



EXECUTIVE – LEGISLATIVE AGENDA 2023-2025



Message of the Local Chief Executive

It is said that diversity of ideas, opinions and viewpoints result to a more dynamic, colourful and multi-sided plan. This Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) document is a collaborative work of the municipal elective and appointed officials. However, there is a commonality among the officials despite the differences. The unity is grounded on a concept of common prosperity (pangkalahatang kaunlaran) which is reflected on the vision-mission of Magallanes.

The ELA document is a testament to the vision of a community that is responsible and caring especially to the most vulnerable sector of society. The mission statement ensures a town that serves its constituents in improving the quality of life of all Magallenos.

It is the fervent hope that in the next three (3) years the vision-mission is operationalized and realized that empowers the people of Magallanes. Let us all continue our service to Magallenos!



MARIA ELENA RAMONA M. RAGRAGIO

Local Chief Executive



Sangguniang Bayan Resolution Adopting the ELA



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Sorsogon
MUNICIPALITY OF MAGALLANES

Office of the Sangguniang Bayan

2/F Municipal Building, Municipal Compound, Barangay Nisinitahan Sur
Magallanes, Sorsogon



EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 10th REGULAR SESSION OF THE 11th SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF MAGALLANES, SORSOGON HELD ON SEPTEMBER 19, 2022 AT THE SB SESSION HALL, 2/F OF MUNICIPAL BUILDING, MAGALLANES, SORSOGON

Present:	Hon. VM Augusto Manuel M. Ragrario	Municipal Vice Mayor/ Presiding Officer
	Hon. Coun. Ruben L. Conda	SB Member
	Hon. Coun. Allen A. Arambulo	SB Member
	Hon. Coun. Michael H. Haquiluca	SB Member
	Hon. Coun. Roy C. Carrascal	SB Member
	Hon. Coun. Agnes D. Rebancos	SB Member
	Hon. Coun. Alfredo D. Camacho, Jr.	SB Member
	Hon. Coun. Misael L. Mella, Jr.	SB Member
	Hon. Coun. Edmundo M. Labalan, Jr.	SB Member
	Hon. PB Charita R. Bon	Ex-Officio Member - Liga Fed. President
	Hon. Jonela B. Grutas	Ex-Officio Member - SK Fed. President

Absent: None

RESOLUTION NO. 236-2022

SPONSOR:

HON. COUNCILOR ROY C. CARRASCAL

A RESOLUTION APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE EXECUTIVE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA 2023-2025 OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGALLANES, PROVINCE OF SORSOGON

WHEREAS, the Local Government Code of 1991 mandates all local government units to prepare a Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) which is multi-sectoral plan for the general welfare of its inhabitants;

WHEREAS, the Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) is an implementation instrument of the CDP which is mutually developed and agreed upon by both the executive and legislative departments consisting of programs, projects and activities which the newly elected officials commit to undertake within their three-year term of office;

WHEREAS, the Municipality of Magallanes has crafted its Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) 2022-2027 of which the first three years of its implementation is articulated in the Executive-Legislative Agenda for 2023-2025;

WHEREAS, during the actual Executive-Legislative Agenda Formulation Workshop last August 15-17, 2022, the priorities of the Local Chief Executive and that of the Provincial Government of Sorsogon have also been considered and integrated in the Executive-Legislative Agenda;

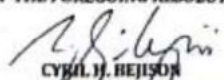
NOW THEREFORE, this body now in a regular session assembled, upon the motion of **Honorable Councilor Roy C. Carrascal**, duly seconded unanimously, it was;

RESOLVED, as it is hereby **RESOLVED**, to **APPROVE AND ADOPT THE EXECUTIVE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA 2023-2025 OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGALLANES, PROVINCE OF SORSOGON**

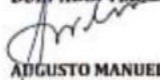
RESOLVED FURTHER, that copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Local Chief Executive and the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator for their information and guidance.

UNANIMOUSLY adopted this 19th day of September 2022 in Magallanes, Sorsogon.

X-----X
I HEREBY CERTIFY TO THE CORRECTNESS
OF THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION:


CYRIL H. HEJISON
Secretary to the Sangguniang Bayan

ATTESTED AND CERTIFIED TO BE
DULY ADOPTED:


AUGUSTO MANUEL M. RAGRARIO
Municipal Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer

LGU VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT

VISION

“A leading agri-fishery and historico-tourism municipality in the province of Sorsogon, with vibrant and sustainable economy, responsible and caring community, living in an adaptive and resilient environment, led by pro-active and transparent leaders.”

MISSION

“The municipality of Magallanes shall promote the improvement of the quality of life of all Magallenos through the implementation of development programs designed to increase and expand the delivery of basic services with emphasis on infrastructures, tourism, agriculture and fisheries, livelihood, universal health care, education benefits and opportunities, environmental protection and conservation, and disaster preparedness. It shall pursue these programs through a policy of multi-sectoral participation and inclusivity thereby enjoying the gains of economic and social development.”



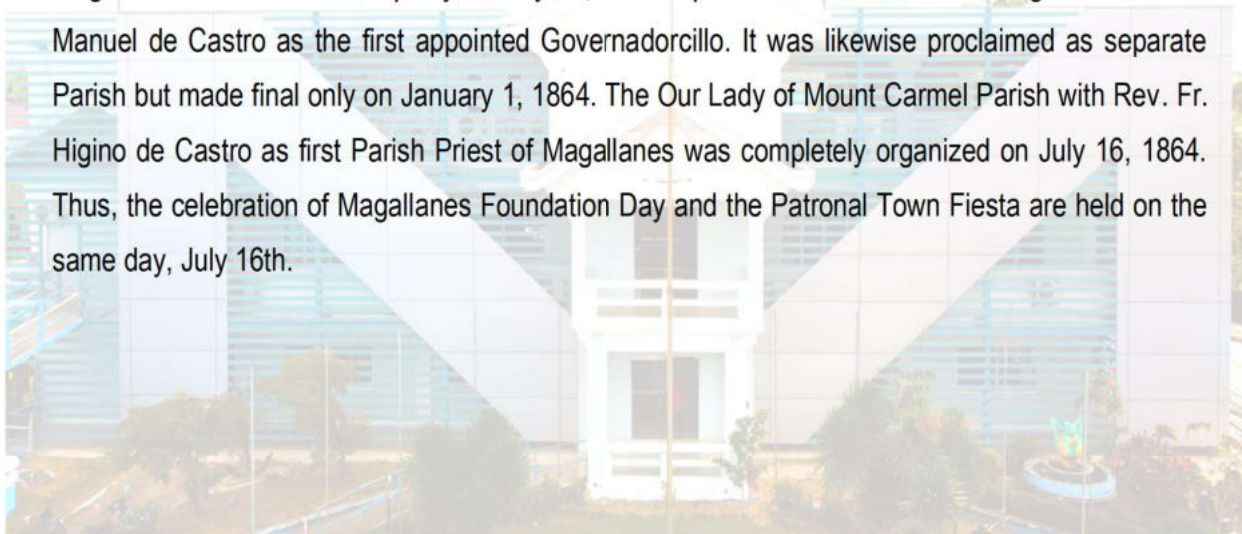
BRIEF PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

BRIEF HISTORY

The founding of Magallanes abounds within conflicting versions. One version says that it started with a Spanish settlement somewhere at Gibalon while another version claims at Caditaan but within the provincial jurisdiction of Nueva Caceres. It later became part of Albay Province and was held in that place called Gibalon near the present barangay of Ginangra, celebrated by Fr. Alonso Jimenez. It was here where the Jimenez – Orta Expedition was founded by Bicolanos from the Bicol Region belonging to a single province then, Nueva Caceres, though most elders of the population have their roots from Albay Province which also forms part thereof.

The formal political and administrative creation of Magallanes began from a sitio known as Parina derived from a local hardwood tree used in shipbuilding. When the shipbuilding industry made this place progressive, it became known as Visita De Parina because of numerous visitors from other places. During this period, the Chaplain of Pueblo De Casiguran used to hold mass during visits. In 1852, a settler named Don Manuel de Castro from La Curuña, Galicia, Spain requested the Bishop of Nueva Caceres, Msgr. Juan Grijaldo to create Visita de Parina into a barrio with a chaplain. Such request was granted with Rev. Fr. Fernando Ortiz as the first chaplain who named this place as Magallanes after the famous sailor and discoverer, Fernando Magallanes. It however remained under the chaplaincy of Pueblo de Casiguran headed by Rev. Fr. Agustin Aragon.

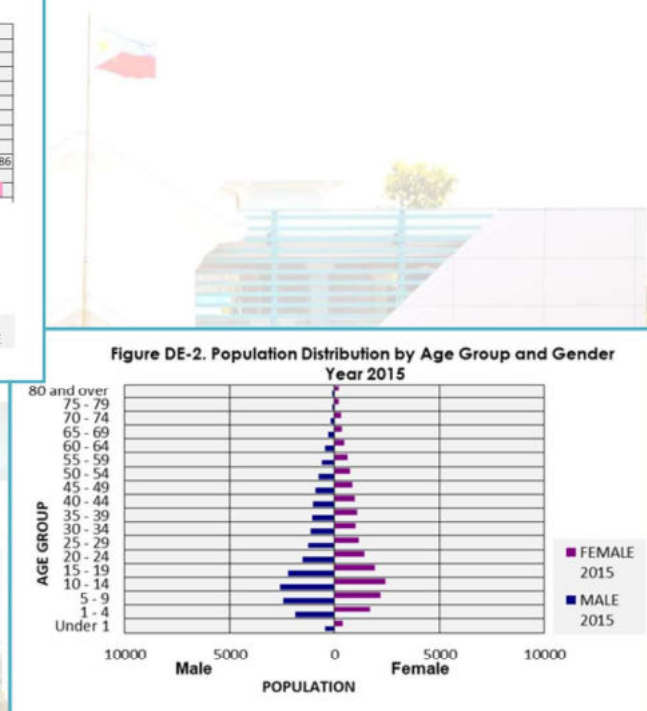
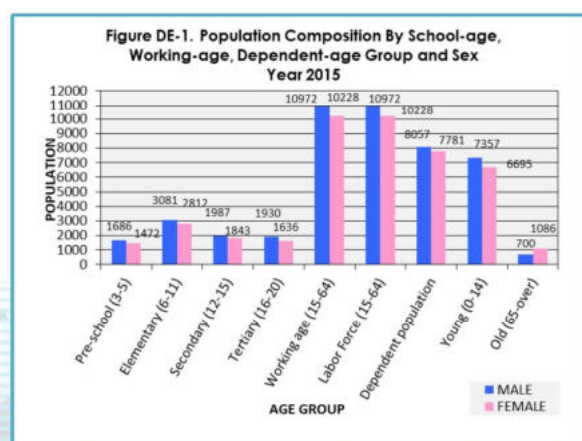
Magallanes became a municipality on July 16, 1860 separated from Pueblo de Casiguran with Don Manuel de Castro as the first appointed Gobernadorcillo. It was likewise proclaimed as separate Parish but made final only on January 1, 1864. The Our Lady of Mount Carmel Parish with Rev. Fr. Higino de Castro as first Parish Priest of Magallanes was completely organized on July 16, 1864. Thus, the celebration of Magallanes Foundation Day and the Patronal Town Fiesta are held on the same day, July 16th.



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Population Distribution and Composition. The municipality of Magallanes has a total population of 37,038 with 19,029 males and 18,009 females based on the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Census Report of 2015. As shown in Figure DE-1, the school going population for both sexes are 16,447 with elementary (ages 6-11) has the highest percentage. The number of populations 15 – 64 years old in the municipality is 21,200 with young dependent population of 14,052 and old dependent population of 1,786 resulting to 75% total dependency ratio. The high result indicates that the economically active population or the labor force and the overall economy of the municipality faces a greater demand to support and provide the basic social services needed by children and by older persons who are economically dependent. The young dependency ratio of 66% much higher than the old dependency ratio of only 8% implies a higher need to invest on schooling and child – care.

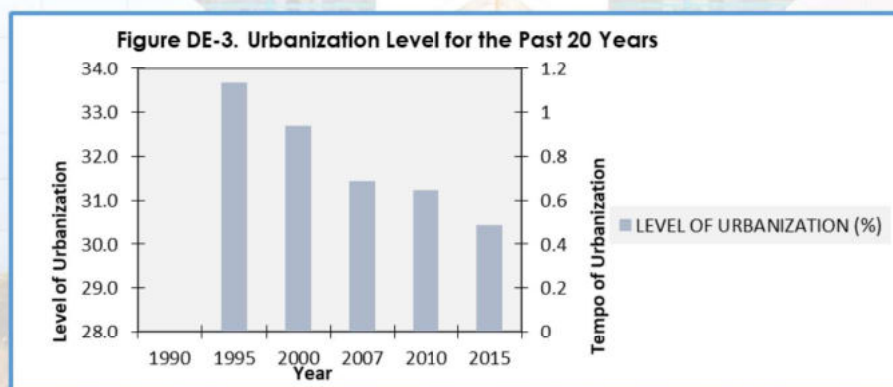
The age – group population structure (Figure DE-2) shows that the municipality has a dominant young population consisting of age groups 1 to 19 years old. The broad – based pyramid resulted from a high fertility and mortality in the past. It also shows that there are 106 males for every 100 females which indicate predominance of male population.



Urbanization. In terms of urbanization, as shown in Figure DE-3, Magallanes has a decreasing urbanization level. This can be attributed to the number of urban barangays which is only 10 out of 34 barangays and also for the past 20 years, as the urban population increases so is the rural population. Economic activities and opportunities are present in the urban areas but in-migration is not common since the primary livelihood of most of the populace is present in the rural areas. The central business district is only a market or place for exchanging goods and services but not necessarily the place where people need to move in.

In 2015, municipality of Magallanes had an urban population of 11,269 representing 30 percent of the total population of the municipality (Table 3). This means that for every 100 residents in Magallanes, 30 live in the urban areas. On the other hand, the rural population is composed 25,769 individuals or 70 percent of the total population.

Population Density. Population density refers to the number of people occupying an area of land which indicates the pattern of population distribution and serves as an indicator of urbanization of an area. The gross population density of Magallanes was computed at 338 persons living per square kilometer considered as Low-Density Area. Among urban barangays, Barangay Bacolod has the highest density having 37,692 individuals per square kilometer while the most thinly populated are Barangays Aguada Norte and Aguada Sur, having 517 and 526 individuals per square kilometer. While these three barangays belong to urban areas, Barangay Bacolod has the highest population density occupies a small area and having large population and it's nearer the central business district. The barangay with the highest population density among rural barangays is Behia with 1,031 individuals per square kilometer. It can be observed that all barangays in the rural area are thinly populated though some have large population since it occupies a greater land area.



Population Trend. As shown in Table DE-3, Magallanes has a total population of 37,038 and a total household of 7,786 with an average household size of 5 individuals based on PSA Census 2015 and RCBMS Survey 2014. Among urban barangays, the most populated is Barangay Cawit Extension (1,727) and the least populated is Barangay Poblacion (Central) (648). On the other hand, Barangay Caditaan with a total population of 3,443 has the greatest number of individuals among rural barangays while Barangay Magsaysay with only 262 individuals has the least population. Since rural area is composed of 24 barangays, its total population (25,769) is higher compared to urban area (11,269). This indicates that in the municipality, though some barangays are far from the central business district, migration to urban barangays is not an option mainly because the livelihood of households who are mostly farmers and fishermen are present in their area. The presence of good transportation facilities and accessible road networks makes it easier also to reach the central business district.

Table DE – 3. Urbanization Level

Barangay	Population	Household	Average Household Size
URBAN:			
1. Aguada Norte	1,515	341	4
2. Aguada Sur	1,159	252	4
3. Bacolod	1,027	204	5
4. Banacud	1,240	283	4
5. Binisitahan Norte	917	194	4
6. Binisitahan Sur	682	156	4
7. Cawit Extension	1,727	330	5
8. Cawit Proper	1,184	250	5
9. Central	648	139	4
10. Pantalan	1,170	231	5
SUB-TOTAL	11,269	2,380	4.4
RURAL:			
1. Anibong	493	90	5
2. Bacalon	650	148	5
3. Biga	1,194	218	5
4. Behia	2,518	473	5
5. Biton	2,011	451	5
6. Bulala	610	93	5
7. Busay	604	106	5
8. Caditaan	3,443	801	4
9. Cagbolo	1,120	241	5
10. Cagtalaba	557	109	5
11. Ginangra	781	167	5

12. Hubo	869	209	4
13. Incarizan	1,387	269	5
14. Lapinig	761	165	5
15. Magsaysay	262	50	5
16. Malbog	343	83	5
17. Pawik	638	155	5
18. Pili	1,371	295	5
19. Salvacion	1,044	233	5
20. Santa Elena	1,144	226	5
21. Siuton	1,959	416	5
22. Tagas	483	115	4
23. Tula-Tula Norte	911	172	5
24. Tula-Tula Sur	616	121	5
SUB-TOTAL	25,769	5,406	4.88
TOTAL	37,038	7,786	4.6

Source: 2015 PSA Census Report & 2014 RCBMS Survey

Population Growth. The municipality of Magallanes has a positive growth rate except for the year 1975 and 1990. As shown in Table DE-6, in the year 1970, the municipality experienced the highest increase in population with an additional 5,752 individuals from year 1960. It can also be observed that there was a 3.01 % growth rate in year 1995 given that in the year 1990 the municipality experienced a negative growth rate. For the current Censal year 2015, Magallanes has a total population of 37,038 with 0.88 % growth rate.

