

Integrity Mechanisms

MUNICIPALITY OF TUBURAN, CEBU



This project is co-funded by the European Union. It is implemented by the consortium: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V. (KAS), European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines (ECCP), Centrist Democracy Political Institute (CDPI), League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP), League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) and League of Provinces of the Philippines (LPP).



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I. ABBREVIATIONS

ARTA	Anti-Red Tape Act
BAC	Bids and Awards Committee
BOSS	Business One Stop Shop
BPLS	Business Permit Licensing System
CDPI	Centrist Democracy Political Institute
COA	Commission on Audit
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
RA	Republic Act
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
ECCP	European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines
EO	Executive Order
FCCT	First Consolidated Cooperative along Tanon Strait
HRMO	Human Resources Management Office
KALIPI	Kalipunan ng Liping Pilipina
KAS	Konrad Adenauer Stiftung
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LCP	League of Cities of the Philippines
LGU	Local Government Unit
LMP	League of Municipalities of the Philippines
LPP	League of Provinces of the Philippines
LPRAT	Local Poverty Reduction Action Team
MCCMT	Municipal Citizens' Charter Monitoring Team
MDC	Municipal Development Council
MLGOO	Municipal Local Government Operations Officer
MPDC	Municipal Planning Development Coordinator
NSCO	National Census Statistics Office
PNP	Philippine National Police

PPP	Public Private Partnership
RHU	Rural Health Unit
RRACCS	Revised Rules on Administrative Cases in the Civil Service
SB	Sangguniang Bayan
UCPB	United Coconut Planters Bank

1. INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Beginning January 2014, the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) will implement the project “Partnerships for Integrity and Job Creation – Local Governments and Civil Society Cooperate for Integrity and Transparent, Effective Small Business Registration and Promotion Procedures”.

The three-year Project I4J is co-founded by the European Union and the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development through KAS.

The Project focuses on the pilot development of integrity mechanisms and models of transparent and effective small business and investment registration and promotion procedures at selected local government units (LGUs), in cooperation with civil society and decision makers at these LGUs. Specifically, it aims to include LGUs as key players for clean administrative procedures into the Integrity Initiative set up by the European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines (ECCP) and the Makati Business Club. It recognizes the role of LGUs as a sustainable network for self-obligation and monitoring of transparent and uncorrupt structures and procedures. It also aims to create models of transparent, effective small business and investment registration and promotion procedures and disseminate them.

Project I4J targets local government leaders/officials, civil society, small business leaders and potential investors as beneficiaries. Three cities, three municipalities, and three provinces across Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao will be selected as pilot project locations. These are the municipality of Naujan in Oriental Mindoro, the province of Oriental Mindoro, and the city of Puerto Princesa in Luzon; the municipality of

Tuburan in Cebu, the province of Cebu and the city of San Carlos in Visayas; and the Iranun municipalities (Barira, Buldon, Matanog and Parang) in Maguindanao, the province of South Cotabato and the city of Cagayan de Oro in Mindanao.

The project is divided into four phases. The *Project Set-up Phase* involves the selection of pilot places, problem assessment in the pilot areas and the setting up of “Integrity Circles”, composed of respected representatives from the LGUs, the business sector and civil society. The curricula and training materials will be developed and the stakeholders trained during the *Piloting Phase*. It is also during this phase that integrity mechanisms and small business and investment registration and promotion models will be developed and implemented. The *Dissemination Phase* involves the documentation of results and experiences in the pilot areas. Crucial in this phase are activities that disseminate and promote the replication of these results across the other LGUs. It is also during the *Dissemination Phase* that the project will systematically advocate the development of a supportive national framework for small business and investment registration. The evaluation and sustainability of the project will be tackled in its Conclusion Phase.

Together with KAS, the Project will be implemented by the European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, the Leagues of Cities of the Philippines (LCP), the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP), the League of Provinces of the Philippines (LMP) and the Centrist Democracy Political Institute (CDPI).

At the end of the project, it is expected that:

1. Integrity mechanisms and small business registration and promotion models are implemented in the nine pilot places;
2. The time and costs for delivery of public services to citizens

- at the nine pilot places have been reduced;
3. The increase of small business registrations and investment projects has led to the creation of new jobs at the pilot LGUs;
 4. A high number of LGUs has joined the Integrity Initiative;
 5. A network of Integrity Circles has been set-up countrywide; and
 6. Results of the models in the pilot places are accessible for all LGUs in the Philippines and these are disseminated by the three Leagues to their members for replication.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES, PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Total duration of the action	36 months (January 2014 – December 2016)
Objectives of the action	<p>Overall objective: Contribution to reduce poverty in the Philippines through integrity and sustainable creation of jobs</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To include LGUs as key players for clean administrative procedures into the Integrity Initiative as a sustainable network for self-obligation and monitoring of transparent and non-corruptive structures and procedures, set up by ECCP and Makati Business Club 2. To create models of transparent, effective small business and investment registration and promotion procedures and disseminate them

Expected Results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrity mechanisms and small business registration and promotion models are implemented in the nine pilot places 2. The time and costs for delivery of public services to citizens at the nine pilot places have been reduced 3. The increase of small business registrations and investment projects has led to the creation of new jobs at the pilot LGUs 4. A high number of LGUs has joined the Integrity Initiative; 5. A network of Integrity Circles has been set-up countrywide, and 6. Results of the models in the pilot places are accessible for all LGUs in the Philippines and these are disseminated by the three Leagues to their members for replication.
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Konrad- Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) • Centrist Democracy Political Institute (CDPI) • European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines (ECCP) • League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP) • League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) • League of Provinces of the Philippines (LPP)
Target groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the nine (9) pilot LGUs: Local Government Leaders/officials, civil society, small business leaders, potential investors, 2. Countrywide: officials and experts at 3 main Local Government Leagues, officials from other LGUs, civil society groups active in pursuance of good governance
Final beneficiaries	Citizens dependent on local public services and/or seeking employment in municipalities/cities all over the country
Main activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inception Workshop and Basic Management Training 2. Selection of the Nine Pilot LGUs 3. Set up of Civil Society Integrity Circles at the Pilot Places 4. Assessment of Problems in Small Business Registration, Business Promotion and Sustainable Investment Procedures at the Nine Pilot Localities 5. Training of Political Leaders from Provinces Involved for their Tasks in the Set Up and Implementation of the Models 6. Training of 60 Political Leaders and 60 Barangay Captains from Cities Involved for their Tasks in the Set Up and Implementation of the Models 7. Training of 60 Political Leaders and 60 Barangay Captains from Municipalities Involved for their Tasks in the Set Up and Implementation of the Models 8. Training of 240 Civil Servants from 3 Provinces (20 each), 3 Cities (30 each) and 3 Municipalities (30 each) involved for their Tasks in the Set Up and Implementation of the Models

