

INTRODUCTION

General Planning and Development Model

In an ideal scenario, a particular local government unit (LGU) manages its own growth and change through a body of plans with varying scope and time frame. The term “ideal”, however, does not imply a utopian, unrealistic or unattainable dream. It simply means a scenario that does not exist as yet. Nevertheless, it is **the** scenario that the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991 (RA 7160) wants every LGU to achieve. With the aid of various plans, LGUs are expected to more effectively manage their own local development. Section 20 of the LGC mandates LGUs to prepare a comprehensive land use plan (CLUP) enacted through a zoning ordinance, while Sections 106 and 109 of the same Code mandate the LGUs to prepare comprehensive multi-sectoral development plans (CDP) and public investment programs.

It is clear from the above-cited provisions of the Code that LGUs are required to prepare two plans: the CLUP and the CDP.

These plans influence public and private sector investments which have the cumulative effects of making available goods and services whose quality has been improved, and making them more accessible to the people, thereby raising the level of their well-being. Any change in the level of welfare of the population, on one hand is expected to create corresponding changes in the character and configuration of the land and other physical resources of the locality. On the other hand, it may be noted that any improvement in the level of social and economic well-being of the local population will almost always entail deterioration in the quality or quantity of the physical environment. How to achieve development objectives without necessarily sacrificing the environment poses a major challenge to local development planning and management.

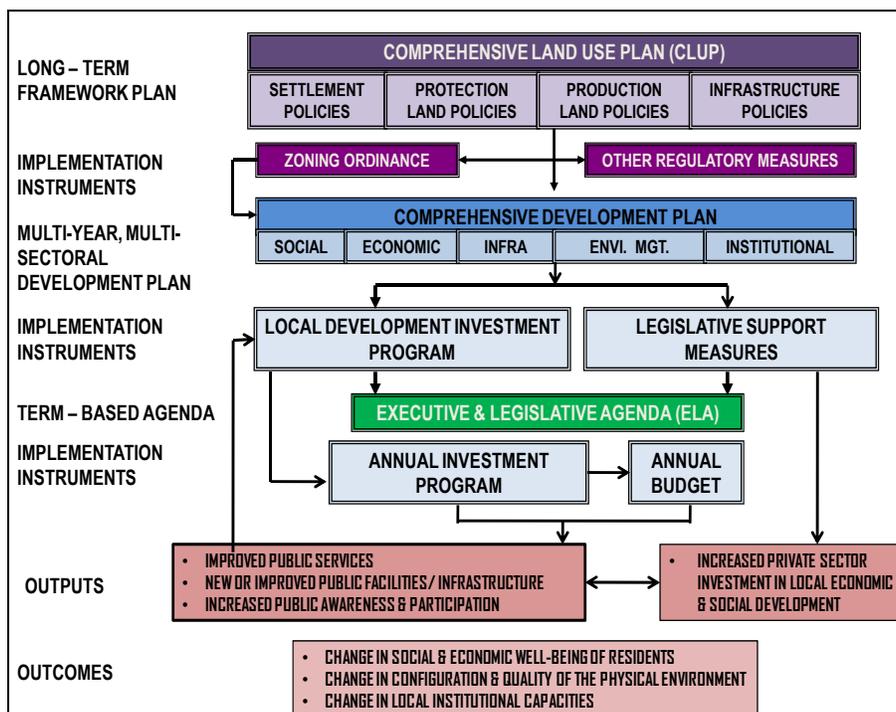
As the LGU gains longer experience in managing its own growth and change, especially when the Sanggunian is ever alert for possibilities to formulate regulatory policies and to further support the implementation of plans, programs and projects with needed development regulations, its institutional capacity will be enhanced considerably. (See Figure 1 - A Local Planning and Development Model)

The Relationship between the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and the CDP are distinct and separate. The term “comprehensive” in the CLUP is understood in its geographical, territorial sense, while the term “comprehensive” in the CDP has to be understood in the sense of “multi-sectoral” development.

On one hand, the CLUP can well be regarded as the plan for the long-term management of the local territory. As the skeletal-circulatory framework of the territory’s physical development, it identifies areas where development can and cannot be located and directs public and private investments accordingly. The CDP, on the other hand, is the action plan utilized by every local administration to develop and implement the proper sectoral and cross-sectoral programs and projects in the proper location to put flesh on the skeleton as it were, gradually and incrementally, until the desired shape or form of development is eventually attained over the long term. This is consistent with the definition of planning as “public control of the pattern of development”.

