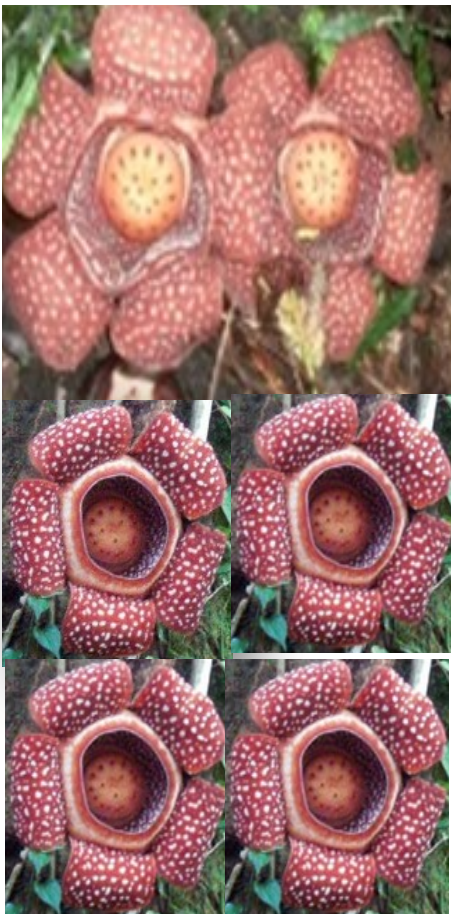




LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF SAN LORENZO RUIZ

Municipal Planning and Development Office



Comprehensive Development Plan 2021-2026

ANALYSIS OF SITUATION

Historical Background of the San Lorenzo Ruiz

Natural and Physical Characteristics

Socio-Demographic Fact and Figures

Financial and Economic Status

General Analysis of Issues and Problems

Multi-Stakeholder Assessment through the Municipal Departments, the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, and the Outputs from the Barangay Participatory Analysis
Issues and Problems

Analysis of the Situation/Initial Ecological Profile

This chapter presents the basic statistical facts and figures about San Lorenzo Ruiz.

Historical Background

In its humble beginnings, during the Spanish regime particularly in the Year 1800, 1896, the Municipality of SAN LORENZO RUIZ was once a Sitio of Barangay Mampurog under the territorial jurisdiction then of the Municipality of Calasgasan.

It was said that the seat of the Municipal Government now of SAN LORENZO RUIZ started as part of vast virgin forest during the Spanish Regime. An individual by the name of Juan Aruljo who hailed from Guinobatan, Albay came to this place in the later part of 1896 and cleared the area that later on became known as Matacong.

How the place was called Matacong originated according to old folks from the vernacular term “Matarom” which means sharp. In those days; a creek named Matacong Creek connects with Daet River. Hunters from the area usually places on the creek instrument called “Matarom” or “Duhang”. These hunters when queried in going to this particular place would often reply “Matarom”. Difference in their pronunciation occasioned by chewing betel nut or with the cigar on their mouth sounded the name as “Matacong”. It later on became a by-word during the succeeding generations as referring to the creek, which later on referred to the entire area surrounding the creek as SitioMatacong.

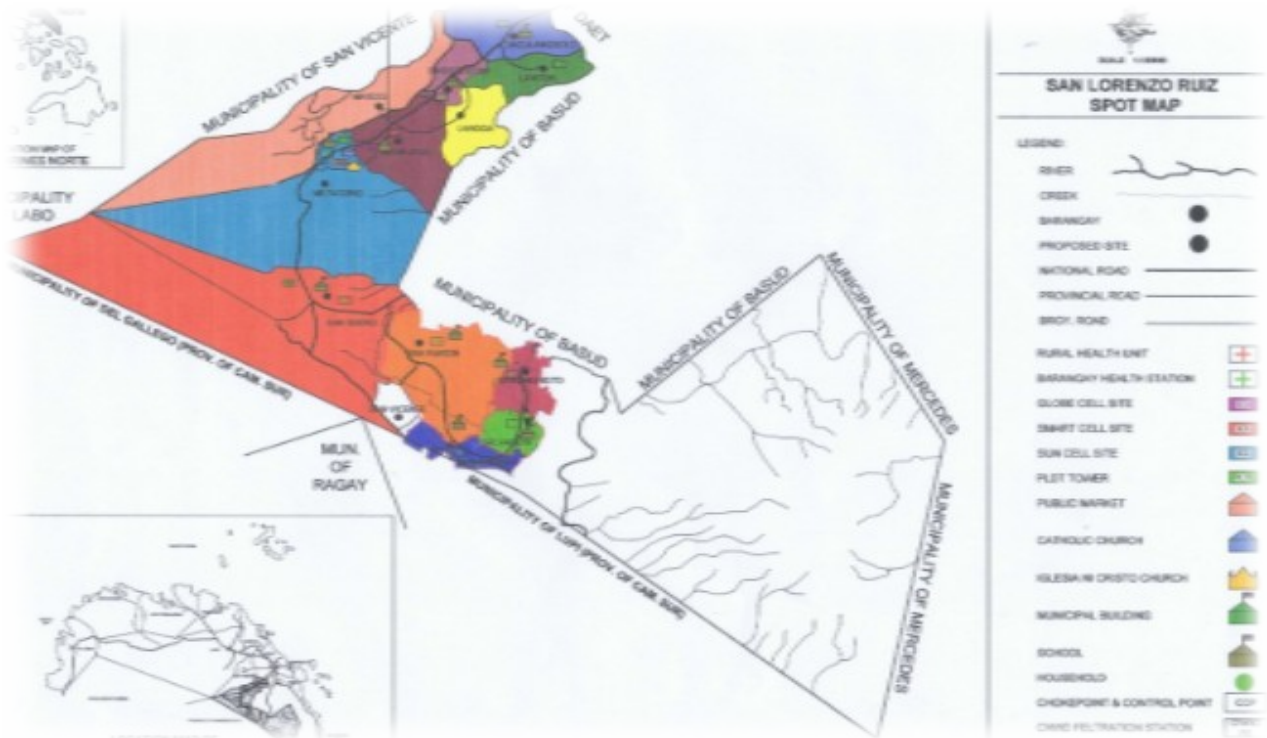
By 1905, the area called Matacong was sold by Juan Aruljo to a certain Victor Abaño that subsequently sold the same to one Victor Racho in year 1917. Matacong later became part of Daet after the former Municipality of Calasgasan was reduced to a barrio of the Capital town of Camarines Norte Province. This took place after the so-called province of Ambos Camarines was divided into two provinces of Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte on March, 1919.

Certain political events paved the way for the autonomy of Matacong. It commenced on Year 1938 when local settlers of Matacong organized themselves in

an organization called “Samahang Magsasaka” (farmer’s association) and made representation with the Municipal Council of Daet. The Municipal Council approved and made Matacong a barrio of Daet during the term of Mayor Santiago Carranceja taken from its mother barrio of Mampurog. Corollary to this, the Capital town of Daet lost its most important barrios that were created as Municipalities of Basud and Mercedes.

Republic Act 6144 approved by then House of Congress of the Philippines on November 08, 1970 created the Municipality of Imelda. It was made up of the barrios of Daculangbolo, Laniton, Langa, Maisog, Dagotdotan, Mampurog and the so called Matacong all part of the capital town of Daet as well as the barrios of San Isidro, San Antonio, San Ramon, Salvacion and Manlimonsito duly separated from the Municipality of Basud.

On February 10, 1989 Republic Act 6708 was passed by Congress of the Philippines changing the name of the municipality to San Lorenzo Ruiz in honor of the first Filipino saint.



**Figure 1. Location Map of San Lorenzo Ruiz.
Geophysical Characteristics**

LOCATION AND AREA

- San Lorenzo Ruiz is located at the southern part of the province of Camarines Norte, about 361.3 km south of Manila and 13.5 kilometers away from Daet, the province's capital. It has a total land area of 273. 65 sq.kms. or about 12.44% of the entire area of Camarines Norte Province
- On the Philippine Map, it lies between latitude 13 o 56' 00" and 14 o 06' 00" and between longitude 122 o 47' 00" and 122 o 57' 00". . It is bounded on the North by the towns of Daet, Basud, San Vicente and Mercedes; on the East by the Town of Mercedes; on the South by the Towns of Lupi and Ragay both of Camarines Sur Province; and on the West by the Towns of San Vicente and Labo.

TOPOGRAPHY

- The Municipality of San Lorenzo Ruiz, Camarines Norte has only two (2) of topographic relief, the flat lowlands and mountainous area, which are high mountains, rugged and rolling hills that gradually descend to the lowland where majority of the barangays are located while the rest are found at the mountainous areas with an elevation of 300 meters above sea level.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

- The Municipality of San Lorenzo Ruiz falls under the Second Type of climate consisting of no dry season, very pronounced maximum rain period from November to January. During the summer season, temperature goes up too. A least rainfall during the months of July and August. During the months of November to January, the municipality is frequently visited by typhoons causing damaged to coconuts, which is the main source of income in the municipality.

Population and Demographic Profile

- Based on the 2019 Household Profiling of the Local Government Unit of San Lorenzo Ruiz, the population of the municipality in the 12 barangays is 15,193 or 2.45 % of the total population of the Province of Camarines Norte. A total of 3,964 or 24.51% live in the one urban barangay of Matacong while the remaining 74.59% or 10,338 live in the 11 rural barangays. Barangay Matacong has the highest population of 3,964 while Barangay Langga has the lowest population of 342.

**Total Population by Province, City, Municipality and Barangay
as of April 29, 2019**

SAN LORENZO RUIZ (IMELDA)	15,193
Daculang Bolo	1,724
Dagotdotan	1,107
Langga	342
Laniton	913
Maisog	529
Mampurog	2,744
Manlimonsito	653
Matacong (Pob.)	3,964
Salvacion	495
San Antonio	509
San Isidro	1,489
San Ramon	724

- Based on PSA data, at 52 residents per sq km, it is less densely populated municipality in Camarines Norte, using the land area of 273.65 sq km as base.

LABOR FORCE

- Labor force members comprise the 61.55% of inhabitants which is more than half of the total population or working age group belonging to 15-64 age bracket 0-14 years and 65 and over comprised 47.38% and 2.23% respectively. This goes to show that there are 47 persons (in the 0-14 age bracket 0 for every 100 persons in the working age group. Likewise, there is

2 persons (in the 65 and over age group) for every 100 persons in the working group age bracket.

MOTHER TONGUE AND RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

- There are 2,464 households or 73% of the total number of households speaks Bicol as their mother tongue. This could be explained simply by the fact that San Lorenzo Ruiz is part of the 2nd District of Camarines Norte which composed of the Bicol Speaking Towns. There are also 912 households or 27% of its total number of households speaks Tagalog. This is due to the fact that San Lorenzo Ruiz is very near to the province of Quezon wherein people speak Tagalog as their mother tongue.
- Majority of the people of San Lorenzo Ruiz are of Roman Catholic religion with a membership of 13,093 people comprising 86.18% of its total population. There are also 5.04% of the total population who were members of Iglesia ni Kristo; 0.94% members of United Church of Christ in the Philippines; 1.48% members of the Jehovah's Witness; 0.35% members of Philippine Benevolent Missionaries Association; 3.52% members of Born Again Christians and 1.25% inhabitants are affiliated with other sect.

SOCIAL SERVICES

EDUCATION

- Current level of school facilities for year 2013 within the Municipality of San Lorenzo Ruiz indicates that: 1) different elementary schools are situated at Barangays Daculangbolo, Dagotdotan, Laniton, Maisog, Mampurog, Manlimonsito, Matacong, Salvacion, San Antonio, San Isidro and San Ramon and 2) secondary schools are available at Barangays Mampurog and San Isidro namely the San Lorenzo Ruiz National High School and its extension high school named Alcantara High School respectively. These elementary and secondary schools are all public in nature and in fair condition. There is no tertiary school within the municipality at present which can be attributed to its proximity to the Capital town of Daet and the dominant rural-setting.

HEALTH

- Municipal Health Center located at Barangay Mampurog offered services for Maternal and Child Health Care, and programs for National TB Control, Environmental Sanitation, Malaria Control, Medicine/Medical, Dental Care, Dispensary Health, and Public Health program.
- The Office of the Social Worker and Development at Barangay Matacong provides social welfare services such as family life education and counseling and family planning assistance.
- There is also seventeen (17) Day Care Centers with seventeen (17) Day Care Workers distributed to twelve (12) barangays of the municipality with 522 day care children enrolled who also beneficiaries of supplemental are feeding.

Health & Nutrition

- *Malnutrition Rate (0-5 years old):* below 10% (CBMS Data: 4.73%)
- *Morbidity Rate for leading illnesses:* within acceptable condition per national standards (Source: Municipal Health Office/Local Civil Registrar)
- *Maternal Mortality Rate:* 0.1% or below per 1,000 live births (CBMS Data: 2009)

HOUSING

- At present, there is only one existing resettlement area in San Lorenzo Ruiz. It is located on Purok 7 Barangay Matacong and it has 44 housing units with power and water connection.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

- Present protective services and facilities are confined only to: 1) the Municipal Police Headquarter within the Municipal building compound at Barangay Matacong; and 2) Civilian volunteers consisting of Tanod Brigades in all barangays. Police facilities are very much limited given its 22 police

personnel or at police to population of 1:572. The municipality is wanting also in terms of fire and jail services. Other protective services such as security or detective agencies and military facilities are not available.