Main activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Training of Civil Society Representatives from the Pilot LGUs Involved for their Tasks in the Set Up and Implementation of the Models 10. Training of 90 Small and Informal Business Representatives Involved the 6 Local (Municipalities, Cities) Pilot LGUs for their Tasks in the Set Up and Implementation of the Models 11. Set Up and Regular Meetings of 3 Working Groups with Representatives of Relevant Local or International Investors on Improvement of Investment Climate and Conditions on Local Level 12. Design of Integrity Mechanisms with Civil Society Participation 13. Design of Models for Transparent, Efficient and Effective Small Business and Investment Promotion with Business Participation at the Nine Localities 14. Implementation of Integrity Mechanisms with Civil Society Participation at the Nine Localities 15. Implementation of Models for Transparent, Efficient and Effective Small Business and Investment Promotion with Business Participation at the Nine Localities 16. Evaluation and Documentation of the Pilot Mechanisms and Models (website, specific software and print outs),Dissemination to the Members of the 3 Leagues, Promotion of Their Replication 17. Training of trainers at Leagues for Training Courses of LGU Officials on New Mechanisms and Models 18. Countrywide trainings for LGU Officials Replicating the Models 19. Countrywide Trainings for Small Business Representatives at the LGUs Replicating the Models 20. Countrywide Trainings and Exchange Workshops for Representatives of Integrity Circles at LGUs Replicating the Models 21. Countrywide Start Up Consultancies for LGU Officials and Civil Society Replicating the Models 22. Advocacy of the Development of the Legal and Political Framework for Countrywide Application of the New Procedures 23. Final Conference on Conclusions and Sustainability
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COMPOSITION OF MUNICIPALITY OF TUBURAN'S TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP AND INTEGRITY CIRCLE

The Technical Working Group of the Municipality of Tuburan is composed of the following:

HON. FEDERICO T. MONTEBON, SB Member, Chairman

Members:

HON. ROSENDO L. MENDOZA, SB Member

MR. FRANCIS JHEUS B. MENDOZA, Budget Officer

MS. FRANCISCA M. JUMAO-AS, Mun. Treasurer

MS. LAARNI E. PASAYLO, Mun. Accountant

Duties and Functions of the Technical Working Group:

1. Work and cooperate with the Project in drafting of the integrity mechanisms.
2. To take into account both the external and internal assessments undertaken during the training course for the civil servants of the pilot LGU.
3. Perform such other functions to ensure fulfilment of the foregoing duties.

The Integrity Circle of the Municipality of Tuburan is composed of the following:

LGU Integrity Circle Representatives:

Mr. Royeto L. Talaugon

Mr. Eleazar L. Vizcayno

Mr. Jonathan Y. Pepito

Ms. Ma. Jasmine P. Sombelon

Mr. Arnel G. Lumapas

Mr. Danilo B. Duron

Business Integrity Circle Representatives:

Ms. Mary Ann Tampos	-	M. Lhuillier
Ms. Fortunata Soronio	-	LAMAC Tuburan Branch
Mr. Melvin Canedo	-	UPCB Savings Tuburan Branch
Ms. Daisy G. Estan	-	FCCT Tuburan Branch
Dr. Ma. Regina Lucia E. Monsanto	-	Realistic Achievers Development School
Mr. Nicanor Yap	-	Trade and Commerce
Mr. Ariel G. Sabio	-	Merchandise
Mr. Alex Lumapas	-	Proprietor, Tuburan Cable
Mr. Jeffrey Balen	-	Merchandise

CSO Integrity Circle Representative:

Danilo Cangmaong	-	Farmer Scientist Training Program
Joel Polotan	-	NACPHIL
Helen Y. Pagsac	-	Religious Sector
Jose P. Retubado	-	OSCA
Mitchel Peligro	-	KABALIKAT
Lory Morato	-	Couples for Christ
Ms. Fe Navayra	-	President, KALIPI
Mr. Arthur Claro	-	ACT

2. BRIEF PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF TUBURAN

HISTORY

The name Tuburan is derived from the word “tubod” which means the spring of water. The presence of several springs denotes the natural image of the municipality long before the Spanish era up to the present.

Tuburan is the birthplace of known early leaders such as Capitan Mariano Montebon in 1852 when the municipality was founded; Bonifacio Arcenas assisted by Ramon Allego in the Spanish era; General Arcadio Maxilom (the first Gov. of Cebu) during the Japanese occupation. Today, the local government of Tuburan is located in the old Municipal Hall at the Poblacion. This old Municipal Hall was constructed in 1889, which was originally the house of Don Fausto Tabotabo. This hall was acquired to house the local government offices during the term of Don Jose Veloso on April 14, 1914. It underwent improvement of which the major architectural changes started on June 5, 1970 under the administration of Mayor Jesus Montecillo, the Municipal Hall was inaugurated on June 12, 1971.

The present Administration under the leadership of Hon. Mayor Democrito M. Diamante proposed to renovate and preserve the building as a memorable landmark of the town. Hopefully, the future construction of the new Municipal Government Center along the coastal zone will bring another landmark for a new generation of change in existence. With the coming of local and foreign investors, the current local government of Tuburan will strive to serve the people a better place to live in, a better life

condition and a promising destination, with the cooperation of the united Tuburanons.

GEOGRAPHY

The Municipality of Tuburan is geographically located at latitude 123 degrees 52 minutes and longitude of 10 degrees 52 minutes.

It is bounded on the north by the Municipality of Tabuelan, on the south by the Municipality of Asturias, on the east by the Municipalities of Carmen, Catmon, Sogod and City of Danao and on the west by Tañon Strait. Across the Tañon Strait, westward is the Municipality of Escalante, Negros Occidental, which is about an hour travel by a ferry barge thru the municipal wharf via the Tañon Strait to Escalante.

The Municipality is located in the northwestern coast of Cebu Island. It is 104 kilometers from the City of Cebu via Tabuelan-Lugo route and 116 kilometers away via the Toledo City-Balamban route and approximately 78 kilometers away by the Trans-central Highway. It is divided into fifty-four (54) barangays, eight (8) of which are Poblacion barangays and the rest are rural area barangays and approximately has a total land area of more or less 29,316 hectares.

LAND AREA

The Tuburan Municipality is a 29,316 hectares of land traversed by seven (7) river systems namely the Langoyon River, Putat River, Tunlob River, Adela River, Apalan River, Bakyawan-Caridad River and Bagasawe River. Each river system is the common drainage of land areas the main outlet of which is the river that leads to the sea and these areas are called watershed areas.

Tuburan then is largely composed of six (6) watershed areas namely the Langoyon River Watershed, the Bakyawan River Watershed, the Tunlob River Watershed, the Adela River Watershed and the Bagasawe River Watershed. An approximately 400 hectares watershed area is without drainage and this is the Fortaliza-Colonia watershed and Jagbuaya watershed.

EDUCATION

College

The Educational requirement in the Municipality of Tuburan is very much sufficient with respect to the educational needs of the school-age populace.

For College Education, the change of status from Cebu State College of Science and Technology System (CSCST) to Cebu Technological University (CTU), Tuburan Branch, last July 27, 2009 under Republic Act 9744 was a remarkable development of education system in the municipality. The mission of CTU is to provide advanced professional and technical instruction for special purposes, undertake services and provide progressive leadership across the area of specialization for global empowerment.