Figure 1 - A LOCAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT MODEL

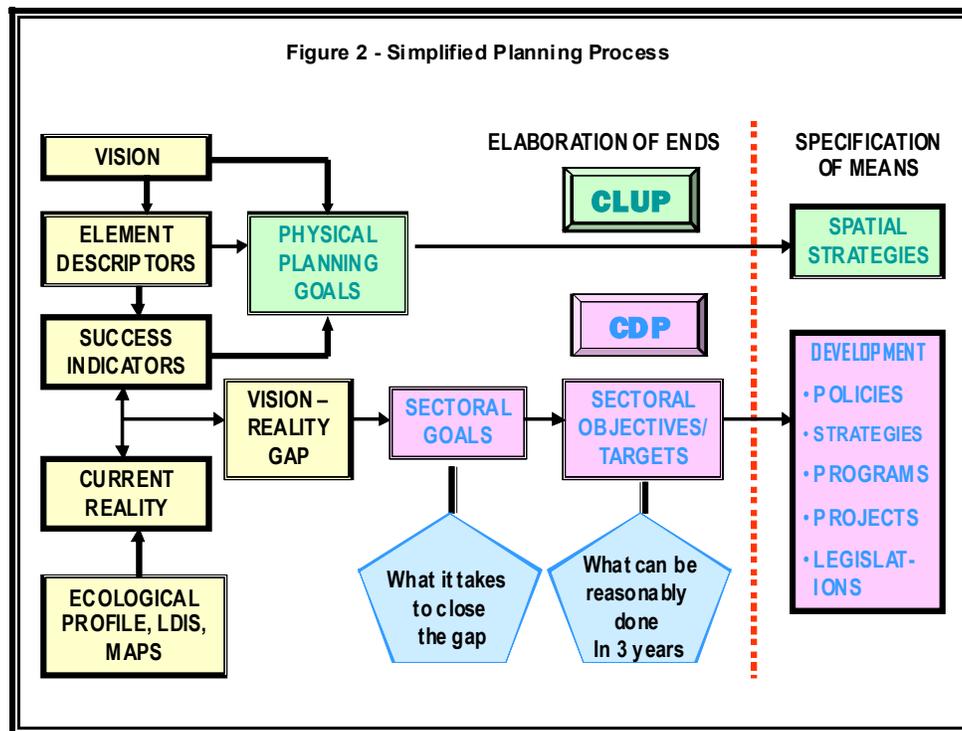


A common concern often raised by local planners is how to keep the long-term plan from being thrown away with every change in administration. The permanent answer to this concern lies precisely in having a separate CLUP from a CDP. The CLUP, once enacted into a zoning ordinance (Sec. 20, c), becomes a law. It remains in effect even after the incumbent officials have been replaced. Being a law, the CLUP-turned Zoning Ordinance cannot be simply “thrown away” without going through the proper legislative procedures for repealing or amending an ordinance. The truth of the matter is, the long-term CLUP, once in place, can no longer be claimed by, nor attributed to a particular administration. Rather, the CLUP belongs to the people. It is the “people’s plan”.

One thing that bolsters the interpretation that the CLUP and CDP are distinct and separate is the fact that the responsibility for each plan is given to separate bodies in the LGU. The CLUP is assigned to the Sanggunian as provided for in Sections 447, 458 and 468 (Powers, Duties, Functions and Compensation of the Sangguniang Bayan, Panlungsod and Panlalawigan, respectively) of the Local Government Code; whereas the CDP is the responsibility of the LDC as provided for under Sections 106 (Local Development Councils) and 109 (Functions of Local Development Councils) of RA 7160. The Code has correctly assigned responsibility for the CLUP to the Sanggunian considering that most if not all of the instruments for implementing the CLUP involve regulating the use of lands that are mainly privately held and this requires the exercise of the political powers of the LGU through legislative action by the Sanggunian.

With the CLUP separated from the CDP, the review process by the Provincial Land Use Committee (PLUC) will be immensely simplified. The Code requires a review by the provincial government of the CLUP, not the CDP, of component cities and municipalities.

It is highly desirable that the CLUP be completed ahead of the CDP. This is to ensure that the location policies in the CLUP will guide the identification screening and prioritization of programs and projects in the CDP (see Figure 2 - Simplified Planning Process). Considering that some public investments, especially of the “hard project” type, have a powerful impact on the long-term structuring of the built environment and on land use change in general, such projects should be properly screened to ensure that they are in consonance with, if not actually supportive of the preferred spatial strategy for the community.



The CLUP is in itself a rich source of programs, projects and ideas for legislation. The programs and projects identified in the CLUP however, invariably take a long time to carry out. On the other hand, the CDP has a relatively short timeframe. This, however, should not be used as a reason for ignoring the long-term programs of the CLUP and implementing instead other projects with shorter timeframes. Rather, the short time frame of the CDP should be used to carry out the long-term CLUP programs in phases. This way, local development will appear less disjointed, arbitrary, or random but will acquire stability, continuity and rationality.

