**CHAPTER 4:**

**THE CITY’S VISION**

**4. THE CITY’S VISION**

1. **INTRODUCTION**

San Carlos City’s vision and the national goals of physical planning are reflected in two ways. One is through the outward looking component where the City's vision statement reflects its role as an effective partner in the attainment of national goals. Through the “outward looking” component of the vision statement, San Carlos City identifies itself as the modern agro-industrial processing city, a model green city on good governance, a renewable energy hub for Asia and a sustainable tourism destination in health and wellness. These identities and services are unique contributions to the development of Negros Occidental and Region VI of which San Carlos is a part, and to the nation at large. The other way is the “inward looking” component of having a strong, diverse and viable economy and an ecologically balance and resilient environment with functional, appropriate and accessible infrastructure whose citizens are healthy and well educated, living in a harmonious and peaceful community under a dynamic and reliable leadership where the San Carlos City's vision and sectoral goals are consistently aligned and supportive of the national goals.

This chapter demonstrates how the vision of San Carlos City relates to the national goals of physical planning as adopted by the NLUC and the Disaster Risk Response Management Office (DRRMO).

1. **CITY’S VISION FOR DEVELOPMENT**
2. *VISION, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES*

The City of San Carlos has cultivated the vision of

***“A modern agro-industrial processing city, a model green city on good governance, a renewable energy hub for Asia, and a sustainable tourism destination with strong, diverse and viable economy, and an ecologically balanced and sustainable environment with functional, appropriate and accessible infrastructure where citizens are healthy and well educated, living in a harmonious and peaceful community, under a dynamic, competent, and reliable leadership in a safe, adaptive and resilient city.”***

The City’s inhabitants desire to keep the vision into the future, not only as an ideal to aspire for but as a reality to live with.

What does it mean for San Carlos City to be a model green city in sustainable development and balanced ecosystems? To determine the full answer is to split the question into two: 1) What services, lessons or experiences can San Carlos City offer as its unique contribution to regional and national development? 2) What kind of environment for living and for making a living can San Carlos City assure its present and future inhabitants? The first pertains to the desired roles that the City can perform in its regional context. This is known as the outward-looking component of the vision. The second embodies the desired qualities of the City as a human habitat. This part is called the inward-looking component of the vision.

Outward looking component

Notwithstanding its acquired status as a component city which confers San Carlos some degree of political independence from the province of Negros Occidental, the City’s geographical, economic and cultural ties with the province and with the rest of the country remaining strong. Considerations of what the City can best contribute to the development of the province and the wider region are purposive and imperative. It fulfills one of the main objectives of devolution according to the Local Government Code (Sec. 2, a): to enable LGUs “to become effective partners in national development.”

Four major roles for San Carlos City to play in the region, derived from the vision of a model green city in sustainable agro-industrial development and renewable energy have been identified, namely:

* + - 1. A sustainable tourism destination catering to health and wellness
      2. As a modern agro-industrial center
      3. A renewable energy hub
      4. A model green city on good governance
* Sustainable tourism destination catering to health and wellness

The increasing tourist traffic, both local and foreign, is contributing no doubt to increased volume of business for the local economy. San Carlos has chosen to specialize in health and wellness eco-tourism because this type of tourism is the most environment-friendly and sustainable. Among other benefits, health and wellness eco-tourism offers pleasurable experiences with minimal tourist impact upon the natural environment. Moreover, eco-tourism especially of the community-based variety, accords mutual benefits to both the tourists and the host communities.

To ensure minimal tourist footprint, the provision and positioning of support facilities are made non-intrusive. Facilities for tourist accommodation are kept at a safe distance from the tourist resource while transport and communication facilities are laid out with the most unobtrusive alignments. Visitor welfare and security are assured through professional service-oriented workers, maintenance of peace and order, adequate supply of food, water and power, and effective enforcement of standards and regulations. Finally, consistent with the role of San Carlos as a model green city, good practices are continuously documented for replication by other LGUs elsewhere.

*Relative to the national goals of physical planning, this desired role of San Carlos City is seen to contribute directly and substantially to providing access to economic opportunities, to sustainable utilization of the City’s resources, and to the maintenance of environmental integrity. It will, however, have a minimal contribution to the goal of rational distribution of population.*

* Health and wellness tourism destination

Consistent with and complementary to its espousal of environment- and community-friendly tourism San Carlos City prides itself in being a promoter of wholesome and healthful wellness and recreation. Examples of recreational activities that are very much welcome in San Carlos include nature-oriented sports like biking, mountaineering, nature trekking, eco-camping, rock climbing, rappelling, caving, island hopping, hiking butterfly and bird watching, monkey trailing, para-sailing, snorkeling, SCUBA diving; active indoor sports like basketball, volleyball, badminton, swimming; outdoor sports like football, tennis, golf; simple outdoor recreation like picnicking, beach swimming, and similar pursuits. Competitive sports that expose the protagonists to extreme risks such as motocross racing and sports activities that encourage heavy betting and habitual gambling such as horse racing, cockfighting, jai-alai, casino, lottery in its many forms and the like are not actively promoted in the City.