Economy

TRADE, COMMERCE AND SERVICES

- Primary economic activities refer to natural resource extractive industries, such as agriculture, fishery, mining and quarrying. These poultry, quail egg production and piggery. Secondary economic activities include manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water supply. Tertiary economic activities refer to services, such as wholesale and retail trade, hotels, and restaurants, medical and educational services, housing.
- The municipality has two (2) types of commercial establishments namely Retail Trade and Services with total of 126 establishments and 31,976 sq. m. total commercial areas. This is about 4.00% of the total built-up area of the municipality.

AGRICULTURE

- In terms of land use, San Lorenzo remains primarily an agricultural municipality. Of the municipality's total land area of 273. 65 sq.km, 4,550 hectares (54%) are allocated to agriculture.
- Agriculture is the major economic activity in San Lorenzo Ruiz. The total existing agricultural land is composed of 5,045 hectares. Major crops include pineapple, coconut, rice, and vegetables such as ampalaya, eggplant, tomato, okra and pole sitao. Among the major crops, coconut dominates the agricultural croplands, occupying about 4,499 hectares. Rice occupies the next most dominant crop with irrigated rice and non-irrigated occupying about 136 hectares. Pineapple was abundantly grows in the locality occupying a

total area of 128.75 hectares and there is also 26.45 hectares devoted for growing vegetables like ampalaya, eggplant, tomato, okra and pole sitao.

Aquaculture and Fisheries

- The Municipality of San Lorenzo Ruiz abounds with inland natural water bodies ideal as fishing grounds. In addition, fish ponds are establish to increase fish supply for livelihood and economic gain. Fishing activities can be found in the entire municipality where tilapia fish are being produced. Total area devoted to fishing activity is about 12.414 hectares.

Industry

- Industry has not made significant contribution to the economic development of the Municipality of San Lorenzo Ruiz. It would appear therefore that the municipality remained primarily dependent on Agriculture as its main economic source.

TOURISM

- There are various potential and developing tourism sites in the municipality both man-made and natural which are now rising as tourism destinations for all kinds of eco-tourism activities in the Province of Camarines Norte. These tourism sites have many activities which can be offered to visitors depending on the choice of the tourists. These may include activities like trekking, mountain climbing, bird watching, camping and all kinds of nature adventure.
- The Municipality of San Lorenzo Ruiz notwithstanding its rural-setting as a Small Town boasts of existing tourism-related recreational areas; As of Year 2001, there are existing tourist spots or attractions within the municipality particularly Resorts at 1) Barangays Mampurog, Matacong, Dagotdotan along Mampurog River where facilities consist of shed houses and generates significant number of tourist visitors as well as revenues; 2) Barangay San Isidro along Botan River although there are no established facilities therein for

frequent number of visitors; and 3) Barangay Maisog where there is Nacale Falls visited by significant number of visitors despite absence of facilities.

TOURISM SITES AND DESTINATION

1. **MATACONG-MAMPUROG RIVER (SLR Inland Bodies of Water).**

Bicol region's multi-awarded and 2005 national finalist for cleanest in-land bodies of water. Popularly known as the bathing escapade and the summer destination of the province of Camarines Norte. Ideal location for family bonding, group outing and picnic trips to experience



clean and coolness of river water. A rocky riverbed with crystal clear waters which offers a relaxing alternative to beaches and pools and a natural hydro-massage from the river's cascade that can relax human body after exhausting activities.

Type of Attraction	:	Natural
Area	:	10,000 sq.m.
Average Visitor in a year	:	15,000
Available Accommodation	:	Cottages/Nipa Hut

2. **NACALI FALLS** - located in the mountainous area of the municipality. It reveals the wonders of nature through its voluminous crystal-clear watercourse from springs of inner forest of Bicol peninsula. It is best to nature's lovers, hiking and trekking enthusiast.

Type of Attraction : Natural
Area : 2,000 sq.m.
Average Visitor in a year : 300
Available Accommodation : None



3. RAFFLESIA VIEWING SITE

RAFFLESIA VIEWING SITE - in Mt.

Guinatungan, Barangay San Isidro. Rafflesia is the world's biggest flower. Several types of rafflesia varieties can be found in the lower slopes of Mt. Guinatungan of San Lorenzo Ruiz, Camarines

Type of Attraction : Natural
Area : 5 Hectares
Average Visitor in a year : 100
Available Accommodation : None



4. MATACONG-MAMPUROG HANGING BRIDGE

This bridge connects Barangay Matacong, Barangay Maisog and Barangay Mampurog. Crossing this hanging bridge gives tourist a different kind of thrill.



5. MATACONG-MAISOG TRAMLINE



MATACONG-MAISOG TRAMLINE - a 379 meters tramline that connects Barangay Matacong and Barangay Maisog. While seated in the tramline the tourist will enjoy the view of majestic mountain ranges.

Type of Attraction	:	Man made
Area	:	200 sq.m.
Average Visitor in a year	:	5,000
Available Accommodation	:	None

- 6. SAN LORENZO RUIZ HIGHLANDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PARK.** It always fascinates every visitors with its breathtaking and panoramic view of municipalities of Vinzons, Talisay, Daet, Basud and Mercedes. From this vantage point, one can see as far as Bagasbas Beach and San Miguel Bay. A nature's Landscape in the highland area of San Lorenzo Ruiz with 20 minutes ride from Daet. With elevation of 300 meters above sea-level and an overlooking site which can be seen the ocean-view and vicinity of nearby towns of Camarines Norte. An ideal destination for sports activity such as biking, jogging and motor-biking and/or to experience and heard wind-melody and calmness of nature.

Type of Attraction	:	Natural
Area	:	15 Hectares
Average Visitor in a year	:	1,000
Available Accommodation	:	None



7. SAN LORENZO RUIZ PARISH CHURCH - The First Parish Church constructed in the Philippines in Honor of first Filipino St. Lorenzo Ruiz.

Type of Attraction	:	Pilgrimage
Area	:	1,000 sq.m.
Average Visitor in a year	:	5,000
Available Accommodation	:	None



HOUSING AND PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

- At present, there is only one existing resettlement area in San Lorenzo Ruiz. It is located on Purok 7 Barangay Matacong and it has 44 housing units with power and water connection.

INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS AND BRIDGES

- Inventory of roads as of year 2012 within the municipality shows that there are a total of 85 kilometers of road networks made up of provincial, municipal and barangay roads. By type of road pavements: a) 11 kilometers or 12.95% are concrete paved; b) 23 kilometers or 27.05% are asphalt paved; c) 24 kilometers or 28.23% are gravel paved; and d) 27 kilometers or 31.76% are of earth surface conditions. All barangays within the municipality are currently interlinked by road networks.
- There are 8 existing bridges within the municipality. The Colgante Bridge, Kabilang Sapa, Matacong Footbridge and Tulay ng Pangulosa Barangay all of Barangay Matacong; Laniton Footbridge at Barangay Laniton; Hanging Bridge at Barangay Mampurog; Panodan Bridge at Barangay Maisog and the Mampurog-Langga Bridge connecting barangay Langga and Mampurog.

LAND TRANSPORT

- Current transportation facility within the municipality is limited to a Public Utility Jeepney Terminal situated at the Urban Barangay of Matacong as of Year 2012. It can accommodate only limited number of vehicles and is usable but needs improvement of facilities including parking facilities. There is also a terminal facility for buses, tricycles and multicabs which is only occupying a space along the streets of Matacong, Mampurog and Daculangbolo.

- Being a land-locked municipality, marine transportation is not applicable. Likewise, the municipality's proximity to the capital town of Daet makes the services of air transportation negligible. there is also no railways stations and terminals within the locality.

COMMUNICATION

- Landline telephone service, internet service and Broadcast media are available within the municipality. Cell site facilities were also available within the locality thus makes a strong signal of cellular phones.

WATER

- The San Lorenzo Ruiz Water Supply System is supplying and serving water about 815 households with an average consumption of 16.5 cu.m/month per H/H.

POWER

- In terms of household electricity supply as of Year 2012 there are 2,030 or 71.80% of the total households within the municipality are served by electricity
- Electricity service is provided by the Camarines Norte Electric Cooperative (CANORECO) from electric power supplied by the NAPOCOR. Facilities of CANORECO within the municipality consist of electric posts, streetlights and a metering station effectively serving only 6 barangays particularly Daculangbolo, Dagotdotan, Mampurog, Matacong, San Isidro and Manlimonsito.

ENVIRONMENT

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

- As to solid waste disposal, the municipality identified methods such as collection and disposal, composting, recycling, burning and dumping in open pit.

INSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY

COMPONENT BARANGAYS

- The municipality of San Lorenzo Ruiz is composed of Barangays: Daculang Bolo, Dagotdotan, Langga, Laniton, Maisog, Mampurog, Malimonsito, Matacong, Salvacion, San Antonio, San Isidro and San Ramon. The capital barangay is Matacong where the municipal building was built and where the Urban area is located.
- San Lorenzo has a total of 12 barangays of varying sizes. In terms of population, Langga is the smallest with 290 inhabitants as of 2015 while Matacong is the largest with 3725. In terms of land area, Dagotdotan is the smallest with 2.73 sq. km while San Antonio is the biggest with 54.64 sq. km. Daculangbolo is also the most dense at 474 persons per sq. km while San Antonio and Salvacion are the least dense at only 9 persons per sq. km..

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

- Local government of San Lorenzo Ruiz has 205 employees, broken into 11 elective (5.37%), 32 permanent (15%) and 162 job orders (79.02). This translates to roughly one employee per 69 population.

Cross-Sectoral Issues and Concerns

As a compendium of multi-sectoral development scheme, this Comprehensive Development Plan discloses issues and gaps which shall be addressed through inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral discussions and consultations to formulate holistic approach of development strategies and solutions requiring interweaving participation and contribution from the concerned sectors.

Some development issues are confined within the conceptual boundaries of a particular sector. Other issues however, are common to two or more sectors and such issues can be addressed jointly by the sectors concerned. The compound and

complex development issues of the municipality are discovered in the course of the planning process. These special issues are the following: poverty, education, disaster risk reduction and management, climate change adaptation, public utilities and facilities, unemployment, agricultural support, absence or lack of needed legislations and laxity in the enforcement of laws, lack of funds, health and medical services.

As a result of the various consultations and planning workshops conducted, the following issues and concerns in accordance with their development sectors were identified and now forms part of the 2019-2024 Comprehensive Development Plan of San Lorenzo Ruiz:

Economic Development:

- Not fully-developed tourism sites
- Not fully-developed Agri-tourism sites
- Not fully established pineapple processing center
- Presence of unaccredited farmers' association
- Not yet established manufacturing facilities for Agri-cultural products
- Insufficient application of new technological advances in agriculture and farming
- Inadequate road networks and concrete bridges
- Low local revenue collection
- Absence of lending institution/micro-finance
- Not established renewable energy source
- Absence of LGU-owned website
- Low family income
- Inadequate employment opportunities
- Absence of Level 3 LGU operated water works
- Not fully-developed tourism sites
- Not fully-developed Agri-tourism sites
- Not fully established pineapple processing center
- Presence of unaccredited farmers' association
- Not yet established manufacturing facilities for agri-cultural products

- Insufficient application of new technological advances in agriculture and farming
- Inadequate road networks and concrete bridges
- Low local revenue collection
- Absence of lending institution/micro-finance

Social Development:

- 9% of children are not fully immunized
- 71% availment of family planning services
- 46% of pregnant women did not satisfy 4 Antenatal Care
- 20% of 0-6 months babies are not exclusively breastfeed
- No breastfeeding corner in the workplace
- 8% of pregnant women delivered at home
- Lack of manpower (health care staff) to man the health care facility 24/7
- Non-Philhealth membership of pregnant women
- Decrease number of indigent enrolled to PHIC
- 1 Still birth case
- No case of maternal mortality
- Four blood units per 1,000 population
- 12% Gap in Tuberculosis treatment success rate
- 10% of Municipal budget is allocated for health
- Prevalence of malnourished children in schools
- 8% children did not meet the desired learning outcomes for the year to be promoted for the next level
- There's still 5% of children at school age who are not in school.
- The school still need to work for the 1.76% gap to attained the National Standard target
- For 2016 records all schools attained the national standard zero drop out
- Unemployment Rate
- Unequal access and opportunity to manpower development (GAD)(OSY)
- Lack of CSO Participation
- Absence of functional rescue vehicle
- Lack of rescue equipment