The CDP can be regarded as an action plan and an implementing instrument of the CLUP. By having a CLUP which serves as a long-term guide for the physical development of the locality and the CDP that is multi-year, but serves as the basis for crafting an Executive and Legislative Agenda (ELA) which is co-terminus with the term of local elective officials, there is an assurance of continuity, rationality and stability of local development efforts.

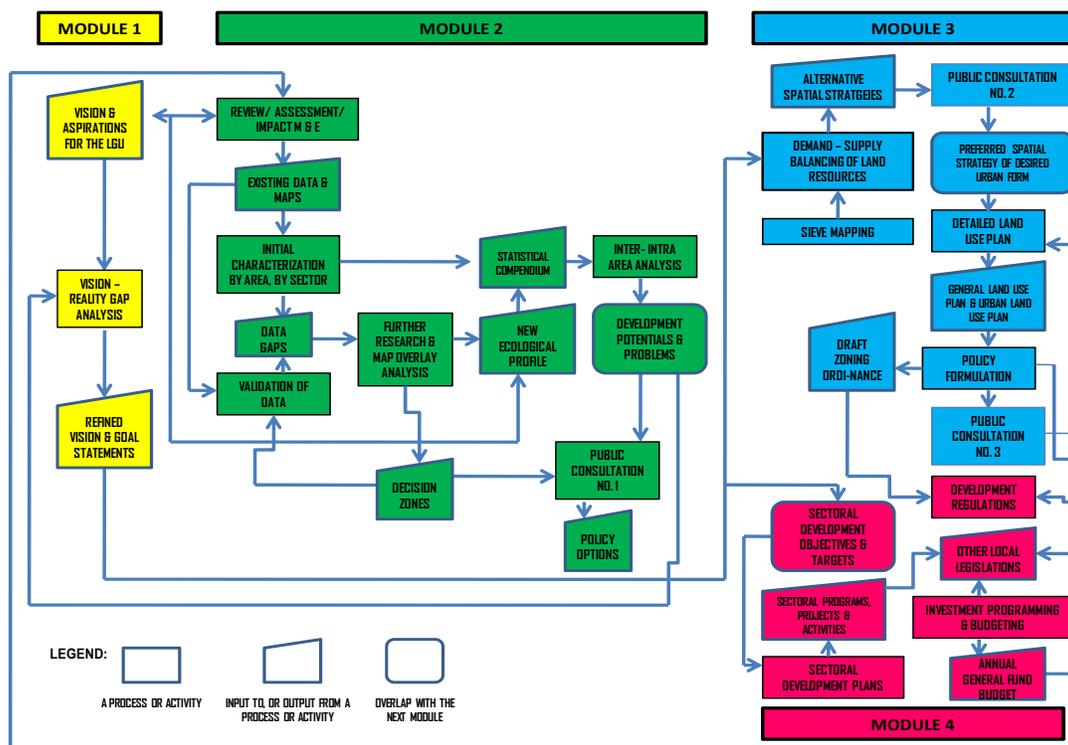
It is the CDP or rather, the CDP-based ELA that is associated with a particular administration.

The CLUP and the CDP may be prepared in an iterative way. For simplicity, the preparation of the CLUP and CDP can be divided into four (4) modules consistent with the capability building approach (Figure 3 - CLUP-CDP Process Flow).

Each module is described briefly as follows:

1. **Module 1** – Formulation of new goals or revalidating and/or revising the existing vision statement. The outputs of this module are as follows:
 - a. Revalidated/ revised vision statement
 - b. Vision elements and their respective descriptors and success indicators
 - c. Vision – reality gap which will eventually be transformed into sectoral goals

Figure 3- CLUP – CDP Process Flow



2. **Module 2** – Generation of the planning database consisting of statistics and maps and analytical tools and techniques to derive various indicators of development or underdevelopment, of problems and constraints as well as opportunities and challenges for development. The outputs of this module are as follows:
 - a. Updated ecological profile of the planning area
 - b. Matrix of Local Development Indicators (Statistical Compendium)
 - c. Accomplished “Problem – Solution Matrix”
3. **Module 3** – Formulation of the Provincial Physical Framework Plan (PPFP) in the case of the province and the CLUP in the case of cities and municipalities. This involves undertaking the following activities:

- a. Generation of alternative spatial strategies taking into account the regional and provincial spatial strategy and choosing the most desirable alternative for the province or city/municipality, as the case may be.
- b. Formulation of policies on settlements, production, infrastructure and protection areas consistent with the preferred strategy.
- c. Formulation of implementation tools, e.g., zoning ordinance

