGU acquired a 4-hectare lot in Brgy. San Pablo to serve as a temporary dumping site for garbage collected. The facility is approximately 9.4 kilometers away from the poblacion. It is located near the Cagayan River. Four rows of trees and shrubs are planted around its perimeter. Refuse collected are directly brought to the dumpsite by 4 garbage trucks. Dumped wastes are later spread with a dozer and covered with thin soil materials to avoid being flown by wind. Its proximity to the Cagayan River and poor maintenance of the facility poses danger to the environment. Hence, this year the city government acquired a permanent site At Barangay San Luis for the construction of a sanitary landfill with transfer stations to allow economic long distance haul.

In 1985, the DOH constructed a Sewer Facility within the poblacion with a waste stabilization pond constructed on lot donated to the local government. Unluckily, its operation was stymied mainly due to lack of funds for operation and maintenance. When rehabilitated, this utility can help provide ecological stability. However, rehabilitation requires huge amount of money.

Out of the total households only 16.69% or 4,245 households and establishments are benefiting from organized garbage collection. In barangays not served by the garbage collectors, burning is the most common practice among households, a total of 11,057 households comprising 43.49% of the total household using this method. 8,782 household or 34.45% dump their household refuse in individual open pits are while 1,341 households of 5.27% use other methods like composting, feeding to animals or a combination of the methods mentioned.

The effects of improper waste disposal and the ever increasing volume of garbage necessitates educational campaigns to the residents on the proper management of their waste through proper segregation of the non-biodegradable from the biodegradable materials, recycling of the recyclable ones, composting of the biodegradable materials or use of other scientific methods to improve solid waste management.

**Drainage and Sewerage**

Open drainage leading to a pit is the most common way of how liquid waste is disposed. Some households dispose their liquid waste by septic tanks but most just let the natural water ways take care of their liquid waste.

In the poblacion closed drainage systems are limited within the commercial district centers and the main residential areas. In other urban barangays just like in rural barangay set-up, water and liquid waste flow into open canals.

The inadequacy of drainage systems pose grave threats to the health of the residents for these areas of standing water are attractive breeding places of bacteria and harmful mosquitoes. Barangays are easily flooded during downpours due to lack of drainage canals where water can be directed.

Human and Liquid Disposal

Improper disposal of human excreta and liquid waste is known to be responsible for the incidence of gastro-intestinal infections including intestinal parasitism in the community. The city must put priority concern over this health matter in as much as there are 4,108 households or 16.16% of the total households using the open pit toilet facility which is unsanitary and 1,137 households or4.47% without a toilet of their own..

**POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS**

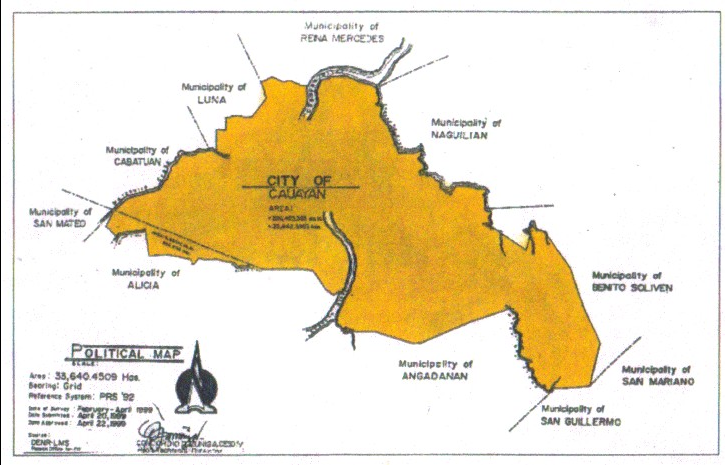
**Table No. 1**

**List of Barangay, Barabgay Captains, Area & Distance**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **BARANGAY** | **BARANGAY CAPTAIN** | **AREA (Has)** | **Distance fr. City Hall Kms.** |
| Alicaocao | Bonifaco Columbano | 36.04 | 2.20 |
| Alinam | Alfredo Pulido | 177.06 | 10.00 |
| Amobocan | Isabel Carmen | 250.00 | 16.20 |
| Andarayan | Severino Andres | 93.40 | 7.10 |
| Bacolod | Moises Costales | 1,314.95 | 19.00 |
| Bar. Norte | Eutropia Pascual | 200.00 | 6.00 |
| Bar. Sur | Samson Mabanag | 143.90 | 6.48 |
| Buena Suerte | Felix Ancheta | 229.00 | 2.43 |
| Bugallon | Luis Zipagan | 62.68 | 7.45 |
| Buyon | Jessie Eder | 1,020.12 | 25.00 |
| Cabaruan | Alejandro Divina | 484.04 | 1.70 |
| Cabugao | Manuel Gulapan | 630.00 | 16.25 |
| Car. Bacareño | Orlando Sales | 95.00 | 5.05 |
| Car. Chica | Fernando Ambatali | 63.00 | 3.20 |
| Car. Grande | Faustino Alicum | 25.20 | 3.75 |
| Car. Punta | Felix Andres | 75.34 | 4.34 |
| Casalatan | Donardo Batuy | 833.59 | 16.90 |
| Cassap Fuera | Lourdes Mallillin | 25.56 | 6.75 |
| Catalina | Julio Purisima | 33.94 | 6.82 |
| Culalabat | Ross Magno | 145.50 | 4.20 |
| Dabburab | Henry Agcaoili | 258.00 | 6.20 |
| De Vera | Dionicio Gaspar | 481.67 | 31.80 |
| Dianao | Jaime Agcaoili | 800.25 | 29.54 |
| Disimuray | Ignacio Almuete, Jr. | 690.53 | 22.50 |
| District I | Justino Dalog | 166.03 | 0.75 |
| District II | Rosendo Africano | 32.15 | 0.70 |
| District III | Jose Lucas | 70.95 | 0.05 |
| Duminit | Eligio Babaran | 100.92 | 3.20 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Faustino | Vicente Marquez | 242.29 | 7.20 |
| Gagabutan | Jennifer Ilustre | 195.76 | 3.30 |
| Gappal | Fedelino Viernes | 1,349.28 | 24.96 |
| Guayabal | Romeo Jao | 25.68 | 5.09 |
| Labinab | Domingo Cristobal | 600.00 | 1.80 |
| Linglingay | Eustaquio Visitacion | 246.44 | 33.08 |
| Mabantad | Francisco Asuncion | 101.42 | 4.00 |
| Maligaya | Raymundo Viernes | 1,367.60 | 21.70 |
| Manaoag | Orlando Celi, Sr. | 601.60 | 27.73 |
| Marabulig I | Angel Idmilao | 653.45 | 3.50 |
| Marabulig II | Eduardo Quintero | 386.00 | 8.50 |
| Minante I | Myrna Bumagat | 324.60 | 3.50 |
| Minante II | Danilo Agsunod | 582.00 | 4.50 |
| Naganacan | Rogelio Pascua | 424.32 | 11.50 |
| Nagcampegan | Deogracias Ramos,Jr | 87.61 | 4.90 |
| Nagrumbuan | Pedro Velasco | 2,001.00 | 8.18 |
| Nungnungan I | Leopoldo Aquino | 1,082.00 | 9.50 |
| Nungnungan II | Rufino Eugenio | 417.89 | 6.40 |
| Pinoma | Ross Mauricio | 1,350.00 | 12.00 |
| Rizal | Solomon Andres | 86.93 | 4.80 |
| Rogus | Faustino Gapasin | 2,005.00 | 34.90 |
| San Antonio | Jose Dumlao | 881.81 | 13.80 |
| San Fermin | Victor G. Dy | 844.37 | 1.50 |
| San Francisco | Juanito Tumbaga | 638.59 | 8.20 |
| San Isidro | Rodolfo M. Junio | 310.98 | 8.00 |
| San Luis | William Acosta Sr. | 1,600.00 | 11.60 |
| San Pablo | Jose Rumbaoa | 1,155.95 | 8.55 |
| Sillawit | Rodolfo Mauricio | 360.00 | 7.50 |
| Sinippil | Arsenio Bite | 531.29 | 17.80 |
| Sta. Maria | Diego M. Agbayani, Jr. | 382.00 | 25.70 |
| Sta. Luciana | Prosperado Tolentino | 519.99 | 7.20 |
| Tagaran | Conrado Galindez | 470.00 | 4.00 |
| Turayong | Jesus Reyes | 121.49 | 1.50 |
| Union | Danilo Asuncion | 271.00 | 9.50 |
| Villa Concepcion | Homer dela Cuz | 1,151.73 | 27.20 |
| Villa Flor | Cornelio dela Cruz | 1,379.66 | 42.10 |
| Villa Luna | Romeo de Luna | 351.82 | 8.30 |

**Map 1**

**Political Boundary Map**



It is bounded on the north by the vast plains of Reina Mercedes; on the east and northeast by Caonayan creek; on the south by the hills of forest region; on the southwest by Alinam creek; and on the northwest by Marabulig creek.

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**Chapter 2: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CONCERNS**

**SOCIAL SECTOR**

**High Incidence of Unemployment**

Result of the CBMS survey conducted in 2011 reveals that of the 80,382-household population 15-64 years old, 44.3% are not engaged in economic activity. The survey further reveals that of the total number of persons employed, only 31% are female. However, the number of female working abroad is greater than the opposite sex with 1,651(73.6%) female and 593 (26.4%) male. This is partly attributed to the absence of employment opportunities in the locality especially for women. Conduct of skills training and provision of livelihood opportunities for both genders must therefore be emphasized during the plan period to address this issue.

**High Incidence of Poverty**

The same survey shows that in 2011, there were 9,128 or 31.24% of the 29,218 families in Cauayan live below poverty line. Except for Barangays Catalina, Carabbatan Punta and San Antonio, all of the ten barangays with high percentage of families living below poverty line are located in the Forest Region with barangay Linglingay leading the pack at 75.32%. On the other hand, Barangay District 1 is the top barangay with the lowest percentage of families living below poverty line at 9.38%. Mitigation measures should be addressed to protect these vulnerable segments of society. Poor households have fewer coping mechanisms available than women who may have coping options as these undermine their health and well-being

**Low Secondary Level Net Enrollment Rate**

Education is a fundamental human right. Every individual is entitled to it. It is critical to our development as individuals and as societies, and it helps pave the way to a successful and productive future.

The city government of Cauayan is currently providing scholarship grants to poor but deserving high school and college student to address the issue of low participation rate. Although education is provided free in public schools, data obtained from the DepEd Division Office showed that Cauayan has low participation rate on secondary level with 75.53% in SY 2010-2011. Low family income is the major factor that affects participation rate among secondary school age group.

**Low Percentage of Fully Immunized Children**

Immunization describes the whole process of delivery of a vaccine and the immunity it generates in an individual and population. A vaccine is a special form of a disease-causing agent that has been developed to protect against that disease.

In 2011 health statistics show that the number of immunized children recorded is only 82%. Appropriate measures should be instituted to address this concern.

**Presence of Makeshift Housing**

Result of the Community Based Monitoring System 2011 survey reveals that 1,585 or 5.43% dwelling units in Cauayan are built of light and makeshift/salvaged materials while a total of 6,836 or 23.4% are built of light materials. The survey further reveals that there were 6,379 or 21.9% households do not own the lot where their dwelling units are constructed and 318 or 1.09% of these do not own their house or Lot they live in. Poverty and unemployment are among the varied reasons for their plight.

**High Percentage of Households without Sanitary Toilets**

Of the 29,218 families in 2011, a total number of 772 families or 2.64% do not have toilet. These families reside in barangays with relatively high populations Such as Pinoma, San Fermin, District 1, Nagrumbuan, District 3, Minante 1, etc. About 2,017 or 6.9% use open pit while 1,842 or 6.3% use closed pit toilet. The reason for inability to construct sanitary toilets was due to poverty. If gone unchecked, the risk on this malpractice could lead to the increase of waterborne diseases, polluted water bodies, and unhealthy environment.

**Relatively High Percentage of Households without Electricity**

In Cauayan, there are 2,809 families or 9.6% are still without electricity and these families live in the forest region barangays particularly in Dianao, Villa Flor, Sta. Maria, Buyon, Devera and Manaoag.

**Households with No Access to Safe Water**

Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation services, coupled with poor hygiene practices, kills and sickens thousands of children every day, and leads to impoverishment and diminished opportunities for thousand more.

Data provided by the City Health Office indicate that 96.8% of all households in Cauayan have with access to safe water. There were also 296 households that fetch water from unprotected dug wells and spring.

**Prevalence of Underweight Pre-school Children**

Of the 16,012 preschoolers in 2011, a total of 588 or 3.67% were found to be Below Normal Level or suffering from 1st to 2nd degree of malnutrition while 148 or 0.85% is Below Normal Very Low suffering from 3rd degree of malnutrition. These figures however are lower than the figures during the past two years yet the city government still needs to address this concern considering that malnutrition is devastating. It plays a part in more than a third of all child deaths in developing countries. Proper nutrition help give the child the best start in life. While significant progress has been made in relation to vitamin A supplementation and salt iodization, micronutrient deficiencies remain significant.

**ECONOMIC SECTOR**

Cities have always been regarded as engines of growth, as cities provide specialized services and generate significant revenues that fuel growth and development. The capacity of cities to generate employment and investment opportunities, and finance development programs depends on the strength of its economies. As one of the few cities in the region, Cauayan needs to strengthen its local economy to cope with the challenges that comes along with urbanization. However, current realities are besetting the efforts of the local government unit and these must be addressed at once to be able to move forward and attain its desired economic status.

**Low Income of Farmers and Fisherfolks**

Though food self-sufficiency for cereal is attained in the current crop production activity with an average yield of 5.42MT and 5.84MT/ha/cropping for rice and corn respectively still this does not alleviate the poverty of most of the farmers as the income derived ranges only from *P 25,000.00-30,000.00/farmer/year*, which is still below the poverty threshold of *P 96,000/farmer/year*. The resulting low income is due to low production output and this is the consequence of farmers being heavily dependent on the use of inorganic fertilizers and pesticides in which, soil fertility has deteriorated.

Farm implements are available but insufficient. Farm-to-market roads are likewise inadequate. Traditional farming methods are practiced by almost a number of farmers due to lack of capital to purchase farm inputs or practice mechanized farming. Post-harvest facilities are also inadequate and more often become the reason for the plunge in the selling prices of these products during harvest season. At times the products are also sold at lower cost especially perishable commodities due to lack of storage facilities.

Current irrigation facilities such as the water impounding projects in Maligaya, San Pablo and Sinippil are under constant threat to soil erosion while the irrigation canals of NIA continue to deteriorate. The operation of Gappal Communal Pump Irrigation System is likewise impeded due to heavy siltation at the pumping site during river flooding.

The unpronounced weather condition in the locality and the occurrence of extreme weather conditions are also contributory to negative impact in the agriculture sector. From 2006 to 2011, an aggregate amount of PhP 610,569,567.50 in crop damages was recorded. Of this figure, 62.77% is due to typhoons while the remaining 37.23% is attributed to drought.

The LGU has to really come up with a system to manage these issues and concerns prevailing in the agriculture and fishery sector to alleviate the plight of our farmers and fisherfolks in the locality. These include the vulnerability of production and industry/processing sites to natural hazard and inaccessibility of far-flung production areas to market centers. The LGPMS also suggested improving the credit facilitation services to farmers and improving market development services such as trade fairs, exhibits, missions and congresses. The establishment of a research and development center, farmers and fisherfolks training center, improvement/provision of FMRs, irrigation facilities, pre and post-harvest facilities will greatly benefit our farming households.

**Enterprise, Business and Tourism Promotion**

Despite unceasing economic woes, Cauayan City continues to struggle to maintain a sound economy and its retail spending continue to increase. Its unemployment rate of 2.6% is much lower compared to the national rate of 7.1%. At the same time, Cauayan’s 25-44 age groups constitute 28.30% of its population. Earning power of this age category is significant, and enthusiasm for various types of events, including family events, is assumed to be strong.

The Cauayan Public Market remains to be the center of commerce and trade in the city as it continues to attract customers outside Cauayan even after the establishment of Savemore supermarket in Ilagan City. The presence of several malls and supermarket in the city attract customers as well but being the main source of the city’s income, the public market needs immediate improvement as its building are fast deteriorating. Redevelopment of the entire facility must be undertaken to cope up with the growing demand of ever-increasing customers. With the conversion of Ilagan into a component city of the province, it is expected that competition will become even more intense in terms of attracting business locators and customers as well which, the city government could not afford to happen. Additional markets also need to be established in Minante 1 and Villa Conception owing to their fast-increasing urbanization and is also meant to decongest the present central business district resulting from burgeoning traffic situation.

Cauayan has the most numbers of hotels in the province as well as shopping centers. There is also considerable number of resorts operating in the locality. The presence of these facilities invites out-of-town visitors that are putting up a major challenge particularly in the accommodation sector and the tourism industry. Hotel industry in Cauayan experiences strong occupancy rates during the summer months and during festivities. However, the average occupancy rates usually dip below 50% during lean months. Other tourism-related businesses within the city-attractions, retail, food and beverage-also feel the impact of this seasonality. The establishment of modern malls and a suitably sized, designed and marketed multi-purpose facility such as a convention and sports center including world-class resorts and golf courses, may offer significant opportunities to help Cauayan address issues relating to the seasonality.

Meanwhile, the city government should also invest in transforming the city into a “liveable” and “come-on” place not only for its residents but also for investors by establishing a safe, secure and healthy environment. All streets must be well-lit; all sidewalks tiled and cleared of all obstructions and cleanliness maintained at all times. Installation of CCTV cameras in banks, schools and other sensitive establishments as well as in strategic locations around the central business district plus a strong police presence is an excellent deterrence to criminality. Adding an efficient early warning system and functional emergency rescue service 24/7 will also help ensure protection of their lives and property.

Great deal of efforts is needed to solve the inefficiency in this service area. Although an enhanced Business Permit and Licensing System were established recently, it lacks a suitable space for the transacting public for them to feel comfortable. There is also a need to strengthen the processing and support to small, medium enterprise development, business and tourism promotion that will be very beneficial for creating a business-friendly LGU and at the same time boosting the economy and revenue generation capability of the city.

Another issue that needs to be addressed in this sector is the height regulation being imposed by the ATO. Although the airport is a primordial requisite in attracting business locators in the locality, its proximity to the Central Business District restrict locators to construct high-rise commercial buildings. Relocating the site of the airport to a more suitable location such as in barangay San Luis would be ideal as it triggers development in that area. The current airport would be zoned into a high-density commercial and residential area to allow national and multi-national companies to establish their business in the city.

**ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR**

Deteriorating natural resources due to its unplanned utilization is greatly impacting in the environment. Indiscriminate destruction of forests resources and squalor of its coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems are but a few factors in the destruction of our ecosystem. The growing concern of climate change as a result of global warming also bring to fore various issues and concerns that need to be addressed head-on not only by Cauayeños but by the entire humanity. Such are the occurrence of extreme events like super typhoons as a result of increased temperature and severe flooding resulting from increased precipitation. The onslaught of these disastrous calamities takes its toll not only in the economy but most importantly to populations.

The occurrence of these events indicates environmental deprivation. Deforestation, destruction of watershed, destructive sand and gravel quarrying, increasing volume of waste and its improper disposal are among the causes of unbalanced ecology. In addition, due to continuing global urbanization, a reduction in the amount of green cover, parks, trees and agricultural surfaces in urban areas, reduces a city’s ability to absorb CO2. Moreover, poor waste management releases chlorofluorocarbons(CFCs) and gases such as methane into the atmosphere. Approximately, within the city, half of the greenhouse gas emissions are from burning fossil fuels in transportation. The other half comes from energy in-use in buildings and the operation of appliances, a situation symptomatic of our built environment and our quest for quality-of-life in urban places.

While this performance area is posing great challenges to LGUs on protecting and preserving its natural environment, it is also compelled to prioritize its compliance to pertinent laws such as RA 9003 otherwise known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000, The Clean Air Act, The Clean Water Act and lately, the Climate Change Act and the Dream Law.

Forty-six percent of households in Cauayan city still resort to burning their garbage that contributes to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission. Most of the 1,700 hectares of forest lands are now planted with crops and some turned into settlements. The city government unit needs to revisit its Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan and strictly implement the same. It is also high time for the city to formulate a Climate Change Action Plan and Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan to prepare its citizens to any eventuality resulting from environmental degradation and global warming.

**INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR**

At present, there is a total road length of 487.83 kilometers in the city. Of this total, only 98.91 kilometers (20.28%) are concrete-paved while the remaining 388.92 kilometers (79.72%) are gravel roads. Majority of these are barangay roads consisting of 231.96 kilometers with only 5.6% concrete. City roads have an aggregate length of 181.48 kilometers with only 50.81 kilometers or 28% concrete. As good roads play a pivotal role in supporting the expansion and development of Cauayan city, there is an immediate need to improve the road network system to support new development projects. Road construction and concrete-paving of all city roads and other secondary roads should become one of the priority programs of the city government so that all settlements in the city will be interconnected allowing faster and safer transportation of goods and services. Such roads need to be efficient and should be climate change resilient.

Cauayan has a total number of 21 bridges constituting an aggregate length of 702.5 meters. By classification, three of these are national, 11 are provincial and 7 are city bridges. Although most of these bridges are in good condition, the Alicaocao-Mabantad overflow bridge, a national bridge that spans across the Cagayan River and the only link between the other half of the 65 barangays of the city was damaged in 2010 during one the many flooding that hit Cauayan. The same bridge is often rendered impassable especially during rainy seasons disrupting delivery of goods and services, hence, an immediate replacement is in dire need so as not to hamper the development in that part of the city.

More bridges need to be constructed to interconnect the various settlements in Cauayan to be able to cope up with its planned development. The City central transport terminal was envisioned to become yet another central business district during its initial inception but it was not realized since the planned access roads leading to the area did not materialize due to financial reasons. An aggregate length of eight kilometers of roads and three RCDG bridges needs to be constructed in that area to spur the desired development.

A circumferential road of not less than ten kilometers starting from Marabulig 1 to Barangay Tagaran passing through FL Dy Boulevard in San Fermin will considerably ease traffic along Maharlika Highway and trigger development in the western part of the city.

Social infrastructure such as school buildings, health centers, day care centers, resettlement projects and the likes as well as public infrastructure like community centers, barangay halls, evacuation centers, etc., must not be located in risk or hazard areas and must also be climate change resilient. Facilities mentioned above that are frequently inundated should be relocated soonest as natural disasters are getting more intense.

**INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR**

Although many improvements have already been introduced in the past few years under this sector, some pressing issues and concerns need to be undertaken to improve local government operations. One is the computerization program of the city government that seeks to hasten and improve government operations and also in rendering its services to the transacting public eliminating red tape and increasing revenue generation in the process. A human resource development program needs to be established providing a system for their career and personal development to be able for them to render utmost service to the public.

Another is the establishment of a spacious area for the transacting public for them to feel comfortable and attended to; a new city hall needs to be constructed as the existing office building is now insufficient to house all the city departments that are impacting on the delivery of essential services, and provision of state-of-the-art office equipment is also noted. The on-going formulation of the Comprehensive Revenue Generation Plan needs to be completed soonest as it will serve as guide for the city government in revenue generation and mobilization. The establishment of GIS-based data management system is likewise an essential in development planning.

Monitoring and evaluation activities must also be enhanced so that gaps in the implementation of programs, projects and activities become more efficient and effective.

As the ill effects of climate change due to global warming is now being experienced, the city government needs to institutionalize the City Disaster Risk Management Office that will take charge in managing the rising issues and concerns related to it taking into consideration our extreme vulnerability and exposure to hazards brought about by natural calamities particularly in flooding and soil erosion triggered by extreme precipitation and drought resulting from extreme temperature. There are currently 31 barangays in the city that are highly susceptible to flooding and two barangays are as well are highly susceptible to landslide. A CDRRM Office has to be established by constructing an office building and providing regular staff. Although Rescue 922 is doing excellent in its performance, there is still a need to enhance their capability by providing them Emergency Medical Technician training and additional rescue equipment. All Barangays should also be organized and trained to respond to emergencies and make their communities disaster-resilient. Further, a Climate Change Committee needs to be created under the City Development Council that will undertake studies and research and come up with practical solutions to mitigate the risks brought about by climate change.

Mobility of LGU personnel is likewise necessary. The timeliness in the delivery of essential goods and basic services must be taken into consideration. Service vehicles should be provided and additional garbage and dump trucks should be purchased as well as heavy equipment to cope up with the ever-growing requirements of urbanization.

