



**Republic of the Philippines**  
**OFFICE OF THE MAYOR**  
Bacolod City



## **MESSAGE**

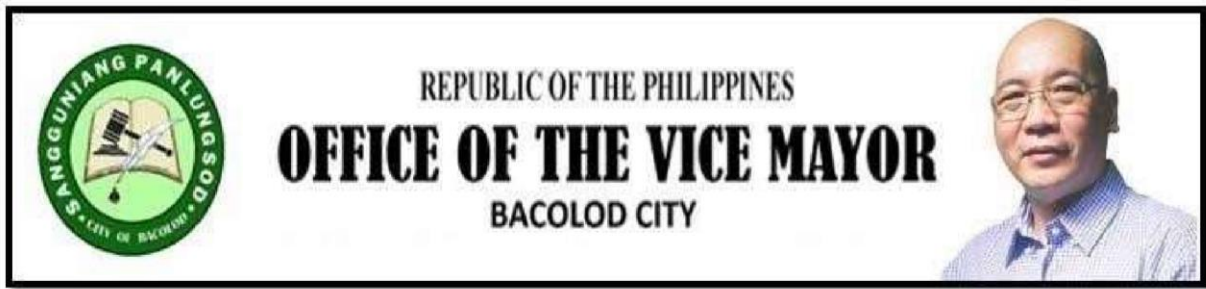
Land is an essential life-giving resource. On it depends a city's capacity to meet the fundamental needs of its people as well as the future generations.

It is on this premise that I present to you our city's Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) for 2017-2026. The various land use planning guiding principles were undertaken to make sure that our CLUP is just and fair for all major stakeholders. And since people will always move towards places with better health care, quality education, job opportunities, and all the elements that improve one's quality of life. It is my administration's vision that Bacolod will be thriving on the honest labor of her sons and daughters; a most competitive, and most livable city where business and industry flourish in an atmosphere of peace and fair competition; where government serves its people responsibly and with transparency; a major city not just in the Philippines but in the rest of Asia as well.

I would like to congratulate the CLUP - Technical Working Group and the City Planning and Development Office for coming up with this 10-year plan, as well as all of the offices, departments, non-government organizations and national government agencies that provided inputs in updating our Comprehensive Land Use Plan for 2017-2026.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Evelio R. Leonardia".

**EVELIO R. LEONARDIA**  
City Mayor



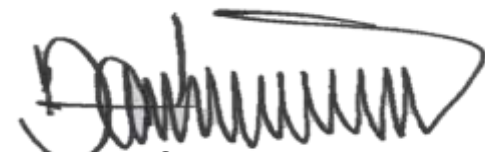
## **MESSAGE**

With sixteen thousand one hundred forty-five hectares of land area, occupied by the growing population, it is imperative to regularly update the planning in land use. This is with the purpose of achieving balance to the competing uses of the Bacolodnons.

I am grateful that a Comprehensive Land Use Plan is now established for the years 2017 to 2026. Through this, strategically, our city shall be able to respond to concerns involving food security, energy supplies, economic growth, while protecting the ecology and the people from further disasters of any kind.

My congratulations to all those who had worked long hours to rigidly study the geography of our beloved city in order to determine the maximum use of Bacolod land, all for the benefit of the people.

Let's continue the *todo serbisyo!*



**HON. EL CID M. FAMILIARAN**  
**Vice Mayor**

REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS  
TANGGAPAN NG SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD  
LUNGSOD NG BAKOLOD  
-oOo-

Excerpt from the journal of the 143<sup>rd</sup> Regular Session of the 10<sup>th</sup> Council of the Sangguniang Panlungsod, City of Bacolod held on Wednesday, March 30, 2022 via Zoom Teleconference.

PRESENT:

Vice Mayor El Cid M. Familiaran	Presiding Officer
Councilor Renecito S. Novero	Floor Leader
Councilor Cindy T. Rojas	
Councilor Simplicia Z. Distrito	
Councilor Carlos Jose V. Lopez	
Councilor Al Victor A. Espino	
Councilor Archie S. Baribar	
Councilor Israel P. Salanga	
Councilor Dindo C. Ramos	
Councilor Bartolome N. Orola, Sr.	
Councilor Ana Marie V. Palermo	
Councilor Psyche Marie E. Sy	
Councilor Wilson C. Gamboa, Jr.	
Councilor Lady Gies Gonzales-Pallen	
Councilor Ayesha Joy Y. Villaflor	

\*\*\*\*\*  
RESOLUTION NO. 240  
Series of 2022

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN 2017-2026.**

Upon motion of Councilor Archie S. Baribar, jointly seconded by Councilors Carlos Jose V. Lopez and Wilson C. Gamboa, Jr., the Sangguniang Panlungsod of Bacolod

**RESOLVED**, to pass the following resolution:

**WHEREAS**, the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) sets the local government's strategic direction for the next ten years and provide an explicit expression of the present administration's goals, objectives, strategic priorities and programs that are consistent with LGU vision and mission;

**WHEREAS**, the formulation of the CLUP involved the participation of various stakeholders in the community in its various stages, from needs identification to plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

**WHEREAS**, the CLUP represents the collective aspiration, needs and priorities of the local community and therefore enjoys broad-based support;



Resolution No. 240  
Series of 2022

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**WHEREAS**, the CLUP is the administration's since invitation to all its constituents and resource institutions to be its pro-active partners in progress;

**WHEREAS**, the CLUP has been reviewed and endorsed by members of the Regional Land Use Committee VI (RLUC6) under Resolution No. 1, series of 2022;

**NOW THEREFORE**, this body in session assembled;

**RESOLVED**, to adopt as it hereby adopts, the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of Bacolod City.

**CARRIED BY THE VOTE OF:**

Affirmative :

Councilors : Cindy T. Rojas, Reneolto S. Novero, Simplicia Z. Distrito, Carlos Jose V. Lopez, Al Victor A. Espino, Archie S. Baribar, Israel P. Salanga, Dindo C. Ramos, Bartolome N. Orola, Sr., Ana Marie V. Palermo, Psyche Marie E. Sy, Wilson C. Gamboa, Jr., Lady Gles. Gonzales-Pallen, Ayesha Joy Y. Villafior.

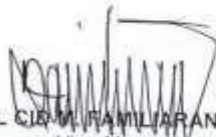
Negative : None.

Comments : Passed.


ATTESTED:

  
ATTY. VICENTE C. PETIERRE III  
Secretary to the Sanggunian

VCP/CGT/ngb

  
EL CIM FAMILIARAN  
Vice Mayor  
Presiding Officer

A CERTIFIED PHOTOCOPY  
OF THE ORIGINAL





REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
**REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL**  
Region VI - Western Visayas

National Economic and Development Authority Region VI Office  
Fern Sañ Pedro Drive, Iloilo City 6000  
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**REGIONAL LAND USE COMMITTEE VI**

March 22, 2022

PPF-2022-03-007

**HON. EVELIO R. LEONARDIA**  
Mayor, Bacolod City  
New Government Center, Circumferential Road  
Bacolod City

Attention: **MARY JEAN L. RAMOS**  
City Planning and Development Coordinator

Dear Mayor Leonardia:

We are pleased to inform you that the Regional Land Use Committee (RLUC) VI has concluded its review of the Bacolod City Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Zoning Ordinance (ZO) 2017-2026 pursuant to Executive Order No. 72, Series of 1993.

The RLUC VI is honored to be part of the City's development process. With the support of the members and some innovations, we were able to conduct a highly technical and comprehensive review of Bacolod City's CLUP and ZO. We would also like to commend your City Planning and Development Office for successfully coming up with plan documents and patiently coordinating with the RLUC VI reviewers.

Please find attached RLUC VI Resolution No. 1, Series of 2022, endorsing to the Sangguniang Panlungsod the Bacolod City's CLUP and ZO 2017-2026. Also attached is the complete set of review outputs and documents for your reference.

We wish you all the best in the next steps of the enactment and adoption of the CLUP and ZO. Please feel free to call on us should you need further assistance of the Committee.

Warm regards and stay safe.

Very truly yours,

**MEYLENE C. ROSALES**  
Chairperson, RLUC VI  
Regional Director, NEDA VI

cc: Gov. RHODORA J. CADIO, Chairperson, Regional Development Council VI  
Ms. MA. LUISA C. SEGOVIA, Co-Chairperson, Regional Development Council VI  
ALL MEMBERS, Regional Land Use Committee VI



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

**REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL**  
**Region VI - Western Visayas**

National Economic and Development Authority Region VI Office  
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**REGIONAL LAND USE COMMITTEE VI**

**RLUC VI Resolution No. 1**  
**Series of 2022**

**ENDORISING TO THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD OF BACOLOD CITY**  
**THE BACOLOD CITY COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN**  
**AND ZONING ORDINANCE 2017-2026 FOR ADOPTION AND ENACTMENT**

**WHEREAS**, the Regional Land Use Committee (RLUC) is mandated to review the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) and Zoning Ordinances (ZOs) of highly urbanized cities per Executive Order No. 72, Series of 1993 to ensure consistency with the Regional Physical Framework Plan and national policies set forth by the National Land Use Committee;

**WHEREAS**, the local government unit of the Highly Urbanized City of Bacolod, through the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) Region VI, submitted to the Committee their draft CLUP and ZO covering the period 2017-2026, with relevant supporting documents for review;

**WHEREAS**, as the reviewing body, the members of the RLUC VI conducted technical review of the said CLUP and ZO from December 15, 2021 to March 15, 2022;

**WHEREAS**, the RLUC VI conducted a plenary session on March 3, 2022, via videoconferencing, where the concerned agencies presented their comments and recommendations on the draft CLUP and ZO for consideration and appropriate action by the Bacolod City Planning and Development Office;

**WHEREAS**, the RLUC VI members have agreed to endorse the CLUP and ZO on the aforementioned date, taking into consideration the following grounds:

1. All of the RLUC reviewers will submit by March 15, 2022 their final comments, effectively endorsing the CLUP and ZO at their individually delegated capacity as members of the Committee; and
2. Bacolod City, through its Local Planning and Development Office, with due diligence, shall guarantee that the final comments and recommendations of the reviewers, based on individual parameters and other comments and recommendations of major significance, are incorporated in the final plan before proceeding to its ratification under the competent jurisdiction of DHSUD;

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This multipage document consist of 2 pages.

WHEREAS, 17 out of 18 reviewing members have submitted their official review forms (attached in Annex), with 14 of them recommending the endorsement of the CLUP and ZO together with their final inputs to be incorporated in the said plan documents.

NOW THEREFORE, on motion of Engr. Naomi Cosette R. Luis, DIT, representing Department of Science and Technology Regional Director Rowen R. Gelonga, duly seconded by Ms. Phoebe Zelig C. Areño representing Department of Tourism Regional Director Cristine C. Mansinares, BE IT RESOLVED, as it is HEREBY RESOLVED, to endorse to the Sangguniang Panlungsod of Bacolod City the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance covering the period 2017-2026 for adoption and enactment.

RESOLVED FURTHER that all comments and suggestions received within the review period allotted for RLUC from December 15, 2021 to March 15, 2022 shall be considered in the finalization of the CLUP and ZO with due coordination with concerned RLUC members.

RESOLVED FURTHERMORE that RLUC members who failed to submit any official review form within the said period are deemed to be unconditionally endorsing the CLUP and ZO in their capacity as members of the Committee and interposing no objection to this effect.

APPROVED on 15th day of March 2022 in Iloilo City.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the above Resolution.

  
JOYALITA B. TIGRES  
Acting Secretary and Technical Coordinator, RLUC VI  
OIC-Chief, Policy Formulation and Planning Division, NEDA VI

Attested by:

  
MEYLENE C. ROSALES  
Chairperson, RLUC VI  
Regional Director, NEDA VI

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**REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS  
TANGGAPAN NG SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD  
LUNGSOD NG BAKOLOD  
-oOo-**

Excerpt from the minutes of the 117<sup>th</sup> Regular Session of the 9<sup>th</sup> Council of the Sangguniang Panlungsod, City of Bacolod held on Monday, September 24, 2018 at the Session Hall of Bacolod City Government Center.

**PRESENT:**

Vice Mayor El Cid M. Familiaran	Presiding Officer
Councilor Caesar Z. Distrito	Floor Leader
Councilor Ricardo L. Tan	
Councilor Cindy T. Rojas	
Councilor Renecito S. Novero	
Councilor Em L. Ang	
Councilor Elmer T. Sy	
Councilor Ana Marie V. Palermo	
Councilor Wilson C. Gamboa, Jr.	
Councilor Dindo C. Ramos	
Councilor Bartolome N. Orola, Sr.	
Councilor Claudio Jesus Raymundo A. Puenteveilla	
Councilor Sonya M. Verdeflor	
Councilor Lady Gles Gonzales-Pallen	
Councilor Ayesha Joy Y. Villaflo	

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**RESOLUTION NO. 980  
Series of 2018**

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN OF THE CITY OF BACOLOD IN THE INTEGRATED ZONING ORDINANCE OF BACOLOD, PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION, ENFORCEMENT AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF AND FOR REPEAL OF ALL ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT THEREOF ON SECOND READING, DOCKETED AS SP CORRESPONDENCE NO. 09-18-0663-C.**

Upon motion of Floor Leader Caesar Z. Distrito, jointly seconded by Councilors Renecito S. Novero and Bartolome N. Orola, Sr., the Sangguniang Panlungsod of Bacolod

**RESOLVED**, to adopt the proposed Comprehensive Land Use Plan of the City of Bacolod in the Integrated Zoning Ordinance of Bacolod, providing for the administration, enforcement and amendments thereof and for repeal of all ordinances in conflict thereof on second reading, docketed as SP Correspondence No. 09-18-0663-C.

**CARRIED BY THE VOTE OF:**

Affirmative:

Councilors: Ricardo L. Tan, Caesar Z. Distrito, Cindy T. Rojas, Renecito S. Novero, Em L. Ang, Elmer T. Sy, Ana Marie V. Palermo, Bartolome N. Orola, Sr., Sonya M. Verdeflor, Lady Gles Gonzales-Pallen, Ayesha Joy Y. Villaflo.



Resolution No. 980  
Series of 2018  
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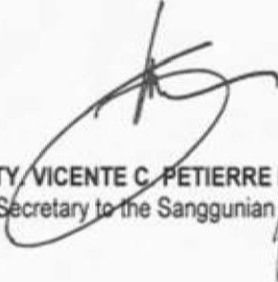
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Negative : None .

Comments : Passed .  
Councilors Wilson C. Gamboa, Jr., Dindo C. Ramos and Claudio Jesus Raymundo A. Puentevella were not around when this resolution was passed.

-----  
  
EL CID M. FAMILARAN  
Vice Mayor  
Presiding Officer

ATTESTED:

  
ATTY. VICENTE C. PETIERRE III  
Secretary to the Sanggunian

VCP/CGT/jbz

## FOREWORD

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2017-2026 of Bacolod City was prepared in response to the urgent need to update the approved CLUP that covered the period 2001-2010. The CLUP is mandated for all Local Government Units (LGUs) which needs to be updated every 10 years. This 10-year plan aims to provide a guide for all present and future actions that an LGU will undertake. It presents a vision with long-range goals and objectives for all activities that affect the local government. This includes guidance on how to make decisions on public and private land development proposals, the availability of tax policies (*tax incentives*), cooperative efforts, and issues of pressing concern such as farmland preservation or the rehabilitation of older neighborhood areas. The CLUP's main objective is to provide a guide for developmental control in order to mitigate risks and reduce loss of human lives and properties. It will provide direction for future activities over a 10-year period after plan adoption.

Like in other countries, land use planning is imperative because of the scarcity of land. Land use planning aims to find a balance among competing and sometimes contradictory uses. In the Philippines, all LGUs from the provinces, cities and municipalities are mandated to formulate its own CLUPs.

A CLUP serves the following functions:

- **The plan provides continuity.** The plan provides continuity across time, and gives successive public bodies a common framework for addressing land-use issues.
- **It is the means by which a community can balance competing private interests.** Planning seeks to strike a balance among the many competing demands on land by creating development patterns that are orderly and rational, provide the greatest benefits for individuals and the community as a whole, and avoid nuisance conflicts between land uses.
- **It is the means by which a community can protect public investments.** Well-planned, orderly and phased development patterns are less expensive for a community to provide with public services than low-density, scattered development.
- **It allows communities to plan development in a way that protects human lives and valued resources.** Planning can identify environmental features like bodies of water, agricultural lands, woods, and steep slopes. It provides strategies for preserving those resources from destruction or degradation by inappropriate development that could lead to loss of human lives and properties.

The preparation of our CLUP was based on the following Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) Resolutions: No. 908, series of 2013, known as the 2013 Enhanced Comprehensive Land Use Plan Guidebook Volume 1; No. 918, series of 2014, known as the Enhanced CLUP Guidebook Volume 2, Sectoral Studies and Tools for Analysis; and No. 919, series of 2014, known as the Enhanced CLUP Guidebook Volume 3, the Integrated Model Zoning Ordinance; and No. 915, series of 2014, known as the Supplemental Guidelines for Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction (CCA-DRR) in the CLUP.

The inclusion of mainstreaming of CCA-DRR Assessments, the Four Thematic Areas of DRR Management, the Adoption of Integrated Ecosystem Approach, and the Impact Chain Analysis and Urban Decision are the significant areas that were discussed in the updated CLUP which were not taken into consideration in the previous CLUP.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The formulation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2017-2026 is finally completed through the joint efforts and cooperation of the following:

- † The Honorable Mayor EVELIO R. LEONARDIA who gave the City Planning and Development Coordinator, Mary Jean L. Ramos, his full trust and confidence in making this planning document a reality, as well as providing the resources needed to sustain throughout the whole planning process;
- † The Sangguniang Panlungsod Members led by Vice Mayor El Cid M. Familiaran and SP Member Atty. Archie S. Baribar, Chairperson of the Committee on Urban Planning Development, who were instrumental in the final ratification of the plan, and former Councilor Caesar Distrito who conducted public hearings and initial resolutions required by then HLURB and now DHSUD;
- † The members of the Technical Working Group (TWG), and the City Planning and Development Office (CPDO) responsible in updating the multi-sectoral development plans mandated by virtue of Executive Order No. 020-12-13, series of 2013;
- † The various City Departments and Offices of the Bacolod City Government who provided inputs and shared their data that helped anchor the formulation of the various sectoral analysis and plans, and with their presence during the workshops, meetings and the final planning, without which this document would not have been realized: *City Mayor's Office, City Administration Office, City ENRO, local DRRMO, BHA, City Engineer's Office, City Assessor's Office, City Treasurer's Office, City Budget Office, BPLO, MITCS, City Civil Registrar, Land Tax Division, City Tourism Office, BBDPC/LEIPO, DSSD, DepEd, CHO, PESO, Liga ng Barangay, CSOs/NGOs, and Bacolod City College (BCC)*;
- † The following government and non-government agencies who patiently shared their precious time and knowledge: *BFAR, DAR, DA, DENR, DHSUD, DILG, DOST, DPWH, DOT, DTI, EMB, MGB, NCIP, NEDA, NIA, PPA-NBB, PSR MBT, PNP, TESDA, LTO, MARINA, DOE, Coast Guard, PPDO, CENECO, BACIWA, and CREBA*;
- † Accredited Civil Society Organizations / Non-Governmental Organizations (CSOs/NGOs)
- † Architect Jose Dureza, Urban Planner; Engr. Kelly Grant Guerrero, EnP, and Alfredo Gonzales III, Technical Planning Consultants; Architect Jayniel L. Cabalatungan; and the late Engr. Max Sillo who shared their expertise.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AFMA</b>	-	Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act
<b>APEC</b>	-	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
<b>BACIWA</b>	-	Bacolod City Water District
<b>BASAR</b>	-	Bacolod-Silay Airport Road
<b>BAYS</b>	-	Bacolod Arts and Youth Sports
<b>BBDPC</b>	-	Bacolod Business Development and Promotion Center
<b>BCC</b>	-	Bacolod City College
<b>BCGC</b>	-	Bacolod City Government Center
<b>BHA</b>	-	Bacolod Housing Authority
<b>BPO</b>	-	Business Process Outsourcing
<b>BPM</b>	-	Business Process Management
<b>BTAO</b>	-	Bacolod Traffic Authority Office
<b>BREDCO</b>	-	Bacolod Real Estate Development Corporation
<b>BSWM</b>	-	Bureau of Soils and Water Management
<b>CAO</b>	-	City Agrarian Office
<b>CARP</b>	-	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
<b>CBD</b>	-	Central Business District
<b>CDP</b>	-	Comprehensive Development Plan
<b>GENECO</b>	-	Central Negros Electric Cooperative, Inc.
<b>CENRO</b>	-	Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
<b>CHO</b>	-	City Health Office
<b>CLUP</b>	-	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
<b>CPDC</b>	-	City Planning and Development Coordinator
<b>CPDO</b>	-	City Planning and Development Office
<b>CRIPS</b>	-	Coordinated Road Investment Planning System
<b>CRRA</b>	-	Comprehensive Revised Reclamation Agreement
<b>CTO</b>	-	City Treasurer's Office
<b>DA</b>	-	Department of Agriculture
<b>DAR</b>	-	Department of Agrarian Reform
<b>DBM</b>	-	Department of Budget and Management
<b>DENR</b>	-	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
<b>DILG</b>	-	Department of Interior and Local Government
<b>DHSUD</b>	-	Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
<b>DOH</b>	-	Department of Health
<b>DOT</b>	-	Department of Tourism
<b>DPWH</b>	-	Department of Public Works and Highways
<b>DPS</b>	-	Department of Public Services
<b>DRRMO</b>	-	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
<b>DSSD</b>	-	Department of Social Services and Development
<b>DTI</b>	-	Department of Trade and Industry
<b>EO</b>	-	Executive Order
<b>EXCELL</b>	-	Excellence in Local Governance Awards
<b>FLA</b>	-	Fishpond Lease Agreement
<b>GDZ</b>	-	Graduated Density Zoning
<b>GIS</b>	-	Geographical Information System
<b>GOCC</b>	-	Government Owned and Controlled Corporation
<b>HUC/s</b>	-	Highly Urbanized City/ies
<b>ICT</b>	-	Information and Computer Technology
<b>ICTP</b>	-	Information and Communication Technology Plan

<b>IEC</b>	-	Information and Education Campaign
<b>IPs</b>	-	Indigenous Peoples
<b>IRA</b>	-	Internal Revenue Allotment
<b>IT</b>	-	Information Technology
<b>KPO</b>	-	Knowledge Process Outsourcing
<b>LC</b>	-	Land Classification
<b>LCE</b>	-	Local Chief Executive
<b>LEIPO</b>	-	Local Economic Investment Promotion Office
<b>LDC</b>	-	Local Development Council
<b>LDIP</b>	-	Local Development Investment Plan
<b>LGC</b>	-	Local Government Code
<b>LGU</b>	-	Local Government Unit
<b>LMB</b>	-	Land Management Bureau
<b>LMU</b>	-	Land Management Unit
<b>LOI</b>	-	Letter of Instruction
<b>LTRFB</b>	-	Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board
<b>LTO</b>	-	Land Transportation Office
<b>LWUA</b>	-	Local Water Utilities Administration
<b>MGB</b>	-	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
<b>MITCS</b>	-	Management Information Technology and Computer Services
<b>MMDA</b>	-	Metro Manila Development Authority
<b>MOA</b>	-	Memorandum of Agreement
<b>MPA</b>	-	Marine Protected Areas
<b>MOOE</b>	-	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses
<b>NAMRIA</b>	-	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
<b>NAPOCOR</b>	-	National Power Corporation
<b>NAWASA</b>	-	National Water and Sewerage Authority
<b>NAT</b>	-	National Achievement Test
<b>NBI</b>	-	National Bureau of Investigation
<b>NCCA</b>	-	National Commission for Culture and the Arts
<b>NCCAP</b>	-	National Climate Change Action Plan
<b>NDDRMP</b>	-	National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
<b>NEDA</b>	-	National Economic and Development Authority
<b>NEDF</b>	-	Negros Economic Development Foundation
<b>NEA</b>	-	National Electrification Administration
<b>NGA/s</b>	-	National Government Agency/ies
<b>NGO/s</b>	-	Non-Government Organization/s
<b>NHCP</b>	-	National Historical Commission of the Philippines
<b>NHS</b>	-	National High School
<b>NIR</b>	-	Negros Island Region
<b>NFA</b>	-	National Food Authority
<b>NFE</b>	-	Non-Formal Education
<b>NGA</b>	-	National Government Agencies
<b>NGO</b>	-	Non - Government Organization
<b>NHA</b>	-	National Housing Authority
<b>NIA</b>	-	National Irrigation Authority
<b>NLUA</b>	-	National Land Use Act

<b>NSO</b>	- National Statistics Office
<b>OSS</b>	- One-Stop Shop
<b>PAGASA</b>	- Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
<b>PAMB</b>	- Protected Area Management Board
<b>PDC</b>	- Provincial Development Council
<b>PDIP</b>	- Provincial Development Investment Plan
<b>PDP</b>	- Provincial Development Plan
<b>PESO</b>	- Public Employment Service Office
<b>PEZA</b>	- Philippine Economic Zone Authority
<b>PHIVOLCS</b>	- Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
<b>PGR</b>	- Population Growth Rate
<b>PIC</b>	- Provincial Industrial Center
<b>PIE</b>	- Provincial Industrial Estate
<b>PLUC</b>	- Provincial Land Use Committee
<b>PMC</b>	- Project Monitoring Committee
<b>PMO</b>	- Project Management Office
<b>PNP</b>	- Philippine National Police
<b>PO</b>	- Provincial Office
<b>PPDC</b>	- Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator
<b>PPDO</b>	- Provincial Planning and Development Office
<b>PPFP</b>	- Provincial Physical Framework Plan
<b>PSA</b>	- Philippine Statistics Authority
<b>PUD</b>	- Planned Unit Development
<b>RDC</b>	- Regional Development Council
<b>RDIP</b>	- Regional Development Investment Plan
<b>RPT</b>	- Real Property Tax
<b>RLUC</b>	- Regional Land Use Committee
<b>SAFDZ</b>	- Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones
<b>SP</b>	- Sangguniang Panlungsod
<b>SPES</b>	- Social Program for the Employment of the Student
<b>SWM</b>	- Soils & Water Management
<b>SWOT</b>	- Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
<b>SWIMP</b>	- Small Water Impounding Management Project
<b>SWAT</b>	- Solid Waste Action Team
<b>SWEET</b>	- Solid Waste Enforcement Education Team
<b>TESDA</b>	- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
<b>TRABAJO</b>	- Training for Better Access to Job Opportunities
<b>TWG</b>	- Technical Working Group
<b>UBSD</b>	- Urban Basic Services Division
<b>WACS</b>	- Waste Analysis Characterization Study
<b>YWS</b>	- Yulo Water Works System
<b>ZO</b>	- Zoning Ordinance

## **PART I. BRIEF PROFILE OF BACOLOD CITY**

### **A. BRIEF HISTORY**

The first settlers of Bacolod were migrants from the surrounding areas of Iloilo then called Irongrong. From a mere community settlement in the bukloids (*hills*) in the year 1770 with only a little over

5,000 inhabitants, the city has grown into a fast developing metropolis with a population of 600,783 in 2020 on the last actual National Statistics Office (NSO) Census of Population. Adherent to this growth was a series of historical transformations.

#### **1800**

Transfer of capital from old Himamaylan to Bacolod after the assassination of the then Negros Island Governor Don Juan Nepomuceno de Cordova.

#### **1848**

Bacolod was named capital of Negros Province.

#### **1938**

Bacolod was proclaimed as a chartered city by virtue of Commonwealth Act No. 404.

#### **1984**

Bacolod was classified a Highly Urbanized City (*HUC*) on September 27, 1984 by the provision of Section 166 and 168 of the Local Government Code (*LGC*) and the Department of Interior and Local Government (*DILG*) Memorandum Circular (*MC*) No. 83-49.

#### **1985**

City Ordinance (CO) No. 9, series of 1985, segregated all Barangays in the city as rural or urban. Of the 61 barangays, Barangays 1 - 41 are labeled as urban areas or those situated in the city proper or *poblacion*. The remaining 20 Barangays starting from Alangilan up to Vista Alegre are labeled as rural barangays by this ordinance.

#### **1997**

Bacolod City was awarded by the Progressive Alliance of Citizens for Democracy and DILG as the Most Outstanding City in Community Development in Western Visayas.

#### **1997, 1998, 2000**

Adjudged for the third time (*Hall of Fame*) as the cleanest and Greenest HUC in the Philippines.

#### **2001**

Second Place as the Most Livable City in the Medium Size Category and Third Place as Top Cities in Terms of Lowest Cost of Doing Business.

#### **2005**

Apolinario Mabini Award – Local Government Unit of the Year.

#### **2003, 2005, 2008**

Most Competitive and Most Livable Mid-Sized City in the Philippines.

#### **2012, 2013, 2020**

No. 2 “10 Growth Centers” of the Philippines; No. 3 “10 Next Wave Cities” for Business Process Outsourcing’s (*BPO*) or call centers in the Philippines; No. 94 “100 Next Wave Cities in the World” for *BPO*’s. {*Center of Excellence for Information Technology (IT)-BPO*}

**2017**

The Philippines Model Cities – Beyond the most livable urban centers by the Manila Times, May 11, 2017, New World Manila Bay

Along with this transformation, the City emerged as the prime city of the Negros Island Region (*NIR*) and the Province of Negros Occidental. NIR was created under Executive Order (*EO*) No. 183, series of May 2015 but was revoked on August 7, 2017 through EO No. 38

- The seat of administration and decision-making.
- The center of commerce, trade and industry.
- The center of education.
- The center of facilities and services such as light, water, communication and transportation services.



## **B. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

### **TOTAL POPULATION**

Based on the 2015 Census of Population (*POPCEM*) conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (*PSA*), Bacolod City has a total population of 561,875 representing 18.37% of the 3,059,136 total population of the Negros Occidental. The figure constitutes 12.73% of the 4,414,131 total population of the Negros Island Region (*NIR*), and 0.56% of the total national population of 100,981,437.

The recorded population of the city at 561,875 is higher than the one recorded in 2010 at 511,820 which is about 8.90%. This increase resulted to a 1.79% annual Population Growth Rate (*PGR*). The doubling time of Bacolod City is estimated in 39 years, rounded off.

### **POPULATION COMPOSITION TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX**

Female accounted for 50.72% or 284,994 of the total population which indicated a sex ratio of 97 Male for every 100 Female. A minimal increase compared to the year 2000 which recorded 95 Male per 100 Female. The Labor Force group has the highest percentage for both sexes and for Female while the Male has the highest percentage in the Working Age group. Both Labor Force and Working Age has the same lowest age bracket; however, the Working Age group has a limit of up to 64 years of age. The lowest percentage is the School-Going Age Population.

### **SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION**

Of the 136,261 students, those enrolled in Elementary has the highest percentage while the lowest is in Pre-School. In this age group, the Male tops the Female with the highest percentage in PreSchool. However, the Female has a higher percentage of students than the Male in the Tertiary level.

### AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO

The dependent population consisted of those belonging to children aged 0-14 (*Young*), and adults 65 years and over (*Old*). They comprise 188,782 of the total population of Bacolod City. Of this figure, 49.30% are Male while 50.70% are Female. The Young age group has a total of 156,416 while the Old age group comprised the remaining 32,366 of the Dependent Population.

Based on the PSA data for 2015, Bacolod City has a total dependency ratio of 50.60%. The ratio indicates that around 50 persons were dependent for every 100 of the working populace. The young dependency ratio was 41.92% while 8.68% for the old dependency ratio.

The average lifespan of Male is 67 years and 71 years for Female in the Philippines.

Figure 1

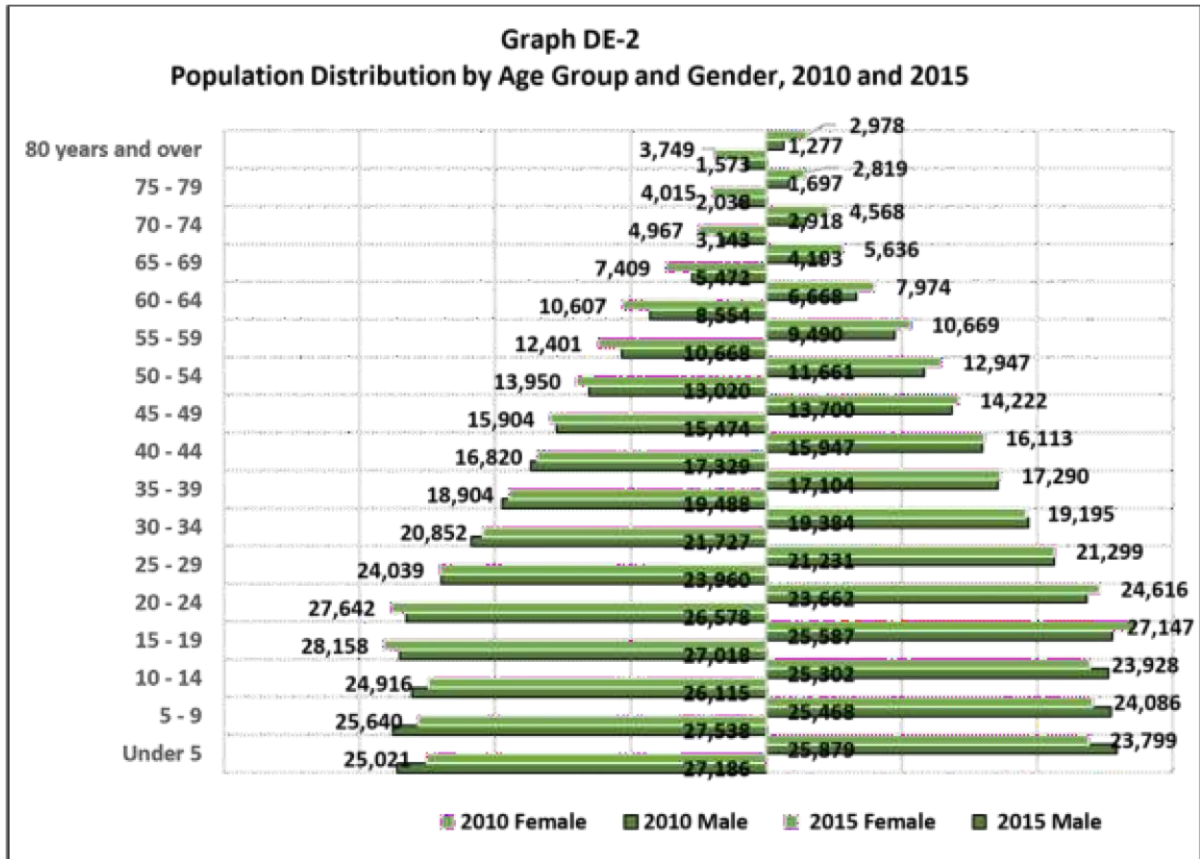
Table DE – 1 Population Composition by School-Age, Working-Age, Dependent-Age Group and Sex Ratio, Year 2015							
Age Group	Both Sexes	% to 2015 Population	Male		Female		Sex Ratio
			Number	%	Number	%	
<b>2015 Population</b>	<b>561,875</b>		<b>276,881</b>	<b>49.28%</b>	<b>284,994</b>	<b>50.72%</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>School-Going Age Population*</b>	136,261	23.82%	70,241	51.55%	56,020	41.11%	125
<i>*Pre-School (3-5)</i>	31,848	5.57%	16,534	51.92%	15,314	48.08%	108
<i>*Elementary (6-11)</i>	62,955	11.01%	32,394	51.46%	30,561	48.54%	106
<i>*Secondary (12-17)</i>	41,458	7.25%	21,313	51.41%	20,145	48.59%	97
<i>*Tertiary (18-22)</i>	55,774	9.75%	27,060	48.52%	28,714	51.48%	94
<b>Working Age (15-64)</b>	373,093	65.23%	183,816	49.27%	189,277	50.73%	97
<b>Labor Force (15 &amp; Over)</b>	405,459	70.89%	196,042	48.35%	209,417	51.65%	94
<b>Dependent Population</b>	188,782	33.01%	93,065	49.30%	95,717	50.70%	97
<b>**Young (0-14)</b>	156,416	27.35%	80,839	51.68%	75,577	48.32%	107
<b>**Old (65 &amp; Over)</b>	32,366	5.66%	12,226	37.77%	20,140	62.23%	61

Source: PSA 2015 Census of Population

**POPULATION DISTRIBUTION POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER**

As per PSA data for the 2015 and 2010 census, the age group 15-19 Years Old has the highest number of the total population of Bacolod for both censal years at the same time the least number is under the age group 80 Years Old and Above. Also, the age group 5-9 Years Old ranked third in both years with 49,554 in 2010, and 53,178 in 2015. It was in the second ranking that both years differ. For the year 2010, it was the age group Under 5 Years Old at 49,678 while it was the 20-24 Years Old age group for 2015 at 54,220.

Figure 2



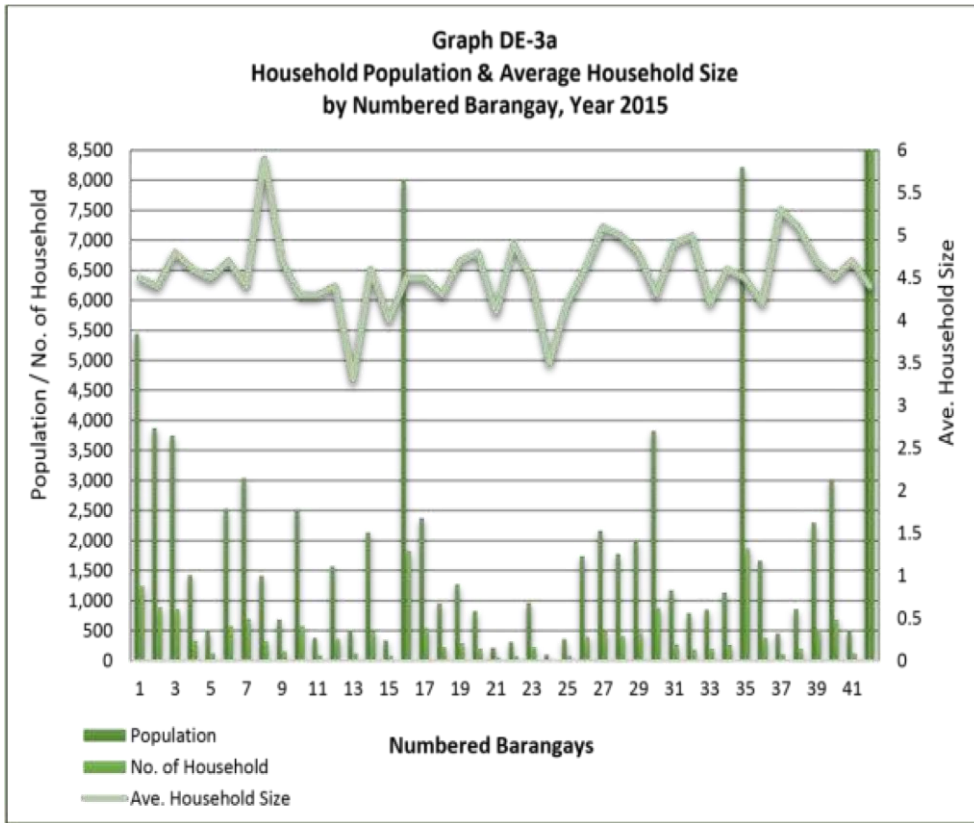
Source: PSA 2015 Census of Population

**URBAN HOUSEHOLD POPULATION**

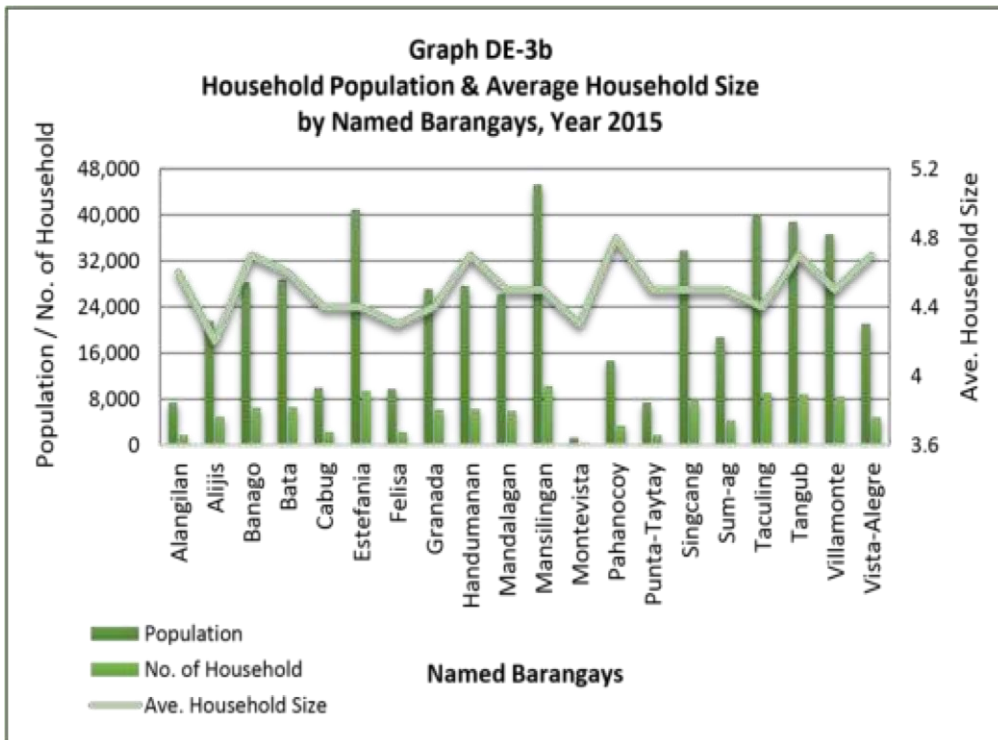
The city has a total of 127,687 households. A typical household has an average of 4 members. Barangays 8 and 37 registered the largest household size with 5.9 and 5.3, respectively, while Barangays 13 and 24 have the smallest household size with 3.3 and 3.5, respectively.

The five most populated barangays are the following: Mansilingan with 45,181, Estefania with 40,931, Taculing with 39,891, Tangub with 38,746, and Villamonte with 36,575. These barangays are within the range of 2-5 km., and accessible to the CBD where industries and major financial and educational institutions are located.

Figures 3a and 3b



Source: PSA 2015 Census of Population



Source: PSA 2015 Census of Population

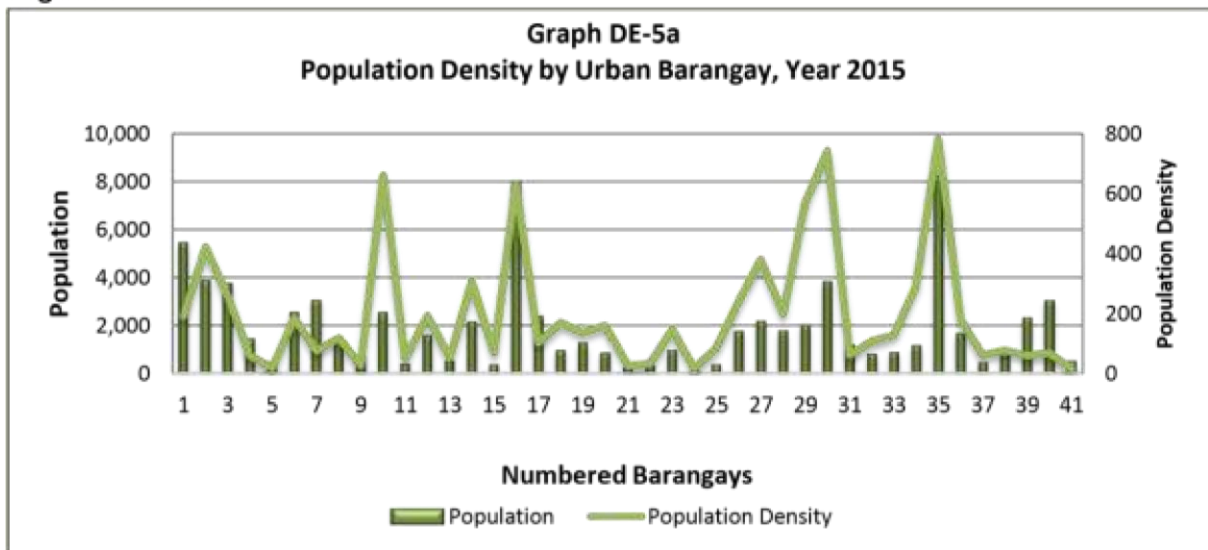
**POPULATION DENSITY**

At the national level, the population density in 2015 is recorded at 337 persons per square kilometer (*sq. km.*). Although Bacolod came in sixth as the most densely populated HUC outside the National Capital Region (*NCR*), the number is still significant at 3,496 persons per sq. km. compared to the national level.

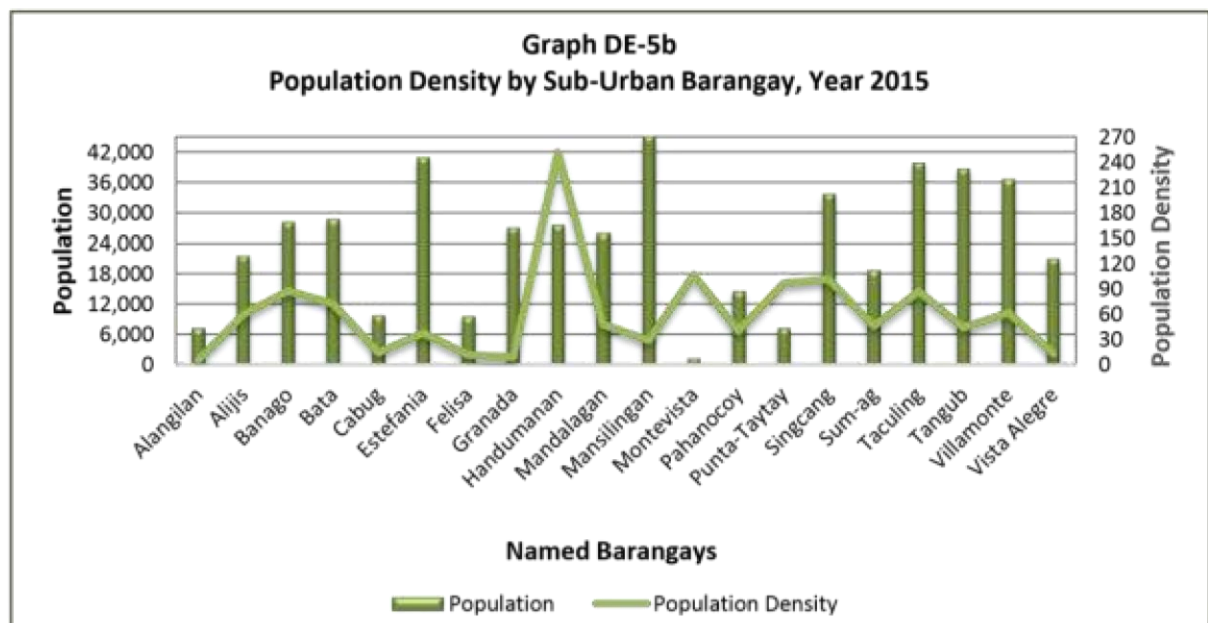
At the barangay level, there are five barangays with the highest population density. These are Barangay 32 with a density of 1,130, Barangay 13 with 817, Barangay 27 with 671, Barangay 25 with 437, and Barangay 2 with 423. All these belong to the urban/numbered barangay. The most sparsely populated barangay is Alangilan at six then seconded by Barangay Granada at nine.