The University is headed by a Campus Director and Assistant Campus Director with eleven (11) staff under Administrative Supervisory; 18 Professors for the Technology Disciplines; 9 Professors for the Professional- Academic Disciplines; 9 Professors for the Basic Subject Disciplines; 3 Staffs for Student Services; 3 Instructors for P.E. Culture & Sports; 2 Staff for NSTP-ROTC/CWTS and 8 staff for the other Support Services.

Secondary

Tuburan has seven (7) Government National High Schools and one Private High School, namely: Tuburan National High School in the poblacion area and the Barangay High Schools of Putat, Montealegre, Colonia, Kabangkalan, Kansí, and Kalanghan. The St. Anthony's Academy is a private Catholic School run by RVM Sisters.

Elementary

Tuburan Elementary School is divided into two (2) Districts, namely: Tuburan 1 (District 1) – the Tuburan Central School in the Poblacion: The Colonia Central School (District 2) - the Barangay Elementary Schools. Two private schools are operating in the Poblacion area namely: Realistic Achievers Development School and Archdiocesan Shrine of Saint Anthony of Padua Parish School.

Pre-school

Nursery and Kindergarten are offered by both the public and private schools in the municipality. Tutorials are very common to some pre-schoolers whose parents can afford the service fees of tutors.

ENVIRONMENT

Coastal Resource Management (CRM)

The first Coastal Resource Management Plan (2011- 2016) of Tuburan was formulated in January 2009, out of a Participatory Seminar Workshop as facilitated by the Department of Environment & Natural Resources (DENR) and the Coastal Conservation and

Education Foundation (CCEF), Inc. in collaboration with the Municipal Government of Tuburan participated by Municipal Officials, Barangay Chairman of twelve (12) coastal barangays, Technical Working Group and different stakeholder of the society. The objective of the plan is to manage the coastal and fishery resources of the Local Government Unit for the upliftment of the living condition of Tuburanons. This affects the twelve (12) coastal barangays out of the fifty-four (54) barangays in the municipality.

Currently, under the new local Administration, the Sangguniang Bayan (SB) endorsed a resolution for the adoption and implementation of the CRM plan and had given the Honorable Mayor a freehand to assign leaders by Memorandum of Agreement with the CCEF.

The first ever happened Coastal Clean-up Drive Program in the Municipality of Tuburan was held last September 26, 2010. A simultaneous cleaning up of shorelines along coastal areas of the twelve barangays, participated by DENR Officials, Municipal Officials with all units of the new administration, Barangay Officials, Sectoral organizations of the society, concerned Citizens, the PNP and the Philippine Army Units (for Peace & Order). The activity was highlighted by the Honorable Municipal Mayor, Honorable Vice-Governor of the Province, DENR Officials, Religious Sector, Private Sector, PNP and Military Officials. This Coastal Cleaning Program is scheduled every third week of the month. The implementation of the CRM plan for five years (2011-2016) is necessary to maintain importance in the Municipality of Tuburan for a sustainable use and protection.

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES AND UTILITIES

Municipality of Tuburan operates its own Waterworks system, which draws its source from Sitio Kabaasan, Barangay Marmol and distributes it to barangay Poblacion by gravity. This was established by the local government in 1924. The then NAWASA took over the operation with a promise to improve the water service. When the local officials noticed that NAWASA failed to comply with its promise, the local government took over the management and supervision of the Waterworks System. Comparatively, Tuburan Waterworks System Offers the cheapest rate of water fee per cubic meter.

With the continuous improvement/rehabilitation of the water system in the municipality, additional water sources were established from a spring in Sitio Magdagook in barangay Alegria and Kalangahan. As a result of this water facility expansion, our water facility is currently classified into level II category. The entire facilities serves barangays Cogon and Alegria and the eight districts in barangay Poblacion. Based on records our registered water consumers totaled 2,315.00 with water service rate of Php 75.00 for the first 10 cu.mts. and Php 8.00 for succeeding cu.mts. of water consumed. In 2014, the water service collection yielded Php 2,259,186.65 while from January to June 2015 it had already collected Php 1,649,145.22. The treatment of water is by Chlorination, with water sampling analysis for every 3 months which is strictly monitored.

Despite the presence of vast water resources surrounding the area, still the municipality failed to expand its water services due to limited resources of the Local Government. Thus, Ordinance No. 88 was enacted by our Sangguniang Bayan Members dated March 9, 2015 pursuing a Joint Venture approach towards development specifically in the water system. Its objective is

aimed at attaining the highest level of water supply services for all water consumers which ensures a 24/7 balanced water supply with that of demand and with an efficient and effective water consumers and service provided relationships.

Consequently, recognizing the program of the government in allowing private individuals and/or companies to participate in the development of infrastructure projects which include water supply services among others, through a Public-Private Partnership (PPP), SAVS, a company engaged in the business of providing water supply and sewerage services and possesses the necessary expertise and technical know-how and experience in providing water supply and sewerage services that are within its international standards, offered to enter into a Joint Venture with the Municipality of Tuburan for the upgrading, expansion and modernization of water supply, treatment and distribution facilities and the operation and maintenance thereof to improve and expand the water supply services in the municipality.

The timeline of the key activities in the selection process of an unsolicited proposal is sixty days (60) composed of five (5) stages as follows:

Stage 1: Evaluation of Unsolicited Proposal

Stage 2: Detailed Negotiation

Stage 3: Publication of Invitation for Comparative Proposal

Stage 4: Submission of Comparative Proposal

Stage 5: Exercise of Right to Match

Basically, we are undertaking the 2nd stage which is the detailed negotiation. If this project will be pushed thru, Tuburanons could enjoy a sustainable water supply sufficient to address the

growing needs as result of the fast economic growth of the municipality.

PEACE AND ORDER

Unlike other tourist destination in the province of Cebu, Tuburan is safe because of the alert and expert peace and order staffs of the Local Government Unit (LGU). The peace and order situation in the Municipality is manageable. With the initiative of current PNP head, Capt. William C. Homoc, in collaboration with the LGU upland information networking and linkages with barangay officials in the service to the community, as well as the beloved tourists of the municipality, the insurgency situation has slowly neutralized.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Since 1963, the Municipality had acquired an Emergency Hospital- The Tuburan District Hospital categorically classified as a level 1 Hospital in the province. Headed by an energetic development-oriented Dr. Estaban Ligaray. The Hospital have fifty (50) personnels, fourteen (14) of which are contractual employees. The Hospital have four Physicians (2 are Contractuals) ; 4 Resident Nurses (2 are Contractuals); 5 Nursing Attendants; 1 each- Medical Technologist; Nutritionist/ Dietician; Pharmacist; Radiologic Technologist; Midwife; Dentist; Dental Aide; Administrative Officer/ Accountant; Disbursing Officer; Storekeeper; Cook and Maintenance Man. There are 7 Utility Workers; 2 Laundry workers; 3 Clerks; 2 Drivers and 4 Security Guards. Tuburan District Hospital have 25-bed capacity and 2 ambulances for the mobility of the patients.

In support to the District Hospital, the locality maintained two (2) Rural Health Units, the RHU I and II. These RHUs are Philhealth accredited and manned by our local employees. These also serve as birthing center and have TB-Dots unit. More continuing programs regarding health cares, awareness and monitoring of health conditions are in place for implementation.