**OBSERVED CONDITIONS AND POLICY OPTIONS (CDP form 5)**

**Table 3: Observed Conditions and Policy Options**

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| **OBSERVED CONDITION** | **EXPLANATION/CAUSES** | | **IMPLICATIONS WHEN UNRESOLVED** | **AFFECTED POPULATION** | **POLICY OPTIONS** |
| DIRECT | INDIRECT |
| **SOCIAL SECTOR**  There are 46,090 individuals belong to below poverty threshold  120 minors are in conflict with the law  Poor marital relationships  Common law partners  Some cases are incest  Some perpetrator is minor  Poor implementation of Magna Carta  No existence of Community Recreational Center | Most of the poor families lacks employment opportunity due to low educational attainment  Most of the children in conflict with the law are out of school youth and came from poor families.  Lack of attention from the family  Wrong choice of peer  Roles of husband and wife were not clearly defined  Abandonment leading to delinquency of some children  Abused children left without adult supervision  Irresponsible parent  Take advantage on the innocence  Lack of Information dissemination  Not given priority |  | Malnutrition  Poor health condition  Low educational Attainment  Mendicancy  Developed negative behavior  Involvement of different vices  Broken families  Abandonment  Traumatic Experience  Discrimination of PWD  No recreational center for social development |  | Income generating project thru livelihood program for family head, women and Out of School Youth  Implementation of pro-poor project like Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program  Sangguniang Panlungsod Resolution/Ordinance in relation to CICL Program.  Information Dissemination on RA 9344  Conduct Family Life Development seminar to parents.  Rehabilitation Center CICL Client  Close Coordination with PNP, Jail Management and concerned NGA.  Community Based program for street children  Livelihood and other pro-poor project for families of CICL and street children.  Continuous implementation of 4Ps program  Organized /OSY group and extend income generating project.  Peace and Order  Continuous advocacy of VAWC RA 9262  Reactivation of Kalusugan pangkabuhayan  SP Resolution/Ordinance that protects women  Livelihood program & Skills training  Session on Parent Effectiveness Seminar  4Ps Program  Organization of women groups  Continuous advocacy on RA 7610  Functionality of CCPDC & BCPC  Strong family relationship through conduct of Parent Effectiveness Session & Responsible Parenthood Session  Executive Order Regarding Implementation of Magna Carta  Functionality and operationalization of recreational center |
| **EDUCATION**  There are 170 or 2.17% male pupils and 19 or .27% female pupils who are not in school  There are 1,407 or 26.94% male students and 1002 or 19.39% female students who are not in school  **PEACE AND ORDER**  80% of citizenry are not disaster prepared and resilient to disasters/calamities. They rely on help coming from outside resources/stakeholders  85% percent of PNP are assigned in Traffic/Patrol and 15% are assigned in Admin and Investigation Work  There are 356 VI recorded in the year 2011  **LCR**  There are still \_\_\_ % of the population who are not yet registered on time  Lack of awareness on the importance of registration  Poor concept on who are the in-charge for the registration  There are \_\_\_\_% of the families who are not yet married  Lack of info-drive on the importance of marriage  due to the proclamation of RA 9255 (acknowledgement/admission of paternity)  There are still considerable number of the records which are not encoded in the computer  75% of the record are mutilated.  **HEALTH**  There are \_\_\_\_\_ under mild, \_\_\_\_\_ under moderate, and \_\_\_\_\_severe  There are 568 undernourished PS children,451-underweight,117 severely underweight. (2012 data)  poor health seeking behavior  Unsafe Drinking Water | Pupils/Students do not attend to school because they help their parents in farm works and other works due to poverty. Poor Parents attitude towards schooling  No downgrading or transfer of knowledge from those who already undergone the training especially in brgy level  Increase prophelactic patrolling along poblacion and nearby brgy  No strict implementation of traffic ordinances  Due to poor knowledge  low profile of families  Lack of computer and technical staff  Lack of fund for computer and reconstruction of records  Poor marital relationship  Poverty  Poor environment  Malnutrition  Large Family Size  Low Family Income  Limited Knowledge on Parenting Skills  Poor Garbage Disposal  Religious and Cultural Belief |  | Decreased participation rate  Loss of lives and properties  Downgrade crime rates  Loss of lives and properties  increase number of illegitimate children  Low educational attainment  Presence of negative attitude on registration  Long period of processing  Poor data recovery  Poor mental and health condition  Poor Human capital  Poor mental and health condition  Poor Human capital  Increase of maternal and neonatal deaths. |  | Provision of Government Assistance such as Feeding Programs and Provision of school materials and allowances (free education)  Constant Family Mapping/House to house campaign  Institutionalize a working and warm blooded BDRRMC to continuously educate their people on disaster preparedness  Purchase of automatic weather station, automatic water level gauge and disaster response vehicle  Additional Police Visibility  Intensify the implementation of traffic ordinances  Upgrade rescuers' capability on life saving techniques by having emergency medical technician training(EMT)  Conduct info-drive  Conduct mass wedding  conduct free registration  Computerization  Conduct reconstruction of records  Increase funds  Information, education campaign  Extensive advocacy of maternal new born child health and nutrition programs  Other essential package for child survival such as care for the new born, breast-feeding, micronutrient supplementation and deworming, immunization of children, zinc supplements and giving vitamin A.  Community-Based Program such as backyard gardening, enhancement of skills of BNS, skills training  Information, education campaign  Supplemental Feeding on regular service as project to eradicate malnutrition  proper segregation and collection of garbage/waste strictly implemented.  training of health care providers on IYCF.  construction of birthing centers  strict implementation of the city ordinance re: deliveries in the health facility and by a skilled birth attendant and prohibiting trained hilots to attend deliveries.  organization/training of community health teams per barangay.  Advocacy thru: Buntis class, mothers class etc.  Integration of MNCHNFP  to other health related programs and or activities.  Construction of Safe Drinking Facility |
| **ECONOMIC SECTOR**  Continuing support on the Strategic and sustainable plan such as establishment of techno-demo(rice, corn, HVCC,fish culture) provision of hybrid and inbred seeds, crop diversification, corn component facilities, artificial insemination building, hatchery farm, nursery for bamboo seedling, green house facilities, implementation on Organic Agriculture Act of 2010, construction of irrigation facilities(SWIP, upland and Rainfed Areas), Farmers Information System Building in support to the increase of production of the Agricultural industry in Cauayan City.  Additional purchase of 4 wheeled tractor and combined harvester for the expansion coverage of corn and rice farmer of the locality  Inadequate resources for the research & enhancement on new technologies particularly on HVCC, Rice, Corn Fishery, bamboo, Organic Agriculture program for the Agricultural Extension Workers  Limited numbers of viable SMEs and strong cooperative present in the city.  Limited support on the provisions of livelihood programs  No established information system for marketing linkages to other COOPs within the country for SME promotion  No constructed modern training center for local product development & enhancement  No existing equipment for food processing  Inequitable valuation system on real properties in the city  No established information system of real properties available for taxpayers and other interested clients  City assessor office is presently separated from revenue generating offices on the main building.  The City BAGSAKAN Center is not sufficient to accommodate farm products and other commodities.  There is no constructed bldg. and storage facility for produce products  Agri-ecotourism dev't. is currently supported by Department of agriculture & line agencies like BFAR & DOST  No available Theme Park  Cauayeños cultural heritage is not promoted  10% of primary and secondary establishment of the city are accredited by the DOT | Support facilities is not enough to serve all the 65 barangays,there is a limited support on seeds subsidy for rice, corn and HVCC, problems on the occurrence of poor germination rate of seeds, inadequate services for animal breeding/upgrading, inadequate supply of fingerlings and bamboo cuttings , limited supply of raw materials for organic farming ,lack of irrigation facilities for rainfed and upland areas, provision of additional support facilities for the existence of Farmer's Training Center.  Lack of farm facilities to provide farm operations/services of the 65 barangays from production to post production and other operations.  Scarcity of funds for re-tooling/seminars on research particularly on rice, corn, hvcc, livestock and fishery for the development of the farmer adaptors in the city.  Inadequate resources to conduct training and seminars on possible SMEs proprietor aided by cooperative  Inadequate resources on the provision and transfer of appropriate technology  No established database for all Cooperatives in the country  Limited training and seminars for product development & enhancement  Provision of technology and equipment is not available  10-year moratorium on tax increase on the city & no strict implementation on Sec. 217 of R.A. 7160  Real property information is only available for local taxpayers  Limited space of the City Gov't. office main building  Limited area of the existing BAGSAKAN Center  Non-existence of cold storage facility & state of the art equipment  Farm owners need to improve produce & facilities on agri-ecotourism  No resource allocation for project funding  Contemporary Cauayeños are not educated with their cultural heritage & with the history of the city  R.A. 9593 (Tourism Act of 2009) is still in the process of implementattion |  | Inadequate farm facilities to operate farming activities are contributory factors for low production, with the limited production support services will affect food productivity and sustainability due to low adoption of technology, as to the Organic Agriculture farming problem encountered will be the low of Return of Investment during healing period, difficulty retraining worker, fear, ridicule and difficulty of convincing farmers to become organic.  There is a continuous increase in farm loses contributing to low production.  Lack of information dissemination/ information drive for new technology in support to HVCC, rice, corn, fishery and livestock production.  SMEs assissted by cooperative is not available for interested business proprietor with limited capital investment  Skills of interested individual/sector in the community who has the potential for self-employment is not encouraged  Strong linkages for COOPs in the country is not fully promoted  Local handicraft and food products do not pass DTI standard for export quality  Loss of income opportunity to unemployed Out of School Youth, Men & Women & Men & Women & another interested sector  Current valuation system of real properties do not provide landowners and buyers the true value of properties & real properties are not appraised & utilized at its highest and best economic value.  Not all taxpayers are disseminated on property information & transaction processes  Inconvenience for taxpayers in processing their transaction especially for PWD and senior citizen clients  Loss of income on perishable goods  Improper storage and warehousing of farm produce products  Increased production & opportunity on job generation  Loss of opportunity on employment & income generation  Historical value of the past is not given importance  Improved tourism standard on primary & secondary establishement in the locatity |  | Provisions of Postharvest facilities, subsidize seeds and micronutrients as supplement, continuous training of POT through Information Education Campaign and adaption of new technology to farmers engage not only in rice farming but also in livestock, fishery and corn production, adaption for the implementation of R.A. 10068 known as Organic Agriculture Act of 2010.  Legislation from the sangguniang Panglungsod, for the procurement of postharvest facilities, mechanical dryers, construction of MPDP's and other establishment of Multi-Grain center  Provision for support funds for re-tooling of AEW'S  Provision of funds for the conduct of training and seminars  Fund allocation for the procurement of equipment for food processing and handicrafts making  Coordinate with line agencies to established strong linkages among cooperatives in the country  Construction of bldg. for modern livelihood training center  Solicit the assistance of national agency for the purchased of modern equipment for food processing  Strict compliance and implementation of Sec. 217 R.A. 7160 and provision of fund for the conduct of General Revision  Establishment of web-based transaction processes & information system of all real properties of the city  Relocation of the City Assessor's Office  Construction of Modern Bagsakan Center  Provisions of storage facility & state of the art equipment  Strong coordination with line agencies & develop tourist spots on agri-ecotourism  Construction of Theme Park  Construction & establishment of City Museum with complete cultural heritage artifacts  Support in the full implementation of R.A. 9593 (Tourism Act of 2009) |
| **INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR**  Inadequate road maintenance  prevalence of informal settlers and low-income earners  Traffic jams and accidents caused by crossing pedestrians. No pedestrian overpass along Maharlika Hwy, only painted pedestrian lanes  Existing makeshift/permanent commercial stalls constructed along public easements  Existing waiting sheds are not PWD friendly.  No existing Convention Center  Old & dilapidated existing motor pool building.  Existing Children's Park has no playground equipment, and other facilities such as: Public toilets, Utility Room.  inadequate drainage network in the poblacion  Existence of only one Public Market  Existing Welcome Arc is old, outdated & dilapidated.  Existing City hall building cannot house all complimenting departments.  Absence of Impounding facility for astray aninmals  Increase in population of students annually  Inadequate office space for the PNP Personnels.  Existing airport has inadequate space for landing aircraft.  Adult Entertainment District along airport road and in Residential Zone.  Old and dilapidated Abattoir.  Evacuation centers are situated in classrooms & community centers during calamities  No Asphalt plant present  No Justice Hall at present  Existing District Jail congested  Inadequate HD CCTV cams in poblacion.  Poor lighting on various streets within the poblacion.  Unsafe condition of the overflow bridge. Over-flow bridge is dilapidated with uneven sections of the bridge. The bridge has no protective railings  Unhealthy and insufficient supply of potable water  More commercial establishments and residential buildings are constructed in the poblacion. Fire trucks refill from nearest water district stations  Crowded Public Cemetery  95% of the poblacion populace utilize LPG as fuel for cooking  Alternative routes through bridges are essential. Single point of entry/access going to the City Terminal  Erosion of river banks during heavy rains and floodings. Scouring of riverbanks due to flooding and rising level of the Cagayan River  Conservation of water is vital. Increase of population in the city, increases the demand for water | due to tight budget  there's a need to provide housing units for the informal settlers & low-income earners through socialised housing.  there's a need to construct a pedestrian overpass along Maharlika Highway to ensure pedestrian safety who are crossing the Maharlika Highway  Some establishments do not observe the required setbacks.  There's a need to provide a waiting shed with toilet facilities in conformity with the provisions of the Accessibility Law/BP344  There's a need for a venue for large gatherings and hosting special events such as athletic competitions and musical shows as well as conventions of various organizations  There's a need to upgrade the facilities of the Cauayan City Motor pool to house the various equipment of the City Gov't and to maximize the use of space for personnel, equipment & storage facilities  There's a need to upgrade the existing Children's Park by providing amenities such as playground equipment that will help in generating revenues for the city  There's a need to provide drainage network to the newly-opened city roads and to prevent floorings during heavy rainfall.  Based on NSO data that Cauayan has an increase of 2.4% population per annum which may cause in sufficient and inadequate space for the buying public  There's a need for a new welcome arc that will serve as a boundary marker  there's a need for an Extension building to house other offices  there's a need for a local City Pound that will house astray animals  Lack of school buildings  Planned relocation of PNP HQ from Brgy. San Fermin to City Terminal Brgy. Cabaruan  Existing airport needs to be relocated for the reason it is impedes the development of the poblacion: first, it blocks the proposed diversion road, imposes building height restrictions.  It should be relocated in an area away from Residential Zone  the location of existing abattoir is prone to flooding which destroys the mechanical equipments and stops the operations.  No existing building for evacuation in case of calamities. At present school buildings and community centers in baranggys in higher grounds are utilized as  evacuation centers  to produce asphalt material for overlaying existing concrete roads and to construct asphalt roads.  the cluster of trial courts are located in separate buildings  existing building is no longer adequate to house the number of inmates detained  Continuous upgrading. More CCTV’s needed in busy and highly populated areas  Non-appropriation of funds for improvement  Frequent rise of water due to heavy rains and flooding causes the bridge to weaken  Non-appropriation of funds for an improved water system in rural areas  Urbanization. In fire situations there is a need to provide fire hydrants in the poblacion to reduce travel time of fire truck in loading water.  Location is no longer adequate to accommodate more tombs  Convenience in cooking  Utilization along Maharlika road  Lack of funding  There’s a need of new technology for the conservation of water in the city |  | poor farm to market road condition  to give shelter to the informal settlers & the low-income earners.  to prevent vehicular accidents as against pedestrians who are crossing the Maharlika Highway  Poor and irrational planning & design of developers compromising the required parking spaces thus vehicles use the roads as parking areas  Facilities for PWD's are not provided in waiting sheds along National Highway  no convention center in the region  Existing motor pool needs to be relocated  Lacks of proper maintenance of landscaping and no public toilet facilities  Flood prone areas where there's no drainage canal present.  Low productivity of existing market stall owners. Market revenue generation may decrease by 30%  No boundary identification.  to improve the delivery of basic services to the people  To reduce cases of accidents cause by astray animals  crowded classrooms.  Crowded space in the conduct of police matters  to maximize the utilization of land along national road  Inappropriate location of the red-light district. Eye-sore to public view.  There is a need to relocate and construct Modern Abattoir.  classes are disrupted, vandalized  asphalt plant is necessary for the road improvement and rehabilitation  to cluster trial courts in one building  crowded prison cells  Crime rate is more likely to increase due to inadequate CCTV cams  Crime rate is more likely to increase due to unlit areas  Risky for motorists. Increase travel time due to poor condition of the bridge  May endanger the health of the citizenry due to frequent intake of contaminated water  Areas in the poblacion are considered fire-prone  Eye-sore to public view  Underground LPG utility line system would be more convenient  Causes the delay of appointments and business activities due to traffic jams  Erosion due to heavy rains and flooding causes properties to be damaged  Water wastage is rampant |  | 20% EDF. Provision of concrete roads and opening of new farm to market roads  BP220 & RA7279  through passing a city ordinance on road safety  Strict implementation of Zoning Ordinance and PD 1096  BP 344  outsource Funds from Financers through CIIPP  SP resolution for the appropriation of funds  SP resolution for the appropriation of funds  Water Code of the Philippines  Cauayan Revenue Code  SP Resolution  SP Resolution to appropriate fund for the construction of City Hall Extension Building  SP Resolution passed.  Basis of construction from concerned agency. i.e. Dep Ed.  LGU/PNP fund counterpart  SP Resolution, DOTC basis of construction for the concerned agency  SP Resolution  SP Resolution  SP Resolution  SP Resolution  SP Resolution & DOJ &concerned agencies  SP Resolution and line agencies concerned  SP Resolution to appropriate funds for CCTV cams  SP Resolution to appropriate funds for street lighting  SP Resolution to appropriate funds for the construction of the bridge  To request for an outsource fund from private institution/organization. i.e. Rotary Club  Basis for installation of the concerned agency  SP Resolution to appropriate fund for the construction of the public cemetery  Ordinance mandating the underground installation of LPG lines.  SP Resolution to appropriate funds for the construction of the of secondary bridges  SP Resolution to appropriate funds for the construction of river bank protection  SP Resolution to appropriate funds for the construction of river bank protection |
| **INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR**  Offices in the LGU are still implementing manual delivery of basic services to the public.  As of the present the LGU is not offering on-line business transactions to the public.  The LGU installed biometric system in the logging in and logging out of employees as well as a program to easily compile the data of each employee in the LGU  The City Accounting Office implements the New Government Accounting System to input all data regarding the financial information of the LGU.  Filled up SALN form of each employees is submitted to the HR Office and filed but not posted in any designated area.  To prevent fixers, all offices in the LGU have their own Citizens Charter displayed on the entrance of each office.  Some documents are not yet uploaded to the website for public viewing  There is a need to add more fund for the HR Office to facilitate the conduct of trainings/seminars to all employees of the LGU to enhance their morale.  All employees should be informed of any training programs to acquire additional knowledge for a better service delivery to the public.  Creation of internal audit system  Installation/upgrading of Sanggunian Information System  To safeguard the rights of the general population  Addressing the need for additional space for the convenience of the clientele  Centralization of employee's data | the LGU needs to appropriate additional funds for computerization  there is no existing system or program to meet the needs  to monitor the daily attendance of each employee and faster storage and retrieval of individual employee data.  to reflect transparency and accountability in the LGU  individual employee's SALN is available verification at the HRM Office  to easily identify persons to be approached in every transaction  there is a need for personnel to take charge in the operation and updating of the LGU website  aside from the funding needed there should be a specialist to conduct trainings and seminars to employees of the LGU to update them in the current trends of delivering basic services.  fund should be appropriated for employee trainings/seminars abroad to encourage them to improve themselves that will redound to the discharge of better public service  there is a need to monitor, control and audit all transactions of the LGU  to categorize and fast track the storage and retrieval of resolutions and ordinances  to facilitate the implementation of the codes according to existing law  there is a need to designate a more spacious area while the clients are waiting for the processing of their transaction.  to easily retrieve, compute leave credits and terminal pay as well as length of service of employees |  | slower delivery of basic services and accumulation of supporting documents  localized delivery of public service  employees are required to log-in/out their attendance in the office.  itemized assets, liability, equity, income and expenses of the LGU.  employees are required to honestly declare their Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Net worth  instill honesty and accountability  for the information of those concerned the data in the website should always be updated in line with the projects and services being discharge by the Office of the City Mayor  Employees should not be deprived of character development and team building to create unity, cooperation and camaraderie among co-workers from superior to rank and file.  without being informed of the current prevailing trends, employees tend to plateau in terms of skills, knowledge and know-how  poor and improper implementation of accounting and auditing rules  without the SIS, manual retrieval of needed resolutions/ordinances may take time  violation of human rights, priviledges and benefits  without a tax payer's lounge, a client tends to loiter around the premises  manual processing of request from employees |  | full implementation of the system to give efficient and accurate services to constituents  appoint knowledgeable personnel as frontlines for easy facilitation of business transactions  full monitoring of employee attendance and whereabouts  strict adherence to the policies issued by COA  for strict compliance of the employees  implementation of Anti-Red Tape Act  for faster info dissemination  HR personnel should be adept in introducing trainings and seminars to LGU personnel  allocate funds for those interested to avail of study tours/scholarship grants abroad  COA implementing rules and regulations  conduct training to employees of the Sanggunian and designate focal person in charge of the system  basis for implementation of the concerned agency  designate a more client-friendly space with audio-visual system or television set  Designate Four (4) HR personnel to handle the Records Management System |
| **ENVIRONMENT SECTOR**  **LAND:**  80% OF LAND FOR REFORESTATION THROUGH THE INTEGRATED SOCIAL FORESTRY PROJECT IS NOT (ISFP) UTILIZED AS A FOREST AREA.  IDENTIFIED QUARRYING AREA IS STILL UNREGULATED.  THERE IS A 50% IN NEED OF UTILITY, CARETAKER AND ENFORCEMENT.  **AIR:**  THERE IS A 70% NEED OF APPARATUS/EQUIPMENT FOR POLLUTION CONTROL.  THERE IS A 50% LACK OF DOCUMENTS AND LIST OF TRANSPORTATION.  THERE IS A 70% NEED OF IMPLEMENTATION ON URBAN AREA.  **WATER:**  CONTINUES MONITOR PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL QUALITY OF SURFACE AND GROUND WATER.  THERE IS A 90% NEED OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW.  THERE IS A 50% NEED IN MONITORING ON URBAN AREAS.  SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT:  THE 20% UNCOLLECTED DUE TO IMPROPER DISPOSAL OF WASTE.  THE SCHEDULED REGULAR COLLECTION IS ON GOING.  THERE IS A 70% OF THE BARANGAYS TREATED AND SEGREGATE THEIR OWN RESIDUAL WASTE.  THERE IS IN NEED OF 50% QUALITY IMPROVEMENT.  THERE IS IN NEED OF 30% COMPOSTING EQUIPMENT.  THERE IS IN NEED OF 50% OF ESTABLISHING MRF TO URBAN BARANGAYS.  THERE IS IN NEED OF 50% MATERIALS.  THERE IS IN NEED OF 80% IMPLEMENTATION IN THE BARANGAYS.  THERE IS IN NEED OF 20% IMPLEMENTATION IN THE BARANGAYS.  THERE IS IN NEED OF ADDITIONAL STAFF, MANPOWER AND ENFORCER TO CONDUCT THE PROGRAM.  THERE IS IN NEED OF 50% CONSTRUCTION TO COMPLETE.  THERE IS IN NEED OF 50% OF IEC ON URBAN BARANGAYS. | MORE PROFITABLE TO PLANT CORN PRODUCTS THAN TO PLANT TREES.  THERE IS NO REGULATORY MEASURE.  LACK OF PERSONNEL/MANPOWER.  NO APPARATUS/EQUIPMENT FOR POLLUTION CONTROL IS AVAILABLE FOR USE.  UNCOLLECTED RESULT COPY OF APPROVED DOCUMENT FROM LTO, BPLO AND OTHER CONNECTED AGENCIES.  THE AVAILABILITY OF TIME OF BARANGAY OFFICIALS. SCHEDULE OF BARANGAY GENERAL ASSEMBLY  A JOINT PROJECT BY THE CITY ENRO, DENR-ENB, PROVINCE AND REGION.  THE AVAILABILITY OF TIME OF BARANGAY OFFICIALS. SCHEDULE OF BARANGAY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.  THE AVAILABILITY OF TIME OF URBAN BARANGAY OFFICIALS. SCHEDULE OF BARANGAY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.  DISPOSED IN UNREACHED AREA FOR COLLECTION.  PRESENCE OF MOA  IMMEDIATE AREA FOR TREATMENT OF WASTE IS AVAILABLE.  NEED MORE DIVERSION OF NON-BIODEGRADABLE AND RESEARCH FOR RECYCLING PROJECT.  NEED MORE DIVERSION OF BIODEGRADABLE AND RESEARCH FOR RECYCLING PROJECT.  FOR THE DIRECT SITE FOR COLLECTING SPECIAL WASTE AND RESDUALS.  PRODUCTION OF LEAFLETS, BROCHURE AND SIGNAGES.  SCHEDULING OF MEETING AND SYMPOSIUMS.  BARANGAY AT FOREST REGION AND TANAP REGION.  PREPARATION OF GAS VENT, LEACHATE CANAL AND IMPROVEMENT OF LEACHATE POND. ROAD MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION OF BOX CULVERT.  SHARING THE EFFECT AND CAUSE OF CLIMATE CHANGE. |  | THERS IS AN INCREASE OF LIVELIHOOD/AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT.  THERE IS A POSIBILITY OF SOIL EROSION ALONG THE CAGAYAN RIVER.  NO PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF CLEANLINESS AND SANITATION.  POLLUTIONS UNCONTROLLED.  NO ACCESS OF INFORMATIONS AND CONDITIONS OF AIR ON EVERY SOURCE OF TRANSPORTATION.  DECREASE OF MAINTENANCE OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER BURNING ACTIVITIES.  NO WATER ANALYSIS.  QUALITY OF WATER UNCONTROLLED.  PRESENCE OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE DAMAGE TO WATER.  PRESENCE OF DISEASES.  PENALTY IMPLIED  AVAILABILITY OF GARBAGE TRUCKS.  DIVERSION OF NON-BIODEGRABLE WASTE INCREASED.  DIVERSION OF BIODEGRABLE WASTE INCREASED.  NO SYSTEM OF COLLECTIONS.  LACK OF INFORMATION ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT.  NO INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.  NO SYSTEM ON WASTEMANAGEMENT.  NO PROPER WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL.  UNAWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE |  | *TO ADOPT CITY ENVIRONMENT CODE.*  *REQUIRE THE ISFPs TO PLANT TREES. COLLECT LAND IMPROVEMENT TAX.*  *ENACTMENT OF AN ORDINANCE REGULATING QUARRYING ACTIVITIES ALONG CAGAYAN RIVER.*  *TO ADOPT CLEAN AIR ACT.*  *THERE IS A 70% NEED OF IMPLEMENTATION ON URBAN AREA.*  *TO ADOPT CLEAN AIR ACT.*  *TO ADOPT CLEAN WATER ACT.*  *TO ADOPT CLEAN WATER ACT.*  *TO ADOPT CLEAN WATER ACT.*  ADOPT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT. AMEND AND REVISE 10 YEAR ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN.  ADOPT CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY |

**Chapter 3: DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS**

**VISION**

**“The City of Cauayan, Isabela, the convergence center for business and agro-industry in Region 02, home to a vibrant economy, sustaining a balanced natural and built environment with God-loving and empowered citizenry enjoying an innovative and honest Government under a compassionate leadership.** “

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 4. VISION DESCRIPTORS AND SUCCESS INDICATORS** | | |
| **VISION ELEMENTS** | **DESCRIPTORS** | **SUCCESS INDICATORS** |
| **SOCIAL** | God-loving and empowered citizenry | Healthy, educated, righteous and God-loving Cauayenos |
| **ECONOMIC** | Vibrant economy | Sufficient food supply for each household, high employment rate |
| **INFRASTRUCTURE** | Sustaining built-up environment | Adequate disaster-resilient infrastructure facilities to support over-all development of the city |
| **ENVIRONMENT** | Sustaining and balanced natural environment | Green forests, preserved natural resources and well managed solid wastes |
| **INSTITUTIONAL** | Innovative and honest governance | Capacitated LG Officials and Employees, |
| Pro-development and resourceful organization |

The long-term goal of the Cauayan city is embodied in its vision as revisited during the first CDP Workshop. The vision statement has five major elements consisting of the five development sectors: social development, economic development, infrastructure development, environmental management and institutional development.

**Desired Qualities of the People**

* + 1. God-loving Cauayeños with respect for the rights of others that is sustained throughout generations. To sustain it, each household must integrate God in all his daily activities. Programs that support moral recovery of the people specially the young generations must be in place. The leaders must adhere to God’s teachings and should have high concern for the spiritual and material needs of others.
    2. Cauayan desires to have a healthy population, both physical and mental aspect of the human being. No malnourished children, low mortality rates, no incidence of killer diseases, no mental illnesses and no incidence of unwanted children that may result in abortion so that every citizen of the city will enjoy a whole life and contribute to the development of Cauayan.
    3. It is the ultimate aspiration of every local leader of the city to increase and sustain high literacy rate because they believe that education is the key to every individual success that will ultimately redound to the development of their locality as envisioned.
    4. The desire to live in a peaceful and disaster-resilient community is a long-term vision of the people. This characteristic is being aggressively pursued at present because the attainment of peaceful and orderly community requires regular implementation of programs, projects and activities intended to prevent man-made catastrophes as well as mitigate effects of natural and made disasters. Both can result in distressed community if not appropriately addressed. Measures to prevent or mitigate its bad effect must be in place.
    5. Every household in Cauayan City is envisioned to be self-reliant in providing the basic necessities of their family members. Officials have high initiatives in providing employment opportunities for their constituents as well as resolving disputes in the community so there is high regard for their officials and family relationships.

**Desired State of Local Economy**

* + - 1. The ideal state of local economy is far from its realization. Unemployment is a national problem. As any other local government in the country today, the city of Cauayan is not spared from this national concern. Achieving food self-sufficiency is one of the desired economic statuses of the people. Solution to this must be given priority by the concerned program planners and implementers of the City government as well as the barangays.

**Desired Infrastructure Facilities**

* + - * 1. The city government envision of providing disaster-resilient infrastructure facilities that will enhance local economic development such as good roads, adequate farm to market roads, irrigation facilities and public buildings. Measure to protect environment such as riverbank protection structures, drainage system and other flood control projects. Social infrastructure projects such as livelihood training center will help boost social status of its well-being and promote institutional development.