Table DE-6. Historical Growth of Population

YEAR	POPULATION	INCREASE/ DECREASE	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)			
			MUNICIPAL	PROVINCIAL	REGIONAL	NATIONAL
1903	4,921					
1918	10,012	5,091	4.85			0.09
1939	15,412	5,400	2.08			0.07
1948	17,982	2,570	1.73			0.14
1960	18,144	162	0.07			0.12
1970	23,896	5,752	2.79			0.13
1975	23,101	-795	-0.67			0.23
1980	25,765	2,664	2.21			0.23
1990	24,754	-1,011	-0.40			0.13
1995	28,707	3,953	3.01	0.13	0.23	0.22
2000	31,315	6,561	2.38	0.12	0.22	0.23
2007	34,418	5,711	1.52	0.12	0.22	0.23
2010	35,443	3,128	0.96	0.12	0.22	0.23
2015	37,038	1,595	0.88	0.12	0.22	0.23

Source: National Statistic Office

Literacy. Based from the result of the 2015 PSA Census, the literacy rate of population 10 years old and over is 99%. Of the population 5 years old and over, 44.75% had attended elementary education and 18.81% finished high school education. The definite increase in the proportion that completed at least high school education indicates a better educated populace. This may be partially attributed to free secondary education in public schools (wherein only miscellaneous fee with minimum amount is being paid). Academic degree holders or those who graduated from tertiary education constitute 5.44 percent.

Table DE – 8. Literacy Rate of Population 5 Years Old and Over, by Sex, Year 2015

Indicator	Municipality						Region					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %
Literate	14,031	99	13,609	99	27,640	99	2,193,305	99	2,150,775	99	4,344,080	99
Illiterate	119	1	121	1	240	1	24,372	1	20,320	1	44,692	1
Population 10 years old & over	14,150	100	13,730	100	27,880	100	2,217,677	100	2,171,095	100	4,388,772	100

Table DE – 14. Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment, Year 2015

Highest Educational Attainment							Provincial	
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Both Sexes	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Grade Completed	525	3.14	452	2.84	977	2.99	19,127	2.76
Pre School	549	3.29	474	2.98	1,023	3.14	20,109	2.86
Special Education	1	0.01	3	0.02	4	0.01	383	0.05
Elementary	7,989	47.82	6,610	41.53	14,599	44.75	284,867	40.55
1st - 4th Grade	3,375	20.20	2,561	16.09	5,936	18.20	119,937	17.07
5th - 6th Grade	1,142	6.84	901	5.66	2,043	6.26	39,087	5.56
Graduate	3,472	20.78	3,148	19.78	6,620	20.29	125,843	17.91
High School	5,922	35.45	6,055	38.04	11,977	36.71	263,020	37.44
Under Graduate	3,017	18.06	2,825	17.75	5,842	17.91	116,436	16.57
Graduate	2,905	17.39	3,230	20.29	6,135	18.81	146,584	20.86
Post-Secondary	137	0.82	212	1.33	349	1.07	9,683	1.38
Undergraduate	6	0.04	14	0.09	20	0.06	783	0.11
Graduate	131	0.78	198	1.24	329	1.01	8,900	1.27
College Undergraduate	835	5.00	1,019	6.40	1,854	5.68	50,350	7.17
Academic Degree Holder	720	4.31	1,056	6.63	1,776	5.44	53,424	7.60
Post Baccalaureate	7	0.04	13	0.08	20	0.06	1,085	0.15
Not Stated	20	0.12	23	0.14	43	0.13	546	0.08
TOTAL	16,705		15,917		32,622		702,594	

Religious Affiliation. The biggest single group in the municipality is constituted by the Roman Catholics composed of 95.03 percent; Born Again Christians comes seconds but to a much lesser extent at 2.43 percent. Other religious affiliations include Iglesia ni Cristo, Protestant, Jehovah's Witness and 7th Day Adventist, among others constituting 2.54 percent.

Table DE – 10. Population by Religious Affiliation, Year 2014

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION	NO OF PEOPLE	% OF TOTAL POPULATION
Roman Catholic	33,669	95.03%
Protestant	194	0.55%
Iglesia ni Cristo	461	1.30%
Aglipay	2	0.01%
Islam	9	0.03%
Born Again	860	2.43%
Mormons	1	0.00%
Jehovah's Witness	116	0.33%
7th Day Adventist	43	0.12%
Others	60	0.17%
None	15	0.04%
Total	35430	100.00%

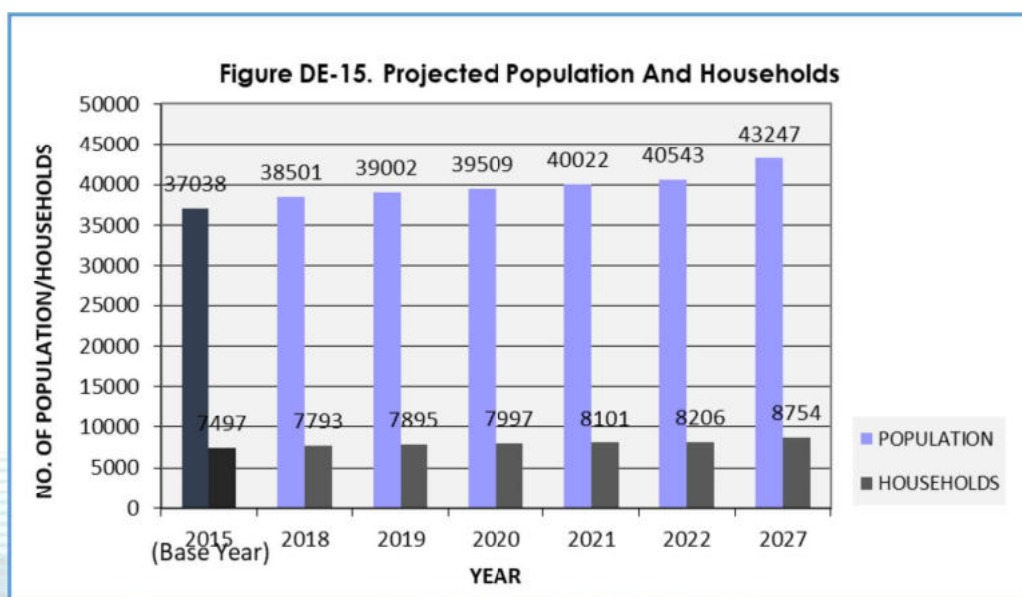
Labor Force and Employment. The total labor force in year 2015 in the municipality is 22,986 or about 62 percent of the total population. Based on the table showed below, of the total labor force, 52 percent or 11,946 are employed which is considered as economically active members of labor force 15 years old and above who are currently working or actively seeking for work while the unemployed members together with the non-economically active were registered at 11,040 persons or about 48%. Non-economically active members of the labor force include full-time students, housewives, retirees, persons with disability and other similarly situated people.

Table DE – 12. Labor Force Population by Sex and Employment Status

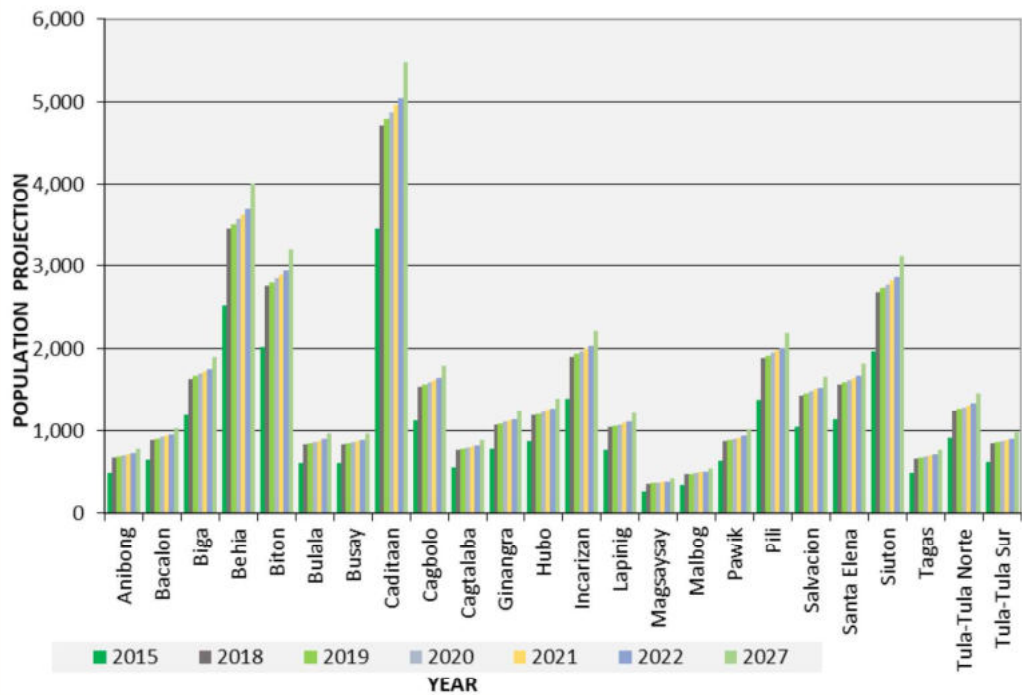
SEX	MUNICIPAL					PROVINCIAL					NOT IN LABOR FORCE
	POPULATION 15 Yrs. and Over	EMPLOYED	%	UNEMPLOYED	%	POPULATION 15 Yrs. and Over	EMPLOYED	%	UNEMPLOYED	%	
Female	10317	2038	19.8	8279	80.2	323378	161689	50.0	161689	50.0	6822
Male	10745	6599	61.4	4146	38.6	330778	248083	75.0	82695	25.0	7545
Both Sexes	21062	8637	41.0	12425	59.0	654156	409772	62.6	244384	37.4	14367

Population Projection. Projected population and household showed that by year 2027, the population of Magallanes will be 43,247 and the household will be 8,754 using an average growth rate of 1.30 and 37,038 individuals as base year population (Figure DE-15). As reflected in Figures DE-16a and DE-16b, both urban and rural barangays will also experience an increasing population though some varies on the extent of increase. As population increases, demand for goods and services also increase. It is anticipated that commercial establishment will increase in terms of number and services in order to meet the needs of the growing population.

By year 2022, the total population of Magallanes will be 40,543 individuals. Forty-four percent (44%) of the total population is composed of school-going age groups with a total of 18,003 individuals. The labor force will be 57% of the population and 43% are composed of dependent population totaled to 17,337 individuals. Though the percentage of the labor force is slightly higher than that of the dependent population, programs and projects for employment of the labor force must be considered in order to fully support the dependent population.



**Figure DE-16a. Population Projection By Barangay (Rural)
Year 2015 - 2027**



**Figure DE-16b. Population Projection By Barangay (Urban)
Year 2015-2027**

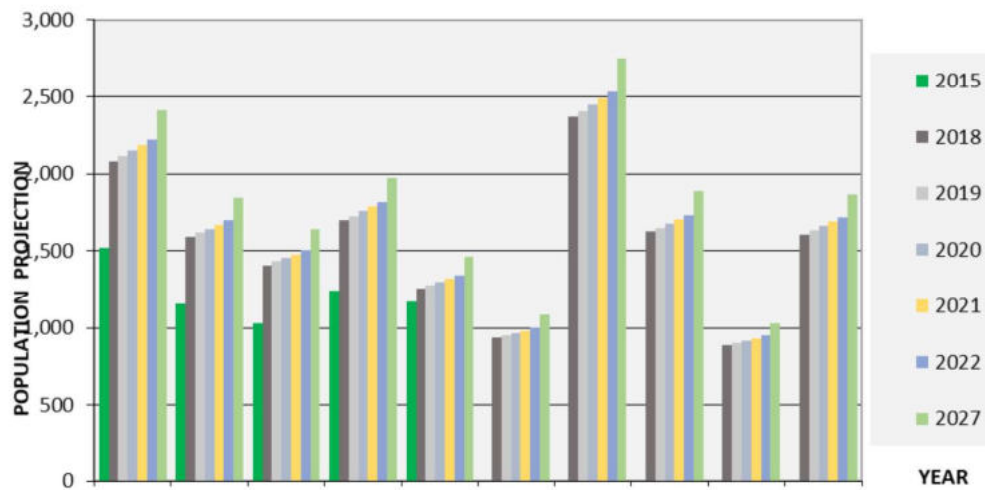


Table DE – 17. Projected School Age Population, Labor Force and Dependent Population

Grouping	Base Year (2015)	Participation Rate	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2027
Population	37038	1.00	38,501	39002	39509	40022	40543	43247
School Going Population								
Pre - School	3,158	0.085	3,283	3,325	3,369	3,412	3,457	3,687
Elementary	5,893	0.159	6,126	6,205	6,286	6,368	6,451	6,881
Secondary	3,830	0.103	3,981	4,033	4,086	4,139	4,192	4,472
Tertiary	3,566	0.096	3,707	3,755	3,804	3,853	3,903	4,164
Labor Force	21,200	0.572	22,037	22,324	22,614	22,908	23,206	24,754
Dependent								
Young (0 - 14)	14,052	0.379	14,607	14,797	14,989	15,184	15,382	16,408
Old (65 and over)	1,786	0.048	1,857	1,881	1,905	1,930	1,955	2,085

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

The municipality of Magallanes lies on the southern part of Sorsogon Province or approximately located between 124° to 125° longitude and 12° to 13° latitude. Its physical configuration consists of one (1) big mass and two (2) islands namely, Bagatao Island and Tinacos Island. As per the records of the Municipal Assessor based on tax maps, it has a total land area of 109.45 square kilometers divided into thirty-four (34) barangays. Ten (10) barangays are considered within the Urban Area namely Central, Aguada Norte, Aguada Sur, Banacud, Bacolod, Binisitahan Norte, Binisitahan Sur, Cawit Extension, Cawit Proper and Pantalan. Barangays Aguada Norte and Bacolod are the largest and smallest urban barangays, respectively. Twenty four (24) barangays are considered as Rural Areas. Barangay Siuton is the largest while Ginangra is the smallest among these rural barangays which consists of Anibong, Bacalon, Biga, Behia, Biton, Bulala, Busay, Caditaan, Cagbolo, Cagtalaba, Ginangra, Hubo, Incarizan, Lapinig, Magsaysay, Malbog, Pawik, Salvacion, Sta. Elena, Siuton, Tagas, Tula-Tula Norte and Tula-Tula Sur. Barangays Biga and Behia are situated in Bagatao Island.

The municipality has approximately 13,895 hectares or 93 % of alienable and disposable lands and about 1,114 hectares or 7 % of forest/preservation lands based from the records of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Land Management Bureau (MGB-LNB) . These areas are

consistent with the requirement of Republic Act 8435 or the Agriculture and Fishery Modernization Act (AFMA) of the Municipality's SAFDZ program.

