

EXECUTIVE - LEGISLATIVE AGENDA 2017-2019

GOAL 1 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	GOAL 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages
GOAL 4 Reduce inequalities within and among countries	GOAL 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	GOAL 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
GOAL 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	GOAL 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation
GOAL 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries	GOAL 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	GOAL 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
GOAL 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	GOAL 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	GOAL 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss
GOAL 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	GOAL 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	

CITY OF CAUAYAN, ISABELA

16° 56' N 121° 46' E





*EXECUTIVE LEGISLATIVE
AGENDA
2017 - 2019*



Republic of the Philippines
CITY OF CAUAYAN
Province of Isabela

MESSAGE

The Executive and Legislative Branches of the City Government of Cauayan in consultation with the different sectors of society harmoniously formulated the Executive and Legislative Agenda for CY 2017–2019 in its desire to ensure the sustainable development of the city thru participatory governance.

This document aims to translate the development goals and objectives and policies into a doable Plan to attain the shared vision: **"CAUAYAN CITY, Isabela, an investment haven in Region 2, the melting pot of rich and diverse cultures, a fast-growing, competitive agro-industrial hub and center for economic progress and sustainable development in the valley with an eco-friendly, innovative, and God-centered community, under a citizen-oriented and honest government equally collaborating with the empowered people and the private sector, truly making it the IDEAL City of the North."**

Implementing these Programs and Projects is without doubt a colossal job. But I'm counting on the unyielding cooperation of the entire officialdom and employees who recognize that it is their solemn responsibility and obligation to serve. Hopefully this task will be made less difficult.

Despite financial problems the city government is presently experiencing, the city government finds no reason to slow down in pursuing its mandated task – to serve the people with utmost loyalty and integrity especially the less fortunate and the marginalized sector of our society. Instead, I encourage everyone to remain persistent and even stronger in realizing the vision of our beloved city.

Rest assured, this administration will continue to exhaust all possible means to hurdle the difficulties ahead of us and bring our beloved city to its chartered destiny.

Physical planning is a specialized development planning project that entails a lot in terms of research, consultation with the people, the civil society, PO's and NGO's, linkage with legislators and technical line agencies as well as courage and determination. The City Development Council therefore thanks all the people of Cauayan City and everyone who helped us put together this planning document.

We are deeply honored and fortunate to present this document with the ardent hope that we will be given the chance to execute this plan to its fullest.

Thank you and Mabuhay!


HON. BERNARD FAUSTINO M. DY

City Mayor



Republic of the Philippines
CITY OF CAUAYAN
Province of Isabela

MESSAGE

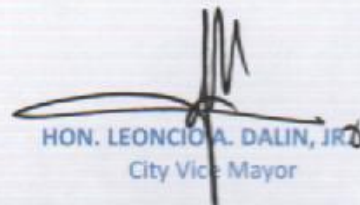
Dear Cauayenos,

As your Vice Mayor of Cauayan City, I am deeply honored and privileged to declare that the City Councilors of this city had enacted and passed a resolution adopting the Executive and Legislative Agenda for the city covering the period beginning the year 2017-2019 pursuant to the provision of the Local Government Code of 1991.

This public document contains all prioritized programs, projects, and activities especially in the field of social and economic, infrastructure, environmental services and institutional development aimed at improving the lives of every Cauayeno.

Rest assured that these programs, projects and activities would be implemented by this in partnership with the various sectors of our community to benefit the entire citizenry of our beloved City.

Thank you and I earnestly hope that all of us in the community shall participate in this special endeavor to make our city economically progressive, peaceful and environmentally friendly.


HON. LEONCIO A. DALIN, JR.
City Vice Mayor

BRIEF LGU PROFILE

THE CITY OF CAUAYAN

Cauayan got its name from the word "bamboo" or "Cauayan" where early Spaniards who reached this place found abundant growths of bamboo trees that circled the town site of Bulod, Sipat, Bungkol, and Marabulig creeks.

Cauayan was an original town of the province of Cagayan. Upon the creation of Isabela as province by a royal decree on May 1, 1856 it became a town of the province. Founded in 1740, Cauayan antedates the establishment of Isabela as province 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.

Early natives were the group lead by Enrique Baligod, Sebastian Canciller who became the "Gobernadorcillo" of the town, and Salvador Macaballug.

In 1866, Father Paulino became the curate of the town and put up "Guita" or chapel. He preached God's words and baptized the people. Father Miguel Bonnet, a good missionary and leader replaced Fr. Paulino. It was during his leadership that a big adobe and stone church was constructed. Later on, the town was developed and became well known for its tobacco industry.

Under the American government, Domingo Damatan was appointed as the first town president and during the commonwealth before independence; Guillermo Blas and Federico Acio were appointed as mayors. The first elected municipal mayor after the inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines was Mayor Jose Africano.

It was during the administration of the then Mayor Faustino N. Dy, from 1964 - 1972, that the municipality started to bounce from a rather slow development. This development continued under Mayor (from 1983-1992) and later on Governor (from 1992-2001) Hon. Benjamin G. Dy, who envisioned the municipality to become a city. This vision was realized during the stewardship of Mayor Faustino G. Dy III when House Bill No. 3163 was introduced to the Congress and by virtue of Republic Act No. 9017, Cauayan finally became a component City of the Province of Isabela after being ratified by a majority vote on March 30, 2001 with then incumbent Municipal Mayor Faustino Bojie G. Dy, III as the first City Mayor. The first elected City Mayor was Hon. Caesar G. Dy.

Today, under the current leadership, the City of Cauayan is one of the prime Local Government Units of the Province and in the entire Region 02. It is now the trading center in central Isabela and selected as the regional Agro-industrial Growth Center by the Regional Development Council.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Location	375 kilometers northeast of Manila; 34.5 kms. south of Ilagan, the capital town of Isabela; about 48 kms. North of Santiago City; and roughly 117 kms. away from Tuguegarao City in Cagayan province
Land Area	34,335.8799 Has.
Component barangays	65
Income Classification	3 rd Class City
Dialects	Ilocano, Tagalog, Gaddang
Total Population	140,246 (2016 Projected)
No. of Households	32,742
Growth rate	1.64%
Climate	Relatively wet from May to November, dry for the rest of the year
Products	Palay, Corn (yellow and white), Roots and Tubers (cassava, camote), Vegetables and fruits
Means of Livelihood	Agriculture Commercial and Service Centers Industrial
IRA Share (2016)	PhP 539,383,444.28
Locally Source Revenue	PhP 189,757,829.53
Other Source	-
Total LGU Income (2012)	PhP 729,141,273.81
Historical Site	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.