**Desired Environmental Condition**

1. A healthy and sustainable environment for all generations; a community that enjoys fresh air and clean water bodies, living in rich natural resources, green forests and well-managed solid wastes.

**Desired Institution**

1. An organization wherein members are capable and willing to provide utmost quality and prompt services as mandated by existing laws, working together to achieve a common goal in harmony with the national government agenda; a local government unit that promotes transparency and accountability and encourages people’s participation in governance.

**Nine (9) Year Sectoral Development Goals and Targets**

**Social Development Goals**

To improve the quality of life

to eliminate crime rate among children and youth

To eliminate cases of abused women

To stop child abuse

To fully implementation of Magna Carta for PWD

To provide recreational center for social development

Improve Participation Rate

To achieve a 100% disaster prepared and resilient citizenry

To enforce the law to prevent and control crimes to maintain peace and order and to ensure public safety with active support of the community\

to improve the nutritional status of the general populace

To make all pregnant women responds actively to health services.

to make potable water accessible of all HH in the city

To acquire lot intended for socialized housing for the poor

To construct additional school buildings at and retrofit existing ones to become climate change compliant

**Economic Development Goals**

To provide equitable access to economic opportunities to farmers and fisherfolks.

Redevelopment of the existing public market

Construction of additional public market cum transport terminal in Minante 1and Villa Concepcion

To increase community participation in growth and development

To increase the real income Cauayeno.

To purchase certified climate change resilient rice seed varieties and other farm inputs to farmers

To conduct livelihood skills training on food processing and entrepreneurship.

To provide and implement programs that promotes tourist development and employment

To grant small capital to interested individual and promote of small and medium business enterprise

**Infrastructure Development Goals**

1. To provide efficient and adequate road system to facilitate easy movement of people, services and goods.
2. To construct adequate farm-to-market roads and reduce time travel of farm products to market
3. To provide shelter for the homeless and informal settlers.
4. To provide safe means of travel for motorists and pedestrians who are crossing the Maharlika Highway
5. To clear public easements, make accessible to the public, free from obstructions and eye sores
6. To provide the public commuters and PWD’s waiting shed with toilet facilities
7. To construct a Modern Convention Center in the Region
8. To house city government equipments
9. To provide child friendly environment for children.
10. To provide efficient drainage network
11. To prevent proliferation of talipapa or ambulant vendors who are not complying with the sanitation code of the city
12. To establish political boundaries of the city
13. to promote better service in conducting rescue operations during emergency situations
14. To provide shelter for astray animals
15. To ensure convenience of students
16. To house the required police personnel in the city
17. to provide adequate space for office transactions.
18. To provide further development and encourage investors.
19. to remove eye-sore for local and foreign tourists
20. to provide modern abattoir with cold storage facility.
21. to provide evacuation center for affected citizens in times of calamities to improvement roads within the city
22. to facilitate faster court transactions
23. to provide spacious and decent jails to house inmates
24. To ensure public safety and security at night time
25. To guarantee the safety of the motorists
26. To ensure residents a safe drinking water system in the rural areas.
27. To expand the water supply proportionately to the increase of population in the area
28. To ensure public safety and protection of properties
29. To promote public cemetery comparable to private memorial estate
30. To promote underground LPG line system as a means of safe and convenient delivery of LPG
31. To ensure the smooth flow of traffic within the city
32. To ensure safety of the public living along rivers banks and creeks
33. To inform the public of the significance of water conservation

**Environmental Development Goals**

* 1. To adopt the City Environment Code
  2. To adopt the Clean Air Act
  3. To adopt the Clean Water Act
  4. To adopt the Solid Waste Management Act
  5. To adopt the Climate Change Policy
  6. To amend the 10-Year Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan.

**Institutional Development Goals**

1. To provide farmers modern technology and know-how in the field of agriculture.
2. To provide efficient, effective, accurate service and dependable computer system
3. To optimize employees’ performance.
4. To institutionalize transparency and accountability in the LGU.
5. To reflect transparency and accountability of each permanent employee
6. To institute a red-tape free government
7. To conduct faster delivery of social services
8. To be a competitive LGU
9. To analyze the training needs of every employee
10. To empower every employee for their career development
11. To provide sound and efficient financial management system
12. to properly categorize each resolution and ordinance for easy storage and retrieval of the scanned copy.
13. To capacitate the local government unit workforce and improve productivity in all areas of local governance
14. To enforce local tax code and conduct tax campaign on a regular schedule
15. To promote people’s participation in governance through NGOs, CSOs and POs involvement in every development activities of the city government.

**Strategies in Implementation of Programs, Projects and Activities**

The planners and implementers of the Comprehensive Development Plan are guided by policies taken from the general welfare clause of the Local Government Code, the Enhanced Guide to Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) for the Local Government Units developed by the DILG and the Millennium Development Goals or MDG. The code states that, “*the local government unit shall ensure and support among other things, the preservation and enrichment of culture, promote health and safety, enhance the right of the people to a balanced ecology, encourage and support the development of appropriate and self-reliant scientific and technological capabilities, improve public morals, enhance economic prosperity and social justice, promote full employment among their residents, maintain peace and order, and preserve the comfort and convenience of their inhabitants.”*

The city government shall deliver basic services, exercise the powers and functions that are necessary, appropriate, or incidental to the efficient and effective provision of these services and facilities pursuant to RA 7160 but are not limited to the following:

1. Extension and on-site research services and facilities related to agriculture and fishery activities which include dispersal of livestock and poultry, fingerlings, and other seeding materials for aquaculture; palay, corn, vegetable seed farms, medicinal plant gardens; fruit tree, coconut and other kind of seedling nurseries; demonstration farms; quality control of copra and improvement and development of local distribution channels, preferably through cooperative inter-barangay irrigation systems; water and soil resources utilization and conservation projects; and enforcement of fishery laws in municipal waters including conservation of mangroves.

2. Pursuant to national policies and subject to the supervision, control and review of the DENR, implementation of the community-based forestry projects which include integrated social forestry programs and similar projects; management and control of communal forest with an area not exceeding fifty (50) square kilometers; establishment of tree parks, green belts, similar forest development projects;

3. Health services which include primary health care, maternal and child care, communicable and non-communicable disease control services; access to tertiary health care services, purchase of medicines, medical supplies, and equipment needed to carry out the services herein enumerated;

4. Social services which include programs and projects on child and youth welfare, family and community welfare, welfare of the elderly and disabled persons; community-based rehabilitation programs for vagrants, beggars, street children, scavengers, juvenile delinquents, and victims of drug abuse; livelihood and other pro-poor projects; nutrition services, and family planning services;

5. Information services which include investment and job placement information systems, tax and marketing information systems, and maintenance of public library;

6. Solid waste disposal system or environmental management system and services or facilities related to general hygiene and sanitation;

7. Municipal buildings, cultural centers, public parks including freedom parks, playground and sports facilities and equipment, other similar facilities;

8. Infrastructure facilities intended primarily to service the needs of the residents of the municipality and which are funded out of the municipal funds including, but not limited to, municipal roads and bridges; school buildings and other facilities for public elementary and secondary schools; clinics, health centers and other health facilities necessary to carry out health services; communal irrigation, small water impounding projects and other similar projects; fish ports; artesian wells, spring development, rain water collectors and water supply systems, seawalls, dikes, drainage and sewerage, and flood control; traffic signals and road signs and similar facilities;

9. Public markets, slaughterhouses and other local enterprises;

10. Public cemetery;

11. Tourism facilities and other tourist attractions, including the acquisition of equipment, regulation and supervision of business concessions, security services for such facilities; and

12. Sites for police and fire stations and substations and the municipal jail;

In harmony with the national government and other participating countries, the Millennium Development Goals formulate the eight (8) national goals responsive of the current national issues as follows:

1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

2. To achieve universal primary education

3. To promote gender equality

4. To reduce child mortality

5. To improve maternal health

6. to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other infectious diseases

7. To ensure environmental sustainability, and

8. To develop global partnership and competitiveness

Identified priority programs, projects and activities are to be implemented during the three year term of office of the incumbent local officials utilizing the 20% development fund of barangays and the city in partnership with funding agencies from the national agencies, non-government organizations and the congressmen’s Philippine Development Assistance Fund or PDAF and other Programs under the Department of Social Welfare and Development is noteworthy in the achievement of collective vision.

Other programs, projects and activities that are less priority however en route for the development of Cauayan will be implemented in same year once funding agency will be accessible. To access more fund, the city government has established linkage with donor agencies. Specific legislations have got to be enacted in support to project implementation for the different sectors particularly those that cannot be funded by the 20% development fund for three years. The existing local tax code has to be enforced so that it can augment needed fund for the realization of the plan. Other austerity measures have to be adopted to cut unnecessary expenses.

Community-based Management System (CBMS) survey result 2011 and annual assessment result using the Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMS) shall be utilized as management tool in plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Community participation is encouraged through representation in the various local special bodies of such as the City Development Council, Local Peace and Order Council, Local School Board, Local Health Board, City Council for the Protection of Children, Women’s Council, City Tourism Council, Bids and Awards Committee and People’s Law Enforcement Board. These local special bodies shall be our partner in local government development effort. It shall replicate its good practices thus promote transparency and accountability.

**Chapter 4: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES**

Based on the present administration development thrusts the following are the list of projects, plans and activities for implementation to be undertaken by the local government unit as result of three (3) management tools obtained in the year 2011: CBMS, LGPMS and Ecological Profile.

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| **SOCIAL SERVICE AND WELFARE SECTOR** | | |
| **>** | Skills training on elderly, PWD, Women, Solo Parent and Out of School Youth | |
| **>** | Livelihood program thru Self Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SEA-K) | |
| **>** | Livelihood program for Family, Head, Women, Solo Parent, Out of School Youths and PWD | |
| **>** | Self-awareness, construction and operation of Bahay Pag-Asa Center for CICL | |
| **>** | Counseling Session | |
| **>** | Orientation on RA 9262 | |
| **>** | Capability skills training | |
| **>** | Implementation of AVAWC Program | |
| **>** | Implementation of Intervention program | |
| **>** | Advocacy on RA 7610 | |
| **>** | Regular meeting/coordination of City/Barangay Council for the Protection of Children | |
| **>** | SP Ordinance regarding Child Protection Program | |
| **>** | Executive Order, Advocacy, Creation and operation of Persons with Disabilities Affairs Office, Construction and operations of Community Based Rehabilitation Center | |
| **>** | Construction of Community Recreational Center | |
| **>** | Advocacy on the importance of education and the participation of the community in the achievement of 100% participation rate | |
| **>** | Continuous Feeding Program | |
| **>** | Provision of School Materials to students such as bags, notebooks, writing papers, pencil/ball pen etc. | |
| **>** | Provision of Scholarships or Free Education and incentives | |
| **>** | City Ordinance | |
| **>** | Training of Day Care Workers on ECCD | |
| **>** | Form and institutionalize BDRRMC's by conducting extensive training on disaster preparedness and basic safety to all barangays of Cauayan City | |
| **>** | Purchase of disaster equipment, logistics and vehicles: 5 automated weather systems, 1 automatic water level gauge, 1 disaster response vehicles and Global Positioning System | |
| **>** | Upgrade responders' capability by having the emergency medical technician (EMT) training, Basic Rescue Training (BRT) and Swift Water Rescue Training equipped with radios | |
| **>** | Installation of a Command Center equipped with based radios and surveillance cameras to monitor crimes, traffic flows and serves as communication office of CDRRMC and Rescue 922 | |
| **>** | Construction of CDRRM office with complete amenities like command center, training center, and conference hall | |
| **>** | Intensify information and education campaign on disaster preparedness and basic safety to institutions and establishments | |
| **>** | Institute Community Night Watch to support Brgy. Tanods | |
| **>** | Adopt 1:500 police to population ratio to attain zero index crime | |
| **>** | Housing assistance program for 7,852 families | |
| **>** | Supplementary Feeding for 0-5 yrs. old | |
| **>** | Livelihood projects. | |
| **>** | Partnership with other NGOs/GOs that will support feeding programs. | |
| **>** | Training of health care providers on IYCF (Infant young Child Feeding on Good Nutrition. | |
| **>** | Establishment of Lactation area at workplace | |
| **>** | Sustainability of regular health and nutrition programs. | |
| **>** | Intensify IEC tru: buntis class, community assembly, mothers class. | |
| **>** | Integration of MNCHNFP to other health related programs/activities. | |
| **>** | Strict implementation of the city ordinance re:prohibiting hilots to attend deliveries and all pregnant women will deliver at health facility/birthing centers by a skilled birth attendants. | |
| **>** | proper scheduling of garbage collection, | |
| **>** | construction of communal water source level II | |
| **>** | purchase of supplies for water testing and chlorination | |
| **>** | Enactment of ordinance for the appropriation of additional funds; conduct seminars/training regarding agricultural methods. |
| **>** | Enactment of ordinance for the appropriation of additional funds; conduct seminars/training regarding the system. |
| **>** | Enactment of ordinance for the appropriation of additional funds; conduct seminars/training regarding the system on frontline personnel. |
| **>** | Install technologies for monitoring personnel attendance and performance. |
| **>** | to post reports regarding financial status of the city government to conspicuous places |
| **>** | Submission on time of properly accomplished SALN form to the HRM office. |
| **>** | implementation of ARTA law; citizen's charter |
| **>** | to designate IT personnel to take charge of the website |
| **>** | Employees' development |
| **>** | creation of internal audit system |
| **>** | Appropriation of funds for the training/seminar of SP personnel and the acquisition of a computer set with printer/scanner exclusively for the SIS. |

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| **ENVIRONMENT SECTOR** | |
| **SUSTAINABLE LAND RESOURCES** | |
| **>** | ADOPT REFORESTATION PROGAM. |
| **>** | QUARRYING AND OTHER MINING ACTVITIES AND OPERATIONS. |
| **>** | ADOPTATION OF GREEN PARK AREAS AND MAINTAIN PARKS. |
| **>** | MONITOR AREA COVERED BY COMMUNITY FOREST STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENT. |
| **SUSTAINABLE AIR RESOURCES** | |
| **>** | CONCENTRATION OF AIR POLLUTANT. |
| **>** | EMISSION LEVEL OF DIFFERENT POLLUTANTS PER SOURCE. |
| **>** | ADOPT CLEAN AIR ACT. |
| **SUSTAINABLE WATER RESOURCES** | |
| **>** | MONITOR PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL QUALITY OF SURFACE AND GROUND WATER. |
| **>** | ADOPT THE CLEAN WATER ACT. |
| **>** | MONITOR QUALITY OF MAJOR FRESHWATER BODIES. |
| **>** | SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: |
| **>** | ADOPT THE 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN TO: 14 URBAN BARANGAYS |
|  | 14 URBAN BARANGAYS, RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AREAS AND SCHOOLS |
| **>** | COLLECTION OF WASTE TO RURAL BARANGAYS. |
| **>** | IMPROVE RECYCLING PROGRAM. |
| **>** | INCREASE PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC FERTILIZER. |
| **>** | ESTABLISH MORE MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY TO 65 BARANGAYS. |
| **>** | CONDUCT IEC ACTIVITIES. |
|  | ADOPT CITY EVIRONMENT CODE. |
| **>** | ADOPT RA 9003. |
| **>** | CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY LANDFILL |
| **>** | IEC ON CLIMATE CHANGE. (RECHARGE) |

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| **INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR** | |
| **>** | Construction of Road Networks (inter-connected) |
|  | Opening of Farm-to-Market Roads |
| **>** | Access road from City Terminal connecting to major roads |
| **>** | Const. Of 2 units overpass along Maharlika Highway |
| **>** | Clearing of illegal structures on public easements |
| **>** | Const. Of 3 units waiting shed with facilities for PWD'S in compliance to BP344 (accessibility law) |
| **>** | Low cost housing projects for the informal settlers at brgy.San Pablo |
| **>** | Const. Of proposed convention center at brgy. Tagaran |
| **>** | Const. Of Cauayan City motor pool |
| **>** | Beautification & improvement of Cauayan City Children's Park |
| **>** | Drainage/sewerage system @ district 1,2,3 & San Fermin |
| **>** | Const. Of public market ext. @ brgy. Villa Concepcion & Minante 1 |
| **>** | Const. Of 3 units welcome arc at Brgy. Alinam, San Fermin & Tagaran |
| **>** | Const. Rescue 922 HQ building |
| **>** | Construction of Cauayan City Pound |
| **>** | Construction of School buildings for pre-school, elementary, H.S. and college |
| **>** | Construction of P.N.P. HQ bldg. |
| **>** | Construction of a 6-storey City Hall |
| **>** | Relocation of Cauayan City Domestic Airport to Brgy. San Luis |
| **>** | Relocation of existing Red-Light District to City Terminal @ Brgy. Cabaruan |
| **>** | Construction of New Cauayan City Abattoir w/ cold storage facility |
| **>** | Construction of Evacuation center |
| **>** | Construction of Asphalt Plant |
| **>** | Construction of Library/museum/archives |
| **>** | Construction of Hall of justice |
| **>** | Construction of District City Jail |
| **>** | Installation of CCTV cameras in Poblacion area |
| **>** | Installation of solar-powered street lights |
| **>** | Construction of Alicaocao RCDG bridge |
| **>** | Access to potable water in rural areas affected by calamity |
| **>** | Access to electricity for indigenous family dwellings |
| **>** | All new construction to consider "green building" in designing of infra projects |
| **>** | All building constructions in the city compliant w/ P.D. 1096 & its IRR |
| **>** | Construction of Public Cemetery |
| **>** | Underground lines for electricity, communication and L.P.G. l |
| **>** | Strict implementation of city ordinance, zero violation |
| **>** | Identify zone classification of commercial and residential building types for low density, mid-density and high density |

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| **ECONOMIC SECTOR** | |
| **>** | Establishment of Corn Project Component |
| **>** | Purchase of One Unit 4 - Wheel Tractor w/ Accessories  Redevelopment of Public Market  Construction of additional Public Market cum transport terminal in Minante 1 and Villa Concepcion |
| **>** | Construction of 5 units Greenhouse in cluster barangays |
| **>** | Redevelopment of public market |
| **>** | Establishment of Nursery for Bamboo Seedling Production |
| **>** | Establishment of Nursery for Tilapia and Pangasius, hito and ulang |
| **>** | Construction of Farmers MPTC(FITS) |
| **>** | Improvement of irrigation system |
| **>** | Provision of hybrid and inbred seeds |
| **>** | Establishment of geographical information system(GIS) on all real properties of the city |
| **>** | Relocation of City assessor’s office building  Conduct skills training on mushroom, kawayan and other handicrafts livelihood programs |
| **>** | **INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR**  Land Banking |