With a constant annual PGR of 1.79% (2015), population is directly proportional with the increase of Population Density. These factors are considered in the land use plan which makes it one of the reasons why vertical residences like condominiums are highly encouraged in the economic and investment promotions programs of the city.

**Figures 4a and 4b**

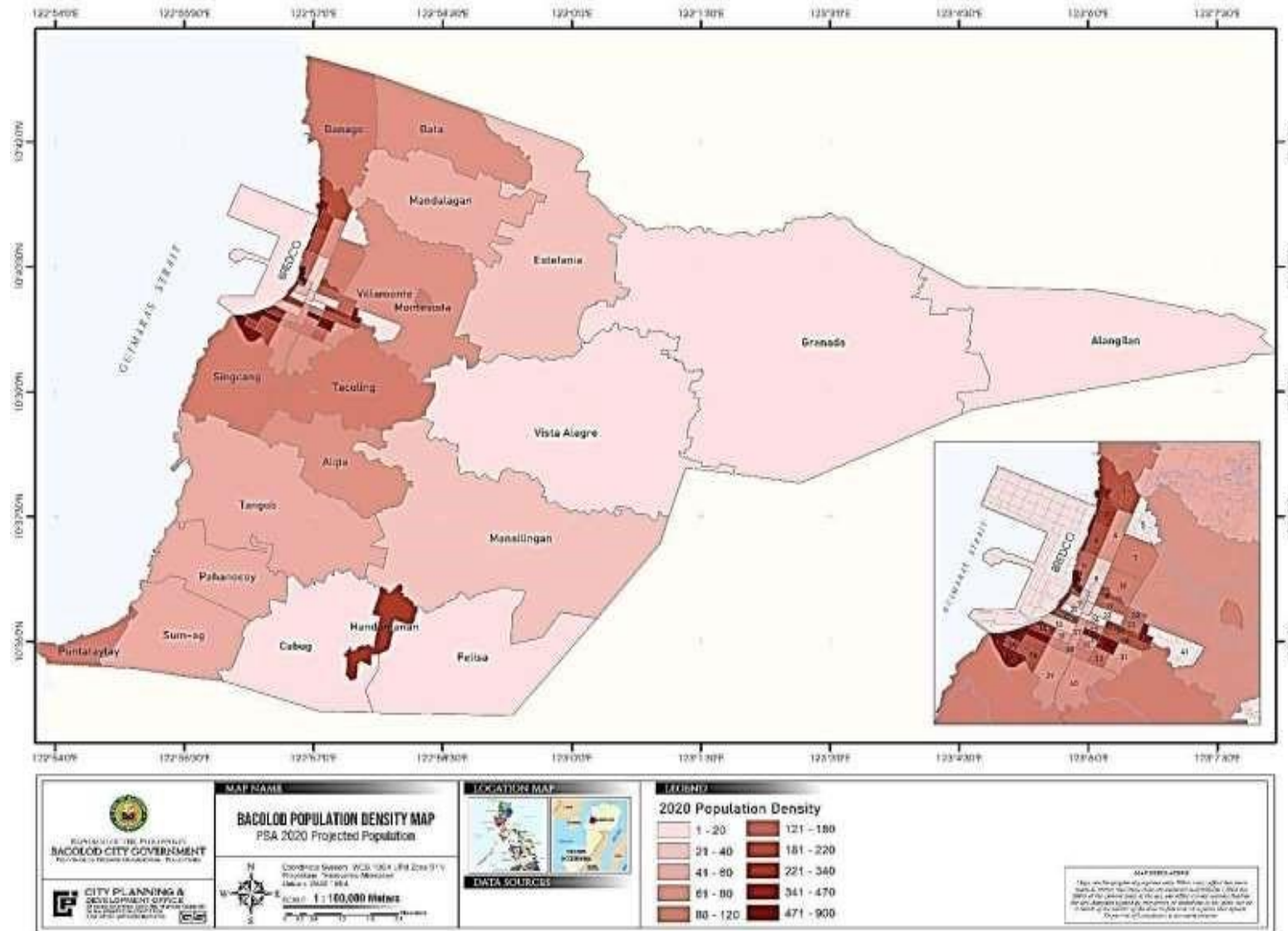


Source: PSA 2015 Census of Population



Source: PSA 2015 Census of Population

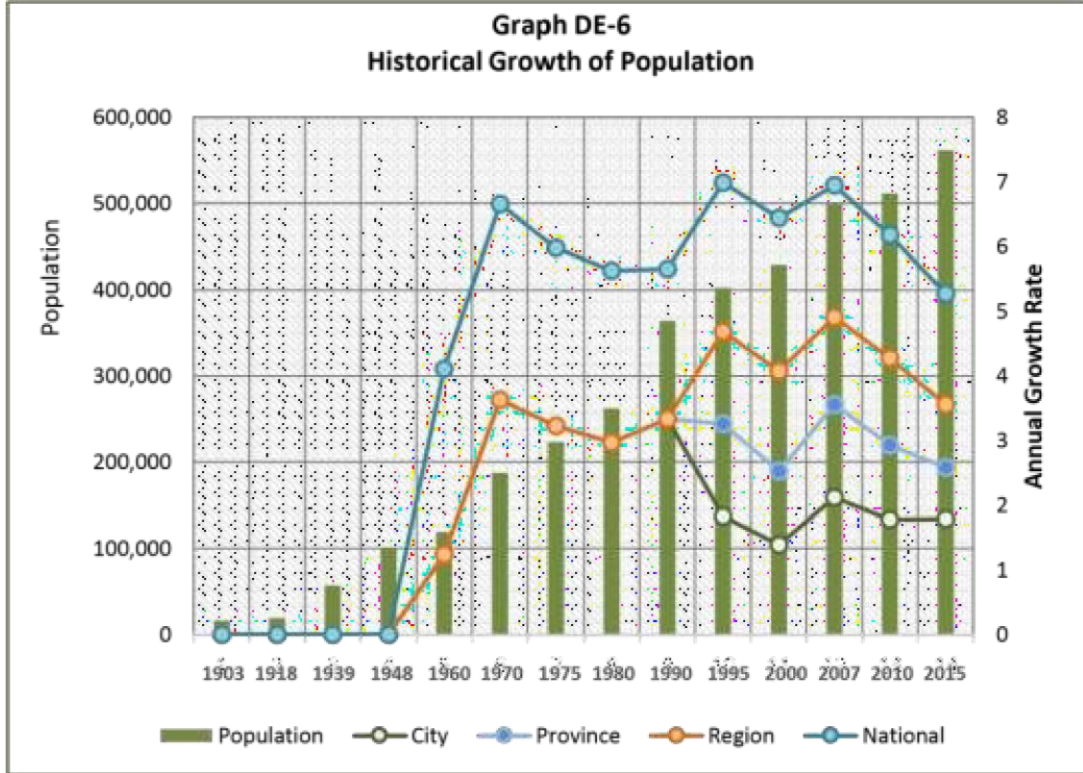
# 1. Population Density Map



**POPULATION CHANGE HISTORICAL GROWTH OF POPULATION**

The Average APGR of Bacolod was highest in 1970 at 3.63%. It gradually decreased to 3.23% in 1975 and 2.97% in 1980 but increased again to 3.33% in 1990. The average APGR of the city varies each census year. If it remains in the range of 1.78% and 1.79% as recorded in 2010 and 2015, the population would double in approximately 39 years.

**Figure 5**



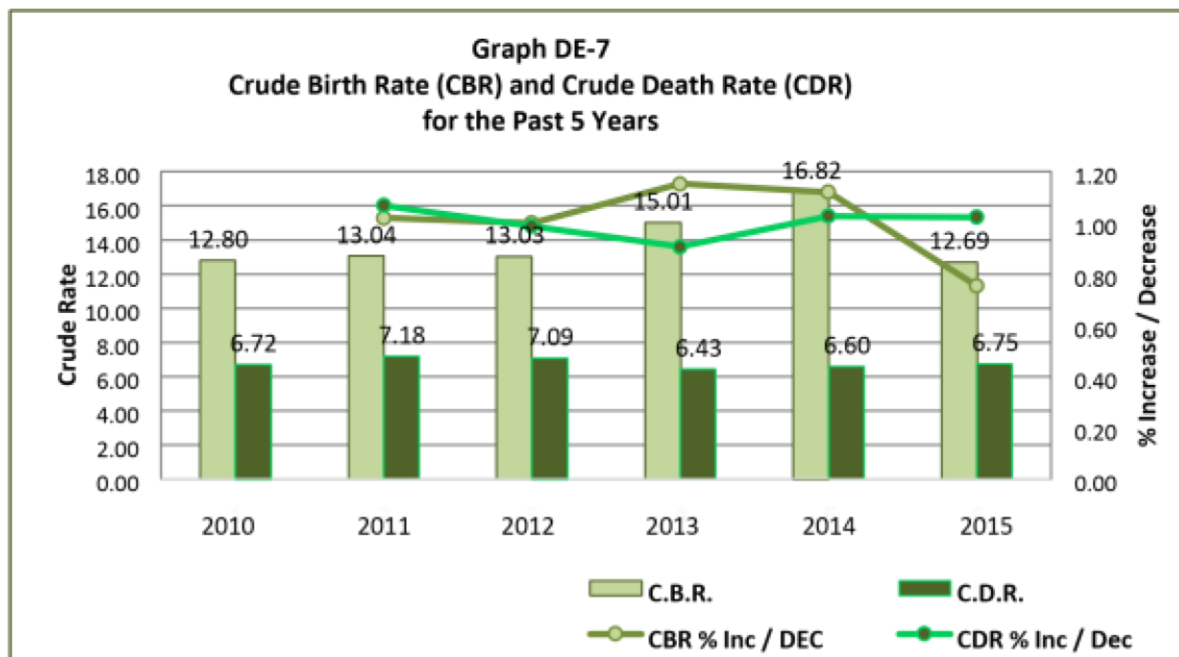
Source: PSA

### FERTILITY AND MORTALITY RATE

The crude birth rate (CBR) of the city for the last five years was 13.04 (2011), 13.03 (2012), 15.01 (2013), 16.82 (2014), and 12.69 (2015). CBR was annually increasing from 2010 until 2015 where it decreased by 0.75%. The highest-rated year was in 2015 and the highest increase was in 2013.

The crude death rate (CDR) was 7.18 (2011), 7.09 (2012), 6.43 (2013), 6.60 (2014), and 6.75 (2015). The highest number of CDR was in 2011. From this point, it gradually went down from 7.18 to 7.09 in 2012 and 6.43 in 2013. However, it increased to 6.60 in 2014 and again to 6.75 in 2015.

Figure 6



Source: PSA

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS LITERACY RATE

Bacolod has a literacy rate of 99.59% based on the population of 10 Years Old and Over. Of the 453,633 population, literates numbered at 451,788, which outweighed the illiterates by 1,845. Data also shows that the Female population at 232,594 is more literate than Male population at 219,194.

Figure 7

Indicator	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Literate	219,194	99.56 %	232,594	99.63%	451,788	99.59%
Illiterate	970	0.44%	875	0.37%	1,845	0.41%
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,164</b>		<b>233,469</b>		<b>453,633</b>	

Source: PSA



### MOTHER TONGUE

Of the 127,370 total households as recorded in the PSA 2015 POPCEN, Hiligaynon remains the dominant language in the city at 124,639 households. Cebuano came next at 928, followed by Kankanai at 597, and Tagalog at 458.

### RELIGIOUS

Roman Catholic Including Catholic Charismatic remains the dominant religion in Bacolod City. Other prevalent religions are Baptist, Christian/Non-Denominational Christian, and Protestant, respectively. The land occupied by the 10 Roman Catholic Including Catholic Charismatic establishment has a total area of 2.7. The Christian/Non-Denominational Christian also has 10 establishments recorded but only 1.85 in total land area. Both the Evangelicals (*Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches*) and Islam have the least number of establishment with a total land area of less than one per establishment.

### LABOR FORCE

The Labor Force of Bacolod City consisting of its population of 15 Years Old and Over has a total number of 405,459. It constitutes 196,042 of the Male population and 209,417 of Female population. Those who are gainfully employed are 94% of the 15 Years Old and Over populace of which 198,188 are men and 182,943 are women.

Figure 8

Table DE – 12 Labor Force Population by Sex and Employment Status Year 2015						
Sex	Population 15 Yrs. Old & Over	Labor Force				Not in the Labor Force
		Employed	%	Unemployed	%	
Male	196,042	198,188	52%	14,597	60%	80,839
Female	209,417	182,943	48%	9,731	40%	75,577
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>405,459</b>	<b>381,131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>24,328</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>156,416</b>

Source: PSA 2015 Census on Population and Housing

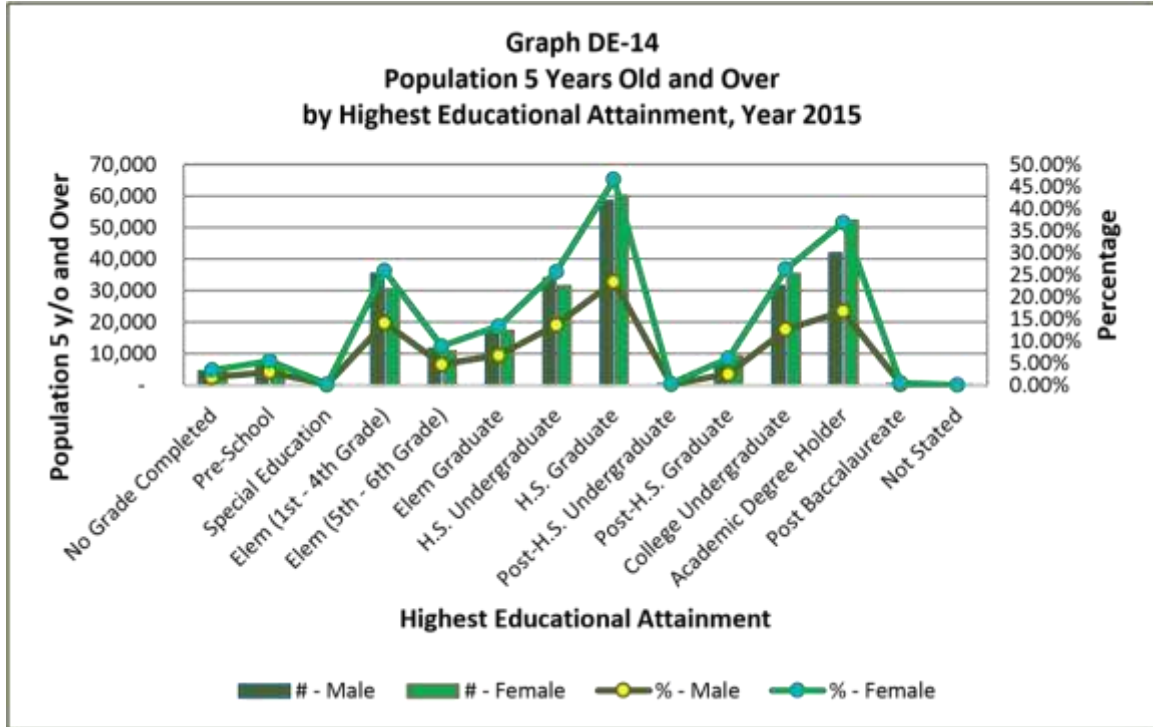
### EDUCATION

The top five groupings with the Highest Educational Attainment of the 5 Year Old and Over population are High School (184,547), Elementary (122,814), Academic Degree Holder (94,207), College Undergraduate (67,075), and Post-Secondary (16,505).

In the High School and Elementary groups, the figure for the Male populace are slightly higher than the Female populace. A difference of 847 and 5,210, respectively. The Female population is higher than the Male population with the rest of the top five groupings. Based on these, more females are Academic Degree Holders and who pursue a Post Baccalaureate degree compared to males.

Most of the populace for 5 Years Old and over who reached High School went on to graduate. Those who reached Elementary were mostly from First to Fourth Grade. The combined numbers of No Grade Completed and Pre-School reached 22,586 which is higher than the Post-Secondary.

Figure 9



Source: PSA 2015

**POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND ESTIMATES PROJECTED POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS**

By the year 2026, the city's projected total population will reach 682,961 based on the 2015 PSA survey of 561,875 and a growth rate of 1.79%. The total household population is projected at 155,219 by the end of the planning period basis the household count in 2015 PSA data at 127,699 and a constant growth rate of 1.79%.

Figure 10

Table DE – 15 Projected Population and Households		
Year	Population	Household
2015	561,875	127,699
2016	571,933	129,985
2017	582,170	132,312
2018	592,591	134,680
2019	603,199	137,091
2020	613,995	139,544
2021	624,986	142,043
2022	636,173	144,584

2023	647,561	147,172
2024	659,152	149,807
2025	670,951	152,489
2026	682,961	155,219

Source: PSA 2015 Census on Population and Housing Base Year. Projected using the APGR of 1.79

**PROJECTED BARANGAY POPULATION**

The total population of the sub-urban/named barangays will reach 588,457 while the urban/numbered barangays is projected to reach 94,494 by the year 2026. Barangay Mansilingan will have the largest projected population in the city numbered at 54,917 and the least number of projected population is Barangay 24 at 112 by the end of the planning period.

**PROJECTED SCHOOL AGE POPULATION, LABOR FORCE & DEPENDENT**

**POPULATION**

The School-Going Age population of 192,035 in the 2015 PSA census is projected to reach 233,416 in 2026 while the Labor Force will increase from 405,459 to 492,830. The Dependent Population of 188,782 will reach 229,462 by the end of the planning period.

Figure 11

TABLE DE – 17									
Projected School-Age Population, Labor Force and Dependent Population Years 2016 - 2020 and 2025 - 2026									
Grouping	Base Year 2015	Participation Rate	Projected Population						
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2025	2026
Population	561,875		571,933	582,170	592,591	603,198	613,996	670,951	682,951
School-Going Population*	192,035	34%	195,473	198,971	202,533	206,158	209,849	229,314	233,416
*Pre-School (3-5)	31,848	17%	32,418	32,998	33,589	34,190	34,802	38,031	38,711
*Elementary (6-11)	62,955	33%	64,082	65,229	66,397	67,585	68,795	75,176	76,521
*Secondary (12-17)	41,458	22%	42,200	42,955	43,724	44,507	45,304	49,506	50,392
*Tertiary (18-22)	55,774	29%	56,772	57,789	58,823	59,876	60,948	66,601	67,792
Labor force (15 & Over)	405,459	72%	412,717	420,104	427,624	435,278	443,070	484,170	492,830
Dependent*	188,782	34%	192,161	195,601	199,102	202,666	206,294	225,430	229,462
**Young (0-14)	156,416	83%	159,216	162,066	164,967	167,920	170,926	186,781	190,121
**Old (65 & Over)	32,366	17%	32,945	33,535	34,135	34,746	35,368	38,649	39,340

Source: Computed based on PSA data

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## GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Bacolod City is located on the northwest coast of the province of Negros Occidental. It is bounded on the northwest by the City of Talisay; on the East by the City of Silay and the City of Victorias; on the East and Southwest by the town of Murcia; on the Southwest by the City of Bago; and in the West by the Guimaras Strait.

The global position of Bacolod City is 10 degrees, 40 minutes 40 seconds – north and 122 degrees 54 minutes 25 seconds – east with Bacolod Public Plaza as the benchmark. Bacolod City has 16,145 hectares including straits and bodies of water and composed of 61 barangays and 729 puroks.

It is accessible by sea at the ports of Banago, BREDCO at the reclamation area and the port of the Municipality of Pulupandan. By air, the Bacolod Silay Airport is 18 kilometers from the city proper.

## BIODIVERSITY

Bacolod City is not part of a Protected Area (PA) nor Key Biodiversity Area (KBA). Its urban biodiversity includes non-terrestrial marine ecosystem like patches of inland wetland such as springs, creeks, rivers, streams and ponds; coastal wetland such as coral reefs, mangrove swamps and marine shores; and human-made wetland such as shrimp and fish ponds, farm ponds, and irrigated agricultural lands. There is one National Greening Program (NGP) area recognized by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in Barangay Vista Alegre.

On November 20, 2009 City Ordinance No. 346 was issued to establish the Bacolod City Nature's Park at Barangay Alangilan. The park's purpose is to serve as a nursery area for plants and trees as well as an eco-tourism park pursuant to a plan that is ethnic, natural and indigenous as much as possible; the development, protection, expansion of watershed area by planting of trees; and to serve as a pilot for implementation of national policy for establishment of eco-tourism and theme or nature's park, for environmental protection, promotion and beautification. The park covers over 8,784.6 ha.

The city is situated in between two ecologically important areas for conservation: the Northern Negros Natural Park (NNNP) and the Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area (NOCWCA).

## NORTHERN NEGROS NATURAL PARK

The NNNP was formerly known as the North Negros Forest Reserve (NNFR) is the largest remaining forest in Negros Island and second largest in Negros-Panay Faunal Region. NNFR was declared NNNP through Presidential Proclamation No. 895 on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August 2005<sup>1</sup> due to the biological and hydrological importance of the area<sup>2</sup>. It spreads over five municipalities and six cities in the Province of Negros Occidental.

It serves as the habitat of endangered species of both plants and animals in the world such as Philippine palm civet *Paradoxurus philippinensis* (Jourdan), Malay civet *Viverra zibetha* (Gray) and fruit bats, including many endemic forest vertebrates such as threatened hornbills (*Penelopides panini* and *Aceros waldeni*), the endangered CVisayan Spotted deer (*Cervus alfredi*), and the Visayan warty pig (*Sus cebifrons*) (Wildlife conservation Society of the Philippines, 1997)

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<sup>1</sup> Source: CDAsia, "Proclamation No. 895, s. 2005," *Republika ng Pilipinas Official Gazette*, accessed on Philippine Standard Time: Tuesday, February 15, 2022 11:59:14 AM source: PAGASA, <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2005/08/15/proclamation-no-895-s-2005/>

<sup>2</sup> "Restoring Wildlife Habitat and Conservation of Biodiversity in Upper Caliban-Imbang Watershed," *SGP The GEF Small Grants Programme*, Copyright © 2012, accessed on Saturday, February 15, 2022 12:13 PM, [https://sgp.undp.org/index.php?option=com\\_sgprojects&view=projectdetail&id=15029&item\\_\\_](https://sgp.undp.org/index.php?option=com_sgprojects&view=projectdetail&id=15029&item__)

## CALIBAN – IMBANG WATERSHED

Watersheds play a critical role in ensuring an abundant supply of water is available to nearby cities and municipalities. It gathers water when it rains, then filters the water and drain it to a bigger body of water, such as a river or lake. Trees plays an important role in the watersheds to strain, hold and regulate precipitation<sup>3</sup>.

The Upper Caliban-Imbang watershed, formerly known as the Bacolod City Watershed<sup>4</sup>, is approximately 23-28 km east of Bacolod City with a land area of 1,000 hectare (*ha*) which includes 500 ha of primary forest. It is on the western side of the NNNP. It is also home to birds and butterflies endemic to Negros or the Philippines. Barangays Alangilan, Granada, and Vista Alegre serves as ingresses to the watershed.

## NEGROS OCCIDENTAL COASTAL WETLANDS CONSERVATION AREA

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat also known as the Convention on Wetlands is an international treaty signed in 1971 for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands<sup>5</sup>. NOCWCA was designated as the seventh Ramsar Site of the Philippines on October 20, 2016<sup>6</sup>.

The site lies along the coastline of Negros Island covers three cities which are Bago, Himamaylan and Kabankalan, and seven municipalities of Pulupandan, Valladolid, San Enrique, Pontevedra, Hinigaran, Binalbagan and Ilog. It is roughly 110 km. that hosts three globally threatened marine turtles, the vulnerable Irrawaddy dolphin, and 72 waterbird species<sup>7</sup>.

NOCWCA also supports the livelihood of coastal communities and serves as a major food source for Negros Occidental because of its high biodiversity. Its extensive mangroves and mudflats serve as feeding grounds for thousands of migratory birds; hence, it serves as a habitat for globally threatened species<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Claire Marie Algarme, "Water and trees are life," *Lifestyle, SunStar*, July 20, 2018, <https://www.sunstar.com.ph/article/1753743/bacolod/lifestyle/water-and-trees-are-life#/>

<sup>4</sup> Willem-jan Spreeuwerts; "Chapter 3.3 The Watershed of Bacolod City" in *Water Supply in Bacolod City*, Thesis Supervised by Dr. P.C.J. Druijven for the Faculty of Spatial Sciences in Groningen, January 2006, page 42; <https://frw.studenttheses.ub.rug.nl/34/1/05095.pdf>

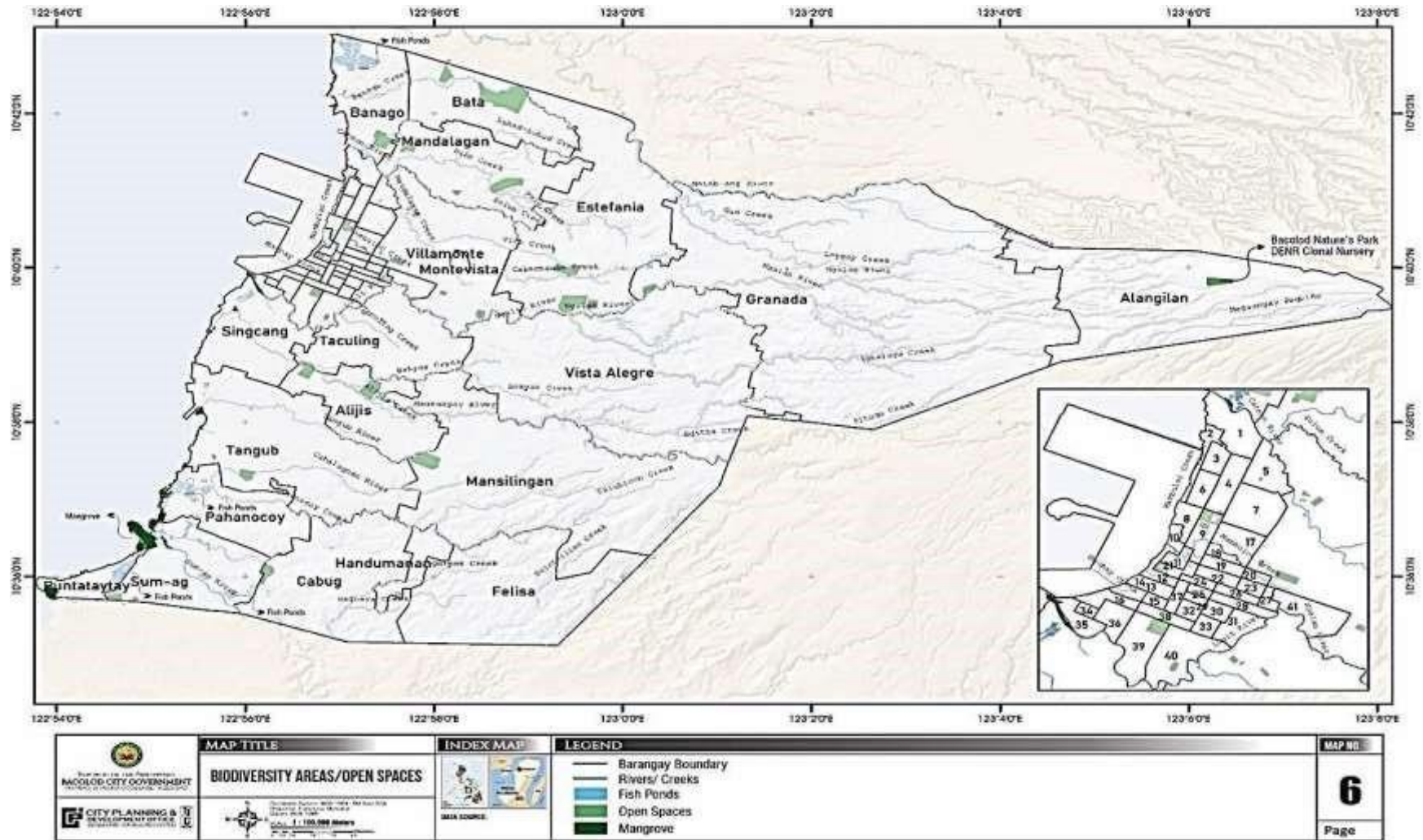
<sup>5</sup> "Ramsar Convention," *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*, last edited on 3 February 2022, at 10:04 (UTC), [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramsar\\_Convention](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramsar_Convention)

<sup>6</sup> "Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area (NOCWCA)," *Philippine Clearing House Mechanism*, accessed on Wednesday, February 16, 2022 12:15 PM, <http://www.philchm.ph/%F0%9D%90%8D%F0%9D%90%9E%F0%9D%90%A0%F0%9D%90%AB%F0%9D%90%A8%F0%9D%90%AC-%F0%9D%90%8E%F0%9D%90%9C%F0%9D%90%9C%F0%9D%90%A2%F0%9D%90%9D%F0%9D%90%9E%F0%9D%90%A7%F0%9D%90%AD%F0%9D%90%9A%F0%9D%90%A5/>

<sup>7</sup> "Ramsar Convention," *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*, last edited on 3 February 2022, at 10:04 (UTC), [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramsar\\_Convention](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramsar_Convention)

<sup>8</sup> "Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area (NOCWCA)," *Philippine Clearing House Mechanism*, accessed on Wednesday, February 16, 2022 12:15 PM, <http://www.philchm.ph/%F0%9D%90%8D%F0%9D%90%9E%F0%9D%90%A0%F0%9D%90%AB%F0%9D%90%A8%F0%9D%90%AC-%F0%9D%90%8E%F0%9D%90%9C%F0%9D%90%9C%F0%9D%90%A2%F0%9D%90%9D%F0%9D%90%9E%F0%9D%90%A7%F0%9D%90%AD%F0%9D%90%9A%F0%9D%90%A5/>

## 2 Biodiversity Map



Source: CPDO

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## TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION AND BARANGAY SUBDIVISION

Bacolod City is located in the Visayas area of the Philippines. It is part of the Western Visayas Region and sits on the northern coastline of Negros Occidental facing Guimaras Strait, the Province of Guimaras, and Panay Island. Inland, the city is bound on the northwest by Talisay City, on the east by Silay, and on the southwest by Bago City and the Municipality of Murcia.

The city is strategically located facing the Province of Iloilo whose capital is Iloilo City, the Regional Center of Region VI and the gateway to Panay Island. While Bacolod is the passageway to and from the Negros Island as it is accessible through land, water and air.

As per PSA 2015 POPCEN, Bacolod has a land area of 160.71 sq. km.<sup>9</sup> encompassing 61 barangays where 561,875 individuals are residing. As the HUC of Negros Island, it is the center of business, education, entertainment and culture. It is also where the offices of national and provincial agencies are situated.

Based on the Inventory of Statistical Standards in the Philippines (*ISSiP*) that aims to harmonize and standardize the standards in the Philippine Statistical System (*PSS*)<sup>10</sup>, all barangays in Bacolod may be considered are urban<sup>11</sup>. In the 2015 PSA POPCEN, 88.5% or 54 out of 61 barangays are considered urban. Hence, in this plan we have referred to the barangays as urban and sub-urban.

The barangays are classified as either named or numbered barangays. The numbered barangays are 41 and has a gross land area of 542.5690 ha. They are mostly spread out in the CBD area and are considered as urban barangays. Several barangays hug the coastline and are densely populated. Meanwhile, the remaining 20 are considered the sub-urban barangays. This is where subdivisions and government housing are located including most of the open spaces in the city. The most sparsely populated barangay is Alangilan.

<sup>9</sup> LAND AREA IS BASED ON THE CADASTRAL SURVEY AND ESTIMATED LAND AREAS (CERTIFIED AND PROVIDED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT) FROM THE LAND MANAGEMENT BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, AS OF DECEMBER 2013; "Source: Report No. 3 2015 Census of Population – Population, Land Area, and Population Density," *Philippine Statistics Authority*; Table 1. Population, Land Area, Population Density, and Percent Change in Population Density of the Philippines by Region, Province/Highly Urbanized City, and City/Municipality: 200, 2010, and 2015, Statistical Tables, page 35; accessed on Sunday February 20, 2022 11:44 PM; [https://www.psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/\\_POPCEN%20Report%20No.%203.pdf](https://www.psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/_POPCEN%20Report%20No.%203.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> "ISSiP Inventory of Statistical Standards in the Philippines," *Philippine Statistics Authority*, accessed on Sunday, February 20, 2022 10:58 PM, <https://psa.gov.ph/ISSiP/about-ISSiP>, <https://psa.gov.ph/ISSiP/conceptsanddefinitions>

<sup>11</sup> "Urban Barangay," *Philippine Statistics Authority*, accessed on Sunday, February 20, 2022 10:58 PM, <https://psa.gov.ph/content/urban-barangay->

1#:~:text=(1)%20if%20a%20barangay%20has,and%205%20or%20more%20facilities%2C

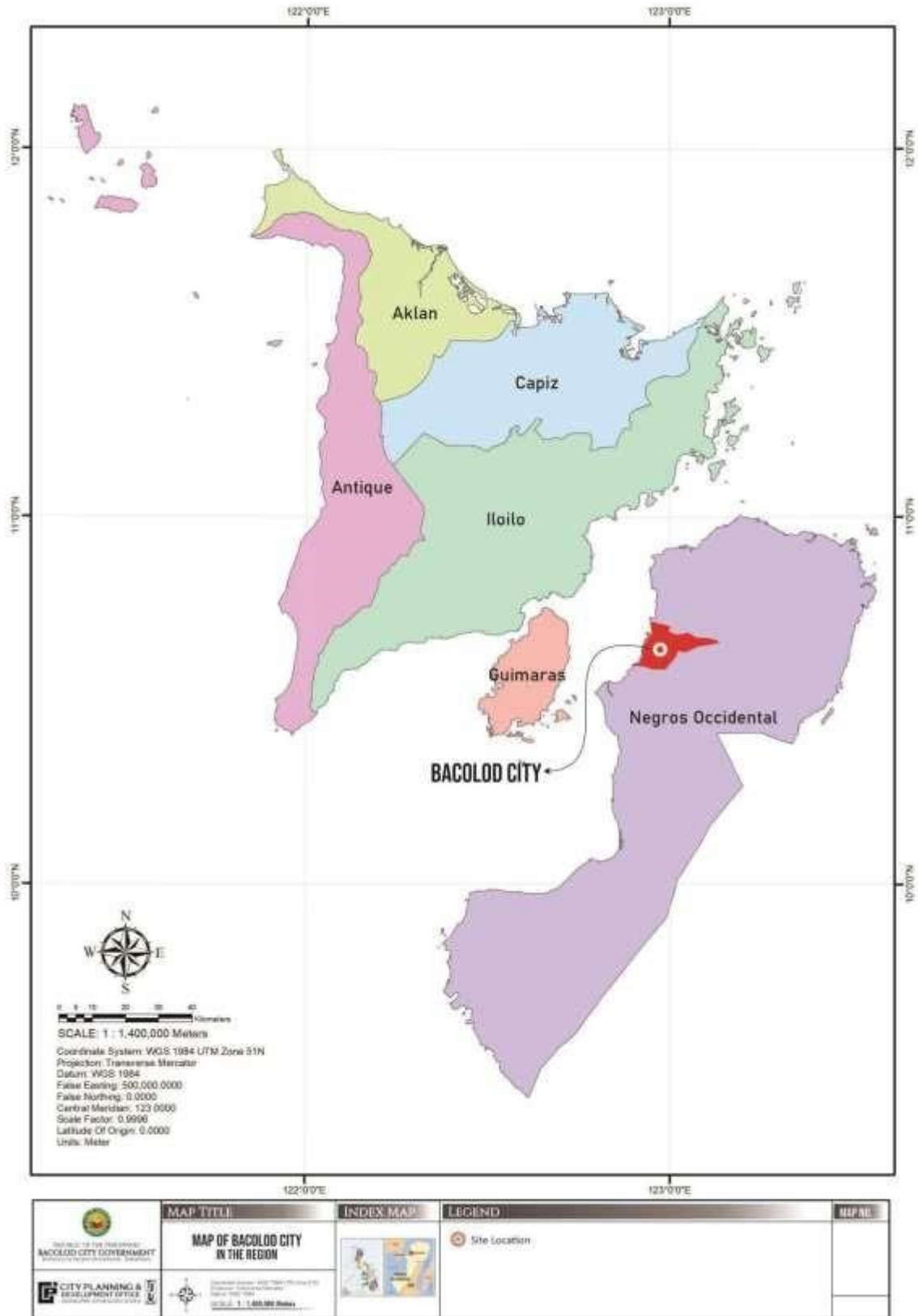
### 3. Map of Bacolod City in the Country



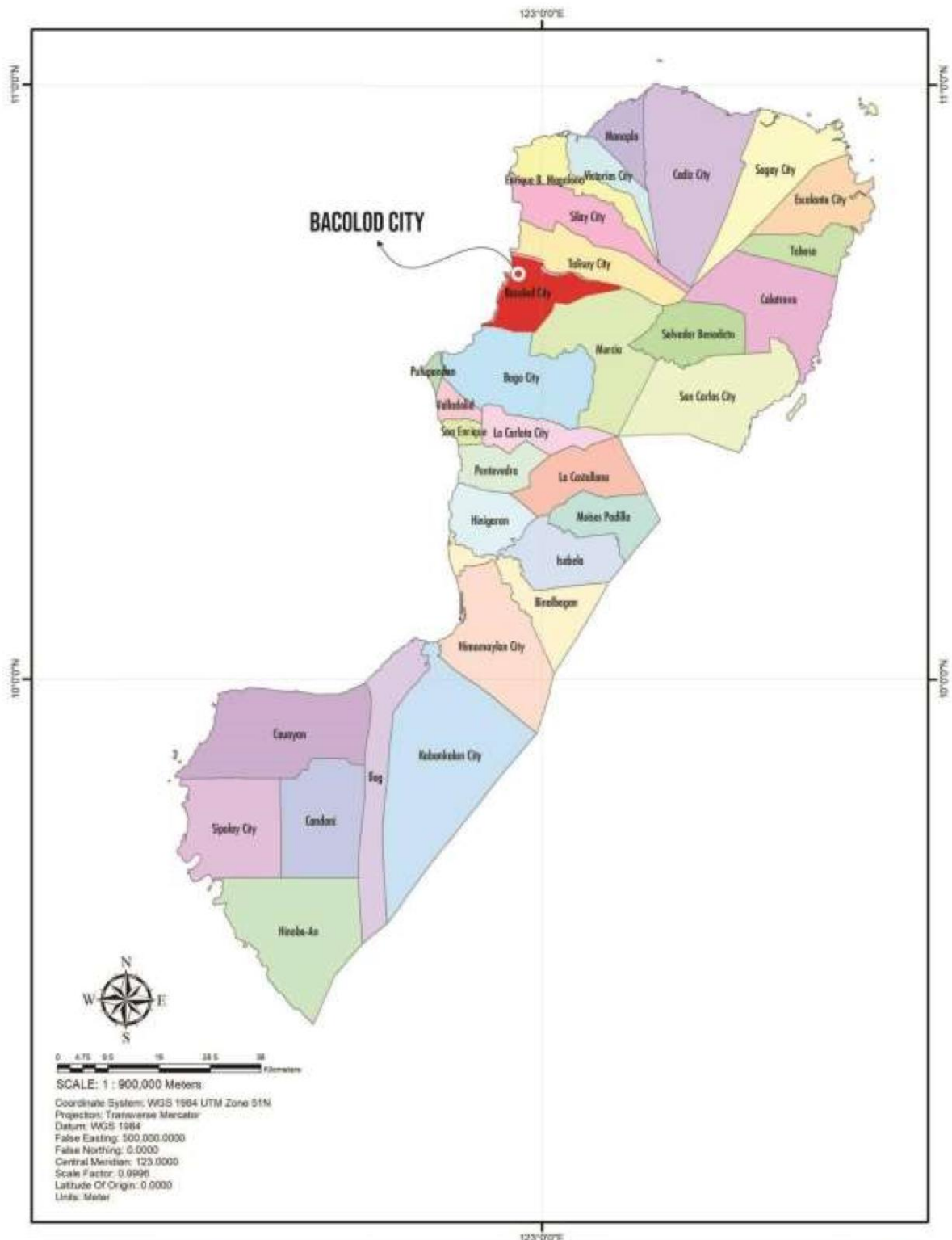
	MAP TITLE	INDEX MAP	LEGEND	MAP NO.
 <p>2015 BACOLOD CITY GOVERNMENT BACOLOD CITY GOVERNMENT BACOLOD CITY GOVERNMENT</p>  <p>CITY PLANNING &amp; DEVELOPMENT OFFICE CITY PLANNING &amp; DEVELOPMENT OFFICE</p>	<p><b>MAP OF BACOLOD CITY IN THE COUNTRY</b></p> <p>Scale: 1:100,000</p>		<p>● Site Location</p>	



#### 4. Map of Bacolod City in the Region

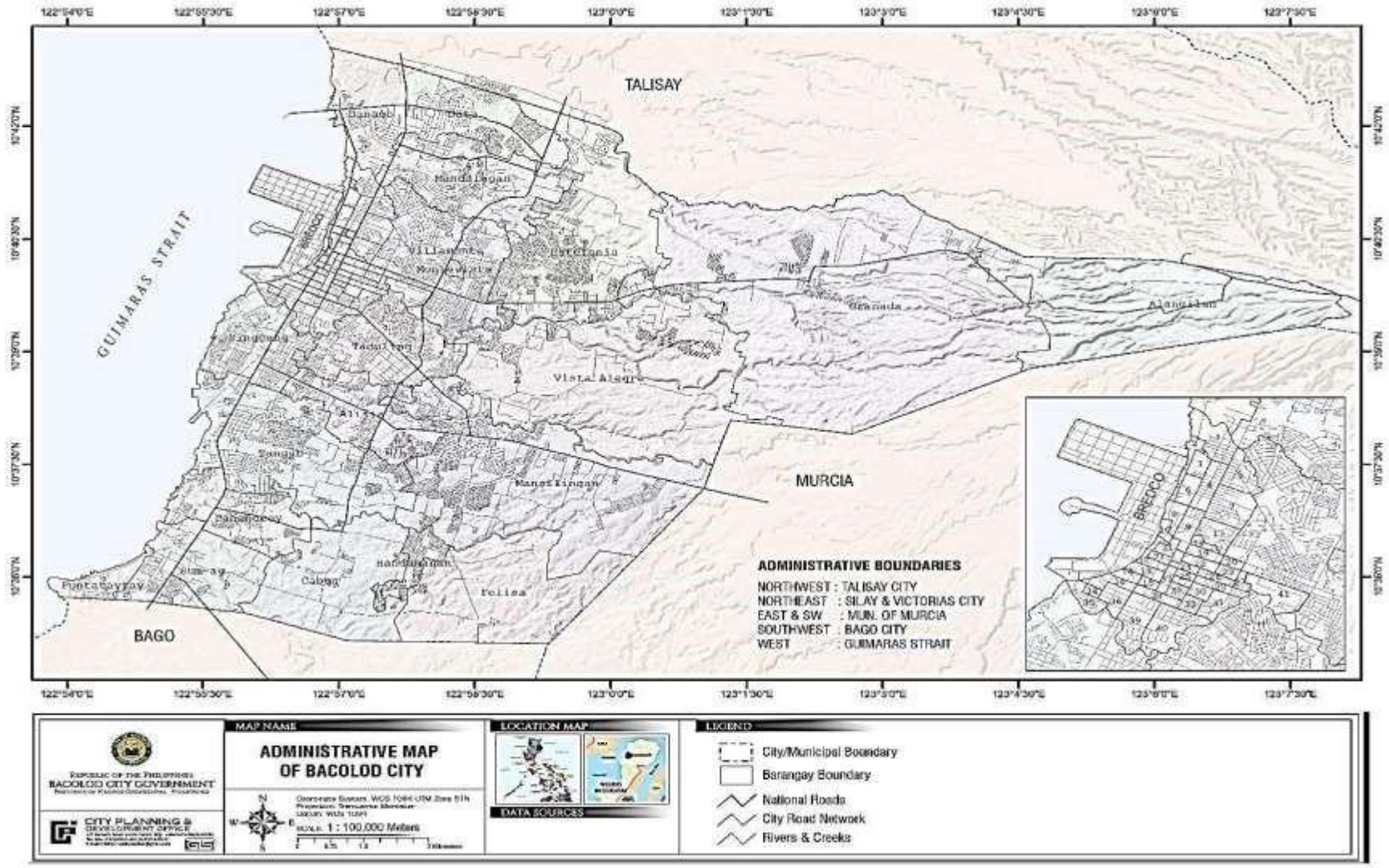


## 5. Map of Bacolod City in the Province



MAP TITLE	INDEX MAP	LEGEND	MAP NO.
 BACOLOD CITY GOVERNMENT CITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT OFFICE	 MAP OF BACOLOD CITY IN THE PROVINCE	 Site Location	

## 6. Administrative Map



## D. PHYSICAL FEATURES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION

The city is ideally located on a level area, slightly sloping down as it extends toward the sea with an average slope of 0.9% for the city proper and between 3-5% for the suburbs. The altitude is 32.8 feet (*ft.*) or 10.0 meters (*m.*) above sea level. The benchmark is the Bacolod Public Plaza located at the CBD.<sup>3</sup>

Bacolod City has a coastal stretch of waters approximately 16 km. in the western side. There are five major rivers that serve as natural drainage in areas where they are located. These are Sum-ag River, Catmon River (*Mandalagan, Sulom and Cabachawan areas*), Magsungay River Grande, Lupit Pequiño River, and Tangub River.

The city's geophysical features and location have been a saving grace for the city from the past and recent highly destructive calamities brought by ecological imbalance due to climate changes that befall some of the islands in the country. The city is above sea level and mostly out of the path of most typhoons that visit the country about 20 or more every year. The nearby mountains also provide a natural barrier from the storms. However, these natural conditions and geographical location of the city do not make the local officials complacent; rather, they have been pro-active in the face of potential risks for the city to be prepared and have the necessary facilities in times of calamities. Towards this end that on April 6, 2011 City Ordinance No. 532 was passed institutionalizing the local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System, and its funding.

The skyline of Bacolod City has changed dramatically due to the boom in construction of both public and private infrastructures. More hotels, malls and buildings were added to the city's landscape at such a fast pace. The boom in the construction industry in the city brought in part by the Duterte Administration's BUILD, BUILD, BUILD Program has been taken positively by planners, engineers, architects, and all those in the industry to plan, design and construct structures and facilities that are not only beneficial for business growth but are also disaster resilient and adaptive to climate changes.

### RIDGE-TO-REEF APPROACH

The CLUP preparation adopts the ridge-to-reef approach from upland barangay in Alangilan to the nine coastal barangays of the city. The city aims to protect the coastal barangays and low-lying areas from hazards especially from flood, coastal erosion and coastal accretion/siltation, and the preservation of the coastal ecosystem where it is a source of livelihood for Bacolod's fisherfolks. These can be achieved by enhancing waste management, augmenting and strengthening protected areas especially in the upland area, monitoring of the coastal areas for non-compliant structures, relocation of informal settlers, and improving data and information systems for evidence-based planning and decision-making in the management of natural resources.

### TEMPERATURE

People in Bacolod usually experience hot weather in April and May. May being the hottest month has an average high temperature at 33° Celsius (C) or 92° Fahrenheit (F)<sup>4</sup>. Heatwave and drought may be expected during these hot months.

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<sup>3</sup> "Bacolod," *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*, last edited on 8 February 2022, at 14:22 (UTC), <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bacolod>

<sup>4</sup> THIS REPORT ILLUSTRATES THE TYPICAL WEATHER IN BACOLOD, BASED ON A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL HOURLY WEATHER REPORTS AND MODEL RECONSTRUCTIONS FROM JANUARY 1, 1980 TO

Cool weather in the city runs from December to February with an average low of 24° C or 75° F in January which is the coolest month<sup>5</sup>.