The active promotion of healthful recreation and healing wellness centers is achieved by positive programs such as infrastructure support, provision of ample space and facilities to host regular sports events, spa clinics and fitness centers, public funding for multi-level inter-jurisdictional athletic meets and competitions, as well as policies formulated and implemented to prevent unwholesome activities from taking place in the City.

*This desired role of San Carlos is seen as having minimal impact on the goal of rational population distribution because the types of recreational activities being promoted are not likely to induce migration. On the other hand, it will open substantial access by the local residents and visitors alike to social services and provide the former with job opportunities. Similarly, it will redound to sustainable utilization of resources and maintain the integrity of the environment provided proper safeguards are put in place.*

* Model Agro-industrial Center and Renewable Energy Hub

Model Agro-industrial center for renewable energy supports activities on climate change, sufficient energy, crop and biomass production (sugarcane, sorghum, trees, SRC, grasses), rice, corn, vegetables and fruits sufficiency level, sufficient production of high valued fruits and vegetables, sufficient agro processing facility for agro-forestry, livestock and marine products, electrical power of 50MW from renewable energy sources (solar, biomass, wind, etc.) and renewable energy to displace fuel.

A more systematic approach to playing out its role as model in sustainable development is the establishment of a “Biomass ethanol plant for renewable energy.” The ethanol plant is seen functioning as the hub for the collection and exchange of scientific information in the areas of renewable energy and sustainable agriculture, climate change adaptation, ecology and ecosystems, biomass production and the application of renewable energy. The establishment of an Environment National Resource Center (ENRC) under the City Government offers scientific information in regulating natural resources development, management, preservation and other aspects of environmental governance and ecosystems. Researches in the utilization of scientific knowledge are conducted in-house by the ethanol plant staff, through collaboration with the city environment committee, ENRO and existing non-government organizations in environmental protection, watershed development, renewable energy and climate change adaptation.

Some visible outcomes of the effectiveness of this role of San Carlos City, is a more precise zoning of environmentally critical area networks (ECAN), more green forest trees and parks in protected areas established, watershed management, forest land use planning, ancestral domain delineation and management, and more relevant environmental friendly policies enacted. More extensive documentation of forestry and parks management in areas close to Kanlaon through joint environmental projects with national and international funding agencies is also an outcome, as with the number of such environmental governance initiatives that found replication, adoption or adaptation among other local government units in the province, the region and the National Capital.

*This desired role of San Carlos City strongly supports the fourth goal of national physical planning, namely, maintenance of environmental integrity. To a certain degree, especially when applied researches on renewable energy can lead to improvements in their settlement patterns and quality of life, this desired role will also contribute to the attainment of the goals on rational population distribution and ensuring access to social services. However, it is seen to contribute slightly to the goal on sustainable utilization of resources.*

Inward looking component

* Model Green City on Good Governance

The other half of what San Carlos City can do as a green city model on good governance and sustainable development is to secure awards and accolades from national and international bodies, accessible information on local government plans, programs, policies, events and records, participation of different sectors in local governance and development and effectiveness of the financial management system To secure for its own inhabitants the qualities of a desirable human habitat known as the inward-looking component of the vision, it is concerned with describing the future scenario in terms of desired qualities of the various sectors comprising the totality of local development. Thus, each of the five development sectors generated a set of descriptors or desired qualities that best describe what they want their sector to be like in the future. By putting together the descriptors for the social, economic, environment, infrastructure and multi-institutional sectors, a composite picture of San Carlos City as a model green city of good governance is derived.

* + 1. *SUCCESS INDICATORS*

To further facilitate monitoring and evaluation to determine progress toward attainment of the vision, each descriptor is translated into measurable and observable indicators of success. Each success indicator is then matched with each of the national goals to determine whether it is directly or indirectly supportive of the national goal, or whether it has no contribution to, or worse, it is in conflict with the national goal.

Desired qualities of the City’s inhabitants

Under the old vision of the City, the inhabitants are looked upon as disciplined and responsible stewards of the City’s ecosystems and resources. In the view of the Social Sector, for the people to be disciplined they must be healthy; to be responsible they have to be harmonious and peaceful; and to be able to do all these they must be well educated.