Number of crimes per 1000 population	2.1
Number of NGOs	30
Number of power connection	164,369
Number of potable water connections	7,544
Number of Internet Service Providers	3
Registered Business Establishments	2,422
Number of Banks	21
Number of hospitals	7
Number of Medical Clinics	37
Number of Dental Clinics	15
Number of Dermatology Clinics	4
Number of EENT Clinics	4
Number of Orthopaedic Clinics	2
Number of Optical Clinics	8
Number of Tertiary Schools	8
Number of Secondary Schools	10 private; 11 public
Number of Elementary Schools	17 private; 64 public
Number of Preparatory Schools	18
Number of Special Schools	2
Number of Recreational Park/s	1
Number of Recreational/Amusement Centers	2
Number of Cell sites	30
Number of Hotels	19
Number of Resorts	8

Cauayan City: The Ideal City of the North

INTRODUCTION

A melting pot, the center for tobacco industry of the north, a cosmopolitan place where people of rich and diverse cultures co-mingled, and known as the "Mushroom City of the North," Cauayan City has truly marked as a fast growing and competitive rural industrial hub in the heart of Isabela and the whole region of Cagayan Valley. With the city's economic vitality, coupled with the collaborative efforts of the local government, the people, and the private sector, Cauayan City is on its way of achieving its mission, which is to be the "melting pot of rich and diverse cultures, center for economic progress and sustainable development, eco-friendly, innovative and God-centered community, and honest government equally collaborating with the empowered people and the private sector," truly making it the IDEAL City of the North.

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE: STRATEGIC LOCATION

Among the 37 local government units of Isabela province, Cauayan City has been a fast-growing industrial center and this is attributed to the city's geographic location. Cauayan City lies at the heart of Isabela province and even in the entire stretch of Cagayan Valley. It is about 375 kilometers northeast of Manila; 34.5 kms. south of Ilagan; about 48 kms. North of Santiago City; and roughly 117 kms. away from Tuguegarao City in Cagayan province. It is bounded by the town of Reina Mercedes on the north, Naguilian on the northeast, Benito Soliven on the east, San Guillermo on the southeast, Angadanan on the south, Alicia on the southwest and Luna and Cabatuan on the northwest. The town, which got its name from the word "Cauayan" meaning bamboo in the dialect of Gaddangs who were the early settlers of the place, has a total land area of 34,335.88 hectares with 65 barangays; 14 of which are urban and the remaining 51 are rural barangays. Cauayan ranked as the 10th highest land area among the 37 local government units of Isabela engaged in agriculture, trade and commerce, and services. As of 2016, Cauayan City has a total population of 140,246. The city ranks 3rd place among the 37 LGU's of Isabela in terms of population. It is through Cauayan City's strategic location that makes it an investment center for business, education, leisure and recreation, career opportunities, and for building a happy family life; a community with rich and diverse culture, a healthy, peaceful, and friendly environment under a citizen-oriented government.

Accessibility and Convenience of Transportation

Being located at the center of the province and the Region as well makes Cauayan City very accessible for the transportation of people and goods. Different vehicles such as jeepneys, van, buses, tricycles, and even airplanes can be used to reach the city. In the province of Isabela, it is only in Cauayan City where there is a domestic airport. The presence of Cauayan Domestic Airport makes the city the region's international cargo port and the springboard to the coastal towns' rich tourist attractions. Cebu Pacific flight (ATR 72-600 78 seater Aircraft) has a schedule two flights daily. Also, the roads linking Cauayan City to other cities and towns are well-structured, well-developed, and passable, thus, making it very convenient to reach the place.

Center for Business and Financial Services

Aside from the available means of transportation in the city, telecommunication facilities are also sufficient making it as the business center and financial center in the province of Isabela. As of the present, there are a total of 2,713 registered business establishments in Cauayan City engaging in different commercial activities like wholesale merchandise, retail trade, sari-sari stores, banking and finance, and service-oriented commercial establishments. Cauayan City Public Market also serves as the trade port where all products coming from the city's neighboring towns are bought and sold. Now, with Cauayan City's economic vitality, the presence of SM City Cauayan the city makes us the most promising investment havens in the region.

Highly Competitive in Agriculture

Cauayan City is located at the northern region of the Philippines surrounded with mountainous and forest lands. With this, it is gifted with fertile valley best suited for agriculture. Agriculture plays a big role on the city's economy. 78% of its total land area is utilized for agriculture, specifically corn and rice production. Farming is the major industry in Cauayan City and it is highly mechanized since the agricultural lands are irrigated through the presence of Cagayan, Suffi, and Magat rivers. The Department of Agriculture considers Cauayan City as one of the key grain areas in Cagayan Valley region. Isabela province also topped other provinces in rice and corn production, and Cauayan City has contributed much to this achievement. Other crops produced in the city of Cauayan are banana, mango and other fruit bearing trees, vegetables, and root and tubers. Banana plantation in the city covers 650 hectares. 634 hectares is devoted for the plantation of mango and other fruit bearing trees. Vegetables are harvested from 408 hectares farm land. Among the major root crops planted in the agricultural land of the city are cassava and sweet potato. Cauayan City has a total of 18,146.48 hectares used as Strategic Crop Development Zone.

Mushroom City of the North

The city's soil fertility also plays a major role for making it the "Mushroom City of the North" approved through Resolution # 2005-050, the resolution adopting the mushroom production and processing as the city's main product. Considering its inexpensiveness, uniqueness, and availability in the locality, mushroom is chosen to be Cauayan City's main product pursuant to One Town One Product. Among the bestselling products gained from the mushroom industry are oyster mushroom spawns, mushroom pickles, burger patties, mushroom tempura, "dinakdakan," and mushroom empanada. These products do not only give income to the city government but provide livelihood to the people, thus pushing the city of Cauayan towards economic development.

Rich and Diverse Culture

Majority of the inhabitants of Cauayan City are Ybanags, Gaddangs, Ilocanos, and Itawis who are known to be naturally friendly and religious. They are also good agriculturists who engage themselves in farming. Most families in Cauayan City have their own gardens in their backyard where they plant different fruits and vegetables for trade but more for their own consumption. Thus, people are hard-working and self-sufficient living a simple life. Every patronal fiesta, the city government organizes the so-called *Gaddang Night* where all Gaddangs from all parts of Cauayan City are gathered to celebrate and honor the richness of Gaddang culture in the city. This only shows that despite modernization and urbanization, the city keeps finding ways to preserve its culture.

Competitive Educational Services

Cauayan City has competitive and highly institutionalized schools and universities which offer complete academic programs, as well as post-graduate studies, same as those offered in the Metro's. It has a total of 8 tertiary schools, 25 secondary schools where 11 of which are private and the remaining 14 are public, a total of 81 elementary schools, 18 preparatory schools, and 2 schools for special education. Aside from improved school facilities, the city government also offers scholarship programs to help less fortunate people have access to education. Students also do not have problems when it comes to books and other reading resources as Cauayan City opens and offers the City Library. One of Cauayan City's pride is its Mobile Library. Through the Mobile Library, even the farthest barrio in the city will have access to education and information.