COMMERCE AND TRADE

The growth of commercial activities in the Municipality gave a substantial share to the income of Tuburan in terms of business licenses, taxes, market receipts, registration and permit fees. Receipt from markets showed almost a million pesos of collection from January- June 2015. Presented below is the table showing the number of commercial/business establishments in the municipality.

ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER
Merchandising stores	33
Marketing stores	16
Sari-sari stores (including supplies and enterprises)	373
Dry goods	77
Bakeshops	20
Eateries/ Carenderias/Fast Foods/Resto/Snack Inn	93
Monetary remittances/ Changers	7
Pawnshops	5
Hardwares/ construction materials	11
Drugstores/pharmacy	7
Internet Café	49
Boarding/Pension/Lodging houses	39
Cooperatives	4
Banks	1

Trading	7
Manufacturing	18
Services	79
Micro Finance	6
Others	368
Total	1,213

For the industry sector, small to medium scale industries are operating in the municipality. To mention some; we have 3 corn mills; 9 repair shops; 4 shell crafts; 5 coco crafts; 7 mineral water processors/ refill stations. Also, in CY 2015, we welcomed the operation of DOLE Philippines, Inc. whose major operation is banana plantation in Barangay Colonia, Tuburan, Cebu.

Commercial/business establishments in the municipality are of small to medium scale categories, which are concentrated in the public market area and within its sphere of influence like the Burgos, Mendoza, Maxilom and Tabotabo Streets in Barangay Poblacion. More or less the total area devoted to commerce and trade in the municipality is three (3) hectares.

The kinds of commercial establishments in these area are as follows: sari-sari stores (479), dry good stores (15), wine and liquor stores (18), eateries (12) and drugstore (1). Also, with the current opening of 7ELEVEN convenience store who offered 24/7 operating hours to our constituents.

Market days in the Poblacion are during Tuesdays and Saturdays. Some people in the upland barangays market at Barangay Putat, every Monday at Kalangahan, every Tuesday at Mag-alwa and Bakyawan every Thursday and in several other barangays.

Commercial and Trading activities in the area need further development considering its inadequate market facilities like market blocks and stalls, poor drainage system, lack of faucets for the water needs within the public market area.

As of 2000, areas devoted to commerce and trade in the municipality is inadequate, considering the fact that it only occupies 1.04% (8 hectares) of the total built up area, which is 765 hectares.

The annual growth rate of commercial establishments in the municipality is 2.2% basing on the 2000 total commercial establishments of 525 over the 536 total commercial establishments in 2000 and for the current year we have 1,214 business establishments.

POWER SUPPLY

The electric power demand of Tuburan is supplied by the Cebu Electric Cooperative (CEBECO II) whose main administration office is based in Bogu City, Cebu. The local office is in the town proper of Tuburan which generated an excess power of 3 Megawatts, covering 54 barangays and serving 8,151 households all in the cooperative membership. At present, CEBECO II aimed for the installation of Power Substation inside the premises for Tuburan and Tabuelan power usage. This development can provide outmost power generation to the future investors' demand of electricity. The current Administration aimed to improved very well- the water system and expands its distribution system to cater future investments as well as the water requirements of neighboring areas. The municipality has six (6) watersheds and seven (7) river systems which contribute the abundance of both ground water and surface water supply.

They are the Langoyon, Putat, Bakyawan, Tunlob, Adela and Bagasawe River Watersheds. With these water resources the Municipal Administration looked forward through an in-depth study to harness the abundant gift of water to its fullest usage for the investments.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Land

There are two main routes accessing the Municipality of Tuburan. The northbound route is via Tabuelan to northern towns; via Lugo to Sogod, down to Cebu City. The southbound route via Toledo- Minglanilla to Cebu City; via Balamban to transcentral highway then to Cebu City. other routes of provincial and barangay roads connect the eastern towns in the upland areas.

A total of twenty-eight (28) buses commuting daily in both northern and southern routes. The bus fare rate to Cebu City is Php 87.00 to Php 100.00 per person, honoring discounts to Senior Citizens.

For faster travel time, the V-hire GT (garage to Terminal) express van is preferred by commuters in going to the city. There are thirty (30) V-hire serving daily routes via transcentral highway to Cebu City. V-hire fare rate is Php 140 per person, honoring discounts to senior citizens too.

In addition, another alternative route for faster travel and on time is to take Ceres Buses commuting daily via Tabuelan to Cebu City and vice versa. Each bus conducted four trips daily starting as early as 2:00am and last trip at 6:00pm from Tuburan to Cebu City while from Cebu City to Tuburan, the last trip is 7:00pm.

A total of fifty (50) tricycles are operating with specific destinations in the municipality. Tricycles are commonly used to and for lowland barangays, with fare rate is by distance traveled. Passengers bringing more loads prefer to ride tricycles to reach their place of destinations.

The motorcycles (habal-habal) is the most commonly used vehicle in transporting to mountain barangays of the town. There are a hundred (100) of them traveling back and forth within its destination bringing about 3-5 or sometimes 6 passengers with or without cargoes. The mobility of these vehicles through rough roads, trails and riversides is an advantage. The fare rate is by distance travel ranging from Php 20 pesos to Php 100 pesos per person excluding cargo fare. Maximum rates to far flung barangays is Php 300.00.

In the urban area and lowland barangays, the Pedicab (trisikad) is the most common means of transportation. A total of two thousand (2000) pedicabs are registered in the municipality. This 2-4 seater vehicle minimum rates Php 3 pesos per person, although some commuters give Php 5 pesos to compensate human factor involvement.

There are also for-hire jeepneys traveling on franchised routes to neighboring municipalities.

The major provider of communication services are Globe Tel. Company and Smart Communications. They have three (3) cell site towers erected in different barangays. Likewise, the telephone line services in the locality is provided by Globe. We have also the Philippine Postal Communications and LBC who facilitate delivery services of communications.

Sea Transportation

Now, Tuburan Municipal Port started its operations on May 18, 2015, with two (2) trips daily routes from Escalante to Tuburan and vice versa. It is barely two (2) months since our port starts to re-operate. In the meantime, only Cargo Vessels are available.

MUNICIPAL INCOME

The table below shows the annual income of the Municipality of Tuburan, Cebu including the Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA).

Year	Income
2010	Php 84, 888, 485.36
2011	Php 91, 934, 384.17
2012	Php 91, 758, 922.69
2013	Php 103, 596, 792.57
2014	Php 117, 666, 816.31

AGRICULTURE

At present the municipality has 7,329 hectares of land devoted to agriculture. Its dominant/abundant crops are coconut, sugarcane, corns, bananas, mango. The number of workers in the farm is mostly a family labor of 4 to 5 (father, mother & children); in the sugarcane plantation an average of 50 to 80 workers are cultivating the farms.

We have five (5) registered big farms in the municipality, these are Berdetek Farms, Inc., Yuvenco's Cattle Farm, LA Verde Farm, Sr. San Antonio Farm and Meroki Farm. The major products of these farms are large cattle raisings and piggyery.