- Lack of SRR volunteers
- Non-observance of LISTO protocol at the barangay level
- Presence light injuries during disaster or calamity
- Lack of Community Based Warning System
- All household have emergency balde
- Needs for revision of Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan, Contingency Plan (Brgy. Contingency Plan)
- Absence of ECCD (Early Childhood Care and Development)
- Inadequate access of senior citizens and PWDs to social services
- Increase number of unregistered birth and illegitimate children
- There are incidence of bullying
- Minor crime incidents (gambling, alarm and scandal, physical injury)
- 7 out of 12 brgys are ready to be considered as drug cleared
- Presence of CICL

Environmental Management

- Fund allocation for the implementation of RA 9003
- Absence of Solid Waste Management Plan
- Access to potable water
- Non-implementation of environment code
- Incidence of violation of environmental laws
- Poor forestry monitoring

Infrastructure Development

- Poorly maintained Municipal and Barangay Roads
- Non-functional/ Deteriorated irrigation Structure
- Inadequacy of post-harvest facilities and technical support to rice farmers
- access to electricity
- Inadequacy of potable water supply
- access to sanitary toilet
- Limited access to telecommunication services
- Socialized Housing Projects of the LGU

- A number of informal settlers occupying other people's lot
- Inadequacy of Lying-in facilities and equipment
- Support to Senior Citizens
- damaged Municipal Building 1
- Poor condition of Municipal Building 2
- Insufficient facilities for tramline and zipline
- Not fully functional Public market
- Not all barangays have fully constructed covered courts
- Low compliance to National Building Code

Governance and Administration (Institutional Development)

- Not updated organizational structure of the LGU
- Inadequate number of employees to cater public needs for services
- Insufficient Capacity Development interventions for LGU employees
- LGU Compliance to RA 9485 ARTA (Anti-Red Tape Act)
- Compliance of BAC to RA 9184
- Absence of LGU Internal Control Unit
- Compliance of the LGU to FDP Policy
- Not maximized Local Revenue Potential of the LGU
- Delayed implementation of projects/services
- Absence updated CLUP, CDP and other NGAs prescribed plans
- Not fully institutionalized enabling mechanism on Gender-responsiveness
- Lack of commitment of some LGU officials and employees to improve governance

These issues shall be prioritized and be anticipated by the municipal government because of its impact and implications on ecological balance, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. These will affect the people, institution, facilities and structures. Thus, this plan presents mitigating and preventive measures to protect the environment and maintain its balance.

It is identified in the environmental development plan that environmental laws shall be strictly implemented and the LGU shall instill awareness on the care of the

environment through the implementation of Republic Act 9003 otherwise known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.

The various programs and projects identified in this plan are guided by a number of important principles and values. These are taken from the many development literatures available, from other higher level plans as well as the LCE's policy pronouncements.

Among these important principles and values which we consider material in the identification as well as implementation of various developmental programs include: *Gender and Development; Sustainable Development Goals; Ambisyon 2040; the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk.*

Gender equality generally refers to the equality between men and women. The International Labor Organization explains the men and women need not have to become the same but, that their rights, responsibilities and opportunities do not depend on whether they are born male or female. The Philippines is a signatory to a number of agreements protecting the rights of women. And, all these covenants will be respected by the LGU and shall work steadfastly to protect women's rights.

Sustainable development or sometimes referred to as the Local Agenda 21 submits that realities dictate that continued economic development cannot be sustained because there are developmental processes that are fundamental to human life and civilization -- ecological growth and community development. In effect, this idea presents a challenge to develop, test and disseminate ways to change economic development in a manner that it does not manage the ecosystems.

Another set of principles and values, that this plan considered is provided in Republic Act 7160 otherwise known as Local Government Code of 1991. Section 16 of this law grants authority to the local government units to chart its own direction. The General Welfare Clause provides that:

“Every local government unit shall exercise the powers expressly granted, those necessarily

implied therefrom, as well as powers necessary, appropriate or incidental for its efficient and effective governance, and those which are essential to the promotion of the general welfare. Within their respective territorial jurisdictions, local government units shall ensure and support, among other things, the preservation and enrichment of culture, promote health and safety, enhance the right of the people to 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”

Accordingly, Section 17 of the Local Government Code provides for the basic services and facilities that have been devolved to local government units like functions pertaining to agriculture, health, public works, social welfare, education, tourism, telecommunications, housing projects and other services.

It is thus submitted that if every LGU level can do its own share of the responsibility, greater complementation can really happen and development may be accelerated.

3-year Ranked List of PPAs

<i>Vision Statement</i>

The vision statement of any local government unit should serve as the basic and most important principle that every constituent should know and understand as they work together, individually and collectively, for the attainment of the end-state scenario that it wants to achieve. Accordingly, this is where all major plans, programs and projects should be based. For San Lorenzo Ruiz, the participants to the Updating of the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) workshop stated it in this wise:

“San Lorenzo Ruiz the home of the sweetest Queen Pineapple, A progressive, and diversified economy sustained by empowered, resilient, healthy, God fearing leaders and citizenry living in a well-planned infrastructure and ecologically stable environment ”

Based on the outputs during the CDP workshops, San Lorenzo Ruiz is the Home of Sweetest Pineapple. The participants agree that such descriptions embodied the class of pineapple we have in our home town. Peaceful, honest, caring, disciplined, law abiding and child-friendly. Collectively, as a society, they wanted to see ***empowered citizens*** residing in the communities.

The economy of San Lorenzo Ruiz is envisioned to be **DIVERSIFIED**, not only focusing on the Tourism and Agricultural Industry but also to Industrial Development and etc. This can be realized if there is an increase in both individual and household income, Industrial activities, reduce poverty incidence through a sustained agricultural production of its major crops and tourism development with legislative support. This will be confirmed with more investors coming in and a lot of entrepreneurs already doing business in the area, bringing increased revenues to the LGU, more livelihood opportunities, wider employment options and higher income for the people. With sufficient application of new technologies in agriculture and farming and provision of technical inputs to capacitate the farmers, various products of San Lorenzo Ruiz will be vendible in wider markets, whether within the locality or in other parts of the country.

On the environment, the participants wanted to see that every resident has a genuine concern for the environment being God-loving thus protecting and preserving God-given resources in order to maintain an ecologically **balanced** environment. And in this regard, they wanted to see that the different programs and policies on the environment are strictly enforced and that a strong collaboration is built between and among the LGU and the national agencies towards sustainable development. This sector also focused on promoting disaster resiliency and climate change adaptability of the LGU. Accordingly, these can be done through effective solid waste management and a well-oriented and disaster prepared populace, skilled and truly responsive disaster response teams and volunteers and a functional DRRM-CCA Council. The acquisition of the much needed equipment is likewise indispensable in attaining these goals.

A **well planned** and **quality** infrastructure made possible by the LGU's compliance to the National Building Code, Accessibility Law and other relevant laws; conduct of regular inspection and monitoring of public buildings, establishments, and facilities; doing regular maintenance and necessary repairs of public works, utilities and facilities; use of good quality materials in the construction of public buildings or establishments; well-maintained road networks and bridges; opening of additional access roads for facility of transportation and better access to various other services of the government.

Finally, for the institutional sector, they believe that governance and development is a shared responsibility of the civil society and the local leaders. Accordingly, these is said to have been attained if there is sustained human development through **God-Fearing Leaders and Citizenry**; that there is participation in the various governance processes and that the local government is adopting policies that are sound and conducive to economic progress and social order.

The identified goals, objectives and targets discussed alongside the various issues and concerns confronting the municipality are presented in the Sectoral Plans in the succeeding pages. Policy options which take the form of program, project, services or legislation are likewise treated as part of the sectoral plans.

In order to measure the progress of attaining the vision of San Lorenzo Ruiz, sets of indicators were identified. This is in accordance with the role it wanted to play in the development of the municipality and the element descriptors of the five sectors.

Success Indicators

SOCIAL SECTOR

DESCRIPTORS	Success Indicators
EMPOWERED RESILIENT	Sub-Sector: Health
	• 100% of children are fully immunized
	• 65% contraceptive prevalence rate
	• All pregnant women get at least four prenatal check-ups (1 check-up during 1st trimester, 1 check-up during 2nd trimester and 2 check-ups during 3rd trimester)
	• All infants are exclusively breast feed from zero to six months
	• 100% Facility based delivery
	• 100% indigent enrolled to Phil health
	• Zero child mortality rate
	• Zero maternal mortality rate
	• 10 blood units per 1,000 population
	• 100% Tuberculosis case detection rate
	• 100% Tuberculosis treatment success rate
	• At least 22% of Municipal budget allocated for Health
	• Zero Malnutrition
	Sub-Sector: Protection
	• All 3-4 years old Children have access to ECCD
	• Equal access and opportunity to manpower development (GAD)(OSY)
	• 100% access to privileges and services due to them.
	Sub-Sector: Education

	• 100% of School children are promoted to the next Higher Level • All children at school age are in school • Attained 75% MPS • Zero dropped out rate • Zero unemployment • 100% participation of accredited CSO in all municipal/government activities • Progressive and self-sufficient community(GOAL) - Disaster resilient LGU
	Sector:Protection • Zero Case of Bullying • Child Friendly municipality • Women and Children are safe from abuse and Exploitation • Complete registration of senior citizens and full availment of privileges • Zero number of children in conflict with the law • All senior citizens and PWDs with access to social Services • 100% timely birth registration of every new born child. • Zero Crime Rate • Drug Free Municipality • Developed socialized housing (GK Laniton and Dagotdotan) • Zero Illegal Settler Families (ISFs)

ECONOMIC SECTOR

Vision Element Descriptors	Success Indicators
DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY	Presence of fully-developed different tourism sites (ziplines/highland views/tramline/cable car/rafflesia/Nacali falls/Mampurog river/water rafting and resorts)
	100% regulated and accredited accommodation and tourism related service establishments (such as resort,restaurant,hotel/homestay/accommodation and leisure establishment)
	Fully Functional Municipal Tourism Information Center (MITC)
	Increased number of tourists/visitors arrival
	Fully developed agri-tourism sites

	Increased number of investors in tourism, and economic industries
	All idle lands are utilized for agricultural production
	Fully established Pineapple Processing Center
	All farmers' associations are accredited
	Production area is expanded
	Well-established manufacturing facilities for agricultural by-products (Tambo, pineapple, coconut, bamboo and other agricultural products)
	Adopted new technologies in pineapple production
	Adequate road networks
	Adequate concrete bridges
	Increased local revenue collection
	Presence of lending institutions (Micro-finance)
	Produce export quality of pineapple and pineapple by-products
	Established renewable energy source (Mini Hydro Power Plant)
	With LGU-owned operational website
	All farmers have access to mechanized farming
	Increased family income
	Increased employment opportunities
	Presence of Level 3 LGU operated water works system

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SECTOR

DESCRIPTORS	Success Indicators
ECOLOGICALLY STABLE	Zero waste
	Safe and clean potable drinking water
	Maintained Protected Area
	Zero practices of kaingin system
	No quarrying
	No soil erosion
	Visibility of more volunteers for tree planting
	Clean and green surroundings
	Rivers/creeks embankments are covered by vegetation/forest trees
	Absence of violation about environmental laws and Ordinance
	No illegal logging/cutting of trees
	Absence of Clean Air Act violators
	Absence of smoking person in public places

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

DESCRIPTORS	Success Indicators
Well Planned	• Well maintained Municipal and Barangay Roads
	• All agricultural products are easily transported
	• Increase of irrigable areas
	• Increase in rice production
	• 100% of households have access to electricity
	• 100% of households have access to clean and safe drinking water
	• 100% of households have sanitary toilet
	• 100% of household have access to telecommunication services
	• 100% access to internet services
	• Developed socialized housing (GK Laniton and Dagotdotan)
	• Zero Illegal Settler Families (ISFs)
	• 100% access to health care facilities
	• Established functional Senior Citizen building Complete w/ amenities
	• Complete covered court as evacuation center for the 12 barangays
	• Expanded Spring Development
	• Constructed municipal building 1
	• Improved municipal building 2
	• Fully operational zipline and tramline facilities
	• Fully functional Public market
	• 100% 12 barangays has covered court
	• Zero damages in bridges, roads and buildings during calamities

INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

DESCRIPTORS	Success Indicators
God-Fearing Leaders and Citizenry	Organization and Management
	Updated/responsive LGU Organizational Structure
	Service oriented local government employees
	Outstanding performance of LGU officials and employees
	100% observance of ethical standards
	Sport Development Activities regularly conducted
	100% of Department Heads holder of Master Degree (Appropriate Eligibility)/Post Graduate Studies / Short Term Development Course
	Fiscal Management
	100% Compliance to RA 9485 ARTA (Anti-Red Tape Act)
	100% Compliance to RA 9184 Procurement Act
	Sound Fiscal Management
	100% compliance to Full Disclosure Policy
	Maximized Local Revenue Potential
	Development Planning
	100% implementation of development programs and services.
	Presence of updated LGU plans
	LGU-Civil Society Organizations-Private Sector Linkages
	100% CSOs participation in local government programs
	GAD responsive LGU
	Established functional Public Assistance Desk
	Organized functional Local Project Monitoring Committee
	Legislation
	Presence of Strong Executive-Legislative Partnership
	Enhanced Local Governance

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS, SECTORAL STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

Social Development Sector

Economic Development Sector

Environmental Sector

Infrastructure and Physical Development Sector

Institutional Development Sector

Issues and Concerns

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Introduction

This section of the Comprehensive Development Plan deals with the general well-being of the local population and the quality of social services such as health, education, social protection, disaster risk reduction and management and peace and order. These are the integral part of this sectoral plan. They are the essence of development and for whom and by whom the LGU exists and functions. This also includes a random listing of programs and projects proposed to resolve the issues confronting the sector to effectively address concerns relative to the improvement of the well-being of the constituency. Issues on equity, social justice and gender sensitivity are also tackled and addressed by this sectoral plan.