These more specific traits envisioned for the city residents are said to have been attained if the following indicators are observed to obtain:

* + Peaceful and Harmonious
    - Reduced crime incidence
    - Reduced drug related crimes
    - Zero number of children in conflict with the law (CICL)
    - Zero number of dysfunctional families
    - 100% compliance with the Anti-Illegal Drug Law
    - 100% compliance with various laws protecting children, women, and the family
    - 100% compliance with “No Smoking in Public Places”
    - 100% observance of curfew hours by minors
    - Zero illegal gambling
    - No tax delinquents, evaders and cheats
    - Full participation in spiritual and religious activities
  + Well Educated
    - * Intensified garbage education in school and barangays
      * All 13-16 year old youth are in secondary school
      * Decrease drop-out rate to 0%
      * Decreased percentage of severely wasted
      * Men and women are equal partners in development
      * All households have decent housing
      * All differently-abled persons avail of privileges and social services due them
  + Healthy
* Control of preventable and water- born communicable diseases
* Reduction of maternal death
* Reduction of childhood illnesses due to malnutrition
* Sustained socialized housing program
* Strengthened social services for senior citizens, person with disabilities and out of school youth

Desired character of the local economy

The old vision has drawn up a scenario wherein the City’s inhabitants enjoy an improved quality of life “as they enjoy directly or indirectly the bounties of nature and the fruits of their labor with appropriate facilities for tourism, agriculture, commerce and environment-friendly industries.”

The Economic Sector has summarized this scenario into three adjectives namely, *diverse, strong* and *viable* and generated corresponding success indicators as shown below.

* + Diverse
* Ideal site for secondary economy such as Industry sector i.e. manufacturing and construction
* Competitive manufacturing and processing firms
* Potential tourism attractions developed
* Tourist attractions diversified and fully utilized
* Small businesses and social enterprises
  + Viable
* Sustained economic growth in old and new investments from both governmental expenditures and private investments
  + Strong
* Increased production of agricultural crops
* Appropriate farming technologies
* Competent agricultural extension work
* Accessible post-harvest and processing facilities
* Available irrigation system
* Adaptable climate smart agriculture based Integrated Farming System & Technologies

Desired quality of the built environment

The old vision of desirable cityscape pictures San Carlos with developed boulevards, promenades and stretches of tree-lined and coastal highways interspersed with parks and resorts. The Infrastructure Sector completes the vision with the descriptors *functional, appropriate and accessible.*

* + *Functional* is described *as*
* Established irrigation systems
* Improved and increased communication system and services
* Adequate stable reliable water supply
  + *Appropriate* is described as:
* Enhanced flood control facilities
* Effective drainage and sewerage systems
* Adequate and efficient water supply
* Sufficient supply of potable water at the City Proper
  + *Accessible* is described as:
* Improved environmentally sustainable circulatory system of internal and external transport linkages (roads and bridges)
* Effective traffic management plan to decongest and increase the level of service roads
* Established seaport and airport facilities

Desired quality of local governance

The desired quality of local governance is featured in the vision statement on institutional development. The task of generating the desired qualities of local leadership and governance process falls on the institutional sector. To determine the level of attainment of these ideals, the sector came up with the following descriptors: *Dynamic, competent, and reliable.*

* + - Dynamic is described as:
* Adopted innovative and updated technologies in management systems, operations and communications
* Consulted with different sectors in the formulation of policies in line with the provision of services in consonance with its priority trust
* Established clear and enforceable awards, incentive and disciplinary scheme in the implementation of policies and programs
* Continued linkages with partner NGO’s and PO’s in program implementation
  + - Competent
* Enhanced skills and training of government employee
* Participation of stakeholders in developing programs and projects
* Venue for feedback mechanism is readily accessible
  + - Reliable is seen as:
* Self-sufficiency in the City’s finances through increase in local revenue generation (RPT and business taxes)
* Communities needs and requirements are the basis in the utilization of the City’s resources
* Honest, clean accountable and transparent delivery of services where there is no bureaucracy, absence of red tape and graft and corruption.

1. **THE CITY’S VISION RELATED TO THE NATIONAL GOALS FOR PHYSICAL PLANNING & DISASTER RESILIENCE**

Relating the foregoing success indicators for each sectoral descriptor to the four national goals of physical planning yielded the following results. (See Tables 4.1 to 4.3 for details.)

Of the total of 120 success indicators, an overwhelming 100% are deemed directly supportive of goals no. 1 and 2 of the national goals. One hundred per cent (100%) directly support national physical planning goals no. 3, 4 and 5. Most indicators relate to the goals in direct ways and some indirectly. A significant number of indicators have clear relation to and have no underlying conflict with the national goals.