There are about three (3) cooperatives which serve to support the need in the agricultural setting. These cooperatives are: 1. Coolway Multi-Purpose Cooperative 2. Lamac Multi-Purpose Cooperative 3. First Consolidated Cooperative.

ON-GOING PROJECTS IN AGRICULTURE

Crop production program for corn, rice, vegetables, legumes and fruit crops. Livestock Dispersal program for carabao, cattle and goats; breeding, artificial insemination, dewormer, vaccination and awareness.

- Municipal Fishery Program
- Marine Sanctuary
- Livelihood
- Institutional Strengthening

The municipal Agriculture Office has proposed dairy (cattle production) breeds for cattle for milk; upland rice production; "cabog" crop production in upland areas and lastly the organic Vermiculture.

POPULATION

The population of the Municipality of Tuburan has an annual growth rate of 3.53% based on the 1995 Population Census conducted by the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) and the 100% enumeration as conducted by the LGU in August 2000. As of year 2000 Population Census, the urban population constitutes 15.36% of the total municipal population. The rural population on the one hand occupies 84.64% as of the same year.

In 1995, the planning area had a population of 47,818. In 2000, it increased to 56,877, showing an increase of 9,059 population or 18.94% in a span of 5 years. By 2007, the municipal population is projected to reach 58,059 and 62,948 in 2010. Definitely the population increased, as projected from 2003- 2012, will be needed exactly the same socio-economic services and facilities which the government should look forward to provide its people.

Basing on the 2000 Population Census the Poblacion as the Urban Area has the biggest population with 7,260 inhabitants. It is followed by brgy. Putat, Montealegre, Colonia, and Mangga. So far, municipal records would show that these barangays outside the urban areas are for Nodal Point development.

Furthermore, there is an uneven distribution of population in town. This is so because people settle where they have something for livelihood, shelter, enjoyment and water.

TOURISM

Tuburan is very lucky to be endowed by Mother Earth with abundance of nature's riches. Thus, one of the main goals of the local government in its governance is the preservation and promotion of TUBURAN's natural resources.

Tuburan has a lot to offer. From its very rich heritage, beautiful scenic spots, down to its very kind and gentle people. Evidently, the town is a perfect choice to relax and escape from the buzzing tensions of city living. It is a perfect place for serenity and solemnity. The sand beaches and natural springs. It is also gifted by nature with beautiful mountains and smooth rock formations; fabulous caves which remain untouched by human activities.

Molobolo spring is a famous landmark of Tuburan. It is a perfect destination for summer getaway where one enjoys its clear cold waters. Just below the spring is a wide shoreline of white sand.

Mantawihan Spring is also a favorite by the Tuburanons because of its crystal clear waters. The Adela River, where the old town was situated, possesses a high potential for tourist attraction.

The Tuburan Lantawan Resort, La Vida Beach Resort, Vidar Beach Resort, and Enred Floating Paradise are among the frequently visited places for people who want to have fun at beaches and at the same time enjoy the beauty of nature. These establishments provide overnight and long weekend stays at their resorts.

One should also try not to miss the Marmol Scenic Cliff Formation (Dos Mesas de Marmol). Folklores said it used to be the home of the famous Maria Cacao and Don Joaquin Tang-an.

Antipolo, Bagasawe, and Apalan Marine Sanctuaries are considered as ideal diving and snorkeling sites, with healthy reef and abundant growth of soft and hard corals which are favorable breeding grounds for fishes, marine turtle, butterfly fishes, barramundi cod, and other colorful aquarium species.

The century and a half year archdiocesan shrine of Saint Anthony de Padua also poses attraction to tourist and is truly a pride of the Tuburanons.

Likewise, one should not miss to visit the spot of the Century old Dao Tree. This giant tree never fails to enchant tourist who visit the place to come again.

3. SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRITY INSTITUTIONALIZATION IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE

RESULT OF THE EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT

EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Perception of Integrity

Participants across the three sectors assimilate the concept of integrity with credibility and transparency. The participants also pointed out the need to observe honesty in doing one's work, either in public office or in their personal lives. The practice of integrity at the LGU was attributed to the personal commitment of LGU officials/personnel in upholding the concept. Participants from the LGU sector said that they see integrity translated in their work by aspiring to become more transparent in governance. Meanwhile, the business sector thinks that following the legal and formal procedure as well as fair collection of fees and taxes can already be considered an integrity practice. For the civil society organizations, one of the current practices on integrity is their inclusion in the consultation process. Ultimately, the participants seem satisfied in the performance of the LGU however there are some concerns regarding efficiency in their work.

All three sectors agree that LGU officials and personnel are expected to become examples of integrity. This includes their negative answer to the question of whether gift-giving and receiving, as a practice, must be tolerated when it involves

those in public office. Both business sector and the CSOs said that they think there are not enough local policies that respond to the challenge of integrity while LGU officials/personnel said that the integrity concept works behind their policies on tax and traffic ordinances. The LGU group also admitted that most efforts on ensuring & promoting integrity often come from the national government. Local initiative on integrating the concept of integrity with local governance is still underway.

Tuburan's Capacity for Integrity

Insofar as the adoption of policies/programs supportive of transparency & accountability at the municipal level is concerned, participants cited that the intention can be observed from the mayor's speeches and barangay meetings. According to LGU participants, the call for greater transparency is highlighted during seminars on good governance. Government action in promoting transparency can also be observed through the maintenance and updating of a Transparency Board placed on one of the walls of the municipal hall. Participants from both business sector and CSO said that the LGU is consistent in disclosing public funds to its constituents. Obviously, such efforts can still be improved and complemented with the formulation of local policies that respond to the challenge of integrity. It is a common finding among all pilot LGUs that there are minimal efforts on the part of the local government to take on the task of promoting the concept of integrity.

Participants are divided with regard to their answer on the acceptability of LGU officials/personnel as operators of business. Reps from the LGU group said that it is not acceptable because such setup will probably become self-serving and it could give birth to conflicts of interests. However, reps from both business

sector and CSO group think that such setup is acceptable as long as transactions are carried out in a procedural and transparent manner.

FGD participants were honest enough to say that trainings on ethical governance & integrity for LGU officials have been significantly wanting. LGU personnel with leadership positions are the only ones who are encouraged and required to attend trainings. One reason for this is that trainings and seminars are often expensive for the LGU given their limited budget. CSO reps said that in order for these trainings to take effect, LGU personnel in strategic and technical positions should also be exposed to values trainings and seminars. With regard to awareness of RA 6713 (Code of Conduct & Ethical Standards for Public Officials), reps from all three sectors said that LGU officials/personnel are aware of the law however their understanding is only limited to general concepts and that they are often oblivious to the details and specific provisions.

Institutional or Organizational Readiness of Tuburan

The presence of an office designated to handle reports & complaints is quite unclear since according to reps from the LGU, reports are often directed to the Office of the Mayor or the Public Assistance Complaints Desk. Meanwhile, reps from the business sector and CSOs said that there is no dedicated office to which they can send in their reports and grievances. Given such answers, there seems to be a disconnect between the awareness of other sectors and that of the LGU regarding a grievance mechanism that should exist in the governance structure.