Issues and Concern of the Sector

The sectoral studies conducted during the preparation of the CDP revealed a number of development potentials as well as constraints that the municipality has. On **education**, the municipality has an organized Local School Board and functional Alternative Learning System Program. However, it revealed **gaps** on the following; 1.76% in NAT (National Achievement Test) for 2016; 8% children did not meet the desired learning outcomes for the year to be promoted for the next level; there's still 5% of children at school age who are not in school.

At present, there are twelve (12) elementary schools and two (2) secondary schools providing continuous and progressive educational services in the municipality. Elementary School facilities are located in barangays Matacong, Mampurog, Maisog, Dagotdotan, Daculang Bolo, San Isidro, Manlimonsito, Salvacion, San Antonio and San Ramon; and Secondary schools are available at Barangay Mampurog and Barangay San Isidro namely: San Lorenzo Ruiz National High School for North and San Isidro (Alcantara) High School in Barangay San Isidro for South barangays. There is no tertiary school within the municipality at present which can be attributed to its proximity to the capital town of Daet and the dominant

rural setting. In general, all elementary and secondary schools are in good condition but need continuous maintenance and construction of new school facilities therein to enhance its function.

On **health**, there is an organized Local Health Board. Apart from the existing Barangay Health Centers in the identified rural barangays, the Rural Health Unit is located at P3 Mampurog, San Lorenzo Ruiz. The Rural Health Unit has a Philhealth Accreditation on Maternal Care Package (MCP), Primary Care Benefits (PCB) and TB-Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (TB-DOTS). There is also a BEMONC (Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care) Facility. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) is in place. This sub-sector revealed **gaps** on the following: 12% on Tuberculosis treatment success rate (2017); 8% on facility-based delivery; 46% gap on pregnant women who gets at least four (4) antenatal check-up. There is however, a need to strictly implement Republic Act 10028 "Expanded Breastfeeding Promotion Act of 2009" and address other issues such as: inadequate health manpower, supplies and logistics, not updated Health and Sanitation Code, insufficient budget and the lack of health facilities (barangay health centers).

With regard to **social protection**, there is a program to alleviate poverty and to empower disadvantaged individuals, families and community. Presence of Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program, KALAHI-CIDSS. Social indigent senior citizens, sustainable livelihood, social pension and supplemental feeding is functional in the municipality. There is also a municipal committee on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children (LCAT-VAWC) and all twelve (12) barangays have established VAWC Desk and VAWC Officer. However, there are **gaps** on the following: No Registered Social Worker to effectively and efficiently deliver the social services.

On the sub-sector **Peace and Order**, the 12 barangays have an organized BPAT (Barangay Peace and Action Team). Also, the municipality has an organized and functional B/MADAC (Municipal Anti-Drug Abuse Council) and MPOC (Municipal Peace and Order Council). There is a Local Anti-Criminality Action Plan. To effectively address the growing demand of visibility policing, additional uniformed personnel is needed to complement the existing strength of San Lorenzo Ruiz MPS.

In the same manner, allocation of additional funds is needed to cater all anti-criminality efforts of the MPS and issuance of additional mobility is required to realistically achieve the reduction of crime occurrence. Furthermore, additional trainings for the Barangay Force Multipliers, barangay Officials and other community volunteer in order to address the crime at the roots. For this sub-sector, the following are the identified gaps: Minor crime incidents (gambling, alarm and scandal, physical injury) and 5 out of 10 barangays are ready to be considered as drug cleared.

The **disaster risk reduction and management** encapsulates the programs which embraces conceivable contingencies in a worst-case scenario and making use of all available resources. This also aims to develop self-resilience by promoting and encouraging the spirit of self-help and mutual assistance among the local officials and their constituents. With regard to the DRRM, the LGU has an organized and functional MDRRM Council, an updated MDRRM Plan which includes the Contingency Plan, Search, Rescue and Evaluation Plan and the Standard Operating Procedure. Moreover, LGU-San Lorenzo has a functional Municipal Emergency Response Team, Evacuation Center Management System and all the 12 barangays have an approved contingency plan. The LGU also has an LDRRMO I. On the other hand, this sub-sector revealed **gaps** on the following: No functional rescue vehicle; Lack of rescue equipment; Lack of SRR volunteers; Non-observance of LISTO protocol at the barangay level; Lack of Community Based Warning System; Not all households have emergency balde; Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan (Municipal and Barangays) is not updated. It is understood that the effectiveness of the MDRRM will depend largely on the skills, resources, involvement and the spirit of volunteerism of the private organization and the general public in the local community.

The LGU has organized a number of support structures and mechanism and has existing plan to guide in the implementation of various programs and projects related to social sector. The LGU however, must work to augment the inadequate manpower and the lack of enabling support policy and legislation on social sector.

<i>Goals, Objectives and Targets</i>

The end state of this sector is broadly described in its vision statement adopted during CDP formulation as God-loving and empowered citizenry. Accordingly, its goals are:

- To improve the health status of the people by providing quality, affordable and accessible health services.
- To intensify implementation and enforcement of advocacy and educational programs and policies
- To gainfully employed constituents with enhanced competency and easier access to employment opportunities
- To ensure a healthy and safe environment that is resilient to climate hazards and natural disasters
- To provide a comprehensive social services through a responsive social welfare and development programs that will promote and protect the rights of the marginalized sectors: children, women, senior citizens and persons with disability (PWDs)
- To enhance CSO participation in governance
- To adopt measures that would ensure safety and security of the people
- To upgrade the level of knowledge of the community on the ill effects of illegal drugs

Cognizant of the fact that the local government unit and the various stakeholders can hardly achieve this broad goal, the following more realistic objectives were set for purposes of evaluating performance:

HEALTH

- Zero incidence of vaccine preventable illness by 100% coverage fully immunized
- Provide optimum nutrition for babies thus decreasing infectious diseases thru exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life
- Ensure access to preferred contraceptive methods for women and couples
- Prevent maternal and neonatal mortality thru 100% facility based delivery

- Better birth outcome thru provision of antenatal and prenatal care ensuring all pregnant women have at least 4 prenatal visits
- 100% indigent enrolled to Philhealth
- Ensure continuous availability of blood supply
- 100% TB success rate
- Have a pool of well-trained and functional health workers to sustain the delivery of quality health service.
- Increase level of awareness on health and nutrition
- At least 22% allocation of Municipal budget allocation for health

EDUCATION

- Improve the educational system of all public schools in the municipality
- Provide a quality and equitable basic primary and secondary education.
- To consistently improve the National Achievement Test result to fill up the 1.76 gap in MPS on all subject areas
- Enable our youth to make a meaningful and optimum contribution to nation building.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

- Increase the level of awareness to the threats and impacts of all hazards, risks and vulnerabilities.
- Reduce vulnerability and exposure of all constituents of SLR to all hazards by mainstreaming DRR in development plans
- Enhance the capacity of the barangay to reduce their own risk and cope with impacts of hazards.
- Develop and implement comprehensive local disaster preparedness policies, plans and systems
- Procurement and installation of Early Warning System
- To have a pool of personnel ready to serve during occurrence of natural and man-made calamities
- Increase awareness on fire prevention.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

- Increase awareness of school/community specially pupils and parents
- To provide programs projects, services to disadvantaged, families, children, youth, women, PWD and senior citizens
- Provide gender-sensitive programs and projects that address the needs of women and children
- Intensive campaign on laws protecting women and children
- Expand men's understanding of issues on maternal and child health and take simple steps in improving the health of their families
- Provide additional knowledge and skills on OSY's fields of interest
- To implement meaningful sports and recreational activities for the constituency
- To provide decent and affordable housing to low-income families
- Sustain engagement of Civil Society Organization (CSOs) in the various special policy and coordinating bodies of the LGU.

PEACE AND ORDER

1. To adopt measures that would ensure safety and security of the people
2. To intensify anti-illegal drug campaign

<i>Strategies</i>

HEALTH

- Intensify campaign on the importance of immunization against preventable diseases
- Increase immunization rates and reduce preventable infectious diseases.
- Provide information and services for the couples of reproductive age to plan their family according to their beliefs and circumstances through legally and medically acceptable family planning methods.
- Promote and maintain the physical, mental and social health of mother and baby by providing education on nutrition, personal hygiene and birthing process
- Ensure a healthy pregnancy state and safe child birth

- Encourage mothers to exclusively breastfeed their babies from birth up to 6 months
- Promote exclusive breastfeeding for babies 0-6 months through the designation of breastfeeding area at the workplace
- Provide skills training to the health service providers.
- Provide quality maternal and newborn health services through 100% facility based delivery to enable them to safely give birth.
- Provide quality health care
- Maintain zero maternal mortality rate by providing affordable and quality maternal care services.
- Ensure continuous availability of bloody supply thru the Blood Donation Program
- Ensure community participation to improve TB diagnosis and management.
- Increase budget allocation to health PPAs.
- Ensure continuous availability of bloody supply thru the Blood Donation Program

EDUCATION

- Improve the educational system of all public schools in the municipality
- Quality and affordable education shall be available for all
- Improve the competencies learned by students in the subjects (English, Science, Mathematics, Filipino and Araling Panlipunan)
- Retrieve learners who are out of school

SOCIAL PROTECTION

- Conduct of skills training program and sustainable livelihood project
- Sustain engagement of Civil Society Organization (CSOs) in the various special policy and coordinating bodies of the LGU.
- Improve the services being offered at the ECCD Center.
- Continuous assistance in the programs of Senior Citizens and PWDs
- Increase awareness of school/community specially pupils and parents
- To provide programs projects, services to children

- 'Creation of a child friendly school
- Provide gender-sensitive programs and projects that address the needs of women and children
- Intensive campaign on laws protecting women and children
- Expand men's understanding of issues on maternal and child health and take simple steps in improving the health of their families
- Source out funds for construction of houses in designated relocation sites
- Provide decent and affordable housing to low-income families

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

- Increase the level of awareness to the threats and impacts of all hazards, risks and vulnerabilities.
- Equip with necessary skills to cope with the negative impacts of disaster
- Reduce vulnerability and exposure of all constituents of SLR to all hazards by mainstreaming DRR in development plans
- Enhance the capacity of the barangay to reduce their own risk and cope with impacts of hazards.
- Develop and implement comprehensive local disaster preparedness policies, plans and systems
- Procurement and installation of Early Warning System
- Increase awareness on fire prevention.

PEACE AND ORDER

- Strengthening advocacy on PD 1602, RA 9262, RA 9208 and other Laws
- IEC - Community based program designed to educate and prepare families about the adverse effects of drug abuse,
- Implementation of buy bust/search warrant operation
- Youth education and sports development

Programs and Projects

HEALTH

- Purchase of PLGU/MLGU counterpart vaccine to fill the lack of supply
- Skills Training on Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (MD, PHN and RHM)
- Construction of Brgy. Health Center at Brgy. Maisog, SLRCN

SOCIAL PROTECTION

- Procure supplies for the ECCD center
- Nutrition Program
- Establishment PDAO Office
- Rehabilitation of Senior Citizen Building
- Municipal Scholarship Program

EDUCATION

- Improvement of School Guidance Services
- Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES)

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

- Organization and Training of the Barangay Rescue Team
- LGU-CSO Alliance Building Program
- Purchase of One (1) unit motorcycle for MDRR Monitoring
- **Purchase of rescue equipment's: life support accessories, handheld radio, floating device, other expendable items such as flashlight, batteries, raincoats, boots, ladder and ropes.**
- Purchase of Kits, Tools, Gadgets, Machineries, EWDs & other equipments related to Disaster Preparedness including EWD.
- Riprapping of embankment at P2-P3 at Barangay Matacong.
- Maintenance and improvement of designated evacuation center.
- Installation of flood gauge and putting up screened gate to all inland body of water and tributaries for barangay boundaries of 12 barangays

- Maintenance and Expansion of CCTV's

PEACE AND ORDER

- Family & Children's Welfare Programs (solo parents, OSY)
- AICS/Crisis Intervention Programs
- Construction of VAWC Building at Brgy. San Isidro.
- Construction of Senior Citizen Hall of Brgy Mampurog
- Livelihood Program (carabao, cattle)
- **"Oplan Bokasyon"** Best Practice of PNP SLR (**TESDA Scholarship** for drug surrenderee)
- Community Based Rehabilitation Program for surrendereers (Livelihood)
- Establish Barangay Rehabilitation Desk (Drugs)
- Development of Housing Project for Human Settlement

Non Projects

HEALTH

- Continuous IEC on the importance of immunization against preventable diseases
- Continuous RPM (Responsible Parenting Movement) / Family Planning counselling and informed consent to all of women of reproductive age.
- IEC by conducting responsible parenthood movement involving both the husband and wife (couple).
- Continuous IEC on the importance of 4 ANC (Antenatal Care)
- Follow-up on defaulters of ANC
- Pregnancy tracking
- Promote breastfeeding at work by providing space as breastfeeding corner/room
- IEC on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding of the 0-6th month of life
- Designate a breastfeeding area at the workplace
- Continuous IEC on the importance of facility based delivery to ensure the safety of mother and baby.