The following tables present how these indicators relate to the national goals for physical planning and disaster resilience. **On the whole, the vision statement of San Carlos City is strongly supportive of the national goals of physical planning.**

**TABLE 4.1: THE LGU VISION AND NATIONAL GOALS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DESCRIPTOR** | **SUCCESS INDICATORS** | **NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLANNING GOALS** | | | |
| **Rational Distribution of Population** | **Access to Social & Eco Opportunities** | **Sustainable Utilization of Resources** | **Integrity of the Environment Maintained** |
| Modern Agro-Industrial City | Sufficient Energy Crop & biomass Production (sugarcane, sorghum, trees-SRC, grasses) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Attained rice, corn, vegetables and fruits sufficiency level | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sufficient production of high valued fruits and vegetables | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sufficient processing facility for agro-forestry, livestock and marine products | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Model Green City in Good Governance | Awards and Accolades Received from National & International bodies | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Accessibility of Information on Local Government Plans, Programs, Policies, Events and Records | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Participation of Different Sectors in Local Governance and Development | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Effectiveness of the Financial Management System | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Effectiveness of Basic Delivery Services (particularly health, education and social services) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Renewable Energy Hub | Electrical power of 50MW from renewable energy sources (solar, biomass, wind, etc.) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **TABLE 4.1: THE LGU VISION AND NATIONAL GOALS (cont’d)** | | | | | |
| **DESCRIPTOR** | **SUCCESS INDICATORS** | **NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLANNING GOALS** |  |  |  |
|  | **Renewable energy to displace fossil fuel** | **✓** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
|  |  | **Rational Distribution of Population** | **Access to Social & Eco Opportunities** | **Sustainable Utilization of Resources** | **Integrity of the Environment Maintained** |
| Number of tourists | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Attractions (Natural: waterfalls, caves, hills & beaches/Man-made: People's Park, Eco-Center, Boulevard and Marina) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Number of events and sports activities & outdoor adventure (ex. Football, motocross racing & mountain biking, trekking) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Number of Health & Wellness Centers | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

**TABLE 4.2: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF RESILIENCE**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LGU VISION** | | **NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLANNING GOALS** | | | | | | |
| **Rational Distribution of Population** | | **Access to Social and Economic Opportunities** | | **Sustainable Utilization of Resources** | **Integrity of the Environment Maintained** | |
| **ECONOMIC SECTOR** | | | | | | | | |
| DESCRIPTOR 1: STRONG | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Increased Production of Agricultural Crops per hectare (sugar, sorghum, fruits, vegetables, rice & corn) | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 2 | Appropriate Farming Technologies | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 3 | Competent Agricultural extension workers | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 4 | Accessible Post-harvest and Processing Facilities | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **LGU VISION** | | | **NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLANNING GOALS** | | | | | |
| **Rational Distribution of Population** | | **Access to Social and Economic Opportunities** | **Sustainable Utilization of Resources** | | **Integrity of the Environment Maintained** |
| 5 | Available Irrigation System | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 6 | Adaptable Climate Smart Agriculture-based Integrated Farming System & Technologies | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| DESCRIPTOR 2: DIVERSE | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Ideal site for secondary economy such as Industry Sector i.e. Manufacturing, construction | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 2 | Private investments flowing into the local economy | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 3 | Creation of economic multiplier effect from Modern Agro Processing Centers i.e. (RE and construction Industries) operations | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 4 | Diverse Livelihood Cropping Systems (Viable Cropping Systems) | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |

**TABLE 4.2: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF RESILIENCE (cont’d)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LGU VISION** | | **NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLANNING GOALS** | | | |
| **Rational Distribution of Population** | **Access to Social and Economic Opportunities** | **Sustainable Utilization of Resources** | **Integrity of the Environment Maintained** |
| 5 | Sustained Economic Growth from Increased Household Income and Diverse Livelihood | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| DESCRIPTOR 3: VIABLE | | | | | |
| 1 | Sustained economic growth in old and new investments from both private and governmental expenditures | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| **SOCIAL SECTOR** | | | | | |
| Descriptor 1: Healthy | | | | | |
| 1 | Control of preventable and water- born communicable diseases | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Reduction of maternal death | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | Reduction of childhood illnesses due to malnutrition | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4 | Sustained socialized housing program | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5 | Strengthened social services for senior citizens, person with disabilities and out of school youth | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Descriptor 2: Harmonious | | | | | |
| 1 | Compliance of ordinance and pertinent laws | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Access to programs and social services | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | Decrease number of cases of unregistered birth, death and marriage | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Descriptor 3: Peaceful | | | | | |
| 1 | Reduced crime incidence | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Reduced drugs related crimes | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Descriptor 4: Well Educated | | | | | |
| 1 | Intensify garbage segregation in school | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Decrease drop-out rate to 0% & increase Completion Rate to 100% | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