Participants from all three sectors said that the municipality has an information and backup system, however it will always be

a question of reliability and data correctness. Since there is an information system in place, the municipality is also competent to do financial reporting and auditing. This can be observed from Tuburan's disclosure of how public funds were expended. Ultimately, the participants are confident enough that Tuburan is organized enough to respond to its constituent needs.

SYSTEMIC

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF INTEGRITY PRACTICES

One of the goals of the FGD is to extract suggestions and identify the prospective avenues to take should integrity practices be adopted in Tuburan. Despite the high trust rating of the mayor, there remains a lot to be done in order to ensure that all sectors contribute to the promotion and implementation of integrity, let alone transparency, in local governance. One common suggestion necessary in adopting integrity practices is to make the approach multi-stakeholder and ensure that inclusive consultation is done at every stage. According to FGD transcription, one identified platform to raise issues related to adopting integrity practices is with the Sangguniang Bayan.

All three sectors see the importance of collaborating together in doing the first steps towards integrity however they also suggested that another watch group can be formed and utilized in order to ensure compliance. Meanwhile, the participants believe that implementation of integrity practices will only be possible if the approach would from top to bottom and if LGU officials/personnel will set a good example to its constituents. In

return, members and groups within the community will be tasked to comprise the watch group that will monitor compliance.

Both business and civil society reps said that the policing organization must be external from the LGU. Doing this would prevent the body from being influenced by the LGU however they pointed out that it will be crucial for the body to be well-equipped in terms of capacity. The independent body will also be tasked to monitor the implementation of integrity practices. On the other hand, reps from the LGU said that the policing organization should be internal to the local government. The reason for this suggestion is that prejudices might come in if the policing body is external from the LGU.

Further, participants also pointed that prior to any implementation, the LGU, together with business sector & CSO groups, must come up with a document detailing the guidelines for implementing integrity practices. In this manner, policing will be done easier since there will be a document they can refer to. Another suggestion prior to implementing integrity practices is for the LGU to ensure that there is an allotted budget that will provide seminars promoting integrity. Seminars can serve as an avenue to level off the expectations of each sector on the work for integrity in the LGU. Other strategies include conducting continuous and effective information dissemination, maintaining an inclusive communications mechanism & procedure, and identifying opportunities to strengthen the collaboration between business sector & CSOs. One result from the FGD that can be considered as noteworthy is the mentioning of the role that will be played by the municipal development council. The LGU group appreciates the role the MDC can play in the LGU's efforts toward integrity.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES OF THE IN DEPTH INTERVIEWS WITH SELECTED CIVIL SERVANTS, MEMBERS OF CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE BUSINESS SECTOR

CONTROL MECHANISMS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE REGULATIONS

There is only the “seal of good governance” mechanism from the DILG. The participants admitted, that it would be good to establish an internal audit system for the implementation of the citizens charter and other regulations.

Several weeks ago the mayor has introduced two new mechanisms: the office performance commitment review and the individual performance commitment review. They have not yet been implemented, therefore no experiences up to now.

In accordance with the regulations there is a bids and awards committee monitored by the COA.

There has been newly introduced a project implementation monitoring system committee with 60% local government officials and 40% civil society representatives as members. They monitor not only the quantitative, but also the qualitative aspects of project implementation.

Another control system is the Public Financial Management Assessment Tool from the DBM.

The barangay funds are only monitored, when the money comes from the municipal budget. Their own IRA implementation is not monitored.

In the Business Registration procedures is a need of obtaining barangay clearance. It is not clear, if there might be sometimes problems to obtain it.

COMPLAINT MECHANISMS

At the Municipal Website is a place for complaints, the website is monitored by the IT Department. There is also a complaint desk at the Mayor's office, no separate office. (However, the civil society representatives claimed, they do not know that this complaint desk exists.) But complaints go normally directly to the mayor. He is accessible for people, even through texting. The complaints are then delegated to the respective departments, where the civil servants take over a procedure of validation of the information in the complaints. There are no known guidelines on how to deal with complaints.

PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN DECISION MAKING

The municipal development council convenes normally two times per year. The agenda is sent out before the meetings, but no documents on the points in the agenda.

Under regulations of DILG and DBM a local poverty reduction action team has been established, where civil society has a strong input.

BUSINESS PROMOTION MECHANISM

There is a new regulation from the national administration that the assistant municipal treasurer has to serve also as an Investment Promotion Officer. However we do not know, what exactly his functions shall be. And we would need capacity

building too for that. There is a Tuburan Business Association, but it has no activities of supporting potential new investors.

SUPERVISION OF MUNICIPALITY BY THE PROVINCE ADMINISTRATION

The local laws are reviewed by the Law Office of the Province, but different from what the provincial civil servants said there is no help or consultancy on other matters from the province administration.

SELECTION OF CIVIL SERVANTS

It is a fact that there are political accommodations, but different from former times under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission these political appointments have to meet the minimum criteria for the respective jobs.

WHAT WOULD THEY WISH AS KEY IMPROVEMENTS FOR INTEGRITY FRAMEWORK?

Less political considerations in local administration issues, better local administration offices, higher qualified staff (which of course is only possible with higher salaries), higher revenues from local taxes so that the municipality would not be completely dependent from IRA, realization of the most important projects which are roads, markets, water system and port.

Participants underlined that prosperity and abundance, peace and harmony should be the objectives of the development. They stated that the improvement of the roads between the center of the municipality and the barangays should be a focus issue. Another problem mentioned was the desire of children to

go to school, which they often could not do due to problems of money and distance. The Pastor mentioned that the actual Mayor is fighting much more committed the problems of peace and order, namely illegal drug trafficking.

1. With regard to control systems for the implementation of good governance and integrity laws they claimed that nobody is checking. Procedures which should not take more than 3 hours following the Citizen's Charter could take much longer. The issuing of permits can take months instead of days. Cheques signed by the mayor could take months until they were delivered. It would be worthwhile to find out how to avoid delays. These are important problems for potential investors. For the improvement of services they suggested guidelines, trainings and more controls for the civil servants in order to change their attitude.
2. When they were told in the meeting by one civil servant helping with the translation into English that there is somebody in charge of dealing with complaints of citizens in the treasurer's office, they stated that it is only now that they heard this.
3. The Pastor, who is also leading member of the local development council, explained that now for the first time the newly introduced "bottom up budgeting included participation of civil society.

Participants stated that more jobs would be needed in Tuburan for the young people after finalizing school. There is high jobless and crime problem among out of school youth, and there are no further learning activities. But there is also a problem also with honesty and industriousness of the young people. Mayor

Diamante is fighting illegal drugs more consequently than before. Another problem mentioned was that many farmers do not own the land on which they are cultivating.

STATEMENTS

- There is no under the table business with local administration.
- Complaints go directly to the Mayor and he is taking care for it. He is even accessible through cellphone.
- People can participate in local decision making.
- There is no real business organization registered in Tuburan, no assistance for potential new investors. In the municipality is no processing, no manufacturing, a bit of handicrafts, some workshops for car repair/maintenance.
- There is a branch of Cebu Technological University, but graduates do not find jobs in Tuburan. For grade 11 and 12 under the K+12 program, there is no cooperation between the Department of Education and schools with business.