- Hiring of additional health staff to man the 24/7 operation of the lying in facility
- 100% enrollment of indigent patient to PHIC to avail maternity package
- Enrolment of all indigent patient to PHIC to avail medical packages.
- Philhealth Mobile Enrolment
- Continuous antenatal care (Care during childbirth)
- Capability Building on Newborn Screening for Health Personnel
- Continuous post-partum care for all mothers and newborn
- Continuous consultancy regarding nutrition, pregnancy care, injury prevention and importance of facility based delivery.
- Continuous IEC program for blood donation and conduct of pre-donation counselling
- Encourage repeat donation
- Continuous IEC on the importance of complete 6 month treatment regimen
- Continuous follow-up of defaulters
- Continuous IEC on patient to complete treatment in one facility
- Nutrition & Children's Month Celebration program
- Maintenance of Brgy. Nutrition Scholar
- Enrollment in complementary feeding of the LGU thru BIGMOS (Bigas-Mongo-Sesame Seeds, Blend product)
- Regular nutritional status monitoring
- School Based Feeding Program
- Regular physical and dental examination

EDUCATION

- Observance of "Time on Task Policy"
- Remedial Lesson for slow learners
- Regular pupils performance reporting
- Improve Guidance services in the school
- Regular attendance monitoring
- Imposed 85% attendance
- Distribution of School Supplies to Indigent pupils and students
- Advocacy on Education For All (EFA)

- Conduct school mapping
- Early Registration “Lumabas at Hikayatin”
- Conduct parent’s education
- Maintenance/Improvement of E-Center/e-eskwela& Municipal Library
- Remedial Lesson for slow learners
- Regular pupils’ performance reporting
- Improve school guidance
- “Sulyap sa Batang Mahirap”

SOCIAL PROTECTION

- Livelihood & Self Employment Bazar
- Continuous learning of indigent youth and provision of livelihood program intended for Out-of-School Youth (OSY).
- Conduct survey to identify OSYs per barangay
- Provide additional knowledge and skills on OSY’s fields of interest
- Encourage CSOs to apply for accreditation
- Educate all sectors about their roles in governance
- Continuous assistance in the programs of the Office of Senior Citizen's Affair (OSCA)
- Hiring of PDAO Staff
- Training of MCPC members on RA 9262 and other related laws
- Children's Month Celebration
- Family Week Celebration
- Conduct "Search for Child-friendly Barangay"
- Promotion of Child Friendly Movement
- “Paaralan ko Tahanan ko”
- Conduct VAWC Policy Awareness Trainings- GAD Training, FDS (Pantawid), Life Skills
- Organization of ERPAT (Empowerment Reaffirmation of paternal Abilities and Trainings)
- Parent Effectiveness Seminar
- Advocacy for child protection

- AICS (Aids to Individual in Crisis Situation)
- National Awareness Week for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
- Activate GK Organization and Couples for Christ

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

- Training of SRR Team
- Conduct and attend trainings and seminars in relation to DRR & CCA to line agencies/volunteers and 12 barangays. (Assistance to schools/fire volunteers in attending Summer Youth Camp and Skills Olympics)
- Massive IEC on Operation Liso
- Trainings of BDRRMC
- Conduct review for Capacity and vulnerability Assessment of 12 Barangays and mainstreaming of DRR/CCA in (CLUP) developmental planning
- Conduct Fire and Earthquake Drills for Employees, Elementary and Secondary Schools and other sectors of society.
- Organization of Barangay Rescue Team
- IEC on the importance of e-Balde (Emergency Balde)
- Training-Workshop on updating and enhancement of Municipal/Barangay LCCAP (Local Climate Change Action Plan)

PEACE AND ORDER

- Strengthening of Anti-bullying and child protection policy which includes: Oath of Pupils, School policies, Pupils handbook, Teachers training on GAD VAWC SPG and YES-O School Publications
- Enhance awareness of parent's roles and responsibilities
- IEC on PD 1602, 9262, 9208
- Conduct dialogue with different stakeholders
- 24/7 Conduct of police visibility/patrol
- Weekly barangay visitation (Pulong-pulong sa Brgy)
- Dialogue with different stakeholders
- Capacity building for BPATS, BPSO, KP and Barangay Tanods

- Regular conduct of Peace Caravan
- Conduct Basketball Tournament
- Daily conduct of checkpoints, Mobile/foot Patrol, Intel monitoring
- Continuous Operation Tokhang
- IEC on Anti-Illegal drugs (school symposium) and RA 9262 (municipal wide)
- Regular conduct of house to house visitation; Distribution of IEC Materials on Anti- Illegal Drugs
- Training for MADAC/BADAC

<i>Proposed Legislations</i>

HEALTH

- Allocation of fund for the procurement of vaccine
- EO for the Reactivation of Pre-Marriage Counselling which includes the Basic Household Sanitation
- Enactment of ordinance mandating all BLGU to establish breastfeeding area
- Strict implementation of RA 10028 "Expanded Breastfeeding Promotion Act of 2009"
- Allocation of fund BEMONC Skills Training (MD, PHN and RHM)
- Allocation of fund for the additional health staff
- Allocation of fund for PHIC premium
- Increase budget allocation to priority health programs
- Revision of Health and Sanitation Code
- Fund allocation for the Nutrition program

EDUCATION

- Allocation of fund for the procurement of school supplies
- Allocation of fund for the Scholarship Program

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

- Allocation of fund for the procurement of rescue vehicle

- Allocation of fund for the procurement of One (1) unit motorcycle for MDRR Monitoring
- Allocation of fund for the procurement of rescue equipment
- Allocation of fund for the procurement of Early Warning Devices and other Equipment's related to disaster preparedness
- Allocation of fund for the DRR-CCA related trainings
- EO Organizing the Barangay Rescue Team
- Allocation of fund for the Trainings on Emergency and Rescue
- Allocation of fund for the Training-Workshop on updating and enhancement of Municipal/Barangay LCCAP (Local Climate Change Action Plan)

SOCIAL PROTECTION

- Issuance of EOs for the re-organization of LSBs and other LGU Council and Committees, continuous accreditation of CSOs, conduct of CSO Assemblies, participation in development planning process.
- Designate staff for the ECCD Center
- Allocation of fund for hiring a new PDAO Staff
- Allocation of fund for hiring a new MSWDO
- Organization of Pulissa Barangay; Budget Allocation
- Enactment of Ordinance on Curfew for minors
- Strict implementation of ordinances and other laws
- EO to Designate Local Youth Development Officer
- Allocations of fund for sports related activities
- EO for the Reactivation of MADAC
- Reactivation of MCPC
- Revisit "Child Code"
- Formulation of plan for children
- Adoption and Implementation of Family Day
- EO designating the GAD Focal Person
- Enactment of Ordinance on child protection policy
- Resolution requesting additional funding for social pension program
- EO Organizing a functional Local Housing Board

- Revisit Local Shelter Plan

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Introduction

The economic sector primarily considered the specialization or strength of the local government unit as its guide in setting the right direction towards the realization of its envisioned development. Basically, agriculture and tourism are the strengths of San Lorenzo Ruiz. Its rich natural resources, from its soil to water and location, along with its beautiful sceneries and culture are promising significant economic progress. This development plan aims to reinforce the potentials of the municipality as an agri-tourism site with programs, projects and activities to accelerate economic growth, particularly in the fields of agriculture, tourism, business and employment.

Issues and Concerns of Economic Sector

During the formulation of the Comprehensive Development Plan, the participants brought out the following issues and concerns of economic sector:

Agriculture

- a) There are vast areas of land that are considered “idle”. This large portion of land can be used for agricultural purposes which can be a stable source of food supply and livelihood of the people. However, most of the tenants/farmers are hesitant to till the land for they are prohibited by the land owners to utilize it for crop production. Some land owners allow the tenants/farmers to utilize the land for farming but exclusive only for coconuts.
- b) Farmers in the far flung areas continue to experience difficulties in bringing their products to market due to inadequate roads and bridges.

Transportation is costly and time consuming. And considering the long hours of travel along rough roads, the marketability of the Agri-products naturally decreases.

- c) Funds allocated for agriculture is limited considering that San Lorenzo Ruiz is a 5th class and IRA dependent municipality. Also, there are a lot of high funded programs and projects that it needs to finance. So, this situation brings difficulty in implementing big agricultural projects like the FMRs and bridges. This calls for a high demand on the part of the LGU officials to outsource funds.
- d) There are still farmers who refuse to adopt new technologies in farming. These new technologies will definitely improve the quality of crops and will increase the harvest but farmers are still hesitant to use the technologies. The Municipal Agriculture Office find the need to increase the awareness of farmers in modern technologies to improve their yields.
- e) Farmers, particularly those in the south sector have no access to farm machineries unlike those farmers in the north sector who were already provided farm machineries by the LGU. Farmers from south sector also deserve to have an equal access to farm machineries which will definitely increase their productivity.
- f) There are still low quality pineapple and other crops produced. This is due to lack of knowledge and skills of farmers in modern techniques of farming. Another reason is the lack of input assistance to farmers. According to the Municipal Agriculturist and other economic sector members, it is a must to capacitate the farmers so as to increase agri-production and to produce export quality pineapple and other crops, including the agricultural by-products to be able to compete in the global market.

Tourism

- a) San Lorenzo Ruiz is blessed with rich natural resources and beautiful tourist spots. However, these tourist spots are not fully developed, there

are still lacking facilities and amenities. Even roads and bridges leading to the tourism sites are still inadequate. The LGU lacks the policies to implement such tourism development projects. There is an existing Local Tourism Code but it is not as responsive as it is supposed to be that it requires review and updating. There is also a need to formulate the Local Tourism Development Plan as mechanism to implement tourism programs, projects and activities.

- b) There is a significant increase in the number of tourists arrival- from 3,300 (2016) to 4,619 (2017) and 41, 197 which only shows the potential of tourism industry to boost economic development in the municipality. However, the lack of policy that will regulate the operation of accommodation and tourism related establishments and services may result to inadequate services which can cause inconvenience and dissatisfaction of visitors/tourists. Later on, this can cause the decrease in the number of tourists visiting the place. Thus, enactment of ordinance to regulate the operation and require DOT accreditation of such establishments is necessary.

Business and Employment

- a) Data obtained from the Municipal Treasurer's Office shows that there is a relatively low number of registered businesses- only 33 in 2016 and 65 registered businesses (new and renewal) in the municipality for the year 2017 and 77 this 2019. The lack of investors to put up businesses in the municipality is one of the reasons behind the low performance of LGU in promoting business to increase local revenues. Another issue behind is the lax implementation of the Local Revenue Code and other related laws. Also, the Local Investment and Incentive Code is not updated. Reviewing and updating the said codes and other related laws will help the LGU establish mechanisms to address the problem.
- b) One of the problems of LGU is the lack of job opportunities for the unemployed. To address this, a capacitated Public Employment Services

Office (PESO) and effective job placement system must be utilized properly.

