

THE EXECUTIVE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA (ELA) 2017-2019
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF CAVITE

I. INTRODUCTION



The guiding platform of this Administration is for Cavite to become **“One, Strong and Competitive.”**

One Cavite signifies the commitment of the Provincial Government to unite the entire province in terms of its vision, missions and principles. *One Cavite* is a local government that is governed by leaders who understand the importance of providing its constituents with the promoting catalysts to empower themselves in becoming better and productive citizens, while ensuring accountable and transparent spending of government resources. *One Cavite* is a province cohesive in understanding that we are the stewards of the environment and our ecological resources, and that we are responsible in maintaining a livable environment for the future generations. *One Cavite* is a disciplined place that values and respects environs, time, people and laws.

Strong Cavite implies the importance of being a Province independent yet coordinative of its direction and undertakings towards a developed country. *Strong Cavite* is an anchor of development, a dependable unit of the nation. *Strong Cavite* is an epitome of emulation by other provinces in terms of our best practices in the fields of local governance, social service delivery, environmental protection and preservation, inclusive growth and balanced development.

Competitive Cavite is a world-class province. A preferred area for settlement and investment, *Competitive Cavite* values its partners in development belonging both in the public and private sectors. A province worthy of notable commendations, *Competitive Cavite* guides and supports its contemporaries in achieving further growth in order to rise up in the international arena.

DEVELOPMENT THRUSTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF CAVITE

Provincial Core Road Network Infrastructure and Asset Management

The Province of Cavite experienced fast-pace development during the last decade. The advent of the so-called “industrial revolution” led to mushrooming of industrial and commercial activities. Due to this phenomenal development, the Province admittedly unable to monitor the development of its Road Network and Transport System as it has not cope up with the industrial activities transpiring within the province. This has led to crazy quilts of urban sprawl; traffic congestion resulting to long hours wasted daily on the roads, and increasing road accidents.

The current infrastructure standard for Philippine’s urban road density is 2.4 kilometers for every 1000 urban population. In the case of Cavite, the prevailing road density is at 0.85 kilometers for every 1000 Caviteños. This indicates that there are more than enough room for road developments in the province and should be given attention in terms of prioritization. However, limitation of the available land area for road use especially in the urban municipalities and cities might impede construction of additional roads in the said areas.

The highest priority linkages for improvement are those that will ease the access of going in and out of Metropolitan Manila, primarily the Aguinaldo Boulevard that is experiencing the heaviest traffic volume among all highways of Cavite.

Priority should be given to new construction and upgrading of roads or access routes that will provide optimal accessibility to external linkages, production areas, basic services and utilities, supply centers, designated evacuation centers and existing and potential tourism spots, and enhance internal and external mobility of people, disaster response groups, and goods and services.

Traffic Management (Metro Cavite Traffic Alliance Office or MCaTAO)

Mobility is part of our society. When too many people or goods want to use the same infrastructure at the same time, a bottleneck develops. After all, each infrastructure has a maximum capacity. Bottlenecks can be solved with infrastructural adjustments and extensions. However, this requires large investments and takes time. Therefore, the significance of alternative ways to solve bottlenecks increases. One of those alternatives is traffic management.

Due to the rapid population growth in recent years due to in-migration and other factors such as high degree of economic growth and urbanization, the Province of Cavite is currently experiencing traffic congestion in several choke points along its main thoroughfares and even secondary or alternative roadways. Prolonged travel time translates into losses in terms of opportunities lost and money wasted. The incumbent administration seeks to find ways to construct additional infrastructures such as via-ducs and by-pass roads to alleviate the current situation.

A **Metro Cavite Traffic Alliance Office (MCaTAO)**, similar to the Metro Manila Development Authority, is envisioned to harmonize or collectively coordinate traffic flow and routes to and from the different municipalities.

Improved utilization of the scarcely available infrastructure is an important way to meet the mobility growth on a network that has limits to its expansion.

Flood Control (Comprehensive Drainage System)

Heavy downpours have increased in frequency and intensity worldwide over the past few years. They are expected to become more frequent and intense as global temperatures continue to rise. As a result, the risk of flooding is likely to increase dramatically.