Table RM-3
LAND CLASSIFICATION
Municipality of Magallanes
2021

Land Classification	Approximate Land Area (Hectare)	Relative %
Alienable & Disposable	13,895	93%
Forest / Preservation	1,114	7%
TOTAL	15,009	100

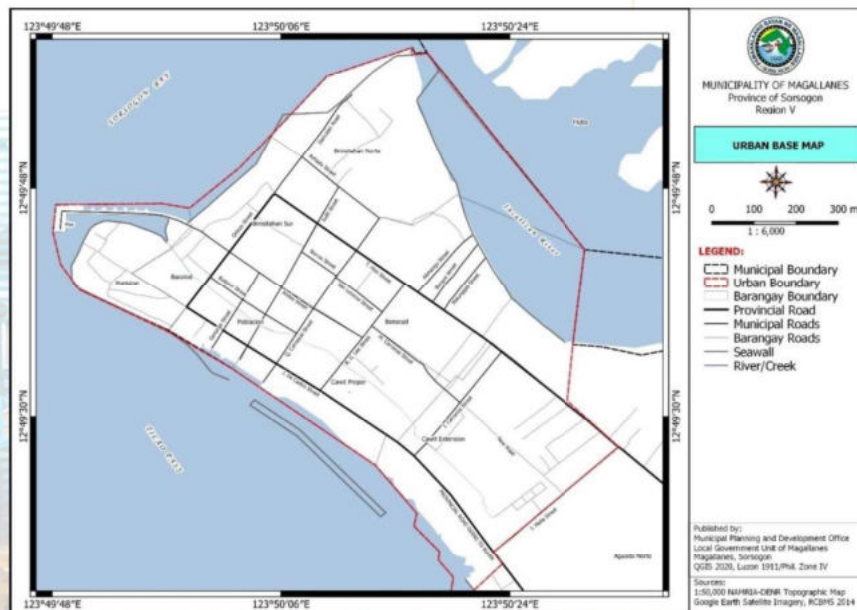
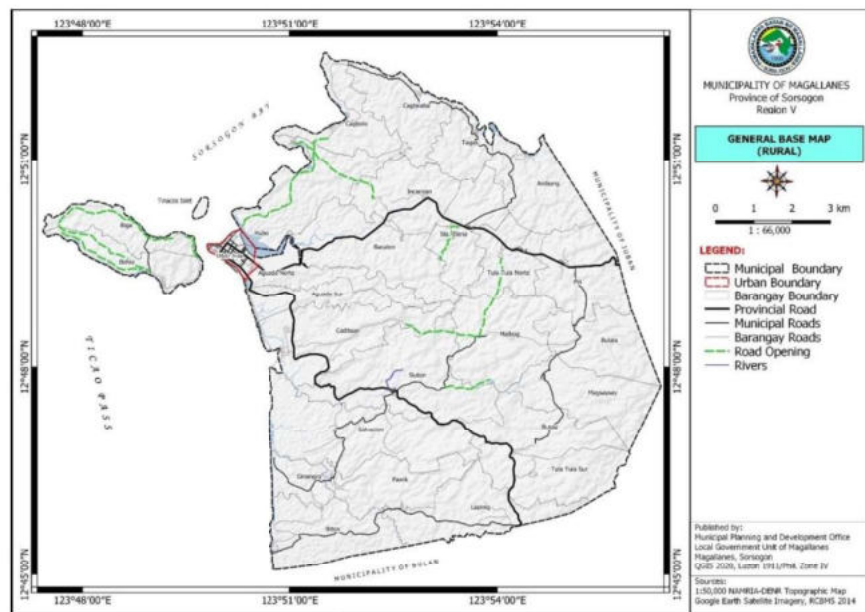
Source: DENR LNB 2021

Table RM-3a
LAND AREA BY BARANGAY
Municipality of Magallanes
2019

Barangay	Land Area (Hectare)	Percent to Total
URBAN:		
Aguada Norte	293.0612	2.68
Aguada Sur	220.1544	2.01
Banacud	22.8819	0.21
Bacolod	2.7247	0.02
Binisitahan Norte	14.6014	0.13
Binisitahan Sur	6.3674	0.06
Cawit Extension	14.6607	0.13
Cawit Proper	8.1174	0.07
Pantalan	4.8072	0.04
Poblacion (Central)	5.0990	0.05
SUB TOTAL	592.4753	5.41
RURAL:		
Anibong	403.7991	3.69
Bacalon	595.0009	5.44
Biga	233.8146	2.14
Behia	244.1921	2.23
Biton	465.8671	4.26
Bulala	399.1132	3.65
Busay	385.1908	3.52
Caditaan	604.1688	5.52
Cagbolo	293.1066	2.68
Cagtalaba	348.8371	3.19
Ginangra	148.0979	1.35
Hubo	520.0318	4.75
Incarizan	391.5373	3.58
Lapinig	481.7956	4.40

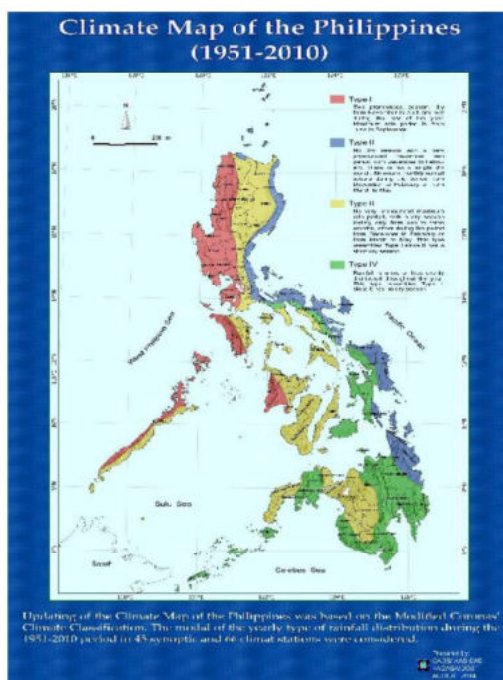
Magsaysay	460.3658	4.21
Malbog	545.0670	4.98
Pawik	371.0495	3.39
Pili	509.9101	4.66
Salvacion	761.4465	6.96
Santa Elena	369.2814	3.37
Siuton	788.0384	7.20
Tagas	217.7270	1.99
Tula-Tula Norte	353.5194	3.23
Tula-Tula Sur	461.5588	4.22
SUB TOTAL	10,352.5168	94.59
TOTAL	10,944.9921	100.00

Source: Municipal Assessor's Office

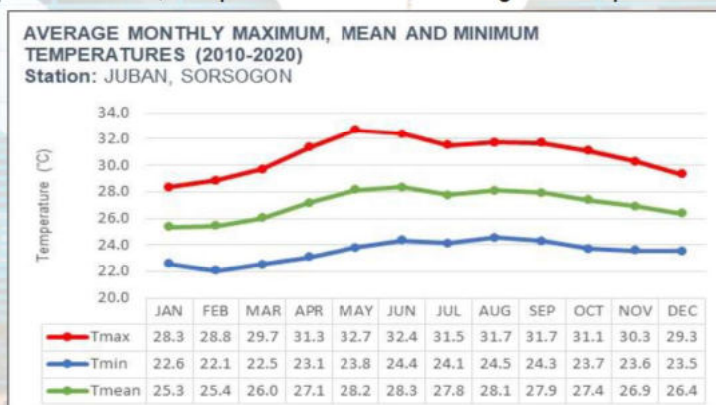


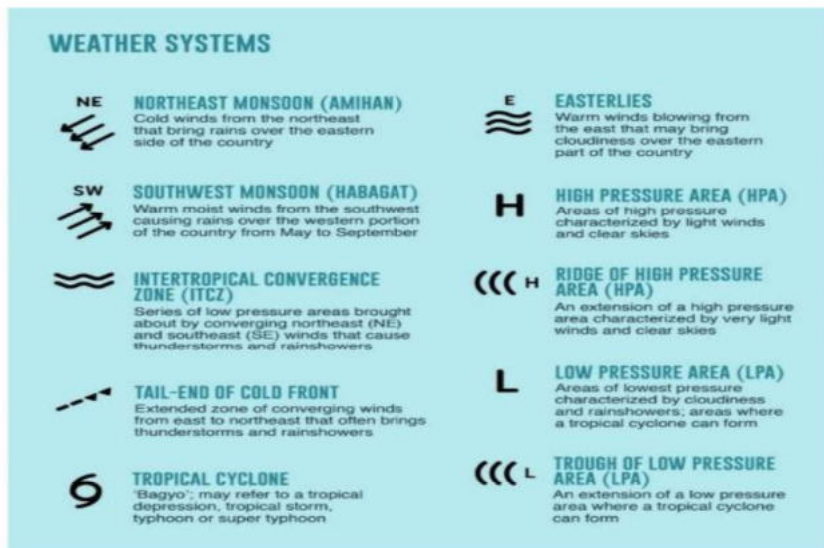
PHYSICAL FEATURES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION

Climate. Most parts of Magallanes are classified as having Type IV Climate based from the updated climate map of the Philippines (1951-2010) wherein rainfall is more or less evenly distributed throughout the year. This type resembles Type II since it has no dry season.



Temperature. The average monthly temperature in the locality ranges from 25.3 °C to 28.3°C. The months of April to October has temperature that ranges from 27.1°C to 28.3°C while the months of November to March has temperature that ranges from 25.3° to 26.9°C. Other weather systems that may affect the temperature of the locality is the northeast monsoon, southwest monsoon, intertropical convergence zone, tail-end of cold front, tropical cyclones, easterlies, high pressure area, ridge of high-pressure area, low pressure area and through of low-pressure area.





Based on recent studies (UN-GoP-MDG-F 1656; Tibig et al 2009) in the country, the observed anomalies in climate in the Philippines from 1951-2006 are as follows;

- Increase of 0.6104 Degrees Celsius in observed annual mean temperature;
- Increase of 0.3742 Degrees Celsius in observed annual high temperature;
- Increase of 0.8940 Degrees Celsius in observed annual minimum temperature;
- Increased number of hot days and warm nights;
- Decreased number of cold days and cool nights;
- Increase of annual mean rainfall and rainy days;
- Increase in inter-annual variability of onset rainfall;
- Average of 20 cyclones cross the Philippine Area of Responsibility where 8-9 make landfall each year-an increase of 4.2 in frequency for the period of 1990-2003

According to the Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), the climate change projections in the Philippines are as follows:

- The mean seasonal temperature is expected to rise by 0.9 Degrees Celsius to 1.4 Degrees Celsius by 2020 and 1.7 degrees Celsius to 2.4 Degrees Celsius by 2050;
- Projection of seasonal temporal rainfall variation is largest (-35% to +45%) during the sixth month period from March to August.

Prevailing Winds. The wind systems that affect the area and which is responsible for bringing in rainfall are as follows:

- a) Northeast Monsoon (Amihan) – also known as “Northerns”. This wind system persists from as early as October up to the middle of March and its mean temperature is 25°C.
- b) The Southwest Monsoon (Habagat) – this wind system may start early in May and may last up to the middle of September. During the time of its occurrence, the municipality which is open to this wind system being on the windward will receive a good portion of the rains associated with this system particularly when the monsoon is intensified. The average temperature during the “Habagat” is 26°C.
- c) Trade winds (North & South Pacific Trades) are generally dominant during April and early May and when either monsoon is weak. It is responsible for causing rain showers and thunderstorms and has an average temperature of 27°C. Typhoons cause the 47% of the rainfall affecting the municipality. Sea and land breezes render a moderating effect on the climate and geomorphology of the coastline. These types of climate and weather network develop and constantly develop the geomorphology of the coastal area resulting to beaches and sea cliffs and other landforms observed along the coast.
- d) Tropical Cyclones are responsible for about 47% of the yearly rainfall. Although no month is really typhoon or cyclone free, the possibility of a cyclone passage over the sea is less during the first half of the year and greater during the second half. Most cyclones form in the Pacific and those that from the near Marianas Island group, east of Mindanao are more likely to affect Bulan when their tracks take them to the West Northwest. Bulan is partly open to these cyclones due to the San Bernardino Straits.

Other wind systems likely to influence the climate of the place include the Inter-tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), cold fronts, local thunderstorms activity, sea and land breezes, easterly waves and other local disturbances. Sea and Land breezes exerts a moderating effect on the climate of the locality particularly so because the municipality is situated along the coast and the contrast in temperature during daytime and night time results in a change in wind direction during day and night but only over limited areas.

The Easterly waves are disturbances in the tropical wind systems. When intense, this could bring in copious rainfall and might trigger the formation of tropical cyclones.

Rainfall. From year 2010 to 2020 the highest monthly rainfall mean is 898.8mm in the month of December and the lowest monthly rainfall mean is 123.7mm in the month of April. Generally, there

is an increasing trend in average monthly rainfall from the month of April that will peak in the month of December and will gradually decrease starting January.

Table RM-8. Monthly Rainfall (mm)

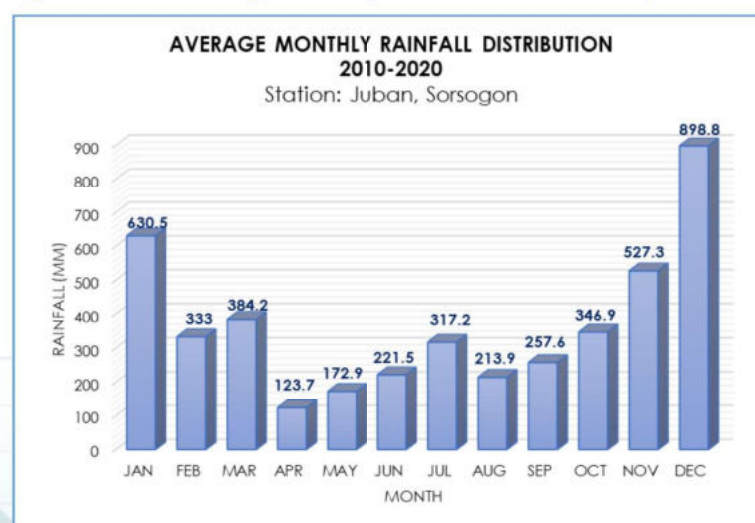
STATION: JUBAN, SORSOGON SYNOPTIC STATION

Latitude: 12°50'21.9"

Longitude: 123°59'49.1"

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2010								249.2	253.8	488.0	541.3	1168.6
2011	959.3	257.7	978.6	221.9	742.4	398.7	532.6	320.0	202.1	450.6	719.4	877.2
2012	827.7	679.1	849.2	221.2	119.3	209.4	346.9	126.2	209.3	420.8	378.6	620.4
2013	630.8	460.6	396.8	51.6	78.0	341.6	331.4	323.8	358.6	381.3	618.6	563.0
2014	366.0	182.4	418.4	189.8	32.8	312.4	545.7	154.0	274.4	363.5	373.4	1155.4
2015	457.8	152.3	179.6	116.4	26.5	79.3	153.3	137.0	215.7	179.1	543.7	668.8
2016	320.9	394.0	130.6	31.8	73.5	161.2	151.9	171.8	268.1	472.2	717.4	626.4
2017	813.0	175.3	188.6	99.6	85.0	147.4	287.8	157.2	298.6	283.0	528.4	1316.8
2018	1158.6	663.4	462.8	135.6	81.8	145.6	191.2	144.6	404.0	114.6	616.2	1163.0
2019	320.6	80.8	44.2	78.4	113.2	198.2	313.8	355.4	91.8	316.3	236.0	738.6
2020	450.2	284.4	193.6	90.8	376.0							
MEAN	630.5	333.0	384.2	123.7	172.9	221.5	317.2	213.9	257.6	346.9	527.3	898.8

Figure RM-8. Average Monthly Rainfall Distribution (2010-2020)



Topography. The topographic landscape of Magallanes is dominated by rolling to moderate terrains (18-30% slopes) and level to nearly level terrains (0-3% slopes). These terrains are interspersed with mixtures of gentle slopes up to steep slopes.

Soil Fertility. The soils found in the municipality are classified into the following: (1) Macabari Sandy Loam; (2) Casiguran Clay Loam; and (3) Obay Clay Loam. Macabari sandy loam are found in level to nearly level areas and are for good tillage, fertilizer application and irrigation production.

Casiguran clay loam are common in gentle slope to undulating areas and are suitable for terraced crops, cover cropping, good tillage, root crops, coconuts, abaca and other unirrigated crops. Obay clay loam are prominent in undulating to steep areas and best for coconuts, abaca, upland rice, corn, root crops, fruit trees and other crops. These soil types make agriculture, the primary industry of the people in Magallanes.

Geologic Characteristics. The geologic characteristics of the underlying rock formations for most part of the municipality is characterized by the following: (1) Terrace Gravel and Alluvial Deposits; (2) Andesite Flow Intercalated with Agglomerate and (3) Andesite flows with Interbedded Conglomerate. The most dominant geologic rock formation is Andesite Flow Intercalated with Agglomerate. Terrace Gravel and Alluvial Deposits are common in areas along plains and coast lines.

Minerals. The common mineral found in Magallanes is a non-metallic mineral known as Perlite. This can be found in the eastern part of the municipality. This mineral is commonly used as lightweight aggregates in concrete mix for abrasion and similar uses and also used advantageously to improve the poor structure of clay soils on which vegetables are grown.

Surface Drainage. Magallanes has adequate natural drainage system. Its major rivers and creeks tributaries meander towards Ticao Pass and Sorsogon Bay. Most noted among its natural tributaries are Incarizan River, Siuton River, Gibalon River, Giladi River and Caditaan River.