**>**Human Resource Development Program

**>**Construction of Multi-Purpose Medical for Dialysis, CT Scan, MRI, Sonology and X-Ray Laboratory

**>**Various Livelihood Programs

**>**Establishment of Provident Fund

**>**Establishment of Cauayan City Action Center in Metro Manila

**>**Establishment of GIS @ CPDC Office

**>**Purchase of 4-Wheel Tractor w/ Accessories

**>**Acquisition of Revenue Generation System

**>**Establishment of Nursery for Bamboo Seedling Production

**>**Establishment of Corn Project Component

**>**Establishment of Composting Unit w/ complete accessories

**Chapter 5: SECTORAL PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND**

**ACTIVITIES/LEGISLATIONS NEEDED**

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| **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT** | | | |
| **PROGRAMS / PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES** | |  | **LEGISLATIONS NEEDED** |
| **>** | Skills training on elderly, PWD, Women, Solo Parent and Out of School Youth | **>** | Enactment of ordinance for the appropriation of additional funds; conduct seminars/training regarding agricultural methods. |
| **>** | Livelihood program for Family, Head, Women, Solo Parent, Out of School Youths and PWD | **>** | Enactment of ordinance for the appropriation of additional funds; conduct seminars/training regarding the entire LGU system & frontline personnel. |
| **>** | Housing assistance program for 7,852 families | **>** | Install technologies for monitoring personnel attendance and performance. |
| **>** | Provision of School Materials to students such as bags, notebooks, writing papers, pencil/ball pen etc. | **>** | To post reports regarding financial status of the city government to conspicuous places |
| **>** | Provision of Scholarships or Free Education and incentives | **>** | Submission on time of properly accomplished SALN form to the HRM office. |
| **>** | Training of Day Care Workers on ECCD | **>** | Implementation of ARTA law; Citizen's Charter |
| **>** | Form and institutionalize BDRRMC's by conducting extensive training on disaster preparedness and basic safety to all barangays of Cauayan City | **>** | To designate IT personnel to take charge of the website |
| **>** | Purchase of disaster equipment, logistics and vehicles: 5 automated weather systems, 1 automatic water level gauge, 1 disaster response vehicles and Global Positioning System | **>** | Creation of Internal Audit System |
| **>** | Installation of a Command Center equipped with based radios and surveillance cameras to monitor crimes, traffic flows and serves as communication office of CDRRMC and Rescue 922 | **>** | Appropriation of funds for the training/seminar of SP personnel and the acquisition of a computer set with printer/scanner exclusively for the SIS. |
| **>** | Construction of CDRRM office with complete amenities like command center, training center, and conference hall | **>** | Creation of Relevant Plantilla Positions |
| **>** | Conduct of Emergency Medical Technician Training |  |  |
| **>** | Institutionalization of Rescue 922 Office and creation of additional plantilla |  |  |
| **>** | Establishment of Diagnostic Center |  |  |
| **>** | Establishment of Birthing Center |  |  |
| **>** | Establish Community Night watch |  |  |
| **>** | Conduct of Marksmanship Training |  |  |
| **>** | Info Drive on Birth, Death, Marriage registration |  |  |
| **>** | Computerization of LCR database |  |  |
| **>** | Establishment of wider BPLS Office with visitor's Lounge |  |  |

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| **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT** | | | |
| **PROGRAMS / PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES** | |  | **LEGISLATIONS NEEDED** |
| **>** | Establishment of Corn Project Component | **>** | LGU needs additional funding/assistance to acquire farm machineries available for rent to the different barangays |
| **>** | Purchase of One Unit 4 - Wheel Tractor w/ Accessories | **>** | full implementation of the system to give efficient and accurate services to constituents |
| **>** | Construction of 5 units Greenhouse in cluster barangays | **>** | appoint knowledgeable personnel as frontlines for easy facilitation of business transactions |
| **>** | Establishment of Nursery for Bamboo Seedling Production | **>** | full monitoring of employee attendance and whereabouts |
| **>** | Establishment of Nursery for Tilapia and Pangasius, hito and ulang | **>** | strict adherence to the policies issued by COA |
| **>** | Construction of Farmers MPTC(FITS) | **>** | for strict compliance of the employees |
| **>** | Improvement of irrigation system |  | implementation of Anti-Red Tape Act |
| **>** | Provision of hybrid and inbred seeds |  |  |
| **>** | Establishment of geographical information system(GIS) on all real properties of the city |  |  |
| **>** | Relocation of City assessor’s office building |  |  |
| **>** | Conduct skills training on mushroom, kawayan and other handicrafts livelihood programs |  |  |

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| **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT** | | | |
| **PROGRAMS / PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES** | |  | **LEGISLATIONS NEEDED** |
| **>** | Adaptation of green park areas, wild life and other reservation | **>** | RESOLUTION FOR REFORESTATION PROGRAM |
| **>** | Adopt clean air act. Establishment of smog monitoring center | **>** | RESOLUTION FOR ESTABLISHING MONITORING CENTER FOR QUARRYING AND MINING |
| **>** | Adopt the clean water act. Establish water analysis center | **>** | RESOLUTION FOR TRANSFERRING OF ISF PROJECT TO QUALIED FARMERS/TENANTS |
| **>** | Adopt the 10-year solid waste management plan to: 14 urban barangays; residential; commercial; industrial; and schools purchase of two (2) garbage trucks |  |  |
| **>** | Establish more Materials Recovery Facility to 65 barangays |  |  |
| **>** | Construction of Sanitary Landfill |  |  |

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| **INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT** | | | |
| **PROGRAMS / PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES** | |  | **LEGISLATIONS NEEDED** |
| **>** | Construction of Road Networks (inter-connected) | **>** | RELOCATION OF CAUAYAN CITY AIRPORT TO |
|  | Opening of Farm-to-Market Roads |  | BRGY. SAN LUIS |
| **>** | Access road from City Terminal connecting to major roads |  |  |
| **>** | Const. Of 2 units overpass along Maharlika highway | **>** | RELOCATION OF EXISTING REDLIGHT DIST. TO CITY TERMINAL @ BRGY. CABARUAN |
| **>** | Clearing of illegal structures on public easements |  |  |
| **>** | Const. Of 3 units waiting shed with facilities for PWD'S in compliance to BP 344 (accessibility law) | **>** | TO CONSIDER "GREEN BUILDING" IN DESIGNING OF INFRA PROJECTS |
| **>** | Low cost housing projects for the informal settlers at brgy.San Pablo |  |  |
| **>** | Const. Of proposed convention center at brgy Tagaran | **>** | ALL BLDG. CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE CITY COMPLIANT W/ P.D. 1096 &IRR APPLIED FOR BLDG. PERMITS |
| **>** | Const. Of Cauayan City Motorpool |  |  |
| **>** | Beautification & improvement of Cauayan city children's park | **>** | STRICT IMPLEMENTATION OF CITY ORDINANCE, ZERO VIOLATION |
| **>** | Drainage/sewerage system @ district 1,2,3 & San Fermin |  |  |
| **>** | Const. Of public market ext. @ brgy. Villa Concepcion & Minante 1 | **>** | IDENTIFY/CLASSIFICATION OF COMMERCIAL BUILDING TYPES: LOW DENSITY, MID-DENSITY, HIGH DENSITY |
| **>** | Const. Of 3 units welcome arc at Brgy. Alinam, San Fermin & Tagaran |  |  |
| **>** | Const. Rescue 922 HQ building |  |  |
| **>** | Construction of Cauayan City Pound |  |  |
| **>** | Construction of School buildings for pre-school, elementary, H.S. and college |  |  |
| **>** | Construction of P.N.P. HQ bldg. |  |  |
| **>** | Construction of a 6-storey City Hall |  |  |
| **>** | Relocation of Cauayan City Domestic Airport to Brgy. San Luis |  |  |
| **>** | Relocation of existing Red-Light District to City Terminal @ Brgy. Cabaruan |  |  |
| **>** | Construction of New Cauayan City Abattoir w/ cold storage facility |  |  |
| **>** | Construction of Evacuation center |  |  |
| **>** | Construction of Asphalt Plant |  |  |
| **>** | Construction of Library/museum/archives |  |  |
| **>** | Construction of Hall of justice |  |  |
| **>** | Construction of District City Jail |  |  |
| **>** | Installation of CCTV cameras in Poblacion area |  |  |
| **>** | Installation of solar-powered street lights |  |  |
| **>** | Construction of Alicaocao RCDG bridge |  |  |
| **>** | Access to potable water in rural areas affected by calamity |  |  |
| **>** | Access to electricity for indigenous family dwellings |  |  |
| **>** | All new construction toconsider "green building" in designing of infra projects |  |  |
| **>** | All building constructions in the city compliant w/ P.D. 1096 & its IRR |  |  |
| **>** | Construction of Public Cemetery |  |  |
| **>** | Underground lines for electricity, communication and L.P.G. l |  |  |
| **>** | Strict implementation of city ordinance, zero violation |  |  |
| **>** | Identify zone classification of commercial and residential building types for low density, mid-density and high density |  |  |

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| **INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT** | | | |
| **PROGRAMS / PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES** | |  | **LEGISLATIONS NEEDED** |
| **>** | Land Banking | **>** | Enactment of ordinance for the appropriation of additional funds; conduct seminars/training regarding agricultural methods. |
| **>** | Human Resource Development Program | **>** | Enactment of ordinance for the appropriation of additional funds; conduct seminars/training regarding the entire LGU system & frontline personnel. |
| **>** | Construction of Multi-purpose Medical for Dialysis, CT Scan, MRI, Sonology and X-Ray Laboratory | **>** | Install technologies for monitoring personnel attendance and performance. |
| **>** | Various Livelihood Programs | **>** | To post reports regarding financial status of the city government to conspicuous places |
| **>** | Establishment of Provident Fund | **>** | Submission on time of properly accomplished SALN form to the HRM office. |
| **>** | Establishment of Cauayan City Action Center in Metro Manila | **>** | Implementation of ARTA law ; Citizen's Charter |
| **>** | Establishment of GIS @ CPDC Office | **>** | To designate IT personnel to take charge of the website |
| **>** | Purchase of 4-Wheel Tractor w/ Accessories |  | Creation of Internal Audit System |
| **>** | Acquisition of Revenue Generation System | **>** | Appropriation of funds for the training/seminar of SP personnel and the acquisition of a computer set with printer/scanner exclusively for the SIS. |
| **>** | Establishment of Nursery for Bamboo Seedling Production | **>** | Creation of Relevant Plantilla Positions |
| **>** | Establishment of Corn Project Component |  |  |
| **>** | Establishment of Composting Unit w/ complete accessories |  |  |

**Chapter 6: PROJECT BRIEFS**

**Infrastructure Sector**

***Table 1: Construction of FMR***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONSTRUCTION OF FMR** |
| Brief Description: | This project shall facilitate the exchange and transport of Agricultural products between farm and market. |
| Program Component: | * Conduct of Engineering Survey * Preparation of Plan/detailed Engineering Estimates/POW * Negotiation for ROW * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU-Cauayan, Department of Agriculture |
| Justification: | * The City of Cauayan has an estimated 487.83 kilometres of Farm to market Roads linking all barangays. * More than half of said roads are gravel that needs to be maintained every after rainy season due to loosed gravel. * Road opening is also needed for farmlands that have no linkages to access roads. * The farmers are compelled to transport their farm produced at high cost due to limited capacity of transport vehicles. * The existing roads require appropriate rehabilitation. * The above-mentioned facts prompted the City of Cauayan to conceptualize the said project to provide better service to our constituents particularly the farmers. * The proposed project will support to the Poverty Reduction Program of the city, particularly in providing access to farmers in marketing their farm produced and eventually increase productivity.   Republic Act No.8435 otherwise known as the *“Agriculture and Fishery Modernization Act of 1997 AFMA”* mandated the construction and upgrading of farm-to-market roads (FMR) as one of the priority infrastructure intervention with significant impact in increasing agricultural productivity and reducing losses by Filipino farmers. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | The beneficiaries of the project are the people of the City of Cauayan and the travelling public in general. |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 2,000,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 6 years |
| Target: | 100 Km. |
| Output/Success Indicators: | Passable |
| Possible Risk: |  |
| Expected Private Sector Response: | Positive |

**Table 2: *Low Cost Housing Project***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONSTRUCTION OF LOW COST HOUSING** |
| Brief Description: | To provide decent and typhoon-resilient housing to the less privileged, the informal and formal sectors and families living in danger zones or critical areas. |
| Program Component: | * Preparation of FS * Conduct of Survey * Preparation of Plan/detailed Engineering Estimates/POW * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU-Cauayan, HLURB, NHA, HUDCC, PAG-IBIG |
| Justification: | * The City of Cauayan formulated its 9-year Local Shelter Plan that will commence on 2013 and will expire at the end of 2021. * At present there are 1,763 identified informal settlers and 245 doubled-up households. * The City of Cauayan has an annual population growth rate of 2.3 %, Based on this growth rate, the population was projected for the whole planning period. The future housing need, comprised of the new households formed due to population increase sums up to 5,844 units.   RA 7279 and RA 7160 (Otherwise known as Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992 and Local Government Code of 1991) mandating all Local Government Units to implement socialized housing program in their respective area of jurisdiction. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | The program caters to both the formal sector belonging to the government and private sector whom are active members of the GSIS & PAGIBIG and the informal sector belonging to the marginal families that are landless, homeless, and underprivileged. |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 960,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 9 years |
| Target: | 7,852 Household from 14 Urban Barangays |
| Output/Success Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | Promotion of security of tenure  Supply of affordable lands |
| Expected Private Sector Response: | A relevant and timely project |

***Table 3: Construction of Two (2) Units Pedestrian Overpass***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/ | **Construction of Two (2) Units Pedestrian Overpass** |
| Brief Description : | This project involves construction and providing additional area for commuters along Maharlika HIghway. It will lessen traffic obstruction/congestion along busy street. Provides alternative route for pedestrians passing through the area. Accidents are likely to happen when pedestrians and vehicles are both crossing the same area. |
| Program Component : | Site Identification and development  Construction (POW) |
| Proponent : | DPWH, LGU Cauayan City |
| Justification : | This project will improve the safety and mobility in the area by removing direct access of pedestrians to the Maharlika Highway. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Pedestrians/commuters |
| Estimated Cost : | PhP 2.0M |
| Program Term: |  |
| Target: | Pedestrians safety |
| Output/Success Indicators | Accident-free road/Road safety |
| Possible Risk: | Stubbornness of the pedestrians |
| Expected Private Sector Response: | Favorable |

***Table 4: Clearing of Illegal Structures on Public Easements***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Project: | **CLEARING OF ILLEGAL STRUCTURES ON PUBLIC EASEMENTS** |
| Brief Description: | The project involves the clearing of illegal structures along public easements; make public walkways accessible to the public, free from obstructions and eye sores. |
| Program Component: | * On-site inspection, Survey * Issuance of Notice of Violations * Demolition |
| Proponents: | LGU, DPWH, DILG |
| Justification | PD 17 and DAO OF dpwh |
| Intended  Beneficiaries: |  |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 10,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: |  |
| Target: | Availability of materials (stone) |
| Output/Success indicators: | Lessen traffic congestion |
| Possible Risk: |  |
| Expected Private  Sector Response: | Positive |

***Table 5: Const. of Three (3) Units Waiting Shed with Facilities for PWD’s***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Project: | **CONST. OF 3 UNITS WAITING SHED WITH FACILITIES FOR PWD'S** |
| Brief Description:: | To construct waiting sheds with toilet facilities for persons with disabilities |
| Program Component: | * Site identification/development * Preparation of Plan and POW * Construction |
| Proponents: | DOH, DOT, LGU |
| Justification | This project will provide convenience to travelling public including persons with disability (PWD). |
| Intended  Beneficiaries: | Commuters/Travelling public/PWD’s |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 1,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | Continuous |
| Target: | Travelers |
| Output/Success Indicators: | Travel convenience |
| Possible Risk: | Vandalism |
| Expected Private  Sector Response: | Favorable |

***Table 6: Construction of Convention Center***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONSTRUCTION OF CONVENTION & SPORTS CENTER** |
| Brief Description: | The Modern Convention & Sports Center will cater the whole of Region 2. The project involves planning, design & construction of a venue with complete hotel facilities and equipped with modern amenities for large gatherings and hosting special events such as athletic competitions and musical shows as well as conventions of various organizations. |
| Program Component: | * Survey * Preparation of Plan and POW * Construction * Maintenance |
| Proponents: | LGU, Provincial Government, LBP |
| Justification: | This project if constructed, it will provide appropriate venue for large gatherings/social event and hosting of special events such as athletic competitions and musical show as well as conventions of various organizations. This project is income generating and can be a source for additional income of the city. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Citizens/promoters/tourists/ other agencies |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 335,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 2 years |
| Target: | To be recognized in Region 02 as the only place with convention center. |
| Output/Success indicators: | Completion of the building |
| Possible Risk: | Lack of funds/weather condition |
| Expected Private  Sector Response: | Favorable |

***Table 7: Construction of City Motor pool***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONSTRUCTION OF CITY MOTORPOOL** |
| Brief Description: | The construction of a modern city motor pool will house various light and heavy equipments of the city government. A storage facility will also be provided in the building to safe keep purchased items and materials. |
| Program Component: | * Site identification and development * Preparation of Plan and POW * Planning, design and construction |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | The existing motor pool building is already old and dilapidated |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | All 65 barangays |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 10,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | Continuing |
| Target: | To be able to construct a new motor pool building. |
| Output/Success indicators: | A new, spacious and modern motor pool. |
| Possible Risk: | Burglars/theft |
| Expected Private Sector Response: | Positive |

***Table 8: Beautification and Improvement of Cauayan Children’s Park***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **BEAUTIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF CAUAYAN CITY CHILDREN’S PARK** |
| Brief Description: | There's a need to upgrade the existing Children's Park by providing amenities such as child playground equipment to develop and explore their skills and camaraderie among children and will help in generating revenues for the city. |
| Program Component: | * Survey * Preparation of Plan and POW * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: |  |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Youths of Cauayan |
| Estimated Cost: | Php2,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: |  |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success Indicators: | Public Playground |
| Possible Risk: |  |
| Expected Private Sector Response: | Positive |