The outputs of activities under this module are as follows:

- a. Draft Provincial Physical Framework Plan and / or City/Municipal CLUP
 - b. Policy maps printed at suitable scale
 - c. Draft Zoning Ordinance
4. **Module 4** – Preparation of the Multi-Year Provincial/City/Municipal CDP. The main activities under this module are as follows:
- a. Formulation of sectoral goals, objectives and targets
 - b. Prioritization of sectoral programs, projects and activities
 - c. Preparation of the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP)
 - d. Identification of new legislations needed to carry out the sectoral plans
 - e. Preparation of the capacity development program

Integrating NGA Requirements and Cross-Sectoral Concerns into the CDP

One dimension of rationalized planning is the reduction of the number of plans that LGUs must prepare and the integration of cross-sectoral concerns in the planning process. This implies that national government agencies (NGAs) advocating or requiring LGUs to prepare certain sectoral, area, thematic or systems plan must integrate these requirements into either the CLUP or the CDP, as the case may be, and allow the local planning structure and processes to respond to these requirements.

There are over twenty (20) different plans required by NGAs of LGUs over and above the two (2) Code-mandated plans – the CLUP and CDP. To rationalize the practice to the extent of integrating NGA requirements substantively and procedurally into local planning, at least two (2) pre-conditions must be satisfied:

1. The local planning structure, that is, the Local Development Council (LDC) and its sectoral and functional committees, are in place.

If the LDC is already existing and properly functioning, there will always be a planning body that will respond to any conceivable requirement of the national government.

- a. NGAs need not go to the extent of creating a new planning body or structure to produce their desired plan outputs. If there is an existing NGA office operating in the LGU, its officers and staff should be invited to join the relevant sectoral or functional committee.
2. The local plans are truly comprehensive, meaning, the CLUP covers the entire LGU territorial jurisdiction, both land and water; and the CDP embraces all development sectors and sub-sectors, including the concerns of each.

In this connection, NGAs requiring LGUs to produce certain planning outputs ought to learn to utilize the planning structures and processes that are already in place in the LGUs.

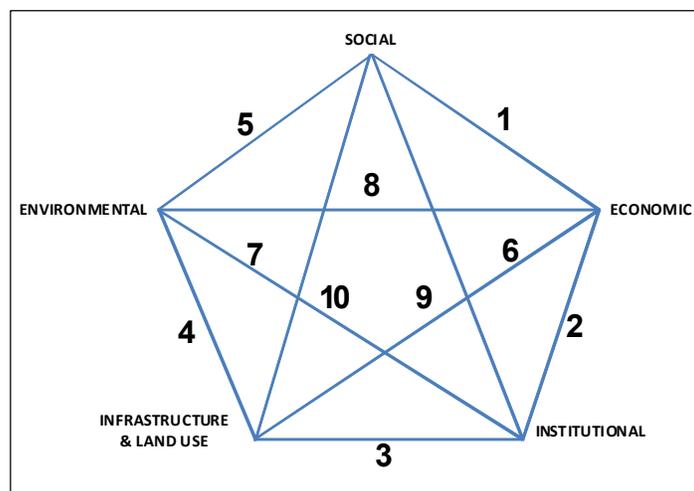
If the CDP is truly comprehensive, then every possible subject of planning and development can be subsumed under a particular sector or a combination of sectors in the CDP.

The NGA-mandated plans listed below need not be prepared by planning bodies created outside of the LDC and/or its sectoral or functional committees. In fact these plans already fall within the concerns of existing sectoral committees. In the case of area, thematic or systems plan that involves several sectors, functional committees could be formed drawing membership from the sectoral committees themselves.

1. Action Plan for the Council for the Protection of Children
2. Annual Culture and Arts Plan
3. Agriculture and Fisheries Management Plan
4. Coconut Development Plan
5. Local Entrepreneurship Development Plan
6. Local Tourism Development Plan
7. Small and Medium Enterprise Development Plan

Some development issues can be confined within the conceptual boundaries of a particular sector. Issues of this nature are better handled by specific sectors. Other issues however, are common to two or more sectors and such issues can be addressed jointly by the sectors concerned through inter-sectoral consultations, round-robin fashion (see Figure 4 - Inter-sectoral Consultations and Table 1- Sample Issues Common to Sectoral Plans). Complex development issues such as that of poverty, disaster risk management, gender and development, to name a few, need to be addressed either by a multi-sectoral functional committee or by the LDC acting as a committee of the whole.