## PRECIPITATION

Precipitation in Bacolod generally appears in the form of rainfall. Wet or rainy season in Bacolod starts towards the end of May through the first week of December. The rest of the days the city will have dry or sunny season with sporadic rainy days. July is the month with the most number of wet days with an average of 17.5 days of at least 0.04 inches (*in.*) of precipitation. The fewest wet days with an average of 4.1 days of at least 0.04 in of precipitation.<sup>6</sup>

## SOIL

There are nine soil types that occur in Bacolod City, namely: hydrosol, rough mountainous land, Silay sandy loam, Silay loam, Bago sandy clay loam, Guimbala-on fine sandy loam, Bago fine sandy loam, Guimbala-on loam, and Tupi fine sandy loam. The types of soil that are suitable for farming are the soil types A, B, and C as defined by the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (*BSWM*). These types are pliable and relatively easy to work with. They are fertile, rich in minerals, and other plant nutrients required by most crops. While impervious subsoil that holds water is excellent for paddy rice culture.

Based on the farmers' guide map in the Department of Agriculture's (*DA*) website, crop suitability in Bacolod City are found in soil types located in Barangays Cabug, Punta Taytay and Sumag. Whereas, almost all named barangays in the city have soil types suitable for growing sugarcane namely Barangays Banago, Bata, Mandalagan, Estefania, Granada, Alangilan, Vista Alegre, Mansilingan, Handumanan, Felisa, Cabug, Tangub, Pahanocoy and Sum-ag.

## INFILTRATION AND SOIL DRAINAGE

Infiltration refers to the rate at which water enters into the soil under saturated conditions. When infiltration rate is very rapid irrigation is difficult. Conversely, when infiltration is slow soil drainage becomes a major problem.

Infiltration refers to the permeability of the soil. Permeability or hydraulic conductivity refers to the property of the soil mass under saturated conditions. Generally, soils that are permeable have moderate to rapid infiltration rate.

The areas with very rapid infiltration are found along the beach front in the coastal barangays of the city. Potential contamination of ground water from the surface is high. Areas with moderate permeability and infiltration are found on the northeast and southeastern part of the city.

DECEMBER 31, 2016., "Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Bacolod Philippines," *Weather Spark*, THIS REPORT ILLUSTRATES THE TYPICAL WEATHER IN BACOLOD, BASED ON A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL HOURLY WEATHER REPORTS AND MODEL RECONSTRUCTIONS FROM JANUARY 1, 1980 TO DECEMBER 31, 2016., "Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Bacolod Philippines," *Weather Spark*, accessed on Tuesday 21 February 2022 9:59PM, <https://weatherspark.com/y/139199/Average-Weather-in-Bacolod-Philippines-Year-Round#Sections-Humidity>  
THIS REPORT ILLUSTRATES THE TYPICAL WEATHER IN BACOLOD, BASED ON A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL HOURLY WEATHER REPORTS AND MODEL RECONSTRUCTIONS FROM JANUARY 1, 1980 TO DECEMBER 31, 2016., "Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Bacolod Philippines," *Weather Spark*,

accessed on Tuesday 21 February 2022 9:59PM, <https://weatherspark.com/y/139199/Average-Weather-in-Bacolod-Philippines-Year-Round#Sections-Humidity>  
accessed on Tuesday 21 February 2022 9:59PM, <https://weatherspark.com/y/139199/Average-WeatherinBacolod-Philippines-Year-Round#Sections-Humidity>

**EROSION AND SILTATION**

Practically, the same areas that are free from flooding are subject to some degree of soil erosion. These are the hilly and mountainous areas on the north-eastern part of the city (*Barangay Alangilan, portion of Barangay Granada*). The low-lying areas are apparently free from erosion. However, the later areas experience siltation as an effect of flooding.

<b>Table 1 Coastal Barangays Assessment and Recommendations by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) – DENR</b>			
<b>Barangay</b>	<b>Coastal Erosion</b>	<b>Coastal Accretion / Siltation</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Banago	Very High	High	To establish coastal setback and set-up no build/construction zones as mandated by Republic Act (RA) No. 386/Civil Code of the Philippines, Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1067/Water Code of the Philippines, PD No. 705/Forestry Code, PD No. 1096/National Structural Code of the Philippines and MC No. 2014-01.
1	Low	High	To establish coastal setback and no build/construction zones near the coastline. These mitigation measures should be adopted by the barangay to lessen the number of people and structures affected by disasters brought about by climate change.
35	Very High	Low	To identify relocation sites for communities situated in high risk areas. These relocation sites will be for relocated or evacuated residents that have encroached the established coastal setback.
Singcang	High	Low	To adopt structural mitigation as a remedial measure to prevent further coastal erosion.
Tangub	High	Low	To adopt structural mitigation as a remedial measure in the prevention of its coastal erosion.
Pahanocoy	High	Moderate	(1) To establish coast setback, (2) To establish no build/construction zones in the area, and (3) To protect mangroves forest and implement periodic mangrove reforestation.
Punta Taytay	Moderate	High	To relocate/evacuate residents from areas where there is presence of encroachment on established coastal setback.
Source: CPDO/MG-DENR			

## FLOOD

The city has high susceptibility to flood, tsunami and storm surge. However, an inventory of the hazards shows that flood is the most notable issue the city is facing. Flooding in Bacolod is caused by the clogging of drainage systems with uncontrolled waste, inadequate drainage facilities, rapid urban development, encroachment of informal settlers in drainage ways, and removal of vegetation in the elevated areas. The MGB Flood Hazard Overlay shows that 26,480 household population are highly susceptible as they are living along the coastline and low-lying areas.

The flood prone barangays are situated where rivers, seas, creeks and low-lying areas in the city are found. Over the years, informal settlers have set up illegal structures along the coastline and banks of bodies of water. Named barangays such as Alijis, Bata, Mandalagan, Pahanocoy, Taculing, Tangub and Villamonte have been, for the previous years, experienced flooding not only along places near creeks or rivers but also along its roads due in part to the sprouting of subdivisions. Compounded with the non-observance of easements as stated under Article 51 of PD No. 1067<sup>5</sup>, flooding in these areas have been a constant concern in these communities. The continued in-migration from other municipalities and cities in the province of Negros Occidental, stretches the already limited resource of the city with regards to housing. The informal settlers in these flood prone barangays are at risk to damage/loss of properties, or worst, loss of lives.

Several puroks rated with Very High Flood Susceptibility results are areas likely to experience flood heights of 2 m. These areas are easily flooded during continued heavy rains and are also flashflood prone. On the other hand, puroks rated with High Flood Susceptibility results are described as areas likely to experience flood heights of >1 m. but <2 m. and/or flood duration of more than 3 days. These areas are immediately flooded during heavy rains of several hours including landforms of topographic lows such as active river channels, abandoned river channels, and areas along river banks which are also prone to flashfloods.

Various puroks with Very High Flood Susceptibility rating came from Barangays Mandalagan (3 *puroks*), Pahanocoy (1 *purok*) and Singcang (2 *puroks*). The existing major bodies of waters, namely Mandalagan River, Pahanocoy Creek and Lupit River, traverse these puroks that are located in residential areas where illegal stilt houses are a common sight along the river banks was identified as one major cause for this rating. Also, these informal settlers and the residents of neighboring puroks dump their garbage in these waters. The accumulated amount of garbage sediments form a shallow river bed and garbage trapped at the bottom level of stilt houses leads to constricted river canals that slows down the flow of river water coming out to the estuary.

It was further identified that an estimated 30% or 7,944 household population are high risk because of location, materials used to make the house, economic status, low coping capacity to protect one's family, and to recover from disasters.

In order to mitigate this type of danger, settlements along the river must be avoided to prevent residents from adverse effects of flashfloods and soil erosion. To prevent such events, flood mitigating structures should be constructed on the sides of rivers, develop an early warning device/system for flashfloods, and regular cleaning of drainage canals should be done to ensure efficient flow of water.

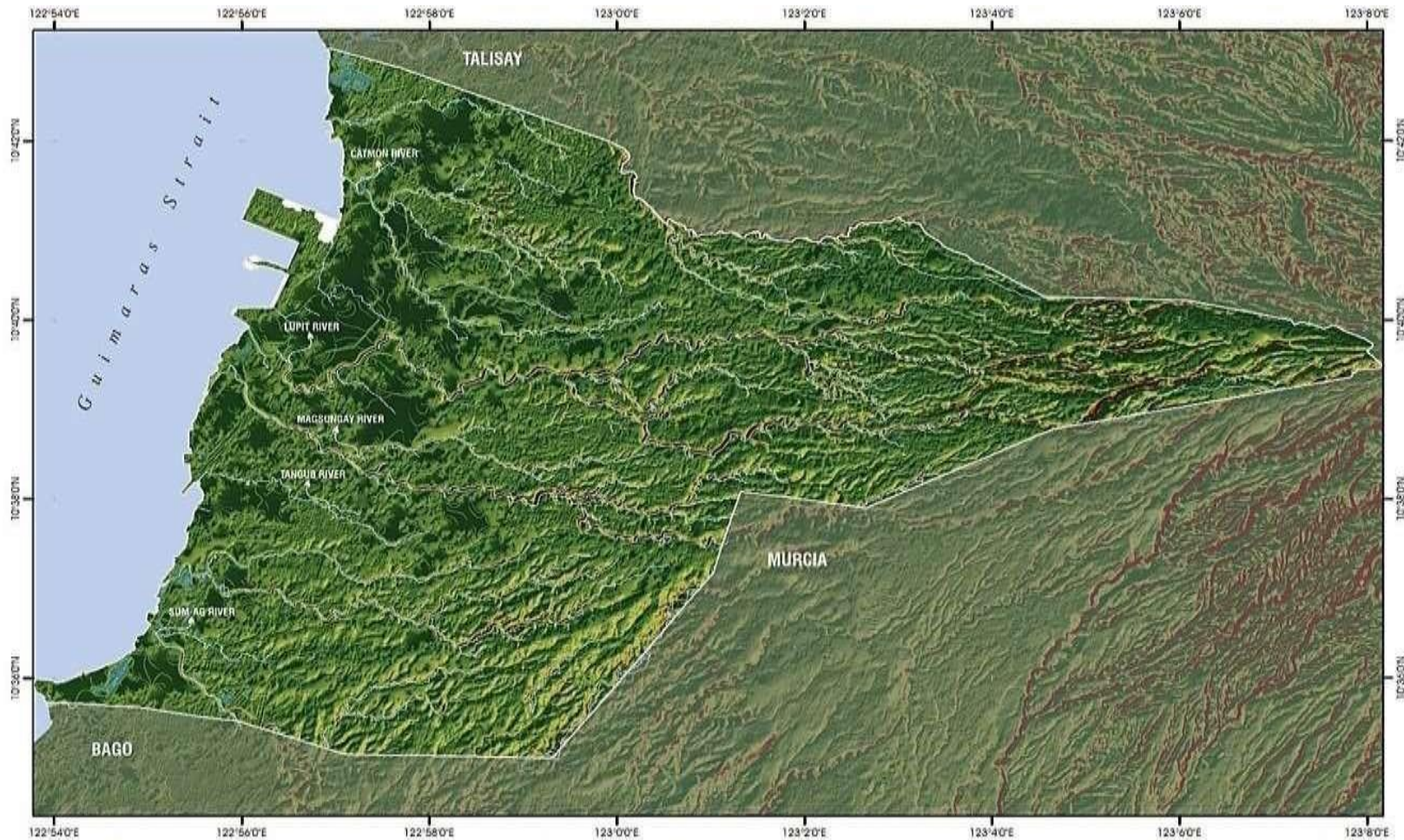
Most urban land uses have high susceptibility to flood, tsunami and storm surge, but with low risk. Overall, Bacolod is considered a low risk city to all three.

CLUP Volumes 3 and 4 provide detailed discussions, maps and tables.

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<sup>5</sup> Source: CDAAsia, "Presidential Decree No. 1067, s. 1976," *Republika ng Pilipinas Official Gazette*, accessed on Philippine Standard Time: Thursday, February 24, 2022 9:02:16 AM source: PAGASA, <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1976/12/31/presidential-decree-no-1067-s-1976/>

## 7. Physical Features Map

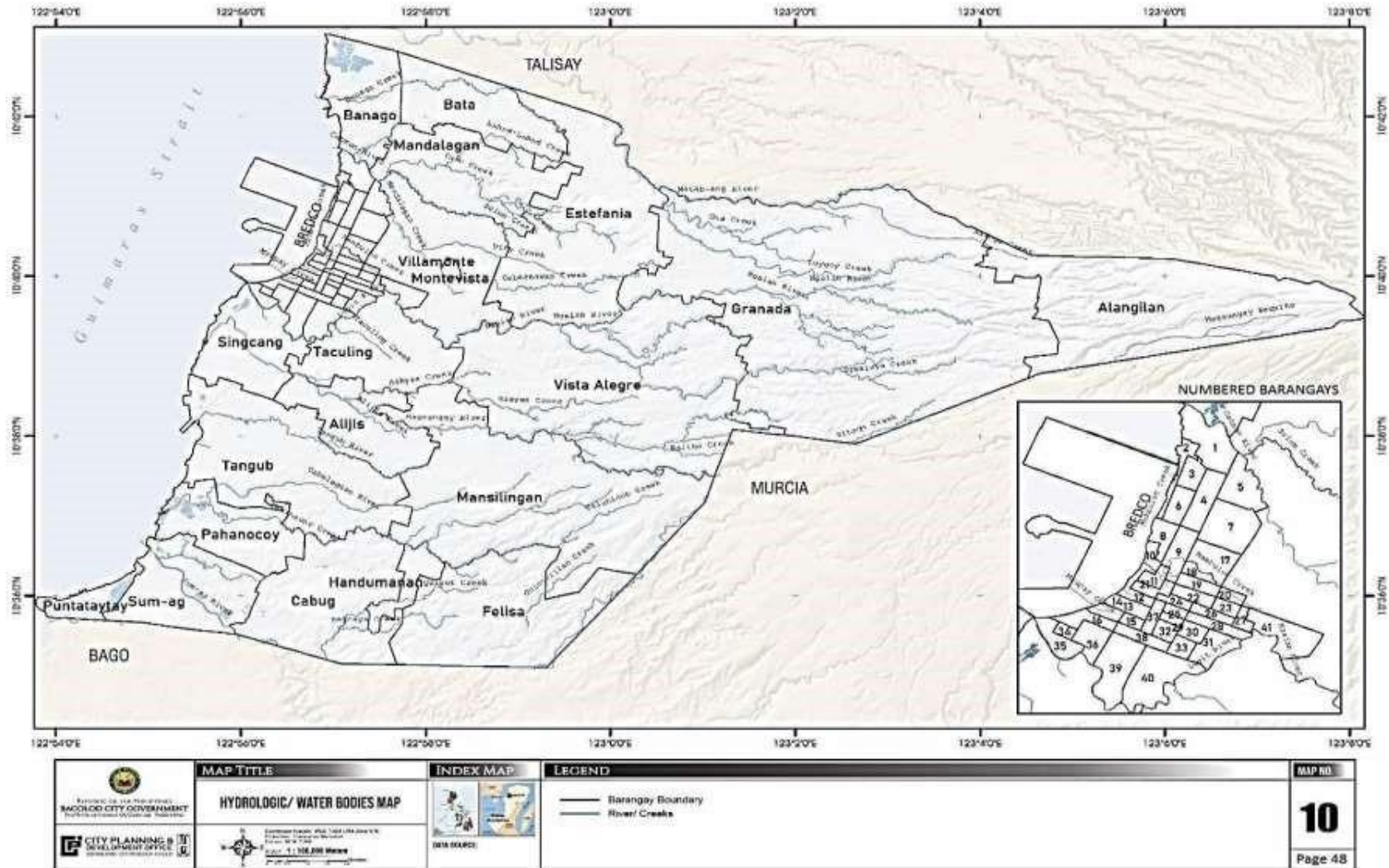


 Republic of the Philippines <b>BAGUIO CITY GOVERNMENT</b> (Pursuant to RA 9163)	<b>MAP TITLE</b>	<b>INDEX MAP</b>	<b>LEGEND</b>	<b>MAP NO.</b>
	<b>PHYSICAL FEATURES</b>  Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 51N Projection: UTM Datum: WGS 1984 Scale: 1 : 100,000 Meters Date: 2017	 DATA SOURCE		<b>7</b> Page

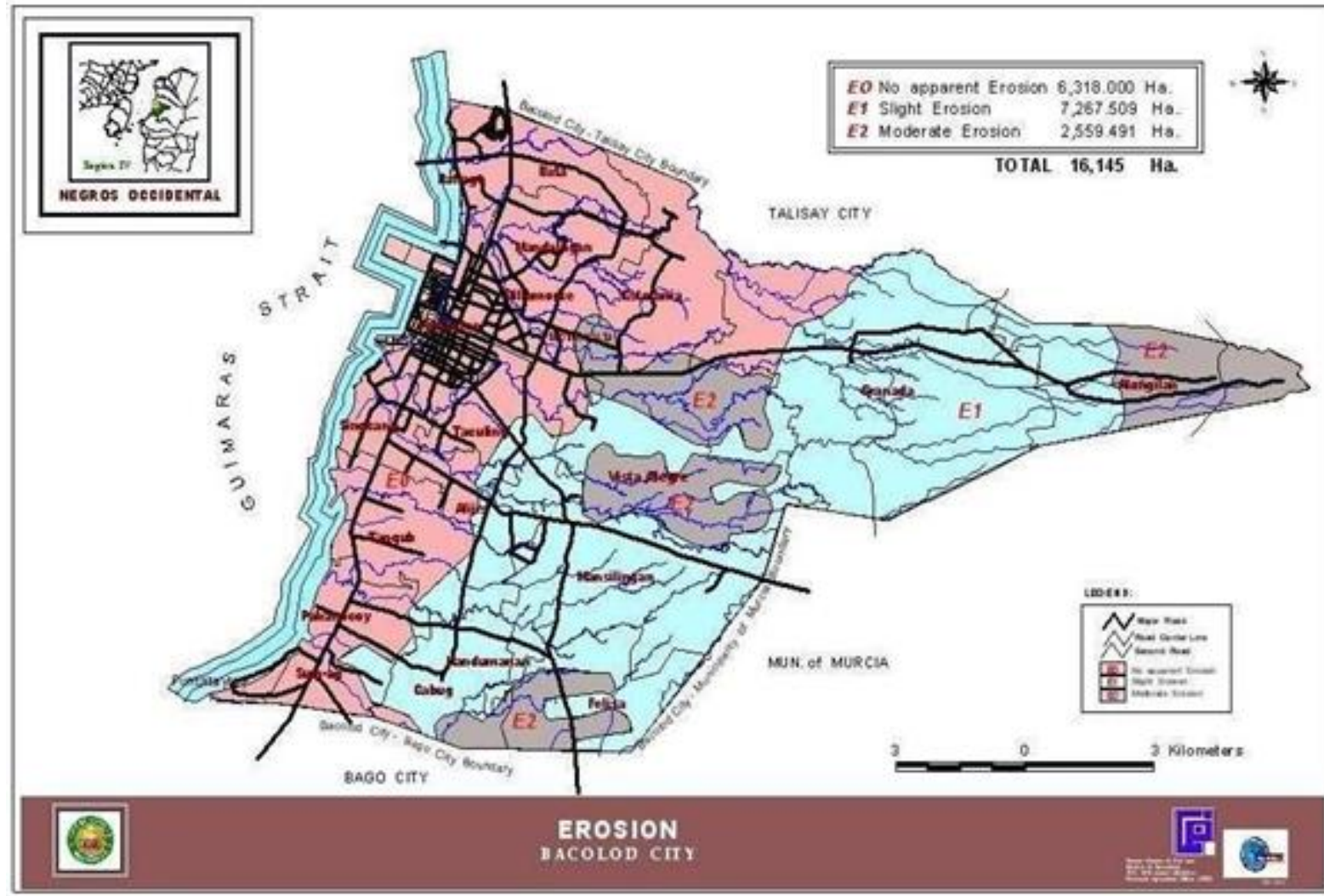




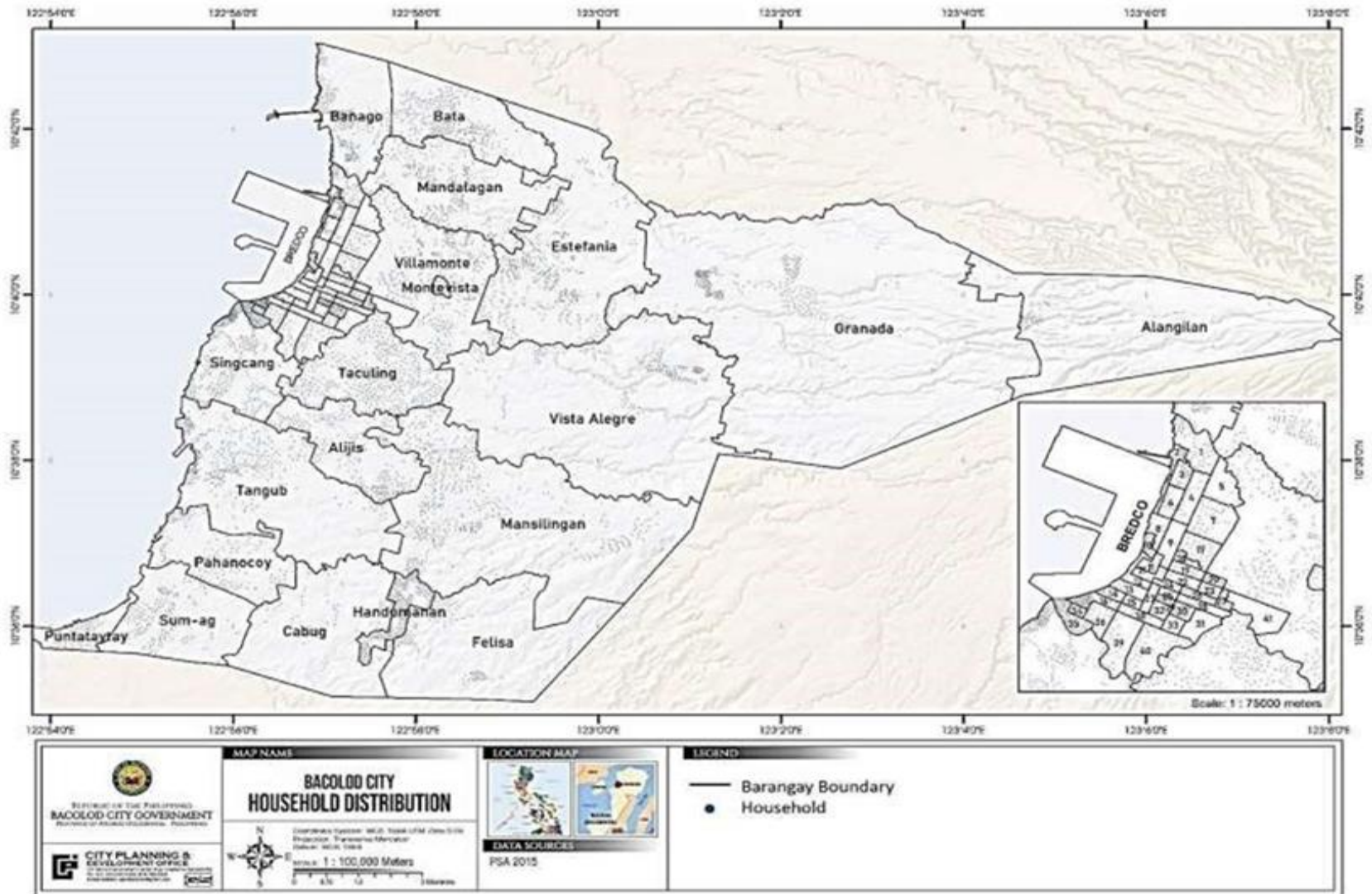
## 9. Hydrologic/Bodies of Water Map



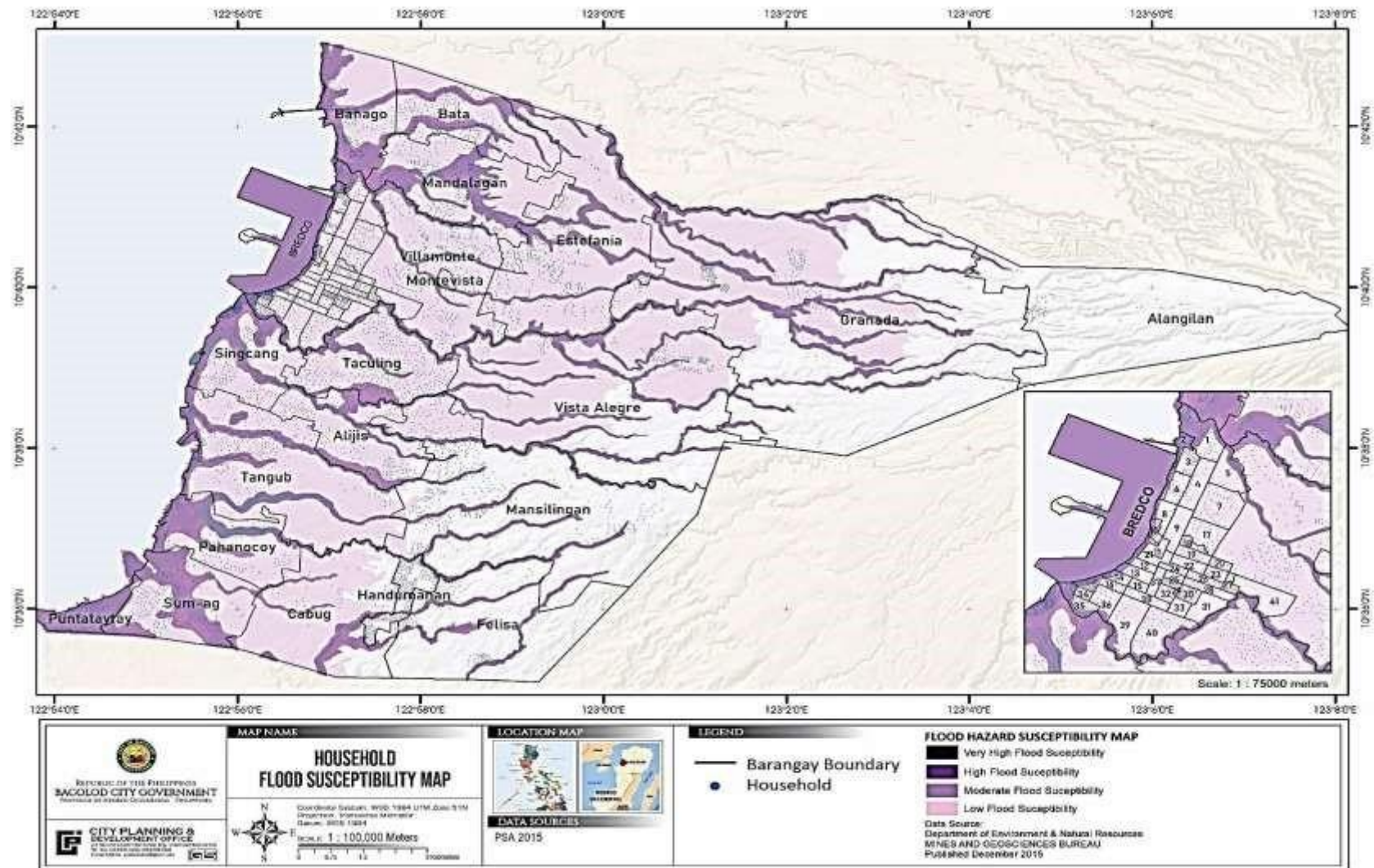
### 10. Erosion Map



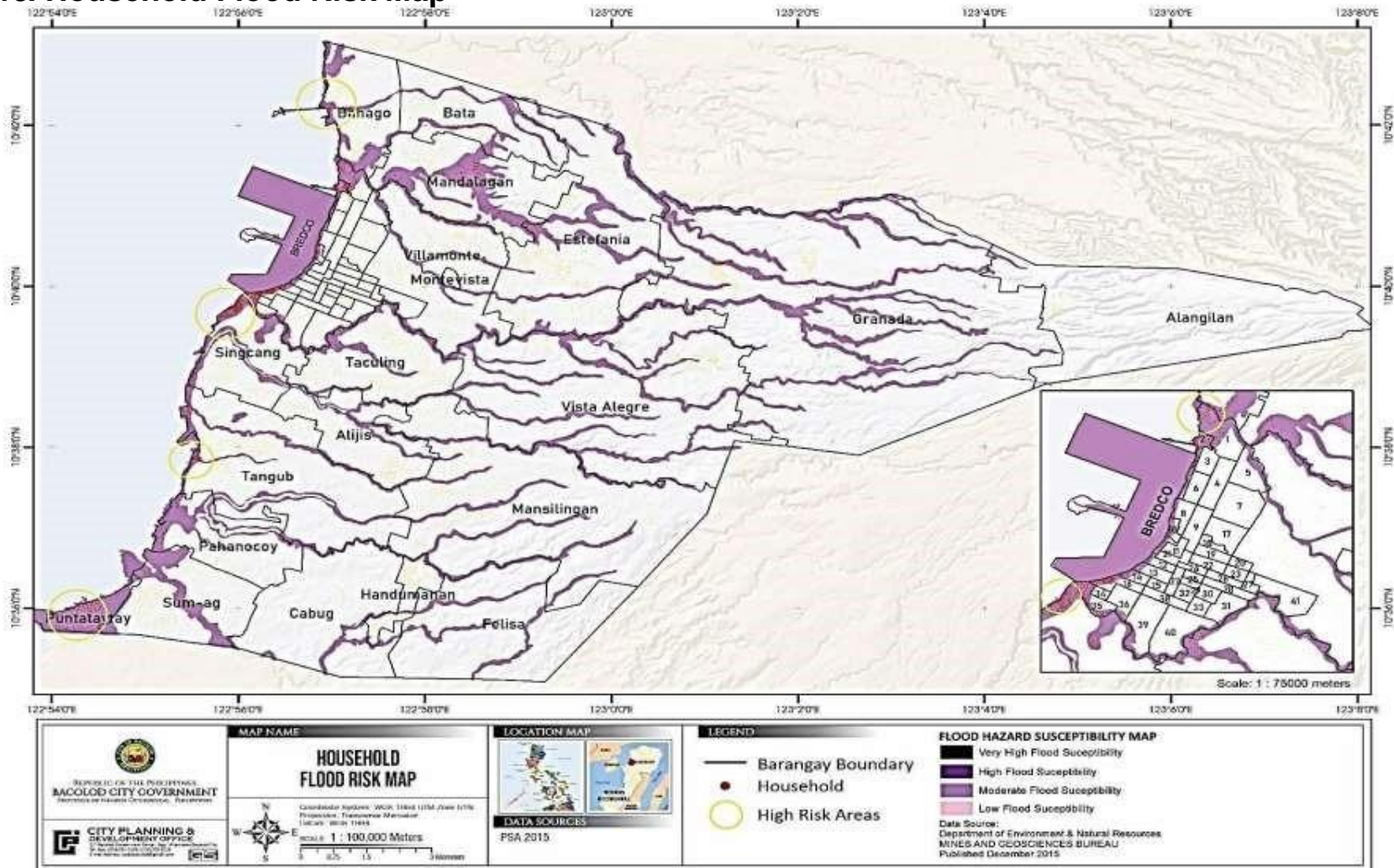
## 11. Household Distribution Map



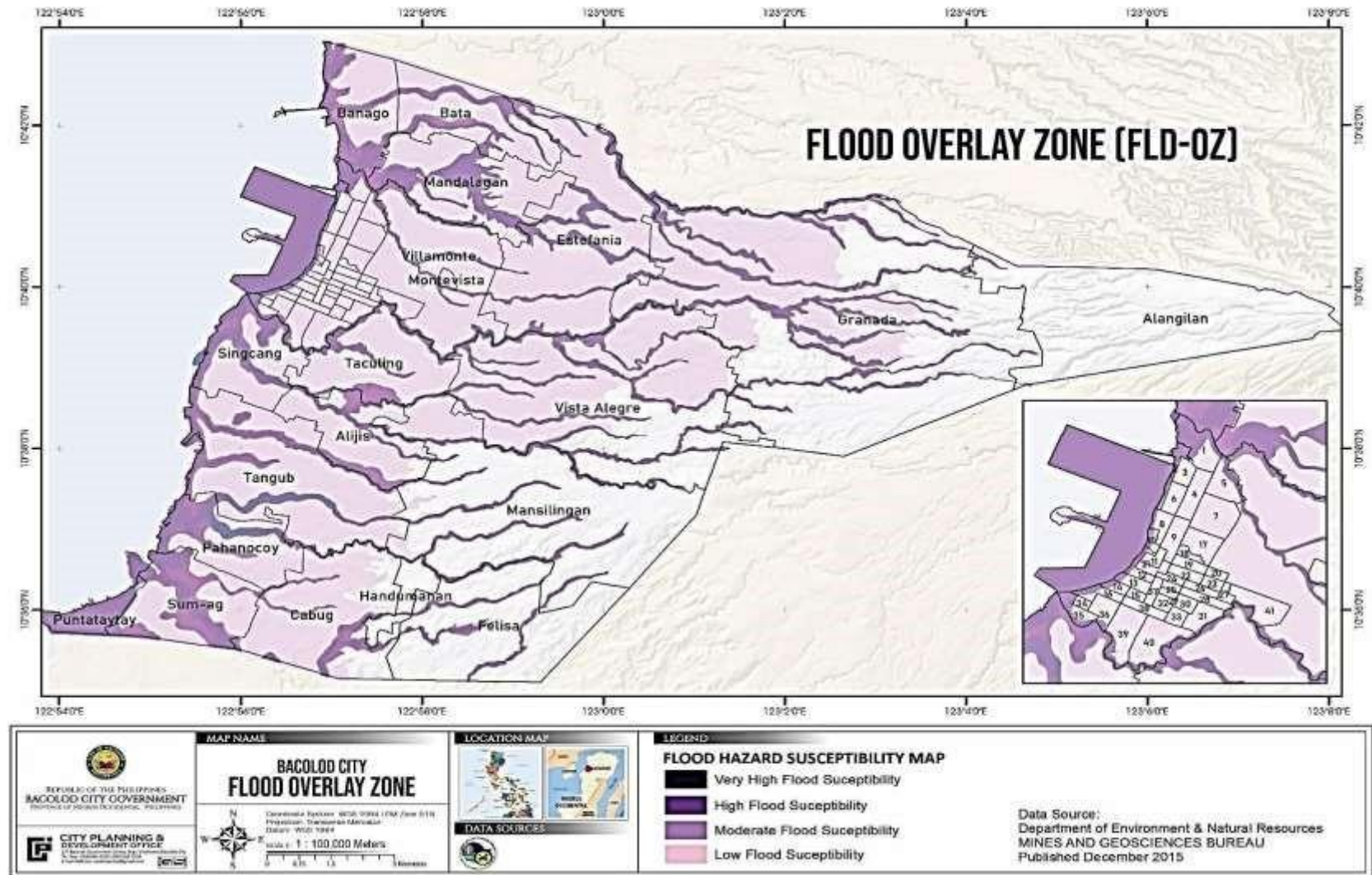
## 12. Household Flood Susceptibility Map



### 13. Household Flood Risk Map



### 14. Flood Overlay Zone (FLD-OZ) Map



## **ENVIRONMENTAL CODE**

The Environmental Code contains the basic regulations. It is supplemented with ordinances and administrative provisions that define the regulations. Environmental laws play a huge part in protecting humans, animals, resources and habitats. Without these laws, there would be no regulations concerning pollution, contamination, hunting, or even response to disasters.

Environmental law works to protect land, air, water and soil. Negligence of these laws results in various punishments like fines, community service and, in some extreme cases, jail time. Without these environmental laws, the government would not be able to punish those who treat the environment poorly.

Codes of environmental management practice have been developed and promoted by a diverse set of interests — industry trade associations, standardization organizations, environmental advocacy groups, and investors. Even government environmental agencies are showing interest in the approaches used in codes, as evidenced by the recent promulgation of government voluntary programs.

Codes offer firms environmental objectives and implementation approaches that supplement those imposed by traditional regulation. Codes call upon firms to continuously reduce their environmental impacts, practice product stewardship, and conserve natural resources. Several codes require firms to institute environmental management systems, that is, protocols for establishing responsibility, communicating with employees, and assessing progress in the environmental area. While regulatory systems generally use government inspections as the primary mechanism to ensure compliance, codes emphasize firm self-audits and, in some cases, public disclosure and third-party verification.

The environment is a crucial and vital concern not only to the people of Bacolod, but to everyone globally. It is imperative for Bacolodnons and the local government to seriously and sincerely join in the global effort to preserve, protect and promote the environment.

CO No. 313 or the Environmental Code of Bacolod City aims to promote sustainable development so that present and future generations can live in a healthy and good environment. This is a codified statement of the most fundamental policy positions of the local government on the most vital aspects of the environment, namely: land, air, water, coastal resources, coastal zone management, eco-tourism, hazardous and toxic materials, and other related areas of concern. It provides policy direction for possible future legislative enactment with the end in view of covering every vital field or aspect of the total environmental as much as possible.



## E. EXISTING LAND USE AND LAND USE TRENDS

### URBAN LAND USE TREND

The urban area embraces 41 barangays. These barangays account for 13% of the total population (2015) and a net population density of 157 persons per hectare. Due to the expansion of the built up areas in the adjoining rural barangays, these rural barangays are now considered forming part of the urban area.

As expected the urban area has a variety of land uses dominated by residential use, followed by commercial, infrastructure and utilities.

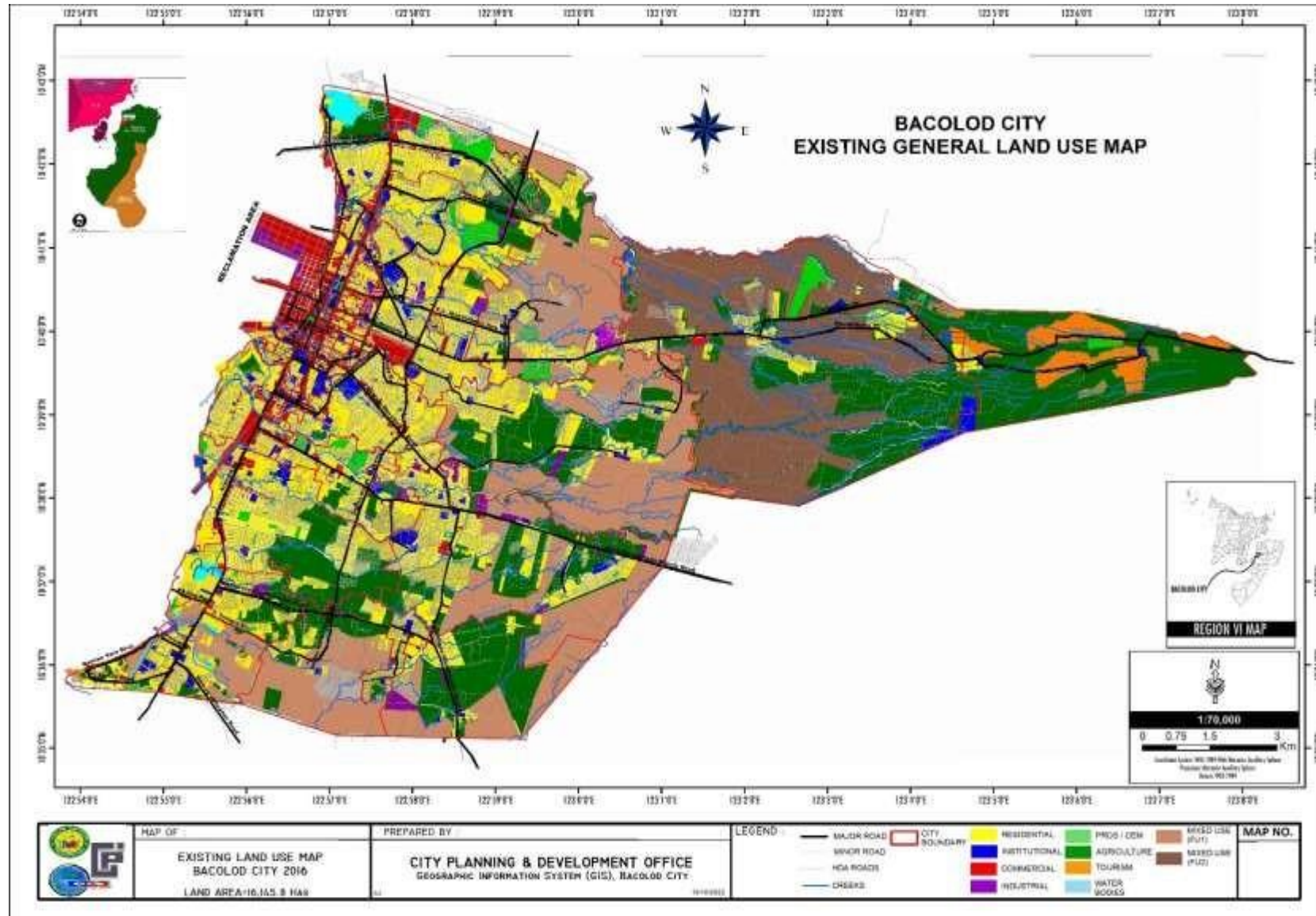
Barangays Mansilingan, Estefania and Taculing are the three adjacent barangays to the *poblacion* which registered the highest number of population in the 2015 POPCEN. Followed by Barangays Tangub, Villamonte and Singcang. The barangays with the least number of people are 24 and 21.

The pattern of development of Bacolod City is best shown in the Existing General Land Use Map of 2016. It is best described that the rapid growth expansion is directed towards the north (*northeast*), central and eastern part of the city. The presence of the Bacolod-Silay Airport Access Road hastens the expansion of residential, commercial and light industrial uses. With the implementation of more infrastructure projects as well as the presence of expanded water, power and telecommunication distribution lines, the bigger built up areas are expected to emerge in the area. Growth centers are constantly developing and become the generator of more businesses. It is calculated that nearly 50% of the total land area is already considered as built up area where urbanized land resulted to its growth. The remaining areas are sustained to be productive with various agricultural crops to support the demand for food of the residents as well as provide food security for future generations.

As shown on Table 1, the Existing General Land Use of Bacolod City in 2016 reveals that 31.02% of its total land area is residential; 1.99% is commercial; 0.96% is industrial, 2.74% is institutional, and 13.32% is agricultural. Roads, rivers, fishponds and bodies of water comprise 1,229.19 ha. or 7.61% of the total land area. Mixed Use (Future Urban 1 and 2) has the biggest percentage reserved for commercial or residential use.

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Areas (ha.)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Residential	5,249	31.02%
Commercial	321	1.99%
Industrial	204.17	0.96%
Institutional	442	2.74%
Parks, Recreation & Open Spaces (PROS)	176	1.09%
Aquaculture	159	0.99%
Rivers and Creeks	243	1.51%
Agricultural	2,150	13.32%
Mixed – Use (Future Urban 1 and 2)	6,374	41.27%
Roads	827	5.12%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,145</b>	<b>100%</b>
Reclamation Area	262.73	
Source: Bacolod CPDO		

### 15. Existing General Land Use Map



## **EXISTING GENERAL LAND USE**

### **RESIDENTIAL USE**

The existing land area devoted for residential is 31.02% of the total land area of Bacolod City. This includes the land owned by the city government and jointly developed with private developer and National Housing Authority (NHA) as a housing resettlement project for low-income families. The locations are in Fortune Towne, Barangay Estefania, Brgy. Mansilingan and Barangay Handumanan. Other residential subdivisions for both low and middle income families have been developed by both private and government agencies in several suburban barangays. These are in Barangay Bata, Granada, Alijis, Taculing, Estefania, Singcang and Handumanan. First class residential subdivisions have been developed also in Mandalagan, Tangub and Estefania.

For the year 2016, the Office of the Building Official reported a total number of 1,127 building permits, 814 occupancy permits, 5,600 electrical permits, and conducted 3,962 annual safety inspection. Total regulatory fees collected by the Office of the Building Official totals to Php30,323,352.14.

### **COMMERCIAL USE**

The development of commercial areas in the city mainly runs north and south from the CBD along the city main roads. Land devoted to commercial uses is 321 ha. or 1.99% of the total land area of the city.

For 2016, the number of building permits issued for commercial is 242. The construction of this establishments took place in the areas within the CBD and in all urban barangays going towards north and south mainly along Lacson St. towards the City of Talisay. Other barangays that have registered a high number of increases of commercial land uses are Barangays Estefania, Tangub, Bata, Mandalagan, Singcang and Taculing. Other business establishments have opened up also along the Circumferential Road and along Burgos St. towards Barangay Granada.

### **INDUSTRIAL USE**

The city's industrial areas cover roughly 204.17 ha. or 0.96% of 16,145 ha. In the year 2016, the Office of the Building Official issued a total of seven permits. Generally, industrial establishments that are located in CBD spread out at the hinges and midsections of the city. Most light industries line the street of Lacson in Barangay Mandalagan and along Magsaysay Avenue in Barangay Singcang and Tangub. There are few that are situated along Magsaysay Avenue in Barangay Taculing. Heavy industries like gasoline depot and warehouses are located along Cordova Avenue in Barangay Banago, other power generating plant, steel fabrication and foundry shops. Some have open up along the Inner Circumferential Road and in the reclamation area.

### **INSTITUTIONAL USE**

Institutional or public and semi-public use is about 442 ha. or 2.74% of the total land area of the city. The old city hall building at corner Araneta and Luzuriaga Streets occupies a space of 2,371 sq.m. Other city offices are located at BBB Avenue, City Engineers Compound and the New Government Center at Barangay Villamonte with an area of 5 ha.

Public buildings housing provincial and national offices are grouped in an area north of CBD.

Private and government hospitals, colleges and universities, high school and elementary schools are mostly situated in the urban barangays near the CBD. In addition, the three major city public markets (*less than 1 km. away from each other*) are also located within the urban district. Bus and jeepneys terminals are also located in the same area. Public cemetery along Burgos St. is a place very close to the Burgos Market and southbound terminal. Memorial parks are located mostly in the periphery around the city in the suburban barangays of Bata, Mandalagan, Estefania, Alijis and Sum-ag. Some private schools and universities have opened up their branches in some areas outside the poblacion. These are in Barangays Mansilingan, Tangub, Mandalagan, Villamonte and Granada. For 2016, the Office of the Building Official issued a total number of 17 building permits for institutional uses. These are schools, chapels and government buildings.

## AGRICULTURAL USE

An area of 50.70 ha. (*34.60 ha. - irrigated, 16.10 ha. - rainfed*) is devoted to rice production. assorted vegetables has 186 ha., orchard has 25 ha., corn 30 has., root crops 90.50 has., coconut 80.00 ha., and banana 30.00 ha. The biggest portion of the agricultural land area is planted with sugarcane. Among the sub-urban barangays that have large areas of agricultural land are Granada, Alangilan and Felisa.

The broad alluvial plains of Bacolod City consist of river terraces and river fans which represent the deposition of the river system. Most of the agricultural barangays belong to this landform. The soils in the level areas of the city are suitable for production of primary crops such as: rice, sugarcane, coconuts and vegetables.

Reclassified agricultural land must not exceed 15% for HUC as specified in MC No. 54<sup>17</sup>. All agricultural lands within the coverage of Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (*CARP*), although reclassified, must undergo the process of conversion in accordance to Department of Agrarian Reform (*DAR*) Administrative Order No. 1, series of 2002, as amended by DAR Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2021, before a landowner is permitted to change its use from agricultural to other land uses as represented in the land use plan like residential, commercial or industrial.