Healthy and Clean Environment

Cauayan City has complete medical facilities and health care units sufficient enough to provide medical care to a great number of the city population. The city has a total of 8 hospitals, 80 medical clinics, 20 dental clinics, 8 dermatology clinics, 4 EENT clinics, 3 orthopedic clinics, and 8 optical clinics. The Cauayan City District Hospital and City Health Office 1, 2, & 3 in Cauayan City are continuously offering programs for the people, from the elders up to the babies, such as immunization, anti-rabies and dengue prevention campaign. For senior citizens and handicapped, doctors, other health specialists, and volunteers conduct medical mission and home visitation at least thrice a month where they offer free medical check-up and give free medicines. Cauayan City has the only Mobile Clinic which travels all around the city, even in the barrios, to provide medical services. Cauayan City Rescue 922 also plays an active role in ensuring Cauayan City a healthy community. Aside from trainings and programs it provides regarding risk management and first-aid, Cauayan City Rescue actively responds to emergencies especially when there are accidents and other exigencies. Such programs by the city government, in cooperation with private doctors and medical specialists, are helpful to ensure a healthy citizenry.

The Clean and Green program of the government is one top priority of the LGU. A pool of trained sanitary technicians maintains solid waste disposal. The LGU has 4 garbage trucks

and 4 garbage compactor trucks and recently, implemented the waste segregation scheme starting in the urban barangays.

Peace and Order

The maintenance of peace and order in the city has now been strengthened with the establishment of the newly improved Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) and Cauayan City Philippine National Police (PNP) headquarters equipped with new facilities. The Bureau of Fire Protection now has its new fire truck. We also adopted a systematic and computerized police clearance process. Apart from our mobile patrol cars which are consistently making rounds within the city, we also formed the SWAT and Special Reaction Unit to monitor the security of our place, with the support of the members of the Isabela Anti-Crime Task Force (IACTF). We held the 1st Invitational Shooting Competition to promote responsible gun ownership among our officers and civilians in order to avoid cases of accidents and violence due to reckless use of firearms. A new Bahay Pag-asa in Manalpaac was also created to house our juvenile delinquents for rehabilitation. With respect to traffic flow, we adopted re-routing schemes and implemented a towing ordinance to manage and regulate flow of vehicles in our streets. Soon to rise are the BGD Command Center and the City Crime Laboratory to promote a more peaceful and secured City of Cauayan.

Leadership and Good Governance

The Cauayan City Hall, a 4-storey building grandly standing at the center of Cauayan City, is the representation of a transparent, accountable, steadfast, and compassionate leadership and government that Cauayan City has. Cauayan City's leaders are committed and dedicated to work with passion for the people and with the people. Through the leadership of Mayor Bernard Faustino Dy, Vice Mayor Leoncio Dalin, Jr., and with the cooperation of the city councilors and city departments, services are assured to be extended to the people satisfactorily. Cauayan City has a citizen and service-oriented government working hand-in-hand to make the city not only a home to a progressive and vibrant economy but also a clean and safe environment with empowered and involved citizenry.

Tourism Haven

One of the biggest events that happened in the history of Cauayan City was the opening of SM City Cauayan which was a full-packed celebration attended by people all over Cauayan City and nearby towns and provinces, celebrities, political personalities, and other visitors. The establishment of SM City Cauayan does not only open a venue for tourism and recreational activities but more importantly, it provided job opportunities for our citizens.

The celebration of the 2016 Gawagaway-yan Festival has also been an outstanding one. Such festival, which marked the 15th cityhood anniversary of Cauayan City has attracted guests and visitors as we staged new attractions and new set of activities like the Cagayan River Cruise, the very first activity initiated to utilize the potential of the Cagayan River for recreation and water activities, Bangkarera and Creative Bangka Competition, and extreme activities such as archery tournament, motocross challenge, bike show/motor show, and the 4x4 off-road challenge. Support was also given during the Patronal Fiesta through which the candle-lighting

area and arch were built for the beautification of the Our Lady of the Pillar Parish Church. Cauayan City was also involved in the promotion of trade and agricultural products of different municipalities.

Year 2015 marks the 275th founding anniversary of Cauayan City and we commit to celebrate it whole round this year. As part of this celebration, the City Government, with the support of San Miguel Corporation, is now developing an Eco-Tourism Park called the Hacienda San Luis which will be the tourist destination of Cauayan City. We will find in this site our City Museum that will showcase our history, Gaddang culture and Tabacalera's tobacco industry; a recreation area in the terrains and waters of Cagayan River which will be utilized for sports activities such as zip line, boat-river cruise, and water sports; a Multi-Purpose Events Place, a souvenir shop and a horseback riding area. With these new amenities and activities, we will be able to enhance the potential of Cauayan City as a tourism haven in Region 2 and be able to attract tourists both local and foreign to visit and experience what our city has to offer.

Smarter City

In 2014, we started incorporating information technology to enhance our performance in providing services to our people. Cauayan City is the first in Cagayan Valley to implement the DOST's Juan Time, a campaign which aims to promote a synchronized Philippine Standard Time. We gave time pieces to all the sixty-five (65) barangays which display the Philippine Standard Time, receive information and announcements from the Office of the City Mayor, weather updates from DOST, and the suggested retail prices of palay, rice, and corn from DTI for the information of our farmers and business partners.

Cauayan City is also the first to implement the Cauayan City Identification System where residents of Cauayan City will be given an ID, recognized as a valid and government ID for purposes of identification and give the citizens priority access to assistance, privileges, and benefits granted by the City Government. We distributed vests to our tricycle drivers, life vests, bags, and aprons to our vendors all with Proud Cauayeño logos to create a unified community. We have recently upgraded our official website into a more interactive, useful, and effective network which can be used not only for information dissemination but to utilize it for *e-commerce* where education, job and business opportunities in Cauayan City can be accessed as well as the downloadable forms needed by our constituents in their transactions with the City Government. Also, we are the first and only LGU in the region to have a mobile application for android and iPhone called the Cauayan City Connect, the fastest, easiest, and most convenient tool to navigate and experience Cauayan City with just one click wherever you are and whenever you want. This is the most efficient, instant, and effective tourist guide we can offer to our prospective visitors locally and around the world. In the next coming years, we commit that Cauayan City will not get left behind with the fast pace of technological advancement by increasing internet access, improve technological skills, and expand the innovative use of data to provide better services and improve lives. We will make Cauayan City the center hotspot for free access to Internet, thus make it a Smarter City.