Figure 4 - Inter-sectoral Consultations



Some of the plans that require inter-sectoral functional committees are the following:

1. Disaster Management Plan
2. Local Poverty Reduction Plan
3. Gender and Development Plan
4. Sustainable Development Plan
5. Food Security Plan
6. Integrated Area Community Peace and Order and Public Safety Plan

Table 1 - Sample Issues Common to Sectoral Plans

SECTORS	ISSUES
Social - Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household income and expenditure • Labor force participation rate • Employment, unemployment, underemployment • Job-related health risks
Economic - Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private investment incentives and regulations (local ordinances) • Budget allocation for economic development (% of total budget) • Economic performance of public enterprises
Land Use/Infrastructure- Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use planning and regulation • Budget allocation for roads and bridges, drainage and sewerage, water and power supply • Space and buildings for the administration of justice, police and fire stations, jails and detention cells, etc.
Environmental – Land Use/Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure vulnerable to environmental hazards • Infrastructure to mitigate or prevent environmental disasters • Sustainability in land use patterns
Social – Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic waste generation disposal • Air pollution by source • Population to land ratio
Social - Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social development budget as percent of total budget for socialized housing, livelihood services, health, welfare, education, protective services, etc. • Mechanisms for promoting people participation in local governance • Mechanisms to ensure accountability and transparency in public office
Social – Land Use/Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure to ensure social access (public transport service area, access ramps for disabled, traffic-related accident rate) • Infrastructure to ensure public safety and convenience (pedestrian friendly street furniture); for public recreation (outdoors and indoors) • Impact of infrastructure on land use and population distribution
Economic - Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability in resource use • Economic activities vulnerable to environmental hazards • Effluent generation and disposal
Environmental - Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local policy (regulation) on environmental regulation • Local budget allocation as percent of total budget on environmental and natural resources management • Local programs on environmental rehabilitation
Economic – Land Use/ Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic support infrastructure (appropriateness and adequacy) • Land use pattern that promotes economic efficiency

It would certainly make a difference if the different sectoral and functional committees at the city or municipal level were involved in the preparation of these thematic or systems plans.

The outputs of each sectoral plan or inter-sectoral consultation may be grouped into two types: programs and projects and new policies, or new legislations. The first type of outputs will serve as the source of inputs to the local development investment program. The second type of outputs will be included in the legislative agenda of the Sanggunian.

Synchronization and Harmonization of Planning, Investment Programming, Revenue Administration, Budgeting and Expenditure Management at the Local Level

On March 8, 2007, four national agencies, namely the DILG, National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and the Department of Finance (DOF), collectively known as the Oversight Agencies (OAs), approved and issued Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) No. 001 series of 2007. The fundamental intent of this JMC is to harmonize the guidebooks and manuals prepared by the Oversight Agencies; define the individual and joint roles and functions of the Oversight Agencies in relation to planning, investment programming, revenue administration, budgeting and expenditure management in order to facilitate the crafting of a *plan-based budget* at the local level, using tools and instruments and adopting strategies and approaches that harness multi-stakeholder participation; establish and strengthen vertical and horizontal linkages among the network of plans, investment programs and budgets at all levels of the administrative hierarchy; and capitalize on the Local Government Code-mandated structure – the Local Development Council (LDC) as the principal vehicle for planning and investment programming activities.

In the ambit of this JMC, local planning at the city and municipal level focuses on the preparation of the comprehensive multi-sectoral development plan, which springs from a process that, at a certain point also yields a CLUP as a separate and distinct document.

Among the significant features of the JMC involves the following:

1. providing opportunities for interface between national government agencies (NGAs) and local government units (LGUs), and
2. strengthening the complementation between provinces and their component cities and municipalities.

The first is to emphasize the role of the local government units (LGUs) as partners of the national government in national development and as collaborators and cooperators in local development. The second is to establish the significant role of the province in formulating development plans, policies and strategies that are built on the development concerns, thrusts and programs of its component cities and municipalities, while ensuring that local development goals and objectives are attuned with regional and national priorities.

The Relationship between the Province and its Component LGUs in the Plan Formulation Process

In the entire gamut of establishing a rationalized local planning system and the capability building activities that it entails, the province is viewed as the most critical point of entry of interventions. Sectoral planning experts found or trained at the provincial level can serve as mentors to their municipal counterparts. And since provincial assistance to component LGUs actually forms part of the regular functions of provincial government

Being at the apex of the 3-tier local government system, the province could be the most effective channel for effecting the integration of plans and planning processes at the local level.

officers, their extension services could be availed of at any time. Establishing a pool of technical experts among provincial government functionaries is a more cost-effective approach to technology transfer than engaging the services of planning consultants.