Goals, Objectives and Targets

The economic sector, thru this development plan, aims to reinforce the potentials of the San Lorenzo Ruiz as an Agri-tourism site with programs, projects and activities to accelerate economic growth, particularly in the fields of agriculture, tourism, business and employment, guided with the following goals:

- To improve the quantity and quality of agricultural products
- To develop tourism sites and tourism services
- To enhance capacity of LGU to promote business friendliness and competitiveness
- To strengthen public employment services thru effective job placement system

To achieve the identified goals, the following objectives and targets will serve as instruments of San Lorenzo Ruiz to have a globally competitive economy:

Agriculture

- To increase harvest/yield of farmers by 80%
- To formulate and implement policies to utilize idle lands for agricultural purposes and expand production area
- To increase the productivity of farmers by providing farm machineries
- To formulate and implement policy for accreditation of farmers' associations
- To promote adoption of new technologies in farming that are environment friendly

- To boost capacity of farmers to market Agri-products and by-products and avail other services
- To develop Agri-tourism sites

Tourism

- To increase visitors/tourists arrival by 80%
- To formulate and implement enabling policies for tourism development
- To develop more competitive tourism activities and services
- To promote awareness on the protection and preservation of tourism sites
- To provide livelihood trainings for households to a more competitive tourism products
- To improve delivery of tourism services
- To utilize social marketing in promoting the LGU tourism sites and activities

Business and Employment

- To increase registered businesses by 80%
- To increase tax collection by 80 %
- To generate more employment opportunities
- To develop an effective job placement system

<i>Strategies</i>

Agriculture

- Enact ordinance for the utilization of idle lands to agricultural purposes
- Update Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Zoning Ordinance
- Strengthen partnership with the Department of Agriculture (DA), Agricultural Training Institute (ATI) for the capacity development of farmers
- Conduct capacity building/trainings for farmers
- Outsource funds for the construction of FMRs and bridges
- Encourage lending institutions to put up a branch office in the municipality and grant loans for farmers, business enterprises and livelihood programs
- Provide funds for farm machineries

- Enact ordinance to organize farmers' association in every barangay and provide accreditation guidelines

Tourism

- Provide policies for tourism development
 - Review/Revise the Local Tourism Code
 - Formulate the Local Tourism Development Plan
- Develop the tourism sites
 - Provide facilities and amenities within the tourism sites
 - Maintain safe operation of zipline, tramline and equipment used for tourism activities
 - Capacitate tourism facilities/equipment operators through skills training and accreditation
 - Construct/Improve roads and bridges leading to tourism sites
- Strengthen the capacity of Municipal Tourism Office
 - Capacitate the Tourism Officer and office personnel
 - Provide sufficient number of tourism office personnel
 - Provide tourism office equipment/facilities
 - Improve internet connectivity
- Promote excellence in the delivery of tourism services and activities
 - Require DOT-accreditation for accommodation and tourism related establishments and services like hotels and resorts
 - Require regular training and accreditation of local tourist guides
 - Introduce modern tourism recreational sites and activities
 - Design quality, balanced and affordable tour packages to choose from
 - Conduct regular monitoring of tourism sites through site visit/inspection and reporting
 - Utilize survey form, suggestion box and tourism hotline for visitors/tourists' feedbacks on tourism sites and services, queries and complaints

Business and Employment

- Update the *Local Revenue Code (LRC)* and other tax related ordinances
- Update the *Local Investment and Incentive Code (LIIC)*
- Update LGU tax database
- Automate the *Business Permit and Licensing System (BPLS)*
- Capacitate the Admin Personnel in the proper implementation of Local Revenue Code and other tax related laws/ordinances
- Improve tax and financial management skills
- Establish partnerships with NGAs, NGOs and private entities, including micro-finance/lending institutions
- Promote tax awareness through intensified social marketing
- Provide trainings for PESO manager and staff on effective job placement
- Provide livelihood and skills training for unemployed and business enthusiasts
 - Skills training on wine, candy and pastry making using major crops like pineapple, coconut, rice and root crops
 - Skills training on handicrafts and souvenir making

<i>Programs and Projects</i>
--

Agriculture

- Concreting of Maisog to Mampurog FMR
- Improvement of Maisog Hanging Bridge
- Construction of Municipal Modern Farm Training Center
- Establishment of Farmers' Information Technology Service (FITS) Program
- Establishment of Nursery for Reforestation Project
- Road Opening of Laniton FMR, San Lorenzo to Purok 1, MatnogBasud
- Road Opening San Ramon-Plaridel FMR
- Concreting of Purok 6 to Purok 4, Daculang Bolo FMR
- Concreting of Dagotdotan FMR
- Concreting of Manlimonsito FMR
- Subsistence of Fertilizers, Pesticides and Farm Inputs
-

Tourism

- Formulation of Local Tourism Development Plan
- Improving the Children's Park
- Rehabilitation and Improvement of Parks and Plazas
- Construction of Langga-Laniton Bridge with Road Opening
- Concreting of San Isidro to San Ramon Road
- Improvement of Mampurog Hanging Bridge

Business and Employment

- BPLS Automation

Non-projects/Services**Agriculture**

- Conduct assessment and profiling of idle lands
- Conduct dialogue with land owners and tenants/farmers
- Maintain accurate and up-to-date database of farmers and farmers' associations
- Prepare guidelines for accreditation of farmers' associations
- Continue capacity building for farmers on environment friendly farming technologies
- Procure farm machineries for the south sector barangays
- Prepare project proposals of priority projects on agriculture
- Present/Submit project proposals to concerned NGAs, NGOs and private entities for possible financial assistance or sponsorship of PPAs on agriculture
- Strengthen the capacity of Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)
- Improve the functionality of Municipal Agriculture and Fishery Council (MAFC)

Tourism

- Capacity building for the following:
 - Tourism, Culture and the Arts Council
 - Tourism Officer and staff
 - Business owners/operators of hotels, resorts and other accommodation and other tourism related establishments and services

- Barangay Officials of concerned barangays (with tourism sites)
 - Local Tour Guides
 - Tour Volunteers
- Technical assistance for the accreditation of the following:
 - Hotel/resort and other accommodation and other tourism related establishments and services
 - Local tour operators
 - Local tour guides and volunteers
- Modern tourism attractions/activities
 - Kayaking
 - ATV Rides
- Display Center as Livelihood : Ensure display of quality and competitive locally made products
- LGU Social Marketing/Promotional Campaigns :
 - LGU Website Development
 - Creation of LGU Website Operation Guidelines
 - Training for tourism personnel on website operation
 - 5.4 Produce social marketing tools and collaterals such as video clips, brochures and mini billboards
 - Utilize radio, TV, cinema, internet and social media for social marketing
 - Conduct IECs on protection and preservation of natural resources and tourist spots
 - Conduct recruitment of citizen-volunteers from concerned barangays to assist in the regulation of tourism operation to protect and preserve the tourism sites

Business and Employment

- Assess all LGU tax records/documents
- Conduct “ tax mapping”

- Update/Improve “Citizens’ Charter”
- Conduct visits to concerned NGAs, NGOs and private entities for technical assistance
- Conduct special events to encourage investors, tourists/visitors
 - “Trade Fair” and “Agri Fair”/Exhibits
 - “Pinya Culinaria” Food Fest
- Sponsor Pre-employment Seminars
- Maintain employment database
- Maintain Online Job Placement System

<i>Proposed Legislations</i>

Agriculture

- Ordinance on utilization of idle lands for agricultural purposes
- Ordinance/s appropriating funds for the following projects:
 - Concreting of Maisog to Mampurog FMR
 - Concreting of P-4 Mampurog to Binatagan Road
 - Improvement of Maisog Hanging Bridge
 - Construction of Municipal Modern Farm Training Center
 - Establishment of Farmers’ Information Technology Service (FITS) Program
 - Establishment of Nursery for Reforestation Project
 - Road Opening of Laniton FMR, San Lorenzo to Purok 1, Matnog-Basud
 - Road Opening San Ramon-Plaridel FMR
 - Concreting of Purok 6 to Purok 4, Daculang Bolo FMR
 - Concreting of Dagotdotan FMR
 - Concreting of Manlimonsito FMR
 - Subsistence of Fertilizers, Pesticides and Farm Inputs

- Ordinance mandating the organization of farmers' association in every barangay and providing accreditation guidelines
- Updating of Zoning Ordinance

Tourism

- Ordinance/s providing funds for the following tourism site development projects:
 - Concreting of Langga-Laniton Bridge with Road Opening
 - Concreting of San Isidro to San Ramon Road
 - Improvement of Mampurog Hanging Bridge
 - Improvement of Children's Park
 - Rehabilitation of Parks and Plazas
- Ordinance mandating the accreditation of accommodation, tour operation and other tourism related establishments and services which includes accreditation of tourist guides and tour volunteers
- An ordinance regulating the development along natural tourism sites like springs and rivers

Business and Employment

- Revising the Local Revenue Code
- Updating the Local Investment and Incentive Code

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Introduction

This plan sets out our approach to safeguard our environment and future-proof our economy for generations to come. It consolidates the environmental implications of all the programs and projects of the municipality and provides mitigating and preventive measures for the anticipated impacts of various emerging issues that affect the environment. Moreover, it treats on the means and strategies to maintain and promote ecological balance and to make the people, institutions, facilities, structures climate-change adaptive. Since, we hold our environment in trust for the future generation, this plan also look into the implications of the proposed projects of the other sectors and proposes mitigating and preventive measures for their interlocking effects. Likewise, included in the Environment Development Plan is the rehabilitation and preservation of natural order of things. This will ensure an equal distribution of environmental benefits, resources and opportunities.

Issues and Concerns of the Environmental Sector

- Poor implementation of Republic Act 9003 “The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000” and other environmental laws/ordinances
- Lack of environmental education and awareness

- No sanitary landfill
- No MRF (Material Recovery Facility)
- Lack of demarcation of protected areas
- No IRR of environmental code
- Increasing volume of waste due to tourist
- Violation on environmental laws (kaingin, quarrying, burning, illegal logging)
- Not all household have access to potable water
- No garbage collection and segregation system
- No dump truck
- Presence of violators of Clean Air Act
- Erosion incidence
- Inadequate vegetation and tree planting activities.
- CLUP is not updated

Goals, Objectives and Targets

Ecological Solid Waste Management

- To improve the solid waste disposal system through the implementation of RA 9003 particularly cleanliness, orderliness, waste reduction and diversion

General Water Quality

- To ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all through the deliver and transport the safe, clean and potable water to all community through pipes (level 3)

Forest Resources Management

- To protect, manage and maintain protected areas
-

Air and Land Quality Management

- To sustain clean air and land for local environment of San Lorenzo Ruiz

At the end of the planning period, the Environmental sector shall attain the following objectives:

Ecological Solid Waste Management

- To systematically avoid and eliminate the volume and toxicity of waste and materials
- To conserve and recover all resources, and not burn or bury them.
- To guide people in changing their lifestyles and practices (To practice segregations from HHs and from sources).
- To emulate sustainable natural cycles that all discarded materials are designed to become resources for others to use.

General Water Quality

- To attain 100% delivery of potable water to all households.
- Protect and conserve the integrity of fresh water resources

Forest Resources Management

- To maintain various protected area
- To eliminate encroachment of protected areas

Air and Land Quality Management

- To eradicate the air, land and water pollution
- To designate a smoking area.

<i>Strategies</i>

- Allocate fund for the proposed Sanitary Landfill/MRF
- Establishment of MRF in the LGU and 12 barangay
- Encourage waste segregation at source
- Efficient collection and disposal of waste
- Institutionalize Ecological Solid Waste Management towards ecologically balanced environment
- Reduce waste that will require disposal
- Upgrade the water quality through the installation of water distribution pipe
- Increase sustainable access to water through conservation

- Institutionalize prevention and mitigation measures to protect and conserve the local environment
- Rehabilitate and protect natural forest resources
- Formulate Forest Land Use Plan
- Implement Environment Management Program
- Conserve, Protect and develop forest resources
- Ensure a healthy and productive environment that is resilient to climate hazards and natural disasters
- Achieve a sustainable and sound environmental practices through tree planting activities
- Intensify community awareness and involvement on government initiatives in eradicating violation on environmental laws
- Strengthen the air quality management in San Lorenzo Ruiz

Programs and Projects

- Purchase of Land for the Proposed Sanitary Landfills/MRF for Solid Waste Management includes WACS
- Maintenance of Municipal Garbage Collection System
- Acquisition of new garbage truck
- Construction of MRF Facilities (Municipal and Barangay)
- Establishment of composting facility
- Installation of Level 3 Water Supply System (South Sector)
- Establish database on stewardship contracts
- Organized stewardship recipient into people's organization and educate them
- Identification of relocation areas
- Establishment and protection of easement along creeks/riverbanks, slopes and other hazard prone areas
- Provide additional livelihood and skills training programs

Non-Programs and Projects

- Sustainable clean and green program
- Composting of biodegradables at the barangay MRF
- Solid Waste Management on Waste Segregation Program
- Continue IEC on RA 9003 (Flyers & House to House Campaign)

- Active participation of existing BWSA
- Conduct capability trainings to SWMB
- Encourage active participation of NGOs and POs
- Conduct of behavioral change in school and other institution
- Solid Waste Management and Environmental Protection Program.
- IEC Campaign on the conservation of water
- Organize stewardship recipient into people's organization and educate them
- Environmental Management and Development Services
- IEC Campaign re: Global Warming and Climate Change
- Monitoring of activities in forest areas and buffer zones
- Massive Reforestation Program
- Greening Program
- Regular Cleaning of rivers, creeks, etc. (Clean-Up Activities)
- Conduct responsible parenthood/values formation seminar
- IEC and advocacy on Clean Air Act
- IEC on the ill effects regarding smoking
- Conduct training on behavioral change

<i>Legislations</i>

- Allocation of funds to purchase lands to be used for sanitary land fill and garbage dump truck
- Update and revisit the environmental code of 2003
- Creation/Revisit Solid Waste Management Plan in the barangays
- Allocation of funds for the construction of MRF
- Strengthening of the Solid Waste Management Board
- Strict Implementation of RA 9003
- Pass SB Resolution on fund allocation of LGU to the provision of Level 3 Water Supply System; SB Resolution Authorizing LCE to Enter Into MOA with NGAs
- Strict implementation of amended ordinance on waterworks system
- Implementation of zoning ordinance

- Formulation of FLUP
- Formulate guidelines on operation of the disaster risk warning system
- Strict implementation of environmental laws and ordinances
- Revisit existing ordinance
- Designate smoking areas
- Enforcement of the Clean Air Act and Anti-Smoking Law

INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Introduction

This component deals with the infrastructures which are responsive to the growing needs of the public. Decision-makers need information on the outputs achieved from construction and rehabilitation of many public facilities, ensuring public health and safety, comfort and convenience of the residents and providing an efficient base for local economic development. This also involve redevelopment of the public market and opening of road networks to stimulate economic activities, reducing transaction costs and trade costs, improving competitiveness and provides employment opportunities.