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Isabela
CITY OF CAUAYAN

Office of the Sangguniang Panlungsod

Resolution approved by the Sangguniang Panlungsod of the City of Cauayan, Isabela in its Regular Session held on July 14, 2016 in lieu of July 15, 2016 at the SP Session Hall.

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x

RESOLUTION NO. 2016 – 082A

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE EXECUTIVE – LEGISLATIVE AGENDA FOR
CY 2017 – 2019 OF THE CITY CAUAYAN, ISABELA.
(Sponsor: HON. BAGANOS A. MAXIMO)**

WHEREAS, the Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) sets the local government's strategic direction for the next three (3) years and provides an explicit expression of the present administration's goals, objectives, strategic priorities and programs that are consistent with the LGU Vision;

WHEREAS, the formulation of the ELA involved the participation of various stakeholders in the community in its various stages, from needs identification to plan implementation monitoring and evaluation;

WHEREAS, the ELA represents the collective aspiration, needs and priorities of the local community and therefore enjoys broad-based support;

WHEREAS, the ELA is this administrations sincere invitation to all its constituents and resource institutions to be its pro-active partners in progress;

WHEREFORE


UPON MOTION of Hon. Bagnos A. Maximo, Chairman, Committee on Laws and Good Governance, severally seconded by the members of the City Council present in session, it was

RESOLVED, as it is hereby **RESOLVED**, to adopt the Executive – Legislative Agenda for CY 2017 – 2019 of the City Cauayan, Isabela.

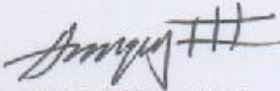
RESOLVED, FINALLY, to furnish copy of this resolution to Hon. Bernard Faustino M. Dy, City Mayor; Mr. Oliver B. Francisco, City Planning and Development Coordinator; Mr. Virgilio L. Trinidad, Jr., City Budget Officer; all of the City Government of Cauayan, Isabela, and the Department of Interior and Local Government, Province of Isabela and other concerned agencies for their information, consideration and appropriate action.

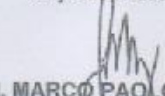
ADOPTED and APPROVED: July 14, 2016.

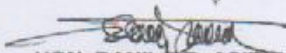
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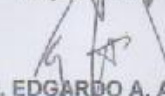

ROLANDO R. FORONDA
City Secretary to the Sanggunian


HON. EDGAR M. DE LUNA
City Councilor

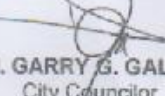

HON. ALEJANDRO Q. UY, III
City Councilor


HON. MARCO PAOLO A. MERIS
City Councilor

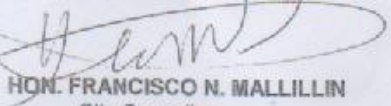

HON. DANILO B. ASIRIT
City Councilor



HON. EDGARDO A. ATIENZA, JR.
City Councilor

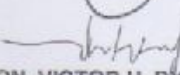
HON. SALCEDO T. FORONDA
City Councilor


HON. GARRY G. GALUTERA
City Councilor

(ABSENT)
HON. REYNALDO Q. UY
City Councilor


HON. FRANCISCO N. MALLILLIN
City Councilor

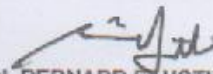

HON. BAGNOS A. MAXIMO
City Councilor


HON. VICTOR H. DY, JR.
City Councilor/LNB President

ATTESTED:


HON. LEONCIO A. DALIN, JR.
City Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer

APPROVED:


HON. BERNARD FAUSTINO M. DY
City Mayor

July 28, 2016
(Date)

jbig2016



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

All the way through, the City of Cauayan constantly endeavored to transform itself into a better society where harmony and development permeate its natural and socio-economic setting.

The city government envisioned Cauayan City, Isabela, an investment haven in Region 2, the melting pot of rich and diverse cultures, a fast-growing, competitive agro-industrial hub and center for economic progress and sustainable development in the valley with an eco-friendly, innovative, and God-centered community, under a citizen-oriented and honest government equally collaborating with the empowered people and the private sector, truly making it the IDEAL City of the North.

With such vision, coupled with strong will and hard work, sooner than later, its realization will beginning to take shape. Capitalizing from the previous administration's enormous accomplishments, we shall continue to push forward, step by step, focused in a single direction and as we move along the way, we shall continue to break new grounds and post new records in the innovations and programs that we planned to accomplish. With sheer guts and determination, we shall continue to make Cauayan a better place by building partnership with all sectors of the community; providing competitive basic services; and, prioritizing good governance.

Our objective is that while girding up to improve transport services and mobility, we also accelerate the development of new growth areas that were once idle or unattended waiting to be tapped by dynamic city development planners.

Social Services

Protecting and investing in the physical, mental and emotional development of the child lays the foundation for a better future. Believing that the youth is the hope of the fatherland, the City Government has embarked on a massive health and nutrition activities with the objective of protecting and nurturing life from its inception to early childhood and even beyond. We planned to provide better health care and education to prepare the youth to become responsible and healthy citizens that will take the lead role in the continuing quest for a better society. Being the holder of the Green Banner Award, the current leadership is determined to end malnutrition once and for all and aim to accomplish, if not surpass the UN MDG targets.

Health and Nutrition

We are one among the region's fastest urbanizing local government units. Concomitantly, urbanization is creating increased health related problems. Malnutrition has been found to be one of the determining factors that impede economic development. Total economic development can only be achieved if the populace is healthy enough to be able to efficiently and effectively contribute to the significant task of economic growth thus, if health related problems will not be properly addressed, it will remain to be a stumbling block to economic progress since this will result to untimely death, increased susceptibility to diseases and infections leaving them with physical defects, retarded growth and mental development especially among young children and women belonging to the vulnerable group. We have allocated a total amount Php2,670,000.00 to implement projects and activities to address issues concerning PWDs.

Believing in this, my administration intends to strengthen the capabilities of our health and nutrition providers, upgrade our health facilities and bring our medical services closer to the people especially to the poorest of the poor who could hardly provide for themselves especially medical attention. An initial amount of PhP5.0M is earmarked to make available quality health services, particularly, in disease prevention, control and referrals by way of building partnership with NGOs who could provide state-of-the-art medical equipment such as Dialysis, MRI, CT Scan, Sinology and X-Ray Laboratory through the sharing of resources with DOH, the LGU and NGOs concerned with health services.

Child Care

In line with the MDGs and the national government's Child-Friendly Movement, the City government intends to become more responsive to the health needs of children and their mothers. Vitamin A supplementation will be pursued and various strategies will be undertaken to finally eliminate malnutrition among children. An initial amount of PhP7.5M was earmarked for supplemental feeding in the next three years on top of the PhP1,062,500.00 that will be implemented this year. Other plans, programs and activities identified under the Child-Friendly Movement of the city government has an allocation of at least PHP1,660,150.32 for 2016.

