



OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

MINUTES OF THE 29th REGULAR SESSION OF THE 8th SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF DUMINGAG, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR HELD AT THE MUNICIPAL SESSION HALL ON APRIL 1, 2014.

OFFICERS/MEMBERS:	POSITION	PRESENT	ABSENT	OB	OL
Hon. Michael F. Morpos	Mun. Vice Mayor	___/___	___	___	___
Hon. Francisco D. Gumban	SB Member	___/___	___	___	___
Hon. Agustin M. Adapon, Sr.	SB Member	___/___	___	___	___
Hon. Reynante G. Borling	SB Member	___/___	___	___	___
Hon. Roger M. Pacalioga	SB Member	___/___	___	___	___
Hon. Corazon J. Mandao	SB Member	___/___	___	___	___
Hon. Lars Christian C. Tangalin	SB Member	___/___	___	___	___
Hon. Bernaldo P. Degenion	SB Member	___/___	___	___	___
Hon. Nilo B. Ledesma	SB Member	___/___	___	___	___
Hon. Jerson L. Cabahug	Ex - Officio Member	___/___	___	___	___

Municipal Ordinance No. 2, s. 2014

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING AND INSTITUTIONALIZING “BAKAS” – AN INTER-LGU ALLIANCE (SUSTAINABLE ORGANIC AGRICULTURE ECONOMIC CORRIDOR) COMPRISING THE MUNICIPALITIES OF MIDSALIP, SOMINOT, MAHAYAG, DUMINGAG, ALL OF ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR AND SINDANGAN ANG SIAYAN, BOTH OF ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE.

Be it ordained by the Sangguniang Bayan of Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur, in session assembled that:

Section 1. TITLE.

This ordinance shall be called “INTER-LGU ALLIANCE ORDINANCE”

Section 2. BACKGROUND

The municipalities of Mahayag, Midsalip, Dumingag and Sominot in Zamboanga del Sur and the municipalities of Siayan and Sindangan in Zamboanga del Norte having a strategic location as economic corridor have already an existing trading exchange after the establishment of a nation road network. These municipalities belong to the 609 poorest municipalities in the Philippines with a concentration of poor communities. It shared common natural resources such as mountains, forest, minerals, rivers and watershed which has become critical due to the combination of human intrusion and climate vulnerabilities resulting in high risk to barangay settlements and inability to sustain ecosystem services. The local economies of the said municipalities have been dependent on the production of copra, rice, corn and extraction of fisheries resources with limited income and employment generation. Emerging initiatives for inter-LGU alliances develops with a sharing of resources such as training facilities for organic farmers, training of technical capabilities, information and network for value chain integration in coconut, rice, corn, other staple crops and fisheries, infrastructure connectivity in terms of road network and irrigation.

With this, the need to intensify the existing economic trading system, to empower the farmers to become more productive, and install a sustainable organic agriculture system and social-

enterprise for sustainable upliftment and development of these municipalities were identified. These municipalities agree to work together and implement a common platform to address poverty based on increased participation of the poor, an accountable governance and a responsive economic platform.

Section 3. RATIONALE.

Local governance has shown that there are an increasing number of reasons to work together. There are benefits to collaboration like consolidating existing capacities and assets, and sharing and maximizing resources. The organization and formation of alliances between and among local government units (LGUs) is considered as one of the most effective strategies for local economic development. Over the years, municipalities realized that pooling of resources is a simple yet effective way to improve service delivery and maximize resources. With an inter-LGU cooperation, LGUs can pursue long-term development through supplementation and complementation of available resources.

Section 4. LEGAL BASIS.

The 1987 Constitution (Sec. 13, Article X) states that LGUs may consolidate resources, services, and efforts for common purposes. Pursuant to this, Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991 (the Code) contains the following provision under Sec. 33: *"Local government units may, through appropriate ordinances, group themselves, consolidate or coordinate their efforts, services, and resources for purposes commonly beneficial to them."* Likewise, Section 35 of the Code provides that *"Local government units may enter into joint ventures or such cooperative arrangements with people's and non-governmental organizations to engage in the delivery of certain basic services, capability-building and livelihood projects, and to develop local enterprises to improve productivity and income, diversify agriculture, spur rural industrialization, promote ecological balance, and enhance the social well-being of the people."*

Section 4. VISION, MISSION

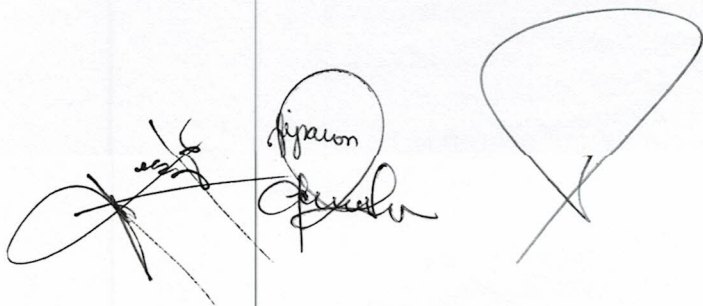
• Vision

To establish a people-based economic zone promoted by a strong alliance of self-reliant municipalities that complement resources towards the development of local economy and more empowered resilient communities.