**TABLE 4.2: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF RESILIENCE (cont’d)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LGU VISION** | | | **NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLANNING GOALS** | | | |
| **Rational Distribution of Population** | **Access to Social and Economic Opportunities** | **Sustainable Utilization of Resources** | **Integrity of the Environment Maintained** |
| 3 | Decrease percentage of severely wasted pupils | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| **ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR** | | | | | | |
| Descriptor 1: Ecologically-balanced | | | | | | |
| 1 | | Prevented/Minimized pollution (land/water/air/noise) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | | Prevented/Minimized soil erosion and siltation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | | Minimum forest cover of 40% | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4 | | Conserved / Maximized bio-diversity | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Descriptor 2: Sustainable | | | | | | |
| 1 | | Abundant domestic and industrial water supply | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | | Sufficient energy sources | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | | Air quality meets the standards | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4 | | Abundant urban green spaces | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5 | | Environmentally-sound practices are the norm | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 6 | | Maximum waste reduction, recycling and reuse; all hazardous waste properly managed | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 7 | | Maximum renewable energy utilization | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 8 | | All residents have a high sense of environmental responsibility and awareness | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Descriptor 3: Resilient | | | | | | |
| 1 | | Zero casualty during natural disasters | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | | Zero damage to infrastructures | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | | Uninterrupted food, water and medical supply | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

**TABLE 4.2: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF RESILIENCE (cont’d)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LGU VISION** | | **NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLANNING GOALS** | | | |
| **Rational Distribution of Population** | **Access to Social and Economic Opportunities** | **Sustainable Utilization of Resources** | **Integrity of the Environment Maintained** |
| 4 | Full adaptive capacity to climate change and limited resources | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5 | All residents have a high awareness and involvement in DRRM and CCA and limited resources initiatives | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| **INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR** | | | | | |
| Descriptor 1: Dynamic | | | | | |
| 1 | Adopted innovative and updated technology in the management systems, operations and communications | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Consulted with different sectors in the formulation of policies in line with the provision of services in consonance with its priority trust | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | Established clear and enforceable awards, incentive and disciplinary scheme in the implementation of policies and programs | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4 | Continued linkages with partner NGO's and PO's in program implementation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Descriptor 2: Competent | | | | | |
| 1 | Enhanced the skills and training of government employees | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Participation of stakeholders in developing programs and projects is an established practice | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | Venues for feedback mechanism is readily accessible | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

**TABLE 4.2: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF RESILIENCE (cont’d)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LGU VISION** | | **NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLANNING GOALS** | | | |
| **Rational Distribution of Population** | **Access to Social and Economic Opportunities** | **Sustainable Utilization of Resources** | **Integrity of the Environment Maintained** |
| Descriptor 3: Reliable | | | | | |
| 1 | Self-sufficiency in the City's finances through increase in local revenue generation ( RPT and business taxes ) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Communities needs and requirements are the basis in the utilization of the city's resources | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | Discard bureaucracy, red tape, graft and corruption in the delivery of services | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| **INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR** | | | | | |
| Descriptor 1: Functional | | | | | |
| 1 | Established irrigation systems | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Improved communication services and increased coverage to boost economic opportunities in the City | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | Attained adequate/stable/reliable power supply | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Descriptor 2: Appropriate | | | | | |
| 1 | Enhanced flood control facilities | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Effective drainage and sewerage systems | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | Attained adequate and efficient water supply | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4 | Sufficient supply of potable water and services at the city proper | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

**TABLE 4.2: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF RESILIENCE (cont’d)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LGU VISION** | | **NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLANNING GOALS** | | | |
| **Rational Distribution of Population** | **Access to Social and Economic Opportunities** | **Sustainable Utilization of Resources** | **Integrity of the Environment Maintained** |
| Descriptor 3: Accessible | | | | | |
| 1 | Improved environmentally sustainable circulatory system of internal and external transport linkages (roads and bridges) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | An effective traffic management plan is being adopted to decongest and increase the level of service of roads | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | Established sea port and airport facilities | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