In terms of vertical integration of plans, the Provincial Governor serves as the vital link of LGUs to the national government by virtue of his/her membership in the Regional Development Council. At the lower level, the power of automatic review of all policies and actions of component LGUs by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan can be utilized to effect reconciliation and integration between the plans of component LGUs and those of the provincial government. The provincial government can utilize its review and oversight powers to resolve issues between adjoining municipalities.

Interface between NGAs and LGUs in Local Planning

Under the current devolution policy, **LGUs are no longer to be treated as subordinates to, but as partners of the national government** in the attainment of national goals (Sec. 2 ([a]), RA

NGAs are enjoined to utilize the existing local planning structure, the LDC and avoid creating new ones in the process of preparing sectoral, thematic or systems plans. They are also encouraged to learn to integrate their planning methodologies and analytical techniques into the regular planning process. In this connection, all NGA officers operating in the LGU are encouraged to join relevant sectoral and functional committees in the LDC.

NGAs can serve as coach or mentor on technical matters of their expertise in the following planning tasks, such as:

1. Building and maintaining the sectoral database by generating sectoral data for the updating of the ecological profile, processing of data to generate development indicators for inclusion in the Local Development Indicators System, and assisting in the conduct of impact monitoring and evaluation.
2. Teaching and applying analytical and planning tools and techniques peculiar to the sector to their local counterparts for the latter to be able to produce their own sectoral plan. This sectoral plan may incorporate the particular thematic or system plan required by the NGA.
3. Participating in public consultations to provide information on applicable national goals, laws and policies and programs and to help reconcile local goals and policies with those of the national.
4. Engaging in budget advocacy to encourage the LGU to give priority to local sectoral programs and projects that will supplement or complement the effects of on-going or proposed national programs.

The Synchronized Local Planning and Budgeting Calendar (SLPBC)

An important adjunct to the JMC is a Synchronized Local Planning and Budgeting Calendar (SLPBC). A unique element in the SLPBC is its scope, which covers a 3 – year period. The calendar specifies activities that are undertaken only during an election year, when incumbent local government officials end their tenure of office and new or re-elected ones begin theirs. It also provides a guide for participation by the key actors in the planning, investment programming, revenue administration, budgeting, and expenditure management.

1. *As an Instrument for Synchronization*

The SLPBC lists down the deadlines and milestone dates for budgeting activities as mandated by law. Then, planning, investment programming and revenue administration activities are “fitted” into or synchronized with the budget calendar to allow them to catch up with the budgeting process. This is particularly important so that programs, projects and activities identified to carry the LGU towards the attainment of its vision, goals and objectives are prioritized in the 3-year local development investment program (LDIP), the annual investment program (AIP), and in the local annual or supplemental budget. The calendar also suggests the timelines during which the province and its component LGUs may conduct activities jointly or independently but simultaneously, and the period when outputs of such independently-conducted activities should be completed and consolidated at the provincial level.

2. *As an Instrument that Provides Opportunities for Complementation between the Province and its Component Cities and Municipalities*

The calendar suggests the periods when complementation between the province and its component cities and/ or municipalities can take place. It sets the stage for:

- a. Establishing proper coordination between the province and its component LGUs to ensure that their vision, strategic directions, goals and objectives as embodied in their respective development plans are consistent and supportive of one another;
- b. Soliciting and consolidating support for programs, projects and activities are facilitated to redound to the mutual and/or common benefit of all LGUs within the territorial jurisdiction of the province; and
- c. The higher LGU to take cognizance of the priorities and needs of the lower LGU, and vice versa.

3. *As an Instrument that Provides Opportunities for Interface between the National Government Agencies and Local Government Units*

The SLPBC provides avenues and suggests periods where and when NGAs and LGUs can engage each other, especially in the matter of technical assistance, funding support, inclusion of LGU priorities in NGA programs and projects and vice versa, as well as in the determination of legislative actions on the part of the LGU to support NGA programs that will impact on the LGU.

Cross Referencing of Guidebooks and Manuals

The sets of manuals and guidebooks that the Oversight Agencies have developed to serve as reference materials for local planning, investment programming, revenue administration, and budgeting and expenditure management are intended to build the capacity of LGUs in formulating their plans, investment programs, budgets and revenue administration measures. The tools and techniques being offered in one manual or guidebook may also be found in another. This may be construed as an iteration of the desirability or applicability of such tools and/or techniques for a particular phase or step in the planning, investment programming, revenue administration, budgeting, and expenditure management process. To some LGUs, going through all these manuals volume by volume, or chapter by chapter with or without coaching assistance from the agency concerned may be an easy task. But to the many others, such endeavor may prove to be tedious and daunting. To address this concern, a cross-referencing guide has been developed. Part I of the guide lists down various tools, techniques and methodology that may be adopted in the various steps of the planning, investment programming, budgeting and revenue administration process, and

indicating in what specific guidebook and manual can they be found; and Part II describes or annotates each of these tools, techniques and methodology.