## RECLAMATION AREA

The reclamation project under the 1995 Comprehensive Revised Reclamation Agreement (*CRRA*) between Bacolod Real Estate Development Corporation (*BREDCO*) and the City of Bacolod is to complete the entire project including port development and land reclamation in 13 years and 9 months from the signing of the contract in March 16, 1995. At present, the total actual reclaimed area is 262.73 ha. The location of which is from San Juan Street, it extends about 600 meters towards west and about 200 meters north of Burgos Street extension going south towards Lupit River.

## HERITAGE CONSERVATION PROFILE

Since Bacolod City was declared an HUC, the administration realized the importance of preserving of its heritage sites to avoid eventual neglect or demolition. Historical and heritage structures include plazas and parks, social structures (*churches, schools, hospitals, and ancestral homes*), economic structures (*public markets and old commercial buildings and old cemeteries*), and political structures (*legislative and administrative buildings*).

The National Historical Commission of the Philippines (*NHCP*) has declared the following structures in Bacolod City as heritage sites: San Sebastian Cathedral, Corazon Locsin Montelibano Memorial Regional Hospital (*CLMMRH*), Rizal Elementary School, Negros Occidental Provincial Capitol, Negros Occidental High School (*NOHS*), and the Old City Hall and Fountain of Justice.

## ALIENABLE AND DISPOSABLE LAND

As per DENR's Land Classification Map No. 20, a total area of 5.04 ha. located in Barangay Banago is labeled as Unclassified Public Forest which is subject to field validation and conformity of the LGU. Please see Land Classification Map (*Unclassified Public Forest*).

## MIXED – USE (Formerly Future Urban Use)

An Area of 6,374 hectares of lands are mixed use utilized for various purposes such as Commercial, Residential, and Institutional uses. These lands are part of the Future Urban Use as contained in the approved Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) 2001 – 2010 dated March 20, 2002 and identified for non – agricultural uses under the Town Planning Housing and Zoning Program of the Human Settlements Commission approved in September 24, 1980. Mixed – Use (FUU 1 & 2) areas are spread – out in the city namely Barangay Granada , Estefania , Vista Alegre , Cabug , Sum – ag , Felisa and Puntatay - tay. Under Mixed – Use 1 Barangay Estefania , Vista Alegre , Cabug , Sum – ag , Felisa and Puntatay-tay and Mixed – Use 2 Barangay Granada.

<sup>16</sup> "CLUP 2001-2010

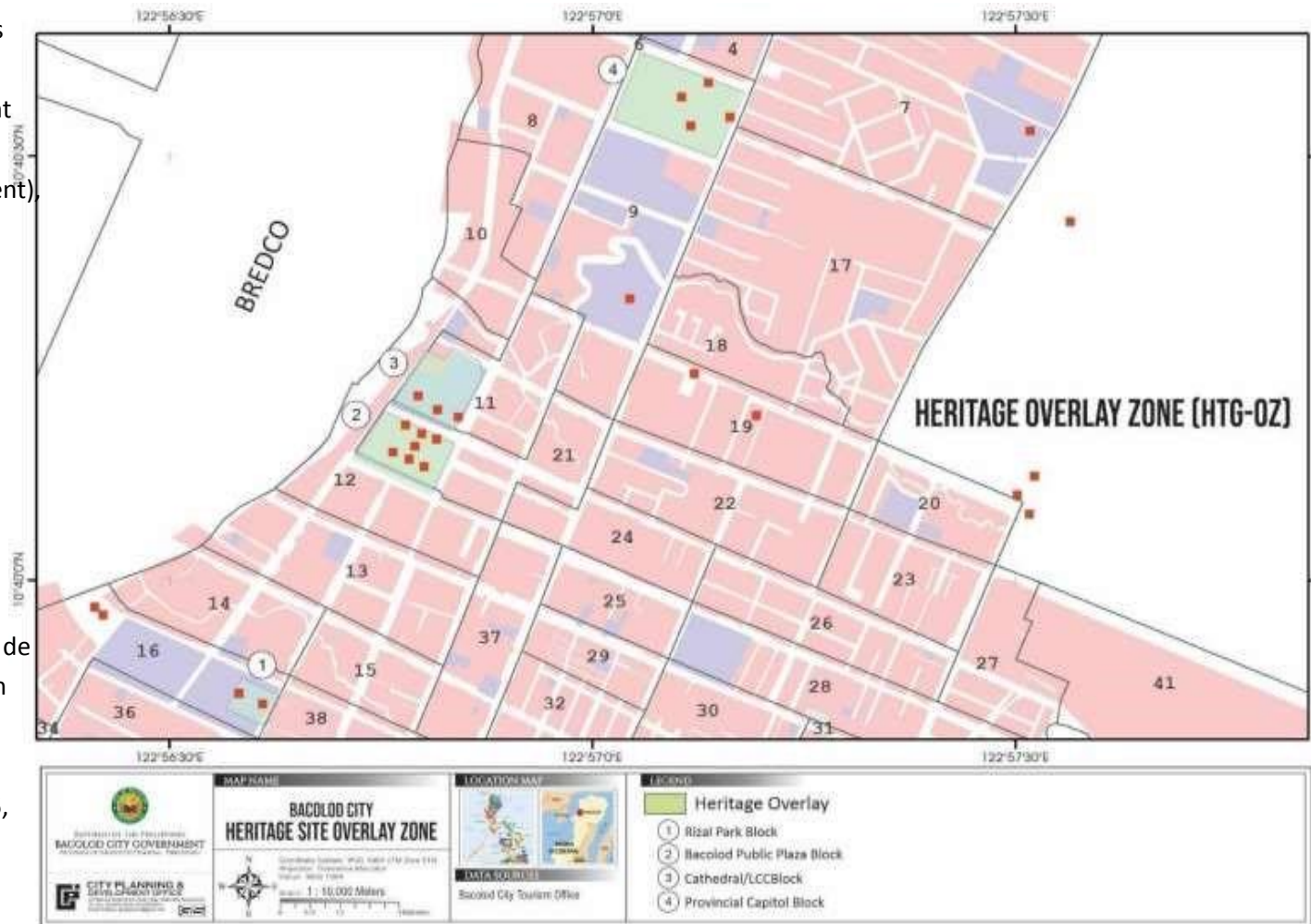
<sup>17</sup> "Memorandum Circular No. 54," downloaded PDF on Wednesday, March 9, 2022 11:32 PM, <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/1993/06jun/19930608-MC-0054-FVR.pdf>

## 16. Heritage Overlay Map

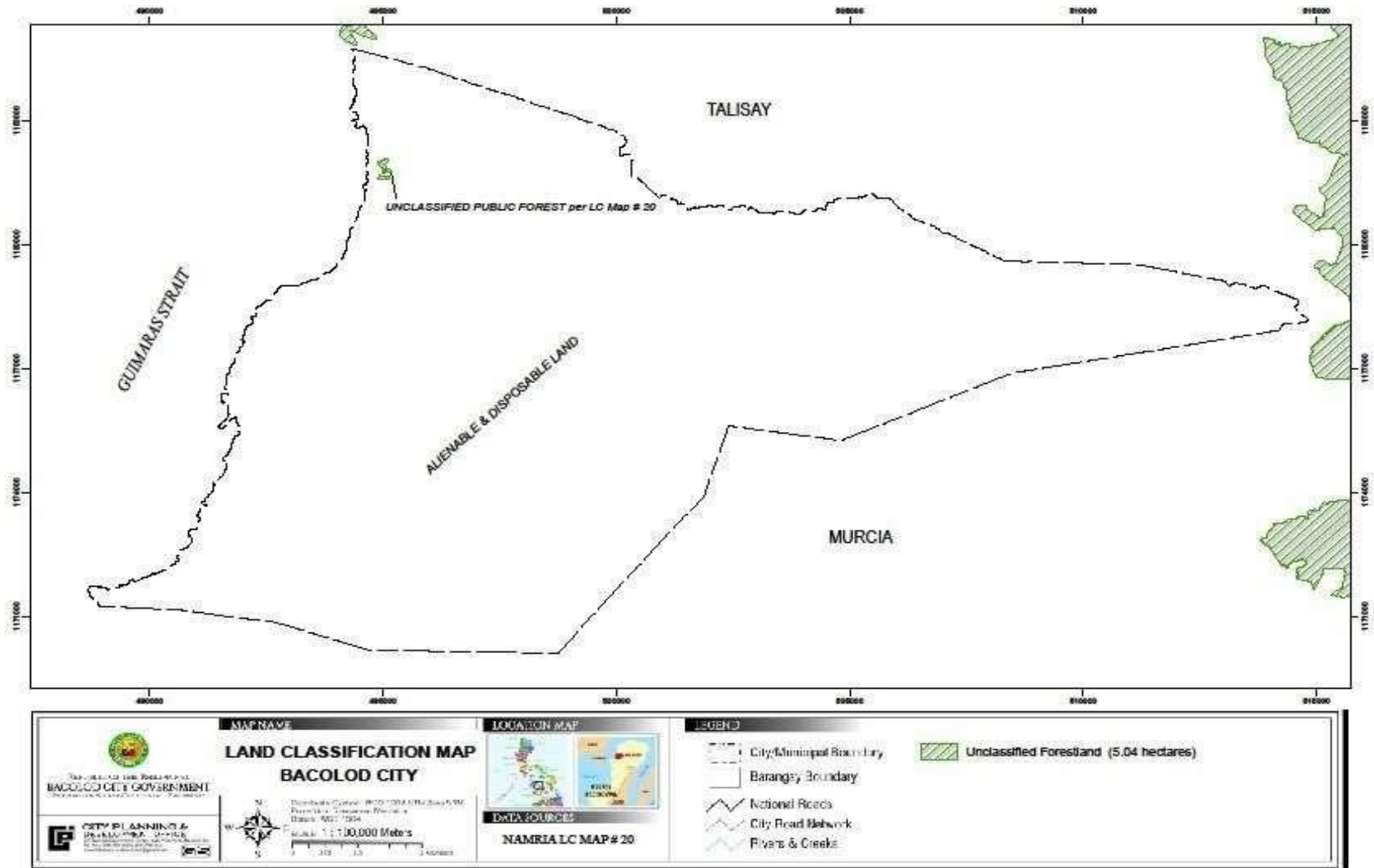
Four (4) Heritage block overlay zones were identified in Bacolod City which is composed of clustered Point of interests (POI).

1. Rizal Park Block (Rizal Monument),
2. Bacolod Public Plaza Block (Band Stand, Monuments, etc.),
3. San Sebastian Cathedral Block, and
4. the Provincial Capitol Block (Lagoon).

Scattered around the city are other monuments like the Fountain of Justice in front of the old city hall which is the site of Jose Ruiz de Luzuriaga's house where the Spanish forces surrendered to the Filipino forces led by Gen. Aniceto Lacson on November 6, 1898.



17. Land Classification Map (Unclassified Public Forest)



## WATER USE

The municipal waters of Bacolod City stretches approximately 7.5 km. westward facing Guimaras Strait. The five major rivers that drains out to the sea are Lupit River, Magsungay River, Mandalagan River, Tangub River and Sum-ag River.

The length of Bacolod City's coastline is 21.60 km. with an estimated foreshore area of 1,993 ha. which are muddy flat and sandy loam type. A portion of the shoreline in Barangay Punta Taytay that stretches approximately 2.1 km. is primarily a sandy loam type which is ideal for beach resorts and other oceanic tourism activities. The northern portion of Barangay Punta Taytay bordering Barangay Sum-ag consists of mud-flats and mangroves as this is where the delta/estuary of the Sum-ag River drains out to the sea. Patches of oyster farms litter these areas as well as mangrove plantations that stretches north along the shoreline approximately 2.5 km. towards Barangay Tangub. Areas adjacent to the shoreline are suited for aquamarine culture.

In compliance to RA No. 8550 or the Philippines Fisheries Code of 1998, the Municipal Waters of Bacolod City includes not only streams, lakes, inland bodies of water and tidal waters within Bacolod City which are not included within the protected areas as defined under RA No. 7586/National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Law, public forest, timber lands, forest reserves or fishery reserves, but also marine waters. (*boundary delineation defined in the Fisheries Code or by NAMRIA*).

Regulations shall be in accordance with the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, PD No. 1067, RA No. 9275 or the Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004, and related issuances.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Sub-Categories</b>	<b>Area (ha.)</b>	<b>Code</b>
<b>PROTECTION</b>	Foreshore Land	1.41	FL
	Delta / Estuary	9.20	DE
	Mangrove	35.00	MN
	Rivers and Creeks	243.00	RC
<b>PRODUCTION</b>	Mariculture Parks	13.00	MP
	Aquaculture	38.40	AC
	Municipal Fishing	12,249.99	MF
<b>OTHER USES</b>	Sea / Navigational Lane	1,300.00	
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,890.00</b>	

Source: CPDO

### **PROTECTION FORESHORE LAND SUB-ZONE (FL-SZ)**

These are designated areas defined as a string of land margining a body of water; the part of seashore between the low-water line usually at the seaward margin of a low tide terrace and the upper limit of wave wash at high tide usually marked by a beach scarp or berm. The Allowable Use/Activity is legal easement with a No Other Permanent Buildings or Structures are Allowed Except for Duly Approved Protective Coastal Structures regulation/policy.

### **DELTA/ESTUARY ZONE (DE)**

These are landforms at the mouth of a river where it flows into an ocean, sea, estuary, lake or reservoir that is formed by deposition of sediments carried by the river. The regulation/policy is No Other Permanent Buildings or Structures are Allowed Except for Duly-Approved Protective Coastal Structures and the following Allowable Uses/Activities:

- Shell gathering
- Regulated Fishing

### **MANGROVE SUB-ZONE (MN-SZ)**

These are designated areas defined as a community of intertidal plants including all species of trees, shrubs, vines and herbs found on coasts, swamps, or border of swamps. The Allowable Use/Activity is mangrove plantations with the following regulations/policies

- Strips of mangrove forest which protect the shoreline shall be maintained and shall not be alienated. (*Presidential Decree No. 705, s. 1975, Section 43*)
- All mangrove swamps set aside for coast-protection purposes shall not be subject to clearcutting operation. (*Presidential Decree No. 705, s. 1975, Section 43*) Prohibition of illegal fishponds and conversion of mangroves

### **PRODUCTION AQUACULTURE AND MARINE CULTURE ZONE (AC/MP)**

This is an area designated for “*fishery operations involving all forms of raising and culturing fish and other fishery species in fresh, brackish and marine water areas.*” The Allowable Use/Activity is aquaculture and marine culture with the following regulations/policies:

- Except for duly-approved aquaculture-related structures such as fish cages, no other temporary structures are allowed.
- No permanent buildings or structures are allowed.

### **MUNICIPAL FISHING ZONE (MF)**

An area where only municipal fishing is allowed. With a No Permanent Buildings or Structures are Allowed regulation/policy and the following Allowable Uses/Activities:

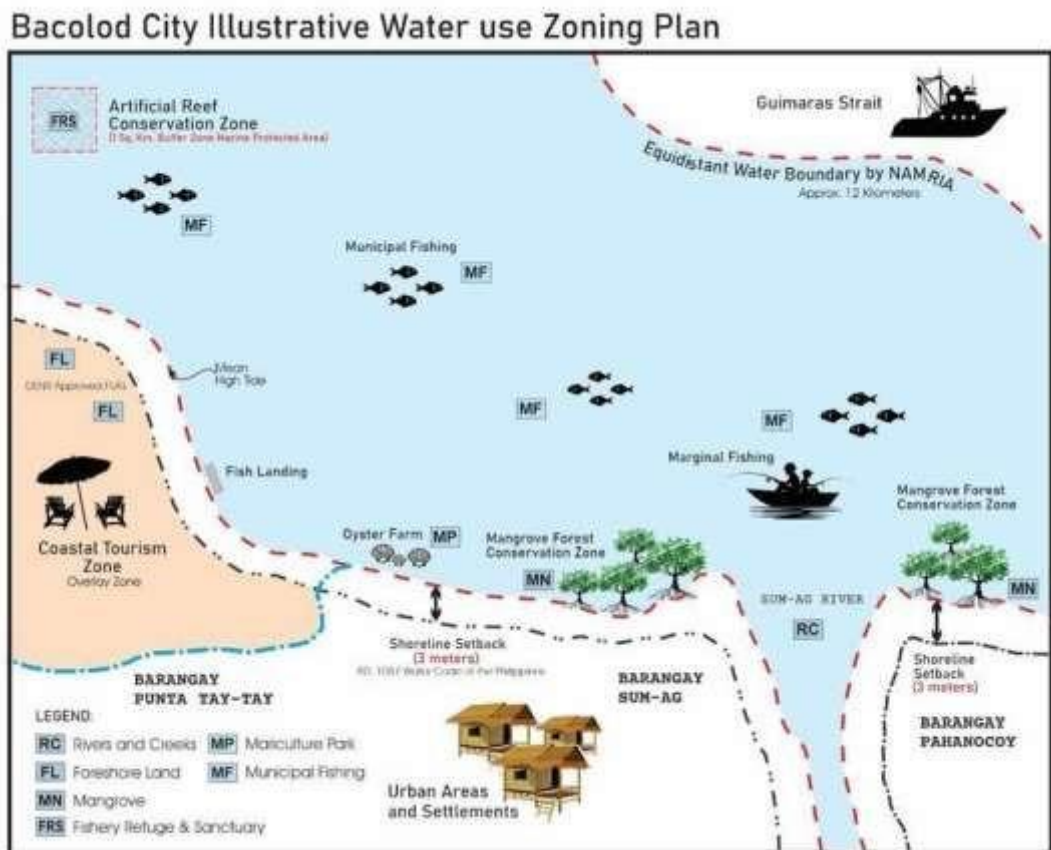
- Fishing using fishing vessels of three gross tons or less
- Fishing not requiring the use of fishing vessels

### **OTHER USES SEA LANE ZONE**

An area that is designated as an established route for water vessels traversing the municipal waters. It may also be referred to as Navigational Lane. The Allowable Use/Activity is navigation of water vessels with a No Buildings or Structures (*fish cages/pens*) are Allowed regulation/policy.

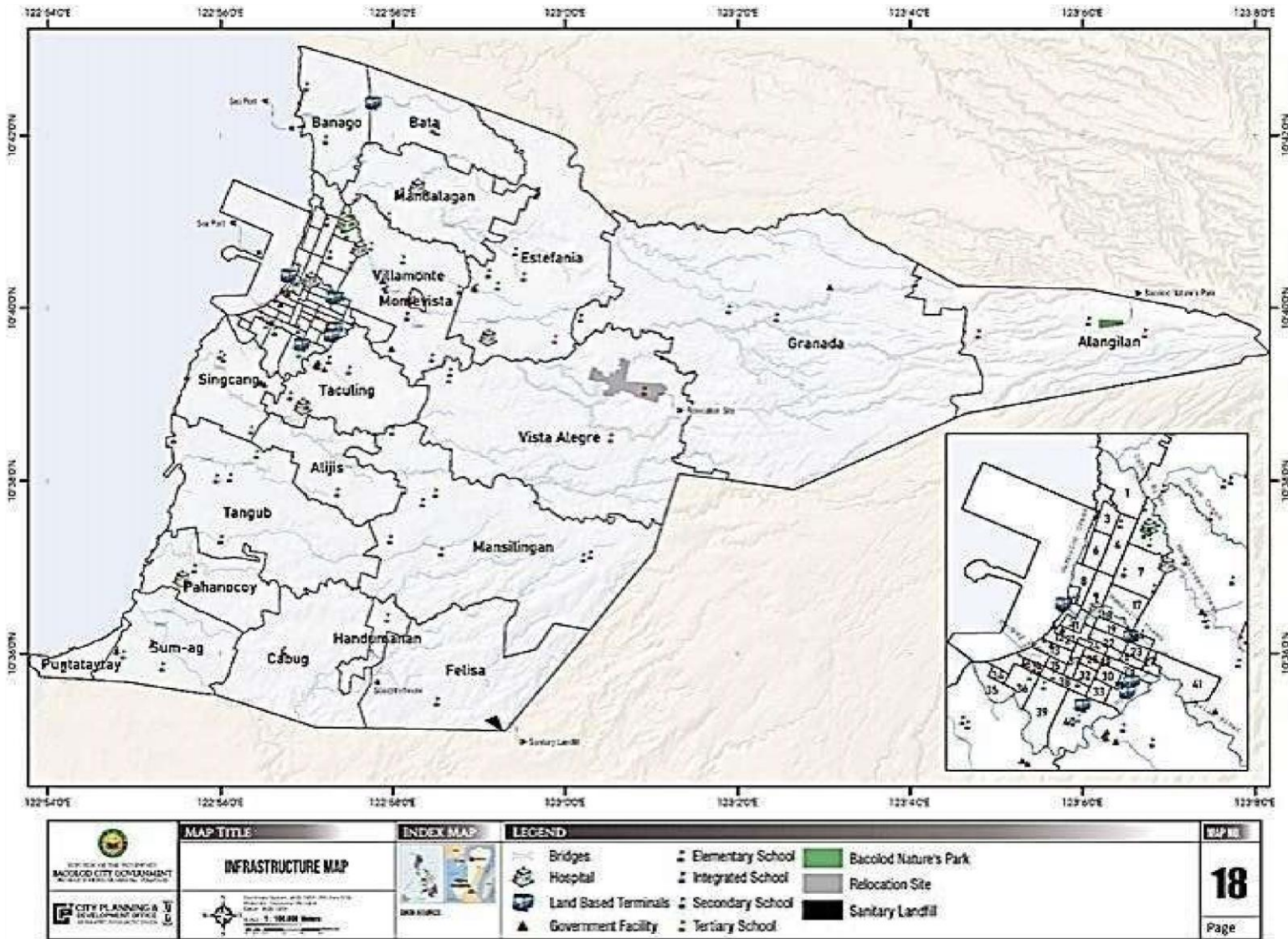


Figure 12





## 19. Infrastructure Map



## F. INFRASTRUCTURE, FACILITIES AND UTILITIES

### HOUSING

The four resettlement areas in Barangays Mansilingan, Handumanan, Estefania, and Vista Alegre have the basic utilities, facilities and amenities like installed Bacolod City Water District (BACIWA)-ready water system, gym, installed Central Negros Electric Cooperative, Inc. (CENECO) ready power system, and parks and open spaces. Handumanan, Estefania and Vista Alegre each have a basketball court with stage, day care center, hand pumps, concrete main road, drainage system, and health center. Added to that, Handumanan has a public market, public elementary and high schools, jeepney and tricycle terminal, public cemetery (*Christian and Muslim*), and the city slaughterhouse while in Estefania and Vista Alegre are the locations of the campuses of the Carlos Hilado Memorial State College (CHMSC).

<b>Table 4</b>			
<b>List of Subdivisions, 2016</b>			
<b>Barangay</b>	<b>No. of Project / Subdivision</b>	<b>Total Gross Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Total Road Lots Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>
Alangilan	2	91,371	27,411
Alijis	6	1,060,289	334,600
Banago	2	7.46	
Bata	3	7,188	2,156
Cabug	4	751,944	205,949
Estefania	24	2,228,012	594,868
Felisa	3	314,838	181,108
Granada	12	2,726,677	771,678
Handumanan	12	491,593	210,830
Mandalagan	12	124,922	34,454
Mansilingan	17	2,248,724	887,961
Pahanocoy	5	456,390	133,187
Punta-Taytay	3	45,612	13,683
Sum-ag	8	891,961	186,111
Taculing	9	829,648	278,557
Tangub	16	539,138	151,228
Villamonte	5	189,724	56,916
Vista Alegre	12	1,424,245	340,270
Singcang-Airport	4	212,343	63,694
Source: BHA			

The development of these subdivisions in various barangays meant more roads were constructed, installation of utilities, and establishment of other facilities like schools, churches, and stores/markets.

## HEALTH AND SANITATION

Bacolod City recognizes the importance of promotion, protection, preservation and restoration of the health of the people through the provision and delivery of health services and through the regulation of providers of health goods and services. Components of health care delivery system is responsible for the formulation and development of policies, guidelines and standards of health. It is also responsible for providing the necessary personnel, facilities and financial resources to promote good health and sanitation.

Health Facilities are vital to health care delivery services for the community. Bacolod City is equipped with sufficient health facilities that includes seven hospitals (*1 government and 6 private hospitals*), one Main Health Dispensary City Health Office (*CHO*), 28 Barangay Health Stations, two Lying-in Clinic, one Mental Health Facility in Paglaum, and a lot of private laboratories and clinics. The hospitals have a total bed capacity of 1,712 in 2016 with a total number of 3,904 personnel. A detailed list may be found in Volume III.

<b>Table 5</b>	
<b>Medical Health Personnel to Population Ratio</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Physicians	1: 26,523
Public Health Nurses	1: 26,523
Public Health Midwives	1: 20,121
Sanitary Inspectors	1: 53,046
Dentist	1: 116,702
Nutritionist	1: 583,509
Medical Technologist	1: 97,252
Dental Aides	1: 72,939
Barangay Health Worker	1:8,104
Source: CPDO	

## CLEAN LIVING WATER

Entangle with human health and well-being is the care for potable water. Water is connected to identity, culture, livelihoods and economies. Water has meaning beyond the need to drink and sustain life.

Major economic sectors from manufacturing and energy production to agriculture, food service, tourism, and recreation depend on clean water to function and flourish. Without clean water, business grinds to a halt. A reality too many local small business owners faced in Toledo last year when drinking water became contaminated for several days. Community wastewater management and adequate sewer systems play important roles in sanitation and disease prevention. Wastewater can contaminate the local environment and drinking water supply, thereby increasing the risk of disease transmission. Therefore, to improve health, it is vital to develop a system to manage community wastewater and sewage.

The Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004 or RA No. 9275 mandates that it shall be the policy of the state to promote environmental strategies, use of appropriate economic instruments, and of control mechanisms for the protection of water resources and water bodies. The main goal of this program is to ensure access to clean water and avoiding contamination of rivers and seas. Water treatment is a process involving different types of operations (*physical, chemical, physicochemical and biological*), the aim of which is to eliminate and/or reduce contamination or non-desirable characteristics of water.

This act is the basis of the city's Clean Living Water Ordinance or CO No. 979 on December 30, 2021. A directive for the establishment of a sewerage and septage management, and sewerage collection, treatment and disposal programs for water utilities, such as the Bacolod Water District, and

the City of Bacolod is statutorily bound to share that responsibility in the management and improvement of water quality within its jurisdiction.

**PRESENT ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER**

As a highly-urbanized city, the growth of Bacolod City affects the demand of water for residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and other uses. The water district supplies a daily water demand of 90,618 m<sup>3</sup> for 571,933 people as of 2016. Insufficient water supply in the city is one of the major problems that need to be solved if the city's development can be sustained beyond 2026.

BACIWA supplies water to the city. The total population served is 394,955. During peak hours, water demand reaches 120,824 while the actual water production is 64,959 (*in m<sup>3</sup>/day*).

<b>Table 6 Access to Potable Water</b>	
<b>LEVEL I Water Supply System by Type and Number of Population Served by Urban Barangays, 2016</b>	Currently, a total of three out of 41 urban barangays in Bacolod City are served at this level. Combining these three barangays, seven households by shallow wells and 110 households by deep wells. All sub-urban barangays are also served at Level 1. The known data are the following: shallow wells with 973 households; deep wells serve with 3,464 households; and improved springs with 880 households. However, a total of 75,008 households were identified as being served at Level 1.
<b>LEVEL II Water Supply System by Type and Number of Population Served, Year 2011</b>	All of the 61 barangays have access to and are served from a communal faucet system which are operational for daily use. Ground water is the source of our communal faucets with a total of 1,917.33 communal faucets serving 17,256 households.
<b>LEVEL III Waterworks System by Type and Number of Consumers and Average Water Consumption, Year 2016.</b>	Local Waterworks System by Local Water Utilities Administration ( <i>LWUA</i> ) in the city is the BACIWA who supplies water to the city. The total population served is 394,955. During peak hours, water demand reaches 120,824 while the actual water production is 64,959 ( <i>in m<sup>3</sup>/day</i> ).
Source: CPDO/CBMS	

**SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT**

CO No. 614 or the Septage Management System of Bacolod City Ordinance is based on the Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004. This is a regulation to strategize and improve urban sanitation and the environment through the reduction of domestic wastewater pollution load (*particularly, the effluent from septic tanks*) to water bodies and to the groundwater, to protect the people's health; thereby, making the city more livable. For purposes of this ordinance, septage management refers to the comprehensive programs for managing septic tanks and the procedures for the desludging, transporting, treating and disposing of septic tank contents. It is generally to allow human and industrial effluents to be disposed of without danger to human health or unacceptable damage to the natural environment.

he ordinance declares to protect the environment and impose appropriate penalties for acts which endanger the environment, and such other activities which result in pollution, acceleration of eutrophication of rivers and lakes, or of ecological imbalance. The City Government of Bacolod is committed to the improvement, maintenance, and conservation of the ecosystem and protection of public health.

## **EDUCATION FACILITIES**

The schools are classified as to elementary, integrated, secondary and tertiary. Most of the schools, private and public, are situated in the numbered barangays which are in the main central business area of the city. Whereas, those in the named barangays are mostly run and operated by the government especially those in the upland.

There are three private universities and nine colleges, two of which are public and the rest are private. There are also 22 private vocational schools that offer technical and vocational courses. A variety of courses are offered by the colleges and universities that prepare our students to the labor market.

Educational Facilities in the city which are located in coastal areas, creeks and near bodies of water such as rivers and creeks, are highly susceptible and moderately susceptible to flooding and storm surge. While those that are located in densely populated areas are susceptible to flooding due to clogged drainage. Those schools that are near high-rise buildings are susceptible to earthquakes while two barangays, Granada and Alangilan, are low-to-moderate susceptibility to landslides.

### **BACOLOD CITY COLLEGE (BCC)**

BCC was created by virtue of City Ordinance No. 175, series of 1997 to address the problem of expensive college education. Its vision is to develop the citizenry thru endowment of necessary technical, technological and academic skills, knowledge and Christian values for them to become assets and effective contributors to the development and industrialization of Bacolod City and of the Philippines.

When grouped according to curricular programs, the largest number of enrollees is in the BS Office Administration with 922 students. This is attributed to the provision of more classrooms at the Taculing Campus which became operational in June 2014 at this school year. The next largest number of enrollees is in Associate in Computer Technology (*a 2-year Ladderized program*) with 880 students.

## **PROTECTIVE SERVICES POLICE**

The central office of the Philippine National Police (*PNP*), located at Magsaysay Avenue, has an area of 25,000 sq. m. which houses several buildings that compliment PNP operations. The 10 Bacolod Citizens-United for Peace (*BAC-UP*) precincts or substations are strategically located in the city and headed by a BAC-UP Commander.

## **FIRE PROTECTION**

The Bureau of Fire Protection has one central station in San Juan Street with six substations in Rodriguez, Pahanocoy, Sum-ag, Libertad, Lopez Jaena and Granada.

## **SPORTS AND RECREATION**

Besides being known for the MassKara Festival held every year in October, Bacolod is also known as the golf center of the Visayas. Its three world class courses have produced some of the country's best swingers. These are the Bacolod Golf and Country Club, Mandalagan Golf Course, and Negros Occidental Golf and Country Club. Two of which are located within the city while the third one is located in the borderline of Bacolod and Murcia. All have an 18-hole layout with amazing settings that will challenge a golfer. They are open to tourist and each have their own clubhouses. One or two clubs boast of a swimming pool, tennis court, restaurant, and locker rooms.

Other sports where Bacolodnons excel and are very popular in the city are basketball, football, softball, volleyball, swimming and boxing. There are quite a number of gymnasiums, both private and public, that are available for use. There are also tennis courts situated in six barangays.

For recreation and entertainment, there are numerous venues that residents and tourists in the city can enjoy and spend their free time like resorts, KTV and disco bars, cinemas and bowling lane. There are numerous restaurants where visitors can taste Bacolod's cuisine like inasal and fresh seafood. During weekends, locals flock beaches and resorts in Barangay Punta Taytay if they want to enjoy the sea. While those who wants the cool breeze and serenity a mountain resorts can offer often go to resorts in upland barangays such as Barangays Granada and Alangilan.

### **BACOLOD PUBLIC PLAZA**

The Bacolod Public Plaza, officially called Plaza del 6 de Noviembre. It was named after the day of the Spanish surrendered Negros Island to the Negros revolutionaries. The plaza is one of the notable landmarks of the city which encompass two hectares and located the heart of downtown area. It is near the old city hall and across from the San Sebastian Cathedral. The plaza is a trapezoidal park with a belt of trees around the periphery and a gazebo at the center. Scattered within the trees are four circular fountains.

### **CAPITOL PARK AND LAGOON**

The Capitol Park and Lagoon is a provincial park located in front of the Provincial Capitol with an area of three hectares. One of the features of the park is matching sculptures depicting a woman standing alongside a water buffalo and that of a man pulling another water buffalo. These sculptures are located at the northern and southern ends of the lagoon. These figures were executed by Italian sculpture Francesco Riccardo Monti who also did the sculptures of the Metropolitan Manila Theater and the University of the Philippines - Visayas Iloilo campus. Guillermo Tolentino also contributed as a sculptor of the figures.

### **PANAAD PARK AND STADIUM**

Bacolod City boasts of a stadium that meets international standards. Home to numerous local, national and international sport competitions, the Panaad Park and Stadium is the home of Panaad sa Negros Festival, dubbed as the Mother of Festivals in Negros Occidental.

The Panaad Park and Stadium is a multi-purpose stadium located inside the Panaad Park and Sports Complex in Barangay Mansilingan, Bacolod City, Philippines. The stadium and the park span 25 hectares with about 60,000 eucalyptus trees. Within the area are permanent LGU booths, each depicting their culture. Panaad hosted various international sporting events particularly football when Bacolod co-hosted the 2005 Southeast Asian Games and the 2012 AFC Challenge Cup qualification against Mongolia. The stadium is home to Ceres-Negros Football Club.

### **BACOLOD CITY GOVERNMENT CENTER (BCGC)**

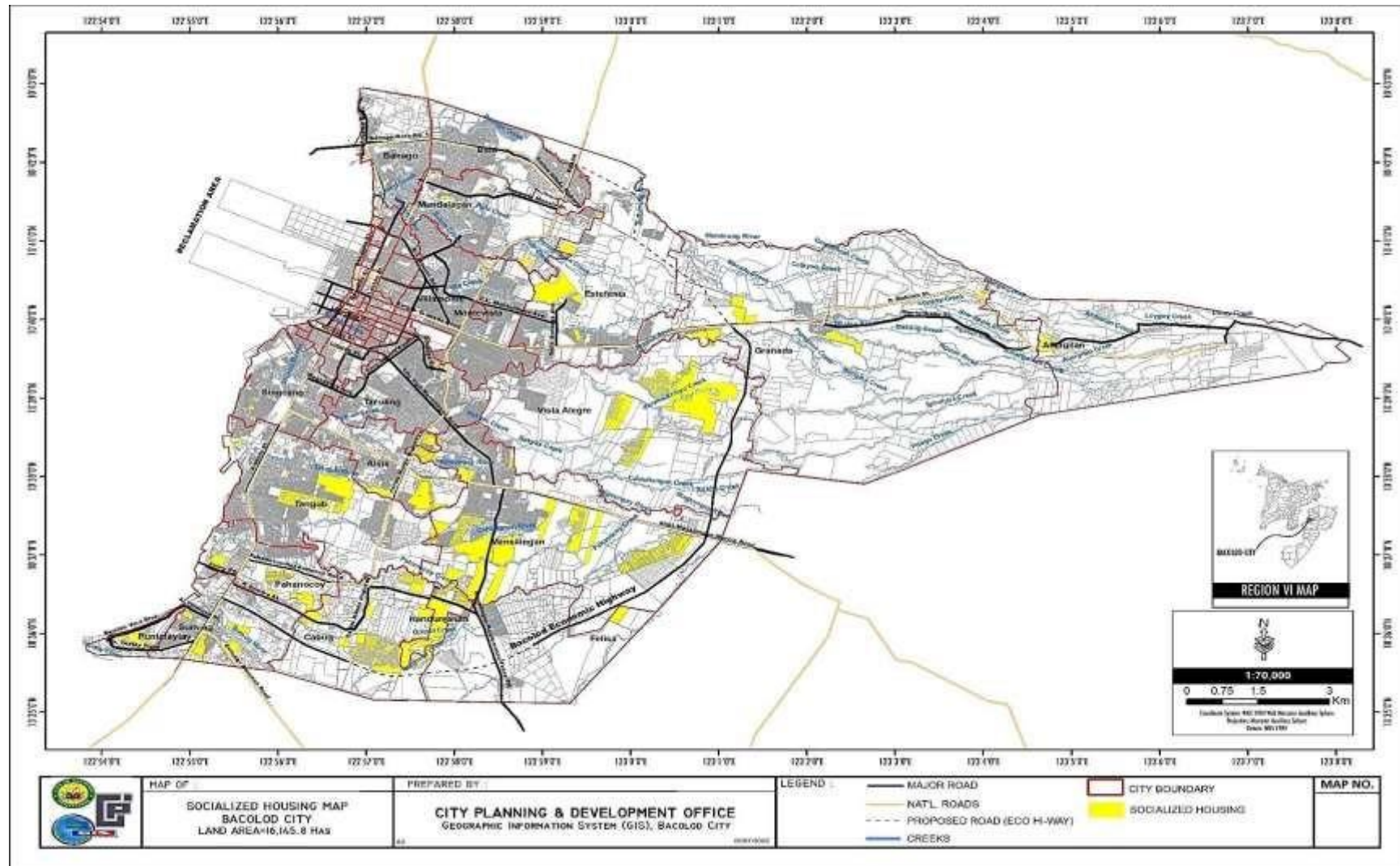
The grounds of the BCGC have also become another favorite hangout of people who wish to relax in the evening. It has an area of five hectares that includes a plaza, the government building, football field, and open space.

#### **Gymnasiums**

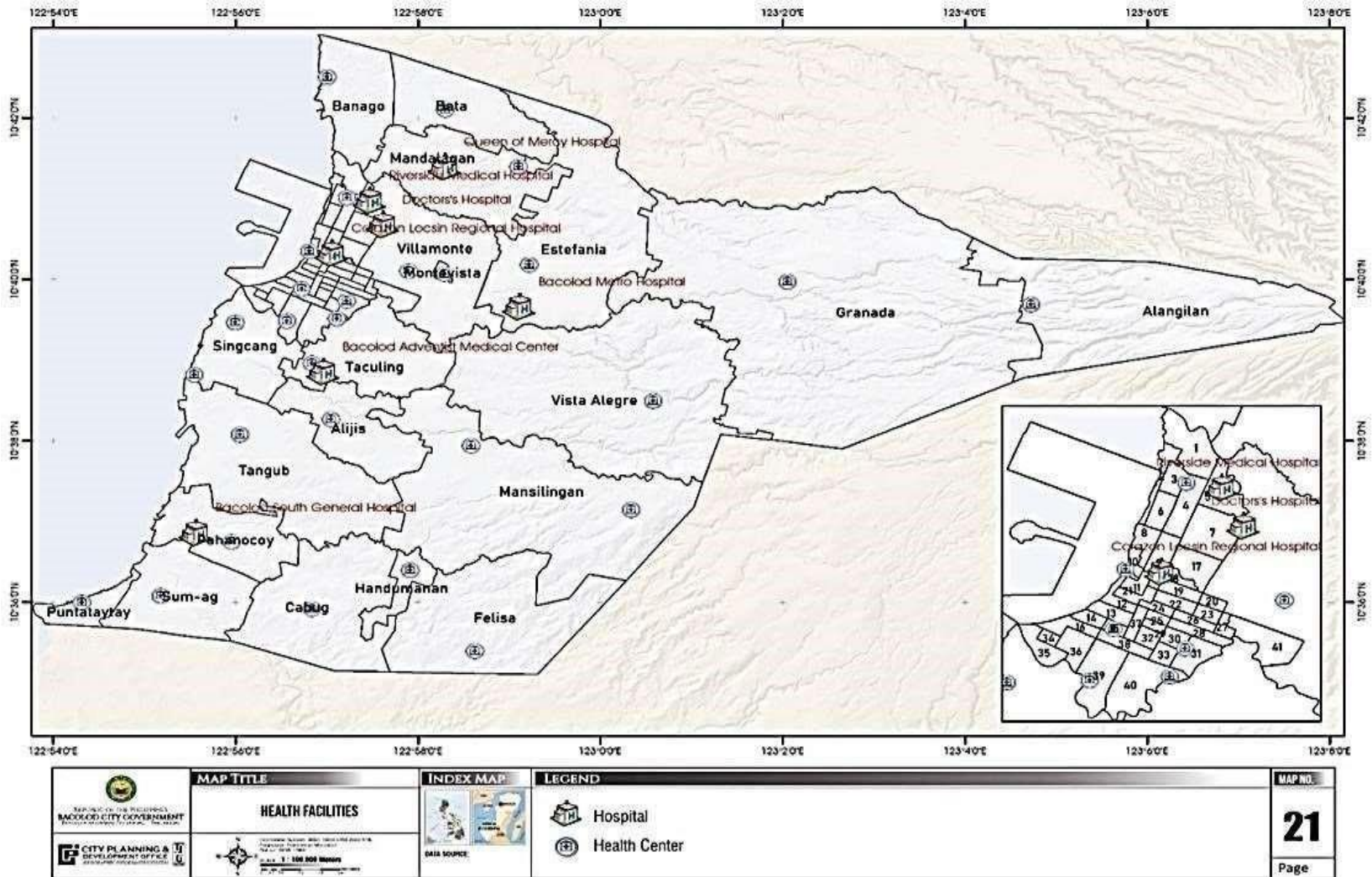
- Bacolod City National High School Gym – public;
- Bacolod Arts and Youth Sports Center (*BAYS Center*) – public;
- Negros Occidental Multi-Purpose Activity Center (*NOMPAC*) – public;
- Barangay Villamonte Multi-Purpose Gymnasium – public;
- Handumanan Multi – Purpose Gymnasuim – public;
- Sum-ag Multi Purpose Gymnasium – public;
- Luisa Medel National High School Gymnasium – public;
- M.G. Medalla Integreted School Gymnasium – public;
- Taculing Covered Court – public
- University of St. La Salle Gymnasium – private;
- University of Negros Occidental-Recoletos Gymnasium – private;
- St. Benilde School Gymnasium – private;
- STI West Negros University Gymnasium – private;
- Bacolod Tay Tung High School Gymnasium – private;
- St. John’s Institute Gymnasium – private;
- San Juan Nepomuceno Parish Gymnasium – private; and
- NOTF Gymnasium – private.