SOCIAL SECTOR

Educational Institutions and School Facilities. The municipality of Magallanes has complete learning institutions from preparatory to college education. There is one (1) private preparatory school, 28 elementary schools, one (1) vocational school, seven (7) secondary schools, one (1) integrated high school and one (1) state university. These schools are equipped with educational facilities such as classrooms, offices, library, computer rooms and comfort rooms among others. These are also located and are accessible to school – going age population. Majority of the barangays have elementary schools and its location is proximate to those barangays who don't have elementary schools. On the other hand, poblacion barangays and other nearby rural

barangays have access to secondary schools and those from the coastal areas such as Barangays Behia, Cagbolo and Biton have an established secondary school as well as other distant rural barangays like Barangays Siuton, Pili and Caditaan. Aside from that, almost all of the barangays have Child Development Centers which are being utilized for the preparatory needs of the children.

Preschool. The Government and Private Sector in Magallanes have provided preschool services. The municipality is served by a National Child Development Center managed by the LGU and 33 barangay Child Development Centers. A private-owned school also provide similar services through their kindergarten classes.

Elementary. Elementary education is provided by 28 public schools. In school year 2012-2013, public elementary schools recorded a total of 7,642 enrollees.

Secondary. Secondary Education is provided by one (1) vocational school and seven (7) public schools and one (1) integrated school which has a total of 3,394 enrollees, tutored by 72 teachers and housed in 69 classrooms which translates to 1:47 and 1:49 teacher-student and classroom-student ratio, respectively.

Tertiary. At present, Magallanes has one (1) school in the tertiary level, the Sorsogon State University (SSU) which is a government institution. It has a total of 352 and 324 enrollees for the 1st semester and 2nd semester, respectively for the school year 2012-2013. There are 12 teachers and eight (8) classrooms and offers courses on Bachelor of Science in Fisheries, Bachelor in Elementary Education and Micro Computer Servicing.

Out of 28 elementary schools in the municipality, only 8 schools do not comply with the Department of Education (DepEd) target of 1:35 student – teacher and student – classroom ratio. Among secondary schools, only the vocational school do not comply with the student – teacher ratio of 1:40 since there is really a high demand for vocational courses while only one school comply with 1:40 student – classroom.

It can be noted that the elementary, secondary and tertiary schools in the municipality meet the space standards stated in the National Building Code of the Philippines. These facilities are accessible and meet the required standards and in terms of their physical condition, majority are

well – maintained – two are in good condition and 33 are in fair condition but there are some which needs improvement and requiring priority action. There is one (1) school with high susceptibility to flooding while 10 schools has low susceptibility, one (1) school has low susceptibility to storm surge and six (6) schools have low susceptibility to landslide.

School – going population has high access to educational facilities except for the tertiary level wherein trade – agricultural school is the only present in the municipality as reflected in Table 11, but this does not pose a great concern since Magallanes is only two (2) hours away from Sorsogon City wherein various tertiary schools are available and offers a wide range of courses.

Based on the RCBMS Survey of 2014, there are 53 or 0.85 percent out of the 6,267 children aged 6-12 years old are not attending elementary. Also, there are 310 out of 3,759 children aged 13-16 years old or 8.25 percent are not attending high school.

Despite the fact that elementary and secondary showed a high completion rate, both have a low participation rate. On the other hand, completion rate in tertiary or technical education is quite low which affects the quality of human capital. On the contrary, simple literacy rate in the municipality which is at 95-97 percent with a benchmark of 92-94 percent is remarkably high.

General Health Situation

General Medical Consultative Rate. The municipality's estimated general medical consultative rate in 2012 is 1,574. This is because of the presence of a Rural Health Unit with a minimum of 22 patients daily.

Crude Birth Rates. As shown in table and figures below, the crude birth rate of Magallanes in 2016 is 22. This translates to an estimated average ratio of 22 births for every 1,000 population which is almost the same as compared to 21.6 in 2015. For the past five years, crude birth rate shows a fluctuating trend. Year 2012 and 2013 showed the highest number of births while year 2014 has the least. This may be attributed from the intensified campaign of the Local Government Unit headed by the Health Office on Family Planning and Safe Motherhood Program.

Crude Death Rates. As per report of MHO, the crude death rate in the municipality for 2016 is 5. This translates to an estimated average ratio of 5 deaths for every 1,000 population which was maintained for the last four years. This may be due to increase awareness on diseases through strengthened information dissemination and improved access to social and medical services and facilities provided by the local government. Decreasing births and deaths showed a positive impact on the economic status of every household and the municipality as a whole since as little dependents is being added to the population, small number of deaths indicates small number of individuals is being lessened from the labor force.

Infant Mortality Rate. As shown in Table 22, the infant mortality rate of Magallanes in year 2016 is 5. This means that for every 1,000 infant population there are 5 infant deaths which is significantly higher as compared in the last four years. This result indicates the need to intensify campaign of the local government in Safe Motherhood Program as well as other parenting related activities.

Maternal Mortality Rate. As per record of the Municipal Health Office, in 2016, there is only one death due to labor. Though there are various health programs conducted by the MHO, intensified campaign is still needed especially on Maternal and Child Care in order to achieve a zero maternal mortality death in the succeeding years.

Young Child Mortality Rate. Young Child Mortality Rate of Magallanes for 2012 is 1.33. This states that mortality of young children ages 1 – 4 is 1 death per 1,000 population which is lower compared to previous year of 2 deaths.

Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity. The number one disease experienced by most of the residents in the municipality for the last three years is No Pneumonia Cough and Cold. This is a very common illness experienced especially by children. This may be due to varying weather conditions and can be easily transferred from one person to another.

Ten Leading Causes of Mortality. Hypertension is the number one leading cause of death or mortality and followed by cardiovascular diseases. This can be attributed to the diet patterns of individual as well as other environmental and economic stressors.

Medical Health Facilities. The Rural Health Unit (RHU) of Magallanes is the primary health care provider in the municipality administered by the Municipal Health Officer and a group of medical personnel composed of two (2) nurses, 12 midwives and a sanitary inspector, a dentist, a medical

technologist, laboratory technician and barangay health aide. There is also the Municipal Nutrition Action Officer who organizes nutrition-related programs, projects and activities in the municipality.

The practice of community-based health care delivery is carried out by mobilizing 157 Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) and the 42 Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS) providing assistance to professional health personnel particularly midwives during health care activities in the barangays.

The major local government health facilities consist of one Main Health Center wherein a lying-in clinic was constructed and had recently started to operate, 33 Barangay Health Stations and three (3) ambulances. Magallanes has also a district hospital that would cater to the higher medical needs of the people in the municipality with three (3) doctors, seven (7) nurses and a midwife.

Housing

Status of Housing Units. The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Census in 2015 showed that there were 7,497 housing units in the municipality, 61% owned the house, rent-free lot with consent of owner, 26% of which are owned, 7% owned the house but are renting the lot, 3% are rent-free house and lot with consent of owner, and 2% are renting the house including lot. Also a negligible percentage comprises those units that are being occupied for free without consent of owner.

Type of Dwelling Unit. Based on 2015 Census of Population and Housing, in the municipality of Magallanes, majority of the dwelling units are single house comprising 96% or 7,159 units occupied by 7,186 households, 248 units (3%) are duplex type, 14 units (0.19%) are commercial/industrial/agricultural, 43 units (0.58%) are multi-unit residential, no household are occupying an institutional living quarter, and there are about 6 (0.08%) unreported.

Condition and Construction of Housing Units. Of the total occupied housing units in the municipality from 2001 – 2010, 6,185 need no repair or minor repair, 344 needs major repair and 17 units are dilapidated or condemned. On the other hand, 86 housing units are under renovation, 103 are unfinished and 155 are being constructed.

Residential Subdivisions. There are three (3) subdivisions in the municipality located in Barangay Cawit Extension. All of these subdivisions are socialized housing with 64 total number of lots and 64 total units 55 of which are occupied or sold.

Resettlement Areas. There are three (3) existing resettlement areas with 540 housing units in the municipality that serve a total of 540 households. Two of these which are located in Barangays Incarizan and Hubo were established by the LGU in partnership with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) under the Core Shelter Assistance Program (CSAP). And together with the resettlement area in Barangay Caditaan, all of the three resettlement areas are owned by the government and managed by the Local Government Unit and the association. Utilities, facilities and amenities in the said settlement areas include power and water supply. The proposed resettlement site, approximately more than one (1) hectare is located in Cawit Extension.

Informal Settlers. Result of RCBMS Survey 2014 also showed that there are 983 or 12% of the total households which are informal settlers, majority of which are located in Barangay Caditaan and Biga with 83 and 49 households who are squatters, respectively.

Social Welfare Services

Social welfare and development programs and projects are directed towards improving the quality of life of the poor and disadvantage sectors in the municipality. The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) and the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) implemented several programs ranging from nutrition, health care, shelter, livelihood and employment assistance and initiatives for the welfare and protection of children, women, older persons, persons with disability and other disadvantage sectors of society and relief and rehabilitation during hazard occurrence and/or disaster event.

Senior Citizen. A Senior Citizen Center in the municipality promotes services such as issuance of Senior Citizen Card, Senior Citizen purchase booklets, administration of social pension payout and other services. This complies with Section 4 of Republic Act 7876 "An Act Establishing a Senior Citizens Center in all Cities and Municipalities of the Philippines and Appropriating Funds Thereof".

But due to meager funding, the Senior Citizen Center of Magallanes does not comply with the minimum area requirement of 500 square meters per DSWD.

Children. In compliance with Republic Act 6972, “An Act Establishing a Day Care Center in Every Barangay, Instituting Therein a Total Development and Protection of Children Program, Appropriating Funds Therefore, and for other Purposes”, the municipality has 42 Day Care Centers that offer day care services to 1,205 children operated and maintained by barangays Day Care Workers in all 34 barangays.

Out-of-School Individuals. Incidence of drop-outs and number of out-of-school children, youth and adults in the municipality are notably high wherein out of the 7,051 children aged 6-12 years old, 743 or 10.54% are not attending elementary and there are 1,322 out of 3,788 children aged 13-16 years old or 34.90% not attending high school based from the Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMS) database, 2012 State of Local Development Electronic Report (e-SLDR). The result of barangay literacy mapping conducted in January, 2013 also showed that the municipality has a total of 10,272 Out-of-School Individuals: 105(1.02%) are Out-of-School Children (OSC) aged 6-11 years old, 1,880 (18.30%) are Out-of-School Youth (OSY) aged 12-21 years old, and 8,287 (80.68%) are Out-of-School Adult (OSA) aged 22 years old and above (Table 41). According to the same study, the explicit reasons of dropping out of school of elementary and secondary school-aged children are the lack of personal interest, high costs of education and employment. The last two reasons are both economic in nature which indicates that the poorest of the poor is largely at risk to leave schools and become illiterate. As a result, they are unable to perform basic skills; they can be marginalized and discriminated in terms of economic, political and even social rights. Thus the cycle of intergenerational transmission of poverty repeats thereupon.

Alternative Learning System. The Alternative Learning System or ALS is a government program which provides a viable alternative to the existing formal education instruction, encompassing both the non-formal and informal sources of knowledge and skills. The student-learners in ALS have to attend 10 months of school or 800 hours in the classroom-learning center. Learning in ALS is self-paced, project-based, and learner-centered which further applies life skills approach and its module-based learning system makes the student-learners come in the center on their set time and choose a module to read and quiz is given after every module to assess their learning. Instead of

teachers, facilitators are always present to respond to their questions and there are also lecturers who would discuss a particular module. After several months when the student-learner completed the set of modules, the student may aspire to take the Accreditation and Equivalency (A &E) exam wherein their performances are being assessed. The exam is a paper and pencil-based test, using multiple choice and composition writing where test items are based on the learning competencies of the five learning strands of the ALS Curriculum. Upon passing this exam, they are given an A & E certificate of completion that is equivalent to either elementary or secondary diploma which will in the end give them the opportunity to enroll in secondary or tertiary level or pursue vocational/technical schooling. In the municipality, there are only 4 personnel consisting of 2 coordinators and 2 mobile teachers who managed the implementation of ALS program and with a maximum of 75 student-learners able to be supervised by each personnel, only 300 out-of-school individuals could be accommodated in the program. Presently, there is no established community learning center which caters the implementation of ALS program in the municipality. ALS of both South and North District temporarily utilize a building/room which needs to be vacated for other purposes. While the coordinator and mobile teacher of North District utilizes a classroom inside the school premises which is not conducive for the learning of ALS students.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Police Force and Jail Management and Penology. The Magallanes Police Station which is operationally-controlled and supervised by the PNP Provincial Command and the Jail Management and Penology handles the daily peace and order situation of the locality. It is manned by 25 policemen equivalent to an actual ratio of 1:1,417 which is inadequate as measured to the ideal police – to – population ratio of 1 policeman to 500 persons and the minimum standard police – to – population ratio of 1 policeman 1,000 persons. The police station which has an area of 195 square meters does not meet the standard lot requirement of 600 square meters for Police Station Type B. The response time during crime incidence is a minimum of 15 minutes depending on the distance of the event.

The protective service in the municipality is further enhanced by the presence of Tanods in every barangay. There are minimum of five (5) Tanods in every barangay equipped with various tools such handheld radios, nightsticks, handcuffs and the like. There are also five (5) volunteers in every

barangay who were trained to respond in disaster incidence and they have also basic tools such as flashlights, raincoats and boots. Since traffic are only experienced in some Poblacion barangays especially in schools and other municipal institutions and only lasts a few hours in the morning and in the afternoon, only three (3) traffic enforces are being deployed every day.

Equipment. The local police force is equipped with patrol car and motorcycle as well as assorted PNP-issued firearms that will aid them in times of crisis, emergency or the usual security routines.

Crime Volume. The local police force's effectiveness in containing criminality is indicated in the decreasing incidence of crime committed within the municipality. The crimes committed in Poblacion barangays for the past two years. In 2011, police records show 181 criminal offenses as against 2012 commission of only 74 offences – a decrease by 59 percent.

Fire. Fire protection services in Magallanes are provided mainly by the local branch of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) located in Barangay Cawit Extension. With a fireman to population ratio of 1:35,443, the municipality fails to comply with the ideal number of fireman to population ratio of 1:2,000. There is also a fire truck but it partially meets the ideal fire truck to population ratio of 1:28,000 and fire truck to firemen ratio of 1:14. For the past five years, fire incidence occurred 11 times due to unattended cooking and faulty wirings.

Sports and Recreation Facilities. In the municipality of Magallanes, majority of the sports facilities present are basketball courts which are sometimes utilized as parks while there are five (5) barangays with volleyball courts two (2) of which are privately owned and a football field located in Barangay Aguada Norte. Recreation facilities present in most of the barangays are parks while there are some with billiard and videoke houses, a cockpit arena and a fitness gym which are all privately owned. Other recreation facilities are swimming pool – Bucalbucalan Spring Resort which is being managed by the Local Government Unit and Touch of Grace Recreation Center which is owned privately both located in Barangay Aguada Sur.

Majority of the sports and recreation facilities are in good condition and are accessible because of the existing good road connections and transportation facilities. Reclamation areas from Barangay

Banacud to Binisitahan Norte are potential site for a boulevard and can also be an alternate route for transportation.

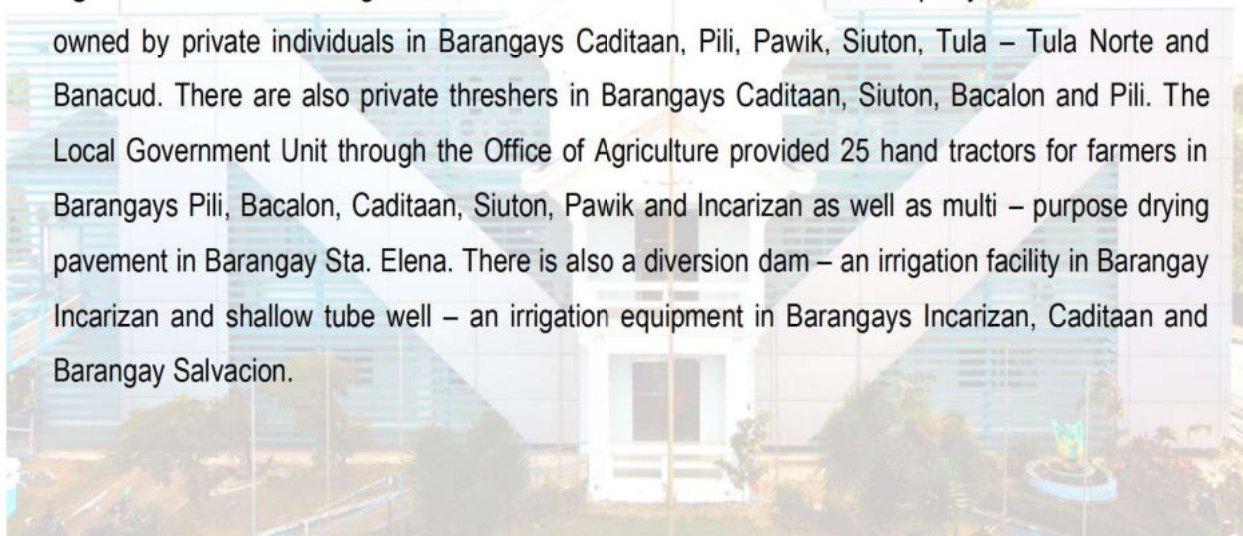
ECONOMIC SECTOR

Agriculture and Agri-Industry Facilities

Agriculture. The current economic structure of the municipality is basically that of agriculture and commerce and trade. Agricultural activities are focused on crop production, fishery and livestock production. However, the dominant agricultural activity and economic source of the municipality is fishery both for marine and inland fishing. There are 7,307 registered fisherfolks from 21 coastal barangays of the municipality and there are 1,290 farmers coming from 26 farming barangays.