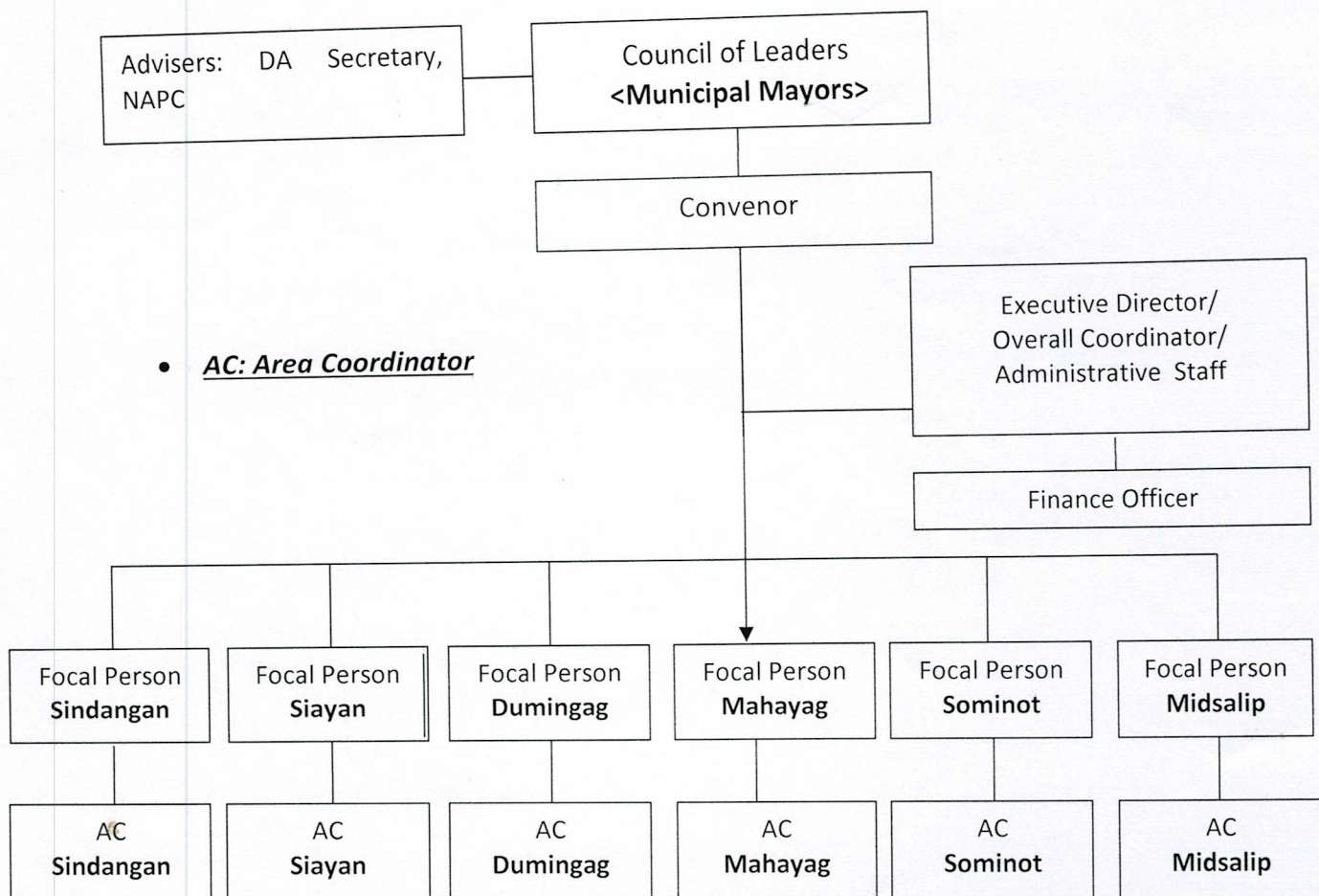
• Mission

Reduce poverty among vulnerable sectors of the society, develop local economy and improve constituent's quality of life through:

- sustainable organic agriculture,
- empowered citizenry,
- transparency in governance, and
- conservation of the richness of biodiversity and culture.