This Guide is one of the suggested reference documents.

Approaches to CDP Preparation: Inclusive, Participatory, and Consultative

The LDC is one of the two more important components of the planning structure; the Sanggunian being the other one. They are the bodies that lay down policy guidelines and take decisions regarding the direction, character and objectives of local development. Together with the Congressman's representative, they comprise the political component of the local planning structure.

The most ample avenue for multi-stakeholder participation in local planning and development is the allocation to non-governmental organizations of one-fourth of the total membership of the LDC. The Code explicitly directs LGUs to promote the establishment and operation of people's and non-governmental organizations (POs and NGOs) as active partners in the pursuit of local autonomy (Section 34, RA 7160).

The technical component of the local planning structure is composed of non-elective officials of the LGU, particularly the LPDO, LGU department heads, local special bodies, sectoral and/or functional committees of the LDC, chiefs of national government agencies in the LGU and private sector representatives. It is in the sectoral or functional committees and/or other local special bodies where other stakeholders who did not gain accreditation as members of the LDC can get to participate in the planning process.

The steps in the planning process where multi-stakeholder participation can be harnessed are listed below.

Stage 1: Generating the Planning Data Base

Technical inputs in the areas of data generation, analysis and presentation are mainly the responsibility of the technical component of the planning structure. The interpretation of the data and the explanations and implications of information derived from the data, however, should be undertaken through a broad consultative and participatory processes involving both political and technical component of the planning structure and the general public.

Stage 2: Vision and Goal Setting / Re-validation/Revision

This should be done with the political component and the general public. The technical component only facilitates the proceedings.

Stage 3: Preparation of the Multi-Year Comprehensive Development Plan

This is the responsibility of the Local Development Council with inputs from its sectoral and functional committees.

The approach to preparing the CDP and even the format in presenting the output may be sectoral. The different components may be printed and bound separately so that they are easier to handle and more convenient to use. The usual practice of presenting the CDP in one thick volume appears to be intimidating and unattractive to untrained readers.

Stage 4: Preparation of the Local Development Investment Program

The Code also encourages LGUs to provide assistance, financial or otherwise, to POs and NGOs that seek to undertake projects that are economic, socially-oriented, environmental or cultural in character (Section 36, RA 7160).

Stage 5: Plan Implementation

Where POs and NGOs are able to marshal adequate resources of their own, LGUs are enjoined to enter into joint ventures and similar cooperative arrangements with them. Such joint undertakings may be for the delivery of basic services, capability building and livelihood projects. These joint ventures may also include the development of local enterprises designed to improve the productivity and incomes, diversify agriculture, spur rural industrialization, promote ecological balance, and promote the economic and social well-being of the people (Section 35, RA 7160).

Scope of the Guide

Sectoral

To be truly comprehensive, the CDP includes all the five (5) development sectors and sub – sectors, namely:

1. Social
 - a. Education
 - b. Health and Nutrition
 - c. Social Welfare and Development
 - d. Shelter
 - e. Public Order and Safety
 - f. Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture

2. Economic
 - a. Primary
 - i. Agricultural Crops
 - ii. Livestock
 - iii. Fisheries (Inland, marine, brackish)
 - iv. Forestry
 - b. Secondary
 - i. Mining and quarrying
 - ii. Manufacturing
 - iii. Construction
 - iv. Electricity, water, gas, utilities
 - c. Tertiary
 - i. Wholesale and retail trade
 - ii. Transportation and communication
 - iii. Finance, insurance and related services

3. Infrastructure
 - a. Economic Support
 - i. Irrigation systems
 - ii. Power generation (mini-hydro)
 - iii. Roads, bridges, ports
 - iv. Flood control and drainage
 - v. Waterworks and sewerage systems
 - vi. Telecommunications

- b. Social Support
 - i. Hospitals
 - ii. Schools
 - iii. Public socialized housing
 - iv. Facilities for the aged, infirm, disadvantaged sectors
 - c. Public Administrative Support
 - i. Government buildings
 - ii. Jails
 - iii. Freedom parks and Public assembly areas
4. Environment and Natural Resources
- a. Lands
 - i. Lands of the Public domain
 - ii. Private and alienable and disposable lands
 - iii. Ancestral domain
 - b. Forest Lands
 - i. Protection forests
 - ii. Production forests
 - c. Mineral Lands
 - i. Metallic mineral lands
 - ii. Non-metallic mineral lands
 - d. Parks, wildlife and other reservations
 - e. Water resources
 - i. Freshwater (ground, surface)
 - ii. Marine waters
 - f. Air Quality
 - g. Waste Management
 - i. Solid waste
 - ii. Liquid waste
 - iii. Toxic and hazardous
5. Institutional
- a. Organization and Management
 - b. Fiscal Management
 - c. Legislative Output
 - d. LGU-Civil Society Organizations – Private Sector Linkages