Crop Production. Areas devoted to agricultural crop production comprises a total area of 75.892 hectares for rainfed and 230.09 hectares for irrigated with a total of 305.09. Major crops within these agricultural lands are rice, corn, coconut, banana and root crops. Of these major crops, coconut occupies about 86 % or is the dominant crop while rice farms comprise of 334.45 hectares located in 13 different barangays. There are 11.583 hectares of rice farms that are highly susceptible to flooding, 11.31 hectares are moderately susceptible while 203.985 hectares have low susceptibility. On the other hand, rice farms that are highly susceptible to landslide comprise of 0.07 hectares, 2.69 hectares are moderately susceptible and 14.08 hectares have low susceptibility. No rice farms are susceptible to storm surge.

Agriculture Facilities. Agriculture facilities available within the municipality are the rice mills owned by private individuals in Barangays Caditaan, Pili, Pawik, Siuton, Tula – Tula Norte and Banacud. There are also private threshers in Barangays Caditaan, Siuton, Bacalon and Pili. The Local Government Unit through the Office of Agriculture provided 25 hand tractors for farmers in Barangays Pili, Bacalon, Caditaan, Siuton, Pawik and Incarizan as well as multi – purpose drying pavement in Barangay Sta. Elena. There is also a diversion dam – an irrigation facility in Barangay Incarizan and shallow tube well – an irrigation equipment in Barangays Incarizan, Caditaan and Barangay Salvacion.



Livestock. There are some small-scale livestock farms operating within the municipality particularly goat and hog livestock produced in Barangays Sta. Elena and Pili occupying an area of 1.50 hectares. On the other hand, there are no farmers engaged in poultry production.

Fisheries. For fishery production, marine fishing grounds are concentrated in Ticao Pass and part of Sorsogon Bay along coastal barangays of Anibong to Biton with an estimated area of 79.500 square kilometers. In 2012, the average volume of catch is estimated at 372,768 tons and was supplied to the local market. On the other hand, inland fishing in the municipality consists of bangus, prawns and tilapia raised in fish ponds. These fish ponds are located in Barangays Aguada Norte, Aguada Sur, Bacalon, Caditaan, Ginangra, Hubo and Salvacion with an estimated area of 291.51 hectares and average production of 11.74 tons annually. There are 11.31 hectares of fishponds that are highly susceptible to flooding, 55.78 hectares are moderately susceptible while 224.42 hectares have low susceptibility. In terms of storm surge, 1.13 hectares are highly susceptible, 19.47 hectares are moderately susceptible and 40.219 hectares have low susceptibility. No fishpond areas are susceptible to landslide.

COMMERCE AND TRADE

For the past five years, commercial activities in the municipality have grown. Primary economic activities such as agriculture, fishing and forestry and tertiary economic activities like wholesale and retail trade and other services had an increasing trend while secondary economic activities those of gas and water supply remain the same. Though Magallanes is basically farming and fishing community, few individuals engaged in primary activities due to higher capitalization and volume of product required and most of the time, products derived from farming and fishing are often sold by farmers and fishermen to businessmen in order to meet their daily sustenance.

The existing commercial development or activities within the municipality can be classified under primary, secondary and tertiary economic activities.

Primary Economic Activities. In 2017, there are 66 establishments in the municipality engaged in primary economic activities, these includes copra and rice trading, fishing, lumber trading and meat trading. Six (6) of those establishment are newly operating; some were operating for a year while

two (2) of those establishments operate for more 21 years already. The minimum capitalization is P 75,000.00 and the maximum is P 500,000.00 and their produce are marketed locally.

Secondary Economic Activities. There are only three (3) establishments classified under secondary economic activities and their businesses are concentrated on gas and water supply with a minimum capitalization of P 100,000.00 and a maximum of P 1,000,000.00.

Tertiary Economic Activities. Majority of commercial activities are classified under tertiary economic activities which includes wholesale and retail trade and other services. In Magallanes, there are 158 registered businesses classified under this category with a capitalization of P 25,000.00 up to P 500,000.00. Majority are operational for a year and the oldest business operated for 36 years.

Location. Commercial establishments are concentrated in Barangay Poblacion which is considered as the Central Business District of the municipality and some are /located in adjacent urban barangays. At present, there's still no industrial establishment present in the locality.

INDUSTRY

Being an agricultural municipality, it is expected that most of the industries in Magallanes is agri-based. However, for the past years due to depleting natural resources and changes in the environment, farmers, fishermen and common residents had to develop other alternative source of livelihood and thus, non – agricultural commercial activities were adopted.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Employment Status. There are 8,880 employed individuals in the municipality comprising 98 percent of the working age population (15-65 years old) engaged in employment activities. And while there is good employment rate, 34 percent are underemployed making the income of the household still low; added to that is the two (2) percent unemployment rate.

Type of Occupation. Thirty-one percent (31%) of the employed are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, 30% are elementary occupations while 12% are service and sales workers.

Nature of Employment. In terms of the nature of employment, 37.18 percent are permanent, 53.44 percent are engaged in short term or seasonal employment and 9.38 percent have a day to day or weekly job employments.

Income Status. As shown in Figure EC-41d, there are 5,111 households or 66% of the total numbers of households in the municipality are living below poverty threshold while 452 households indicate experienced in food shortage. Barangay Hubo has the highest proportion of households with income below poverty threshold which is 90% while Barangay Central has the lowest proportion which is only 45% of the total number of households. But in terms of magnitude, since Barangay Caditaan has the highest population, it has also the highest number of households with income below poverty threshold which is 527 while Barangay Magsaysay, being the smallest barangay has the least with only 43 households.

TOURISM

Natural Tourist Attraction. Magallanes had identified five (5) natural tourism destinations which includes Bucal-Bucalan Spring, Parola Beach Resort, Tinacos Islet, Tula-Tula Sur Falls and Malihao Spring. Bucal-Bucalan Spring located in Barangay Aguada Norte which was developed through PAMANA Project gathers most of the visitors especially during months of March to May. This is also the only government managed tourism site that generates revenue which in year 2012 amounted to 487,745.00 pesos.

Parola Beach Resort situated in Barangay Behia was also developed under PAMANA Project and is still accessible to the public for free in year 2012 to 2013, but starting 2014, cottage fee of P 150.00 is being collected to the visitors. Tinacos Islet on the other hand is accessible for free with at most 50 visitors in a year; this site needs more improvement to become more attractive to the tourist.

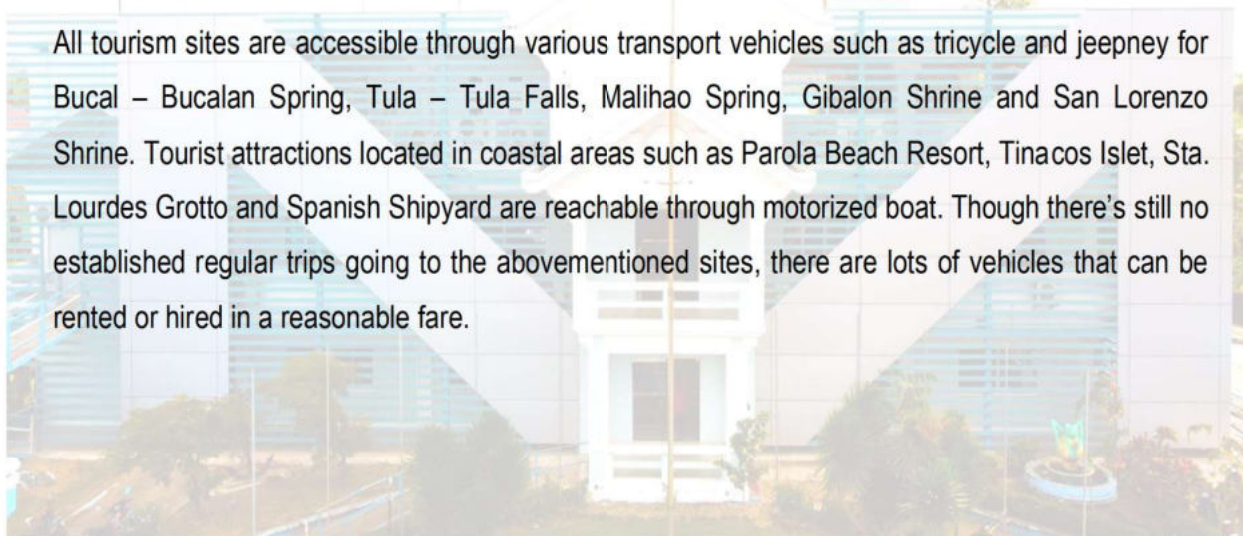
Tula-Tula Sur Falls in Barangay Tula-Tula Sur is also a government owned site managed by the Barangay Local Government Unit. This site is accessible for free through a tricycle or jeepney ride. Malihao Spring located in Barangay Bacalon is owned and managed by a private individual which collects affordable fees for entrance and cottage.

Religious Tourist Attraction. Among the tourist site in the municipality classified under religious tourist attraction are the San Lorenzo Ruiz Shrine situated inside the Catholic Church Compound in Barangay Binisitahan Sur and Sta. Lourdes Grotto found in Barangay Behia. San Lorenzo Ruiz is owned and managed by the Catholic Church which is often visited by its devotees on the month of September. On the other hand, Sta. Lourdes Grotto was also developed through PAMANA Project and is visited by its devotees during the feast of Saint Lourdes on the month of February.

Historical Tourist Attraction. The only tourism site in Magallanes with historical roots is the Spanish Shipyard located in Barangay Behia. During the Spanish Period, this place is where the huge ships of the Spaniards were built. This is visited by up to 500 tourist often during summer breaks in the month of April to May.

Religious-Historico-Cultural Attraction. Gibalon Shrine located in Barangay Siuton has the only religious, historical and cultural roots. It is considered religious because it is where the First Mass in Luzon was held and its historical and cultural heritage became part of the lives of the people in Magallanes. This site is owned and managed by the government and is often visited in the month of October during Kasanggayahan Festival in the province of Sorsogon.

All tourism sites are accessible through various transport vehicles such as tricycle and jeepney for Bucal – Bucalan Spring, Tula – Tula Falls, Malihao Spring, Gibalon Shrine and San Lorenzo Shrine. Tourist attractions located in coastal areas such as Parola Beach Resort, Tinacos Islet, Sta. Lourdes Grotto and Spanish Shipyard are reachable through motorized boat. Though there's still no established regular trips going to the abovementioned sites, there are lots of vehicles that can be rented or hired in a reasonable fare.



INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

TRANSPORTATION/ROAD NETWORK

Roads and Bridges. The present condition of transportation network in Magallanes for both internal and external linkages can be considered good enough. There are about 165.48 km. of roads that connect the municipality to neighboring towns and city. These include 24 km. national roads, 21 km. provincial roads, 76.79 km. municipal roads, and 47.26 km. barangay roads. Majority of these roads are made of concrete and are of fair condition. The municipality has also 19 bridges located in different barangays and majority of which are still in fair condition.

Public Land Transportation. Commuters in the locality are being served by three (3) buses with route from Magallanes to Metro Manila provided by two (2) private bus operators namely Elavil and Smart Bus Transportation. There are also 37 jeepneys and 143 tricycles provided by local operators. Meanwhile, the municipality has a jeepney terminal with facilities such as comfort rooms located in Barangay Banacud and it is in fair condition.

Magallanes Transport Terminal. The Magallanes Transport Terminal located in Barangay Banacud was constructed in 2017 which accommodates buses travelling from Magallanes to Pasay or Cubao and Public Utility Jeepneys travelling from Magallanes to Sorsogon via Juban and Casiguran. Other facilities available in the terminal are ticket booth, comfort rooms and food stalls.

Magallanes Tricycle Terminal. The Magallanes Tricycle Terminal located in Barangay Poblacion was constructed in 2016 that accommodates all tricycle operators in the municipality. Since the terminal is adjacent to the public market, facilities available are comfort rooms and food court.

Road Segments that Need Investments. Based from the Local Road Network Development Plan (LRNDP) of the municipality, Magallanes – Juban Provincial Road needs widening and drainage construction while Magallanes – Bulan Provincial Road needs widening and re-blocking as well as construction of drainage. Majority of the municipal roads also needs improvement in the form of concreting, re-blocking and drainage construction while some barangay roads also need concreting and bridge construction as in the case of Dumalwa Road going to the water source.

POWER

Power Source. Electricity in the municipality is distributed to the 34 barangays through the Sorsogon Electric Cooperative I (SORECO I), the local electric cooperative servicing the southern part of Sorsogon province. Eighty – two percent (82%) of households in Magallanes are served by electricity. Among urban barangays, Barangay Aguada Norte has the greatest number of households served by electricity while Barangays Banacud and Binisitahan Sur have the least number of unserved households. In rural barangays, Barangay Caditaan has the greatest number of households served by electricity being also the most populated while Barangay Biton has the greatest number of unserved households. It can also be noted that in Barangay Hubo, there are more households unserved by electricity than those who are served.

Power Consumption. Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants. Most of the power used in the municipality is consumed for commercial purposes but in the year 2011 and 2012, the top power consumer was for the industrial use. As per classification of SORECO, industrial uses are those consumers who used large power such as big fish ponds, welding shops, rice mills and large educational facilities such as the Sorsogon State College. It can also be observed that for the past three years it is consistent that more power is being used for lighting the streets compared to lighting the residential areas.

WATER

Water Services. There are two (2) waterworks system existing in the municipality, a bigger Level III system which serves most of the barangays in the municipality and a smaller Level III system which serves selected barangays adjacent to the water source, both are managed and operated by the Local Government Unit.

Magallanes Water System. The Magallanes Water System which started its operation in year 2000 supplies much of the municipality's barangays especially the poblacion area. Its main source of water comes from Dumalwa Spring located in Barangay Incarizan. At present, it has 2,401 connections in Barangays Aguada Norte, Aguada Sur, Bacolod, Banacud, Behia, Biga, Binisitahan Sur, Binisitahan Norte, Cawit Extension, Cawit Proper, Central, Pantalan, Sta. Lourdes, SIADILL and Sitio Tinago.

CAANAS. Caditaan, Aguada Norte, Aguada Sur or CAANAS provides water for Sitio Binalyuhan, Barangay Caditaan and Sitio Telegrafo. Its main source of water comes from Bucal-Bucalan Spring situated in Barangay Aguada Norte and presently has 587 connections.

Level I Water System. Based on the Community Sanitary Survey conducted by the Municipal Health Office conducted in 2017, the Level I source of drinking water in the municipality includes shallow well, deep well and improved spring. There are six (6) barangays with access to shallow well water source which serves a total of 148 households and there are nine (9) barangays accessing a deep well source which provides water to 355 households. Another Level I water source present is the improved spring which is being utilized in 19 barangays serving 1,063 households. Shown in the graph below are the numbers of households in different barangays with access to Level I Water System.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Communication. In terms of communication, Magallanes has two broadcast and television network provider namely Bulan Satellite Television and Dream Cable Television. These provide connections to household subscribers making available to viewers' television programs from various channels both local and foreign. There are 10 internet providers owned by private individuals located in urban barangays. The town is also a host to three cellular sites operated by SMART, Globe Telecom and Sun Cellular making cellular phone and wireless Internet as the most effective, affordable and accessible means of telecommunication in the locality. A public postal office also operates in the municipality.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

FOREST ECOSYSTEM

The local government unit implements environmental programs and projects through the Ecosystem and Environment Resource Management Service (EERMS) supervised by the Municipal Mayor. The OIC MENRO oversees, coordinates and executes government services geared towards the protection, conservation, maintenance and sustainability as well as the responsible utilization of natural resources of the town.