The issues and concerns as well as the potentials of the area in this particular sector are also presented. Accordingly, this would also include the random list of programs and projects identified and proposed by the participants on the sub-sectors of Economic Enterprise, Transportation Sector and Social Infra Sector.

Issues and Concerns of Infrastructure and Physical Development

This sector submits that lack of infrastructure and utilities needed by the community affect the economic standard of living of the people of San Lorenzo Ruiz. The participants also listed poorly maintained municipal and barangay roads and non-functional or deteriorated irrigation structure. Also mentioned is the lack of potable water supply and the insufficient street lights along thoroughfares as among the concerns that need to be addressed.

On the other hand, San Lorenzo has the potential tourism advantage because of its existing tourist attractions. These are the Nacali Falls, Rafflesia Viewing Site, Cable Car (Tramline), Zipline Recreational Facility, SLR Parish Church, SLR Highland and Environmental Park and the Matacong-Mampurog River, Bicol Region's multi-awarded and national finalist for cleanest in-land body of water, which is a popular hangout for picnics and summer outings.

Goals, Objectives and Targets

"To upgrade the quality of Infrastructure Facilities of San Lorenzo Ruiz, Camarines Norte consistent with the standards set by the National Building Code that will uplift the socio-economic condition of its constituents"

The objectives of this sector are as follows:

A. ECONOMIC SUPPORT

1. Land Transportation

- To construct an efficient and reliable transportation system within the locality by adhering to national standards

2. Irrigation/ Agriculture

- To provide sufficient irrigation system facilities
- To provide adequate facilities and technical support to farmers

3. Power Supply

- To ensure adequate power supply system in all barangays of the

municipality

4. Waterworks and sewerage

- To provide clean/safe drinking water to all the constituents
- To protect the people from harmful effects of improper excreta disposal

5. Communication

- To provide efficient telecommunication and internet services in the municipality

B. SOCIAL SUPPORT

1. Socialized Housing

- To uplift the living conditions of the constituents, especially the underprivileged/ disadvantaged sectors

2. Municipal health center and brgy. Health center and other Social Facilities

- To provide affordable, quality and accessible health services to the people
- To provide adequate and reliable public utilities and infrastructure for the aged
- To develop barangay covered court as evacuation centers
- To provide adequate potable water supply

C. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

- To ensure effective delivery of services to the people
- To ensure effective delivery of services to the people
- To provide adequate facilities for the full operation of zipline and tramline
- To facilitate economic growth of the municipality
- To provide adequate public utilities in every barangay
- To ensure compliance of structures to standards set by RA 6541 (National Building Code of the Philippines)

Strategies

A. ECONOMIC SUPPORT

1. Land Transportation

- Improve/Install additional street lights
- Installation of Early Warning Devices and Signages/markers
- Restore Local Roads, Bridges and Slope Protection Structures
- Repair and maintain Urban Drainage Canal and Sewerage System
- Construction of Bridges
- To open up new roads that will hasten economic, agricultural and tourism development
- Rehabilitate damaged local access roads

2. Irrigation/Agriculture

- Continuation of NIA Irrigation System
- Repair damaged irrigation facilities
- Provision of post-harvest facilities to farmers
- Establish facility-generating organic fertilizer and pesticides and other post-harvest facilities

3. Power Supply

- Facilitate the expansion of electrical system to reach all households in the 12 barangays

4. Waterworks and sewerage

- Repair and Maintenance of Waterworks System and Facilities

- Provide toilet bowls & materials for the construction of sanitary toilets

5. Communication

- Encourage communication companies to operate in the municipality
- Provide access to internet services

B. SOCIAL SUPPORT

1. Socialized Housing

- Assist the informal settlers in acquiring their own housing unit
- Source out funds for construction of houses in designated relocation sites

2. Municipal health center and brgy. Health Center and other Social Facilities

- Provision of complete Lying-in amenities
- Improvement of Senior Citizens Building
- Provision of additional facilities for barangay covered courts
- Water Source Development

C. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

- Allocate budget for the construction of Municipal Building 1
 - Allocate budget for the rehabilitation/improvement of Municipal Building 2
 - Improvement of tramline and zipline facilities
 - Improvement of the existing Public Market building
- Continuing appropriation under 20% EDF

- Completion of the barangay covered courts
- Strict implementation of National Building Code
- Conduct regular monitoring/ inspection of buildings and structures
IEC on National Building Code awareness

Programs and Projects

A. ECONOMIC SUPPORT

1. Land Transportation

- Repair and maintenance of Municipal Street Lights
- Installation of Road signages and markers
- Restoration of Local Roads, Bridges and Slope Protection Structures
- Repair and maintenance of Urban Drainage Canal and Sewerage System
- Construction of Bridge at Barangay Maisog (Mampurog-Maisog Bridge)
- Opening and Construction of other Farm to Market Brgy. Roads
- Rehabilitation of local Access Roads

2. Irrigation and Agriculture

- Construction of Irrigation Facilities
- Rehabilitation/Improvement of Existing Irrigation Facilities
- Subsistence of fertilizers, pesticides and farm inputs; Construction of post-harvest facilities
- Construction of Post-Harvest Facility

3. Power Supply

- Power Connection Expansion Project
- Installation of 5 posts of CANORECO to Gawad Kalinga

4. Waterworks and Sewerage

- Service Area/Distribution Line Extension (water supply)
- Repair and Maintenance of Reservoir and pipelines
- Provision of toilet bowls and materials for the construction of sanitary toilets
- Financial assistance to HH (at least 50% of the total construction cost)

5. Communication

- Repair/improvement of LGU public Wi-Fi

B. SOCIAL SUPPORT

1. Socialized Housing

- Development of Housing Project for Human Settlement

2. Municipal health center and Barangay Health center and other Social Facilities

- Acquisition/Installation of additional facilities for the Lying-in
- Rehabilitation and expansion of Municipal and Barangay Health Centers
- Rehabilitation and expansion of Senior Citizens Building
- Extension/Construction of Covered Court as evacuation Center
- Development of Spring Source
- Construction of additional reservoir

C. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

- Construction of Municipal Building 1

- Rehabilitation/Improvement of Municipal Building 2
- Installation of signages, directional markers, warning signs
- Construction of Building with complete facilities (CR, storage, view deck)
- Rehab. of Market Building and site dev't
- Provision of financial Assistance to barangays for the completion of the Covered Courts

<i>Proposed Legislations</i>

A. ECONOMIC SUPPORT

1. Land Transportation

- Ordinance in the Operation and maintenance of street lights
- Fund Allocation for the Restoration of Local Roads, Bridges and Slope Protection Structures
- Fund Allocation for the Repair and maintenance of Urban Drainage Canal and Sewerage System
- Ordinance Regulating Tree Planting Activities within the Municipality
- Fund Allocation for the Construction of Bridge at Barangay Maisog
- Fund Allocation for the Opening and Construction of other Farm to Market Brgy. Roads
- Outsourcing (DAR, DOT and DPWH) - Resolution requesting for funding from NGAs

2. Irrigation and Agriculture

- Appropriate Funds for the operation and maintenance of irrigation system; Fund Outsourcing (NIA)
- MOA with NIA
- Resolution Outsourcing Funds for the Subsistence of fertilizers,

pesticides and farm inputs

- Construction of post-harvest facilities (DAR) & allocation of funds.
Enactment of resolution

3. Power supply

- Partnership with Local Electric Cooperative

4. Waterworks and Sewerage

- Fund Allocation for the Service Area/Distribution Line Extension (water supply)
- Fund Allocation for the Repair and Maintenance of Reservoir and pipelines
- Fund Allocation for the Provision of toilet bowls and materials for the construction of sanitary toilets

5. Communication

- MOA / Resolution/ Request to Service Provider (PLDT)

B. Social Support

1. Socialized Housing

- Outsourcing of fund / Fund Allocation for Development of Housing Project for Human Settlement
- EO Organizing a functional Local Housing Board
- Fund Allocation for the Development of Housing Project for Human Settlement; Revisit Local Shelter Plan

2. Municipal health center and brgy. Health center and other Social Facilities

- Fund allocation for the Acquisition/Installation of additional facilities for the Lying-in
- Fund allocation for the Rehabilitation and expansion of Municipal and Barangay Health Centers
- Fund Allocation for the Rehabilitation and expansion of Senior Citizens Building

- Outsourcing of fund / fund allocation for the Extension/Construction of Covered Court as evacuation Center
- Appropriation of fund for the Development of Spring Source
- Appropriation of fund for the Construction of additional reservoir

C. Administrative Support

- Fund allocation for the Construction of Municipal Building 1
- Fund allocation for the Rehabilitation/Improvement of Municipal Building 2
- Fund Allocation for the Installation of signages, directional markers, warning signs
- Outsourcing of fund / Fund Allocation for the Construction of Building with complete facilities (CR, storage, view deck)
- Fund Allocation for the Rehab. of Market Building and site development
- Outsourcing & allocation of funds; Fund allocation/ MDC Resolution
- Enactment of enabling ordinance adopting the National Building Code and other related laws

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Introduction

The institutional development sector focuses on strengthening capability of the local government unit as well as the elected local officials to plan and manage the development of the municipality and ensuring the effective basic service delivery to its constituents. Planning relevant capability building interventions include those related to organizational management, fiscal management, development planning, LGU-Civil Society Organization linkages and local legislation. Specific actions would include manpower training, scholarships, seminars, workshops and similar activities.

The development of appropriate and responsive structure, recruitment of suitable staff and the organization of functional and sectoral committees are among its important concerns. This sectoral plan likewise promotes the involvement of voluntary groups of civil society organizations in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the different sectoral programs, projects and activities.

Issues and Concerns of Institutional Development Sector

The sectoral studies conducted during the preparation of this Comprehensive Development Plan revealed a number of development potentials as well as constraints that the municipality has. On Human Resources Development Planning, the LGU has an existing Human Resource Development Plan. However, the Organizational Structure of LGU is not updated due to the absence of HRM Office and permanent personnel to handle the full implementation of the HRD Plan.

On revenue generation program, the municipality has an existing Revenue Code but need to be revisited or updated in order to maximize the local revenue potential of the municipality. LGU also has low collection for lack of tax advocacy campaign and property tax mapping system. The municipality of San Lorenzo Ruiz primarily depends on the IRA for its budget.

As regards to Development Planning, LGU has no updated CLUP, CDP and other NGAs prescribed plans. The LGU initiated the updating of its CLUP in the previous administration. However, due to some issues encountered along the process, updated Comprehensive Development Plan which will serve as the foundation of the local programs was not realized.

On other sub-sectors, the local government unit has established LGU-Civil Society Organizations-Private Sector Linkages which has to be sustained and the LGU shall adapt good practices in creation of network with public and private organizations

The municipal government has a functional special bodies and other councils and committees, and has created the office of LDRRM with permanent LDRRM Officer and MENRO as required under R.A. 10121 and R.A. 9003, respectively.

On local legislation sub-sector, the LGU has a strong Executive and Legislative Partnership which has to be sustained by the LGU in order to create more networks with public and private sectors.

The identified institutional development programs and interventions for 2019-2024 must be geared towards making governance and development a shared

responsibility of both the civil society and the local leaders. This can be facilitated through a sustained human development through quality governance and by transforming San Lorenzo Ruiz into a booming municipality by adopting sound policies conducive to economic progress and social order.

Goals, Objectives and Targets

To enhance capabilities of personnel instilling the value of integrity and accountability in carrying out transparent and Gender-Responsive programs and services, through sound Financial management system, effective local legislation and active people participation.