***Table 9: Construction of Drainage/Sewerage System***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **Construction of Drainage/Sewerage System** |
| Brief Description: | This project aims to provide adequate drainage and sewerage network in urban areas that will cater to household sewages disposal. |
| Program Component: | * Survey * Preparation of Plan and POW * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU, DPWH |
| Justification: | At present, drainage and sewerage system has not been adequately established in urban areas of the city. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents in urban areas |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 300,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | Continuous |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success indicators: | Flood free city due to adequate drainage and sewerage network. |
| Possible Risk: | Severe flooding due to heavy rainfall |
| Expected Private  Sector Response: | Positive |

***Table 10: Construction of New Public Market Extension***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC MARKET EXTENSION** |
| Brief Description : | This project involves construction of a public market extension to prevent congestion in the existing market. |
| Program Component : | Site Identification / Site Development  Road Right of Way/POW |
| Proponent : | LGU/ |
| Justification : | This project aims to prevent the unsanitary condition and proliferation of ambulant vendors and existence of talipapa form of market operation. There is a need to expand the existing public market so that citizens of the city can have alternative option where to conduct their market activities. This proposal could provide sufficient and adequate space for buying public. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Vendors/residents |
| Estimated Cost : | PhP300M |
| Program Term: | Six (6) years |
| Target: | Additional market area |
| Output/Success Indicators | Adequate market space for the public/Generation of additional income |
| Possible Risk: | Funding source |
| Expected Private Sector Response: | Positive |

***Table 11: Construction of Three (3) Units Welcome Arc***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONST. OF THREE (3) UNITS WELCOME ARC** |
| Brief Description: | The project involves construction of 3 units welcome arc that will serve as a boundary marker of the city. This will be constructed in barangays Alinam, San Fermin and Tagaran. |
| Program Component: | * Survey * Preparation of Design, Plan and POW * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU, DOT, Private Sector |
| Justification: | There is an existing welcome arc in barangay Alinam that was constructed by the indigenous people of Cauayan, the “Attarata na Gaddang”. This structure needs aesthetic & structural renovation as it is already old. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | The City of Cauayan |
| Estimated Cost: | Php3,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | Continuous |
| Target: | Identification of boundaries among localities |
| Output/Success Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | The facility itself |
| Expected Private  Sector Response: | Positive |

***Table 12: Construction of City Hall Annex Building***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONST. OF CITY HALL ANNEX BUILDING** |
| Brief Description: | The proposed building will provide adequate space to house other departments whose duties and functions are relevant in the delivery of basic services to the community. |
| Program Component: | * Site Development * Preparation of Design, Plan and POW * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU, PDAF, CDF |
| Justification: | The existing city hall is confronted with problems on office space and facilities. It cannot house all complementing departments whose duties and functions are necessary in the delivery of basic services to the people, hence, provision of public service to the people are jeopardized. Considering these predicaments, there is a need to construct an annex building to house other offices that cannot be accommodated in the existing building. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Employees and clients |
| Estimated Cost: | Php24,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | Continuous |
| Target: | Adequate office space |
| Output/Success Indicators: | Spacious city hall and convenient office space for employees and clients as well. |
| Possible Risk: | Delivery of basic services |
| Expected Private  Sector Response: | Positive |

***Table 13: Construction School Buildings***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS** |
| Brief Description: | This project involves construction of adequate school buildings to accommodate annual increase of school-age population and employing additional school teachers. |
| Program Component: | * Preparation of Detailed Plans and cost estimates * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU, DepEd |
| Justification: | Records shows that there is a shortage in school buildings in the City of Cauayan, school-student ratio is not appropriate in the following level:  Elementary . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1:  Secondary . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1:  College . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1: |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents/ Students of the City of Cauayan |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 15,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 9 years |
| Target: | Schools that has shortage in school buildings |
| Output/Success Indicators: | To construct an adequate space for classroom |
| Possible Risk: | Overcrowding of students |
| Expected Private Sector Response: | Positive |

***Table 14: Construction of PNP Headquarter Building @ City Terminal***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONSTRUCTION OF PNP HQ BUILDING AT CITY TERMINAL** |
| Brief Description: | Construction of a PNP HQ Building |
| Program Component: | * Acquisition of lot * Survey * Preparation of Plan and Project cost * Construction |
| Proponents: | PNP, LGU,DILG |
| Justification: | To house the required police personnel’s and to provide adequate space for police matters. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the City of Cauayan |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 12,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | Construction of a PNP HQ Building @ City Terminal |
| Target: | 2 years |
| Output/Success Indicators: | Police Visibility |
| Possible Risk: | NO allocation of Fund |
| Expected Private  Sector Response: | Positive |

***Table 15: Construction of Proposed New Cauayan City Hall***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW CAUAYAN CITY HALL** |
| Brief Description: | Construction of a New 6-Storey Building City Hall |
| Program Component: | * Acquisition of lot * Survey * Preparation of Plan and Project cost * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | Existing City Hall building has inadequate office space for personnel & clientele. Hence, provision of basic public service to the people ma |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents and Employees of the city of Cauayan. |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 5,000,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | The City Hall building will accommodate all departments that are necessarily located & housed inside the building |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | New Location of City Hall |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of Fund |
| Expected Private Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 16: Relocation and Construction of the New Cauayan City Airport@ Barangay San Luis***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **RELOCATION &CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW CAUAYAN CITY AIRPORT AT BRGY. SAN LUIS** |
| Brief Description: | Construction of a Modern Cauayan City Airport |
| Program Component: | * Acquisition of lot * Survey * Preparation of Plan and Project cost * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU, CAAP,DOTC |
| Justification: | Existing airport needs to be relocated for the reason it impedes the development of the poblacion: first, it blocks the proposed diversion road, imposes building height restrictions. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the city of Cauayan. |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 5,000,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | Relocation and Construction of the New Cauayan City Airport |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Private Air Transportation Companies |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: |  |
| Expected Private Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 17: Relocation and Construction of the New Adult Entertainment District@ City Terminal***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **RELOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF ADULT ENTERTAINMENT DISTRICT** |
| Brief Description: | Relocation and Construction of the Adult Entertainment District |
| Program Component: | * Acquisition of lot * Survey * Preparation of Plan and Project cost * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | To relocate and to construct a clean /decent Adult Entertainment District away from Residential Zone |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the city of Cauayan. |
| Estimated Cost: | Php20,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | Relocation and Construction of the New Adult Entertainment District @ Cauayan City Terminal. |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Private Business Sectors |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: |  |
| Expected Private  Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 18: Construction of City Abattoir (Slaughterhouse) with Cold Storage Facility***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONST. OF CITY ABATTOIR (SLAUGHTER HOUSE) W/ COLD STORAGE FACILITY** |
| Brief Description: | Construction of the City Abattoir (Slaughterhouse) w/ Cold Storage |
| Program Component: | * Acquisition of lot * Survey * Preparation of Plan and Project cost * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | to provide modern abattoir for hog, cattle, fowl which include cold storage. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the City of Cauayan, Consumers |
| Estimated Cost: | Php20,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | Construction a modern abattoir with cold storage |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Private Business Sectors |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: |  |
| Expected Private  Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 19: Construction of Centralized Evacuation Center***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONST. CENTRALIZED EVACUATION CENTER** |
| Brief Description: | Construction of Evacuation Center |
| Program Component: | * Acquisition of lot * Survey * Preparation of Plan and Project cost * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | No existing building for evacuation in case of calamities. At present school buildings and community centers in brgys in higher grounds are utilized asevacuation centers |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the city of Cauayan. |
| Estimated Cost: | Php5,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | to construct relocation center for the citizenry in times of calamities |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Private Institution i.e. Rotary Club |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: |  |
| Expected Private  Sector: |  |
| Response: |  |

***Table 20: Construction of Asphalt Plant***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONST. OF ASPHALT PLANT** |
| Brief Description: | Construction of Asphalt Plant |
| Program Component: | * Survey * Preparation of Plan and Project cost * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | No asphalt plant at present, asphalt plant is necessary for the road improvement and rehabilitation |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the city of Cauayan. |
| Estimated Cost: | Php20,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | to provide faster road improvement within the city |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Accessibility and mobility |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of fund |
| Expected Private  Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 21: Construction of Hall of Justice***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONST. OF HALL OF JUSTICE** |
| Brief Description: | The project involves the construction of a new Hall of Justice Building that will house the Regional Trial Courts RTC and City Trial Courts in one building. |
| Program Component: | * Acquisition of lot * Survey * Preparation of Plan and Project cost * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU,DOJ |
| Justification: | No Justice Hall at present |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the city of Cauayan. |
| Estimated Cost: | Php2,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | to construct Modern Hall of Justice |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | New Justice Hall for the City of Cauayan |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of fund |
| Expected Private  Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 22: Construction of District City Jail***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONST. OF DISTRICT CITY JAIL** |
| Brief Description: | The project involves the construction of a modern district city jail to house the in-mates |
| Program Component: | * Acquisition of lot * Survey * Preparation of Plan and Project cost * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU,DILG |
| Justification: | Existing District Jail is congested |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Inmates inside the Existing City Jail |
| Estimated Cost: | Php10,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | to construct and provide adequate and decent space district city jail to house the inmates |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | To provide a spacious detencion cell for the inmates |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of funds |
| Expected Private  Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 23: Installation of HD CCTV Cameras in various areas in the Poblacion***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **INSTALLATION HD CCTV CAMS IN POBLACION** |
| Brief Description: | The project involves the construction of an Extension building to house other offices. |
| Program Component: | * SP Resolution to appropriate fund for the project * Preparation of Plan and Project cost * Installation |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | Inadequate HD CCTV cams in poblacion. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the City of Cauayan |
| Estimated Cost: | Php2,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | To construct and provide adequate HD CCTV cams in all spots in the poblacion |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Private Business Sector i.e. Rotary Club, Mason |
| Indicators: | Positive |
| Possible Risk: | Damaged |
| Expected Private  Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 24: Installation of Solar-Powered Street Lights***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **INSTALLATION OF SOLAR-POWERED STREET LIGHTS** |
| Brief Description: | Installation of Solar Street Lights |
| Program Component: | * SP Resolution to appropriate fund for the project * Preparation of Project cost * Installation |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | Poor and inadequate lighting on various streets within the poblacion. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the City of Cauayan |
| Estimated Cost: | Php10,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | To ensure safety at night time and to provide adequate Solar LED lighting system in all spots in the poblacion. |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Private Business Sector i.e. Rotary Club, Mason |
| Indicators: | Positive |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of fund |
| Expected Private  Sector: | PPP |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 25: Construction of RCDG Bridge at Barangay Alicaocao & Mabantad***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONSTRUCTION OF RCDG BRIDGE AT BRGY. ALICAOCAO & MABANTAD** |
| Brief Description: |  |
| Program Component: | * SP Resolution to appropriate fund for the project * Preparation of Project cost * Installation |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | Existing over-flow bridge is in dire need of rehabilitation with signs of structural defects (uneven pavement). Passable only when river level is low. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the City of Cauayan |
| Estimated Cost: | Php10,000,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | To ensure safety at night time and to provide adequate Solar LED lighting system in all spots in the poblacion. |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Private Business Sector i.e. Rotary Club, Mason |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of Fund |
| Expected Private  Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 26: Installation of Level 1,2 & 3 Water Systems in Rural Areas***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **INSTALLATION OF LEVEL 1,2 & 3 WATER SYSTEMS IN RURAL AREAS** |
| Brief Description: | Installation of Water system 1,2,3 in Rural areas |
| Program Component: | * SP Resolution to appropriate fund for the project * Preparation of Project cost * Installation |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | Poor and inadequate potable water on various barangays |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the City of Cauayan |
| Estimated Cost: | Php300,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | To ensure safety and potable water in rural areas |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Provide potable water |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of Fund |
| Expected Private  Sector: | Private Business Sector i.e. Rotary Club, Mason |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 27: Installation of Fire Hydrants in the Poblacion***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **INSTALLATION OF FIRE HYDRANTS IN THE POBLACION** |
| Brief Description: | Construction of Fire Hydrants in the Poblacion area |
| Program Component: | * SP Resolution to appropriate fund for the project * Preparation of Project cost * Installation |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | Accessible source of water of BFP. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the City of Cauayan |
| Estimated Cost: | Php10,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | To ensure safety of people |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Safety |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of fund |
| Expected Private  Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 28: Construction of Public Cemetery***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC CEMETERY** |
| Brief Description: | Construction of Public cemetery |
| Program Component: | * SP Resolution to appropriate fund for the project * Preparation of Project cost * Installation |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | Poor and congested public cemetery. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the City of Cauayan |
| Estimated Cost: | Php10,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | To ensure spacious public cemetery |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Private Business Sector i.e. Rotary Club, Mason |
| Indicators: | Positive |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of fund |
| Expected Private  Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 29: Construction of Secondary Bridges at City Terminal-GSIS & City Terminal- CMP Padilla***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONSTRUCTION OF SECONDARY BRIDGES AT CITY TERMINAL-GSIS & CITY TERMINAL-CMP PADILLA** |
| Brief Description: | Construction of Secondary Bridges at City Terminal-GSIS and City Terminal – CMP Padilla |
| Program Component: | * SP Resolution to appropriate fund for the project * Preparation of Project cost * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | Poor secondary bridges. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the City of Cauayan |
| Estimated Cost: | Php10,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | To ensure safety of people and accessibility. |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Private Business Sector i.e. Rotary Club, Mason |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of Fund |
| Expected Private  Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 30: Construction of River Bank Protection***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONSTRUCTION OF RIVER BANK PROTECTION** |
| Brief Description: | Construction of River Bank Protection |
| Program Component: | * Survey * Preparation of Plan and POW * Construction |
| Proponents: | LGU, Affected Brgys. Located along Rivers & flood prone areas |
| Justification: | This will serve as a deterrent to flash floods |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the City of Cauayan located along Rivers & flood prone areas |
| Estimated Cost: | Php10,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | To ensure safety of residents in flood prone areas. |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Private Business Sector i.e. Rotary Club, Mason |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of fund |
| Expected Private  Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 31: Establishment of Public Water Treatment Plant***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **Establishment of Public Water Treatment Plant** |
| Brief Description: | Establishment of Public Water Treatment Plant |
| Program Component: | * SP Resolution to appropriate fund for the project * Preparation of Project cost * Installation |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | Poor and unsafe drinking water. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Residents of the City of Cauayan |
| Estimated Cost: | Php10,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | To ensure safety of residents of Cauayan. |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Private Business Sector i.e. Rotary Club, Mason |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of funds |
| Expected Private  Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***\***

**Social Sector**

***Table 32: Establishment of City technical, Vocational & Industrial School***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **Establishment of City technical, Vocational & Industrial School** |
| Brief Description: | The project involves the construction/establishment of Technical, Vocational & Industrial training school to enhance the skills and technical know-how of the youth. |
| Program Component: | Construction of Technical Vocational Schools |
| Proponents: | DepED, TESDA |
| Justification: | Once completed, |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Students, Under-privileged & Out-of-School Youths |
| Estimated Cost: | Php50,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | To provide tech voc education for the people of Cauayan city |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Livelihood |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of fund |
| Expected Private Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 33: Construction, Maintenance & Operation of Community Based Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **Construction, Maintenance & Operation of Community Based Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities** |
| Program  Component: | Health  Education  Livelihood Project  Social Services  Early Detection and Prevention  Provision of Assistive Devices |
| Proponent: | LGU- Cauayan City |
| Justification: | There is a need for a rehabilitation center for person with Disabilities for them to develop their self-confidence, self-reliance and their capacities in preparation for gainful employment to become more productive. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Persons with Disabilities |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 21,500,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 9 years |
| Output/Success: | There is a community rehabilitation center within the locality to cater PWD where they can gain knowledge and acquire skills. |
| Indicators: | Provides a conductive rehabilitation center |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of Funds |
| Expected Private Sector: |  |
| Response: | Favorable |

***Table 34: Construction, Maintenance & Operation of Bahay Pag-Asa Center***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **Construction, Maintenance & Operation of Bahay Pag-Asa Center** |
| Brief Description: | Construction of One(1) unit Bahay Pag-asa Center to be manned by the CSWD Staff preferably a Social Welfare Officer III and a houseparent who will provide program and services to the children while in the center |
| Program Component: | Construction of Bahay Pag-asa Center  Orientation of the Program  Counseling Session  List of Children in Conflict with the Law  Recreational Facilities/Sports Equipment  Livelihood Project |
| Proponent: | LGU-Cauayan City |
| Justification: | There is a need to establish a Bahay Pag-asa Center that will be a 24 hour residential facility that provides temporary care and services as rehabilitation center for male children in conflict with the law |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | 18years old and below in conflict with the law |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 65,438,430.00 |
| Program Term: | 15 years |
| Output/Success: | There is a center within the locality to cater the children in conflict with the law where they can develop and strengthen their value system and positive behavior and eventually rehabilitated |
| Indicators: | Provides a conducive place for Rehabilitation |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of fund |
| Expected Private Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 35: Community Based Program for Victim of Violence Against Women and their Children (VAWC)***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **Community Based Program for Victim of Violence Against Women and their Children (VAWC)** |
| Brief Description: | Ra 9262 known as Violence Against Women and their Children recognizes the need to protect the family and its member particularly the women and children from violence and threats to their personal safety and security-to ensure the implementation of the program, a community-based services and programs is needed. |
| Program Component: | Identification of VAWC  Counseling  Conduct of Session on GAD, ERPAT, PES, RPES  Skills Training  Livelihood |
| Proponent: | LGU-Cauayan City |
| Justification: | There is a need for a Community Based Program for VAWC victims to respond to their needs and concern. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Women 18 – 59 years old and children 18 years old and below who are victims of VAWC |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 4,500,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 15 years |
| Output/Success: | Victims regain their self-confidence and became productive and empowered |
| Indicator: | Provides Community Based Program based on their needs |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of fund |
| Expected Private Sector: |  |
| Response: | Favorable |

**Institutional Sector**

***Table 36: Construction of Multi-Purpose Medical Center (Dialysis, CT Scan, MRI, Sonology, X-Ray Laboratory, & Birthing Center)***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONSTRUCTION FOR MULTI-PURPOSE MEDICAL CENTER** |
| Brief Description: | The project involves the construction/opening of proposed Multi Purpose Medical Center particularly on far flung Barangays |
| Program Component: | Identification of Barangays which are far from the nearest Health Facilities |
| Proponents: | Infrastructure Committee |
| Justification: | Once completed, the area is accessible to transport farm products |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Farmers in rural community |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 5,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 6 years |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Provides Community Based Program based on their needs |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of Fund |
| Expected Private Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