The municipality has an area of 1,114 hectares of forest land categorized as both National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) and Non – NIPAS located between Juban and Magallanes covering barangays of Bulala, Busay, Tula-Tula and Magsaysay. The topography of the watershed area is above 18% in slope, interspersed by ridges and numerous creeks, springs, waterfall and rivers.

The Juban – Magallanes Watershed Forest Reserve (JMWFR) is the only area proclaimed as Watershed Reservation in the province of Sorsogon. The survey and assessment of the Protected Area was conducted by the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) in the year 1992 which was in response to a joint resolution formulated by the Sangguniang Bayan of the Municipalities of Juban and Magallanes to establish Mount Bintacan area as Watershed Reservation. It was established by virtue of Proclamation No. 108, dated November 23, 1992 by the president of the Republic of the Philippines Fidel V. Ramos. The watershed rehabilitation project contains an aggregate area of 1,032 hectares of the public domain.

However, per result of the reconnaissance survey conducted in 2017 simultaneously with the delineation and demarcation of the JMWFR boundaries using the PRS 92 and UTM Zone 51 projection coordinates transmitted by DENR V Technical Services, Legazpi City as data and reference, showed that JMWFR is situated within the administrative jurisdiction of three (3) municipalities namely: Juban, Magallanes and Bulan in the province of Sorsogon. The reference for the exact area of the JMWFR was based on the coordinates provided by the Office of Surveys and Mapping Division, Land Evaluation Survey Section (SMD-LESS) of DENR V Regional Office, Technical Services, with an aggregate area of 998.0942 hectares as shown in the area distribution

below:

Bulan, Dolos	– 37.7547
Juban, Calmayon	– 71.2517
Juban, Lajong	– 49.9220
Juban, Maalo	– 407.5909
Magallanes, Bulala	– 155.8697
Magallanes, Busay	– 46.6849
Magallanes, Magsaysay	– 195.4691
Magallanes, Tula-Tula Sur	– 33.4513

The present boundary of JMWFR plays an important role in the conservation of biodiversity protected area. All activities that are geared towards the protection of wildlife resources and habitat are being undertaken within the boundary of the area.

Legitimization/Proclamation of JMWFR. Based from the ENIPAS Act of 2018, outstanding remarkable areas and biological important public lands that are habitat are rare and endangered species of plants and animals, biogeographic zones and related ecosystems, whether terrestrial, wetland or marine, all of which shall be designated as "Protected Area". Juban-Magallanes Watershed Forest Reserve (JMWFR) is home to some of the Critically Endangered Fauna species such as the Philippine Hanging-Parakeet (*Loriculus philippensis*), Blue-Naped Parrot (*Tanygnathus lucionensis*), and Golden-Crowned Fruit Bat (*Acerodon jubatus*), hence, can be qualified for the classification as Protected Area under ENIPAS law. The basic consideration in the establishments of JMWFR as protected area includes: (a) Juban-Magallanes Watershed Forest Reserve (JMWFR) as the only watershed reserve proclaimed in the province of Sorsogon, (b) JMWFR contains globally threatened, vulnerable and restricted wildlife fauna and possible other unnamed species of wildlife, (c) It is basically a watershed sustaining springs, rivers, falls and other water catchments and irrigations, and (d) It has various flora resources that are of great economic importance such as the Gisok-Gisok (*Hope philippinensis*), Yakal (*Shorea astylosa*), Mapilig (*Xanthostemon bracteatus*), Bagtikan (*Parashorea malaanonan*) and Mayapis (*Shorea palosapis*). Consecutively, certain procedures must be undertaken first such as the Regional and National Review Recommendation, Public Hearing, Public Consultations, Presidential Proclamation and last would be the Congressional Enactment.

Land Use. The existing land use of JMWFR is predominantly timberland and classified as a Protected Area (PA). About 65% is covered with closed forest with an aggregate area of 647.0797 hectares, still thickly vegetated with dipterocarp species. Nonetheless, agricultural activities occupy the lower elevation and in the relatively flat areas. These are planted with vegetables, abaca, coconut and fruit crops, such as pili, coffee and citrus species. Root crops, like cassava and sweet potato, are also cultivated in some of these portions. Moreover, grassland ecosystems are commonly found in the area. This type of ecosystem is found in abandoned kaingin areas.

To address such issue, numerous reforestation projects were implemented in the area to rehabilitate degraded portion of the PA, as well as to provide local employment opportunities. Species planted under National Greening Program (NGP) includes Narra (*Pterocarpus indicus*), Gmelina (*Gmelina arborea*), Toog (*Petersianthus quadrialatus*), Banilad (*Sterculia philippinensis*), Mahogany (*Swietenia mahogany*), Rattan (*Calamus gibbsianus*), Acacia (*Samanea saman*), Dao (*Dracontomelon dao*) and Pili (*Canarium ovatum*).

Vegetative Cover, Ecosystem and Habitat Type. The land cover of JMWFR showed an area of 647.0797 hectares or a percentage of 65% closed forest which is defined as the natural forest where trees in the various story's and undergrowth cover 40% of the ground. These formations do not have a continuous dense grass layer. They are either managed or unmanaged forests primary or in an advanced state of reconstitution and may have been logged over one or more times, having kept their characteristic of forest stands, possibly with modified structure and composition.

Flora. The forest ecosystem of JMWFR is further classified into (a) primary forest; (b) secondary forest; (c) dipterocarp forest; and (d) forest plantations. The primary forest is described as fairly tall trees of large diameter, low undergrowth species and a diversified species composition. This type of forest consisting Dipterocarp, hardwood, ferns, molave type, Ficus species, and palm species are found dominant in this area of the PA. The watershed area harbors favorable number of forest tree species which includes hardwood species and some volant mammals. The occurrence of Philippine Brown Deer and Philippine Warty Pig are strong indicators that the area is still thickly vegetated.

A total number of 136 flora species were recorded during the conduct of Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA) at JMWFR, 39 or 28% were identified to be endemic in the Philippines.

Fauna. Overall PASA results showed that a total number of 95 fauna species were recorded within the JMWFR, 28 or 30% were Philippine endemic. Recorded fauna was categorized according to their class. Fifty-one (51) or 54% were identified to be Avifauna comprising almost half of the wildlife recorded within the PA, nine (9) or 10% mammals, eight (8) shells, seven (7) insects, seven (7) serpents, five (5) bees, four (4) reptiles, three (3) amphibians and one (1) annelid.

Including also as one of the watersheds in the municipality are the Caditaan River Watershed located in Barangay Caditaan with an area of 4,486.5977 hectares and Geladioc River Watershed located in Barangay Incarizan with an area of 3,041.5708 hectares.

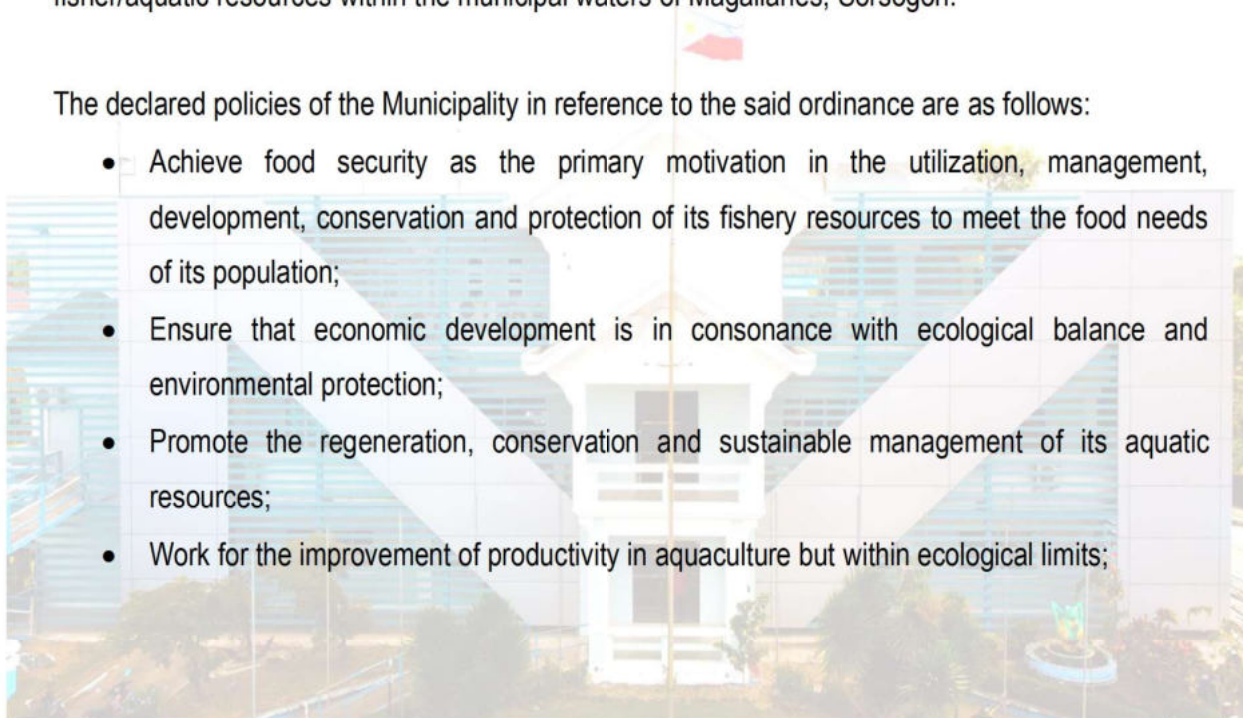
COASTAL ECOSYSTEM

Coastal resource management is being implemented in the municipality in adherence to RA 8550 (Fisheries Code of the Philippines). Twenty-one (21) barangays in the municipality are coastal, and majority of the inhabitants are fishermen. At present, the town is recovering from the degradation or low fish production due to overfishing and illegal fishing practices in the past through implementation of coastal resource management programs and strict implementation of fishery laws.

The Municipal Ordinance No. 248-2000 known as “Municipal Fisheries Management and Conservation Ordinance of Magallanes, Sorsogon” and “Unified Fisheries Ordinance of the Municipalities bordering Sorsogon Bay” dated January 10, 2000 serves as the guidelines in management, conservation, development, protection, utilization and disposition of all fish and fisher/aquatic resources within the municipal waters of Magallanes, Sorsogon.

The declared policies of the Municipality in reference to the said ordinance are as follows:

- Achieve food security as the primary motivation in the utilization, management, development, conservation and protection of its fishery resources to meet the food needs of its population;
- Ensure that economic development is in consonance with ecological balance and environmental protection;
- Promote the regeneration, conservation and sustainable management of its aquatic resources;
- Work for the improvement of productivity in aquaculture but within ecological limits;



- Focus on the alleviation of poverty among the municipal fisherfolks through appropriate technology, livelihood programs including marketing research and extension and other services;
- Establish equitable access and use of fishery resources based on, but not limited to Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY), or Total Allowable Catch (TAC) on the basis of resources and ecological conditions; and
- Strive for social equity, by not looking at the bay resources as an investment opportunity for drawing large returns but as a life-sustaining environment for the municipal fisherfolks.

The **municipal waters** as stated in the ordinance include not only streams, lakes, inland bodies of water and tidal waters within the municipality which are not included within the protected areas defined under Republic Act No. 7586 (The NIPAS Law), public forest, timber lands, forest reserves or fisher reserves, but also marine waters included between two (2) lines drawn perpendicular to the general coastline from points where the boundary lines of the municipality touch the sea at low tide and a third line parallel with the general coastline including offshore islands and 15 kilometers from such coastline. Where two (2) municipalities are so situated on opposite shores that are less than 30 kilometers of marine waters between them, the third line shall be equally distant from opposite shore of the respective municipalities.

Section 6 of the ordinance stated the use of municipal waters wherein the use and exploitation of its fishery and aquatic resources shall be served exclusively for Filipino citizens. Provided, that all fishery related activities in the territorial waters of this municipality shall be utilized by registered municipal fisherfolks and cooperative organizations. However, the Municipal Mayor, upon recommendation of the MFARMC, may issue permit to local or foreign tourist/s who desire to engage in fishing for leisure subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and whatever Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) that may be issued regarding sports fishing.

The established fishery zones are described as follows:

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Zone 1 | – Areas from the point of Magallanes Bulan boundary to the point of Aguada Sur – Aguada Norte |
| Zone 2 | – Areas from the point of Aguada Sur – Aguada Norte boundary to the point of Pantalan |
| Zone 3 | – Areas surrounding Bagatao Island |

- Zone 4 – Areas from Magallanes Pier to Balite point at Magallanes – Cagbolo boundary
- Zone 5 – Areas from Balite point to Anibong
- Zone 6 – Areas within the Incarizan River
- Zone 7 – Within the mouth of Caditaan River areas
- Zone 8 – Within the mouth of San Isidro River areas
- Zone 9 – Within the mouth of Ginangra River areas
- Zone 10 – Areas between the mouth of Ginangra and Caditaan River

Ticao-Burias Pass Protected Seascape (TBPPS)

Pursuant to RA 11038 known as “Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System (ENIPAS) Act of 2018, Ticao-Burias Pass Protected Seascape (TBPPS) as one of the marine biodiversity corridors of the country and as the largest fishing ground in Bicol region was declared as a protected area under the administration of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte on June 22, 2018. The area serves as habitat to ecologically rich and biologically important species within its coverage of 414, 244 hectares in the provinces of Sorsogon, Albay, Camarines Sur and Masbate.

As defined by National Integrated Protected Area Systems (NIPAS) Act or RA 7586, Protected Seascape are areas of national significance which are characterized by the harmonious interaction of human and nature where protection of natural features is being conducted while providing opportunities to the public for sustainable resource use.

Ticao-Burias Pass is located between the Ticao-Burias Island of Masbate Province and the southern terminus of Bicol Peninsula covering the Provinces of Sorsogon, Albay and Camarines Sur. It connects the Ragay Gulf in the north and Samar Sea in the south, bounded by Sibuyan Sea in the west. It is one of the major fishing grounds in the Philippines which is estimated to have an average area of 414,244 hectares. The Pass is also considered as one of the places of interest for scientific researches because of its rich biodiversity, sheltering some of the best and rarest wildlife species in the world such as whale sharks, manta rays, dolphins and marine turtles.

Ticao-Burias Pass Protected Seascape is estimated to have an average area of 414,244 hectares. It is composed of 18 municipalities: six municipalities from Sorsogon – Matnog, Bulan, Magallanes, Donsol, Pilar and Castilla; three municipalities and one city from Albay – Pioduran, Oas, Libon and

Ligao City; two municipalities from Camarines Sur – Bato and Balatan; four municipalities of Ticao Island – Batuan, San Fernando, San Jacinto and Monreal; and the two municipalities of Burias Island – Claveria and San Pascual; it covers 178 barangays.

For the municipality of Magallanes, the 16 barangays covered namely, Aguada Norte, Aguada Sur, Bacolod, Banacud, Biga, Binisitahan Norte, Binisitahan Sur, Biton, Caditaan, Cawit Extension, Cawit Proper, Ginangara, Hubo, Pantalan, Poblacion, and Salvacion.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Comprehensive SWM Plan. The Comprehensive 10 – Year Solid Waste Management Plan of Magallanes aims to establish a more environmentally-sound, effective and participatory solid waste management system that promotes health, safety and welfare among constituents. It specifically aims to ensure and minimize the risk and hazards on human health and safety that might affect the local people and communities due to improper waste management. It also aims to promote livelihood opportunities to the communities generated from solid wastes especially to households living below poverty threshold and the out-of-school youth.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Functional Role of the Municipality

The local administration of the municipality of Magallanes, focuses on its local organizational structure and fiscal management based on the provisions of Republic Act 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991. The present local organizational structure per R.A. 7160 provisions, all mandatory appointive officials have been filled-up namely, Secretary to the Sangguniang Bayan, Municipal Assessor, Municipal Accountant, Municipal Budget Officer, Municipal Planning and Development Officer, Municipal Health Officer, Municipal Engineer and Municipal Civil Registrar. Other officials that were appointed by the Mayor include Municipal Agriculturist, Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer, Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer and Municipal Information Officer.

The municipal government employee size as of 2021 is shown in Table Ins-1. The number of career service positions authorized by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) is 185, and the local government unit of Magallanes only filled-up 85 permanent positions and six (6) temporary positions with a vacant of 94 positions. For non-career positions, there are 11 elective positions, one (1) co-terminus and one (1) vacant (co-terminus) positions. In terms of employee size, the LGU has 49 % filled-up capacity.