Specifically, the objectives for developing the institutional capacity of the municipality are:

Organization and Management

- To provide a more efficient/ responsive organizational structure/staffing pattern & personnel
- To encourage creativity, innovative efficiency, integrity and productivity in the public service
- To implement the HR Development Program of LGU
- To promote high ethical standards of LGU officials and employees
- To increase leadership skills and personal development
- To promote sports consciousness and physical fitness among the constituents
- To institutionalize Career Development Program

Fiscal Management

- To institutionalize service standards & enhance frontline service delivery
- To ensure efficient delivery of services through a systematic approach compliant to the provisions of RA 9184
- To safeguard resources against loss due to waste, abuse, mismanagement, errors and fraud and other irregularities
- To promote accountability of lgu officials and employees through effective financial management
- To provide easy access to the citizens about the details of various LGU programs, projects, activities
- To have an up to date and responsive basis for revenue generation

Development Planning

- To improve LGU performance in implementation of PPAs and ensure achievement of excellent results
- To have updated development plans based on adequate, updated & computerized database

LGU-Civil Society Organizations-Private Sector Linkages

- To intensify advocacy on participatory governance through active people's participation
- To embark on Gender and Development programs that recognizes the equal statuses of men and women in the society
- To institutionalize service standards & enhance frontline service delivery
- To institutionalize monitoring and evaluation of PPAs

Legislation

- To sustain good partnership of the Executive and Legislative in the creation of network with public and private sectors
- To further enhance local governance by enhancing local legislative system through the adoption of legislative tools and increased citizen participation

Strategies

Organization and Management

- Creation of HRM Office and HRM Officer to managed centralized office functions
- Provide appropriate Human Resources Development intervention for LGU employees
- Adoption of Personnel Management Information System
- Filling up of all vacant position and creation of additional positions
- Conduct of orientation, refreshers/seminars/ training on Public Service
- Institutionalization of LGU Employee Suggestions and awards System
- Provide Capacity Development Program
- Provide good LGU employees relations in the workplace
- Provide and prepare comprehensive training program/seminars in line with the objective of the CSC
- Institutionalized Leadership by Example
- Encourage sports development at Barangay Level
- Prepare /institutionalize career development program for Department Heads; Provide support assistance for employees professional development

Fiscal Management

- Review/updating of San Lorenzo Ruiz Citizen's Charter; Institutionalize /assign focal person for strict implementation of San Lorenzo Ruiz Citizen's Charter
- Provision of sufficient support to BAC and conduct of appropriate capacity development intervention for BAC Members
- Establish an open and orderly public financial management system
- Encourage officials/employees to submit liquidation papers on time; Strict adherence to accounting & auditing rules & regulations
- Ensure timely posting of documents
- Streamline permit & licensing process; Review/updating of Regulatory measures

Development Planning

- Ensure functionality of the MDC
- Institutionalize effective monitoring & evaluation of PPAs
- Updating of LGU Database as reference for Development Planning

LGU-Civil Society Organizations-Private Sector Linkages

- Provide mechanisms for public engagement to achieve genuine LGU and CSO partnership
- Involvement and participation of civil society organizations on GAD Programs
- Institutionalize Functional GAD Focal Point System
- Enforcement/ implementation all approved GAD policies, programs, projects, services & activities of the municipality
- Integration of Gender Responsive Programs / Projects in development programming
- Maintain the public assistance desk and enhance the capability of the person manning the desk
- Organization/Capability enhancement and provision of funds for the operation of a Multi-Sectoral Project Monitoring Committee

Legislation

- Harmonization of Legislative Agenda with the Executive Agenda thru ELA
- Provide appropriate & up to date legislative measures to support administrative functions, regulatory mandates and corporate objectives;

<i>Programs and Projects</i>

Organization and Management

- Implementation of HRD Plan and Personnel Management Policies and procedures
- Personnel Management Information System
- Implementation of Performance Evaluation System

- Programs on Awards and Incentives for Service Excellence (PRAISE)

Fiscal Management

- Review and revise the existing Citizens Charter and translate to local dialect
- Production of IEC materials on Citizens' Charter;
- Establishment of functional BAC Office with complete facilities and equipment
- Establishment of Internal Control Unit
- Development of LGU website
- Tax Mapping
- Tax Incentive Project

Development Planning

- Updating of CBMS;
- Updating of CLUP and other prescribed Plans

Legislation

- Installation of Legislative Tracking System/ Codification of Ordinances

<i>Non-Projects/Services</i>

Organization and Management

- Capacity Development for the HRMO on Human Resource and Dev't
- Provide Framework of plans to carry the provisions of necessary HRD Development
- Implementation of Performance Evaluation System
- Capacity Development for the Personnel Selection and Promotion Board
- Hiring of additional personnel
- Reorientation, refreshers/seminars/ training on Public Service (RA 6713 and RA 9485)
- Establishment of a permanent feedback mechanism
- In-house training for LGU Employees
- Team-building / Values formation
- Scholarship / Trainings/ Seminars for personnel
- Supervisory skill enhancement

- Physical fitness Activities for personnel
- Annual re-orientation of omnibus code of CSC
- Conduct of Trainings on Leadership and Personality Development via inhouse or attendance on sponsored leadership program
- Regular conduct of Palarong Bayan for men and women (Mayor Dok Delos Santos Cup)
- Continuous Professional Competency Development (Career Development Program)

Fiscal Management

- Workshop on the Preparation and Implementation of Communication Plan
- Orientation To Employees And Front liners on RA 9485;
- IEC regarding Citizens Charter
- Establishment and institutionalization of BOSS (Business One Stop Shop)
- Training/Seminar on RA 9184; Provision of monetary consideration and honorarium
- Training on Internal Control System
- Regular dialogue/meeting with the employees
- Regular posting of LGU programs, projects, activities, announcements, etc. at the LGU Information Board
- Tax Consciousness Month Celebration
- Aggressive tax campaign
- Formulate guidelines and institutionalize business one-stop shop services

Development Planning

- Organization of Project Monitoring Committee; Regular meeting of the MDC
- Training on CBMS; Training on CLUP preparation/updating (MPDC)

LGU-Civil Society Organizations-Private Sector Linkages

- Conduct continuous awareness campaign on CSO role in governance
- Conduct of forum regarding importance of CSO involvement in development progress
- Strengthening of Local Special Bodies and different Councils

- Consultative/Participative identification and prioritization of PPAs
- Information Education Campaign and advocacy on Gender-Equality
- Celebration of National Women's Month
- Gender and Development Awareness Seminar and Lecture
- Training for GAD Focal Point and Barangay Officials on GAD Mainstreaming
- Gender Sensitivity Seminar for SLR Office Heads and GAD-Focal Point Person
- Orientation for the officer about government transactions.
- Organization of Project Monitoring Committee

Legislation

- Formulation/adoption of Executive- Legislative Agenda
- Conduct of regular management committee meeting
- Leadership Trainings for LGU Officials
- Conduct Ulat sa Bayan / Annual Accomplishment Report

<i>Proposed Legislation</i>

Organization and Management

- Ordinance for the creation of HRMO
- Appropriation Ordinance for HRD Plan activities
- Revisit the HRD Plan
- Executive Order for Creation of Personnel Selection and Promotion Board
- Ordinance for the creation of new positions
- EO Creating LGU PRAISE Committee
- Fund Allocation for Capacity Development Activities
- Enactment of Ordinance on Sports Development
- Appropriation Ordinance for Career Development Program

Fiscal Management

- Executive Order for Creation of Communication Plan Committee;
- Ordinance for Adoption of the Citizens' Charter (for SB);
- EO Designating Focal Person for Citizen's Charter
- EO designating additional staff for BAC

- EO Establishing the Internal Control Unit and its structure
- Revision of Revenue Code
- Provision of Tax Incentive
- Review of Municipal Tax Ordinance
- Review of the Local Investment & Incentive Code

Development Planning

- EO Organizing the PMC
- EO designating CBMS Focal Person; Appropriation of funds for updating/formulation of plans

LGU-Civil Society Organizations-Private Sector Linkages

- Review accreditation requirements and process; Enactment of resolution/ordinance to enhance people's participation
- Revisit the Municipal Gender and Development Plan
- Executive Order for the Designation of "Officer of the Day"
- Executive Order for Organization/ Institutionalization of Project Monitoring Committee

Local Legislation

- Regular review of legislative measures

PROJECT BRIEF:

Name of Project: **Proposed Improvement of Hanging Bridge at Brgy. Maisog**

Brief Description: Brgy Maisog is an isolated barangay, the means of transportation is by foot and via motorcycle, thus it has the needs to improved their way of passage, the hanging bridge.

Brgy Maisog, has 660 people in their community which needs comfortable and safe access, by far flooding would be a hindrance to their transportation means, if the said project would not be realized.

Project Components:

-  Site Inspection
-  Preparation of Program of work and Detailed Engineering Designs(DED)
-  Mobilization and Site Preparation
-  Construction

Proponent: Brgy. Maisog, LGU San Lorenzo Ruiz

Justification: Most of the Productive agricultural lands are located in the remote areas in the municipality and difficult to access due to old and limited passage, the Inaccessibility of the passage via different agricultural transport vehicles would give another burden to the farmers because of additional cost of hauling and discomfort, thus, the success of the project will provide ease, increase of yields and productivity of the Farmers constituent of Brgy Maisog. It will also ensure the safety of people.

Intended Beneficiaries: 660 Constituent of Brgy Maisog, Farmers and Agricultural Product Buyers.

Estimated Cost: Php 20,000,000.00

Project Term: 180 Calendar Day

Expected Outputs:

-  **Safe access**
-  **Easily Transport Goods**
-  **Increase of Productivity**
-  **Generate Jobs During Construction**
-  **It would Open Different Opportunities to Potential Investors**

Possible Risk: **In Case the Proposed Project would not be realized the structure will collapse and damage the resource w/in the locality**

Expected Private Sector's Response: **It Would be safe and beneficial to the constituent of Brgy Maisog and others if the said project will be implement.**

Name of Project:	Proposed Concreting of Maisog to Mampurog Farm to Market Road
Brief Description:	Brgy. Maisog is a geographically isolated barangay only access to this barangay is via motorcycle and the majority of the people in the barangay are a farmers hence there is a need to concrete the roads leading to the farm lands for them to bring their equipment's to the farmlands this will shortened their time and expenses before and after harvest season.
Project Components:	• Site Inspection • Detailed Engineering Design and Preparation of Program of Work • Mobilization and Site Preparation • Accomplishments of Deed of Donation of Road Right of way • Construction
Proponent:	LGU San Lorenzo Ruiz, Farmers of Brgy Maisog and Mampurog
Justification:	Farming is the Major source of Income of the People of Barangay Mampurog and Maisog, their roads need to be concreted for the farmers to access easily to their farmlands and there is need for them to increase its production and income. Upon Completion of the road project, the two barangays will interconnect and transportation expenses will also lessen the burden of the Farmers.
Intended Beneficiaries:	Farmers of Brgy Maisog and Mampurog

Estimated Cost: **Php 60,000,000.00**

Project Term: **365 Calendar Days**

Expected Outputs:

-  **Comfortable access of farmers to their farmlands**
-  **Low cost of transportation of Goods and Services**
-  **Generation of Jobs During Construction**
-  **Increase Productivity and Farmers Income**
-  **Interconnecting Barangay Roads**

Possible Risk:

NO Environmental Risk are likely to Perceived with the implementation of the project. The environmental laws will be strictly complied to ensure the viability of the project. The location of the project is far from flood prone areas.

**Expected Private
Sector's Response:**

It will be a great help and ease to the farmers of the community

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge the following:

- ❖ To the Mayor Nelson P. Delos Santos who provided with the both resources and moral support, and in approving the CDP preparation activity.
- ❖ To the Support of our Vice-Mayor Arnulfo DL. Bacuño and the Sangguniang Bayan Member, viz:

Hon. Julio F. Estravez
Hon. Restituta B. Nagera
Hon. Rey Mar T. Macale
Hon. Allan M. Quibral
Hon. Amiel Z. Guinto
Hon. Felix A. Quibral
Hon. Roderick A. Jovelo
Hon. Jesus S. Patricio
Hon. Alvin Factor, LNB President

- ❖ The Support of All Head of Offices and Department,

Engr. Rico C. Brizo, MPDC/MENRO
Mr. Ramon A. Placido, MBO
Mr. Justo Z. Racho, Municipal Accounting Office
Mrs. Vilma Barra, MTO
Mr. Glenn D. Florendo, Mun. Assessor's Office
Mr. Manuel S. Racho, MCR
Engr. Rodel G. Chavez, MEO/ Gen. Manager SLRWS
Mr. Eddie P. Cañamero, MA
Dra. Doris C. Navarro, MHO
Mrs. Mila Jean A. Cabase SB Secretary
Mr. Normanuelle Eboña, MSWDO
Mr. Rommel M. Abejero, MDRRMO
Mrs. Virginia Estravez, HRMO
Ms. Joara P. Sureta, Mun. Tourism Office
Mr. Amiel Z. Guinto, Private Secretary II

- ❖ To the MLGOO VI of San Lorenzo Ruiz Mrs Mary Ann D. Bolo, thus the Provincial Office Headed by PD Rey Caceres.

❖ To the Sectoral Representatives;

Mr. Eric B. Flores, CSO
Mrs. Imelda O. Encinas, Principal I, Educational Sector
PSMS Adonis G. Luntok, PNP representative

❖ To the MPDO and other Office Staff who assists on Secretariat work:

Mr. Arvin G. Rada
Mrs. Ma. Gracia J. Samante
Ms. Glorybeth Mera
Mrs. Abegail V. Macale

And lastly, to all the people behind that make this Comprehensive Development Plan be realized.

RICO C. BRIZO
MPDC/MENRO