**Environment Sector**

***Table 37: Construction of Sanitary Landfill***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY LANDFILL** |
| Brief Description: | The project involves the construction/opening of proposed Sanitary Landfill |
| Program Component: | Construction of Sanitary Landfill |
| Proponents: | Infrastructure Committee |
| Justification: | Once completed, the area is accessible waste disposal and segregation |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Urban and rural community |
| Estimated Cost: | Php14,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 6 years |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Improved Sanitary Landfill |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation fund |
| Expected Private Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

**Economic Sector**

***Table 38: Construction of Modern City Bagsakan Center with Cold Storage Facility***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **Construction of Modern City Bagsakan Center with Cold Storage Facility** |
| Brief Description: | This project involves the construction of a separate section at the public market, for root crops and vegetables |
| Program Component: | * Site Identification * Plan Preparation and Detailed Engineering Design * Submission and Approval to LCE and Council * Funding Requirement |
| Proponents: | LGU |
| Justification: | The facility will answer the problem of shortage of vegetables and other farm products specially during off-season. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Selected root crops and vegetable farmers and all residents of Cauayan City |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 85,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 15 years |
| Target: | Regular supply of farm products |
| Output/Success: | To increase/augment the income of marginalized farmers |
| Indicators: |  |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation fund |
| Expected Private Sector: |  |
| Response: | Positive |

***Table 39: Establishment of Corn Project Component***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **Establishment of Corn Project Component** |
| Brief Description: | It helps create profitable, self-sustaining enterprises in corn farm areas, increased income encourages productivity improvement. |
| Program Component: | National, Provincial and private entities |
| Proponents: | DA-LGU, CAUAYAN CITY, ISABELA |
| Justification: | Satisfying the needs of corn farmer, help in price stability, increase productivity and market efficiency. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Corn Farmer in the community and nearby municipalities. |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 10,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 15 years |
| Target: | CY 2013-2016 |
| Output/Success: | Enhance potential productivity on corn areas |
| Indicators: | Augment and empower the quality of life of corn farmer. |
| Possible Risk: | Competition on price produce especially NGO’s and other private entities |
| Expected Private Sector: | Private investor/ entities |
| Response: | Utilization of products |

***Table 40: Construction of Five (5) Units Greenhouse in Cluster Barangays***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **Construction of 5 units of green houses in cluster barangays.** |
| Brief Description: | Helps in the propagation of vegetables seedlings distributed in every barangay, school (private and public) and other NGO’s |
| Program Component: | National, Provincial and private entities |
| Proponents: | DA-LGU, CAUAYAN CITY, ISABELA |
| Justification: | Helps in the mitigation of climate change. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | All vegetables farmers |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 10,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 15 years |
| Target: | CY 2013-2016 |
| Output/Success: | Augment market sustainability on vegetables. |
| Indicators: | Increase number of backyards gardeners, additional source of income. |
| Possible Risk: | Competition on private entities |
| Expected Private Sector: | Private investor/ entities |
| Response: | Sustainability of the program. |

***Table 41: Establishment of nursery for bamboo cuttings productions***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **Establishment of nursery for bamboo cuttings productions** |
| Brief Description: | Mobilization and utilization of indigenous resources and create innovative products using bamboo. |
| Program Component: | National, Provincial and private entities |
| Proponents: | DA-LGU, CAUAYAN CITY, ISABELA |
| Justification: | Higher/ more diversified. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Farmers adaptors |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 10,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 15 years |
| Target: | CY 2013-2016 |
| Output/Success: | Increase farmers adaptors on bamboo cuttings production and other sources of income for craft production. |
| Indicators: | Proper management of bamboo cuttings production. |
| Possible Risk: | Competition on private entities |
| Expected Private Sector: | NGO’s |
| Response: | Sustainability of the program. |

***Table 42: Establishment of nursery for tilapia, pangasius, hito and ulang.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **Establishment of nursery for tilapia, pangasius, hito and ulang.** |
| Brief Description: | Fishery production needs to be established in order to satisfy the scarcity of pangasius, hito and ulang, the fact that ulang indicates a higher demand and prices in the market. |
| Program Component: | National, Provincial and private entities |
| Proponents: | DA-LGU, CAUAYAN CITY, ISABELA |
| Justification: | Insufficient number of nursery for tilapia, pangasius, hito ang ulang. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Farmers adaptors |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 10,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 15 years |
| Target: | CY 2013-2016 |
| Output/Success: | To ensure proper management and utilization of fingerlings as alternative source of income after rice production. |
| Indicators: | Increase number of fisherfolks introduce new technology on how to engaged the production of tilapia, hito etc. |
| Possible Risk: | Climate change, and higher cost of fish feeds. |
| Expected Private Sector: | NGO’s |
| Response: | Sustainability of the program. |

***Table 43: Construction of farmers Information Training System***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **Construction of farmers Information Training System** |
| Brief Description: | Farmers Training System helps to educate and enhance our famer in the innovation of new technology adaptation, and increase production on HVCC,Rice and corn. |
| Program Component: | National, Provincial and private entities |
| Proponents: | DA-LGU, CAUAYAN CITY, ISABELA |
| Justification: | To enhance the capability of farmer on the adaption of new technology through constant attending of training enhancement. |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Farmers adaptors, NGO’s |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 10,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 15 years |
| Target: | CY 2013-2016 |
| Output/Success: | Up-grade the knowledge on farmers on the new technology of farming system. |
| Indicators: | Increase number of attendee/ trainee/ farmers adaptors. |
| Possible Risk: | Limited number of attendee/trainee in training center. |
| Expected Private Sector: | NGO’s |
| Response: | Sustainability of the program. |

***Table 44: Construction and establishment of Theme Park***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **Construction and establishment of Theme Park** |
| Brief Description: | The project will involve the development of potential tourist spots/destination in the city, including the construction/provision of facilities. Also included is the inventory of potential tourist sites. |
| Program Component: | Inventory of Potential Tourist spots/destination  Development of Tourist spots/destination |
| Proponents: | LGU – Cauayan City, Isablea  Private Sector/ Investor |
| Justification: | To augment the much-needed revenue of the city and to spur economic development through the active participation of the private sector in tourist development. |
| Intended  Beneficiaries: | All members of the community |
| Estimated Cost: | Php80,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 2013-2021 |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | At least one tourist spot distinguishes had been developed |
| Indicators: | Increased Revenue and Generate Employment |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of fund |
| Expected Private  Sector: | Convince private or possible investor to install the project |
| Response: | Favorable |

***Table 45: Construction and establishment of City Museum***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of  Program/Project: | **Construction and establishment of City Museum** |
| Brief Description: | The project will involve the development of potential tourist spots/destination in the city, including the construction/provision of facilities. Also included is the inventory of potential tourist sites. |
| Program Component: | Inventory of Potential Tourist spots/destination  Development of Tourist spots/destination |
| Proponents: | LGU – Cauayan City, Isabela  National Government/National Historical Institute  Private Sector |
| Justification: | To augment the much-needed revenue of the city and to spur economic development through the active participation of the private sector in tourist development and also for preservation of our heritage. |
| Intended  Beneficiaries: | All members of the community |
| Estimated Cost: | Php100,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 2013-2028 |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | At least one tourist spot distinguishes had been developed |
| Indicators: | Increased Revenue and Generate Employment |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of fund |
| Expected Private  Sector: | PPP |
| Response: | Favorable |

***Table 46: Establishment of Tourist Trade Center/Souvenir Shop***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of  Program/Project: | **Establishment of Tourist Trade Center/Souvenir Shop** |
| Brief Description: | The project will involve business sector, different organization who has a livelihood product and cooperatives to showcase the product of Cauayan. |
| Program Component: |  |
| Proponents: | LGU – Cauayan City, Isablea  Private/Business Sector |
| Justification: | To augment the much-needed revenue of the city and to spur economic development through the active participation of the private sector in tourist development and also to promote our product. |
| Intended  Beneficiaries: | All members of the community |
| Estimated Cost: | Php1,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: | 2013-2028 |
| Target: |  |
| Output/Success: | Promote product of Cauayan City and help to develop the livelihood project. |
| Indicators: | Increased Revenue and Generate Employment |
| Possible Risk: | No allocation of fund |
| Expected Private  Sector: | PPP |
| Response: | Favorable |

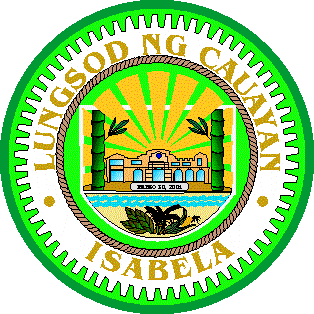
***Table 47: Redevelopment of Public Market***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Program/Project: | **REDEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC MARKET** |
| Brief Description: | The Redevelopment of Cauayan City Public Market which will be called ***“The Greenway Market Days”*** will be rise on a 3-hectare plot in barangay San Fermin. The project includes the construction of new public market and commercial stalls with parking, restrooms and open space (landscape) facilities. |
| Program Component: | * Preparation of Feasibility Study * Conduct of Engineering Survey * Preparation of Plan/detailed Engineering Estimates/POW * Construction |
| Proponents: | The City of Cauayan will enter this project on a Public-Private partnership under PBOT scheme. |
| Justification: | * The old public market was constructed on 1997 under PREMIUMED-CPO loan |
| Intended Beneficiaries: | Business Sector as well as the consumers. |
| Estimated Cost: | Php 450,000,000.00 |
| Program Term: |  |
| Target: | The project is expected to be implemented on the 1st quarter of 2013 and will be finished by the end of 3rd quarter of the same year. |
| Output/Success Indicators: | A new landmark that will attract investors and consumers as well. |
| Possible Risk: | * No allocation of fund |
| Expected Private Sector Response: | PPP |

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**Part 2**

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**IMPLEMENTING THE**

**COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT**

**PLAN**

**CDP IMPLEMENTING TOOLS**

Public Investments and regulation of private investment are the two major instruments for implementing the Comprehensive Development Plan. The Local Development Investment Programs compiles the programs and projects of the various sectors and implementation these through the annual budget in accordance with certain system of priority.

The LDIP translate the sectoral programs and projects in the CDP and commits the use of the Municipal Development Funds to implement them.

The preparation of the LDIP is subjected by certain procedures which include the screening and ranking of the project briefs prepared by the sectoral group. The Finance Committee may also conduct a parallel activity through the analysis of the financial capability of the LGU.

The project briefs prepared by the different sectoral group were screened, through the elimination from the list those that are considered as non-projects or those which are considered as a regular function of an existing office and the funds intended for the activity can be carried in the regular budget of the offices. Other projects were screened if they were repetitive or redundant. If more than one project dealt with the same subject, they were consolidated into a single project. Another basis for rejecting a project is when it is obviously impractical or undesirable. Finally, projects that are already funded by other organization or agencies were also excluded from the list.

The project screening resulted in 137 projects with total estimated cost about **Php 13,124,179,112.00**.

The ranking of the projects was done using the Goal-Achievement Matrix as evaluation tool. The vision and goals of Cauayan city were used as evaluation criteria.

The projects were finally arranged according to their total scores. The project garnering the highest total score is ranked number one, the next number two and so on, as shown in LDIP Table 1.

**Table LDIP -1**

**Ranked List of Project with Cost Estimates**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PROJECTS** | | | |
| **Rank** | **Sector** | **Name of Project** | **Estimated Cost** |
| 1 | ENVIRONMENTAL | ADOPTATION OF GREEN PARK AREAS, WILD LIFE AND OTHER RESERVATION | 3,000,000.00 |
| 2 | ENVIRONMENTAL | ADOPT THE 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN TO: 14 URBAN BARANGAYS; RESIDENTIAL; COMMERCIAL; INDUSTRIAL; AND SCHOOLS, PURCHASE OF TWO (2) GARBAGE TRUCKS | 5,000,000.00 |
| 3 | ENVIRONMENTAL | CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY LANDFILL | 14,000,000.00 |
| 4 | INFRASTRUCTURE | SCHOOL BUILDINGS: PRE-SCHOOL, ELEMENTARY, H.S., College | 4,000,000.00 |
| 5 | INSTITUTIONAL | Completion of Sanitary Landfill Facility | 15,000,000.00 |
| 6 | SOCIAL | Livelihood program for Family, Head, Women, Solo Parent, Out of School Youths and PWD | 7,000,000.00 |
| 7 | INFRASTRUCTURE | CONST. OF P.N.P. HQ BLDG. | 12,000,000.00 |
| 8 | ENVIRONMENTAL | ADOPT CLEAN AIR ACT. ESTABLISHMENT OF SMOG MONITORING CENTER | 5,000,000.00 |
| 9 | SOCIAL | Implementation of Violence Against Women and their Children (VAWC) Program RA 9262 (Advocacy) | 3,000,000.00 |
| 10 | INFRASTRUCTURE | Construction of Multi-Purpose Buildings | 100,000,000.00 |
| 11 | SOCIAL | Adopt 1:500 police to population ratio to attain zero index crime |  |
| 12 | INSTITUTIONAL | Human Resource Development Program | 20,000,000.00 |
| 13 | ENVIRONMENTAL | ADOPT THE CLEAN WATER ACT; ESTABLISH WATER ANALYSIS CENTER | 10,000,000.00 |
| 14 | SOCIAL | Construction of Community Recreational Center | 5,000,000.00 |
| 15 | INFRASTRUCTURE | ROAD CONCRETING | 2,000,000,000.00 |
| 16 | INSTITUTIONAL | Construction of Sewerage System @ Dist. 1,2,3 & San Fermin | 15,000,000.00 |
| 17 | SOCIAL | Skills training on elderly, PWD, Women, Solo Parent and Out of School Youth | 3,750,000.00 |
| 18 | INSTITUTIONAL | Various Livelihood Programs | 15,000,000.00 |
| 19 | INFRASTRUCTURE | CONSTRUCTION OF EVACUATION CENTER | 5,000,000.00 |
| 20 | INFRASTRUCTURE | LOW COST HOUSING PROJECTS FOR THE INFORMAL SETTLERS at Brgy San Pablo | 90,000,000.00 |
| 21 | INFRASTRUCTURE | INSTSTALLATION OF CCTV CAMERAS ALONG POBLACION AREA | 2,000,000.00 |
| 22 | INFRASTRUCTURE | ACCESS ROAD FROM CITY TERMINAL GOING TO MAJOR ROADS | 65,000,000.00 |
| 23 | ECONOMIC | Construction OF City Museum with complete cultural & heritage artifacts | 20,000,000.00 |
| 24 | SOCIAL | Construction and of Community Rehabilitation Center for PWDs | 21,500,000.00 |
| 25 | ENVIRONMENTAL | ESTABLISH MORE MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY TO 65 BARANGAYS | 13,000,000.00 |
| 26 | INFRASTRUCTURE | CONST. OF DISTRICT CITY JAIL | 10,000,000.00 |
| 27 | SOCIAL | Purchase of disaster equipment, logistics and vehicles: 5 automated weather systems, 1 automatic water level gauge, 1 disaster response vehicles and Global Positioning System | 5,000,000.00 |
| 28 | INFRASTRUCTURE | Construction/Rehabilitation of Alicaocao O/F Bridge (Prov. of 2nd Lane) | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| 29 | SOCIAL | Construction of Bahay Pag-Asa | 4,650,682.00 |
| 30 | INFRASTRUCTURE | CLEARING OF ILLEGAL STRUCTURES ON PUBLIC EASEMENTS | 10,000,000.00 |
| 31 | SOCIAL | Community Based Program for CICL | 3,000,000.00 |
| 32 | SOCIAL | Establishment of City Technical, Vocational & Industrial School | 50,000,000.00 |
| 33 | INSTITUTIONAL | Establishment of Composting Unit w/ complete accessories | 2,000,000.00 |
| 34 | SOCIAL | Community Based Program for VAWC Victims | 4,500,000.00 |
| 35 | INSTITUTIONAL | Construction of Birthing Centers @ RHU-I & RHU-II | 3,000,000.00 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36 | INFRASTRUCTURE | BEAUTIFICATION & IMPROVEMENT OF CAUAYAN CITY CHILDREN'S PARK | 2,000,000.00 |
| 37 | SOCIAL | Housing assistance program for 8,000 families | 800,000,000.00 |
| 38 | SOCIAL | Provision of Scholarships or Free Education and incentives | 30,000,000.00 |
| 39 | INFRASTRUCTURE | CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC CEMETERY | 5,000,000.00 |
| 40 | INFRASTRUCTURE | PROPOSED NEW CITYHALL OFFICE BUILDING (6-STORIES) | 500,000,000.00 |
| 41 | SOCIAL | Regular meeting/coordination of City/Barangay Council for the Protection of Children | 1,000,000.00 |
| 42 | INFRASTRUCTURE | IMPROVEMENT OF UTILITY LINES @ POB. | 10,000,000.00 |
| 43 | INFRASTRUCTURE | LIBRARY/MUSEUM/ARCHIVES | 2,000,000.00 |
| 44 | INFRASTRUCTURE | RELOCATION OF EXISTING REDLIGHT DIST. TO CITY TERMINAL @ BRGY. CABARUAN | 20,000,000.00 |
| 45 | INFRASTRUCTURE | CONST. OF 2 UNITS OVERPASS ALONG MAHARLIKA HIGHWAY | 2,000,000.00 |
| 46 | SOCIAL | Form and institutionalize BDRRMC's by conducting extensive training on disaster preparedness and basic safety to all barangays of Cauayan City | 65,000,000.00 |
| 47 | INFRASTRUCTURE | HALL OF JUSTICE | 2,000,000.00 |
| 48 | ECONOMIC | Establishment of Barangay Food Terminal | 5,000,000.00 |
| 49 | INFRASTRUCTURE | DRAINAGE/SEWERAGE SYSTEM @ District 1,2,3 & San Fermin | 300,000,000.00 |
| 50 | SOCIAL | Establish Community Night watch | 350,000.00 |
| 51 | INFRASTRUCTURE | CAUAYAN CITY POUND | 400,000.00 |
| 52 | SOCIAL | Establishment of 5 Rescue Satellite Offices on the different regions of the City (1 ambulance, 1 fire truck, 5 sets of rescue and disaster equipment, 5 radio bases, logistics | 10,000,000.00 |
| 53 | INFRASTRUCTURE | ELECTRICITY, COMM., L.P.G. | 100,000,000.00 |
| 54 | ECONOMIC | Construction of Farmers Information Training System | 5,000,000.00 |
| 55 | INFRASTRUCTURE | RELOCATION OF CAUAYAN CITY AIRPORT TO Brgy San Luis | 5,000,000,000.00 |
| 56 | INFRASTRUCTURE | INSTALL. OF LED STREETLIGHTS | 10,000,000.00 |
| 57 | INFRASTRUCTURE | ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER IN RURAL AREAS AFFECTED BY CALAMITY | 5,000,000.00 |
| 58 | INSTITUTIONAL | Establishment of Corn Project Component | 3,000,000.00 |
| 59 | ECONOMIC | Establishment of Nursery for Tilapia and Pangasius,hito and ulang | 10,000,000.00 |
| 60 | ECONOMIC | Creation /improvement of Small Water Impounding Project (SWIP) (up-land and rain-fed rice areas) | 5,000,000.00 |
| 61 | INFRASTRUCTURE | CONST. OF 3 UNITS WAITING SHED WITH FACILITIES FOR PWD'S IN COMPLIANCE TO BP344 (Accessibility Law) | 500,000.00 |
| 62 | SOCIAL | Installation of a Command Center equipped with based radios and surveillance cameras to monitor crimes, traffic flows and serves as communication office of CDRRMC and Rescue 922 | 10,000,000.00 |
| 63 | ECONOMIC | Conduct education/information campaign drive to the different schools, barangays & other public places around the city | 500,000.00 |
| 64 | INFRASTRUCTURE | Construction of Public Market with transport terminal @ Barangay Villa Concepcion and Minante I | 300,000,000.00 |
| 65 | INFRASTRUCTURE | Purchase of Heavy Equipment | 100,000,000.00 |
| 66 | ECONOMIC | Construction of Modern Livelihood Training Ctr. & procurement of sophisticated equipment for product researched & development, food processing and handicrafts making. | 20,000,000.00 |
| 67 | ECONOMIC | Construction of Public Market (Rural Areas) | 2,000,000.00 |
| 68 | SOCIAL | Establishment of City Cultural Heritage Center | 10,000,000.00 |
| 69 | INSTITUTIONAL | Construction of Senior Citizen Clubhouse | 3,000,000.00 |
| 70 | SOCIAL | Maintenance and operation of Bahay Pag-Asa Center for Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) | 65,438,430.00 |