Medical Missions

To further boost our dispensation of free medicines, medical and dental services, the city government, in collaboration with the Faustino N. Dy, Sr. Foundation, NGOs, Mercury Drug, the Unilab, the New South Star Drug will continue to conduct free medical consultations and distribution of medicines in the city during Fiestas and Founding anniversary. These medical missions affirm the strong partnership that the city government has been fostering with the private sector.

Maternal Care

On maternal care, the city government has allocated PhP3.0M for the establishment of two Birthing centers in RHU I & II that will operate 24 hours a day so that mothers who are giving birth are not forced to avail the services of "partera" or untrained "hilots". To provide a more efficient and effective health service, this administration is pursuing the establishment of yet another Health Office to be known as RHU – III that will cater to the health requirements of Tanap Region with the construction of its office building in Nungnungan 2 amounting to PhP 1.5M.

Education

Education is one of the best weapons against poverty, the key to helping families and communities because it is the key to achieving personal goals and making one's aspirations possible – the key to unlocking our dreams! With this, the city government intends to provide quality education to providers of basic services – teachers, health and social workers and will also broaden access to basic and higher education among poor but deserving students that will ultimately contribute to job creation.

To attain this goal, various interventions like providing free school supplies to public elementary students, employing the services of mobile libraries, providing all public schools with access to the internet and establishing science laboratories are but a few. We will also expand the reach of education services beyond the traditional school system by strengthening the Alternative Learning System (ALS)

program of DepEd to complement and expand existing programs of the city government. We also increased allocation for scholarship, educational assistance, SPES and ALS amounting to PhP6,200,275.00 in 2016.

Social Welfare

The City Social Welfare and Development Office being the welfare arm of the city government has been efficiently carrying out its tasks in looking after the needs of the city's poorest, including parents, unemployed women, and their children. We planned an aggressive program in the provision of emergency and livelihood assistance spelled out in the 2014 Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan aimed at alleviating the living condition of our poor constituents. Various program, projects and activities are likewise proposed in the Gender and Development Plan funded out of the 5% GAD budget amounting to PhP 21,650,751.60.

Meanwhile, our Day Care Workers in the city will continue to provide Early Child Care and Development since we believe that every child deserves to be nurtured with love; good health care and proper rearing practices and I know farther that a child's illness and even death is fundamentally influenced by the health of the mother and her rearing practices. By providing the proper uses of preventive childcare services like immunization and other childcare and rearing practices then we can ensure the good health of the child. This administration will continue to uphold women's and children's rights including those with special needs and provide comfort to the elderly and persons with disabilities.

Housing

Result of the CBMS climate change vulnerability assessment has guided us in identifying families living in risk and hazard-prone areas and as such, we relocated more than three hundred families to safer grounds and we intend to continue doing this until such time that all vulnerable families including the poor are relocated and provided with decent and resilient housing. We also proposed a PhP 50M budget for the next three years beginning in 2017 intended for land banking purposely to build social infrastructure including housing relocation sites.

Peace and Security

Knowing fully well that a stable peace and order situation is a basic ingredient for business to flourish, we intend to continue to bolster our police firepower and arsenal by providing firearms and ammunitions and upgrading its mobility and communication capability including the relocation of the City Police Office and the City District Jail in the vicinity of the Central Transport Terminal. The new one-way traffic scheme implemented just recently has greatly improved the traffic situation particularly in the poblacion area. We will continue to improve and ensure that Cauayan City remains to be one of the most peaceful urban centers in the country.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

Result of the Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment conducted by UN-Habitat and the city government reveals the various vulnerabilities of the city's population, infrastructure and even cropsto hazards brought about by climate change. Although the establishment of Rescue 922 in 2010 is a big boost in our emergency response mechanism, the city government still needs to educate our

communities to make them aware and become prepared to any eventuality during the onslaught of disasters and calamities. We will also establish an Infrastructure audit team that will look into the structural integrity of public and even private buildings if only to ensure safety of our constituents.

The many challenges brought about by climate change has prompted this administration to create a City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office to ensure that all the thematic aspects of risk reduction and management are well taken care of because we truly believe that putting the safety of our constituents as our priority is one of our primordial duties and responsibilities as leaders.

Urban infrastructure

The establishment of yet another business community in Barangay Cabaruan that was intended to draw more investors in the locality has not been fully realized as road network system within its vicinity is not yet completed. Unless this vital infrastructure is put in place, its very intention will never be realized. Construction of more city roads including by-pass and diversion roads and other support infrastructures is a necessity in charging up of economic activities in that particular area and for business to flourish in the entire city in general.

Roads

Obviously, aside from peace and order situation in a certain area, the other significant contributor to one's economic progress is its investment in infrastructure support facilities. Although Cauayan City has one of the most extensive road networks in the province with its total road network that spans 487.834 kilometers, the city government still has to do a lot in order for these road network systems to become efficient and economical. Of this total road length, only 20.28% or 98.914 kilometers are concrete-paved. The rest are gravel and dirt roads waiting to be paved. To address this concern, the city government will implement yet another ambitious undertaking with the construction of roads, bridges and drainage system amounting to Php300M in the next three years to further enable the city to accommodate the ever growing numbers of business locators in the area. Currently, the city government is opening up new roads particularly around the vicinity of public market relocation site to ease vehicular traffic when the facility will start operation in early next year.

Aside from this, we are also gearing towards putting up an asphalt plant with the aim of asphalt-paving all barangay roads that are not under water during rainy season and we also plan to open up new farm-to-market roads in the various barangays of the city.

Sewer and Drainage

Along with the massive concreting of our road network system, the city's sewer and drainage system will continue to remain a high priority. Result of the Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment conducted by UN-Habitat and NEDA-AusAid in the city has identified city hot spots wherein immediate actions need to be done and one is the improvement of existing drainage canals within the poblacion area and the construction of better and more efficient ones were included as priorities. The city government will purchase 3 units of Back hoe funded out of the LDRRM Fund purposely for this project. The formulation of a City Drainage Master Plan is also proposed to address this issue.

Land Banking

With its expanding social responsibility, the city government sees the need of acquiring more lands for resettlement areas, public cemeteries, evacuation centers, school buildings, day care centers and similar build public buildings; road-right-of-ways and for other social infra purposes. A total budget of PhP 50M is proposed for 2017 – 2019 to realize this program.

Water supply

While the Cauayan City Water District is doing its part in providing potable water supply particularly in the poblacion area, the city government will also stop at nothing to provide this basic need. Aside from the deep and shallow wells that we are installing in every school and barangay, we also intend to construct two Level II water supply systems in selected cluster areas.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Revitalize Local Economy

As we continue to provide the basic hard and soft infrastructure requirements, we will also strengthen our customer-focused service delivery that is basic in the generation of investment opportunities. The revision of our Investment and Incentive Code, the computerization of our business transactions in the Treasury Office and Assessor's Office and the enhancement of our Business Permit and Licensing Office has raised us to a higher level in the processing of business permits and licenses. More improvements are expected to be introduced as we seek more ways to entice business entities to locate in the city.