4. INTEGRITY MECHANISMS AND MODELS FOR BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT PROMOTION

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF A MORE EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT BUSINESS PERMIT LICENSING SYSTEM (BPLS)

Proposed Implementation of Business Permit Licensing System (BPLS) for CY 2015 and for the succeeding years for quick, ease, convenience in the preparation, validation, computation rules and efficiently check for completeness and correctness of taxpayers' input and Integration of Existing Systems and Development of other systems in the municipality.

For faster, more transparent and efficient delivery of service, the IT Unit of the municipal government shall work into the interconnection of all existing IT systems, and the development of new systems. The existing IT Systems are I-tax system, DTR System, etc. With the maintenance and continuous upgrading/modification of these IT Systems, the smooth flow of transactions will eventually be achieved.

Thus, the municipality is in the process of evaluating the services offered by the INFORMATIKA TEKNOLOGIA DE QUANTUM, a company engaged in the Development of Systems and Information Technology Solutions. The systems integrates all the functional departments and offices which allows for a more resilient and efficient Service-oriented Environment for the Local Government Units. Data Sharing is possible with the Digitalization of Records but with Access Limits set in the Securities Protocol.

The established functionalities shall be implemented on a phase by phase scheme. Functionalities and reports per Scope of Work shall be as follows:

I. FIRST PHASE

- a. Business Permits and Licensing Office
- b. Mayor's Office
- c. Treasurer's Office
- d. Planning and Development Office
- e. Rural Health Unit
- f. Assessor's Office
- g. Human Resource Office

II. SECOND PHASE

- a. Local Civil Registrar's Office
- b. Agriculture's Office
- c. Social Welfare and Development Office
- d. Office of the Building Official
- e. Engineering's Office
- f. Waterworks Office
- g. Municipal Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Office

III. THIRD PHASE

- a. General Accounting Interface System
- b. General Budget Interface System
- c. General Services Office System

The trainings which are inclusive of the transfer of technology is intended to prepare the LGU-MIS and other concerned personnel to assume operational capability of the systems developed at the completion of the project.

An outside office trainings shall be conducted for each office for a period of 16 hours broken down as follows:

- 1st day - System's Orientation and Overview/Hand's On with Sample Data
- 2nd day - System's Mastery Drills and Certification of Proficiency

This shall be complemented with a 2 weeks Sit-Down-Assist Schema for each Department.

The period of implementation of the project is set at nine (9) months from the date of contract signing, at three (3) months per phase. The undertaking includes among others the trainings of the end-users, deployment of the hardware and implementation of the system.

B. CONTINUOUS CONDUCT OF BOSS

Continuous conduct of BUSINESS ONE STOP SHOP (BOSS) in processing of permits starting every January 1 to 20, 2015 onwards and streamlining of procedures as our support services to businesses, enterprises and industries in the locality.

BOSS is a special office where multiple services are offered by LGU to our businessmen in the renewal and/or application of new business permits within a specific period of time. That is,

customers can get all they need in just “one stop”. This is indeed cost-effective because clients can save a lot of time, effort and money while at the same time provides convenient and efficient service to clients. This activity shall be conducted regularly in time with the yearly deadline of business permit renewal pursuant to R.A. 7160 otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991 which shall be every January 1-20 of the year. The expected clients could renew their business permits in one setting inasmuch as the involved offices shall be grouped in one venue and arranged orderly in accordance with the standard process and procedures as presented in details below. Likewise, BOSS is LGU's program of encouraging our clients to pay their business taxes on time to avoid penalties and surcharges which shall be collected from delinquent taxpayers.

The following offices involve in the conduct of BOSS:

1. Municipal Treasurer's Office
2. Respective Barangays where the business is conducted
3. MPDC
4. Rural Health Unit
5. Office of the Building Official
6. Municipal Engineer's Office
7. Bu. Of Fire and Protection
8. Mayor's Office

The documentary requirements in the processing of business permits are presented below:

A. Basic Requirements

a.1 Renewal

1. Previous year's OR/Business Certificate
2. Barangay Business Clearance
3. Zoning Clearance
4. Health/Sanitary Clearance
5. Fire Clearance Certificate
6. Community Tax Certificate
7. Properly accomplished Business Permit Application Form in three (3) copies

a.2 New

1. Same requirements from item 2 to 7 above

B. Additional Requirements depending of the nature of business

1. Clearance from the arrearages of Stall rental-for market stalls
2. Copy of Contract of Lease for Lease Permit
3. SEC Certification/Accreditation for Lending Business
4. Provincial Clearance for beach resorts and amusement center, etc.
5. DOH Clearance for bakeshops and pharmacy business
6. DTI Permit for medium scale and above business establishments
7. And others as the case maybe

The approved standard process for the renewal or new application for business permits in the municipality is composed of five (5) steps as follows:

- STEP 1 Secure 3 copies of business permit application form and list of requirements from the Municipal Treasurer's office.
- STEP 2 Secure Barangay Business Clearance Certificate from the respective barangays, Zoning Clearance, Health/Sanitary Certificate and Fire Clearance at MPDC, RHU, Bureau of Fire and Protection respectively.
- STEP 3 Fill up properly the business permit application forms (in 3 copies) and submit to the Municipal Treasurer's Office together with the complete supporting documents for verification/evaluation and assessment.
- STEP 4 Pay the amount due to the teller and get the corresponding official receipt.
- STEP 5 Present the complete set of documents to the Business Permit Licensing Officer (BPLO) for the issuance of the Business Permit Certificate.

The standard processing period for new business permit shall be five (5) working days while the renewal is one (1) day. Physical inspection shall be conducted for the new business permit before the business certificate shall be released.

In addition, in line with our efforts for continuous improvement of service, in the succeeding years, maybe we could tap the barangays as partners in the conduct of BOSS considering that

one of the basic requirements of this activity is the barangay business clearance which shall be issued by the respective barangays where the business is conducted.

Attached are the pictures taken during the conduct of BOSS in the municipality on January 2-20, 2015

C. Infrastructure Support: Tuburan Municipal Port

The LGU's re-opening of operation of the Tuburan Municipal Port is apparently a great advantage to businessmen/investors in the Region. This would facilitate the transfer of products/goods to the market and likewise faster travel time of travellers coming from the Negros and other neighboring islands to Cebu and vice versa via Escalante.

It is noteworthy to mention that our municipal port stops its operation for several years for various reasons cited by the previous administrations. There were several attempts to re-opened it during the first term of our incumbent Municipal Mayor Diamante, however, it was not realized because during those periods, its re-opening was greatly influenced by politics.

Hence, it is indeed an opportunity when Seen Sam Shipping Lines Corporation offered to operate our port at no cost of the local government to rehabilitate the facilities, considering that our port was left unattended for several years and its status was partly damaged and dilapidated. They started its operation last May 18, 2015, with 22 crews headed by Captain Angelito Casepong with two (2) trips daily from Escalante to Tuburan and and vice versa. The ship has its capacity of 20 trucks per trip and gross tonnage of 508. Estimated time of departure from Escalante at 12nn and arriving in Tuburan at 3pm and departing from Tuburan at 3am with estimated time of arrival in Escalante at

5am. In the meantime, the ship is catering mainly to cargo trucks however, the management is planning to increase the number of trips to twice daily and considered to put up additional ship which would serve both cargo and passengers.