Section 5. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE.



Section 6. RESPONSIBILITIES.

• ***Local Government Unit (LGU)***

1. Commit to the development agenda of BAKAS
2. Allocate and release required funds for BAKAS
3. Manifest support to the initiatives of BAKAS
4. Ensure the implementation of the development agenda within their respective municipalities
5. The member-LGU will contribute P60,000/year for the operational expenses of the Sustainable Organic Agriculture Economic Corridor

• ***Council of Leaders***

1. Highest policy-making body
2. Set up working structure and desks
3. Approve the hiring of required personnel
4. Provide guidance to ensure proper compliance of the personnel
5. Submit annual report to the people, House of Representatives, Department of Agriculture and National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC)

- **Convenor**

1. Serves as the Convenor of the group with a term of one year
2. Prepares communications for the meetings
3. One the main signatories of all transactions of the zone
4. Ensures that all decisions of the group are anchored on proper consultation and consensus
5. Coordinate with national government agencies for effective integration of programs and technical assistance
6. Communicates with external partners and networks

- **Administrative Staff**

1. Serve as Secretariat to the Council of Leaders
2. Coordinate with the member-municipalities of BAKAS
3. Prepare programs, reports and other correspondence related with the operation of BAKAS
4. Serve as marketing Secretariat to BAKAS
5. Serve as community organizers
6. Maintain link with NAPC
7. Establish network connections and alliances to the CSO, NGA and private investors.

Section 7. PROGRAMS.

Being part of an agricultural economy, all issues and concerns revolve around the utilization and maximization of land resources. The conventional farming system has made the lands dependent on chemical inputs, prevents farmers accessing healthy foods and hampered the development of the farming system. Poverty, destructive farming system and lack of capability to maximize land resources have kept farmers from improving their lives.

This is the context that the leadership of BAKAS-member municipalities responded through an inter-LGU alliance. To achieve its vision of an abundant and equitable society, the municipalities within the Sustainable Organic Agriculture Economic Corridor committed and agreed to undertake the following programs:

- **Organic rice production**

This component aimed to boost production of organically-grown rice and ensure food sufficiency in the LGU members of BAKAS.

- **Coconut production**

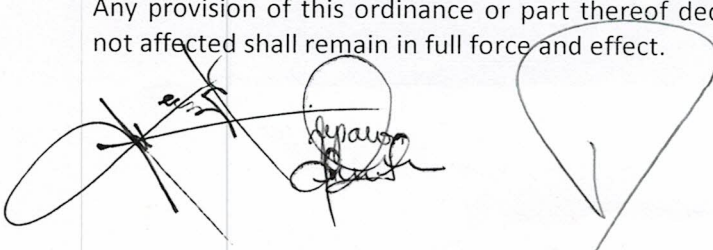
This component aimed to maximize and utilize existing coco and coco-products. It is targeted of mainstreaming the poor to the commercial value chain of coconut by-products.

- **rubber production**

this component aimed to boost local economy through establishment and expansion of rubber production and to produce skilled tappers through household approach of farming.

Section 7. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE.

Any provision of this ordinance or part thereof declared unconstitutional or unlawful, the other parts not affected shall remain in full force and effect.



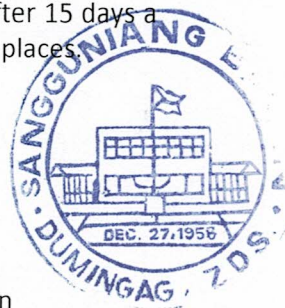
Section 8. REPEALING CLAUSE.

Any part or provisions of existing ordinances and issuances in conflict with or contrary to this ordinance are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

Section 9. EFFECTIVITY CLAUSE.

This ordinance shall take effect after the approval of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan and after 15 days a copy hereof is posted in the bulletin board in the municipal hall and two other conspicuous places.

Enacted: APRIL 1, 2014.



Jessy B. Palon
JESSY B. PALON
Secretary to the Sanggunian

ATTESTED AND CERTIFIED
TO BE DULY ADOPTED

Francisco D. Gumban
FRANCISCO D. GUMBAN
SB Member/Presiding Officer

NOTED:

Michael F. Morpos
MICHAEL F. MORPOS
Municipal Vice Mayor

SB FILE

APPROVED: **APR 14** 2014

Nacianceno M. Pacalioga, Jr.
NACIANCENO M. PACALIOGA, JR.
Municipal Mayor