**TABLE 4.3: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF DISASTER RESILIENCE**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **INDICATORS OF "DISASTER RESILIENT"** | | **CURRENT REALITY** | **LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT** | **VISION-REALITY GAP** | **WHAT TO DO TO FILL THE GAP** |
| **OUTWARD-LOOKING COMPONENT** | | | | | |
| **Modern Agro-Industrial Processing City** | | | | | |
| 1 | Sufficient Energy Crop & Biomass Production (sugarcane, sorghum, trees-SRC, grasses) | Large sugarcane farms in support for Biomass Production/Trees for coppice | 6 | 4 | Extensive campaign and support to farmers in their production inputs especially on sorghum, trees SRC including marketing |
| 2 | Attained rice, corn, vegetables and fruits sufficiency level | Developed Post Harvest & Storage Facilities | 3 | 7 | Promote scaling-up of multi-sectoral linkages to increase production and income of farmers in natural & organic farming, likewise promote consumption by the public & marketing of fresh & processed products |
| 3 | Sufficient production of high valued fruits and vegetables | Introduction of Organic Farming in support to production | 6 | 4 | Enhance farming capabilities of farmers in the adoption of Organic Farming/Natural Farming |
| **INDICATORS OF "DISASTER RESILIENT"** | | **CURRENT REALITY** | **LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT** | **VISION-REALITY GAP** | **WHAT TO DO TO FILL THE GAP** |
| 4 | Sufficient processing facility for agro-forestry, livestock and marine products | Limited food processing & storage facilities & marketing logistics | 3 | 7 | LGU, POs & NGOs active participation in the establishment of such services |

**TABLE 4.3: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF DISASTER RESILIENCE (cont’d)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **INDICATORS OF "DISASTER RESILIENT"** | | **CURRENT REALITY** | **LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT** | **VISION-REALITY GAP** | **WHAT TO DO TO FILL THE GAP** |
| **Model Green City on Good Governance** | | | | | |
| 1 | Awards and Accolades Received from National & International bodies | Received a total of 36 Awards from provincial, regional, national & international award giving bodies | 7 | 3 | Aspire to achieve 14 more awards to reach a cumulative total of 50 recognitions/awards from various award-giving bodies locally, nationally & internationally |
| 2 | Accessibility of Information on Local Government Plans, Programs, Policies, Events and Records | Available information through functional website, weekly local television program & city's quarterly publication - Tribute. | 7 | 3 | Enhance the existing tri-media to continually communicate the information to all users locally & worldwide |
| 3 | Participation of Multi-Stakeholders in Local Governance and Development | Representation of different sectors from GAs, NGAs, CSOs, POs | 6 | 4 | Agreements with multi-sectoral stakeholders in their participation & contribution to the development of the city |
| 4 | Effectiveness of the Financial Management System | Transparency in financial management with no adverse findings of COA | 7 | 3 | Promote & strengthen transparency by publishing financial statements through various venues like the city's website, city hall bulletin boards and compliance of COAs findings |

**TABLE 4.3: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF DISASTER RESILIENCE (cont’d)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **INDICATORS OF "DISASTER RESILIENT"** | | **CURRENT REALITY** | **LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT** | **VISION-REALITY GAP** | **WHAT TO DO TO FILL THE GAP** |
| 5 | Effectiveness of Basic Delivery Services (particularly health, education and social services) | Addressed basic services of the constituents with recognition from various award giving bodies | 8 | 2 | Strengthen delivery of health & social welfare services & improve education in safer schools. |
| Renewable Energy Hub | | | | | |
| 1 | Electrical power of 50MW from renewable energy sources (solar, biomass, wind, etc.) | Existing biomass and proximity to geothermal | 4 | 6 | Promote & scale-up multi-sectoral linkages for investor location at San Carlos City |
| 2 | Renewable energy to displace fossil fuel | Existing bioethanol production | 2 | 8 | Advocacy for sourcing & utilization of RE |
| 3 | Readiness for disaster support in contiguous outlying areas | Experience in supporting neighboring LGUs | 5 | 5 | Establish MOAS with neighboring LGUs to collectively implement LGU's Disaster Risk Reduction Programs |
| 4 | Strategic location of ports and proximity to Bacolod and Cebu | Natural spatial location of ports facilities & coastal protection | 6 | 4 |
| 5 | Available human resources and generous attitude of citizenry to help neighboring LGUs | Trained/experienced multi-sectoral volunteers | 5 | 5 | Forge MOAs with Multi-Sectoral Groups to effectively implement the CDRRMO's Programs |
| Sustainable Tourism Destination Catering to Health and Wellness | | | | | |
| 1 | Number of Tourism Facilities & destinations passing DOT standards | Tourist attractions & destinations are safe | 5 | 5 | Strengthen coordination with Government Agencies and establishments to ensure safety of tourists |
| 2 | Number of tourists | Local & international tourists are increasing every year | 5 | 5 |
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| **TABLE 4.3: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF DISASTER RESILIENCE (cont’d)** | | | | | |
| **INDICATORS OF "DISASTER RESILIENT"** | | **CURRENT REALITY** | **LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT** | **VISION-REALITY GAP** | **WHAT TO DO TO FILL THE GAP** |
| 3 | Attractions (Natural: waterfalls, caves, hills & beaches/Man-made: People's Park, Eco-Center, Boulevard and Marina) | Endowed with natural & man-made attractions | 5 | 5 | Institutionalized disaster programs & guidelines in all tourism attractions, events & activities in place |
| 4 | Number of events and sports activities & outdoor adventure (ex. Football, motocross racing & mountain biking, trekking) | Supportive to events & various sports activities participated by players all over the country | 7 | 3 |
| 5 | Number of Health & Wellness Centers |  |  |  |  |
| **INWARD-LOOKING COMPONENT** | | | | | |
| **Economic Sector** | | | | | |
| 1 | Sufficient Agricultural Production Output | Agri-production output is sizable enough with the San Carlos Agri-Consumption Per Capita i.e., 100 kgs of rice per person | 5 | 5 | Organizing the major and peripheral crops that can be scaled up within San Carlos Territory (Major Crops: Sugarcane, Coffee/Cacao, Mango, SRC-Trees and Coconut - Peripheral: High Value Vegetables, Mixed High Value Fruit Trees, Rice and Corn) |