Heightened economic activities

Indeed, this administration's first 100 days is a difficult period yet full of challenges. The triumphs and gains that were achieved augur well for more accomplishments. But the renewed challenge is upon us to further improve these gains, without discrimination, however, to our primordial task of establishing and maintaining a proper balance between progress and social responsibility. All efforts must redound to the betterment of the marginalized sector of our society who needs stronger government intercession so that they may be able to stand on their own and become productive partners themselves in the whole development process.

Given the positive indicators that we have achieved thru hard work matched by strong political will and determination, Cauayan City is beginning to mature for heightened economic activities. The only way up is to further strengthen our edge as one of the region's most promising investment havens. With the participation of the private sector together with the needed support from all stakeholders, the realization of Cauayan as the center for business and investment in Cagayan Valley is not too long from now.

Agricultural production

Agriculture remains to be Cauayan's backbone of economy. Our farmers, fisher folks and livestock entrepreneurs will continue to receive extension services and technical assistance from the city government. Accordingly, the city government will continue to upgrade the skills of our farmers and fisherfolks to better meet the challenges brought about by climate change in agricultural production.

Rice and corn production, being the most significant commodity in the country today, remains to be the main thrust of the city government in the next ten years or so. Aside from the continuing extensive intervention in rice and corn production, with financial assistance from the Department of Agriculture, we will also intend to build two units of Small Water Impounding Projects on top of the one being constructed in Bacolod to will augment the services provided by NIA.

We also felt the need of constructing a new office building with warehouse component for the agriculture department allocating PhP2.0M to start with for them to function well and be more responsive to the needs of our farmers. We also see the necessity of putting up a new Cauayan City Abattoir with cold storage facility worth PhP20M that will cater to the requirements of fish, meat and vegetable farmers and other suppliers while the full mechanization of the slaughterhouse is highly sought.

Meanwhile, the establishment of Nursery for Bamboo Seedling Propagation will also be established in the amount of PhP3.5M.

In technology transfer, the LGU in cooperation with DA-Philrice will continue to provide technical assistance to our farmers in hybrid and inbred rice seed production.

We will also continue to encourage agricultural diversification so that our vegetable farmers can profitably engage in commercial production. To exploit the full potential of our rural farms, we will push for more government support to enable farmers to maximize their production with inputs and technical assistance by the city government.

LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

Employment generation

Unemployment is one of the foremost problems that keep aggravating the national and even local governments. Unemployment, enforced idleness of wage earners who are able and willing to work but cannot find jobs. In societies in which most people can earn a living only by working for others, being unable to find a job is a serious problem. Because of its human costs in deprivation and a feeling of rejection and personal failure, the extent of unemployment is widely used as a measure of workers' welfare. The proportion of workers unemployed also shows how well a nation's human resources are used and serves as an index of economic activity. Knowing that increasing unemployment could result to economic instability, the city government, through the Public Employment Service Office (PESO) is doing its share within its limits to help curb unemployment. The current leadership continues to entice businesses to locate in Cauayan City in order to create more jobs. Likewise, the city government allocated PhP 2,087,500.00 for CY 2016 to augment the PhP 8,350,000.00 provided by various participating NGAs through the Bottom-up Planning in the implementation of Livelihood Assistance Program under the Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan of the city that aims to address the disparity between male and female in job distribution with 62.49% of women who wished to work but could not find jobs compared to the 38% of male as recorded in the CBMS.

Enterprise Development

The city government under its Micro-enterprise Development Program has allocated PhP322,500.00 as counterpart to PhP1,290,000.00 provided by participating NGAs in the Bottom-up Planning and Budgeting intended for various livelihood and entrepreneurial skills training including the provision of capital assistance aimed to help poor families own a living and in general, to prepare the residents to fill the labor force requirement and take part in the growing industrialization of the city.

New Jobs

With the expected influx of new investments such as SM City Cauayan, Robinsons Place and Greenway Market, plus the provision of various livelihood opportunities and the conduct of various livelihood and skills training, we will create hundreds of new jobs particularly in the agriculture and services sector while infrastructure projects that will be implemented by the City Government will add more to jobs generation.

Likewise, we will continue to collaborate with the private sector, the DOLE, DTI, DOST, TESDA and other Regional Line agencies in bringing about jobs for our constituents.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Despite its growing economy, Cauayan still enjoys its quaint simple ambience with a generally clean air, clean water bodies and clean surroundings. We have our continuing campaign on clean and green and conducted IEC on the 65 barangays and in all schools and business entities regarding RA 9003. Waste segregation will become a "must" and composting of biodegradable waste materials will be made a livelihood opportunity.

Meanwhile, the city government has set aside PhP14M to complete our Sanitary Landfill Facility in San Pablo including the proposal to venture into waste-to-energy project. The privatization of garbage collection has also greatly benefited Cauayan in terms of financial and service delivery.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Human Resource Management and Development

The city government believes that training and retraining are key components of our strategy to ensure that our employees' skills and abilities are updated and possesses the tools to be competitive, effective and efficient public servants. As such, employees of the city government are being sent to relevant trainings, seminars and conferences.

To cope up with the modern world of public service, the city government intends to pursue the computerization of various departments of the city government and continue to upgrade its capabilities via human resources development program.

Participation

Believing that community participation is relevant in attaining our vision, we enjoined the private and business sector to become partners in the city's development. We also continue to broaden our alliance with other sectors of the community by getting them involved in policy and decision-making processes in the different functional committees of the LGU. Our sisterhood affiliation with some local and international cities will undoubtedly redound to the benefit of Cauayenos in terms of economic development and social amelioration. Our past achievements give us more reason to work even harder because we have jobs to do as partners of our people whose future is our future, too.

Quality of Life

As a result of numerous interventions the city government has administered, the quality of life of our residents is beginning to grow. The support services that the city provides them as highlighted by its responsiveness in addressing the needs of every resident, particularly the urban poor, sustenance and protection of its ecological balance and its decreasing crime volume has to be sustained.

While we have overcome almost all fronts of service delivery and governance, we shall now move onwards by resolving to achieve our objectives to pursue our good governance initiatives with more

innovations and vigor because it will be our legacy and best investment for the future; to optimize the delivery of services by recharging manpower productivity and re-examining our commitments, especially in areas where the direct beneficiaries are the poor; and, to further enhance the City's competitiveness as one of the region's booming business and trade center in the Cagayan Valley, including its emergence as the industrial and even educational center of the region.