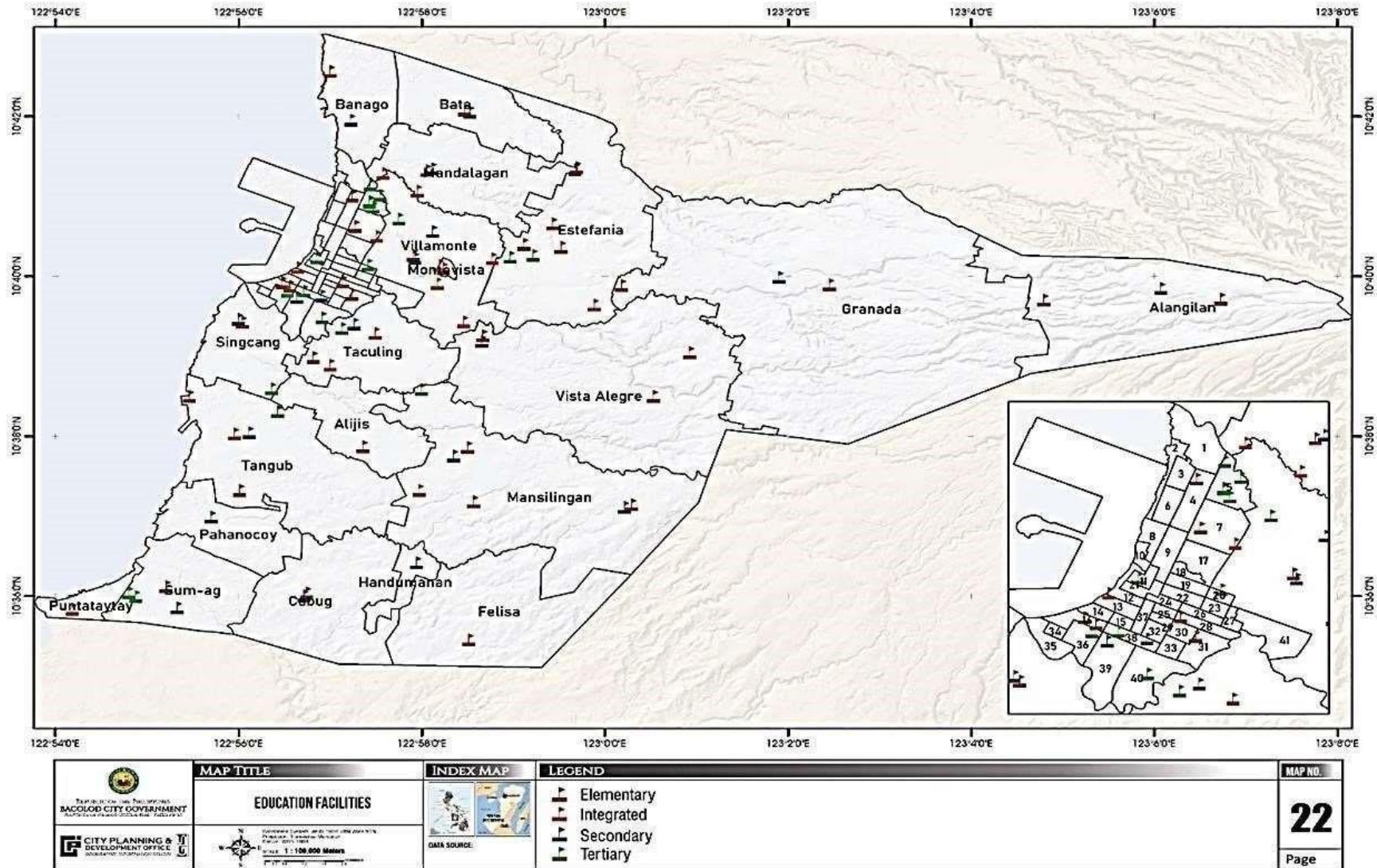
## 20. Socialized Housing Map



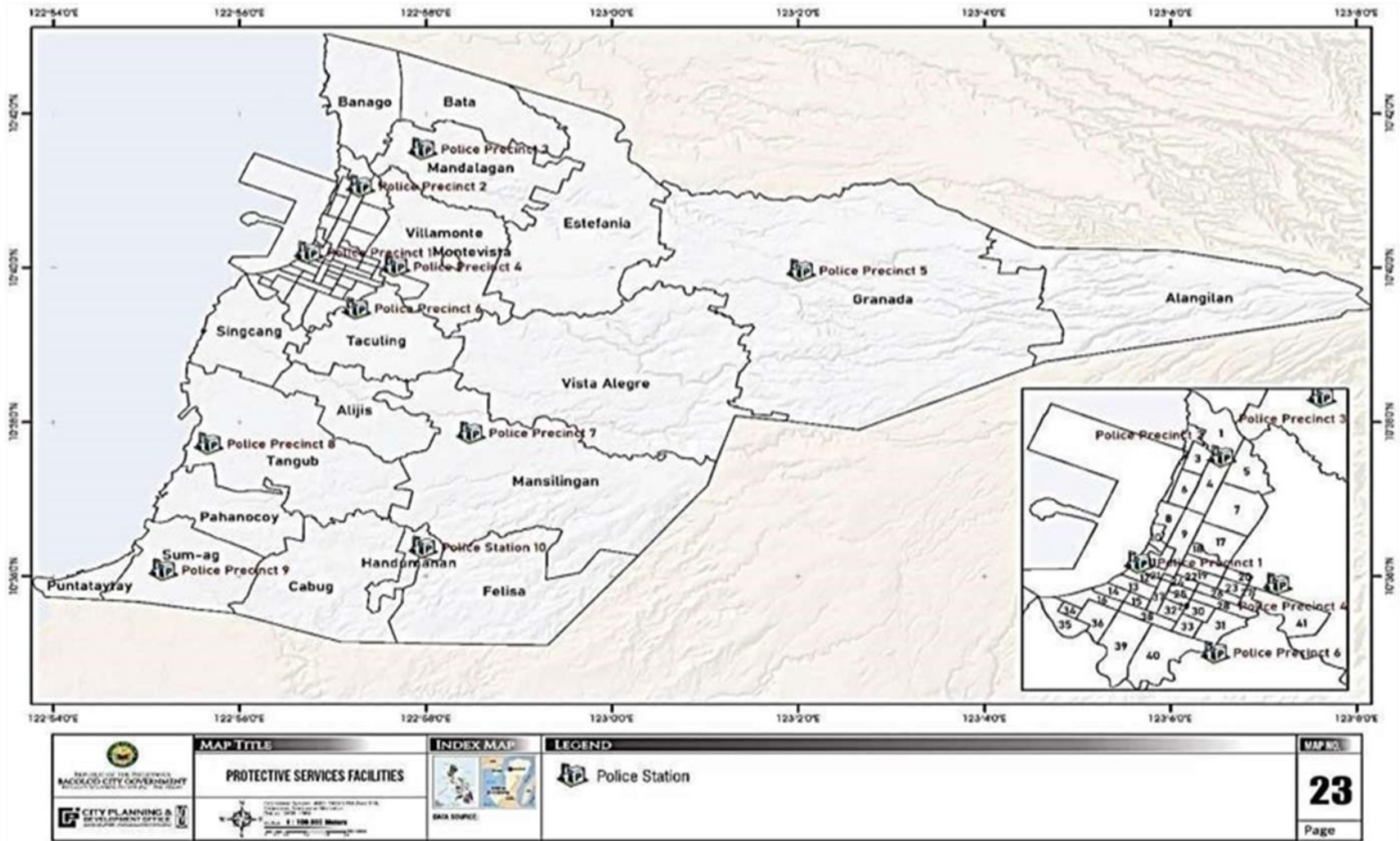
## 21. Health Facilities Map



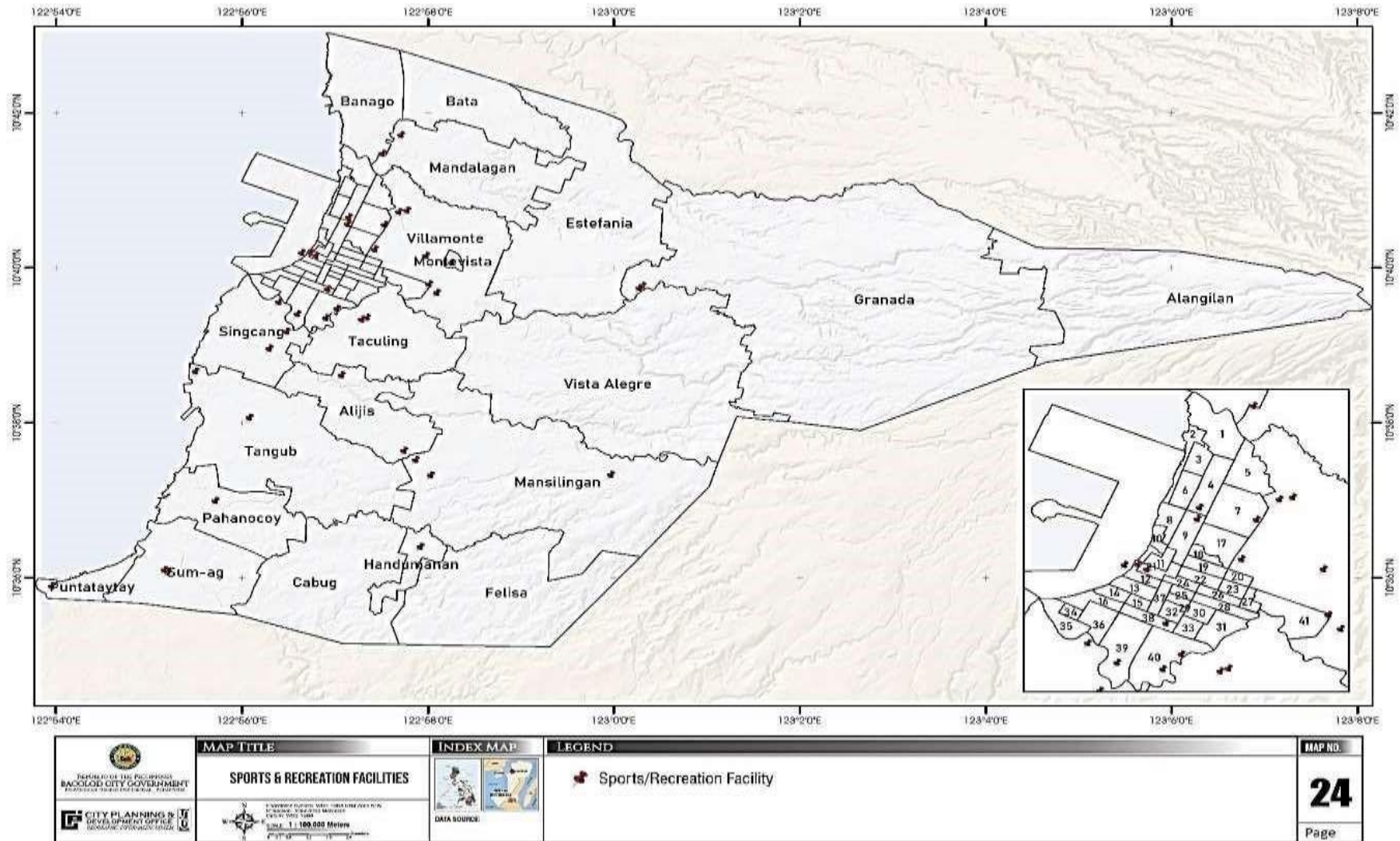
## 22. Education Facilities Map



### 23. Protective Services Facilities Map



## 24. Sports and Recreation Facilities Map



## G. Transportation / Road Network

As one of the highly urbanized cities in the country, Bacolod City has quite an extensive transportation and road network as well as infrastructure facilities. In spite of the present transportation and road networks, the problem of traffic congestion and increasing number of vehicles on the roads still hounds the local government of the city.

Transportation is a vital instrument of the society to hasten the delivery of goods and services from the source to destination and vice versa plays its role being subjected to the concerns and issues that affect the traffic flow, mobilization of materials and manpower, distribution of products, etc. Bacolod City with the total road length of 308.95891 KM extending from the CBD to other urban and sub-urban barangays faces issues and concerns as the development and industrialization within the city goes on.

There are four major roads that serve as land transport gateway namely Lacson Street and Circumferential Road- Bacolod-Silay Airport Road (*BASAR*) along North direction, Araneta Street along South direction and Alijis-Mansilingan Road along East direction. Another new road presently undergoing construction is the Bacolod Economic Highway which is radially parallel to the existing Circumferential Road. The Bacolod Economic Highway will serve as a transport gateway beginning from Barangay Sum-ag, south of Bacolod City before the Sum-ag River Bridge going to the barangay's public market. The Bacolod Economic Highway will traverse various named barangays going east, bypassing and circumventing the Bacolod CBD exiting to the north of Barangay Bata by connecting to the *BASAR* at the Fountain Groove-Mega World intersection.

The inadequate control in the use of street intersections seems to be a transportation problem in Bacolod City as well, aggravating the traffic congestion. At intersections with no traffic signals, traffic conflicts usually occur between crossing streams of vehicles. Pedestrians also obstruct vehicular flow. At mid-blocks, traffic frictions often occur between parallel streams of vehicles. Some vehicles move quickly and continuously while others, notably, passenger jeepneys, move slowly, stop frequently, and pull in and out of the traffic stream.

Additional problem is caused by stalled and improperly parked vehicles. Lack of proper traffic discipline is very noticeable especially among drivers who just abruptly change directions, use the wrong lane of the road and cut in front of others if this give them an advantage. Weaving maneuvers are commonly done frequently without warning signals causing interference to other drivers. In these situations, the risk potential for accident occurrence is increased.

Passenger jeepneys also contributes to the problem. They just stop anywhere along their routes when passengers demand them to, thus causing interference to other jeepneys as well as private cars following them. They do not follow the loading and unloading signs. When stopping, they frequently stop at the center of the lanes, thus effectively blocking both lanes.

The pedestrians are another source of the problem of traffic congestion. They do not always use the provided crosswalk. They cross whenever and wherever there is an opportunity. Lack of traffic control devices such as street lights contribute to high incidence of traffic accidents.

The calculation of current and projected urban road requirement as shown below determines the need for additional road network system in order to serve the growing population. The utilization of land is a vital factor that identifies the direction of development and guides us where to provide major access roads where the built-up areas are located.

## ADEQUACY OF TOTAL ROAD LENGTH AGAINST POPULATION SERVED

### CURRENT URBAN ROAD REQUIREMENT

Current Urban Requirement = Urban Population X Std. Road to Population Ratio - Existing Urban Road Length Given:

Urban Population = 561, 875

Standard Road/Population Ratio = 2.4 km per 1000 population

Existing Urban Road Length = 1,083.23 km (*Total length of National, City and Subdivision roads*)

Current Urban Road Requirement = [(561, 875 x 2.4 km/1000 population) - 1083.23091]

**Current Urban Road Requirement = 1039.5419 km**

The existing urban road length of Bacolod City is 1,039.5419 km which means there is a need to construct additional road network system to conform to the requirement.

### FUTURE ROAD REQUIREMENT

Projected Urban Road Requirement = Projected Population x Std. Road to Population Ratio - Existing Urban Road Length + Additional Urban Road Requirement

Existing Urban Road Length = 1,083.23 km (*Total length of National, City and Subdivision roads*)

Given:

Projected Population (10 years) = 670, 951

Standard Road/Population Ratio = 2.4 km per 1000 population

Existing Urban Road Length = 1,083.23 km

Additional Urban Road Requirement = 265.27 km

Projected Urban Road Requirement = (670,951 x 2.4/1000)

- (1083.23091+ 265.26909 km)

**Projected Urban Road Requirement = 261.78 km**

The projected urban road requirement for the next 10 years of Bacolod City signifies that after a period of 10 years, there will still be considerations to construct more roads to satisfy the need despite meeting the current road requirements.

There is an urgent need for Bacolod City must work to complete an updated Master Plan on Drainage System to fix the issues on water accumulation and clogging on roads and other flood-prone areas. There should be a supplementary study to derive a complete comprehensive plan for drainage system. The importance of a well-designed drainage system is to prevent the occurrence of flood and to reduce the level of hazard susceptibility in different areas. It is also necessary for a separate drainage and sewerage system.

### AIR TRANSPORT

The Bacolod City-Silay International Airport started operations on January 18, 2008 after the old Bacolod Domestic Airport in Barangay Singcang ceased its operation the day before after serving the city for more than 70 years. The new airport is located in near Silay City and 15 km away from Bacolod. Air time travel from Bacolod and vice versa are as follows: Manila takes about an hour and 15 minutes (*mins.*), Davao in an hour and 10 mins., Cagayan de Oro in one hour and Cebu in 30 mins.

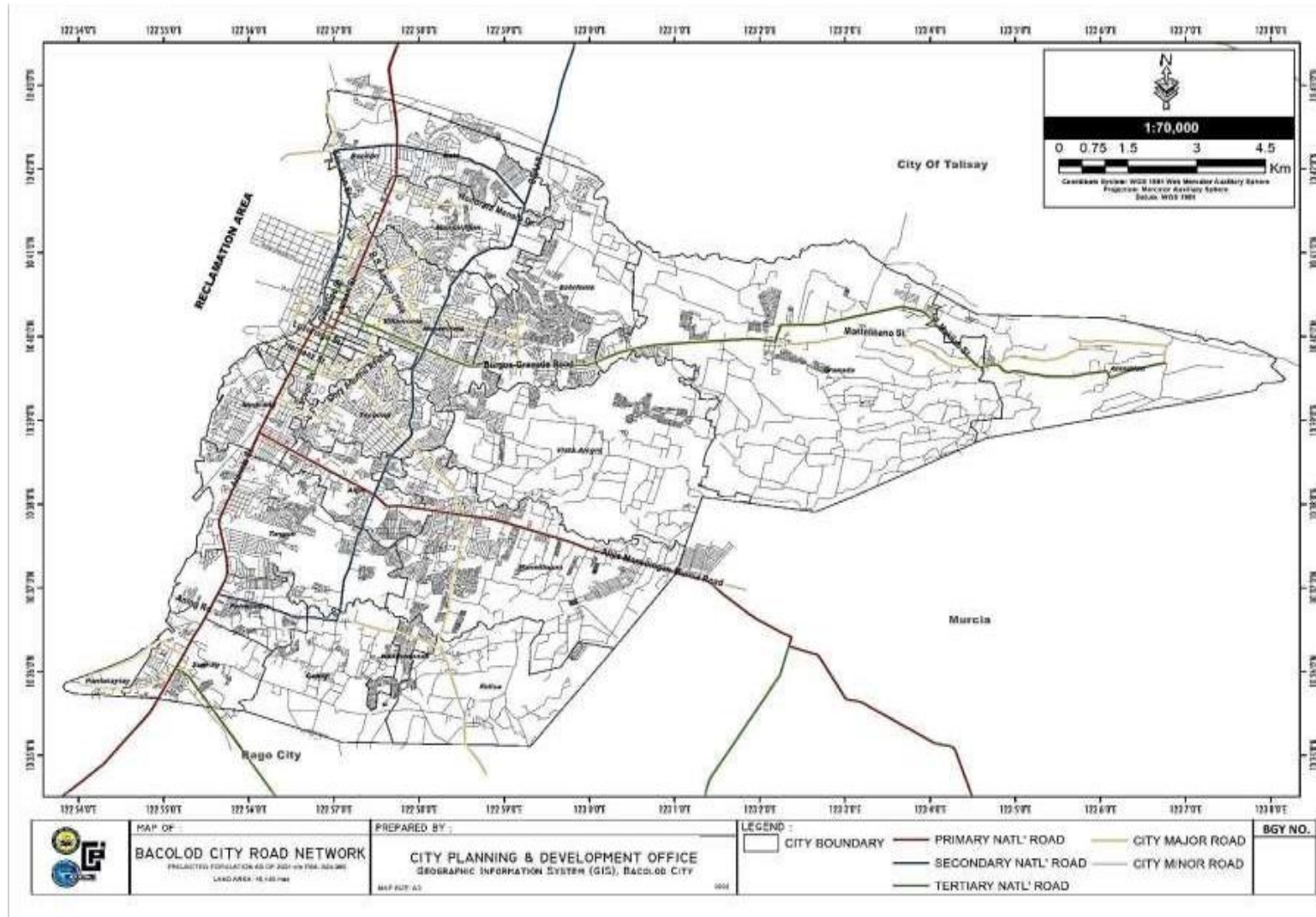
Philippine Airlines, Air Philippines, Cebu Airlines, Zest Air and Sea Airlines are the carriers that serve the Bacolod-Silay International Airport. There are daily flights to and from Negros island where the majority is bound to and from Manila.

**SEA TRANSPORT**

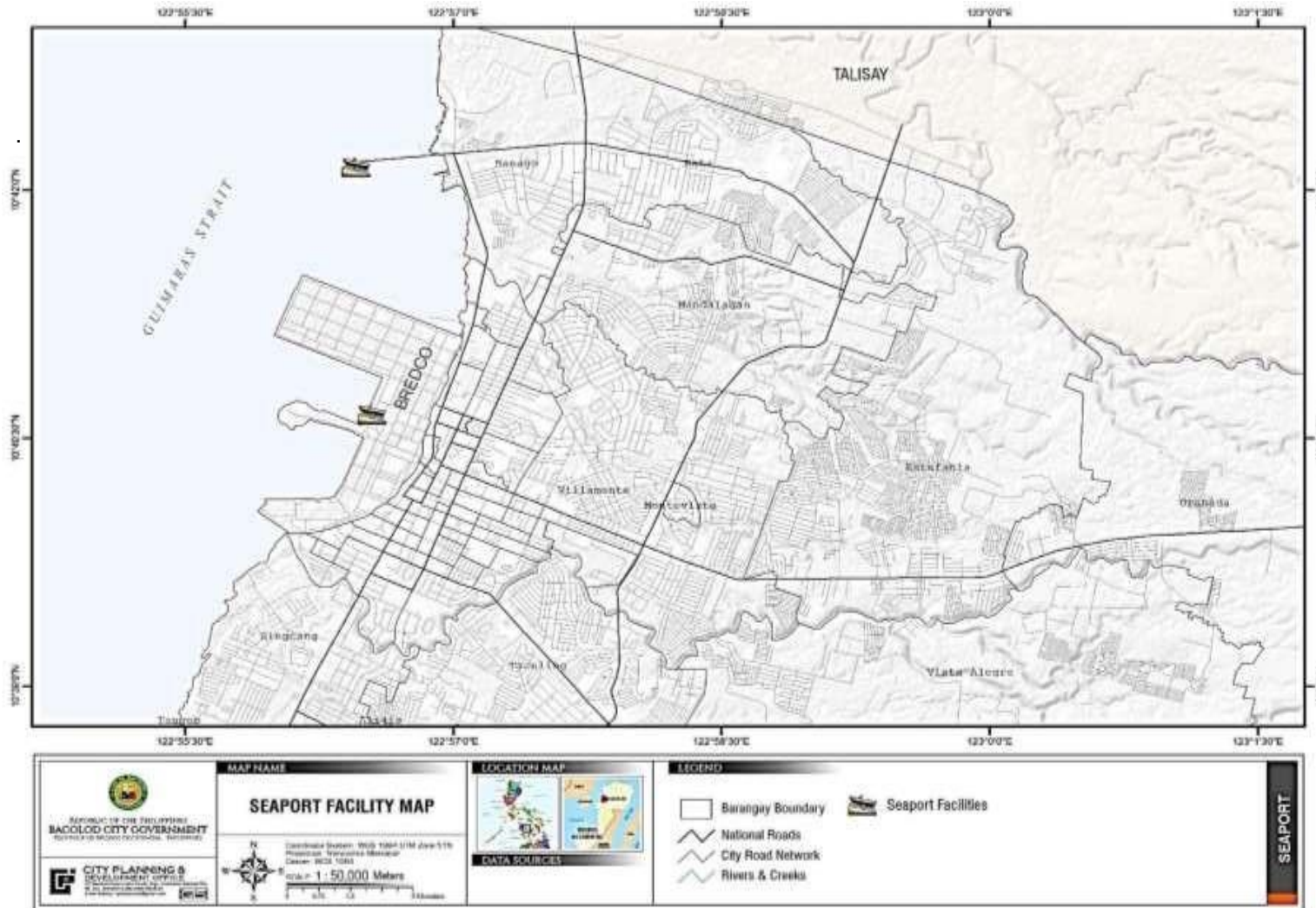
<b>Table 7 List of RORO Routes/Vessels/Operators, 2017</b>			
<b>Route/Link</b>	<b>Company/Operator</b>	<b>Vessel Name</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
Manila - Bacolod	2Go Group, Inc.	MV St. Augustine of Hippo	Every Monday 10:30 AM
Manila - Bacolod - Iloilo - Cagayan - Iloilo - Bacolod - Manila - Iloilo - Bacolod - Manila	2Go Group, Inc.	MV St. Francis Xavier	From Manila: every Monday - 10:00 AM From Bacolod: every Tuesday 9:30 AM
Manila - Dumaguete - Dipolog - Zamboanga - Dipolog - Dumaguete-Manila - Iloilo - Bacolod - Manila	Negros Navigation Co., Inc.	MV St. Michael the Archangel	From Manila: every Friday 9:00 AM From Bacolod: every Saturday 4:00 PM
Dumangas, Iloilo – Bacolod City	Tri-Star Megalink, Inc.	MV Lady of the Phils. Navistar	Daily 2:00 AM 4:00 AM 7:00 AM
	Millenium Shipping Co., Inc.	LCT Sto. Niño Navistar	Daily 6:00 AM 1:15 PM 10:00 PM
	Montenegro Shipping	M/V Maria Beatriz and M/V Maria Teresa	Daily 12:00 MN 1:15 PM 10:00 PM
Source: <a href="http://www.marina.gov.ph">www.marina.gov.ph</a>			



## 25. Bacolod City Road



## 26. Sea Port Facility



## H. SOCIAL SERVICES FACILITIES / UTILITIES / AMENITIES

The Department of Social Services and Development (*DSSD*) is the social welfare agency of the city mandated to improve the living conditions of the indigent through social welfare services and programs. The department is tasked to care, protect, and rehabilitate segments of population that have the least in life in terms of physical, mental, and social well-being. Located at the BCGC, DSS also takes charge of relief operations during calamities.

### OFFICE OF THE SENIOR CITIZENS AFFAIRS

Under DILG MC No. 2005-63 pursuant to Rule VIII of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (*IRR*) of RA No. 9257, every LGU shall establish an Office of the Senior Citizens Affairs<sup>6</sup>. On October 12, 2006, City Ordinance No. 416 was issued establishing the Elderly Benefits and Assistance Program of the city, Creating a Trust Fund Therefor and Other Purposes. Their office is located at the old City Hall where they provide the following services: processing of senior citizen identification cards and booklets, issuance of movie passes, day care service for senior citizens, veterans allowance, Nuga Best thermal acupuncture treatment, personal and social development (*PSD*), advocacies on self and social enhancement, feeding, livelihood and socio-cultural and recreational activities and referrals.

### WOMEN AND CHILDREN CRISIS CENTER

Located in Barangay 9, the center offers the following services: intake interview guidance, paralegal counseling, monitoring, medico-legal examination, counseling and referrals. The passage of RA 9262 or the Anti-Violence Against Women and Children Act of 2004<sup>7</sup> strengthened the need for a facility that will serve battered and abused women and children. In 2015, it provided services to 260 women and 122 children.

### DAY CARE CENTERS

Bacolod city operates 116 day care centers. Barangay Villamonte has the most number of centers at 10 followed by Barangays Singcang and Mandalagan at 8. Then, at 7, comes Barangays Estefania, Banago and Handuman. There are 13 barangays with no day care centers, namely: 1, 5, 6, 8, 13, 18, 21, 22, 25, 31, 32, 33 and 36.

### HOME FOR THE BLIND

The Home for the Blind is situated at Bangga Pari, Barangay Mansilingan. Among its services are food assistance, massage therapy, and other social protection services. In 2015 it assisted 49 individuals.

<sup>6</sup> Angelo T. Reyes, Secretary; "Office for Senior Citizen Affairs;" *Department of Interior and Local Government*, accessed on Monday February 28, 2022, 11:57 PM, [https://dilg.gov.ph/PDF\\_File/issuances/memo\\_circulars/MC2005-063.pdf](https://dilg.gov.ph/PDF_File/issuances/memo_circulars/MC2005-063.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> "Republic Act 9262: Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004," *Republic of the Philippines Philippine Commission on Women*, Philippine Standard Time: Monday, February 28, 2022, 11:42:51 PM, <https://pcw.gov.ph/republic-act-9262-anti-violence-against-women-and-theirchildrenactof-2004/>

## **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

The center is located at Barangay Taculing that provides residence custodial care, value formation, spiritual enrichment, therapy, family re-integration and counseling. They assisted 412 street children and children in conflict with the law (CICL) in 2015.

### **EARLY CHILDHOOD RESOURCE CENTER**

Located at Barangay 20, the center provides activities such as field trips, reading, meetings, seminars and trainings to children, students, employees, parents and other indigents. It served 2,640 beneficiaries in 2015.

### **BACOLOD BOY'S HOME**

Boys from ages 6-18 years old who were orphaned, abandoned, abused, neglected and street children are given a home or as close to a home as possible in this establishment, and provide them proper educational training for enhancement and preparation of their eventual return to society. Apart from these two, they are also provided with health care, spiritual and social services.

### **BAHAY PAG-ASA (HOUSE OF HOPE) YOUTH CENTER <sup>6</sup>**

Operated by the University of St. La Salle (USLS) in their Granada campus, the center was established as a separate corrective and transformational facility exclusively for CICL and children at risk (CAR). It aims to administer a holistic formation/ transformational program with emphasis on basic education, spiritual formation, life skills and livelihood skills; provide competent and committed legal services which will include non-formal learning modules on criminal behavior and its consequences; and provide an interfaced support system for the youth offenders after their release composed of the family, the school or workplace, the church, and the community to ensure successful reintegration; and pilot, assess and improve the program so that it may serve as a model for youth rehabilitation which may be replicated in other areas of the country.

### **CURRENT AND PROJECTED NEEDS**

DSSD is mandated to care, protect, and rehabilitate segments of the population that have the least in life in terms of physical, mental and social well-being. The present office is spacious divided into the following areas: for personnel, for interview and counseling, a conference room, living quarters for male and female personnel during emergency operations, reception, exclusive space for conducting intake interviews, and storage area for relief goods.

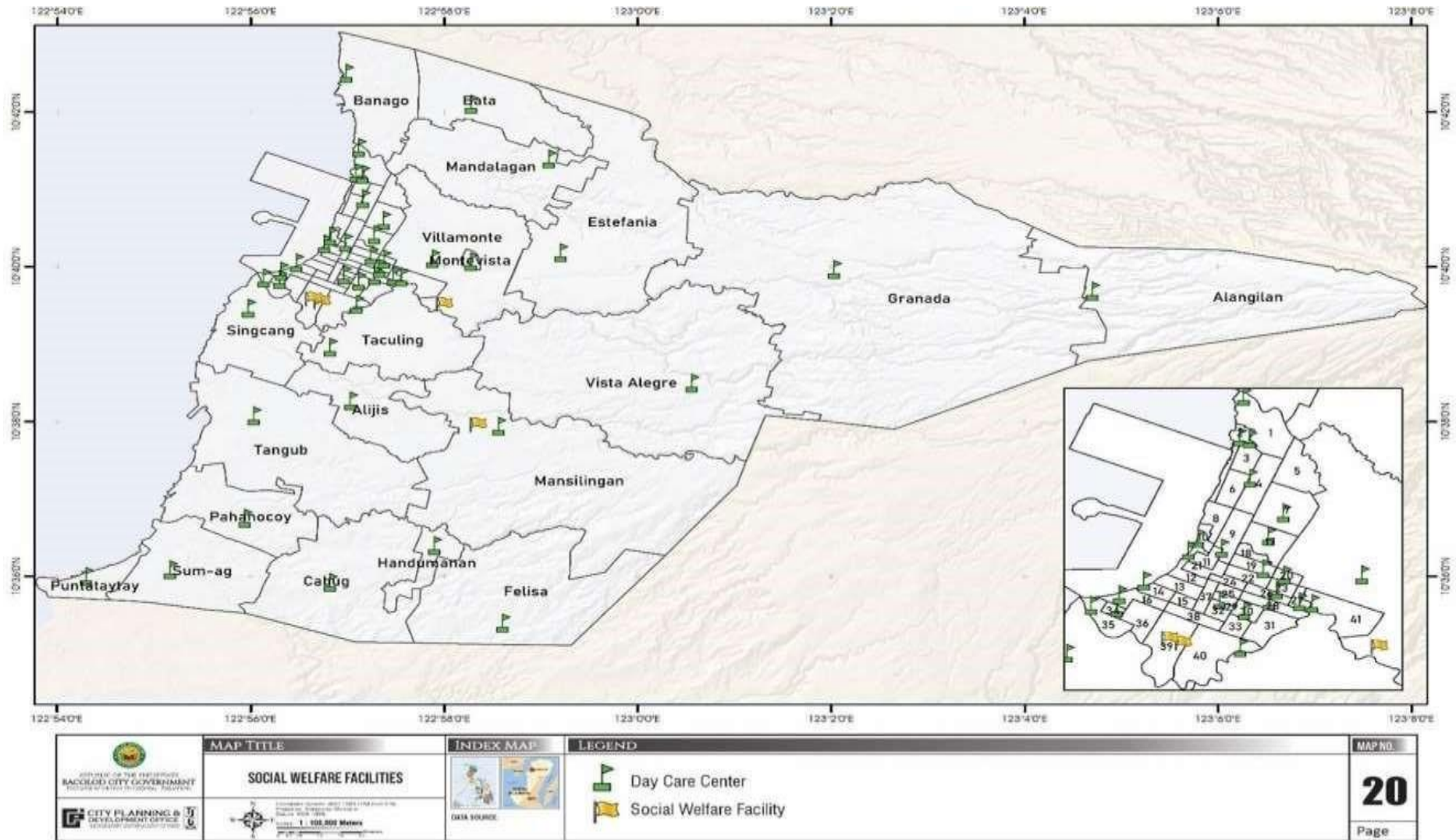
Several NGOs and people's organizations (PO) provide support to DSSD including: Bahay Pag-asa operated by USLS; Home of Hope for abandoned children; St. Vincent's Home of the Aged for abandoned senior citizens; Day Care Parent Organization; the Association of Persons With Disability and Federation of Senior Citizens which include programs and projects on Children Needing Special Protection (CNSP) and Youth Welfare ; Family (Dysfunctional) and Community Welfare; Women's Welfare; Welfare of the Elderly and Disabled Persons; and Community Based Rehabilitation Programs for Mendicant.

Per DSSD standard, every 500 families should have one day care center. Based on the 2011 household population of 13,364, the ideal number should be 27; hence, there is a current need of 11. day care centers. By 2022, the city will need 32 day care centers to serve the projected 16,094 households

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<sup>6</sup> "Bahay Pag-asa Youth Center," *University of St. La Salle Bacolod Mission & Development*, accessed on Tuesday March 01, 2022 1:14 AM, <https://usls.edu.ph/overviews/Bahay-Pag-AsaYouthCenter>

## 28. Social Services Facilities Map



## I. AGRICULTURE AND AGRI -INDUSTRY FACILITIES

### CITY AGRICULTURE OFFICE

The City of Bacolod as the center of commerce, trade and industry, is also the center in which agricultural products from neighboring towns and cities as well as the province, pass through for distribution to other outlets and consumers. The City “imports”, so to speak, its requirement for rice, vegetables, spices and other agricultural and farm products from neighboring towns, cities, and islands like Guimaras, Cebu, Canlaon, Bantayan or Panay. Barangays Alangilan, Cabug, Estefania, Granada, Felisa, Mandalagan, Mansilingan, Pahanocoy, Tangub, Singcang, Sum-ag and Vista Alegre are among the agricultural barangays in Bacolod that provide vegetables and other farm produce for Bacolodnons. Bacolod is mostly dependent on its food supply from “imported” agricultural products, those produce that come from other countries or from other provinces of the country.

Total land area devoted to sugarcane is 4,566.56 ha. for Bacolod-Murcia area. The City Agriculture Office recorded a total of 548.35 ha. planted with rice for the year 2016.

Bacolod has a fishing ground located in the radius between Bacolod and Guimaras and it has several “Komisyonan” where buy and sell transactions occur. “Pala-Pala” markets are located in Banago, Tangub, Sum-ag and Punta Taytay. Eight public markets are located in North-Burgos Market, South-Libertad Market, Central Market, Sum-ag, Granada Public Market, Mansilingan, Villamonte and North Capitol Road. There are 10 talipapa or mini markets found in Barangays 9,31, Tangub, Singcang, Banago, Bata, Mandalagan, Montevista, Handumanan and Punta Taytay.

The office formulated the City Coastal Resource Management Plan and formed the MetroNegros Coastal and Marine Resources Management Council which includes the cities of Talisay, Silay and E.B. Magalona. It also re-activated the City Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council.

### AGRICULTURE

At present the total land area for agricultural production is 2,150.08 ha. These agricultural lands are located in Barangays Alangilan, Granada, Cabug, Estefania, Mandalagan, Mansilingan, Felisa, Singcang, Tangub, Pahanocoy, Sum-ag, and Vista Alegre. In 2016, a total of 679.70 ha were recorded as areas devoted to crop production. The rest of the agricultural land area is for sugar.

All major crops declined in terms of area and volume of production as shown in Figure 13. This might be caused by the decrease in SAFDZ areas from seven barangays to only three namely Alangilan, Granada and Felisa. In terms of land, the biggest percentage decrease was the land for rice production at 29.15% while corn has the least percentage at 9%. Area for root crops decreased from 73.80 ha in 2015 to 62 ha in 2016. Land for vegetable production decreased around 3 ha. Consequently, the volume of each crop also declined with a significant decrease in the production of rice. There should be policies to keep the supply from persistent decrease which will in turn affect the commodity prices.

Figure 13

Table EC-AG3 Comparative Agricultural Crop Areas and Production 2015 - 2016						
Major Crops	Area (ha)			Volume of Production (mt)		
	2015	2016	% Inc/Dec	2015	2016	% Inc/Dec
Rice	731.2	566.15	-29.15	2,457.22	1,966.67	-24.94
Corn	26.65	24.45	-9	49.78	45.53	-9.33

<b>Root crops</b>	73.8	62	-19.03	709.85	612.65	15.87
<b>Vegetables</b>	30	27.1	-10.7	60	54.2	-10.7

Source: City Agriculture Office

The development of techno-demo on integrated farming system, a greenhouse area, assorted vegetable productions area, vermi-culture area, poultry and livestock production area and ornamental production area was developed.

#### **HIGH VALUE CROP PRODUCTION**

- Develop one Vegetable Production area.
- Conducted one Vermi – Culture Production (*Organic Fertilizer*). □ Conducted one production area of carbonized rice hull.
- Acquired 5,000 coffee seedlings from DA-NIR and distribute for planting to 5 farmer’s association of Barangay Alangilan.

#### **LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY**

The number of poultry and livestock population in Bacolod indicated in the 2016 data from the City Agriculture Office shows that there were 9,618 carabao heads, 8,056 cattle heads, 108,630 heads of swine, 977 horses and 626 goats.

#### **FISHING GROUND, SHORELINE, RIVERS AND CREEKS**

Municipal waters and fishing ground of Bacolod City is located within the Guimaras Strait. The fishing ground stretches to a coastline of 12 km, covering Barangays Banago, Singcang-Airport, Tangub, Pahanocoy, Sum-ag, Punta Taytay, 1, 2, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Fishing has two defined seasons, namely: South West Monsoon (*habagat*) in the months from May to September and North East Monsoon (*amihan*) in the months of October to mid-May. Fish catch is always higher during the South West Monsoon period.

Fishponds under the Fishpond Lease Agreement (*FLA*) with the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (*BFAR*) are located in Barangays Sum-ag, Pahanocoy, Tangub and Banago with a total area of 33.8 ha. There are also fishponds in Barangays Singcang-Airport and Punta Taytay. Aside from these fishponds several barangays have also been identified as fishing communities because of their dependency upon the fishing industry like Banago, Magsungay, Villa Esperanza, Pahanocoy and Punta Taytay. Oysters and green shells are d in Barangays 1, 2, Singcang-Airport, Banago, Punta Taytay, Pahanocoy and Tangub.

Fishery and agricultural products coming from the nearby agri-fishery producing towns, municipalities and cities are sold in the markets and “*talipapa*” or satellite markets located in several big and densely-populated barangays. The Food and Terminal Market by the provincial government is still the biggest. Pollution and environmental degradation of the city’s fishing grounds, shorelines, rivers and creeks is another problem that the local government has to tackle. With the continued use of dynamite fishing, the encroachment of squatters and the indiscriminate dumping of human and industrial wastes into the creek, rivers, and the sea.

**STRATEGIC AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT ZONE (SAFDZ)**

RA No. 8435 of 1997 also known as the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) requires all local government units to identify the Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZ) for the establishment of infrastructure, industrial complexes, production and processing zones and areas for marketing development and networking.

The City DA in coordination with DAR has conducted a survey to determine the total area to be covered by SAFDZ. In 2015, the survey has identified 1,236.44 ha. as the area for agriculture with Barangay Alangilan having the largest with 625.94 ha. followed by Granada at 346.80 and Felisa at 263.70 ha.

The lands under the SAFDZ are crucial as these are intended to secure Food Sufficiency for the growing population. Alangilan has the largest portion of land with a SAFDZ type “Strategic Crop Sub-development Zone” compared to the rest of barangays.

**ANNUAL PRODUCTION VALUE**

Rice lands have an annual production of 1,966.67 metric tons while corn production is at 45.53 metric tons annually. Root crops annual production is at 612.65 metric tons and vegetable production amounts to 54.20 metric tons.

For the year 2016, all major crops used traditional type of farming technology. There are no known records of pre-harvest facilities and support services for major crops in the barangays with lands concentrating in agricultural yield. The crops high in annual production in descending order are as follows: rice, root crops, assorted vegetables, and corn. Rice is also the crop which covers most of the land areas in comparison with the other aforementioned produce.

**PRODUCTION, REHABILITATION, CONSERVATION, AND PROTECTION OF COASTALMARINE RESOURCES**

No. of seaborne patrol operation conducted	=	50
fishing No. of vessels engaged in illegal fishing apprehended	=	30
No. of sea water samples collected in random site for laboratory analysis in monitoring the occurrence of red tide=		40
No. of fisherfolks registered in our city	=	1,807

**ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Below are the lists of farmers and fisherfolks associations as of January 31, 2022 based on the record of the Committee on Fisheries and Aquatic Resources headed by Hon. Dindo Ramos, Councilor of Bacolod City. There are 21 fisherfolks associations and 10 farmers associations accredited by the committee.

**FISHERFOLKS’ ASSOCIATIONS**

- Barangay 1 Bacolod City Fisherfolks Association
- Barangay 3 Fisherfolks Association
- Barangay Pahanocoy Purok Mabinoligon Punta Balas Fisherfolks Association
- Baybayon Alalahoy Group of Small Fisherfolks Association
- Kitahanon Small Fisherman Association
- Small Fisherfolk Group Association



- United Small Fishermen Association of Banago
- Barangay Punta Taytay Marginalized Fisherfolks Marketing Cooperative
- Banago Integrated Small Fisherfolk Association
- Barangay 2 Small Fishermen Association
- Purok Lilang Integrated Fisherfolk Women's Association
- Barangay Punta Taytay Purok Makawiwili Fisherfolks Association
- Barangay Singcang Magsungay Purok 3 Fisherfolks Association
- Purok Mabinuligon 2 Fisherfolk Association
- Bacolod South Fisherfolks Association
- Purok Halandumon 1 Fisherfolks Vendors Association
- Villa Esperanza

Neighborhood Association, Inc.

- Barangay 2 Fisherfolks Association
- Paghugpong sang Mangingisda sa Punta Taytay (Pamapu)
- Kaisahan sg mga Indibidual sa Purok Sigay Barangay Singcang-Airport

Bacolod City Inc.

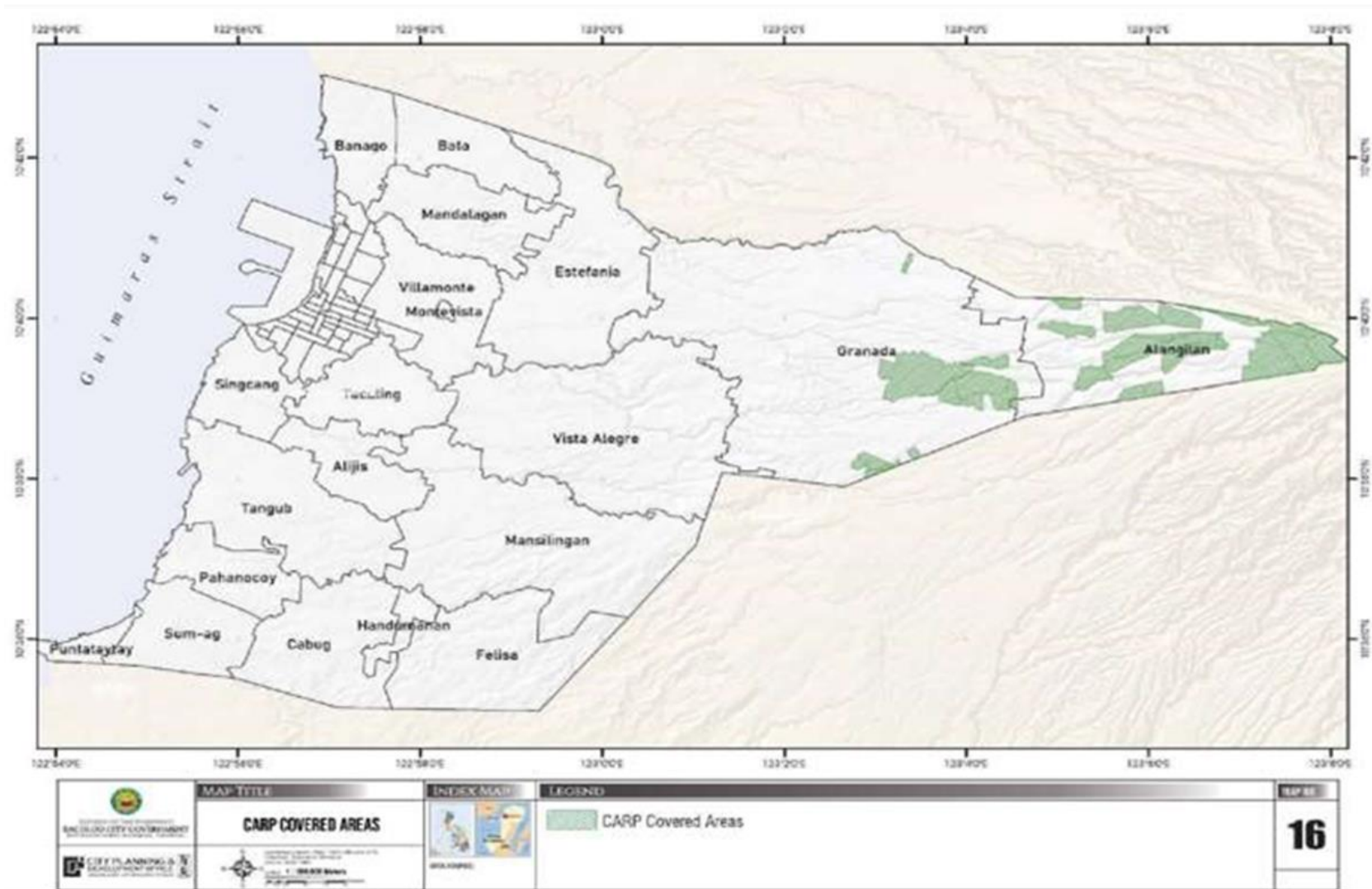
- Bacolod City Fisherfolks Federation, Inc.

#### **FARMERS ASSOCIATIONS**

- Benny's Bendito Small Farmer's Association
- Kasamhan ng Magsasaka Association
- Adiangawan Small Farmers Association
- Cabotongan CARP Beneficiaries Association
- Purok 12-A Las Altas Small Farmer's Association
- Association of Small Farmers Purok Ilaya
- Purok Ilaya Cabug Vendor's Association
- Hacienda Gonzaga ARB Beneficiaries Association
- Manayaosayao Farmworker's Association
- Parents and Residents of Purok Riverside Vendors Association

## 29. CARP Covered Area Map

In Bacolod there are CARPable lands that cover an Area of 1,236.44 has. These lands are located in the barangays of Alangilan, Granada and Felisa with 2,058 farmer beneficiaries.



## **J. POWER, WATER, COMMUNICATION NETWORK**

Energy and water companies power our economy and digital lifestyles. We rely on electricity, water and natural gas for just about everything we do from the minute we wake up and even as we sleep. In order to keep the energy and water flowing, utilities own and operate their own communications networks that enable the safe, reliable and secure delivery of these essential services. Not only do these networks help utility personnel update and maintain the wires, pipes and meters that make up our nation's utility infrastructure, they are also absolutely essential for protecting critical infrastructure and national security. The communications networks operated and maintained by utilities include wireline and wireless systems that traverse all kinds of terrain, stretching from cities to farms, cutting across multiple states. They provide mission critical voice and data services for private internal communications. Some utilities also leverage their communications networks to support wholesale and retail commercial communications services.

### **POWER**

CENECO is one of the 121 electric cooperatives in the Philippines. It was incorporated on February 24, 1975 in Bacolod City. CENECO initially serviced Silay City then took over the electric system of Murcia in June 1978 with the help of the national government.

CENECO purchased and took over the A.S. Diaz Electric Service (*ASDES*) which served Bacolod City and Talisay City. The following year, in June 1979, CENECO took over the Bago Electric System and Ma-ao Electric System in Bago City. At this time, CENECO's generating units were hardpressed to keep with the load demand of its coverage area. CENECO had to resort to load shedding, which included scheduled brownouts. The power shortage was relieved with the coming of the power barge from the National Power Corporation (*NAPOCOR*) on June 16, 1981. This was stationed along Bacolod's Reclamation Area Project and augmented CENECO's electric power supply.

Beginning July 4, 1984, the Palinpinon Geothermal Power Plant started supplying power to CENECO. The plant, located in Barangay Palinpinon near Dumaguete City, became the main source of power for Negros Island. It supplied CENECO, VRESCO, NOCECO, NORECO I and NORECO II.

CENECO suffered a major loss in its operations with the coming of Typhoon Ruping in November 1991. Almost half of CENECO's electric posts were damaged and had to be replaced or repaired. The work was so extensive that normal operation was only restored the following year in February. In late 2001, CENECO was padlocked by the Bacolod City government over the cooperative's tax-exempt status, resulting in non-payment of franchised and other taxes, a dispute that was resolved with the intervention of the DILG and the National Electrification Administration (*NEA*), which restored the status quo until the Supreme Court reaches a final decision.

The passage of RA No. 9136, also known as the EPIRA 2001 or the Electric Power Industry Reform Act, restructured the power situation in the country by allowing participation of Independent Power Producers and the privatization of the NAPOCOR.

### **AREAS AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS SERVED AND UNSERVED BY ELECTRICITY**

A total of 129,312 was recorded in 2016 as the overall number of surveyed household. Coming from both the urban and sub-urban barangays in the city. There were 75.70% or about 97,889.18 households served with electricity leaving 31,422.82 unserved households or about 34.30%. Barangay Estefania has the most number of households of about 8,975 and 8,083 households or about 90.01% were energized.

**NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS BY TYPE OF CONSUMER & AVERAGE POWER**

**CONSUMPTION (KWH/MO) NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS BY TYPE OF CONSUMER**

There are five types of electrical connections. These are: domestic, industrial, commercial, public buildings, streetlights and others. Records from CENECO show that the residential consumers have the highest number of connections for the period 2014 – 2016. Public Buildings/ Facilities; Street Lights. Commercial connections came next, followed by government and street lights. Industrial connections had the least number of connections. The number of connections showed a gradual increase within 3 years. There were 149,568 residential connections in 2014 which increased to 156,661 in 2015 and 164,830 in 2016. Likewise, commercial connections increased from 10,554 in 2014 to 10,991 in 2015 and 11,367 in 2016. Connections for government buildings, facilities and streetlights also increased. From 570 in 2014, the number of connections increased to 590 in 2015 and 649 in 2016. Of the total 176,998 connections 49.62% were residential, 23.56% were commercial, 26.79% were industrial and 0.03% were government buildings, facilities and streetlights.

For Residential connections of 149,568 in 2014, it increased by 7,093 or about 4.74% in 2015, increased by 8,169 or about 5.2% in 2016

For Commercial connections of 10,544 in 2014, it increased by 447 or about 4.23% in 2015, increased by 376 or about 3.42% in 2016.

For Industrial connections of 130 in 2014, it increased by 12 or about 9.23% in 2015, increased by 10 or about 7.04% in 2016.