**TABLE 4.3: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF DISASTER RESILIENCE (cont’d)**

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| **INDICATORS OF "DISASTER RESILIENT"** | | **CURRENT REALITY** | **LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT** | **VISION-REALITY GAP** | **WHAT TO DO TO FILL THE GAP** |
| 2 | Available Irrigation System | Irrigation facilities' availability and accessibility to covered farming communities | 4 | 6 | Scaling up advocacy work and negotiation with National authorities for governmental support thru NIA in constructing and establishing additional irrigation facilities. Private sector involvement through "drip-irrigation" establishment and installation is also being encouraged. |
| 3 | Adaptable Climate Smart Agriculture-based Integrated Farming System & Technologies | Application of CSA-based farming system is being encouraged and used in a number of farming communities | 4 | 6 | Provide incentives among farmers and the next generation of farmers thru basic education in adopting CSA-based farming system. |

**TABLE 4.3: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF DISASTER RESILIENCE (cont’d)**

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| **INDICATORS OF "DISASTER RESILIENT"** | | **CURRENT REALITY** | **LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT** | **VISION-REALITY GAP** | **WHAT TO DO TO FILL THE GAP** |
| 4 | Cohesive Farmers’ Organizations and Network | Operational and functional farming organizations collaborating with LGUs' agri-development priorities | 5 | 5 | Creation of an effective communication program that would encourage organizational cohesiveness synthesizing governmental policies on agri-development priorities such as village level agric-enterprise implementation and operation |
| 5 | Creation of economic multiplier effect from Modern Agro Processing Centers i.e. (RE and construction Industries) operations | Multiplier effect of RE-related industries in terms of business creation is still being worked-out | 2 | 8 | Ensure (both National and Local Policy Support) that existing RE industries shall be further enhanced making the industry viable in creating more down-stream industries and enterprises. |
| **Social Sector** | | | | | |
| 1 | Control of preventable and water- borne communicable diseases | Available resources and supplies to address outbreak of diseases and other medical condition | 8 | 2 | Continuity of available funds to address the requirements & needs |

**TABLE 4.3: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF DISASTER RESILIENCE (cont’d)**

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| **INDICATORS OF "DISASTER RESILIENT"** | | **CURRENT REALITY** | **LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT** | **VISION-REALITY GAP** | **WHAT TO DO TO FILL THE GAP** |
| 2 | Sustained socialized housing program | Continued efforts to address the homelessness problem of the city are on-going. | 2 | 8 | In consulting the hazard map it should be taken into consideration the location of the housing program |
| **Environment and Natural Resources Sector** | | | | | |
| *Ecologically-balanced* | | | | | Creation of the ENRO office, adopt policies, public information (IEC) and drills, program implementation of mitigating and adaptive strategies |
| 1 | Prevented/Minimized pollution (land/water/air/noise) | Multipartite Monitoring Teams formed | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | Prevented/Minimized soil erosion and siltation | Strengthen initiatives directly addressing soil erosion | 3 | 7 |
| 3 | Minimum forest cover of 40% | Strengthen initiatives directly addressing soil erosion and land slides | 3 | 7 |
| 4 | Conserved / Maximized bio-diversity | City's active participation in conservation through 2 Natural Parks | 4 | 6 |
| *Sustainable* | | | | |
| 1 | Abundant domestic and industrial water supply | Barangays and City proper vulnerable to loss of supply if main pipe is severed | 2 | 8 |  |
| 2 | Sufficient energy sources | Limited access to alternative power when main source is cut | 2 | 8 |
| 3 | Air quality meets the standards | Solely reliant on LTO vehicle emissions testing and industry's MMT | 3 | 7 |  |
| 4 | Abundant urban green spaces | Old city proper has limited urban green space | 2 | 8 |  |