Certainly, the revival of our port's operation would increase the income of the municipality and help boost our local economy because of the influx of people from our neighboring islands who would pass by our town thru our municipal port. Further, with the availability of good transportation network such as the operation of Ceres Bus Liner and V-hire to serve as linkage to passengers, hence, our continuous economic growth may be sustained in the coming years.

D. Municipal Citizen's Charter Monitoring Team (MCCMT)

Creation and Strengthening of the Municipal Citizen's Charter Monitoring Team (MCCMT) and the Quarterly Monitoring of Anti Red Tape Act (ARTA) compliance.

The Citizen's Charter has already been formulated with the steps and standards for every service already been posted in all offices. However, compliance of the offices to the standards in the Citizen's Charter has not been regularly monitored in view of the absence of MCCMT. There is a need to activate the MCCMT and devise a set of mechanisms, procedures and tools to ensure regular and consistent monitoring of compliance, and submission of findings and recommendations to improve compliance to the Citizen's Charter as well as the mandates of the Anti-Red Tape Act.

Thus, Executive Order No. 6-a, S. 2015 was created in compliance with R.A. No. 9485 otherwise known Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007, particularly Res. No. 081471, which mandates LGU's

the formulation of a Citizen's Charter in all government offices.

The MCCMT is composed of the following:

- Chairman : Jonathan Y. Pepito, HRMO
- Members : Cecille C. Belcina, MLGOO
Rosendo L. Medoza, SB Member
Royeto L. Talaugon, Mun.
Administrator
Ma. Jasmine P. Sombelon, MPDC

Further, the team shall have the following duties and functions:

1. Ensure that the complete information contained in the Citizen's Charter are strictly imposed and observe to guarantee effective service to the public.
2. Conduct regular monitoring on the implementation of the Citizen's Charter as mandated by Rule IV of RA 9485 on a quarterly basis.
3. Submit essential Reports regularly for appropriate action.

E. Capacity Building for New and Old Municipal Employees

Conduct orientation/re-orientation of all employees on RA 6713 or the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees, RA 9485 or the Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA), Revised Rules on Administrative Cases in the Civil Service (RRACCS) and the Citizen's Charter. This orientation will be part of the mandatory trainings to be conducted by the Human Resource Officer. This activity will ensure employees' understanding of RA 6713 and the administrative sanctions

therein in case of violation and non-compliance, the Citizen's Charter, other relevant laws on integrity.

The municipality is set to undertake Team Building activity to be participated by all department heads before the year ends and the conduct of orientation/re-orientation of all employees early next year, by batches, in order to be aware/informed of these code as government employee.

F. Employee Integrity Awards

Evaluation and Awarding of Employee Integrity Award. The Municipal Government shall honor and give due recognition to employees with track record of integrity. This strategy is expected to motivate employees to live up with the public trust that is required of public servants. Further, Public Service is truly unique and always a challenging task to be extraordinary.

Executive Order No. 6-b, S. 2015 (EO) was created to promote integrity, accountability, proper management of public affairs and public property as well as establish effective practices aimed at the prevention of graft and corruption in government.

Further, under this order, the LGU Employee Integrity Awards Committee was organized. Its composition are as follows:

Chairman	:	FedericoT. Montebon, SM Member
Members	:	Royeto L. Talaugon, Mun. Administrator
		Jonathan Y. Pepito, HRMO
		Cecille C. Belcina, MLGOO
		Ma. Jasmine P. Sombelon, MPDC

The committee is responsible to conduct veritable selection on LGU employees who are deserving to receive the Integrity Awards. The rating shall be based on a scale of 1-5, with 5 as the Highest Score. Selection shall focus on how the candidates practice the value of integrity in their daily life based the on the following criteria: 1. Integrity 25% 2. Teamwork 25% 3. Leadership 25% 4. Consistency 25%.

A certificate of recognition and incentives shall be given to awardee.

G. Creation/installation of Municipal Procurement Section

Creation/installation of Procurement Section in the municipality under the supervision of Ms. Ma Teresa D. Balbedo, designated General Service Officer, pursuant to Memorandum No. 35, s. 2015 was issued mainly to focus on the processing based on the standard procedures in consonance with RA 9184 otherwise known as the Government Procurement Reform Act in the procurement of goods/services. Further, this section is created in support to the Bids and Awards Committee (BAC). Prior to its creation, numerous recurring problems were encountered such as: missing vouchers, double entry of purchases, no proper monitoring and no particular person in-charge which resulted to too much delay in the implementation and delivery of goods and services. However, with the procurement section now in place, a total of 414 vouchers, representing backlogs that have accumulated for months, were processed, procured and delivered to the respective departments. Accordingly, the implementation of various program/projects is now quite fast, effective and on time. It is indeed the desire of the municipal government to be transparent in all its transactions with the standing mindset "Our working environment is like the aquarium

– transparent, with every outside looker scrutinizing our moves and thinking, having private expectations.” Likewise, this section is also task to continually improve procurement system based on the previous deficiencies noted in order to be more effective and efficient in the delivery of basic services to our constituents.

H. Strengthening of Project Monitoring System

Strengthening of Project Monitoring System and Establishment of Web-based Project Information and Monitoring System and Creation of Inter-office Monitoring Team for Infrastructure Projects.

TASKS AND FUNCTIONS OF PROJECT MONITORING TEAM

1. Under the guidance of DILG and in coordination with concerned project implementing agencies, the municipality will design and implement project monitoring plan;
2. Monitor project performance against benchmarks and timelines by reviewing project reports and conducting periodic site visits and key informant interviews;
3. Submit quarterly and annual monitoring reports to the Local Poverty Reduction Action Team (LPRAT) and the DILG provincial/regional office;
4. Communicate project's progress, issues and outcomes of monitoring and corresponding recommendations to relevant stakeholders;
5. Maintain a filing system of projects approved; and
6. Provide support and assistance to the third party/CSOs

monitoring team especially in terms of sharing relevant data or information, re: status of projects approved and implemented.

The following shall be guidelines in monitoring the implementation of projects to be conducted by the Project Monitoring Committee:

1. LCE to issue memo to the concerned LGU's project point person for the closed coordination of the PMC in the monitoring of the implemented projects and the furnishing of necessary documents as guide in their monitoring.
2. Conduct on-site inspection before project implementation to check the feasibility of the project.
3. Conduct scheduled on-site inspection to monitor and review the project accomplishment report submitted by the contractor for projects under contract or by the concerned personnel for LGU implemented projects.
4. Maintain a filing system of projects approved and implemented.
5. Maintain a bulletin board containing the status of implemented projects located at the conspicuous place in the locality.
6. Meet at least once a month or as the need arises.
7. Submit monitoring reports to the LCE, LPRAT and DILG provincial/regional office specially those projects under DILG funds.

**FOR COMMENTS, QUESTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS,
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