For Institutional connections of 570 in 2014, it increased by 20 or about 3.51% in 2015, increased by 59 or about 10% in 2016.

With the different types of Power connections data records showed that there is a remarkable increase of supply for energy with the industries operating in the city.

It is part of the long-range land use plan to industrialize parcels of land on the southernmost part of the city. Mainly this was envisioned to bring more opportunities in terms of investments as well as employment and revenue generation foreseen to be advantageous to the city.

**Figure 14**

**Table IF – PO 14  
Number of Connections by Type of Uses and Average Consumption for the Past Three Years  
2014-2016**

Type of Consumer	2014			2015			2016		
	No. of Connection	KW	%	No. of Connection	KW	%	No. of Connection	KW	%
Residential	149,568	58,207	49.61	156,661	59,874	49.62	164,830	63,448	49.62
Commercial	10,554	27,642	23.56	10,991	28,434	23.56	11,367	30,131	23.56
Industrial	130	31,428	26.79	142	32,328	26.79	152	34,258	26.79
Institutional			0.00			0.00			0.00
Other Public Buildings/Facilities Street Lights	570	41	0.03	590	41	0.03	649	42	0.03
Total	160,812	117,318	100.00	168,384	120,677	100.00	176,998	127,879	100.00

## AVERAGE POWER CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF CONSUMER

Of the total 127,879 kilowatts consumed in 2016, residential consumers had the highest average consumption of 63,448 kilowatts. Industrial consumers came second with 34,258 kilowatts and

followed by commercial consumers with 30,131 kilowatts. Government buildings, facilities and streetlights had the lowest at 42 kilowatts.

CENECO has five power transmission and distribution lines. The biggest area occupies 161.30 ha. and the longest distribution line spans 1,001,322 m. or 1,001.322 km. All power transmission lines of CENECO are highly susceptible to tropical cyclone and earthquake.

CENECO has six power substations located at Barangay Alijis (*Alijis Substation*), Barangay 26 (*Asdes Gonzaga*), Barangay 13 (*Reclamation Area*), Punta Taytay (*Sum-ag Substation*), Barangay Estefania (*Burgos Substation*), and Barangay Mandalagan (*Mt. View Substation*). All substations occupy an area of 0.05 ha. and considered to have low susceptibility in all forms of hazard.

For 2015, Bacolod City has an actual population of 561,875. With the continuous construction boom projected population using 1.79% PGR will reach 670,951 by 2025. Since Bacolod City's functional role as the Service Center of the province, there is a great possibility of more power requirements for the next years to come.

Issues related to power utilities or companies in the electric power industry (*CENECO*) include frequent brownouts and low voltage, blackouts without prior advisory, electricity price hike and the fact that though the power services of CENECO reaches the 61 barangays of Bacolod City, there are still several puroks of some of these barangays which do not have power connection. The residents opted for kerosene/gas, oil/LPG and other means of lighting.

Electric power interruptions in Bacolod City are usually caused by weather system disturbances. Intermittent rain and strong winds leave damages to our lines resulting to automatic tripoffs and major troubles like unscheduled power interruptions. There are also unwanted incidents in some barangays wherein secondary wires came down causing power outage. Damages on secondary wires are normally caused by "octopus" electrical connections, old lines and illegal connections particularly "jumpers". Extreme heat may also harm electric wires leading to emergency interruptions.

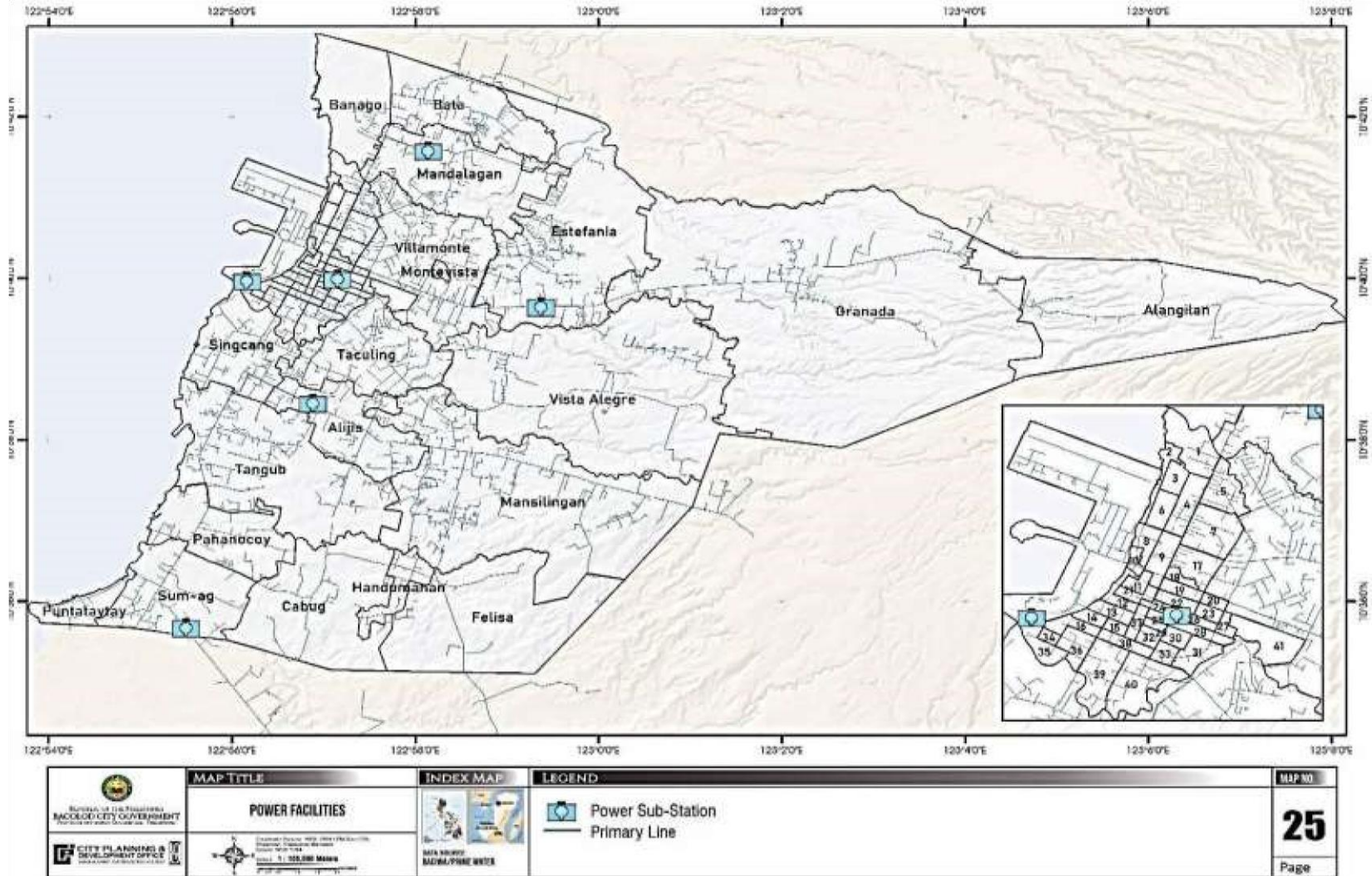
Power outage usually lasts for various durations and frequency depending on the cause of interruption. Some cases end after minutes. Some lasts for hours and even worse, for days. There are areas that experience weekend brownouts while other usually experience blackout every month.

These issues and concerns can be addressed by the community members and stakeholders by directly reporting it to the LGU. Giving the LGU the information to certain issues like those related with power supply shall be taken by the government as the first step in resolving these issues.

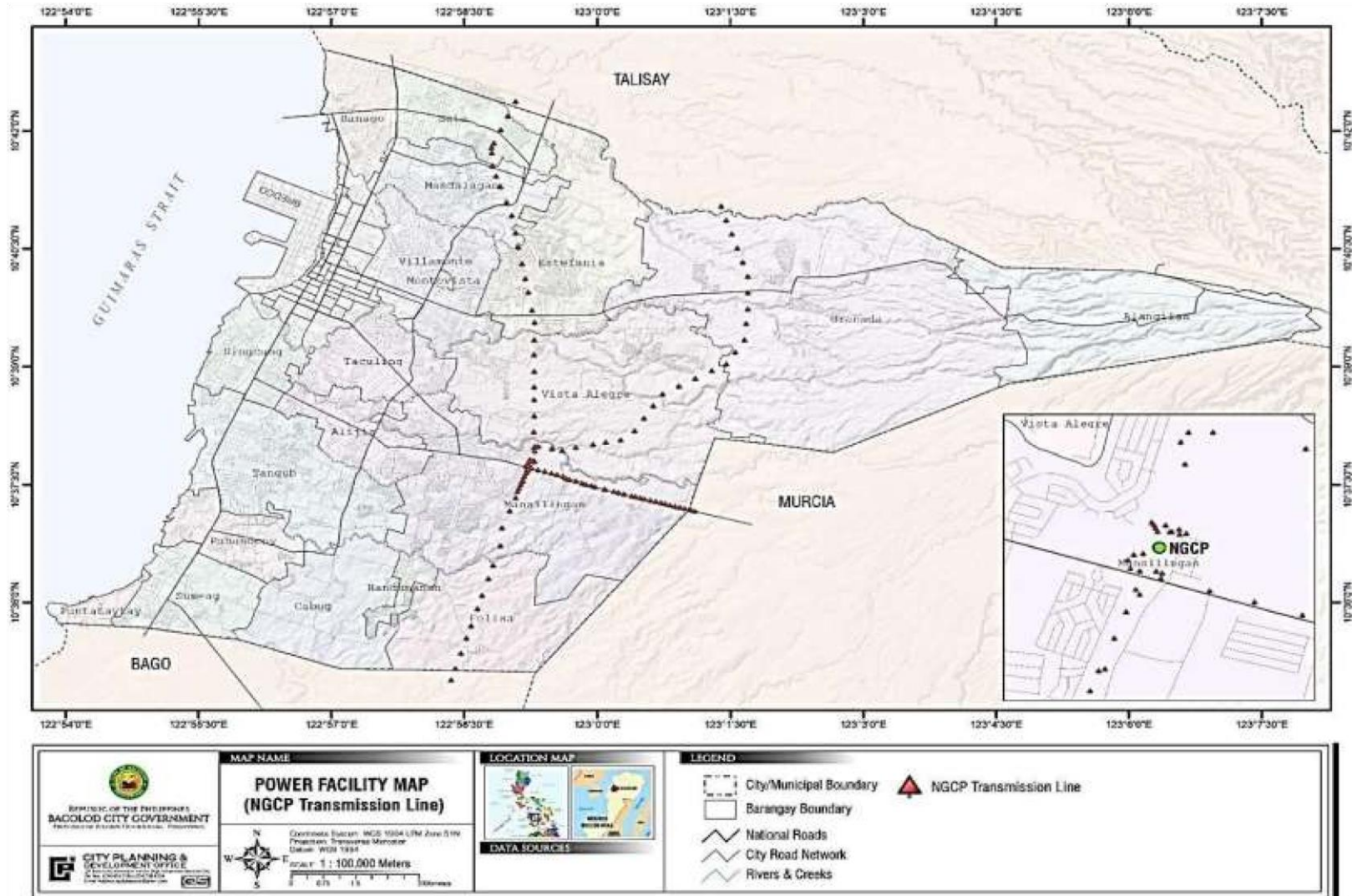
The government is responsible in creating follow-up actions after the issues have been raised. Feasibility studies and further research/analysis on these concerns shall be done prior to the planning and formulation of certain projects to resolve these issues.

The government, stakeholders and residents' effort to coordinate with each other and to discuss issues in relation to power supply will result to proposals and implementation of projects such as community (*purok*) power supply extension projects to remote areas with no power supply connection, improving the power supply providers' services by exerting extra effort to limit blackouts and brownout occurrences and providing transparency to the public in terms of power interruption schedules to serve as warning to the people of Bacolod City before occurrence of blackouts/brownouts.

### 30. Power Facilities Map



### 31. Power Facility Map (NGCP Transmission Lines)



**WATER**

There are three major watershed forest reserves in the province. These are the Bago River watershed, Ilog-Hilabangan watershed, and Kabankalan watershed. The nearest watershed to Bacolod City is the Bago River which is connected to Sum-ag River. Due to limited water supply sources, there is a need for expansion to the Bago River watershed in close coordination with the provincial, Murcia and Bago LGUs. The city government needs to participate and contribute for the watershed management plan of Negros Occidental province especially the neighboring towns and cities of Metro Bacolod such as the cities of Talisay, Silay, Bago, and the Municipality of Murcia.

In accordance to the Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004, and City Ordinance No. 979 otherwise known as the Clean Living Water Ordinance enacted December 30, 2021, the city shall endeavor also to make use of waste water and provide for its treatment.

BACIWA currently operated by PRIMEWATER has its supply source from the upper Caliban River located at Mt. Managaksak along Mount Mandalagan mountain range.

**LEVEL I WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM BY TYPE AND NUMBER OF POPULATION SERVED BY BARANGAYS**

Figure 15

Table IF – W20 Level I Water Supply System by Type and Number of Population Served by Barangays Year 2016										
Barangay	No. of HH	Shallow Well HH Pop Served		Deep Well HH Pop Served		Improved Springs HH Pop Served		Wells/Springs	Hazard Susceptibility	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		Fl	Ln
3	687	4	0.58	53	6.72				L	
28	295	3	1.02	51	17.29				L	
38	201			6	2.99				L	
Alangilan	1,500					582	38.77	Bocal-Bocal Spring 1		L
								Bocal-Bocal Spring 2		H
								Bocal-Bocal Spring 3		L
								Burol-Buro Spring 2		L
Alijis	5,120									
Banago	5,093									
Bata	4,798	130	2.42	274	5.7	1	0.02	Bata_1	M	
								Montebello	H	
Cabug	2,118									
Estefania	6,751	22	0.32	49	0.73	6	0.09	Bethany Court	L	
								Camingawan	L	
								Carmela De Bacolod	L	
								East Homes 2	L	
								East Homes 3	H	
								Fortune Town	L	
								Glenwood East	L	



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								Loygoy 1	L	
								Loygoy 7	L	
								Villa Alexandra	L	
								Villa Soledad	L	
Felisa	2,139	16	0.75	56	2.62			Felisa 1		L
								Felisa 2		L
								Felisa 3	M	
								Felisa 3		L
Granada	5,146	355	6.8	837	16.2	219	4.3	Capital Village	L	
								Loygoy 1	L	
								Loygoy 2	L	
								Loygoy 3	L	
								Loygoy 4	L	
								Loygoy 5	H	
								Loygoy 6	H	
								Loygoy 7	L	
								Loygoy 8	L	
Handumanan	4,876			4	0.29			Handumanan	L	
Mansilingan	2,074	14	0.38	78	1.99			6.5MGR		L
								Mansilingan 1		L
								Paglaum Village 1		L
								Paglaum Village 2		L
								PBH4	H	
								PBH5	H	
Taculing	5,746	31	0.54	397	6.91	1	0.02			
Villamonte	4,231			7	0.17			San Agustin Village	H	
								Villamonte 1	L	
Vista Alegre	4,205	405	9.62	1,762	41.9	71	1.69	Victorina	H	
								Villa Angela	L	
								Villa Angela 1	L	
								Villa Angela 2	L	
								Villa Angela 3	L	
								Villa Angela 4		L
								Villa Angela 5	L	
								Villa Angela 6	H	
								Villa Angela 7	L	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>980</b>	<b>22.43</b>	<b>3,574</b>	<b>103.51</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>44.89</b>			

Note: HH Pop – Household Population Hazard Susceptibility – FI = Flooding; Ln = Landslide and H = High, M = Medium, L = Low Source: CPDO/CBMS

### **Level II Water Supply System by Type and Number of Population Served by Barangays**

All barangays have communal faucets from ground water source. All of which are operational. An average of 9 households have access to these faucets serving 17,256 households.

**Level III Water Supply System by Type and Number of Population Served by Barangays** There are four types of consumers: Domestic, Commercial, Industrial and Others (*Government*). Domestic has the highest number of connections at 47,434. Seconded by the Commercial at 3,391.

Last will be Others. None for the Industrial. The maximum daily water demand is 90,618 cu. m. in 2016

### **Bacolod City Water District**

In 1929, the Yulo Water Works System (YWS) was created in Bacolod City. The company owned and managed the Boro-Boro Springs, Bocal-Bocal Springs, seven deep wells in the city proper, one deepwell in Barangay Sum-ag, one-million gallons' reservoir, and 66 km of pipeline.

The Yulo Water Works System was sold to NAWASA in 1955. NAWASA managed the water company until 1965 when the Bacolod City government took over the operations. BACIWA was created in 1973 by virtue of PD 198 and was implemented by virtue of a City Council Resolution No. 4460, series of 1973. The Phase I project under LWUA started the same year.

The Phase I project was fully activated in 1979, with nine deepwells (*Loygoy*), 2.6 million gallon reservoir, and 150 kilometers of pipelines. Another two deepwells (*Mansilingan and Espinos*) and a 143 cu.m. elevated tank were added to the system in 1984. The Phase II project under LWUA was signed and implemented. It was partially used starting 1991.

The Phase II improvement and development was started in 1990 with five deepwells in Vista Alegre and Villa Soledad, 1,500 cu. m. reservoir and 82 kilometers of pipelines. In 1991, BACIWA became a Government Owned and Controlled Corporation (GOCC) by virtue of a Supreme Court decision. The Phase III project under JBIC loan was signed in 1998 and was implemented in 2002 with 12 deepwells in Mansilingan, Felisa and Handuman, 6,500 cu.m. reservoir with booster station, 1,500 cu.m. break pressure tank and 123 kilometers of pipelines.<sup>7</sup>

BACIWA has been an integral part in the development of the city of Bacolod for nearly 44 years and will continue to take an active role in its future developments, not only as a most competitive HUC but also one that pushes for sustainable development.

BACIWA supplies the water needs of the city. Originally, the water supply system of Bacolod City was constructed in 1925 as YWS under the city administration. According to sources at the BACIWA, the management of the YWS was transferred to NAWASA in 1955 by virtue of RA 1383. On August 10, 1965, it was returned to the city government until the Sangguniang Panlungsod (*SP*) passed a resolution, SP No. 4460 on October 9, 1963 creating the BACIWA.

In the recent year, BACIWA has summarized a total of 58 electric-driven wells and two springs as the water sources in Bacolod City. The total daily production of BACIWA is 73,760 cu.m. at which 87.25% of this is produced by wells and the remaining 12.75% is catered by springs.

Water pipeline diameter ranges from 50 mm (*smallest*) to 750 mm (*largest*). The type of pipeline material, the year established, length, physical condition and hazard susceptibility are also as depicted in the table. Pipelines are found out to have low susceptibility in all forms of hazard except only to Earthquake which poses medium hazard susceptibility.

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<sup>7</sup> "About Us BACIWA History," *Bacolod City Water District*, accessed on Sunday March 6, 2022 10:00 PM, <http://www.baciwa.gov.ph/about/baciwa-history>

Issues of the community on water supply are that there are still areas or barangays which have a very low water pressure. Water becomes temporarily unavailable during power outages. For some businesses who need 24-hr supply of water, they get 18 hours only.

There will also be additional demand in residential and new business growth areas due to developments like that of AyalaLand, Robinson's Land, Metro Pacific Development, Megaworld,

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Lancaster Group Township Development, Hi-Rise Housing Developments, New City Malls (*Goldenfield and Mandalagan*), Cyber Center and other IT-BPMs and New Hospitals.

On the other hand, the major concerns of BACIWA are the NGC deep well site, Septage Treatment Plant Site, In-lieu share, Excavation Permits for Bulk Water Pipelines and Power supply situation. Their operational concerns include As-built plans of drainage culvert pipes, DPWH projects (*road and bridge widening caused damages by DPWH contractors*), informal settlers on top/beside bridge crossing pipes, Coordination and regulation of placement of utilities underground (*water supply, telecom, electric, drainage*) and coordination with fire-fighting groups, barangays on use and protection of fire hydrants.

Recommended interventions on these issues includes the seven additional wells, Pipeline Extension Projects, Bulk Water Supply, Distribution, Pressure Management & NRW Reduction through replacement of 30-year old pipelines and pipe network transmissions and District Metered Areas for Non-Revenue Water.

#### **BACOLOD BULK WATER SUPPLY PROJECT**

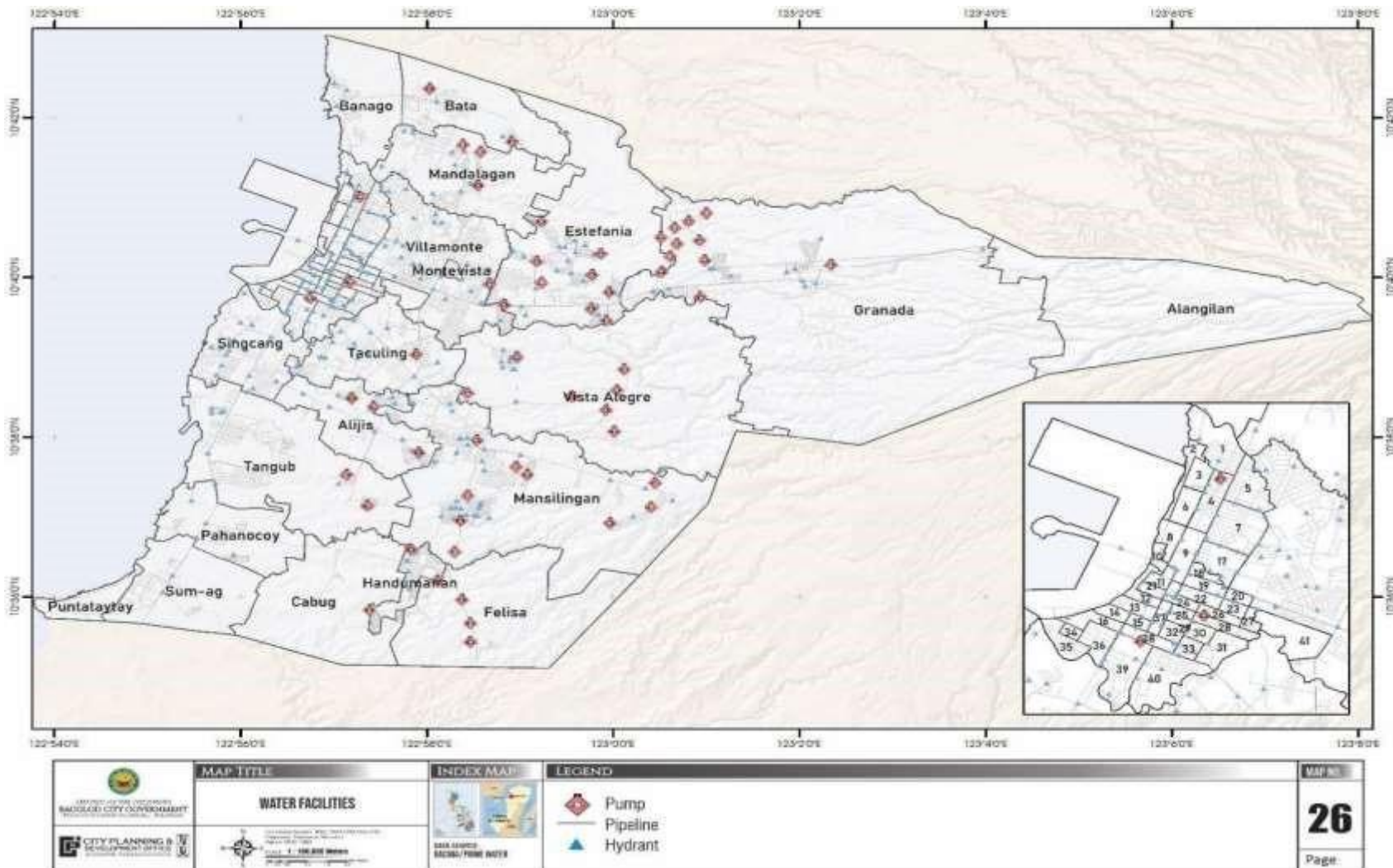
The project is situated on a 2,500 square meter lot in Abada-Escay Road, Barangay Granada and groundbreaking was held on December 2016. The BBWI project will use the Ngalan River in Barangay Granada as surface water source.

The construction of the water system covers the water treatment plant with an initial capacity of 30,000 cubic meters per day for the two injection points, escalating to 150,000 cubic meters per day through a 20-kilometer long water supply pipeline directly connected to the reservoirs of BACIWA located at Barangays Granada and Mansilingan.

The 25-year bulk water supply contract signed on March 22, 2016 between BACIWA and a consortium led by Tubig Pilipinas Group Inc., Mactan Rock Industries and TVG Builders Inc. will utilize at least four surface water sources, including three rivers in Injection Point 1 and one river in Injection Point 2.

The project will provide immediate access to quality and affordable water to Bacolod residents since BACIWA is short on water supply by an estimated five million liters per day. There are even areas in Bacolod with only four to six hours of water supply daily. Hopefully, this project will not only augment the shortage of water supply in the city but will also be able to help new applicants for new developments in the city.

## 32. Water Facilities Map



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## COMMUNICATION

Several types of communication facilities are available in Bacolod City. Among these are postal services, internet providers, telephone services, cell site network, cable and internet, broadcast and television network, FM Radio Stations and cable television.

Bacolod City is served by different types of communication facilities like postal services (9), money transfer services (8), internet providers (4), telephone services providers (3), cell site network (9), cable and internet (6), broadcast and television network (9), FM Radio Stations (14), television network (9) and cable TV providers (3). All of which are owned and managed by private companies except the Philippine Postal Corporation.

There are four internet service providers available in Bacolod City namely Philippine Long Distance Telephone (*PLDT*), Globelines, SkyCable and Bayan Telecommunications Inc. (*Lease Lines*).

The written media is represented by the 8 tabloid publishers in the city. These are The Visayan Daily Star, Sun Star Bacolod, Negros Daily Bulletin, Panay News, Kapawa News, Negros Weekly, Bylines Magazine and Watchmen as they gather and publish news in the form of newspapers or magazines.

Cell site networks are run by seven communication companies these are Digitel Mobile Phils., Inc., Smart Communications, Inc., Globe Telecom, Inc., Innove, PLDT, Next Mobile and Sun Cellular.

The volume of mailing transactions for the last six years in Bacolod City. The number of mails posted and mails delivered was quantified for each year. For the year 2014, the assessed numbers of mailing transactions are also classified into domestic and international.

Mails delivered and posted had an erratic trend for the last six years, this means that no matter how rapid are the modern means of sending messages/information, residents of Bacolod City still opted to send their mails thru delivery by our public postal facilities and services.

There are about 17 servicing broadcast media stations and 8 print media in Bacolod City. The station DYKB Radyo Busina Kanla-on Broadcasting occupies the largest area which is about 1.9 ha. located at Purok KBS, Pta. Taytay Road, Sum-ag, Bacolod City. Each station does not cover only Negros Occidental but also areas of neighboring provinces like Iloilo, Aklan, Cebu, Palawan, Northern Mindanao, Negros Oriental, etc. The Visayan Daily Star, Sun Star Bacolod, Negros Daily Bulletin, Panay News, Kapawa News, Negros Weekly, Bylines Magazine and Watchmen are the prevailing print media in Bacolod City.

The current development need for information and communication technology in Bacolod City is actually delivered by telephone stations, post office, letter carriers and public calling offices servicing the city.

The projected number of letter carriers after 10 years shall be obtained by multiplying the population by the ratio one letter carrier per 5,000 population. Since it is forecasted that the population of Bacolod City will reach 670,951 by year 2025, this will result to at least 135 letter carriers by that time.

Even if there are already dominating advanced ways in sending messages, the Table Volume of Transaction for the Last Six Years as per City Postal Office shows that mail transactions through public postal offices is still an option to the residents of the city. Gadgets like cellular phones, portable laptops, netbooks and other technologies extend easy communication and information conveyance among remote barangays of Bacolod City. The presence of internet services to these areas likewise provide convenience when it comes to accessing online information and social media.

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laptops, netbooks and other technologies extend easy communication and information conveyance among remote barangays of Bacolod City. The presence of internet services to these areas likewise provide convenience when it comes to accessing online information and social media.

### **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

Bacolod City is one of the cities outside Metro Manila that has been recognized as a viable alternative destination for IT-BPMs. In 2013, Bacolod became the second city in the Visayas and Mindanao to be elevated as a “*Center for Excellence for the IT-BPM*”, an award given by the Department of Science and Technology. This award is on top of other ICT awards given to Bacolod City, recognizing the city’s initiatives and continuing support for the industry.

There are 28 existing ICT-related companies/firms which offered various services as call centers, IT-BPM and the like in Bacolod City. There are 18 PEZA Approved IT Zones, one Economic Zone categorized as manufacturing and two PEZA accreditation on process in Bacolod City.

Most of IT centers choose Bacolod as their area of investment because of our competent and educated workforce that resulted to thousands of job created and provided to residents of Bacolod. Of the currently 19 ecozones in Negros Occidental, most of which are in Bacolod City, hosted various scales of ICT-related enterprises. Since 2004, the real estate sector in the city had pushed for ecozones through the crafting of the Bacolod ICT Investments Program.

The ICT industry at present is considered as one of the major economic drivers of the country, with its big contribution to employment and revenues. Thus, a leader of the industry and prominent lawyer, wants the ICT industry to be provided with incentives through PEZA.

There are currently 19 ecozones, mostly in Bacolod City, and about 40% of which are not filled up yet. Many investors are coming in, but with the possible reduction and deletion of the incentives that are presently granted to ICT enterprises, this could have very damaging repercussions to growth, expansion and sustainability in the countryside.

Aside from IT-BPM, another sector of the ICT Industry is the Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO), which comprises higher value activities such as animation and game development that provide higher salaries to its workforce. Bacolod City has huge potential in terms of KPO development since a lot of the city’s graduates who may not be good in oral communications skills like speaking English fluently, but they possess the creative talent needed in KPO. The city has to step up efforts in preparing its talent pool to complement the rapid development of the ICT Industry by including KPO in the curriculum of its colleges and universities.

Some issue on the information and communication sectors include the poor and slow internet access services despite the expensive monthly rate and the interruption problems on cell site signals. In LGUs, conventional and manual filing of resident’s records have been one of the root causes of lengthy barangay communication and information services.

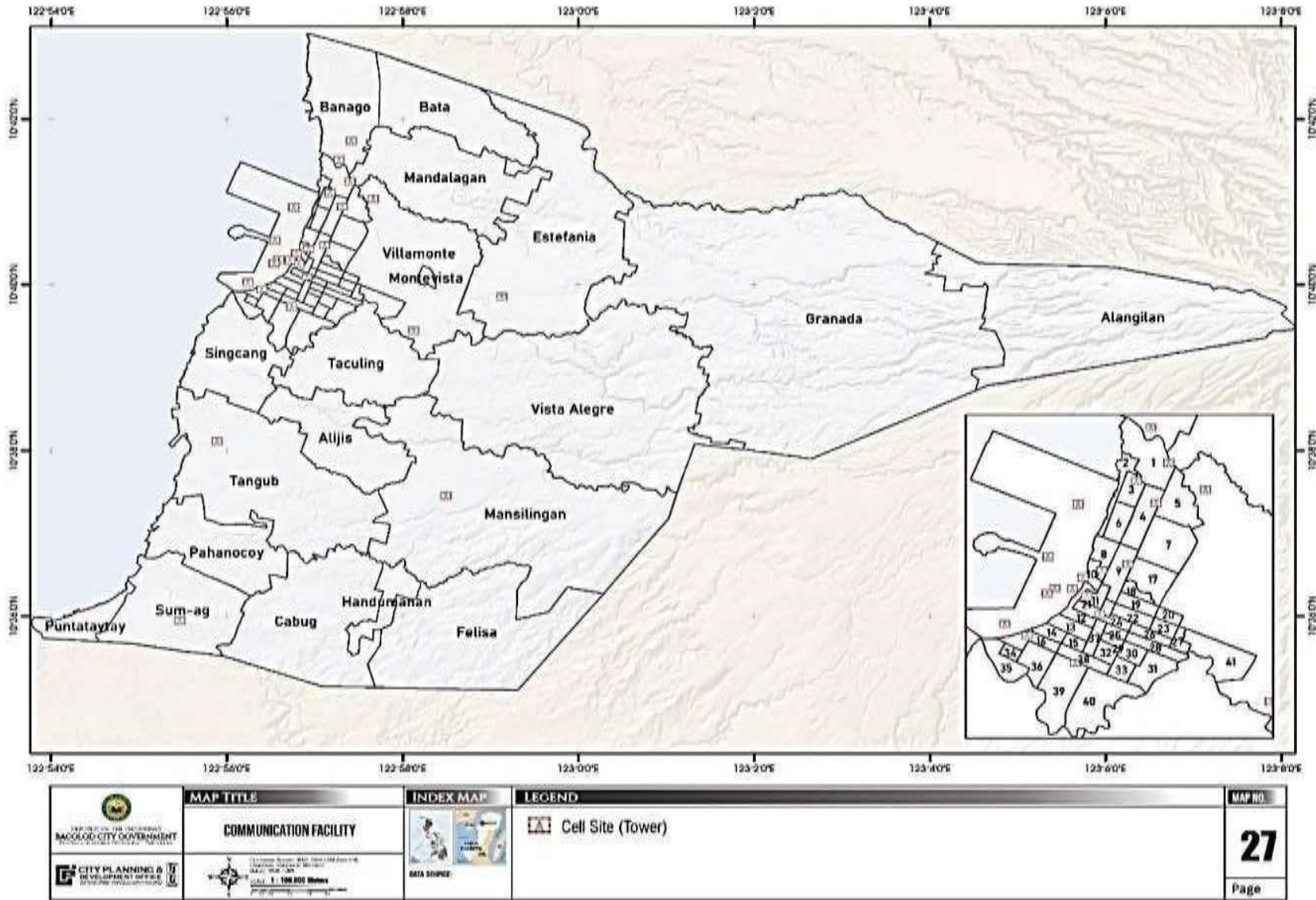
To resolve these issues, the residents and stakeholders shall coordinate with the LGUs to deliver to them these timely concerns in a way that the latter could work hand in hand with the residents and stakeholders of the city.

Likewise, the government shall take initiatives as well to reach out for the public concerns on information and communication and facilitate studies to be able to formulate programs, policies and projects as major solutions to the problems.

Through different communication-and-information-related policies and improved utilities, the public will be able to take advantage of better communication and data connection in terms of internet and mobile network services. In the same way, the LGUs will be able to facilitate fast transactions and processing through automation of public documents, barangay profiles and records of its residents.

In general, the presence of different communication service facilities in Bacolod City and the influence of rapid technological advancements will result to fast and convenient transactions resulting minimal problems in the Communication and Information Sector.

### 33. Communication Facilities Map



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## **K. WASTE MANAGEMENT**

### **SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

The management of solid waste is of growing concern for highly urbanized cities such as Bacolod. Increased population means increased number of households that contribute to solid waste in communities. Businesses that offer goods and services such as restaurants, hotels, malls, repair shops, etc. are also main sources of solid wastes. That's why the city government is steadfast in its campaign for the No Segregation, No Collection program for solid waste management.

To intensify further the program in protecting the environment and to address properly environmental issues, the Bacolod City government embraces PPP (*Private-Public Partnership*) project to adapt some best solid waste management practices from other regions, develop environmental management solutions and solid waste management approaches from other countries that is suitable in managing the kind of solid wastes in our region.

### **COLLECTION/HAULING TRANSPORT**

The Department of Public Services (*DPS*) is the implementing arm of the city government in the program of Cleanliness and Sanitation. The process of collection/hauling & transportation of garbage collected all over the city was done by private contractors, Metrowaste (*January 1 – February 28, 2014*), Envioking (*March 1 – December 31, 2014*), Dynamic Builders (*January 2015 – September 1, 2016*) and IPM Construction and Development Corporation (*September 2, 2016 – February 2017*) with a P74,291,781.40 contract including the 2 months extension (*P59,433,425.12 + P14,585,356.28*).

The process of collection, hauling and disposal of garbage collected all over the city from July 1, 2016 to September 1, 2016 as well as maintenance of the City's Sanitary Landfill were exclusively managed by the Dynamic Builders and Construction Company, Inc., the previous contractor whose contract expired last September 1, 2016.

Succeeding Dynamic Builders upon the expiration of its contract was IPM Construction and Development Corporation that was awarded a four months contract starting September 2, 2016 up to January 1, 2017. The contract with IPM-CDC is for collection, hauling and disposal of solid waste only and the maintenance of the existing sanitary landfill shall now be the responsibility of the city through the DPS as the lead agency.

### **INFORMATION AND EDUCATION CAMPAIGN (IEC)**

Selected employees from this department was formed and was tasked to assist, monitor and enforce the Solid Waste Management Information and Education Campaign of 61 barangays including schools, markets, business and commercial establishments, assist in the conduct of monitoring of performance of city's private garbage hauler, assist in the enforcement of garbage related ordinances in coordination with the City Legal Office and submits monthly accomplishments and monitoring report to the head of office, copy furnished the City Solid Waste Management Board. The IEC Team are also monitoring the Barangay's 50% Garbage Fee Share to make sure that funds released to every barangay was indeed used for the purpose it is intended to.

**DISPOSAL** The present disposal site of Bacolod City is at the Sanitary Landfill located at Barangay Felisa.

The previous disposal site of Bacolod City was located at Hda. Akol, Purok Acacia, Barangay Felisa, Bacolod City. The four-hectare disposal site is owned by the family of Mr. Teodoro Lopez, III. The highest elevation of the disposal site ranges from 40 to 50 m. above mean sea level (*AMSL*).

Pursuant to the provisions of RA No. 9003, the Bacolod City Government submitted on August 2008 to the DENR the safe closure and rehabilitation plan for the existing dumpsite in Barangay Felisa which is required by the DENR before it can issue an authority to the city to close the existing dumpsite and open a sanitary landfill. In CY 2009, the safe closure and rehabilitation of Phase 1 and 2 of the said dumpsite was completed.



## **CLEAN-UP DRIVE**

Various Clean-Up Drives along the City's main thoroughfares and "Tambakan" were accomplished in the last six month of 2016 in order to promote cleanliness and sanitation for public safety.

## **STREET CLEANING**

The city maintains the cleanliness of our city streets and national roads and their corresponding shoulders and gutters. Street cleaning activities are divided into three sections namely: Central, North and South Sections with three shifts per day (*First Shift 5:00 – 8:00 AM – 12:00 NN – 3:00 PM; Second Shift 8:00 AM – 11:00 AM – 2:00 PM – 5:00 PM; Third Shift 4:00 PM – 10:00 PM*). An average of 200 Job Orders and 24 Regular Street Cleaners employees were deployed all over the areas that need to be kept clean and tidy all the time.

The schedules of 24 Regular Street Cleaners Employees is from 9:00 AM to 12:00 NN and 3:00 PM to 6:00 PM from Monday to Friday.

Special occasions such as Masskara, Bacolaodiat Festivals and other celebrations are marked on the calendar of this office as these events need extra augmentation of workforce to ensure nonlittering of garbage within the streets of the city before and after these events.

The DPS undertakes the solid waste collection and disposal. There are 15 open dump trucks, nine compactors, two drop side truck, one Mitsubishi Canter and two skip hoist that are used to collect garbage around the City.

The Solid Waste Management (SWM) Division undertakes garbage collection and disposal. It serves 41 urban and 18 rural barangays. Collection are done daily at commercial zone and urban residential areas, while rural residential areas are done twice a week. The DPS personnel are composed of supervisors, clerks, laborers, drivers and garbage collectors. Street cleaners are tasked to keep all the city streets clean. More or less an average of 47 regular trips were completed daily for the year 2016.

The present disposal site of the city is located at Hda. Akol, Purok Acasia, Barangay Felisa, Bacolod City. The four-ha. disposal site is part of Mr. Teodoro Lopez' Family Property located approximately 2.5 km away from Barangay Poblacion or 13.5 km away from the Bacolod City Hall.

The city government also provides garbage containers in strategic areas of the different barangays and subdivisions. Garbage receptacles are provided in all corners and nooks of the downtown area and public markets. The different barangays in the city also provide garbage receptacles in different strategic areas of their respective communities.

The Bacolod City Council is conducting a massive waste segregation drive through the DPS as mandated by the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act or Republic Act of 9003 that states that the local government unit is primarily responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the act.

A Solid Waste Action Team (SWAT) was created to lead the solid waste management programs of the city and were introduced to the 61 barangay chairmen and women by the City Vice Mayor. The SWAT's main task is to monitor solid waste management initiatives in residential areas and subdivisions, malls, public markets and coastlines. Under the SWAT are the Solid Waste Enforcement Education Team (SWEET) and the Waste Analysis Characterization Study or WACS.

The City Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) spearheads the "AdoptAnEstero" Program. This program is a collaboration of efforts of the city government, the communities along the esteros, rivers and creeks, private sector and the DENR with the objective of achieving a cleaner, safer and healthier environment. With this program, the residents of the communities along bodies of water will be directly involved in the cleaning of the esteros rivers and creeks, as well as monitor those that dump their waste and garbage into these waters. The activities of the said program will foster a sense of ownership among residents in the concerned communities.

Another program of the city in response to the Solid Waste Management Act is the "No Segregation, No Collection" policy. This program will be enforced at the barangay level with the city government providing financial assistance to the barangays. The city government will allocate budget for each barangay for the solid waste management program with the hope that the barangay officials will use the fund properly.

### **SANITARY LANDFILL**

The city's sanitary landfill at Barangay Felisa is presently near its maximum capacity that city officials are looking into another location for its new sanitary landfill. As soon as the closure plan for the present landfill is completed, the construction of the new sanitary landfill will start. The site will be preferably still in Barangay Felisa but if DENR will allow other areas to be considered, this will still be accommodated in the plan.

### **DRAINAGE/SEWERAGE**

For its drainage system, Bacolod City has yet to update its Master Plan under the PRMDPAusAID since the original plan was made in 1955. The major activities undertaken along this line, was the inventory of drainage lines especially along the major business districts. Originally, the pipes or box culverts are relatively small which could not efficiency served now considering the increase volume of commercial activities. Various drainage pipes were replaced to be more serviceable. Worth to note is the urgency of a separate drainage and sewerage system.

There are five rivers that serve as natural drainage in areas where they are located. These are Sum-ag River, Catmon River (*Mandalagan, Sulom and Cabachawan areas*), Magsungay River Grande, Lupit Pequiño River and Tangub River. Most common sewerage system used by industrial, commercial and residential areas for the disposal of domestic wastes or industrial wastes are septic tanks, open canals, dead creeks and rivers which drain to Guimaras Strait.

There are 16 flood prone areas in the City comprising of communities living in low-lying areas near the sea or riverbanks. These are the following:

1. Barangay Singcang
2. Barangay Tangub
3. Barangay 35
4. Barangay 40
5. Barangay Banago
6. Barangay Sum – ag
7. Barangay Punta Tay-tay
8. Barangay Vista Alegre
9. Parts of Barangay Taculing
10. Parts of Barangay Alijis
11. Eastside of Pahanocoy
12. Parts of Barangay Tangub
13. Henares Ext. along Lupit Bridge of Bargy.40
14. Burgos – Lopez Kaena Sts.
15. Capitol Hills – Camingawan – Esteania
16. Lopue's Dept. Store (Mandalagan Area)

## **ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS**

The fast-growing urbanization of the city has great effect especially in the environment. The increase in number of vehicles shows progress but also contributes to the increasing air pollution problems of Bacolod City. Record shows that the transport sector is said to be contributing 30-50% environmental pollution and health effects caused by air pollutants may range from subtle biochemical and physiological changes to difficulty in breathing, wheezing, coughing, apnea and aggravation of existing respiratory and cardiac conditions.

Smoke Emission Test on each vehicle is done annually prior to renewal of vehicle registration. A responsibility passed on to the consumers in protecting the environment. A random roadside testing is also carried out in apprehending motorist whose vehicles failed to pass the emission standard set by DENR.

Moreover, comprehensive monitoring activities of all private emission testing centers are conducted. Land Transportation Office (*LTO*) is the implementing agency to carry out mandates of the Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999 in line with the government's drive to promote cleaner air and pollutionfree environment for the people.

### 34. Drainage Map



## **L. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE**

The highly-urbanized City of Bacolod has for more than a century held a rich history that is deeply rooted in its sugar industry. This industry had largely shaped Bacolod and also its neighboring towns and cities in the Province of Negros. But recent developments pose problems for the sugar industry in Negros, that officials of both the city and the province held a Tourism Summit. They are banking on tourism to become a “major economic driver” and make it the province’s primary industry.

Negros Island, to where Bacolod City belongs, is the country’s top sugar producer – it is also known as the Sugar Bowl of the Philippines. Although the sugar industry continues to account for the bulk of the island’s economy, fortunately there are new industries emerging and thriving. Recent challenges faced by the industry pose a threat to the economic well-being of the island province. With the rationale that the province has to prepare for the future and can’t forever be dependent on sugar, the tourism industry emerges as one of its primary economic drivers. There is a great need to diversify because sugar is just one product and if sugar has a low price in the world market, then this will affect the whole province.

The province of Negros has all the potentials, but needs infrastructure to attract more tourists. It would be easier to promote Negros if there are more infrastructures and facilities like DOT-accredited hotels. Since Bacolod, is the entry point to other cities and municipalities of the province, it must earn its reputation as the top model city. The recent Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit, where Bacolod City hosted the meetings on March 2017, garnered positive feedbacks from foreign dignitaries and businessmen. The summit came at a most perfect time as the country’s tourism continues to be robust and thriving.

Other industries for diversification that also have potentials to be main economic drivers are food, real estate, agriculture and livestock. This diversification of the local economy will create massive and highly lucrative opportunities for the Negrenses. If new industries will come in, the affordability of things can be sustainable. New opportunities created will provide growth and job generation to the city and the whole province.

### **ECONOMIC BASE**

The economic base of a city deals with how it earns its living. It consists of that proportion of employment and income generated in a local community that determines the overall level of production.

For two centuries, Bacolod City being the capital of Negros Occidental, has an economy that was dependent on the sugar industry. But times are changing. Now the industry is facing new challenges that the local government officials are in agreement that the province need to diversify to other industries for its economic growth. For some years now, small portions of the vast sugarcane plantations that used to define the landscape of Bacolod were being developed for other agricultural or commercial uses. This diversification of the Bacolod economy would benefit the Negrenses by creating opportunities for growth and job generation.

### **PRIMARY INDUSTRIES**

With the high demand for agricultural land for conversion to commercial and other uses, the area for primary sector source for the city’s economy has also shrunk in size. Most of the city’s food are sourced from its neighboring towns, such as Murcia, Talisay City, Bago City and as far away as Canlaon City in Negros Oriental. The few remaining barangays whose main sources of income are still largely agricultural are the upland barangays such as Felisa, Granada and Alangilan. Their primary industries are raising of livestock, high value crops farming and organic farming. Whereas, those barangays that engage in fishing are coastal barangays such as Banago, Magsungay, Pahanocoy, Punta Taytay and Sum-ag.

The primary industries in Bacolod City are:

- Livestock (*gamecocks, poultries, piggeries*)
- Agriculture (*high value crops farming, organic farming*)
- Fishing

## **SECONDARY INDUSTRIES**

Industries that are considered as secondary sector source for the city's economy are those in the Food Industry such as restaurants, eateries, and *pasalubong* centers; handicrafts/ceramics making and garments manufacturing.

The secondary industries in Bacolod City are:

- Food (*Restaurants and Pasalubongs Centers*)
- Handicrafts/Ceramics making
- Garments manufacturing

## **TERTIARY INDUSTRIES**

For the industries that are considered as tertiary sector source for the city's economy are those involved in Tourism primarily for MassKara and Bacolaodiat festivals; IT-BPM Industry for voice and non-voice, KPO like animation; Education, since the city is home to top colleges and universities, Real Estate which is experiencing a boom nowadays and Trucking Services.