**TABLE 4.3: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF DISASTER RESILIENCE (cont’d)**

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| **INDICATORS OF "DISASTER RESILIENT"** | | **CURRENT REALITY** | **LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT** | **VISION-REALITY GAP** | **WHAT TO DO TO FILL THE GAP** |
| 5 | Environmentally-sound practices are the norm | Limited advocacy for environmental awareness for waste management | 4 | 6 |  |
| 6 | Maximum waste reduction, recycling and reuse; all hazardous waste properly managed | Exceeded the mandatory 25% waste diversion target and operating SLF and MRF in place | 7 | 3 |
| 7 | Maximum renewable energy utilization | Limited local source of renewable energy | 2 | 8 |
| 8 | All residents have a high sense of environmental responsibility and awareness | Most policies in place, lack of enforcement | 6 | 4 |
| *Resilient* | | | | |
| 1 | Zero casualty during natural disasters | Lack of community awareness for disaster readiness | 2 | 8 |
| 2 | Zero damage to infrastructures | Lack of disaster proof infrastructure | 2 | 8 |
| 3 | Uninterrupted food, water and medical supply | Lack of redundancy to address disaster related consequences | 2 | 8 |
| 4 | Full adaptive capacity to climate change and limited resources | Lack of community awareness and support system | 2 | 8 |
| 5 | All residents have a high awareness and involvement in DRRM and CCA and limited resources initiatives | Lack of community awareness for disaster readiness | 2 | 8 |
| **Institutional Sector** | | | | | |
| 1 | Continued linkages with partner NGOs , Pos, NGAs and International Donor Agencies ( WB/ADB ) | Existence of disaster programs in coordination with partner NGO's and PO's. | 5 | 5 | Improve coordination with other support groups in the disaster programs especially in the additional funding source |

**TABLE 4.3: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF DISASTER RESILIENCE (cont’d)**

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| **INDICATORS OF "DISASTER RESILIENT"** | | **CURRENT REALITY** | **LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT** | **VISION-REALITY GAP** | **WHAT TO DO TO FILL THE GAP** |
| 2 | Comprehensive System on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (preparedness, prevention/mitigation, response, relief/rehabilitation) | Multispectral groups in placed trained and experienced | 5 | 5 | Enhancement of existing system for further improvement |
| 3 | High level commitment of LCE and City Officials in disaster risk reduction programs and thrust | LGU Officials are leading in the implementation of the disaster programs | 9 | 1 | Continued support of both executive and legislative bodies in formulation of disaster programs and legislations |
| 4 | Presence of active Disaster Council and Secretariat | Existence of CDRRMC | 9 | 1 | Continuous training of council members, office staff and volunteers |
| 5 | Availability of funds to finance the disaster programs | Built-in funding in the budget for disaster programs | 9 | 1 | Proper monitoring on the utilization of resources; consistent implementation of the DRRMM Plan |
| **Infrastructure Sector** | | | | | |
| 1 | Established Disaster Operation Center | Disaster Centers In Placed | 4 | 6 | Fully operationalization of the Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Office with Policy Guidelines, Programs, Structure & Budget |
| 2 | Established Evacuation Centers with Nursing Stations | Evacuation Centers In Placed | 5 | 5 |
| 3 | Guidelines and Standards for Construction for Earthquake Proof Buildings | Existing Policy Guidelines | 5 | 5 |

**TABLE 4.3: THE LGU VISION AND INDICATORS OF DISASTER RESILIENCE (cont’d)**

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| **INDICATORS OF "DISASTER RESILIENT"** | | **CURRENT REALITY** | **LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT** | **VISION-REALITY GAP** | **WHAT TO DO TO FILL THE GAP** |
| **Infrastructure Sector** | | | | | |
| 4 | Provision of Container Vans for Mobile Clinic & Portable Toilets & separate Bath Facilities for men, women and children | Avalable Container Vans, Mobile Clincs and Portable Toilets | 2 | 8 |  |
| 5 | Provision of Amphibian boats & Scuba Gears for Disaster Response | Amphibian Boats and Scuba Gear (budget appropriated) | 4 | 6 |
| 6 | Availability of Tents for Relief/Rehabilitation and Settlement | Canopies Tents in placed (Overnight tents for budget request) | 4 | 6 |
| 7 | Availability of Water Delivery System for Relief (Water Tankers) and Power Generators | Water Delivery System (water tanks) in placed | 4 | 6 |
| 8 | Availability of Power Generators for Relief | Power Generator (budget to be requested) | 2 | 8 |
| 9 | Availability of School Building/Rural Health Centers for Relief Operation and Evacuation | School Building/Rural Health Centers in placed | 9 | 1 |
| 10 | Availability of Multipurpose Halls for Relief Operation and Evacuation | Multipurpose Halls in placed | 5 | 5 |