Planning Period

The timeframe of the CDP may be multi-year – from a minimum of three years for the short-term to six years for the medium-term. It could even be longer, but preferably in multiples of three (3) years. The short-term slice equivalent to three (3) years may be taken off to coincide with the term of the elective local officials so that it can serve as the basis for their Executive and Legislative Agenda (ELA). Its timeframe is co-terminus with the term of the elected officials so that after their term ends there is no need for the incoming officials to “throw away” a plan that had expired. All that the new administration needs to do is formulate its own 3-year ELA making sure that the successor plan is consistent with the CLUP policies

and will contribute to the realization of the multi-year development plan of the area as embodied in the CDP.

Contents of the CDP

The formal and substantive elements of the Comprehensive Development Plan include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Preliminary Pages
 - a. Resolution adopting the CDP
 - b. Foreword
 - c. Acknowledgement
 - d. Table of Contents
 - e. List of Tables
 - f. List of Figures
 - g. List of Boxes

2. Quick Facts about the LGU (Brief and preferably in bullet form only)
 - a. Brief Historical Background
 - b. Geo-physical Characteristics
 - Location and Total Land Area
 - Topography
 - Climate
 - c. Population and Demographic Profile
 - Total population – male and female; urban – rural; school-age population by level, by sex; dependent population, male and female; labor force, male and female
 - Population density
 - Ethnicity
 - Religion
 - Languages/dialects
 - Poverty incidence
 - d. Social Services
 - Number of schools, hospitals, daycare centers
 - e. Economy
 - Major economic activities
 - Number of business establishments by industry sectors
 - f. Infrastructure
 - Transport and Utilities (major circulation network, sources of water and power supply and communication facilities)
 - Administrative infrastructures (number of national government offices situated and operating in the LGU)
 - g. Environment
 - Solid waste management
 - General air quality
 - General water quality
 - h. Institutional Machinery
 - Political subdivisions (Number of Districts, Barangays)
 - Organizational Structure

3. Matrix of Local Development Indicators

4. Comprehensive Development Plan

1. Vision
2. Vision – Reality Gap Analysis
3. Cross-Sectoral / Special Issues and Concerns
4. Sectoral Development Plans
 - a. *Social Development Plan* – This is a compendium of proposed activities designed to deal with the identified issues and concerns relative to improving the state of well-being of the local population and upgrading the quality of social services such as health, education, welfare, housing and the like. Questions of equity and social justice and gender sensitivity are also addressed by this sectoral plan. Many programs and projects in this sector are of the “soft” non-capital type but they are as important as the capital investment or “hard” projects.
 - b. *Economic Development Plan* – This embodies what the local government intends to do to create a favorable climate for private investments through a combination of policies and public investments to flourish and, ultimately, assure the residents of steady supply of goods and services and of jobs and household income. A very significant component of this sectoral plan is the LGU’s support to agriculture and other food production activities and the promotion of tourism programs.
 - c. *Infrastructure and Physical Development Plan* – This deals with the infrastructure building program and the land acquisition required as right-of-way or easements of public facilities. The physical development plan may include redevelopment schemes, opening up new settlement areas or development of new growth centers in conformity with the chosen spatial strategy.
 - d. *Environmental Management Plan* – This consolidates the environmental implications of all development proposals within the municipality and provides mitigating and preventive measures for their anticipated impacts. It embodies programs for maintaining cleanliness of air, water and land resources and rehabilitating or preserving the quality of natural resources to enable them to support the requirements of economic development and ecological balance across generations. A major component of this sectoral plan will also include measures to minimize the vulnerability of the local residents to natural hazards and disasters.
 - e. *Institutional Development Plan* – This focuses on strengthening the capability of the local government bureaucracy as well as elected officials to plan and manage the development of the municipality. Manpower development, fiscal management and program/project management are the vital components of this sectoral plan. This sectoral plan likewise promotes the involvement of voluntary groups or civil society organizations in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the different sectoral programs, projects and activities.

The outputs of each sectoral plan will serve as an input to the local development investment program and to the legislative agenda of the Sangguniang Bayan.

Each sectoral development plan contains the following:

- a. Introduction
- b. Goals
- c. Objectives and Targets
- d. Strategies
- e. Programs and Projects
- f. Proposed Legislations
- g. Project Ideas of Project Briefs/Profiles

5. Local Development Investment Program

6. Glossary of Terms