It need not be emphasized that in every effort and initiative that we undertake, the nobler interest of the poorer members of our community, the jobless parents, the children, and those who are materially less endowed, must always be considered and protected. Thus, the standard of success must be gauged by how far we have uplifted the lives of our poor residents.

We believe, for instance, that housing for the poor is a public responsibility. And that providing opportunity to own one's residence is conducive to developing attitudes and habits of personal pride and civic responsibility.

VISION

To become the IDEAL City of the North

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES PER SECTOR

Social Development Sector

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.

High Incidence of Unemployment

Result of the CBMS survey conducted in 2012 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. Resultantly, more women tend to find work abroad as evidenced by CBMS results 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 2012, there were 9,128 or 31.24% of the 29,218 families in Cauayan live below poverty line. Except for Barangays Catalina, Carabattan 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 2014 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 2012 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 the 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 2012, 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. A 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 Manoag.

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 pre-schoolers 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 Development Sector

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 well-being 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.

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 a 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 fisher folks 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 fisher folks 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 an "ideal" 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.

Infrastructure/Land Use Development Sector

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 continue 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.

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 of the many floodings 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.

Environmental Management Sector

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.

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 Cauayenos 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.

Institutional Development Sector

This sector of the 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 sector.

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 city 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.

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 created as a separate Department providing regular staff and an office building should also be constructed to really become effective. Although Rescue 922 is doing excellent in its performance, there is still a need to enhance their capability by providing all responders with 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.

Sectoral Development Goals and Targets

Social Development Goals

1. To improve the quality of life of all Cauayenos
2. To reduce if not totally eliminate criminality among children and youth
3. To eliminate cases of abused women
4. To stop child abuse
5. To fully implementation the of Magna Carta for PWDs
6. To provide recreational center for social development
7. To improve Elementary and Secondary Participation Rate by as much 90%.
8. To achieve a 100% disaster prepared and resilient citizenry
9. 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
10. To improve the nutritional status of the general populace
11. To convince all pregnant women to respond actively to health services.
12. To make potable water accessible to all households in the city
13. To acquire lot for socialized housing project for poor families and those living in risk areas.
14. To construct additional school buildings at and retrofit existing ones to become climate change compliant

Economic Development Goals

1. To provide equitable access to economic opportunities to farmers and fisherfolks.
2. Construction of additional public market cum transport terminal in Minante 1 and Villa Concepcion
3. To increase community participation in the growth and development of the city.
4. To increase the real income of Cauayenos.
5. To purchase certified climate change resilient rice and corn seed varieties as well as other farm inputs for farmers
6. To conduct livelihood skills training on food processing and entrepreneurship.
7. To provide and implement programs that will promote tourist development that will generate employment.
8. To grant small capital to interested qualified individuals and promote small and medium-scale business enterprises.

Infrastructure Development Goals

1. To provide efficient and adequate road network 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 and Sports Center in the Region
8. To construct a Motor pool building that will house city government equipment
9. To create a child friendly environment for all children in the city.
10. To provide efficient drainage network system
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 stray animals
15. To ensure the safety and convenience of all students in the city
16. To house the required police personnel in the city
17. To provide adequate space for office transactions.
18. To further the economic development of Cauayan by encouraging local and foreign investors to locate in the city.
19. To eliminate eye-sores 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 compliant to existing national laws
24. To ensure public safety and security at night time
25. To guarantee the safety the motorists
26. To ensure residents a safe drinking water system in the rural areas.
27. To expand the water supply proportionate 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
31. To ensure the smooth flow of traffic within the city
32. To ensure safety of the public living along river banks and creeks
33. To inform the public of the significance of water conservation

Environmental Development Goals

1. To fully implement 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 update/amend the 10-Year Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan.
7. To formulate a City Forest Land Use Plan

Institutional Development Goals

1. To provide farmers with modern technology and know-how compliant to DRR and CCA.
2. To provide efficient, effective, accurate service through a dependable computer system
3. To optimize employees' performance.
4. To institutionalize transparency and accountability in the LGU.
5. To reflect transparency and accountability in all permanent employee
6. To institute a red-tape free government
7. To conduct faster delivery of social services
8. To be a competitive and renewal of ISO-certified 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 public 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 basis
15. To promote more of people's participation in governance through NGOs, CSOs and POs involvement in every development activity of the city government.

Strategies in Implementation of Programs, Projects and Activities

The planners and implementers of the Executive Legislative Agenda 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 city/district 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 2012 and annual assessment result using the Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMMS) 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.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

PRIORITY LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Social Development Sector

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 entire LGU system & frontline personnel.

Install technologies for monitoring personnel attendance and performance.

To post reports regarding financial status of the city government to conspicuous places

Enact an ordinance prescribing all city officials and employees relative to the on-time submission of properly accomplished SALN form to the HRM office.

To pass an ordinance in support of ARTA law and the Citizen's Charter

To legislate an Ordinance creating a CDRRM Office

To legislate an Ordinance creating a City Tourism Office

To legislate an Ordinance creating a City IT Office

To legislate an Ordinance creating a City Internal Audit System Department

To pass an ordinance appropriating funds for the training/seminar of SP personnel and the acquisition of a computer set with printer/scanner exclusively for the SIS.

Enact an ordinance creating three departments specifically the City Business Permits and Licensing Office, the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office, and the Urban Housing and Development Office and the creation of Relevant Plantilla Positions

To legislate an ordinance relative to the implementation of Public Private Partnership projects

Full implementation of the system to give efficient and accurate services to constituents

Appoint knowledgeable personnel as front liners for easy facilitation of business transactions

Full monitoring of employee attendance and whereabouts

Strict adherence to the policies issued by COA

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (LDIP)