In terms of educational status, majority of the employees are college graduate with 72 percent and only 28 percent are either high school or elementary graduates. Appointive positions have 49 percent first graders, 11 percent second graders and 40 third graders in terms of eligibility status.

The trend on fiscal management shows that for the past five years, the local government had an increasing budget and expenditures as indicated in Table InS-3.

Table InS-1. Existing Municipal Government Employee Size, 2021

CAREER POSITIONS	NUMBER	NON-CAREER POSITIONS	NUMBER
Permanent	85	Elective	11
Temporary	6	Co-Terminus	1
Vacant	94	Vacant (Co-Terminus)	1
TOTAL	185	TOTAL	13

Table InS-2. Employee Educational Status and Eligibility, 2017

EDUCATIONAL STATUS			ELIGIBILITY STATUS		
Educational Attainment	Number	% to Total	Grade Eligibility	Number	% to Total
College Graduate	74	72	First Grades	51	49
High School or Elementary Graduate	29	28	Second Grades	11	11
			Third Grades	41	40
TOTAL	103	100	TOTAL	103	100

Table InS-3. Comparative Municipal Budget, Revenue and Expenditures, Year 2015-2020

YEAR	BUDGET**	REVENUE*	EXPENDITURES**
2015	90,455,094.00	92,137,390.00	84,215,760.33
2016	110,426,696.00	100,427,853.00	83,049,233.26
2017	111,887,738.00	111,834,079.00	93,449,924.67
2018	120,610,856.00	120,246,811.00	103,502,094.96
2019	131,425,845.00	131,934,066.00	109,150,586.26

Source: **Municipal Budget Office

*SRE Report of MTO



DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

SOCIAL SECTOR

Goals:

- To provide quality, affordable and accessible education for all.
- To deliver efficient, effective and affordable, quality and accessible public health programs, projects and services.
- To uplift the living condition of the distresses and the disadvantaged individuals, sectoral groups and community through provision of adequate opportunities and improved social welfare programs, projects and activities.
- To develop a resettlement area for 100 families in hazard prone areas and address issue on housing backlog.
- To maintain peace and order in the municipality.

Objectives:

- To increase elementary and high/senior high school participation rate.
- To lessen the number of dropouts and raise cohort survival and completion rates.
- To increase tertiary or technical education completion rate.
- To provide formal schooling to children with special needs.
- To assist the Department of Education in the implementation of its Brigada Eskwela Program by institutionalizing it in the municipality.
- To reduce malnutrition rate of elementary pupils.
- To support, promote and develop the full potential of young and promising Magallanos and foster a sense of pride to all inhabitants.
- To create and institutionalize the Local Policies on health & nutrition and ensuring the efficiency of its implementation.
- To intensify the Health Care Network System in the municipality.
- To provide community with better access to quality health services.
- To decrease incidence of teenage pregnancy.
- To provide care, protection and rehabilitation interventions as well as opportunities that will uplift the condition of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors.
- To promote the welfare of solo parents.

- To provide community with better access to and quality day care services.
- To reduce the percentage of malnutrition among 3-4 y/o children.
- To implement all programs and activities leading to the achievement of a child-friendly local government.
- To formulate, adopt and implement Local Shelter Plan.
- To lessen the number of informal settlers.
- To reduce the percentage of households without access to sanitary toilet facility.
- To promote maternal health assistance and provision of funeral aid.
- To ensure peace and order and public safety and in the community and promote a drug-free municipality.
- To raise awareness and preparation of the constituents during fire and other emergencies.
- To legalize the union between unmarried couples.

Strategies:

- Establish a Balik Eskwela Financial Assistance Program to provide financial support to the Out-of-School children
- Provision of assistance in terms of school supplies and uniform to indigent non-4Ps elementary and secondary (junior and senior high) students
- Provision of financial assistance to poor but deserving students through the Municipal Scholarship program and Student Loan Program; Provision of technical education and skills development trainings through continuous partnership with TESDA.
- Provide assistance to encourage formal schooling to children with special needs
- Institutionalize the Brigada Eskwela Program in the municipality
- Provision of breakfast feeding activity to elementary school children
- Provision of incentive, recognition and allowance to student-contestants and their coaches, assistant coaches, trainers during education-related academic and non-academic competitions
- Formulation and implementation of Annual Adolescent Health and Development Plan
- Forge partnership with the members of the inter-local health zone and the provincial government through an agreement (MOU/MOA)
- Construction, repair, improvement, rehabilitation of health centers

- Intensification and sustainability of existing programs on teenage pregnancy
- Hiring of competent staff who will handle the programs of the different sectors
- To establish a master list of solo parents and provide them with ID cards which they can use to avail the benefits provided by law
- Provision of Cash Incentive to retiring Day Care Workers/ Child Development Workers
- Provision of Supplementary Feeding Program
- Provide alternative activities to children during summer breaks
- Formulate, adopt and implement a Local Shelter Plan
- Provide toilet bowls to identified households without access to sanitary toilets
- Provide financial assistance to maternal patients who are delivering a child and to relatives of the dead for funeral expenses
- Formulate and implement the Peace and Order and Public Safety Plan
- Install CCTV devices on strategic areas to aide law enforcement officers
- Maintain bahay silangan
- Provide support to PNP-initiated and emerging programs and activities
- IEC program on fire and other emergencies

ECONOMIC SECTOR

Goals:

- To generate better livelihood opportunities for marginalized fishermen and farmers.
- To provide employment and alternative livelihood to unemployed individuals.
- To promote business and investment opportunities by creating investment friendly environment.
- To develop and promote historico-tourism potentials of the municipality.

Objectives:

- To help local farmers increase agricultural productivity and sustain their income.
- To make local farmers explore and engage in innovative livestock and poultry raising.
- To assist fishermen in their livelihood means.
- To hasten and increase revenue collection.

- To create an investment friendly environment and promote business and investment opportunities.
- To improve potentials of and advertise local tourism industry.

Strategies:

- Improve crop production through provision of planting materials and equipment, prevent and control plant disease, and monitor crop production.
- Strengthen rural based organization through seminars, trainings and workshop.
- Improve livestock production through various animal health program and monitoring of animal dispersal projects.
- Improve fishery production through provision of fishing gears and paraphernalia to fishermen, implement fishery laws and ordinances and regular fish catch monitoring.
- Promote industry, commerce and trade through the improvement of the business center, updating of Revenue Code and maintained peace and order.
- Implement various employment opportunities for the constituents.
- Develop the historico-tourism potential of the municipality.

ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR

Goals:

- To promote an adaptive and resilient environment for a progressive and forward looking Magallanes.
- To implement ridge to reef approach in the management of natural resources.
- To ensure a systematic, comprehensive, effective and sustainable solid waste management for a healthy and ecologically-balanced municipality.

Objectives:

- To enhance the preparedness of the community to disaster and climates risks.
- To implement mitigating measures on the impact of disaster and climate change.
- To ensure timely response during disasters and other emergencies.
- To strengthen the LGUs capacity on evacuation management.
- To continue the implementation of post-disaster recovery strategy.
- To conserve, preserve and rehabilitate the upland (ridge) and coastal (reef) ecosystem.

- To establish MENRO and staff- Senior Environment Specialist, EMS I, Forest Ranger, Admin Aide, Admin. Assistant II) to oversee, manage, and implement programs related to the environment and natural resources by 2023-2024.
- To provide reliable vehicles and equipment for waste collection, segregation and disposal consequently acquire lot for sanitary landfill by 2023-2024.
- To convert closed Municipal dumpsite into Municipal Eco-Park and alternative disposal facility by 2023-2024.

Strategies:

- Construct and establish 22 evacuation centers and upgrade nine (9) evacuation centers
- Establish early warning systems in 34 barangays
- Prepare and implement the Comprehensive Emergency Development Plan (CEDP) for Children and Plan for Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases/Epidemic
- Prepare and distribute handbook on pre-disaster preparedness
- Installation of signage or posters and other early warning system in hazard prone areas
- Employ hard and soft designs to mitigate storm surge and increased sea level rise
- Improve the design of the drainage system that will reduce flooding in the Poblacion area
- Ensure timely response during disasters and other emergencies
- Attendance of the LGU and barangay level on evacuation management trainings or seminars.
- Implement disaster response strategies
- Rehabilitate or restore damaged facilities and lifeline utilities
- Establish conservation/rehabilitation/reforestation of mangrove areas for the 21 coastal barangays
- Preserve and conserve coastal resources
- Establish of 2 units additional fish sanctuary
- Strictly implement enforcement of National laws on Reforestation and conduct widespread and regular tree planting activities
- Expand watershed areas for proper maintenance and protection
- Creation of MENRO Office
- Provision of SWM vehicles and equipment



- Development of eco-park with alternative disposal facility
- Air quality planning and monitoring
- Implement local and national Laws re: Anti-smoking ordinance

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Goals:

- To provide efficient and adequate road system for easy movement of people, goods and services.
- To provide adequate and potable water supply for domestic and commercial use.
- To continuously upgrade the communication system and internet connectivity in the municipality.
- To provide sufficient, quality and accessible electric power services.

Objectives:

- To provide better access to improved irrigation system that will help farmers' productivity.
- To develop infrastructural facilities that will promote commerce and trade activities.
- To boost tourism industry in the municipality.
- To improve roads, bridges and cemetery.
- To construct facilities in support to the delivery of social services.
- To improve flood control/ drainage system, waterworks and sewerage.
- To expand electrification coverage.
- To upgrade telecommunication services in the municipality.
- To provide venue for sports development and recreation.
- To provide reliable facilities in disaster preparedness.
- To construct adequate facilities that will effectively and efficiently facilitate government transactions and activities.
- To comply with and implement RA 9003 for the protection of public health and environment.
- To reduce coastal erosion and provide safe harbour.



Strategies:

- Construct/improve/rehabilitate infrastructure projects to support economic, social, institutional, environment and climate change and disaster reduction activities.

INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR**Goals:**

- To develop an efficient and effective municipal administration by promoting quality public service.
- To improve partnership with higher government agencies, academe and private sector.

Objectives:

- To prepare and implement a program for the systematic and improved operating procedure or methods in the whole organizational system.
- To prepare and administer training programs to improve employee job performance.
- To generate, manage, allocate, utilize and control the financial resources of the Local Government Unit.
- To adopt policies and ordinances to improve legislative output.
- To strengthen LGU-NGO-PO linkages as well as maintain partnership with higher government agencies and the academe.

Strategies:

- Improve organizational management through creation of various plantilla positions and offices.
- Improve local fiscal management through computerization of government transactions.
- Enhance legislative output by using legislative tracking and information system.
- Strengthen partnership with Barangay LGUs, Civil Society Organizations, Non-Government Organizations, Academe and other private organizations.



PLATFORM OF GOVERNANCE/PRIORITY THRUSTS OF THE INCUMBENT

The Executive-Legislative Agenda or ELA for the next three (3) years is a document that provides the directions and guidance for the Executive and the Legislative bodies of Magallanes. As a unifying document, the ELA ensures clear vision, focus, mandates and guidance to achieve these goals. The decisions, programs, projects and activities in the ELA makes possible an LGU whose governance centers on service to the Magallenos. In addition, the ELA provides a sustainable, innovative as well as development focused governance.

The vision of the Local Government Unit (LGU) was revised and states that: A leading agri-fisheries and historico-tourism municipality in the province of Sorsogon with a responsible and caring community living in an adaptive and resilient environment sustained by a vibrant economy and led by pro-active and transparent leaders.

The next three years will also realize the full devolution based on the Supreme Court Ruling on the Mandanas-Garcia petitions. LGU Magallanes is committed to operationalize the Devolution Transition Plans. The convergence of a post pandemic, devolved and service oriented leadership is ensured, described and discussed in this document.

The ELA document is a collaborative work of the department heads of the Executive branch and the Sangguniang Bayan who contributed their time, knowledge and expertise in the crafting of the document. The facilitation, documentation and general services to the 3-day ELA activity by the Secretariat is very significant and crucial. Lastly credit also goes to the DILG facilitators who provided team-consciousness and summarizing points.

There are 13 clusters or programs that are listed and described in this document. The 13 clusters are:

1. Livelihood Programs (both for farmers and fisherfolks)
2. Reforestation Program
3. Coastal Management Program
4. Solid Waste Management Program
5. Energy Program

6. Educational Program
7. Health Program
8. Local Shelter and Resettlement Program
9. Disaster Response Program
10. Program Related to Automation
11. Infrastructure Program
12. Historico-Tourism Program
13. Institutional Program

The 13 are the result and synthesis of the inputs and discussions of 5 groups: economic, social services, environment, infrastructure and institutional. The prioritization was also agreed upon in a plenary session.

LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM

The basis for a responsible and caring community living in a sustained and vibrant economy is the livelihood programs. For the agricultural sector, the farmers are provided with quality seeds, seedling materials, farm tools, machineries and equipment. Land preparation will also be provided as free service to the community. A “plant now and pay later” credit project will also be implemented. Irrigation systems will be installed or rehabilitated to provide sufficient water supply for the palayan. A demonstration farm will be established for education and other purposes. In addition, the national government also has programs related to rice, high value crops, animal dispersal, etc. that will be continued by the Municipal Agriculture Office. The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority or TESDA and education of farmers will be a regular activity for different topics such as organic farming and swine raising. For the fishery sector, the provision of fishing equipment such as boats and fishing gear is given priority. The establishment of fish pens was also suggested. However, the presence of the fish sanctuary in Barangay Biga plays a very significant role in the continuous supply of different fish species. Support to technology especially technology provided by Sorsogon State University, regarding fish preservation (canning, tinapa) can be another aspect of livelihood for the fisherfolks. The full functioning of the Community Fish Landing Center in Barangay Cawit Proper as well as setting up of stalls for local produce should materialize in the next two (2) years.

REFORESTATION AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Upland reforestation is a continuous activity to replenish and restore the natural forest of Magallanes. Such forests should be characterized by diversity and populated by native or indigenous tree species to simulate the natural wild state of the area. This is important to provide habitat and nourish the birds, bats, and other wildlife which are threatened with extinction. To ensure continuous reforestation in the upland areas, barangay nurseries should be established. The continuous tree planting activities of the LGU, schools, and civil societies should be supported and encouraged. The establishment of a botanic garden/arboretum is a project with long term implications. A botanic garden is not just an area to showcase plant diversity but more importantly an area for the education of the youth. The establishment of such a place will ultimately reflect on the conservation and preservation of the town's natural resources especially plant resources.

Watershed protection should be the cornerstone program to protect and ensure continuous and sustainable water supply for the town. The legislation regarding the identification, delineation, protection and preservation of the watershed area should be a priority.

Twenty-one (21) barangays have coastal areas along their boundaries. As such, coastal resources management should be given priority. The restoration and rehabilitation of the mangrove areas is a priority project. The establishment of mangrove nurseries which can provide seedlings for reforestation along the coastal areas should be attended to. Additional fish sanctuary should be legislated to further enhance the fish supply and provide sustainable sources of protein. Since coastal areas are prone to erosion, the setting up of wave breakers, aside from putting mangrove areas, can mitigate the effects of coastal erosion.

River systems in Magallanes are heavily silted. A high volume of precipitation results to flooding and over flowing of the drainage areas in the Poblacion. There should be a regular schedule of desilting, removal of debris as well as riverbank protection through natural vegetation.

The youth are encouraged to be involved in the reforestation program of the LGU. As part of their activities, regular tree planting and volunteer work in the different barangays in the maintenance and care of the planted trees as well as do work in the nurseries.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The 10-year Solid Waste Management Plan of the Municipality has been approved by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). As such the management plan should be reviewed, re-adjusted if needed and implemented. In particular, there is a need to purchase land for a sanitary landfill as an alternative means to the current practice. The purchase of vehicles and equipment such as dump truck and back hoe with loader is a priority. The improvement of the Material Recovery Facility (MRF) building for the operation of the bio composter is also a must. There should be a continuous information and education campaign to reduce, re-use, recycle and review solid waste among the communities especially in the Poblacion. More importantly, households are held accountable for sorting their waste to reduce the volume of plastics that are thrown in dumpsite or landfill.

ENERGY PROGRAM

The increase in gasoline prices serves as the basis of the increase in electricity costs of the municipality. Aside from brownouts and power shortages, the current 100% dependence on Sorsogon Electric Cooperative (SORECO) will further cut into the budget for energy. Solar power with the proper, appropriate infrastructure is the only sustainable way for sourcing of energy. Likewise, sitios beyond the reach of SORECO should also invest in off-grid solar power. Within the next three (3) years, the shifting to solar power of the municipal buildings, facilities and market should be targeted.