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| 71 | ECONOMIC | Redevelopment of Public Market in Brgy. San Fermin | 450,000,000.00 |
| 72 | ECONOMIC | Provision of Irrigation Facilities | 10,000,000.00 |
| 73 | SOCIAL | Construction of Communal Water system facility (CHO1 & CHOII) with Chlorine Granules | 700,000.00 |
| 74 | SOCIAL | Conduct of Emergency Medical Technician Training | 5,000,000.00 |
| 75 | ECONOMIC | Establishment of Tourist Trade Center/ Souvenir Shop | 1,000,000.00 |
| 76 | ECONOMIC | Reestablishment of on Farm Research | 5,000,000.00 |
| 77 | SOCIAL | Training of Day Care Workers on ECCD | 1,000,000.00 |
| 78 | INSTITUTIONAL | Land Banking | 150,000,000.00 |
| 79 | INSTITUTIONAL | Construction of Multi-Purpose Medical for Dialysis, CT Scan, MRI, Sonology and X-Ray Laboratory | 5,000,000.00 |
| 80 | ECONOMIC | Construction of 5 units Greenhouse in cluster barangays | 2,500,000.00 |
| 81 | ECONOMIC | Rehabilitation of Small Farm Reservior (SFR) | 10,000,000.00 |
| 82 | SOCIAL | Water Analysis / Testing Laboratory | 3,000,000.00 |
| 83 | ECONOMIC | Provision of hybrid and inbred seeds | 15,000,000.00 |
| 84 | INSTITUTIONAL | Construction of 3-units Waiting Shed w/ Comfort Room | 3,000,000.00 |
| 85 | SOCIAL | Creation and operation of Persons with Disabilities Affairs Office | 18,000,000.00 |
| 86 | SOCIAL | Construction of CDRRM office with complete amenities like command center, training center, and conference hall | 24,000,000.00 |
| 87 | ECONOMIC | Construction & establishment of Theme Park | 80,000,000.00 |
| 88 | SOCIAL | Institutionalization of Rescue 922 Office and creation of additional plantilla | 25,000,000.00 |
| 89 | ECONOMIC | Establishment of Nursery for Bamboo Seedling Propagation | 1,500,000.00 |
| 90 | ECONOMIC | Develop and improved Agri-ecotourism area in the city | 5,000,000.00 |
| 91 | ECONOMIC | Installation of Geographic Information System on all real properties in the city | 3,000,000.00 |
| 92 | ECONOMIC | SKILLS TRAINING & DEV'T. PROGRAM | 5,000,000.00 |
| 93 | SOCIAL | Establishment of Disease Surveillance Unit | 2,000,000.00 |
| 94 | ECONOMIC | Establishment of Corn Project Component | 10,000,000.00 |
| 95 | ECONOMIC | Construction of Modern City Bagsakan Ctr. and procurement of sophisticated cold storage facility and equipment. | 50,000,000.00 |
| 96 | INSTITUTIONAL | Construction of Cold Storage Facility | 1,500,000.00 |
| 97 | ECONOMIC | Conduct re-tooling of Agricultural Extension Workers | 5,000,000.00 |
| 98 | SOCIAL | Institutionalization of the City Risk Reduction Management Office | 15,000,000.00 |
| 99 | SOCIAL | Barangay Birthing Center (Brgys Bacolod, Baringin Sur, Mabantad) | 9,000,000.00 |
| 100 | SOCIAL | Dental Building extension (CHO II) | 400,000.00 |
| 101 | INFRASTRUCTURE | CONST. OF NEW CAUAYAN CITY ABBATOIR (SLAUGHTER HOUSE) W/ COLD STORAGE | 20,000,000.00 |
| 102 | SOCIAL | Provision of School Materials to students such as bags, notebooks, writing papers, pencil/ball pen etc. | 5,000,000.00 |
| 103 | SOCIAL | Purchase of 2 single motorcycles as First Responder Vehicles | 140,000.00 |
| 104 | SOCIAL | Diagnostic Center | 5,000,000.00 |

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| **PROJECTS** | | | |
| **Rank** | **Sector** | **Name of Project** | **Estimated Cost** |
| 105 | INSTITUTIONAL | Establishment of Nursery for Bamboo Seedling Production | 1,000,000.00 |
| 106 | INFRASTRUCTURE | CONST. OF CAUAYAN CITY MOTORPOOL | 10,000,000.00 |
| 107 | SOCIAL | Conduct of Marksmanship Training | 150,000.00 |
| 108 | INFRASTRUCTURE | CONST. OF PROPOSED CONVENTION CENTER at Brgy Tagaran | 300,000,000.00 |
| 109 | INSTITUTIONAL | Establishment of Cauayan City Action Center in Metro Manila | 3,000,000.00 |
| 110 | ECONOMIC | Production and establishment of assorted vegetable seedlings | 5,000,000.00 |
| 111 | ECONOMIC | Relocation of the City Assessor's Office Bldg. | 10,000,000.00 |
| 112 | ECONOMIC | Conduct campaign drive to the different primary and secondary establishment of the city to pass DOT tourism standard | 500,000.00 |
| 113 | ECONOMIC | Conduct General Revision of Real Property Assessment every three (3) years in compliance to Sec. 217 of R.A. 7160. | 5,000,000.00 |
| 114 | SOCIAL | Training/ Seminar for Human Resource Health Care Provider) | 1,000,000.00 |
| 115 | INSTITUTIONAL | Establishment of Geographic Information System | 10,000,000.00 |
| 116 | SOCIAL | Supplemental Feeding for 0-5 yrs old | 4,500,000.00 |
| 117 | SOCIAL | Supplemental Feeding | 3,000,000.00 |
| 118 | SOCIAL | Mini Gym for City Government Employees (Healthy Lifestyle) | 2,000,000.00 |
| 119 | SOCIAL | Social Hygiene Clinic | 1,000,000.00 |
| 120 | SOCIAL | Establishment of Nutrition Post | 5,000,000.00 |
| 121 | SOCIAL | Establishment of Under-five Clinic | 1,000,000.00 |
| 122 | INSTITUTIONAL | Acquisition of Revenue Generation System | 90,000,000.00 |
| 123 | SOCIAL | Purchase of 3 units Service Vehicle for CHO I, CHO II, and Nutrition Office | 3,000,000.00 |
| 124 | SOCIAL | Info Drive Birth Death Marriage Registration | 750,000.00 |
| 125 | SOCIAL | TB/Leprosy Clinic | 1,000,000.00 |
| 126 | INSTITUTIONAL | Establishment of Provident Fund | 5,000,000.00 |
| 127 | ECONOMIC | Purchase of 5 Units 4 - Wheel Tractor w/ Accessories and 5 units combined harvester | 14,000,000.00 |
| 128 | INSTITUTIONAL | Construction of City Pound | 1,000,000.00 |
| 129 | ECONOMIC | Purchase of one (1) unit service vehicle for Cooperative Office | 950,000.00 |
| 130 | INFRASTRUCTURE | CONST. OF 3 UNITS WELCOME ARC at Brgy. Alinam, San Fermin & Tagaran | 3,000,000.00 |
| 131 | INSTITUTIONAL | Purchase of 4-Wheel Tractor w/ Accessories | 4,500,000.00 |
| 132 | SOCIAL | LCR Computerization/Reconstruction of Records | 15,000,000.00 |
| 133 | INSTITUTIONAL | Construction of Store Room of City Hall | 3,000,000.00 |
| 134 | SOCIAL | Creation of LCR Plantilla Positions (Computer Operators, Registration Clerks, Bookbinder) | 3,000,000.00 |
| 135 | INFRASTRUCTURE | CONST. OF ASPHALT PLANT | 20,000,000.00 |
| 136 | SOCIAL | Establishment of Wider LCR Office Space with visitors’ lounge | 2,000,000.00 |
| 137 | SOCIAL | Service Vehicle for LCR Office | 1,500,000.00 |

**LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (2013-2021) BY SECTOR**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Programs/Projects/Activities** | **Location** | **Responsible Agency/ies** | **Implementation Period** | | | **Estimated Cost**  (in M pesos) | **Funding Source** (in M pesos) | | |
| 2013-2015 | 2016-2018 | 2019-2021 | **LGU** | **GOP** | **Other** |
| **I. INFRASTRUCTURE** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction of Low-Cost Housing for Informal/Formal Settlers | Various Locations | OCE/CSWD/CUPAO | **/** | **/** | **/** | 960 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Convention Center | Barangay Tagaran | OCE/CPDO |  |  | **/** | 335 | / | / | / |
| Construction of Sports Complex | Barangay Tagaran | OCE/CPDO |  | **/** | **/** | 400 | / | / | / |
| Road Concreting | Various Barangays | OCE | / | / | / | 2000 | / | / | / |
| Construction of Drainage/Sewerage System | Metro-Urban Area | OCE |  | / | / | 300 | / | / | / |
| Construction of City Hall Annex | Barangay District 3 | OCE |  | / | / | 24 | / |  |  |
| Construction of PNP HQ Building | Barangay Cabaruan | OCE/PNP | / | / |  | 12 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Multi-Purpose Buildings | Various Barangays | OCE | / | / | / | 100 | / | / | / |
| Construction of 3 units Welcome Arc | Alinam, San Fermin, Tagaran | OCE |  | / | / | 3 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Motor Pool Building | Barangay Tagaran | OCE |  | / | / | 6 | / | / |  |
| Construction of CENRO Building | Barangay Tagaran | OCE/CENRO |  | / | / | 4 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Overflow Bridge (2nd Lane) | Alicaocao-Mabantad | OCE/DPWH |  | / | / | 100 | / | / | / |
| Construction of Asphalt Plant | Barangay San Pablo | OCE |  | / | / | 35 | / | / |  |
| Construction of 2 units Overpass | Barangay San Fermin | OCE/DPWH |  | / |  | 10 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Modern Abattoir w/ Cold Storage | Barangay Cabaruan | OCE |  | / | / | 20 | / | / |  |
| Construction of River Bank Protection | Along Cagayan River | OCE |  | / | / | 100 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Public Cemetery | Barangay San Francisco | OCE/CPDO |  | / | / | 10 | / | / |  |
| Construction of School Buildings | Selected Barangays | OCE | / | / | / | 24 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Evacuation Centers | Barangay San Pablo | OCE/DPWH |  | / | / | 12 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Water Treatment Plant | Barangay Tagaran | OCE/CENRO |  | / | / | 50 | / | / |  |
| Clearing of Illegal Structures on Public Easements |  | OBO/CPDO |  | / | / | 10 | / |  |  |
| Installation of Fire Hydrants | Poblacion area | OCE/BFP |  | / | / | 5 | / | / |  |
| Installation of LED Street Lights | Poblacion area | OCE/CPDO | / | / | / | 50 | / | / | / |
| Construction of Level 2 & 3 Water System in Rural Barangays | Selected Barangays | OCE/CPDO |  | / | / | 45 | / | / |  |
| Construction of 3 units Waiting Shed compliant to BP 344 | Barangay San Fermin | OCE/CAO |  | / | / | 3 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Public Market | Barangay Vilcon | OCE/CAO |  | / | / | 100 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Hall of Justice | Barangay Tagaran | OCE/CAO |  | / | / | 2 | / | / |  |
| Construction of District City Jail | Barangay Cabaruan | OCE/BJMP |  | / |  | 10 | / | / |  |
| Improvement of Children’s Park | Barangay San Fermin | OCE/CAO |  | / | / | 2 | / | / |  |
| Development of Core Urban Center | Barangay San Luis | OCE/CPDO/CAO |  | / | / | 5000 | / | / | / |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Relocation of Adult Entertainment District |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchase of Heavy Equipment |  | CGSO | **/** | **/** | **/** | 100 | / | / | / |
| Installation of HD CCTV Cameras | Poblacion area | CPDO/CDRRMO |  | **/** | **/** | 5 | / | / |  |
| Construction of RCDG Bridge | Sta. Luciana – San Pablo | OCE/DPWH |  | **/** | **/** | 1000 | / | / |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **II. SOCIAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction of City Technical, Vocational & Industrial School | Barangay San Fermin | OCE/ISU/DEPEd |  | **/** | **/** | 50 | / | / |  |
| Construction of City Library/Cultural Heritage Center | Barangay San Fermin | OCE/Tourism |  | **/** | **/** | 10 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Bahay Pag-Asa Center | Barangay San Pablo | OCE |  | **/** |  | 5 | / | / |  |
| Maintenance & Operation of Bahay Pag-Asa Center | Barangay San Pablo | CMO/CSWD |  | **/** | **/** | 40 | / |  |  |
| Construction of Community Recreational Center | Poblacion Area | OCE/CPDO |  |  | **/** | 5 | / | / |  |
| Local Civil Registry Computerization |  | CLCR |  | **/** |  | 15 | / |  |  |
| Construction of 2 units Birthing Center | Selected Barangays | CHO |  | **/** | **/** | 3 | / |  |  |
| Construction of Cauayan City Diagnostic Center | Barangay Cabaruan | CHO |  | **/** |  | 5 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Senior Citizen Clubhouse | Barangay Cabaruan | SCO |  | **/** |  | 3 | / |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **III. INSTITUTIONAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land Banking |  | CMO/CGSO | **/** | **/** | **/** | 150 | / |  |  |
| Establishment of Geographic Information System |  | CPDO/CDRRMO |  | **/** | **/** | 10 | / |  |  |
| Acquisition of Revenue Generation System |  | CMOLEIPO |  | **/** | **/** | 90 | / |  |  |
| Human Resource Development Program |  | CHRMO |  | **/** | **/** | 20 | / |  |  |
| Establishment of Corn Project Component | Barangay Cabaruan | CAO |  | **/** | **/** | 3 | / | / |  |
| Construction of City Pound | Barangay Cabaruan | OCE/VET |  |  | **/** | 1 | / |  |  |
| Various Livelihood Programs |  | CMO | **/** | **/** | **/** | 10 | / |  |  |
| Establishment of Provident Fund |  | CMO |  | **/** | **/** | 5 | / |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **IV. ECONOMIC** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Redevelopment of Public Market | Barangay San Fermin | OCE/CPDO |  |  |  | 450 | / | / | / |
| Construction of 5-units Greenhouse | Selected Barangays | CAO |  | **/** |  | 2.5 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Farmer’s Information Training Center | Barangay Cabaruan | CAO |  | **/** |  | 5 | / | / |  |
| Establishment of Nursery for: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bamboo seedling propagation |  | CAO |  | **/** | **/** | 1.5 | / |  |  |
| Tilapia and Pangasius,hito and ulang |  | CAO |  | **/** | **/** | 10 | / |  |  |
| Construction of City Bagsakan Center with Cold Storage | Barangay Cabaruan | OCE/CPDO |  | **/** | **/** | 50 | / | / | / |
| Establishment/Construction of Theme Park |  | OCE/TOURISM |  | **/** | **/** | 80 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Tourist Trade Center | Barangay Cabaruan | OCE/TOURISM |  | **/** | **/** | 1 | / | / |  |
| Construction of Public Market with Transport Terminal | Barangay Minante I | OCE/CPDO |  | **/** | **/** | 200 | / | / | / |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **V. ENVIRONMENTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction of Sanitary Landfill | Barangay San Pablo | CEO/CENRO |  | / | / | **14** | / | / |  |
| Establishment of Material Recovery Facilities to 65 barangays | 65 Barangays | CENRO |  | / | / | **13** | / |  |  |
| Establishment of Smog Monitoring Center |  | CENRO |  | / | / | **5** | / | / |  |
| Establishment of Water Analysis Center |  | CENRO |  | / | / | **10** | / | / |  |
| Establishment of Green Park & Reservation Areas |  | CENRO |  | / | / | **3** | / | / |  |
| Acquisition of 2 units Garbage Trucks |  | CENRO | / | / | / | **5** | / |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **VI. OTHERS PROGRAMS** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Completion of Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) |  | CPDO | / | / |  | **0.5** | / |  |  |
| Acquisition of Service Vehicles, Heavy Equipment and other necessary materials/equipment such as shredder, hammer mill for MRF and composting facility |  | CENRO | / | / | / | **300** | / |  |  |
| Conduct General Revision of Real Property Assessment and Appraisal |  | CAO |  | / | / | **4.5** | / |  |  |