Years Covered: 2017-2019

SECTOR	Program/ Project/ Activity Description	Project Cost (PHP)
	Human Resource Management System	3,500,000.00
	Information Technology Upgrade	2,000,000.00
	Information Technology System Maintenance	1,500,000.00
	Construction of City Assessor's Building	2,500,000.00
	Renovation of Vice Mayor's Office	1,000,000.00
	Project Monitoring and Evaluation	544,817.85
	Updating of CLUP	2,000,000.00
	Road Concreting Projects	80,000,000.00
	Construction of Cauayan City Sports Complex	300,000,000.00
	Procurement of Soil Stabilizer for the New City Cemetery	3,000,000.00
	Construction of Motorpool Building	2,000,000.00
	Construction of Archive Building	2,000,000.00
	Land Banking (Faustina, Marabullig Center, Motorpool)	5,000,000.00
	Installation of CCTV Cameras @ Villa Concepcion & San Pablo	500,000.00
	Procurement & Installation of LED Lights	20,000,000.00
	Transfer of Regional Training School (RTS) to Brgy. San Pablo	5,000,000.00
	Construction of Bagsakan/Agriculture Bidding Station	2,000,000.00
	Construction of Science Centrum @ Hacienda San Luis	3,000,000.00
	Drainage Maintenance at Poblacion Area	1,500,000.00
	Development of Public Cemetery @ San Francisco - Structures & Land Development	1,500,000.00
	Care Shelter Project Counterpart	1,000,000.00
	Improvement of Cultural/Activity Center @ HSL	5,000,000.00
	Bunilan ng Bayan Cemetery (Continuing Project)	3,000,000.00
	Construction Sports Complex Perimeter Fence	5,000,000.00
	Road Opening @ Poblacion Area	5,000,000.00
	Asphalt Overlay	5,000,000.00
	Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Alleys	5,000,000.00
	Land Banking	20,000,000.00
	Aid to 65 Barangays for various Development Projects	6,500,000.00
	Construction and Maintenance of Bridges and Drainage Canals	5,670,483.00
	Tree Planting Program	100,000.00
	Accidental Death, Disablement, Dismemberment Insurance	100,000.00
	Infrastructure Audit	100,000.00
	Creation of BeREady Youth Task Force	500,000.00
	Climate Change Adaptation Project and Other Related project	100,000.00
	Disaster preparedness and Climate Change Symposium and other related activities	50,000.00
	Disaster Preparedness and Response , Search Rescue and retrieval operation training	500,000.00
	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management/Climate Change Adaptation Training Workshop and other related project	500,000.00
	City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Quarterly meeting	500,000.00
	Information Education and Communication Campaign (IEC) Materials on DRRM/CCA	700,000.00
	Be Ready Training for Teachers	400,000.00
	Be Ready Barangay Disaster Preparedness Assessment	800,000.00
	Rescue Kids Summer Camp and Rescue Volunteer Training	305,210.86
	First Aid Olympics and Barangay Responders on Disaster (BROD) Challenge	300,000.00
	Disaster Preparedness and First Aid Training Disaster Preparedness and First Aid Training to the following Cauayan City constituents: Tricycle drivers, Barangay Officials, Traffic enforcers, PWD's, LGU employees and other agencies concern.	500,000.00
	Be Ready School Based Disaster Preparedness Assessment	500,000.00
	Creation of Cauayan City Incident Management Team	800,000.00
	Cauayan City Emergency Operation Center	200,000.00

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (LDIP)

Years Covered: 2017-2019


SECTOR	Program/ Project/ Activity Description	Project Cost (PHP)
	Medical Assistance Program	8,000,000.00
		3,000,000.00
	Educational Program	10,000,000.00
	Cauayan City Participatory Budgeting	8,000,000.00
	Livelihood and Skills Development Program	10,000,000.00
	Localize SDGs	300,000.00
	Adopt a Barangay Project 120	150,000.00
	Conduct of GAD ALAKE Advocacy	100,000.00
	Promotion of Responsible Parenting and Family Planning	100,000.00
	Promotion of Adolescent and Youth Health and Development	150,000.00
	Establishment of GAD one-stop office	500,000.00
	Govt Rehab Facility for Physical Therapy, behavioral/intellectual development, occupational & speech therapy	150,000.00
	Child Health and Protection	100,000.00
	Implementation of GAD Code to Barangays	300,000.00
	Program on Children in Conflict with the Law	50,000.00
	Procurement of Sewing Machines	75,000.00
	Procurement of Detecto Weighing Scales	80,000.00
	Procurement of Kitchen Utensils	52,535.00
	Promotion of Gender and Development	300,000.00
	Gender and Development Advocacy	200,000.00
	GAD Project Monitoring	200,000.00
	GAD Capability Building	300,000.00
	Establishment of GAD Data Base	300,000.00
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
	Establishment of Social Hygiene Clinic	2,000,000.00
	Establishment of Nutrition Post	1,500,000.00
	Establishment of Under-five Clinic	2,000,000.00
	Establishment of TB/Leprosy Clinic	2,300,000.00
	Establishment of Barangay Birthing Center (Brgys Bacolod, Baringin Sur, Mabantad)	4,500,000.00
	Scholarship Program (Continuing)	10,000,000.00
	Provision for Medicines and Medical Equipment	20,000,000.00
	Livelihood & Skills Development Program	10,000,000.00
	Social welfare & development program	5,000,000.00
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
	Construction of Diversion Roads	300,000,000.00
	Construction of Farm-to-Market Roads (Labinab to Research - 1.85 km)	15,600,000.00
	Concreting of Roads from Major Roads to Barangays	
	- Side Manapac to Cazelatan (1.55 km)	12,400,000.00
	- Maligaya to Sta. Maria (2.72 km)	21,400,000.00
	- Nagcampegan to Union (1.85 km)	14,800,000.00
	Repair and Maintenance of Local Roads and Alleys	5,000,000.00
	Construction of Sta. Lucian - San Pablo RCDG Bridge	500,000,000.00
	Procurement of Heavy Equipment	50,000,000.00
	Construction of 3-units Waiting Shed w/ Comfort Room	4,500,000.00
	Construction of Access Road from City Terminal to GSIS	8,000,000.00
	Construction of Access Road from City Terminal to Sports Complex	15,000,000.00
	Construction of Apartment Type Niches & Bone Chamber (Continuing)	5,000,000.00
	Construction of Bagaikan Center & Livestock Bidding Station	5,000,000.00

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (LDIP)

Years Covered: 2017-2019

SECTOR	Program/ Project/ Activity Description	Project Cost (PHP)
ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT		
	Clearing of Illegal Structures along Public Easements and Waterways	2,000,000.00
	Completion of Sanitary Landfill (Continuing)	10,000,000.00
	Repair and Maintenance of Local Bridges and Culverts	5,000,000.00
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
	NEW TOWN CENTER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	
	- Construction of Executive Building	
	- Construction of Legislative Building	
	- Construction of Housing Facilities	
	- Establishment of NGAs Satellite Offices	
	- Establishment of Market System	
	- Provision for Infrastructure & Utilities	
	METROPOLITAN CAUAYAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	
	- Metro Cauayan Investments and Promotions Center	
	- Agriculture & Fishery Research Center	
	- Agri-Tourism Development Center	
	- Solidwaste Management Program	
	- Early Warning System	
	Construction of City Assessor's Office Building	5,000,000.00
	Construction of Cauayan City Motorpool	10,000,000.00
	Completion of CHO III Building	10,000,000.00
	Construction of Justice Villas at Tegaray	20,000,000.00
	Establishment of Call Centers	
	Establishment of Wastewater Treatment Facility	
	Establishment of Waste-to Energy Facility	
	Establishment of Solar Farm	
	Jetty Port cum River Cruise Project	20,000,000.00
	Establishment of Rehabilitation Centers (Continuing)	10,000,000.00
	Construction of Evacuation Centers (Continuing)	10,000,000.00

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