EDUCATION PROGRAM

The foundation of a responsible and caring community is the education of the young. While the Department of Education is primarily responsible for this aspect, the LGU should invest in the education sector. The continuation and enhancement of the Scholarship program to tertiary education and the student loan program is one of the continuing programs of the Executive. The “Tibay Magalleno” reward system should be enhanced to encourage the youth to join competitions at the provincial, regional and national levels.

In terms of infrastructure support, the construction or improvement of 7 barangay development centers are also necessary to cater to the 3-4 year olds in the barangays.

To enhance learning, the establishment of reading centers/reading corners in all 34 barangays either through partnership with Department of Education or barangays is a must. Retired teachers can be encouraged and mobilized to join in a reading program of the children. The teachers sector can take the lead in the reading program of the Department of Education and the LGU.

The continuous partnership with TESDA, Balik Eskwela or Back to school assistance program with Alternative Learning System or ALS is supported. The provision of school supplies and uniforms to indigent non-4Ps school children should be enhanced. The assistance to SPED enrollees should be continued. For summer breaks, there should also be provision for alternative activities like skill based trainings in music, acting and cooking. The Brigada Eskwela can be supported by the LGU.

LOCAL SHELTER AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

The local shelter program of the LGU includes not only setting up of a resettlement site but also land distribution and titling to deserving beneficiaries. The project to purchase land, develop and construct houses for 100 families is expected to start at the year one (1) and continue until the next three (3) years. As early as the next three years, there is a need to create ordinances regarding settlement (i.e. rights and responsibilities of beneficiaries) to ensure that the concept of socialized housing is materialized. There is also the free land titling service provided by the Municipal Assessor's Office as well as the proposal to the Philippine Congress to reclassify the timberland in Caditaan and declare the area as alienable for land distribution and titling. There is also a need to update and approve the LGU's Shelter Plan.

HEALTH PROGRAM

Regarding the Health Program, the national government has several ongoing programs that are being implemented by the Rural Health Unit or RHU of Magallanes. The following programs are supported and enhanced:

1. School children nourishment program

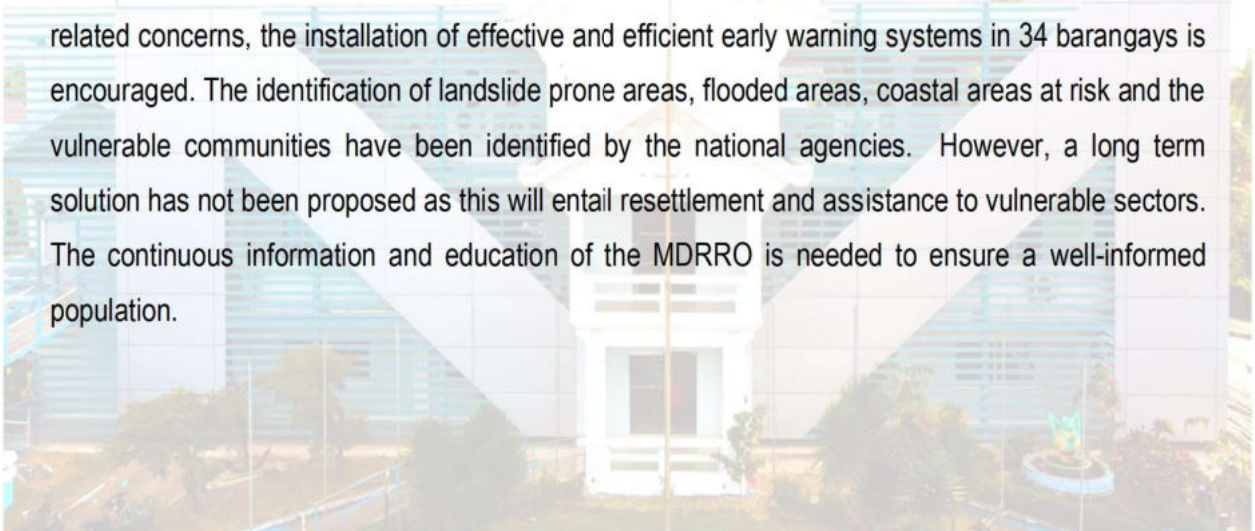
2. Feeding programs among the day care children
3. Health care referral system
4. TB Dots, HIV-AIDS prevention and control programs

Information and Education Campaign (IEC) programs on teenage pregnancy, HIV-AIDS awareness program, Adolescent Health and Development Program are particular programs that should be given support by the LGU. The provision/construction of sanitary toilet facilities in 34 barangays are ongoing. The improvement of existing Barangay Health Center (BHC) in Behia, Pawik and Anibong including the construction of BHC in Busay, Magsaysay, Sta. Elena, Salvacion, Central and Biga should also be prioritized. The “From Womb to Tomb” program of the provincial government should be localized.

The women sector can be the main sector involved in the health programs of the LGU. During the past years especially with the pandemic, the women were encouraged to exercise, cook nourishing food and create a “gulayan” as source of fresh vegetables.

DISASTER RESPONSE PROGRAM

For the disaster response program, there should be the procurement of additional DRR rescue vehicles and heavy equipment such as truck and back hoe. The procurement and upgrading of DRR responders’ tools, equipment and other accessories are a priority. Likewise the repair of existing evacuation centers such as those in Incarizan should also be a priority. There is also a need to construct multipurpose evacuation centers for six (6) barangays. For security and disaster related concerns, the installation of effective and efficient early warning systems in 34 barangays is encouraged. The identification of landslide prone areas, flooded areas, coastal areas at risk and the vulnerable communities have been identified by the national agencies. However, a long term solution has not been proposed as this will entail resettlement and assistance to vulnerable sectors. The continuous information and education of the MDRRO is needed to ensure a well-informed population.



AUTOMATION PROGRAM

For more efficient office systems and management, the programs related to automation including and more specially, digitalization, is given priority. The establishment of the following:

1. Records Management System
2. Legislative Tracking and Information System
3. Automation of BPLS, RPTA and RPTAR Processes
4. Installation of Local Area Network internal services
5. Provision of free internet connectivity at the public market, strategic places and the Magallanes Seaside Park and Children's playground.

All are needed for the increased efficiency, monitoring and reduction of corrupt practices for the betterment of service to the community. In addition, automation can result in savings in time and money of the LGU. The installation of CCTV in the business center, strategic places and the 32 barangays is also initiated to contribute to a more people-oriented practice where misbehavior and similar actions can be acted upon by the proper authorities.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

For the infrastructure program, the priority is the rehabilitation and upgrading of the municipal waterworks system. In year 1, the provincial government is set to provide funds for the rehabilitation of the Poblacion water supply. To ensure also water supply, there is a need to construct another reservoir in Bucal-bucalan. A small water impounding area for Barangay Salvacion is proposed.

There is also a need to rehabilitate the main drainage and sewerage system of the Poblacion. This is to reduce flooding in the Poblacion areas as well as protect the road systems which are affected during floods. A drainage canal should be built at the MRF that involves the construction of a box culvert at Canamucan. The desilting of the Pier should be done within the next 3 years. The road improvement in the Poblacion as well as the FMR in Sagpan, Siuton is also considered. The construction of local bridges such as in Embarcadero Siuton is one project.

The infrastructure in the Municipal compound includes the landscaping of the Rizal Park area from the ABC building to the Multipurpose building by Year 1. Ramps should be constructed in all the government buildings for PWD. The extension of Magallanes Police Station should also be studied.

Barangay projects include the construction of Sta. Elena river control and construction of covered courts for the following: Siuton, Caditaan, Cagbolo, Biton, Ginangra, Anibong, Bacalon, Hubo, Lapinig, Sta. Elena, Tagas and Tula-tula Norte.

The purchase of land for the Municipal Cemetery and sanitary landfill is also necessary since the expansion of the cemetery is needed. The increasing costs of transporting solid waste to other sanitary landfill facilities is creating additional burden on the budget of the LGU. Thus, the purchase of land for sanitary landfill is proposed.

HISTORICO-TOURISM PROGRAM

The historico-tourism program of Magallanes is based primarily on the records of Spanish colonial rule from the first Holy Mass in Gibalon to the Astillero in Bagatao. Since the Gibalon site is under the auspices of the province, the improvement of the site can be done by planting various flowers in the site, and construction of amenities for visitors such a souvenir shop. The historical areas in Magallanes under the LGU are the Astillero de Bagatao and the Parola, both at Bagatao Island. In relation to this, the Bagatao Island tourist destination is proposed with the following projects:

1. Establishment of an Ecomarine Park and cliff diving at Parola
2. Display area of the Astillero de Bagatao spot with pictures and stories
3. Setting-up of solar powered/wind turbine facility at Parola as well as ensuring sustainable water sources
4. Establishment of camping area and lodging house in Parola
5. A Bagatao trekking and biking path around the island (circumferential road)
6. Sta. Lourdes Grotto improvement

Bucal-bucalan Spring resort should be improved with more cottage areas and facilities for the local and non-local tourists. A “Magaya-gayang Magallanes” signage/tourist landmark is also envisioned.

The Heritage Hall can be transformed into a Heritage Center which can be housed at the Marawi building. An audio-visual facility should also be established at the same building.

The MRF area in Canamucan is also envisioned to be an eco-park/bird sanctuary area where the residents can enjoy and appreciate the area since it was closed as a dumpsite.

The cultural aspect of historico-tourism program could be improved by the provision of a cultural mapping activity which highlights the various cultural facets of Magallanes. The songs, dances, food and other intangible cultural features can be enhanced and documented to ensure appreciation of Magallanes heritage. Likewise, the handicrafts making, boat making and other skills of Magallenos can better be appreciated if these are documented, exhibited and propagated.

The Tibay Magallenos Award is a continuous program of the LGU. More reward systems should be in place to encourage the Magallenos to excel.

The formulation of a Municipal Tourism Plan is important for a comprehensive and sustainable tourism program for the Municipal. The tourism plan should consider the offering of tourist packages for various visitors, places to visit, the food places and transportation options within Magallanes. For this, the tourism office is one that should be set up as early as Year 1.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

The organizational structure of the LGU has been in place and generally, the different departments are organized according to their tasks. However, some offices have to be established, and these are General Services Office, the Tourism Office and the MENRO office. All these offices are provided for in the Devolution Transition Plan as well the plantilla positions that should be funded. There is a need to create the General Services Office, the MENRO, and Tourism Office. The staffing of the different departments should be prioritized to effect good governance and service. In particular, the MTO need a permanent officer for the BPLO, and additional permanent employees as collectors. In the MPDO, there is a need for a statistician and a GIS operator. The MSWD need Social Workers, Project Evaluation Officer, Youth development Officer, Disability Affairs Officer,

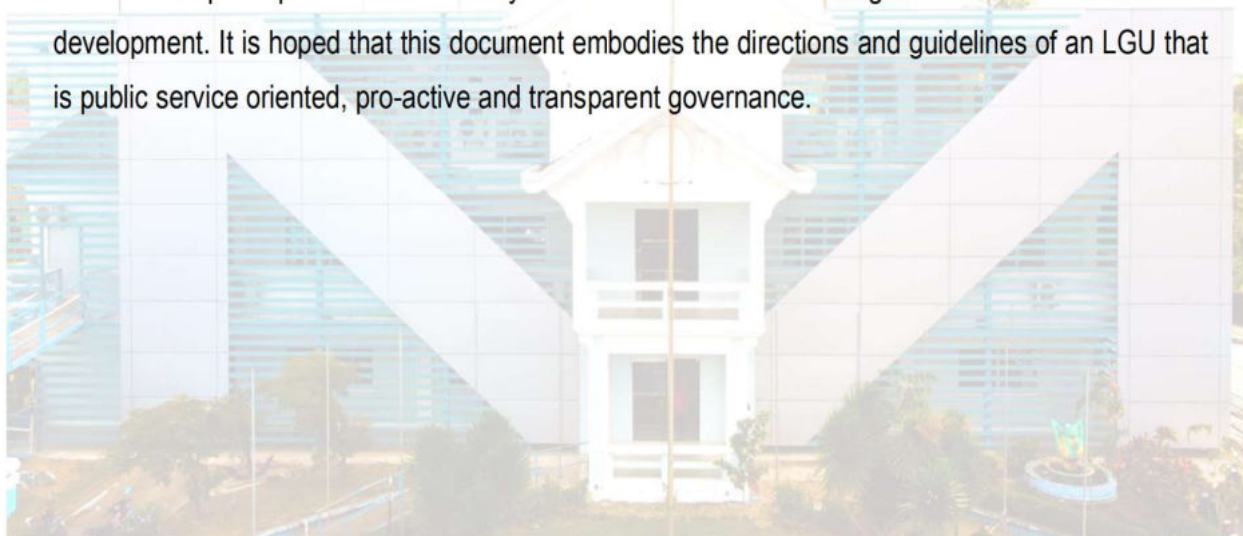
Computer Maintenance Technologist. The MDRRMO need Disaster managers. The Municipal Engineering Office need building officials and additional personnel.

ISO accreditation can be taken into consideration in the coming years.

For legislation and planning, the following are prioritized:

1. Renew of the Revenue Code
2. Comprehensive Emergency Development Plan for Children
3. Climate Change Adaptation Plan
4. Plan for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases/Epidemic
5. Coastal Resource and Marine Protected Area Management Plan
6. Local Shelter Plan
7. Watershed Protection Ordinance
8. Ordinance creating plantilla positions with budget: GSO, MENRO, Tourism officer
9. Zoning Ordinance
10. Tourism Code

The programs listed above seeks to envision a Magallanes that is true to its vision of a vibrant and sustainable economy. This can only be done with the support of the different departments and the Sangguniang Bayan. Likewise, in the next 3 years, the mission of the LGU is the promotion of the improvement and enhancement of the quality of life of all Magallenos. The different programs are designed to level up the quality of the delivery of basic services. The LGU encourages multisectoral participation and inclusivity and no one left behind in the gains of economic and social development. It is hoped that this document embodies the directions and guidelines of an LGU that is public service oriented, pro-active and transparent governance.



PRIORITY LEGISLATIVE AGENDA OF THE SANGGUNIAN

With the completion of the Executive - Legislative Agenda (ELA), the Local Government Unit of Magallanes has now a roadmap that will be concretized for the term of 2023 to 2025. This ELA is a manifestation of the intention of the incumbent in sustaining the earnest efforts of the past administration for the development of the municipality which has indeed been felt and witnessed for the past years by Magalleños themselves. It is a renewal of a promise of good, honest, genuine, dedicated, and people-centered public service, which can be best demonstrated through the delivery of essential government services to those who direly needed them most.

The Sangguniang Bayan of Magallanes is cognizant of the priority thrusts of the administration, more particularly, those focusing on education, health, environment, livelihood, disaster risk reduction and management, and social services as can be gleaned on the various strategies contained in the Plan. As the legislative arm of the municipal government, it is steadfast in its commitment to counterpart the programs, projects and activities included in the Executive Legislative Agenda by passing complementary legislations that would complete and ensure the realization of the goals and objectives of the current leadership and substantially contribute in the ultimate attainment of the vision and mission for the municipality.

Part of this commitment is the formulation and enactment of ordinances and the passage of resolutions that would support undertakings and seal in agreements with other government agencies and entities.

The legislative agenda for the three-year term includes and is summarized as follows:

- 1) Revision of the Revenue Code;
- 2) Amendment and enhancement of the Children's Code and Gender and Development Code;
- 3) Amendment of the Unified Fishery Ordinance;
- 4) Formulation of a Tourism Code;
- 5) Review and if necessary, amendment, of health-related ordinances;
- 6) Passage of Appropriation Ordinances that would provide the needed budgetary allocations for the effective and efficient implementation of essential government services;

- 7) Enactment of Ordinances for the creation of necessary positions required for the full implementation of the Devolution Transition Plan; and
- 8) Enactment of vital legislations that would provide for the following:
 - a) Mechanism for a local shelter program;
 - b) Local Economic and Investment Program;
- 3) Tourism Code;
- 4) Environment and Sanitary Code;
- 5) Institutionalization of Brigada Eskwela and Balik-Eskwela Financial Program;
- 6) Installation of CCTV;
- 7) Inventory of local cultural properties;
- 8) Declaration of watershed areas and additional fish sanctuaries; and
- 9) Promotion of the rights and privileges of solo-parent, women, children, PWD, senior citizens, and other sectors.
- 9) Other legislative measures, as deemed necessary.

As we continue to collectively work and hope for an economically and socially developed municipality, the legislative department is optimistic that those listed as “priorities” will be realized as this new leadership takes on its roles.

Towards a more progressive and magaya-gayang Magallanes!