It is therefore necessary to explore all methods used to reduce or prevent the detrimental effects of flood waters that flow into streams and rivers, protecting the natural function of floodplains, and reducing the damage to infrastructure and property.

Since the Province is one of the hazard prone areas in the country and its coastal areas are always inundated by high tides and flood water during typhoons and even low pressure areas, there is a need to formulate a Master Plan for a Comprehensive Drainage System in order to synchronize water run offs from the main drainages down to barangay canals or basins. This would greatly reduce the incidence of flooding or facilitate its release to riverways and other tributaries.

Solid Waste Management (Provincial Sanitary Landfill)

Republic Act (RA) 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 describes solid waste management as a discipline associated with the control of generation, storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing, and disposal of solid wastes. The manner by which these activities are conducted shall be in accord with the best principles of public health, economics, engineering, conservation, aesthetics, other environmental considerations, and public attitudes. The Act provides for a comprehensive ecological solid waste management program by creating the necessary institutional mechanisms and incentives, appropriating funds, declaring certain acts prohibited, and providing penalties.

Waste mismanagement has serious environmental effects and a clear manifestation of this is the devastation brought about by Typhoon Milenyo in 2006 which submerged areas in the Province which were considered higher grounds due to the water overflow from rivers and drainages. A major contributory factor to this was the years of neglect in dredging drainages and river ways that were found to be clogged with garbages and plastic containers.

Since LGUs are mandated under the said law to establish Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in each barangay or cluster of barangays designed to receive, sort, process and store compostable and recyclable materials efficiently, the Province plans to build a long term storage or disposal facility or sanitary landfill for the residual wastes of all the municipalities and cities.

Water Conservation (Water Rights System)

Water conservation, using water efficiently and avoiding waste, is essential to ensure that we have adequate water today and into the future. Water is a finite resource and the supplies on Earth today are no more than what was here at the beginning of the planet. It is up to all of us to use the water we have wisely, and it is as simple as each of us making small changes.

Article 13 of the Water Code of the Philippines states that “..no person, including government instrumentalities or Government owned or controlled corporation shall appropriate water without water right, which shall be evidenced by a document known as Water Permit.

The Provincial Government would strictly enforce the Water Rights System in the country in order to regulate excessive surface water extraction, resolve conflicts regarding the use of water and promote efficiency in the use of the water still available in the Province.

Revenue Generation Plan

The state recognized that there is a need to provide sufficient powers, authority, responsibilities and resources to the Local Government Units (LGUs) to make them self-reliant communities. Thus, among the authorities and powers granted to LGUs under RA 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991, is the power to generate resources to supplement national government's assistance through Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA) and grants. Under Section 18 thereof, LGUs are authorized to levy taxes, fees and charges and create other sources of revenues for its exclusive use and disposition.

A comprehensive revenue plan shall be formulated along this line indicating the strategies to improve revenue collection, and the duties and responsibilities of each office. The plan should include, among others, regular revision of the Schedule of Fair Market Values (SFMV) of Real Property Units (RPU), preparation of master list of idle lands and delinquent taxpayers, strict and consistent imposition of approved rates and the application of the mandatory procedures provided under the LGC in case of delinquent RPU.

The Province would also explore other potential revenue sources provided under the Local Government Code specifically those as a corporate entity (Sec. 22, RA 7160) to respond to the growing demand for more and better services from constituents and to improve its operations.

Peace and Order

Situation of peace and order in a locality is the backbone of development. We have a long history of combatting insurgencies and maintaining peace and order. Cavite has long been succeeded with this and it undeniably fueled the province's progress.

For the next three years, the administration intends to maintain the peace and order situation of the province. This means ensuring industrial peace among the business and commerce sector as well as community harmony.

The Province shall also ensure that insurgencies will no longer come back in the province as well as providing necessary resources to deter terrorism acts. This administration believes that where there is no peace, there is no progress.

Another aspect of peace is ensuring social justice by means of equitable provision of basic social services. People are envisioned to live in a peaceful and secured community. The provincial government shall work hand in hand with the Philippine National Police in pursuit of a peaceful and drug-free Cavite.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF CAVITE : ELA STRATEGY MAP