The tertiary industries in Bacolod City are:

- Tourism (*Mass Kara, Bacolaodiat*)
- IT-BPM (*Call Centers, Cybercentre*)
- Education (*USLS, UNO-R, BCC, CAHMSC, Riverside, CSA-B, STI-WNU, etc.*)
- Real Estate (*Ayala Land, MegaWorld, SM, City Mall, Camella*) □ Trucking Services

## **START-UP COMPANIES**

Current initiatives in innovation and Start-ups are strategically addressed through enabling policies like:

### **CO NO. 402, S. 2006**

Laying the Procedures for SP Endorsement to PEZA of ICT Parks, Buildings, Tourism Development Zones and Economic Zones

### **CO NO. 440, S. 2007**

Creation of Information & Communications Technology (*ICT*) Council & Development of ICT Industry

### **CO NO. 513-2009**

Creation of the Bacolod Technology and Livelihood Development Center

Establishing the Bacolod City ICT Training Scholarships for Contact Centers, Software Development, Game Development, Animation and other IT Courses

### **CO NO. 08-14-673**

Creating the Bacolod Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (*MSMED*) Council

### **CO 08-15-725**

Establishing the Bacolod Business Promotions and Investments Week and Setting the Bacolod Trade Expo identifying Key Promotion Areas: Agriculture, Food and related industries, Gifts, Housewares, Decors and Other Craft-Based Industries, Manufacturing and other Industrial Business, Information and Communications Technology and Other Technology-Based Industries Tourism,

**CO 886, S. 2019**

An ordinance for the promotion of the City of Bacolod as an ideal location for startups and small and medium ICT enterprises and the development of the startup ecosystem.

**CO 856, S. 2018**

An ordinance renaming the Management Information Technology and Computer Services (*MITCS*) into ICT office, reorganizing its organizational structure and defining the functions of each division.

The Bacolod Investment Incentive Code was amended in 2019 with CO No. 892 providing incentives for Tech Start-Ups as well as industries that utilize new technology business models including non-technology enterprises.

The BCC is poised to have an ICT Center to develop new skills and capabilities that require analytical thinking, innovation, creativity, originality, technology design and programming.

New growth centers will pave the way to new concept developments like township and vertical and co-living spaces. IT parks and IT Centers will be included in these developments thus jobs of the future will continue to rise. Sectoral competitiveness, ease of doing business, innovative investment programs and good governance are all vital in sustaining Bacolod's position as the Center of Commerce and Industry in the Province of Negros Occidental and will jumpstart the City's goal to be one of the Philippines' SMART Cities.

## **DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION UNDER THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

The passage of the Philippine E-commerce law during the third revolution prepared us to continuously improve the information and communication technology that transform from manual to digitization. This paved the way for the fourth industrial revolution in 2016 for the Digital Economy. The fourth industrial revolution, from the economic world forum, represents a fundamental change in the way we live, work and relate to one another. It is a new chapter in human development, enabled by extraordinary technology advances commensurate with those of the first, second and third industrial revolutions. These advances are merging the physical, digital and biological worlds in ways that create both huge promise and potential peril. The speed, breadth and depth of this revolution is forcing us to rethink how countries develop, how organizations create value and even what it means to be human. It is about more than just technology-driven change; it is an opportunity to help everyone, including leaders, policy-makers and people from all income groups and nations, to harness converging technologies in order to create an inclusive, human-centered future. The real opportunity is to look beyond technology, and find ways to give the greatest number of people the ability to positively impact their families, organizations and communities. There are four main areas of digital transformation:

Process transformation, Business Model Transformation, Domain Transformation, Cultural/Organizational Transformation.

Private sector invested for ICT solutions and infrastructure such as fiber optic to address the increasing demand and for fast, efficient and stable connectivity as part of the digital economic ecosystem. Converge, Globe, and PLDT/Smart started constructing their additional fiber optic lines in Bacolod City. Businesses of MSMEs had started their Digital Transformation which includes manufacturing, trade, services, marketing, payment, energy storage and 3D printing.

## **M. DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS: PRIORITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS**

Bacolod City is highly-urbanized. It has a population of 561,875 as of 2015 (PSA), with a population growth rate of 1.79%. It enjoys a robust economy. Construction in the city is booming fueled by building of houses, condominiums, hotels, restaurants, supermarkets, malls and offices.

Government units have also engaged in expanding or constructing roads, bridges and large buildings. The number of motor vehicles has been increasing, latest data showed an increase of 13.6% from 2015 to 2016 (LTO).

Land use planning as strategic instruments to guide urban dynamics faces particular challenges, where urgent interventions are required to improve urban and environmental sustainability. This study investigated and identified key challenges of land use planning and its environmental assessments to improve the urban and environmental sustainability of Bacolod City. Such conflicting demands often arise because of population pressure or because of national developments which involve increasing use of under-developed areas. Some social challenges are population pressure on land resources, unequal distribution of land, capital and opportunities, restrictions of land tenure and landownership.

Bacolod City has to address the following constraints in development:

- Informal settlers in danger zones and in government prime lots
- Flooding during rainy season and heavy rainfall
- Public transport system
- Motor vehicle parking systems
- High cost of seaport services
- Solid waste management, especially disposal of residual wastes
- Septage and Sewerage system
- Water sources and supply
- Large parcels of idle land that can be used for production and protection.
- Environmental degradation of shoreline and marine life by informal settlers

### **PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION GOVERNANCE/ADMINISTRATION**

- Increase GSIS collection efficiency on payment of members (employees) loans and premium contribution.
- Enhance local revenue collection growth
- Review revenue generation policies to improve collection
- Pursue legal action for graft and corrupt practices
- Identify strength and sustain/maximize utilization
- Identify weaknesses and provide strategies for improvement and refinement
- Approval of Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan and Local Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan by the Sangguniang Panlungsod Council
- ARTA Core Team

### **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

- Establishment of Bacolod City Medical Complex
- Institutionalize mechanism on violence against women and children
- Upgrade health services by giving primary importance to health education and disease prevention programs
- Develop barangay participation as frontliners in crime prevention
- Enhance campaign against all forms of criminal activities, illegal gambling and illegal drugs
- Institutionalize designated express lanes or priority signages for persons with disabilities, senior citizen and pregnant women in the areas of frontliners services.



**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- Establishment of Local Economic and Investment Promotion Office and Officer
- Institutionalize the simplified business processing and licensing system, and a database for local businesses
- Increase efficiency of revenue generation and collection for financial stability
- Compliance to business-friendliness and competitiveness index
- Establish other options for mode of payment especially for government services

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

- Implementation of waste segregation at source and proper utilization of sanitary landfill
- Implementation of a more efficient garbage collection disposal system
- Implement the balance programs between sustained economic growth and environmental protection
- Establishment of marker in identified hazard area and indigenous technology to measure amount of rainfall

**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

- Construction of facilities of the various sectors: social, economic, environmental, infrastructure and institutional sectors
- Implementation of Local Public Transport Route Plan (LPTRP)
- Construction of the Economic Highway, Farm to Market Roads, Sugar Roads, Coastal Roads and Viaduct Development for Metro Bacolod.
- Preparation of Road Development Plan using Coordinated Road Investment Planning System (CRIPS) for prioritization of Construction Rehabilitation, Improvement of Major Roads, Bridges where the City's Health Workers are Social Workers usually pass through to reach far-flung barangays
- Coordination with the Bacolod Housing Authority (BHA) for the preparation and implementation of Shelter Plan of the City
- Telecommunication Facilities Upgrading Program

## N. COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES AND COMPETITIVE EDGE

The City of Bacolod is under the leadership of Mayor Evelio Leonardia, remains as the center of commerce, trade and industry, culture and the arts, education, investments, “*Center of Excellence*” for IT-BPM and a peaceful home of 561,875 population in 2015 and projected of 578,509 for 2016. It serves as the entrance of the sugar-rich cities and towns of the Province. Approximately 80-minutes by air from Ninoy Aquino International Airport and 30-minutes by air from Mactan-Cebu International Airport plus another 20-minutes of travel by land since the new airport is now located in Silay City. The port of Bacolod is a major seaport and has daily trips to Iloilo City. By boat, Bacolod City is 18 hours from the port of Manila and 45-minutes from the port of Iloilo City. By land, Bacolod City is approximately 2-3 hours from Iloilo City via Dumangas route.

Bacolod has an upbeat local economy and unlimited opportunities for trade and investments because the city is home to a high percentage of the country’s top 20 corporations. Bacolod City is the IT-BPM hub of the Western Visayas Region of the Philippines. Among the notable IT-BPM companies operating in the city are Convergys, Teleperformance and TeleTech.

Bacolod is recognized as the Service Center of Negros Occidental, the “convention center” in Western Visayas together with Iloilo City, another HUC in the region. Due to its geographical location of being in the center of the whole archipelago, Bacolod City is accessible if one travels from Luzon, Mindanao or from neighboring islands in the Visayas by land, air and water.

Bacolod is a haven for investors because of the influx of investments that pay off considerably well. It remains as the center of various fields like commerce, trade and industry, culture and the arts, education, and investments. Bacolod, too, is the “*Center of Excellence*” for IT-BPM. It is one of the only five Philippine cities to be included in the Tholons list 2017. These elements highlight the importance of Bacolod City in the setting of local and international contexts.

Food is the main attraction of Bacolod City. There is a plethora of restaurants in Bacolod that serve delicious local dishes such as Bacolod Chicken Inasal (*Grilled Chicken*) or a wide range of international cuisines.

Bacolod will charm you with the genuine warmth and hospitality of her people in harmony with their lilting melodious accent. The Bacolodnons will delight you with food and cuisine that is as vigorous yet as subtle as the legendary Ilonggo gentility and taste for the good life.

The city’s geophysical features and location have been a saving grace for the city from the past and recent highly destructive calamities brought by ecological imbalance due to climate changes that befall some of the islands in the country. The city is above sea level and mostly out of the path of most typhoons about 20 or more that visit the country every year. The nearby mountains also provide a natural barrier from the storms. However, these natural conditions and geographical location of the city do not make the local officials complacent, rather they have been pro-active in the face of potential risks for the city to be prepared and should have the necessary facilities in times of calamities. Political will is needed to implement the local and national laws to mitigate adverse climate change effects brought about by forest denudation, air and water pollution and destruction of flora and fauna.

The skyline of Bacolod City has changed dramatically due to the boom in construction of both public and private infrastructures. More hotels, malls and buildings were added to the city’s landscape at such a fast pace. The boom in the construction industry in the city brought in part by the Duterte Administration’s BUILD, BUILD, BUILD Program has been taken positively by planners, engineers, architects, and all those in the industry to plan, design and construct structures and facilities that are not only beneficial for business growth but are also disaster resilient and adaptive to climate changes.

## CHALLENGES

- Unstable price of sugar in the world market
- Increase of informal settlers (mostly coming from other places outside of Bacolod)
- Ecological imbalance due to climate change
- Inadequate technology for production, credit and market
- Disunity among city government officials
- Lack in active government support for businesses and entrepreneurs
- Lack of tourist attractions
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Inadequate tech savvy talents
- Rural Bacolod has no Internet connectivity

## OPPORTUNITIES

- City as choice destination for National and International Summits and Conventions
- Rapid growth of IT-BPM Industry
- Build, Build, Build Program of the National Government
- Promotions of local products in trade fairs and festivals (*national and international*)
- R & D Expenditures Allotment
- Confidence of Start-Up companies to register
- Increased STEAM (*Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics*) graduates
- Ongoing laying down of 50,000 fiber optic lines in Bacolod
- LGU initiated Green Innovation projects
- High literacy rate
- Skilled manpower resources
- Efficient peace and order situation
- Available local investment incentives
- Sufficient source of water and electricity
- Geo-physical features and location
- Readily available services and facilities
- Laidback atmosphere, friendly locals
- Low cost of living
- Active NGO-PO and Private Sector participation

## BEST PRACTICES/AWARDS <sup>8</sup>

### 2019

- 2019 Excellence in Local Governance Awards (*EXCELL*)
- Best Performing Local Government Unit – City Category in Western Visayas
- Champion - Excellence in Local Legislation
- Champion - Excellence in Administrative Governance
- Champion – Excellence in Environmental Governance
- 1st Runner-up - Excellence in Social Governance
- 1st Runner-up - Excellence in Economic Governance

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<sup>8</sup> “Bacolod City Awards,” *Bacolod City Government*, accessed on Thursday, February 17, 2022 10:05 AM, <https://www.bacolodcity.gov.ph/city-government/city-awards>

□

Finalist- Digital Governance Awards (*eGov Awards*)

□ Presented by the Department of Information and Communications Technology (*DICT*), the National ICT Confederation of the Philippines (*NICP*), and the DILG

- Seal of Good Local Governance (*SGLG*) Award for 2019
- 2019 Most Business-Friendly LGU Awards under City Level 1B category for cities outside Metro Manila
- Top Philippine Model City
- Business Friendly High Returns
- Retirement Haven Award

## 2018

- First Runner-Up in the "*Excellence in the Administrative Governance*" category
- No. 8 Most Competitive Highly Urbanized City in the Philippines
- National Finalist-2018 PCCI Most Business-Friendly LGUs Award
- First Place, Regional Gawad KALASAG Awards 2018 (*Region 6*)
- As Best City DRRM Council- Highly Urbanized City Category
  - In the search for Excellence in Disaster Risk Management and Humanitarian Assistance by the National DRRM Council. Office of the Civil Defence/Department of National Defence (*OCD/DND*)
- Most Competitive City in Western Visayas
- Regional Gawad Parangal for Best Performing Local Government Unit (*LGU*)
- National Gawad Parangal 3rd Placer for Best Performing LGU- (*Cooperative Development Office*)
- Finalist Best in eGOV Business Empowerment Category
- Top 8 Most Competitive Cities
- Rank 1 Most Competitive Cities in the Visayas
- 1st runner-up Most Livable Urban Centers in the Country

## 2017

- 1st Place, Regional Gawad KALASAG Awards 2017 (*NIR*)
- As Best City DRRM Council - Highly Urbanized City Category
  - In the search for Excellence in Disaster Risk Management and Humanitarian Assistance by the National DRRM Council. Office of the Civil Defence/Department of National Defence (*OCD/DND*)
- Regional awardee in the Presidential Award for Child-Friendly City
- Seal of Child-Friendly Local Governance 2017

- Top Philippine Model City

**2015** Finalist Best in eGOV-Driven Governance Category

- 1st Place, Regional Gawad KALASAG Awards - Region VI
- In the search for Excellence in Disaster Risk Management and Humanitarian Assistance by the National DRRM Council. Office of the Civil Defence/Department of National Defence (OCD/DND)

**2012**

**National Awards**

- 1st Place, Regional Gawad KALASAG Awards 2012- Region IV
- In the search for Excellence in Disaster Risk Management and Humanitarian Assistance by the National DRRM Council. Office of the Civil Defence/Department of National Defence (OCD/DND)
- Top 3- National Gawad KALASAG Awards 2012
- Top 5 of the Most Competitive Cities in the Philippines
- Top 2 on the Governance Efficiency Category
- Rank 1-2012 Business Registration (*new application*)
- Rank 1 for Business Registration (*renewal*)
- Rank 7 for Capital Registered Business (*new application*)
- Rank 3 for Capital Registered Business (*renewal*)
- Rank 8 for numbers of ATMs
- Rank 3 Most Number of Hotel Rooms in the Philippines

**2011**

**National Awards** □ Seal of Good Housekeeping Award

- Finalist Most Business Friendly LGU in the Philippines

**Regional Awards**

- Gawad Pamana ng Lahi Regional Finalist

**2010**

**National Awards** □ Rank 3rd in the "Next Wave" City Award

- Pilot City - Local Governance Development Fund - Partnership in Democratic Local Governance in Southeast Asia (*Thailand, Indonesia, Cambodia and Vietnam*)

2009

**National Awards**

- 1st Place, Regional Gawad KALASAG Awards 2009, Region VI
    - In the search for Excellence in Disaster Risk Management and Humanitarian Assistance by the National DRRM Council. Office of the Civil Defence/Department of National Defence (OCD/DND)
  - Top 3- National Gawad KALASAG Awards  
CROWN Award (*Consistent Regional Outstanding Winner in Nutrition*) Regional
  - Green Banner Awardee of the Department of Health (DOH) in the exemplary Implementation of Effective Nutrition Program
  - AIM Best Compliance with mandated Government Development Plans on the Responsiveness of LGU Indicator during the 2009 Philippine Competitive Cities Ranking Project (PCCRP)
  - 2009 PCCRP categorized Bacolod City as one of the New Growth Centers in the Country
  - Local Legislative Award National Category (*DILG and Local Government and the Philippine Councilor's League*)
  - Rank 5th in the "Next Wave" City Award
  - No. 3 Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (*National Category*)
  - Best Tourism Oriented LGU (*Highly Urbanized City category*)
  - Top 6 City Library Award
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## O. FUNCTIONAL ROLE OF THE CITY

The City of Bacolod will continue to perform its role as center of commerce and industry of the Province of Negros Occidental and in Western Visayas. It provides goods, services, logistics and facilities for IT BPM, Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (*MICE*), retailers, hospitality, real estate development, construction, and education. This role was recognized and awarded by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (*PCCI*) as the Most Business Friendly HUC outside NCR and Most Competitive HUC in Western Visayas by the Department of Trade and Industry (*DTI*) in 2019-2021.

In 2013, the Department of Science and Technology – Information and Communications Technology Office (*DOST-ICTO*) and the IT and Business Process Association of the Philippines (*IBPAP*) elevated the status of Bacolod City from Next Wave Cities to Center of Excellence for IT-BPM. The status made Bacolod City comparable to Metro Manila, Metro Cebu, and Clark - the three other areas having the same recognition. It has established a reputation as prime locations for IT-BPM companies and one of the best places to invest for outsourcing operations.

Locating in Bacolod City is deemed advantageous because of available skilled and English-proficient labor force, business friendly environment, strategic location, and presence of digital infrastructure. At present, the city is hosting IT-BPM companies, aside from call centers, engaging into Healthcare Information Management, Medical Transcription/ Billing/ Coding, software development, animation, game development, creative, English tutorials and other back office activities.

A consultation with neighboring localities was held on February 2, 2018 to discuss the proposed projects, programs and activities which focused on the infrastructure projects, and public transport system including light rail and bus rapid transit systems.<sup>9</sup> Land uses of Talisay City, Municipality of Murcia, and Bago City were discussed especially those adjacent to the lands of the city. There were no conflicting land uses with the adjacent LGUs.

The existing Provincial Physical Framework plan reinforces the role of Bacolod City being a major commercial and convention centers of the province that will radiate growth to nearby towns and cities and that will expand spatial development for the province extending the coverage of Metro Bacolod Area which includes cities of Bacolod, Talisay, Silay, Bago and Municipality of Murcia.

The Regional Development Plan recognizes the dual primacy of Iloilo and Bacolod. As such, two metropolitan areas will be considered as regional centers: 1) Metro Iloilo and 2) Metro Bacolod. In fact, the National Economic Development Authority (*NEDA*) Region 6 through their consultant, Planades Consulting Services, conducted meetings and consultations with LGUs of Metro Bacolod. A pre-feasibility studies was conducted in close coordination with the five LGUs and Province of Negros Occidental in the identification of major infrastructures needed of the metropolitan area and formulated the Metro Bacolod Comprehensive and Sustainable Urban Infrastructure Master Plan. These include logistical support such as the Metro Bacolod Busway System, Metro Bacolod Agro-Fisheries Industrial Facility which includes cold storage and warehousing, and Metro Bacolod Government Center which will include the Integrated ICT command center.

ICT shall be widely employed to enhance IT BPM, agricultural productivity, retailing, attract more investments in manufacturing, travel, tourism, hospitality and public administration by providing adequate and appropriate infrastructure such as airports, seaports, strong broadband internet connections, stable power supply, startups and enhance digital governance. The region shall position itself to take advantage of the opportunities offered by emerging fields in ICT itself.

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<sup>9</sup> “Bacolod City Invites Neighboring Localities to Comprehensive Land Use Project;” *Watchmen Daily Journal*, February 6, 2018, page 4

## **PART II. THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN**

### **A. VISION, MISSION, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **VISION**

We dream of a Bacolod thriving on the honest labor of her sons and daughters; a most competitive, and most livable city where business and industry flourish in an atmosphere of peace and fair competition; where government serves its people responsibly and with transparency; a major city not just in the Philippines but in the rest of Asia as well.

#### **MISSION**

Towards this vision, we shall endeavor to build, strengthen and enhance Bacolod's economic fundamentals, infrastructure, social services, human resources and public governance.

#### **GOAL AND OBJECTIVES Goal 1. HOLISITIC SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT FOR A LIVABLE PLACE THROUGH EMPOWERED COMMUNITY Objectives**

- to promote population control and management
- to improve health care facilities and delivery to improve access to safe food sources
- to improve HH access to sanitary toilet facilities and septage treatment facility system
- to improve education facilities by achieving the standards of education
- to increase access to higher education
- to reduce environmental health hazards
- to strengthen and increase capacity for protective services in maintaining peace and order  
to rehabilitate and upgrade day care centers and improve peoples' access to sports and recreation like district plazas, parks and playgrounds
- to reduce housing backlogs and improve the urban poor's living conditions □ to preserve local heritage, culture and art

#### **Goal 2. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BY PROVIDING ENABLING ENVIRONMENT THROUGH INNOVATIONS AND ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY FOR INVESTMENTS AND INCOME OPPORTUNITIES AND BUSINESS RESILIENT.**

##### **Objectives**

- to improve agricultural/fisheries production and provide value-adding agri-business and fishery business
- to expand investment and employment opportunities
- to improve income, production and productivity at the city's commercial areas, industrial zones, CBDs and growth corridors
- to promote innovation and smart technologies among MSMEs
- to provide greater access and connectivity to ICT services
- to harness the city's competitive advantage to businesses to promote the city as a touristfriendly city and the regional center of Western Visayas to improve the transport system, signages and markers



- to provide green growth and disaster resilient infrastructure, sustainable utilities and other site improvement to attract private sector investments
- to promote Private-Public Partnership (PPP) for infrastructure that will support local economic enterprises

**Goal 3. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES THROUGH PEOPLE-PARTICIPATION FOR PRESERVATION, PROTECTION, REHABILITATION, AND DEVELOPMENT MEASURES Objectives**

- to ensure strict compliance of the Clean Air Act by all motor vehicles and industries owners of the emission standards and regulations
- to support and contribute to the management of the Negros Occidental Watershed
- to improve and protect the quality of inland, coastal and ground water
- to maintain an ecological management of solid and liquid wastes
- to protect land resources from contamination, pollution, erosion and other forms of degradation
- to protect the urban ecosystem and bio-diversity
- to reduce urban heat
- to increase urban vegetative cover including mangroves, tree parks, green highway corridors, bike lane green tunnels, district plazas, etc.
- to regulate development along coastlines, riverbanks, estuaries and creek
- improve air quality monitoring systems in partnership with DENR-EMB and DOST

**Goal 4. EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT GOVERNANCE THROUGH ZERO CONTACT POLICY, SMART AND DIGITALIZATION SYSTEMS TOWARDS THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION UNDER THE NEW NORMAL Objectives**

- to improve tax administration and collection using smart technologies and applications
- to improve participatory approach in development planning and growth management
- to improve revenue generation and fiscal management
- to improve the bureaucracy's work structure and in-house competence and professionalism
- to reduce if not eliminate graft and corruption
- to establish public-private partnership in governance
- to improve policy making of legislations through evidence based and timing
- to formulate and promote policies, laws and ordinances on resiliency to CC/DR, transparency and accountability

## **B. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

The development of a city depends mainly on the LGU as mandated by the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991 or RA 7160. The LGC of 1991 provided the LGU autonomy and decentralization with the aim that the LGU's power and authority will broaden for it to become self-reliant. However, translating it into reality poses a challenge to many LGUs as gaps are slowly revealed between the outcomes versus expectations.

Development Planning is a way for LGUs to close these gaps, to make outcomes and performance of tasks as close as possible to what is expected or envisioned.

During the making of this plan, we identified the following strategies for each sector, namely: Social, Economic, Infrastructure, Environment and Institutional.

### **PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT THRUST**

More growth centers will rise across the city, where several structures are being constructed and planned for various purposes. Growth Center means areas with the potential to grow and accommodate the growth, and to pursue orderly development. These areas are situated in properties donated by prominent families for use by the local government, totaling 18 hectares of prime properties, the latest of which is the four-hectare land in Barangay Vista Alegre donated by the Gensoli family.

The Yanson family also provided 8.9 hectares in the southern part of the city, where the new south terminal and the MassKara coliseum and city museum are being constructed. The construction of the medical complex will provide jobs to many Bacolodnons, and open other livelihood opportunities for communities around the area. These structures are seen as the key to increased economic activities to boost further development of the south.

Adjacent to the BCGC are areas that have been transformed into a commercial district and lifestyle and nightlife centers in recent years. Megaworld's Upper East mixed use complex, currently under construction, is also located across the Government Center grounds.

The development direction of this administration is geared towards the pursuance of plans and programs that will intensify infrastructure development and harness local economic drivers to propel the city to continued economic advancement that will ultimately provide quality and inclusive social services to all, essentially those living on the fringes of society.

- To generate development options based on the inherent potentials and opportunities of the city
- To come up with criteria or guiding framework to evaluate development options and spatial strategies
- To select appropriate development thrust or spatial strategies

### **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - PLANS/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES HOUSING**

- Provide more roads, drainage system, electrical, water facilities and other site developments in established settlements/relocation sites;
- Provide appropriation for additional resettlement housing units to address the needs of displaced and informal settlers of the community;
- Prototype Coastal Community Development;
- On-site Housing Program
- Provide the mitigating measures for socialized housing located in areas that are at the risk/susceptible to hazards in the list of PPAs under the Social Development Sector.

### **HEALTH**

Expand the coverage of the PhilHealth Program for Job Order positions of the City

Create a diagnostic facility (a 2-storey laboratory building that will offer free blood tests) that will serve the poor citizens of the city

- Intensified Campaign Programs against Drug use and Drug Rehabilitation Program
- Establishment of a Drug Rehabilitation Facility
- Creation of a Drug Rehab team
- Immediate filling up of vacant positions of correct personnel for a certain job description and creation of regular and permanent positions for Lying-in division
- Increase budget for sustaining medical supplies, equipment and reagents for quality service delivery in CHO, health centers, laboratory, lying-in
- Conduct Feasibility study for the possible construction of the City Hospital to accommodate higher number of patients and indigents
- Amendment and full implementation of Bacolod City Anti-Smoking Ordinance to City Wide Smoke Free Zone
- Provision of potable water at various barangays and enhancement of water quality monitoring through a faster and DOH approved system
- Enhance/strengthen reporting from all Diseases Reporting Units for effective response to emergencies and cases of public health issues
- Enforcement of the Food Safety Law
- Improvement/Construction of Health Centers and Facilities in the barangays equipped with complete medical equipment located in disaster-free area
- Purchase of Nebulizers and Medicines for barangays
- Full implementation of iClinicSys to all barangay health centers
- Construction of additional health facilities
- Increase MOOE for health budget/financial risk protection for the poor
- Implementation of quality public health services
- Strengthening of health information and local health systems • Compliance to health regulations, policies and standards

## **EDUCATION**

- Provide more courses relevant to the needs of the job market at the BCC, and professors relevant to that courses
- Provide relevant faculty development programs to improve the competency of the faculty and begin the accreditation process to qualify into a University
- Construction of a school library for BCC
- Construct new classrooms and repair old classrooms in public schools in the city and Site Development of BCC
- Expand the scholarship program to benefit the poor but deserving students of Bacolod City
- Provide IT equipment to primary and secondary education to update and use electronic IT
  - Construction of Day Care Centers
- Continue Nutrition program for pre-schoolers under 5 and students from primary education
- Provide legal basis and appropriation for hiring of School Teachers to augment the under manpower of public schools
- Conduct a School-Based Summit in every school
- Review the "Pass-Fail" written policy of DepEd
- Appropriation for additional instructional materials
- Construction of additional classroom buildings to cater to needs of K-12 Program

## **TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT**

- Traffic Management and Development Program; traffic signalization/channelization and continuous maintenance parking management
- public safety ICT solution (*traffic surveillance, checkpoint, e-Police*)

- pedestrian facilities
- Modernize and rehabilitate traffic lights and related equipment
- Capacity training development for traffic enforcers
- Procurement of new HD CCTV cameras for traffic monitoring
- Creation of a Bacolod Traffic Authority Office (BTAO) Special Group that will solve traffic problems on site
- Additional legislation for truck bans and barkers that are major causes of heavy traffic in city's major roads
- Painting gutters and Parking lines
- Towing equipment or service provider for illegal parking and violators
- Pay Parking Area at Downtown area to decongest traffic
- Establishment of promenade surrounding Bacolod City Plaza including Araneta St. between Lopues-Araneta and Plaza Mart
- Concreting/Improvement/Widening of existing roads that are major transportation routes
- Additional flyovers, motorbike, and truck lanes;
- Maintenance/Reconstruction of existing major roads (*Lacson, San Juan, Lopez Jaena, North Drive, Araneta and Gonzaga*) with sufficient drainage/canal system;
- Construction of Sugar Road (*Murcia-Granada-Alangilan-Talisay*);
- Construction of Coastal Road and Viaduct Project from Banago to Punta Taytay

#### **SPORTS AND RECREATION**

- Implementation of grassroots sports programs in barangays, schools and community;
- Intensify training of our local coaching staff, referees and sports officials;
- Hosting of regional, national and international games and competitions in coordination with the Provincial government and Negros Island Region;
- Appropriation to revitalize the Bacolod City Sports Development Council that will oversee the implementation of a Comprehensive Sports Development Program;
- Sports Development for Anti-Drug Campaign Program;
- Conduct a City Sports Summit;
- Conduct regular Sports Clinic;
- Construction of Sports & Recreation facilities (*Bacolod Sports Coliseum /Arena*);
- Scholarship program for deserving athletes
- Summer Sports and Cultural Programs for students and youth

#### **SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES**

- To serve the poor and marginalized sectors of society
- Faster response in assisting disaster victims
- Strengthen the campaign against illegal drugs and human trafficking
- Creation of fast lane in processing financial assistance
- Ordinance to amend the anti-mendicancy law to increase penalty of both the giver and the mendicant
- Appropriation for funeral car to serve indigents of the city
- Foot walk elevation in various puroks
- Street Lighting of various barangays
- Installation of dry-type fire hydrant
- Rehabilitation of Multi-Purpose Halls of various barangays
- Construction of Artesian Wells in various puroks
- Purchase of various calamity equipment and CCTV cameras for monitoring purposes in barangays
- Rehabilitation of Barangay Tanod outposts
- Renovation and Improvement of Barangay Water Refilling Station

Renovation of Multi-Purpose Center

- Construction of Collapsible Stage
- Construction of Transportation Terminals
- Construction of Multi-Purpose Building for the needs of Out-of-School Youth, Women and Juvenile in conflict with law victims
- Rehabilitation/Construction of Water Supply Systems in various barangays
- Rehabilitation of UBSD Nutrition Production Area and Kitchen
- Procurement of multi-purpose vehicles
- Construction/Improvement of Barangay Gyms and Day Care Centers  Health and Sanitation Program
- Improvement of Senior Citizen's Facilities and Construction of Gym
- NGOs/POs Social Development Projects
- Intensified Campaign Programs against Drug Use by establishing a Drug-Watch Program in Schools and Barangays
- Rehabilitation/Improvement of Women Center
- Acquisition of computers and modern equipment for PNP, Fire Stations & Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (*DRRMO*)
- Major Repair works for Social Development Center;
- Construction of additional buildings of City Jails;
- Rehabilitation of sites with historical significance as classified by the National Historical Commission of the Philippines

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - PLANS/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES

- ✦ Implement the Local Economic Development (LED) Plan

The LED Plan of Bacolod City includes spatial requirements which includes the following:

- ✦ Strategic location for Agri and Aqua- industrial zones to process the raw materials from agricultural crops as well as from fisheries or seafoods for added value and to meet the demand for assembly serve foodservice system. Today, the term "logistics" applies to the reliable movement of supplies and finished products. Logistics refers to the movement of goods from Point A to Point B, which entails two functions: transportation and warehousing. The overall supply chain is a network of businesses and organizations working in a sequence of processes, including logistics, to produce and distribute goods.
  - ✦ For transportation, the detailed discussion for utilities can be found in Chapter VI for Transportation and Utilities Sector including our road network. The implementation of these huge infrastructures can be sourced out from PPP. The city will continue to adopt and source from Public private partnership for the People (P4) or Joint venture to provide stable utilities such as power, water, connectivity infrastructures and efficient transportation. In collaboration with the PPP Center for the preparation, packaging, structuring, approval, and bidding of their projects with the private sector participation. Logistic support such as warehousing as spatial strategy for commerce and trade will be provided.

Strategies for LED:

- ✦ Create Local Economic Champions (*LEIPO, LEDIP staff, Local Investment Board, MSMED Council, Economic Sector Team, ARTA/E-BOSS Core Team, Private Sector/Industry Representatives*) Capacity-Building of LEDIPO

Harmonizing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vision, Plan, Programs and Activities
Developing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Database and Inventory
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Knowledge base of CLUP and Comprehensive Development Plan ( <i>CDP</i> )
	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Deep understanding of LEDIP Guidebook, LED Profile/Factsheets, laws and ordinances related to investment promotions and business development.

*Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2017-2026 Volume I - The Comprehensive Land Use Plan*  
Close coordination with National Agencies such as DTI, NEDA, PPP Center, DOE, DICT and LWU.

✦ Rebuilding Consumer and Business Confidence in the New Normal

Strategic position of the City – “*Center of Commerce and Industry in the Province and Western Visayas*”, No. 1 Most Competitive LGU in Western Visayas, Most Business Friendly LGU Outside NCR, Best Performing LGU in Western Visayas, Gateway to developing neighbors in the province and region, Bacolod is the “bagsakan” or delivery point of agricultural products unlocking Bacolod’s Culinary Tourism

- Annual review and updating of LED Profile and Economic Priorities
- Major infrastructures to improve services of Utilities such as power, water, communication including internet connectivity, and transportation.
  - ✦ Transformative Resilient LED
  - Create an enabling business environment through policies formulated by the people for the people
  - Leverage on the established and proposed new growth centers for job generation
  - Business continuity plan (*support services for homegrown industries/products*)
  - ISO/Philippine Challenge Certification
  - Revitalization of industries (*manufacturing, IT-BPM*)
  - LED Roadmap (*SMART City Projects, Gateway to developing neighbors, Activating Untapped Assets, Welcoming New Industries, Increased and sustained locally sourced income, Increased job generation in new growth areas*)

□ “Bacolod City to the World” positioning to reach the global market

✦ Implement the Investment Priority Plan (IPP)

Investment Promotions Plan is a tool for local economic development to bolster the economy of an area to: RETAIN, EXPAND, ATTRACT, and DIVERSIFY investments in the locality. The role of the LGU is to provide an enabling environment by: building an image (*Bacolod as the Center of Commerce and Industry in the Negros Island and Western Visayas*) aligned with the core vision of the current administration- “*Bacolod City is a livable, vibrant and resilient city where business and industry can flourish in a climate of peace and fair competition; inclusive, innovative and sustainable, where government serves its people responsibly.*”

EO No. 5 series of 2020 was issued by Mayor Leonardia designating Local Economic Investment Promotion Officer (*LEIPO*) to oversee and manage the Bacolod Business Development and Promotions Center (*BBDPC*) which is aimed to attract investors and provide incentives for qualified enterprises that will promote development, generate income and create employment opportunities for the people of Bacolod. The LEIPO closely works with the Executive Director who is appointed by the Local Investment Board. Role of Investment Promotions Center

✦ Investment Generating Activities

- Updating of Local Investment Incentive Code to provide fiscal and non-fiscal incentives
- Convergence with DTI,BOI, PPP Center for strategic and aggressive investment promotion programs
- Identify and establish industry roadmaps
- Intensify marketing and promotion of regional investment and trade potentials
-

- 
- Enhance/Intensify partnership with private sector in pushing for more investments □
  - Conduct trade and investment missions and summits
  - ✦ Investor Servicing Activities
    - Provide economic profile, land use plan, investment briefs and other data needed by the investor
    - Business matching
    - Provides briefing and knowledge sharing on government policies on investment, incentives, wage laws, required permits, etc.
    - Linking the investors with possible service providers
    - Facilitate location visits and arranging investor's itinerary
    - After sales service
    - ✦ Image-Building Activities
      - Enhance Competitiveness and Business-Friendliness Programs
      - Wide dissemination of the Incentive Code
      - Develop a Marketing Communication Plan (*branding, mix-media, advertising and promotions, PR, activation of strategic positioning of the City as: Center of Commerce and Industry in the Negros Island, City of Smiles and Center of Excellence in the IT-BPM Industry*)
  - Implement the MSMED Plan
    - ✦ Foster an Enabling Business Environment
      - Establishing the MSMED CENTER
      - Enhance and strengthen the City's sustainable, competitive, innovative and resilient programs and initiatives that enable business to grow
      - Enhance/intensify partnership with private sector in pushing for more investments in the city
      - Support enterprise/tech start-ups
        - Provide incentives for green innovation investments
        - ✦ Provide Access to Economic Opportunities for MSMEs, Coops/Access to Local and Global Market
          - Widely promote the Buy Lokal, Go Local campaign of DTI
          - Enhance and level up the Bacolod Showroom to compete in the global market
          - Establish Barangay based satellite livelihood center/showrooms to discover and promote new products
          - Development and production of promotional materials and optimize the use of digital marketing
          - ✦ Production Network/Productivity and Efficiency (*P & E*)
            - Link Producers to established market networks
            - Provide access to Productivity, Effectivity, Efficiency and Resilience
            - Provide access to technology and innovation
            - Establishment of shared service facilities and laboratories
            - ✦ Provide Access to Finance
              - Provide guidance for micro investors and exporters to capital access
              - Teach new technologies or digital solutions for financial literacy and financial management of the business
    - Implement the Business Continuity/Stimulus Plan
    - To implement strategic investment promotion programs to attract both domestic and international investments
    - To establish new growth centers to decongest the CBD and stir developments in underdeveloped areas
    - To create a Local Economic Investment Promotion Office (*LEIPO*) that will cater to the needs of local and foreign investors and businessmen

- To update the Local Investment Incentive Code

City Ordinance No. 582 otherwise known as the Bacolod Investment Code which provides for the policy of the city to attract investors both local and foreign by creating a good climate for investments and providing incentives for investment that will promote development, income generation and employment for the people of Bacolod. The Local Investment Board is mandated to oversee the BBDPC in the regulation and promotion of investments in the City under Sec. 8 of the Bacolod Investment Code of 2002.

Incentives are being provided for Investments in new projects under preferred investments in the area of Manufacturing of Agro-based products, manufacturing of handicraft, Tourism related business, Property Development Projects, Transshipment facilities, Ecology and environment-related facilities, Education-related entities, Printing/Publishing, Sports and Culture-related facilities, Metal and Foundry Shops, Tax Credit for Persons Donating Property to the City Persons donating land or real property to the City for its priority projects contemplated herein Include but are not limited to socialized housing projects, relocation sites nature-based resort projects, public markets, bus terminals, public parking spaces, health projects, educational institutions, government centers, sports facilities and common service facilities.

The Proposed Investment Priority Areas to increase competitiveness, provide an enabling environment and ease of doing business in order to attract more investments in preferred industries such as IT – BPM Industry and Education as the main economic drivers for sustainable economic growth, promote Green and Resilient Property Development and accelerate Infrastructure development in healthcare, education, human settlement & relocation site, and urban connectivity.

- To update CLUP for Zoning Ordinance
- Designate areas for accreditation of Philippine Economic Zone Authority (*PEZA*) that will focus on enabling a favorable environment that will attract new investors
- To produce highly-skilled ESL and IT-BPM ready manpower to sustain Bacolod's position as a Center of Excellence given by IT-BPM
- Comply with DILG's Seal of Good Local Governance criteria i.e., lower cost of doing business. This would lure more local and foreign investors and improve our competitiveness ranking; To implement and enhance the Ease of Doing Business programs [streamlined and online business permit and licensing process, construction permit one stop shop, Barangay Information System and activate the Anti-Red Tape Act Core Team
- To increase level of efficiency in business tax collection by a minimum of 30% to a high of 70%
- e-Government Enhancement Program to Improve efficiency of our real property tax collection from 34% to 75% collection rate;
- To provide a new public cemetery that will increase collection of fees/taxes for the city
- Construction, Rehabilitation, and Improvement of Roads, Drainage and Bridges;
- Prepare SMART CITY plan (*Smart Living, Smart People, SMART Economy, SMART Environment, SMART Mobility, SMART Government*)
- Rationalize Real Property Taxes – updating of Market Values of Land for RPT schedule matrix that is well-studied, just and fair for all real property owners of Bacolod City;
- Rehabilitate our existing Economic Enterprises (*like the 3 Public Markets & Manokan Country*) to make them viable and sustainable economic for the small entrepreneurs and Support government –run Economic Enterprises (*like the Public Markets & Manokan Country*) to make them viable and sustainable economic ventures for the small entrepreneurs;
- Conduct feasibility study for the creation of the Bacolod Urban Food Center, a new and modern public market. Rehabilitate the existing markets (*Burgos, Libertad and Central Markets*);



- Maximize the use of non-productive, existing government structures and properties such as Vendors Plaza, Old Slaughterhouse at Brgy.35, Alangilan Nature's Park, and BREDCO; On Employment, livelihood and Cooperative Development:
    - ✦ Close coordination of BBDPC with PESO on skills matching and developing talent pools
    - ✦ Develop database of STEAM (*Sciences, Technology, Engineering, ARTS and Mathematics*) graduates and Update Skills Registry of PESO to help residents of Bacolod City find and be placed in jobs that are suited to their skills and qualifications;
    - ✦ For Education: The City will lead by expanding the BCC and improve the courses offered, education services and infrastructure capacities and promote readiness of graduates for jobs of the future
    - ✦ Help cooperatives by empowering the CCLDO in providing them with more livelihood programs in various barangays;
  - Jumpstart upscale and premier infrastructure projects. Build the necessary and catalytic infrastructure projects that would support our thrust for rapid economic recovery, better peace and order, waste management, traffic, etc. Key road arteries and bridges of the city must be improved, widened and made safe;
  - New and up-to-date traffic lights must be installed. Good traffic will translate into good economic returns;
  - Work for the establishment of the Metro Bacolod Development Authority to coordinate metro-wide efforts in urban planning and development, traffic management, investments, environmental protection and waste management with the Cities of Bago, Murcia, Talisay and Silay. Let cooperation, not competition, be the basis of our relationship with these other local government units; for the Construction of the Economic Highway, Farm to Market Roads, Sugar Roads, Coastal road and Viaduct Development for Metro Bacolod;
  - Preparation of Road Development Plan using CRIPS for prioritization of Construction, Rehabilitation, Improvement of major Roads, Bridges and Drainage;
  - Fly-over structures along strategic locations must be prioritized as well as Road widening, road concreting, rehabilitation of foot walks, footbridge and roofing in various barangays
  - Updating of SAFDZ Plan for Aquaculture Productivity Program and Formulation of SAFDZ Plan for Agricultural Program
    - Tourism Development Projects:
      - ✦ Welcome Arch and Visitor's Center;
      - ✦ Agri-Eco Tourism Project at Alangilan Nature's Eco Park;
      - ✦ Sum-ag Tourism Development Project;
      - ✦ ChinaTown Development;
      - ✦ Bacolod Urban Food Center;
      - ✦ Restoration/development of Plaza del 6 de Noviembre (*Public Plaza*) and its surrounding areas (*Araneta Street to be developed as Pedestrian Mall*);
      - ✦ Casa Bacolod Hotel;
      - ✦ The Azucarera;
      - ✦ Old City Hall and Luzuriaga House Replica;
      - ✦ Partnership with private owners & investors in the development of Old Airport;
      - ✦ Equipment and materials for Tourism Promotion (*branding, activation, marketing & PR*)
  - NGOs/POs Economic Development Projects to encourage their participation;
  - Rice Production Inputs Assistance;
  - Vegetable Production Inputs Assistance from both Commercial and Backyard growers
  - Poultry and Livestock Production (*Cattle breeding, Swine breeding, Chicken breeding*)
  - Agricultural Conservation/Protection Program by planting mangroves along identified shorelines and protection of environmentally critical Agriculture and Fisheries Areas; □
- Prioritization of Infrastructure Development Program:
- ✦ Construction/Provision of water supply and irrigation system;
  - ✦ Construction of Fish Ports;

- ✦ Provision of Post-Harvest and Fish Landing Facilities;
- ✦ Construction/Improvement of farm to market roads;
- Appropriation of budget for Research and Development on SMART City/Innovations
- Compete in various development challenge to further assess and enhance the competitiveness, sustainability and business-friendliness performance

## **INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT - PLANS/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES**

- Build the necessary infrastructure that would support our thrust for rapid economic recovery, better peace and order, waste management, traffic, etc. Key road arteries and bridges of the city must be improved, widened and made safe;
- Flood control projects for the flooded areas identified by MGB-DENR;
- Preparation of Road Development Plan using CRIPS for prioritization of Construction, Rehabilitation, Improvement of major Roads, Bridges where the City's Health workers and Social workers usually pass through to reach far-flung barangays;
- Fly-over structures along strategic locations must be prioritized;
- Work for the establishment of the Metro Bacolod Development Authority to coordinate metro-wide efforts in urban planning and development, traffic management, investments, environmental protection and waste management with the Cities of Bago, Murcia, Talisay and Silay. Let cooperation, not competition, be the basis of our relationship with these other local government units;
- Rehabilitation of Footbridge and Roofing of various barangays;
- Construction of the Economic Highway, Farm to Market Roads, Sugar Roads, Coastal Boulevard Project and Coastal Road and Viaduct Development;
- Construction of facilities and structures for City and Barangays Development Projects;
- Inventory of conditions of Structures and Properties of the City;
- Purchase of engineering equipment;
- Construction/revetment with floodwall in Lupit River, Mandalagan River and Magsungay River
- Formulation of Road Development Plan using CRIPS
- Improvement program for farm to market roads;
- Implementation of Bus Transit System;
- Construction of modern transport terminals with market in strict compliance of Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (*LTFRB*) standards;
- Construction or rehabilitation of Water Supply System;
- Improvement and extension of channel for Mambuloc Creek (*Phase I to IV*);
- Preparation of Shelter Plan of the City to be provided by BHA;
- Installation of sufficient road lights, upgrade traffic lights and put up additional traffic signages;
- Installation of CCTVs in strategic areas;
- Underground cabling for power, cable and telephone lines;
- Pass an ordinance for the implementation of the Information and Communications Technology (*ICT*) Plan;
- Telecommunication Facilities Upgrading Program;
- Construction of a Central Command and Evacuation Center;
- Legislations on the strict prohibition of Informal Settlements along flood water ways
- Metro Bacolod Busway System
- Metro Bacolod Agro-Fisheries Industrial Facility to include cold storage and warehousing
- Metro Government Center to include an integrated ICT Command Center

## ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT - PLANS/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES

- Commission a study to update baseline data on Bacolod City's biodiversity index to include an inventory of native, migratory and endemic species of fauna and flora still being supported by its urban biodiversity (*possible reference: San Carlos City biodiversity index*).
  - Map out available sources of water as well as establish air and water quality monitoring.
- Develop more green spaces and landscape to better benefit from ecosystem services and enhance human well-being.
- Help connect fragmented bio areas by integrating bio corridors in and around the city.
- Propose for Clonal Nursery at Brgy. Alangilan to be recognized as an NGP site by the DENR.
- Develop programs to assist watersheds and water sources in and outside of the city.
- Engage the private sector in biodiversity related initiatives.
- Push for policies to improve urban biodiversity.

## INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - PLANS/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES

- Capacity Development Program;
- Improve government efficiency by reducing documentary requirements; shortening transaction processing time, cut bureaucratic red tape and using the latest in IT;
- Raise the morale and professional capabilities of government employees by promotion, incentives and rewards, training, etc.;
- Establish a Scholarship Program that will provide additional scholarship fund for city employees (*Division Heads for Master's Degree*);
- Creation of plantilla positions under the PESO office that will be filled-up with qualified and competent employees;
- Preparation of all offices of list of trainings and seminars to be attended by their personnel, these however will be reviewed first by HRD to avoid duplication;
- Formulation of Information and Communication Technology Plan (*ICTP*)
- HRD to fill up vacant positions that are needed immediately by various offices;
- Fast track procurement of vehicles for various offices;
- Updating of Citizen's Charter and NGA mandated Plans and other Sectoral or Thematic Plans;
- Debt Servicing – Relocation Site at Barangay Vista Alegre; Site development of land for relocation of informal settlers

These series of meetings, workshops, consultations and public hearings were undertaken to make the CLUP as inclusive as possible. All major stakeholders, as well as representatives of various sectors of society, were invited to solicit and ensure their participation in the decision making for social and economic development of the city.

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## C. DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT AND STRUCTURE PLAN

In developing a city, land use planning principles should be in place and followed, such as: 1) evaluate and record unique features; 2) preserve cultural or historical features; 3) conserve open space and environmental features; 4) calculate additional charges for altering land; 5) plan for mixed uses in close proximity; 6) plan variety of transportation options; 7) set limits and managed growth patterns; and 8) encourage development in areas of existing infrastructure.

With these principles in mind, Bacolod City officials came up with this Development Concept and Structure Plan and Map, wherein major development programs are dispersed in all directions of the city. Most of these infrastructure developments are along major highways such as Burgos-Murcia Road, Araneta Street and Lacson Street.

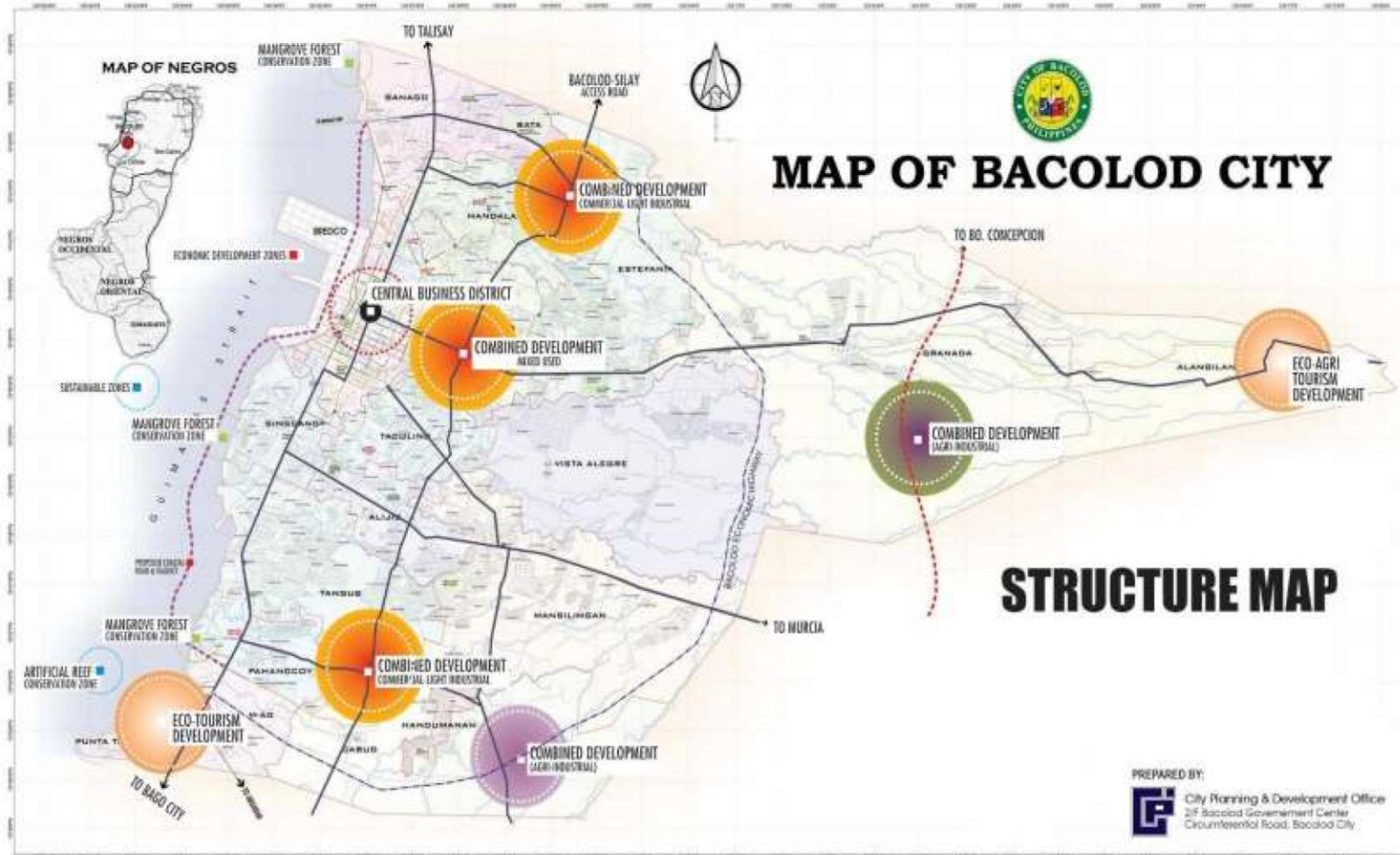
The eastern part of the city has its share of developments in the area such as the Megaworld Upper East Side along Burgos Road. Further east, the Bacolod Nature's Park in Barangay Alangilan will be a welcome respite for Bacolodnons who would want to enjoy the beauty of nature. To the north, Megaworld will put up another township called the North Hill Gateway which will be near the BacolodSilay Airport. In the south, the Sum-ag River will be developed for a river cruise, floating restaurant and market. To the west, where the (CBC) is situated, the Bacolod Urban Food Center will be constructed in the BREDCO Area and the Manokan Country will be renovated. The Bacolod Public Plaza will be improved by renovating the benches, upgrading the facilities, adding more plants and greeneries and a multi-purpose hall will be constructed. There is a plan to construct a pedestrian mall at Araneta Street. It can be turned into a night market offering an array of local delicacies and other products of smallmedium enterprises in the city.

For Commercial Development, the three major public markets in the city will be renovated/rehabilitated. Burgos Market in the North, Libertad Market situated south of the city, and the Central Market which is in the heart of the CBD. For the Shopping area, where the majority of Chinese businesses are located, there is a plan to put up a marker for the Bacolod Chinatown to encourage more investors to put up their business there and revive the area.

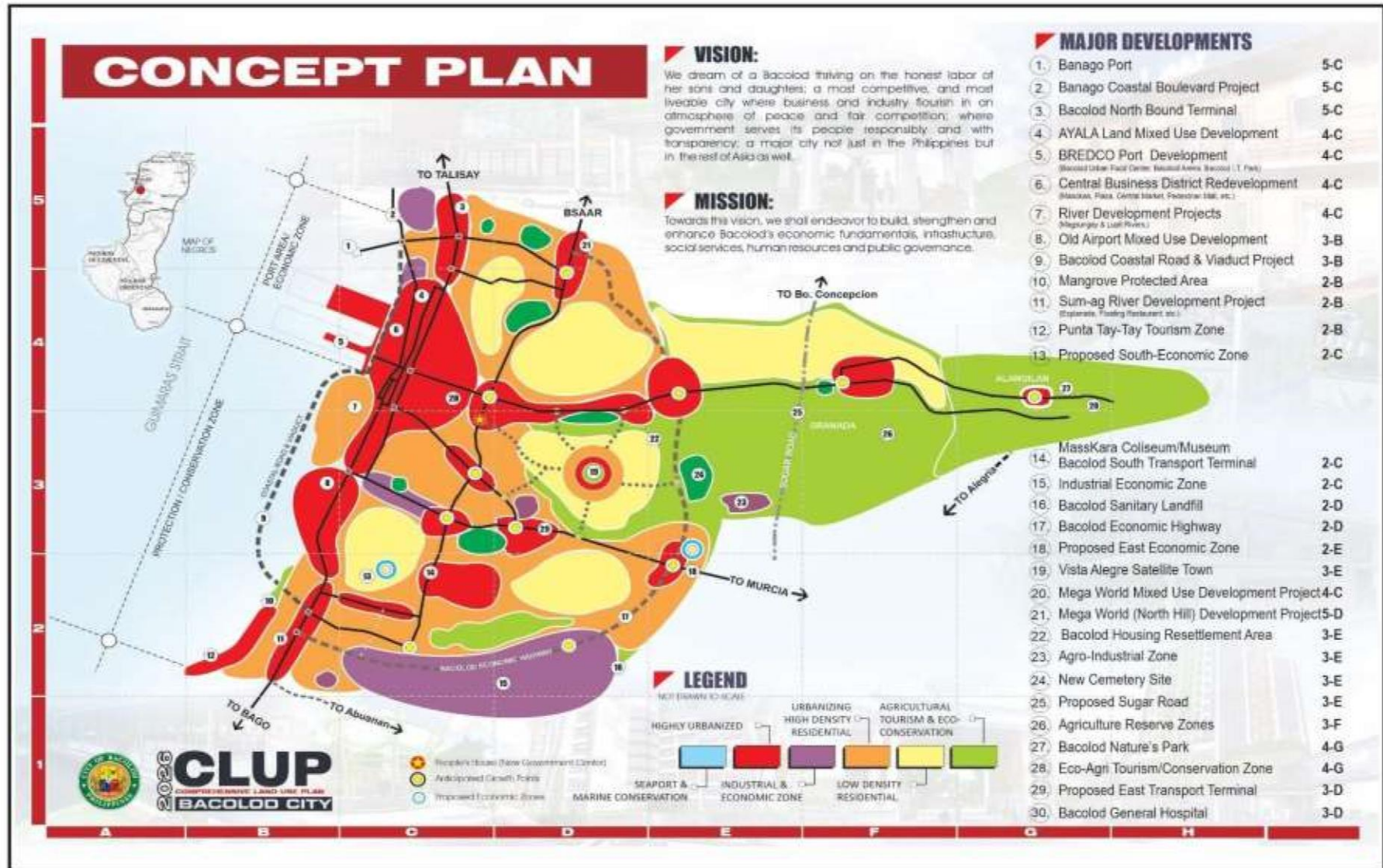
For Combined Development in the northern part of the city, a welcome arch will be put up at the boundary of Talisay City and Bacolod City. To the south, a fly-over will be put up at intersection of Magsaysay Avenue and Araneta Street Extension. To the east, an overpass will be put up at Barangay Mansilingan to mainly serve students at the nearby National High School.

For Coastal Development, there is a plan to construct the Bacolod Coastal Access Road which starts from Barangay Banago to Barangay Punta Taytay. In cooperation with the Agriculture Office, there are artificial reefs to be planted along the coastline of some coastal barangays in the city. The Bacolod Sum-ag River Development is situated from the mouth of the river with about 500 meters upstream already cleared and rehabilitated. The Bacolod Nature's Park at Barangay Alangilan located east of the city, is planned to be a multi-purpose park and will serve as venue for weekend get-together for families, friends, and co-workers just approximately 30 minutes away from the center of the city.

### 35. Development Structure Map



### 36. Development Concept Map



## D. THE LAND USE PLAN

Land is a fundamental material resource and the primary platform for economic and other social activities. The way land is used and how it is intended to be used are integral components of human development.

A land use plan defines the ways by which land (including its water resources) should be used. It directly affects the value of land which is related to its productive potential. Land property rights, therefore, reflect the right to extract value from land, based on how land can be utilized in a socially productive and acceptable manner. The concept of land and land property rights cannot be separated from how we think about land use.

It is in this context that this Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) 2017-2026 is designed to provide a master plan, a guide for the future actions of public officials, private groups and individuals whose primary aim is to make Bacolod City a center of development for the next ten years and beyond.

The Proposed Land Use of Bacolod City's CLUP 2017-2026 are as follows:

<b>Table 8</b>		
<b>Proposed Land Use, 2017 - 2026</b>		
<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Area (ha.)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Residential	5,705	35.34%
Commercial	4,240	26.26%
Industrial	1,122	6.95%
Institutional	471	2.92%
PROS	168	1.04%
Aquaculture (fishponds)	51	0.32%
Rivers and Creeks	243	1.51%
Agricultural	1,859	11.51%
Roads	1,287	7.97%
Tourism	215	1.33%
Cemeteries	158	0.98%
Dumpsite / Landfill	14	0.09%
Agri-Industrial	589	3.65%
Infrastructure (Transportation & Services)	23	0.14%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,145</b>	<b>100%</b>
Reclamation Area	562.81	
Source: CPDO		

The dispersal of the Mixed – Use (Future Urban 1 and 2) land area is as follows: Residential use, Commercial use, Industrial use, Institutional use and Agri-Industrial use. This would comprise around 6,203 ha. The total land area of 410 ha. from PROS, aquaculture and agriculture will be allotted to Tourism, Cemeteries, Dumpsite/Landfill, and Infrastructure for transportation and services. The proposed additional 460 ha. for Roads will be applied to where it is needed for the development of other land uses. Please refer to Table 9 - Comparative Land Use – Existing and Proposed.

<b>Table 9 Existing Land Use Area 2016 vs Proposed Land Use Area 2017 - 2026</b>				
<b>LAND USE</b>	<b>Existing Land Use Area 2016 (ha.)*</b>	<b>Proposed Land Use 2017-2026 Area (ha.)</b>	<b>Proposed Land Use 2017-2026 Area (ha.)</b>	<b>INCREASE / DECREASE Percentage</b>
Residential	5,249	5,705	456	87%
Commercial	321	4,240	3,919	1220%
Industrial	204.17	1,122	918	450%
Institutional	442	471	29	7%
PROS	176	168	-8	-4%
Aquaculture	159	51	-108	-68%
Rivers and Creeks	243	243	0	0%
Agricultural	2,150	1,859	-291	-14%
Mixed Use (Future Urban 1 and 2)	6,374	0	-6,374	-100%
Roads	827	1,287	460	56%
Tourism	0	215	215	100%
Cemeteries	0	158	158	100%
Sanitary Landfill	0	14	14	100%
Agri-Industrial	0	589	589	100%
Infrastructure (Transportation & Services)	0	23	23	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,145</b>	<b>16,145</b>		
Reclamation Area	262.73	562.81	300.08	114%
Note: Round-off Source: CPDO				

**PROPOSED GENERAL LAND USE 2017-2026 RESIDENTIAL USE**

The proposed total land area for Residential use in Bacolod City for the years 2017-2026 is 5,705 ha. This is 35.34% of the total land area of the city that are for residential or housing purposes.

The city’s population grows at 1.79% annually based on PSA 2015 while in-migration also adds to the housing need of the city. As stated in the Local Shelter Plan 2017-2027, the housing needs of the city is projected at 9,646 units for the housing backlog while due to population growth is 26,141. A total of 35,787 units will be needed for the next 10 years for the city’s informal settlers and residents without houses of their own.



The city government through BHA aims to provide adequate, affordable, and disaster risk housing in a peaceful and competitive community with improved and sufficient basic services and utilities, as well as, security of land tenure affordable to the urban poor sector of the city. At present there are four relocation sites in the city. These relocation sites are provided facilities and amenities for the beneficiaries. Amenities for power and water are ready for installation.

The total land area needed for the next 10 years is 456 ha. The 35,787 housing units will cover 547.27 ha and 149.73 ha will cover land improvements for roads and open spaces to be used for recreational or multi-purpose areas.

Table 10 Affordability Assessment and Land Use Calculation							
Income Group	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Total
Housing Needs	4,692	4,954	9,179	10,736	3,579	2,647	35,787
Lot Area per Unit in m <sup>2</sup>	60	70	120	150	300	400	
Total Area in m <sup>2</sup>	281,520	346,780	1,101,480	1,610,400	1,073,700	1,058,800	5,472,680
Total area in ha	28.152	34.678	110.148	161.04	107.37	105.88	<b>547.27</b>
Land Improvements for Roads and Open Spaces in ha							<b>149.73</b>
<b>TOTAL LAND REQUIREMENT FOR RESIDENTIAL IN HECTARE</b>							<b>456.00</b>
Source: BHA & CPDO							

### COMMERCIAL USE

The area that will be for Commercial use will cover 4,240 ha or 26.26% of the total land area of the City. For the last two decades, Bacolod City has been experiencing the best market condition for major industries such as IT-BPM, MSME, Real Estate, and Tourism-related businesses that demand for land has been on the upswing. Most these commercial areas are situated in Barangays 1 to 41 which comprises the CBD area. Market trend dictated the price of prime lands not only in the CBDs, but also the surrounding barangays. With the growth of industrial business in the city, investors will be looking into commercial area for offices, malls, and recreational facilities.

### INDUSTRIAL USE

The area that will be for Industrial use will cover 1,122 ha. or 6.95% of the total land area of the City. The bulk of the industrial areas are mainly distributed in Barangays Banago, Bata, Felisa, Mansilingan, Alijis, Cabug, and Vista Alegre. Most of these Industrial zones are categorized as Industrial Zone 1 (I-1) which is intended for light manufacturing or production industries that are: a) nonpollutive/non-hazardous and b) non-pollutive/hazardous.

Industrial areas will be utilized for economic zones and businesses which includes warehousing, food and beverages manufacturing, furniture, and construction which includes solar plants in support to a green and renewable energy.

### INSTITUTIONAL USE

The area that will be for Institutional use will cover 471 ha. or 2.92% of the total land area of the City. These zones can be found anywhere in the city with structures to support its residents. The local government needs to expand its institutions by way of building gyms or a multi-purpose centers, health centers, and schools at the primary level in all the barangays. Churches, protective services stations, hospitals, museums, traffic control/command center, and a bus transit terminal. Public and government buildings are mostly located in Cottage Road-Lacson Street area and along Araneta Street. For the past decade after the Bacolod Government Center was built, more public offices have set up also along the Circumferential Road.

### **AGRICULTURAL USE**

The area that the City intends for Agricultural use covers 1,859 ha. or 11.51% of its total land area. Agricultural land in the city falls under the Production Agricultural Sub-Zones which are scattered in the following barangays: Alangilan (*rice, corn, root crops and vegetables*), Banago (*fishponds*), Estefania (*rice and vegetables*), Mandalagan (*rice*), Mansilingan (*rice, root crops and vegetables*), Vista Alegre (*rice, root crops and vegetables*), Granada (*rice, corn, root crops and vegetables*), Cabug (*rice*), Pahanocoy (*rice, corn, root crops and vegetables*), Tangub (*rice*), Punta Taytay (*fishponds*) and Sumag (*rice*). The city's favorable economic trend demands for more residential, commercial and industrial land which we acknowledge will encroach on agricultural land as the city becomes more highlyurbanize.

### **AGRI-INDUSTRIAL USE**

Agri-industrial areas are provided for value added chain of agricultural products. The proposed area will cover 589 ha. or 3.65% of the total land area of the City. The bulk of the Industrial areas are recommended to be mainly distributed in the Barangays Alangilan, Granada, Mansilingan and Sumag.

### **WATER USE PLAN**

The land area one kilometer away from the coastline comprises part of the Water Use Plan included in the Zoning Ordinance of a province, city or municipality.

Data gathered based on assessment made by the MGB-DENR for the year 2015, showed that there were coastal barangays in the city that are prone to erosion or accretion. Results showed the following barangays with coastlines that are heavily eroded are Barangays 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 38 for numbered barangays, while for the named barangays these are Barangays Cabug, Felisa, Granada, and Mandalagan. Those barangays that have increased land area due to accretion are: for numbered barangays, namely Barangays 1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, Alangilan, Alijis, Banago, Bata, Estefania, Handumanan, Mansilingan, Montevista, Pahanocoy Punta Taytay, Sum-ag, Taculing, Tangub, Villamonte, and Vista Alegre.

### **PROTECTION FORESHORE LAND SUB-ZONE (FL-SZ)**

These are designated areas defined as a string of land margining a body of water; the part of seashore between the low-water line usually at the seaward margin of a low tide terrace and the upper limit of wave wash at high tide usually marked by a beach scarp or berm.

Barangay Banago	Entire coastline of barangay
Barangay 1	Entire coastline of barangay
Barangay 2	Entire coastline of barangay
Barangay 35	Entire coastline of barangay
Barangay Pahanocoy	Entire coastline of barangay
Barangay Punta Taytay	Entire coastline of barangay
Barangay Singcang	Entire coastline of barangay
Barangay Sum-ag	Entire coastline of barangay
Barangay Tangub	Entire coastline of barangay

### **MANGROVE SUB-ZONE (Mn-SZ)**

These are designated areas defined as a community of intertidal plants including all species of trees, shrubs, vines and herbs found on coasts, swamps, or border of swamps.

- |                       |  |                 |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------|
| Barangay 1            | Along part of creek of barangay going to coastal area  | Barangay Banago |
|                       | Along part of creek of barangay going to coastal area  |                 |
| Barangay Pahanocoy    | Along coastline of barangay                            |                 |
| Barangay Punta Taytay | Along coastline of barangay near boundary of Bago City |                 |
| Barangay Singcang     | Located along both rivers at barangay boundaries       |                 |
| Barangay Sum-ag       | Located along Sum-ag River and coastline of barangay   |                 |

### **FISHERY REFUGE AND SANCTUARY SUB-ZONE (FRS-SZ)**

These are designated areas where fishing or other forms of activities which may damage the ecosystem of the area is prohibited and human access may be restricted. Regeneration of marine life is the Allowable Use/Activity in this water zone with a No. Permanent Buildings or Structures are Allowed regulation/policy. (*Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998*)

Barangay Punta Taytay Approximately 5 kms. due west off the coast of barangay

### **PRODUCTION Aquaculture Sub-Zone (Aq-SZ)**

This is an area designated for “*fishery operations involving all forms of raising and culturing fish and other fishery species in fresh, brackish and marine water areas.*” Oyster farm along shoreline of Barangays Punta Taytay and Tangub.

### **Commercial Fishing Sub-Zone (CF-SZ)**

An area where commercial fishing is allowed. The Allowable Use/Activity is small-scale commercial fishing, as defined in the Fisheries Code (*fishing with passive or active gear utilizing vessels of 3.1 gross tons (GT) up to 20 GT*) with a No Permanent Buildings or Structures are Allowed regulation/policy.

The rest of the municipal waters are for commercial fishing

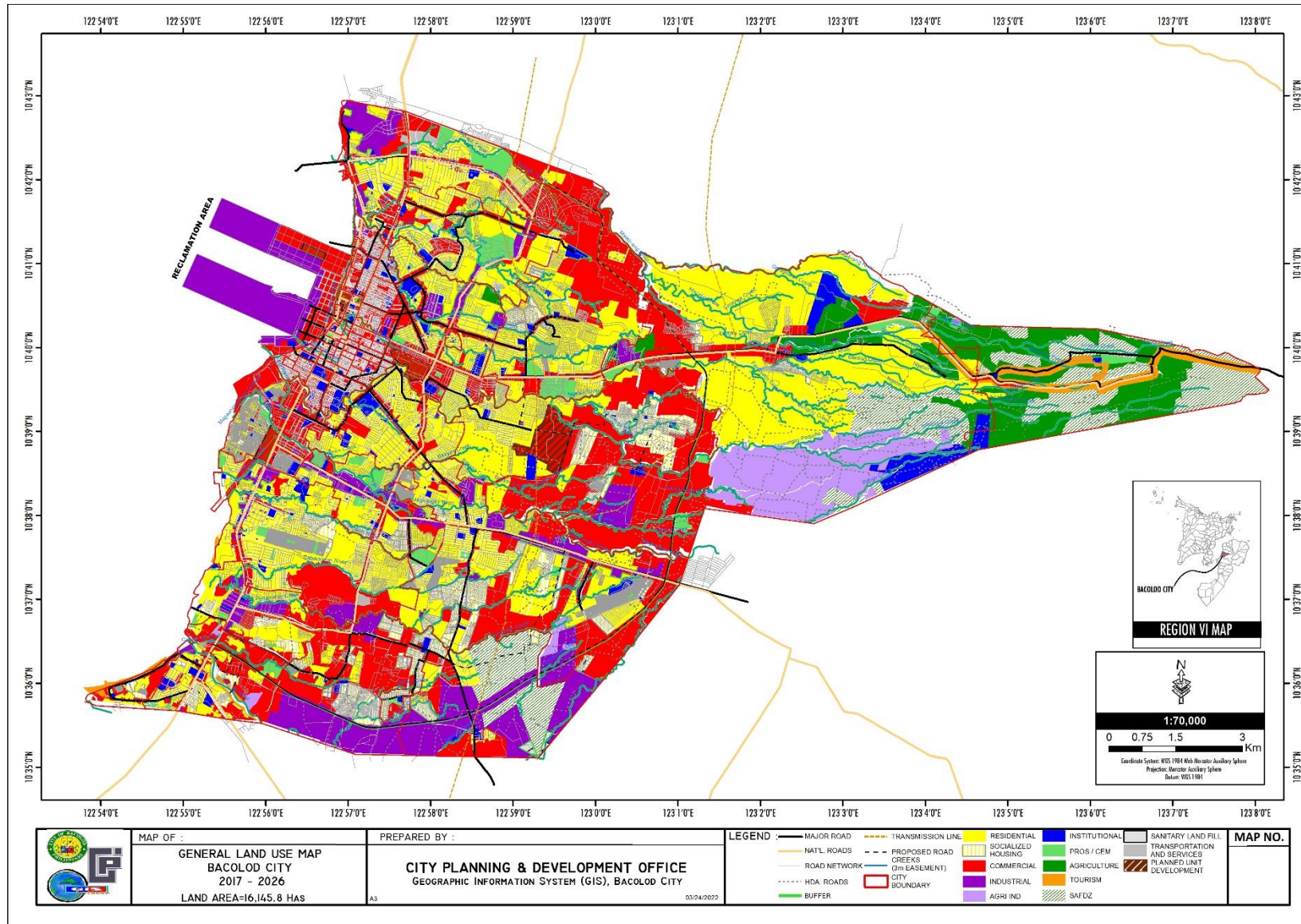
### **Mariculture Zone and Park (MZP)**

An area designed to produce fishes thru sea cage culture such as bangus, siganids, groupers, red snappers, seaweeds farming, aqua silviculture, mussel culture, oyster culture, sea ranching of lobsters and seahorses in coral reefs and sea grass areas, and others that may be developed through the continuing research and development program of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and other institutions” (BFAR). Barangay Banago Portion of Sibucan coastline

### **OTHER USES Sea Lane Sub-Zone (SL-SZ)**

An area that is designated as an established route for water vessels traversing the municipal waters. It may also be referred to as Navigational Lane. □ Off the coast of Reclamation Area, and Barangays 1, 2 and Banago.

### 38. Proposed Land Use Map



## **E. LAND AND WATER USE POLICIES**

### **LAND AGRICULTURAL LAND**

Reclassified agricultural land must not exceed 15% for HUC as specified in MC No. 54. All agricultural lands within the coverage of CARP, although reclassified, must undergo the process of conversion in accordance to DAR Administrative Order No. 1, series of 2002, as amended by DAR Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2021, before a landowner is permitted to change its use from agricultural to other land uses as represented in the land use plan like residential, commercial or industrial.

### **START-UP COMPANIES**

Current initiatives in innovation and start-ups are strategically addressed through enabling policies like:

#### **CO NO. 402, S. 2006**

Laying the Procedures for SP Endorsement to PEZA of ICT Parks, Buildings, Tourism Development Zones and Economic Zones

#### **CO NO. 513-2009**

Creation of the Bacolod Technology and Livelihood Development Center

Creating a policy regarding incentives to landowners for the following:

- Adopting the urban design of the city complementary to heritage sites and its adjacent buildings, and government buildings
- Density bonus
- Providing more spaces for walkability such as parks and playgrounds
- Utilizing idle land in participating with government projects such as but not limited to food security, greenbelt and landscaping, parks and playgrounds, environmental protection and sustainability

### **WATER**

Water Zones and Coastal Zones are essential to marine life as they support the city's marine resources. Our Coral Reef Conservation Zone, Mangrove Forest Conservation Zones and shallow bays are nurseries and feeding areas for most oceanic species. These shoreline mangrove forests also serve as buffer against storm-tide surges that would otherwise have a more damaging effect on low-lying land areas. The sandy beaches outlining the Coastal Zones of Barangay Sum-ag, Punta Taytay, Pahanocoy, Tangub, Singcang, Banago and a few numbered barangays are rapidly getting lost due to erosion and other socio-economic situations as indicated in the latest assessment of the MGB-DENR for all coastal barangays of Bacolod City. These beaches also serve as a unique environment occupied by animals that have adapted to the constant motion of sand, gravel and shells.

Coastal environments constantly adapt to changes as a result of dynamic natural processes such as tides, waves, floods, storms and cyclones, and changing rainfall patterns that will compound the vulnerability of Bacolod's low-lying coastal areas. Degraded environments can accelerate this natural process of change and increase instability in coastal environments.

In Bacolod City, the recent state of its coastal ecosystem is deteriorating. There are few of its coastal barangays that still have mangrove protection such as Barangay Punta Taytay and Barangay

Singcang-Airport. Mangroves serve as shoreline protection making the coastal communities less vulnerable and reducing their risks to elements such as storm surge and tsunami.

Flood prone barangays are mostly coastal barangays. Some major causes that has been identified as the reason why there is high susceptibility of flooding in these areas is that these existing major bodies of waters namely Mandalagan River, Pahanocoy Creek and Lupit River traverse residential areas where there are illegal stilt houses along the river banks. The bodies of water are also where these illegal households of nearby barangays dump their garbage. The accumulated amount garbage sediments form a shallow river bed and garbage trapped at the bottom level of stilt houses leads to a constricted river canals that slows down the flow of river water coming out in the estuary.

Some of the water use policies already adapted and implemented by the city are use of artificial reefs or the promotion of marine life and strict enforcement of mangrove protection/reforestation. The City Agriculture Office's project is to set up artificial reefs in some of the coastal barangays of the city. The local ENRO is proposed to draft AO for LCE to sign for the establishment of water quality areas and air sheds using laws (e.g. *RA 8749, Clean Air Act, PD 1067 Water Code of the Philippines*) are already in place.

Recent studies acknowledge that land and water are inseparable. Natural or manmade activities or occurrences on land have direct or indirect effects on water, hence coastal zoning has been integrated in land use plans. While previously, the emphasis of planners was on the rational use of land resources, the importance of properly managing coastal areas has come to fore as planners have recognized the importance of properly regulating water uses. Therefore, the interrelation of land and water must be considered in preparing the Comprehensive Land Use Plan particularly in the context of climate change and disaster risk reduction and management.

Development brings about urbanization of a locality that will result to population growth. Increased demand for food, shelter, public utilities and other services arising from this growth compels the government to provide necessary resources in form of manpower, finances and most of all, land which is a limited resource.

## **F. MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

There are a number of major development programs that are undergoing construction or rehabilitation in the City of Bacolod. Some of which are in continuance of the previous administrations' development projects, but the bulk of these were conceptualized by the present administration. Several of these projects are still in their planning stages, while most are already in the process for sourcing of funds to finance them.

### **THE PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PDP) 2017-2022 AND THE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN BACOLOD CITY**

The first year of the Duterte's presidency may be considered by some as tumultuous in some respects, but what cannot be denied is the present administration's earnest intent to embark on what it calls a "*golden age of infrastructure*." With the approval of the PDP 2017-2022 by the NEDA Board, the ongoing projects and those that are still for implementation by the present administration will rival the construction boom during the Marcos era.

The PDP 2017-2022 is the first medium-term plan to be anchored on a national long-term vision, also labelled as *Ambisyon Natin 2040*, which represents the collective vision and aspirations of Filipinos for themselves and for their country. The plan's target for bringing Filipinos closer to achieving their long-term aspirations is by the end of 2022. Through this plan, the current administration will lay a solid foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy by grounding its development thrusts on *Malasakit, Pagbabago and Patuloy na Pag-unlad*. After the PDP's approval, an EO drafted by NEDA mandates all government agencies to align respective programs, projects and activities with the PDP 2017-2022.

### **CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE**

The City Engineer's Office is in-charged over the activities relative to the construction and improvement of roads, bridges, drainage structures, and other highway structures; monitoring of streets; maintenance of the street lighting system; designing of electrical plans; supervising government electrical construction; and providing technical manpower to assist different government offices in cases of electrical problems.

### **BACOLOD ECONOMIC HIGHWAY**

The Build, Build, Build project team of the Duterte administration is bent at improving further the infrastructures of major cities south of Metro Manila. This is to disperse developments to other areas of the country and to decongest the capital. The City of Bacolod is one of those major cities that will benefit from this construction boom.

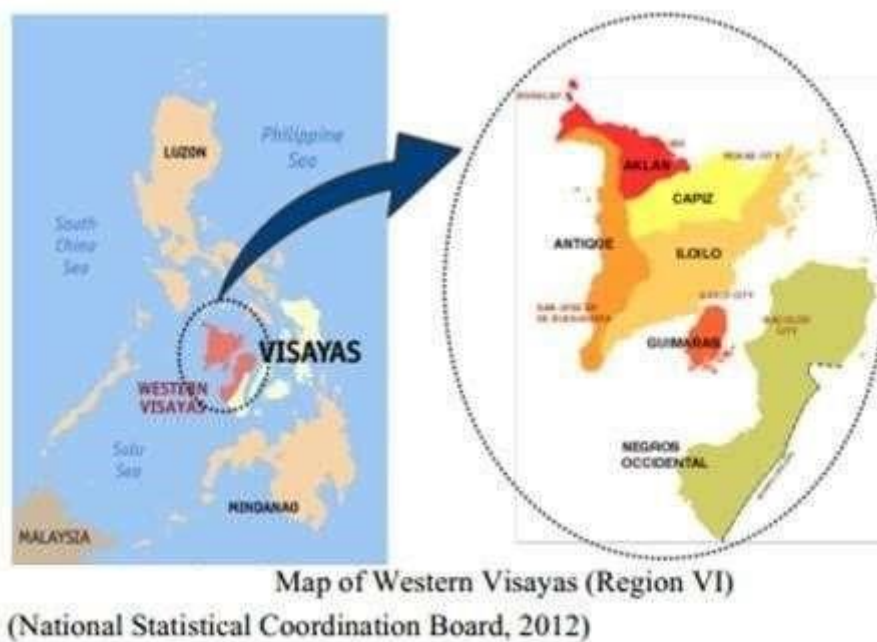
The Bacolod Economic Highway is one project that will achieve the present administration's goal. Estimated at P5.79 billion, the project is being implemented by the DPWH and construction has started last February 2017. When completed, the Bacolod Economic Highway will stretch to 21 km, covering barangays of Sum-ag, Cabug, Felisa, Handumanan, Mansilingan, Estefania, Granada and Mandalagan. The highway will commence at the Bacolod-Silay Access Road in Barangay Bata, one of the major thoroughfares of Bacolod City.

## PANAY-GUIMARAS-NEGROS BRIDGE

The feasibility study for the Panay-Guimaras-Negros Island Bridges Project is in the final stage of completion and scheduled for presentation according to an official of the NEDA, while the project will be implemented by the DPWH. The Provincial Development Council (PDC) of Negros Occidental has already endorsed the conduct of the feasibility study. There was a recommendation by the PDC to also look for other routes of the bridges project such as cities of Bago and Victorias, and the municipalities of E.B. Magalona and Valladolid. (Source: *pna.gov.ph*)

The Western Visayas region is at the heart of the Philippine archipelago. It consists of three main islands, Panay, Guimaras, and Negros. Because of the region's geography, an efficient interisland transport system is necessary to ensure the continuous flow of goods, services, and people. The proposed project intends to connect the three main islands via inter-island bridges that will connect the main urban centers of the region, Iloilo City in Panay Island and Bacolod City in Negros Island.

**Figure 16**



The city's LPTRP has already been approved, it is expected that the construction of a public terminal in the southern part of the city will be implemented within the current administration's term. The public terminal will be constructed to serve commuters and general public who are coming from southern routes from the city of Bago, and municipalities south of Negros Island.

Once the project is completed, the inter-island linkages between Panay, Guimaras, and Negros will provide an efficient thoroughfare system in Western Visayas, and the transportation of goods and services to and from these islands will be faster, easier and convenient.

## LOCAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT ROUTE PLAN (LPTRP)

The Bacolod City LPTRP has already been approved last October 29, 2021. The adoption of the LPTRP is intended to strengthen the use of traffic control system components; improve the travel time of public transport; promote the development of concentrated commercial, industrial and institutional employment areas; motivate each individual to follow traffic rules and regulations; make improvement to transportation system based on need/demand; encourage growth in those areas that can be served by the existing or planned transportation facilities; review and incorporate transportation



plans and policies; and increase the safety of transportation system. It is expected that the construction of a public terminal in the southern part of the city will be implemented within the current administration's term. The public terminal will be constructed to serve commuters and general public who are coming from southern routes from the city of Bago, and municipalities south of Negros Island. Please refer to Annex D for CO No. 396 for the adoption of the plan.

### **PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TERMINALS**

The city's proposed public transportation terminals which were presented to NEDA were the South Terminal at Barangay Tangub, the East Terminal at Barangay Mansilingan, and the North Terminal at Brgy. Bata. These proposed public transportation terminals were envisioned to declog traffic in the CBD and make travelling convenient to the general public.

### **FLY-OVER AT MAGSAYSAY AVENUE (BARANGAY SINGCANG-AIRPORT)**

The construction of the Araneta-Magsaysay fly-over will decongest the volume of traffic in the area. The project will greatly affect the public utility jeepneys plying the Punta Taytay and Central Market Routes. It will serve the incoming and outgoing traffic to and from the downtown area (*CBD*) of the city, thus lessening the travel time and costs of motorists and the general public.

### **BANAGO COASTAL BOULEVARD PROJECT / BACOLOD COASTAL ROAD AND VIADUCT PROJECT**

The proposed Coastal Road project is envisioned to be as one solution to the city's traffic congestion. The roads within the city can no longer accommodate the increasing number of vehicles that cause frequent traffic congestions. The project is aimed to provide an alternate route linkage accessible for all vehicles running along Brgy. Banago to Brgy. Punta Taytay and vice versa. The project not only aims to ease traffic but is also expected to shorten the distance these vehicles, both public and private, will need to traverse to get from one place to another. Thus, resulting to savings on time, money and effort to the city's populace and also for visitors both local and international.

This project will also propel and boost the city's Tourism Industry. More markets and businesses will be put up by investors which will augment the city's existing projects. The area is foreseen to be a major economic and tourism zone in the near future.

The Bacolod Coastal Access Road will stretch from Barangays Punta-Taytay, Sum-ag, Pahanocoy, Tangub, Singcang-Airport, 35, the Reclamation Area, and will also pass through Barangays 1, 2, 3 and Banago, the resolution was approved on April 2017 by the Bacolod Sangguniang Panlungsod.

### **BANAGO PORT**

There are two major ports in Bacolod City: the BREDCO Port and the Banago Port. The former has wider spaces and roads to offer compared to the latter. However, BREDCO Port charges a higher fee for their services which is an issue with their clients.

The Philippine Ports Authority has a plan to improve the facilities of the Banago Port.

### **BREDCO PORT (RECLAMATION AREA)**

The total actual reclaimed area is 262.73 ha. at present. The proposed remaining area to be reclaimed is 300.08 ha. This will provide an additional area for logistics and warehousing.

### **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PARK (BREDCO)**

True to its being one of the “*next wave cities*” in the country, Bacolod City officials are proposing that the one-hectare site near the BREDCO port, which is part of the eight-hectare share of the city from the reclamation agreement, will be developed to become an IT Park. The eight-hectare property serves as the share of Bacolod in the tripartite agreement signed by the city, BREDCO, and PRA as stipulated in the memorandum of agreement of 2000 which covers the further reclaimed area of 108 ha. aside from the 250 ha. covered by the 1995 CRRA.

**CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT REDEVELOPMENT** Bacolod Urban Food Center at BREDCO, Reclamation Area - renovation of Manokan Country

Bacolod Public Plaza - construction of a Multi-Purpose Hall at the CBD, The Flower Shop at the CBD, construction of Pedestrian Mall at Araneta Street

### **OLD AIRPORT MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT**

The 37-hectare lot in the old airport of Bacolod City is being cited as Philippine Economic Zone Authority (*PEZA*) based on the proposal submitted by city officials to the office of PEZA. The development in Bacolod presently is northwards, so city officials deemed it necessary to spread development to the south. They recognize the potential of the Bacolod Old Airport, and consider it as a sleeping giant, that, if stimulated, can produce economic activities and economic benefits for the city.

If this is converted into a special economic zone (*SEZ*), it will become the first LGU-initiated SEZ around the country. This project is in line with one of Mayor Bing Leonardia’s 3-Point Agenda, which is “*to restore business confidence and create a favorable economic climate so business and trade can rapidly grow.*”

### **MANGROVE PROTECTED AREA**

Agricultural Conservation/Protection Program by planting mangroves along identified shorelines and protection of environmentally critical Agriculture and Fisheries Area

### **RIVER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

Construction/revetment with floodwall in Lupit River, Mandalagan River and Magsungay River

### **SUM-AG RIVER DEVELOPMENT**

The Sum-ag River is being eyed to be another tourist destination in line with the thrust of the city government to develop tourism attraction in the southern part of Bacolod. The project includes the construction of a floating restaurant, the use of banca or indigenous boats and motor boats in selling basic goods, promotion of river tourism by introducing leisurely cruises along the Sum-ag River. The floating market will allow domestic visitors and international tourists to experience the culture of riverside shopping, cruising and dining. Locally produced fruits and merchandise will be available for purchasing and bargaining in the floating market. This tourist attraction will also help promote and preserve the cultural characteristic and heritage of floating markets that have existed in Asia for centuries.

### **BACOLOD CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL**

The conduct of feasibility study for the construction of Bacolod City General Hospital is listed in the RDP 2017-2022. As of the writing of this plan, the construction of the Bacolod City General Hospital has not yet started.

### **CLIMATE RESILIENT EVACUATION CENTERS WITH COMPLETE FACILITIES**

The construction of climate resilient evacuation centers is listed in the RDP in the amount of P60M. As of the writing of this plan, the construction of Climate Resilient Evacuation Centers with complete facilities (*for victims of calamities*) has not yet started.

### **BACOLOD NATURE'S PARK**

The Bacolod City Nature's Park at Barangay Alangilan was established under CO No. 346 on November 20, 2003. It is a portion of a 14-hectare property that will be developed into an agri-eco tourism project of the city based on CO No. 313, series of 2002, and Article 2 of CO. No. 346. It includes a five-hectare portion for the agri-eco development and is being eyed by the city government for conversion into a Special Economic Zone (*SEZ*). The project's attractions and amenities includes a lagoon, pavilion, huts and sheds, cottages, swimming pool, camping ground, agriculture demo farm for organic products, flower garden and butterfly garden.

### **SCHOOL BUILDINGS (LUIS HERVIAS NHS AND EMILIANO LIZARES NHS)**

Education is a priority of the Leonardia administration that 750 school buildings were facilitated by him during his congressional term. Thus, it is a priority for him to finish the construction of two school buildings that were started during his term when he was still congressman, and were continued by Congressman Gasataya. The school buildings are to be used by students of Junior and Senior High Schools of Barangay. Villamonte and Barangay Granada.

### **PROPOSED PROJECTS UNDER THE URBAN GREENING PROGRAM OF THE CITY**

- Search for the Cleanest, Greenest and Most Well-Managed Solid Waste Management Program in 61 Barangays of Bacolod City
- Improvement of Public Open Spaces at Bacolod Government Center
- Improvement of Streetscape at Lacson Street
- Improvement of Streetscape at Tindalo Street, Narra Street and Hilado Street
- Improvement of Streetscape along Lopez Jaena Street
- Improvement of Andres Bonifacio Park
- Landscaping of Entrance to Bacolod-Silay Airport
- Landscaping and Improvement of Bridge Railing at Barangay 10

For the Tourism Industry, the following are the development projects in the pipeline:

- Bacolod Welcome Arch Project at the boundary of Bacolod and Talisay near MegaWorld
- Bacolod Modernized Transport System
- Bacolod Special Economic Zone free port and Container Yard

For the Industrialization of Bacolod City, the following are the development projects:

- BACIWA projects
- CENECO projects
- Solar Plant at Barangay Felisa and Vista Alegre
- Free port and Container Yard
- Bacolod Special Economic Zone

For the Agricultural Industry, the following are the development projects lined up:

- Fish Sanctuary (Artificial Reef)
- Water Pump & Solar Powered Electrical System
- Granada Communal Irrigation System

For Commercial Development, the following are the development projects lined up:

- Renovation of the Public Markets
- Bacolod Chinatown

For Sustainable Forest Management, the following are the development projects: •  
One Million seedlings for Tree Planting/Reforestation

For Coastal Area Development, the following are the development projects proposed:

- Coastal Access Road
- Artificial Reefs Planting

#### **PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AYALA LAND MIXED USED DEVELOPMENT/ AYALA LAND (CAPITOL CENTRAL)**

Ayala Land, Inc. continues its commitment to enhance land and enrich lives for more people as it broke ground for Capitol Central, its latest mixed-use township in Bacolod City. Once completed, the 9-hectare development will be composed of residential, retail, hotel and office components. Ayala Land is planning to invest PhP 6 Billion for the “*Capitol Civic Center*” – an integrated mixed-use civic and commercial district combining the center of government with commercial and residential uses, making it the growth center of Metro Bacolod and the whole province of Negros. An additional investment of PhP 25 Million will be earmarked for the development of the Capitol Park and Lagoon.

#### **MEGAWORLD (UPPER EAST, FORBES HILL AND NORTHILL GATEWAY)**

Megaworld’s flagship project in Bacolod City is called The Upper East, located on a 34-hectare property that used to be the Bacolod-Murcia Milling Company (*BMMC*) on the eastern side of the city. It is bounded by Burgos Avenue on the north, Lopez Jaena Street on the west and Circumferential Road on the east and is just across the New Government Center. This prime location is known to be Bacolod’s booming commercial and IT-BPM district.

Inspired by New York City’s affluent Upper East Side district, The Upper East will be Bacolod’s own version of an upscale lifestyle district where residential condominiums, malls and commercial centers, IT-BPM office towers, tourism and leisure facilities as well as recreational parks and open spaces are integrated to create an exciting LIVE-WORK-PLAY township, which Megaworld pioneered in the Philippines.

Megaworld is investing P35-billion in the next 10 years to build The Upper East, along with Northhill Gateway - a 50-hectare property located where the famous Sugar Road was built. The site is along the new Circumferential Road on the boundary of Talisay City and Bacolod City that has direct access to the new Bacolod-Silay Airport.

#### **CAMELLA BACOLOD-SOUTH**

Camella Bacolod South is in the south part of Bacolod City located along the Circumferential Road, Barangay Tangub. The project is a 23-hectare house and lot development complete with swimming pool, parks and playground, basketball court and open spaces. It is an exclusive community situated near hospitals, schools, government centers and recreational places.

#### **SEDA CAPITOL CENTRAL**

Seda Capitol Central is one of the new branches of Seda Hotels in the country. It is located at the heart of the capital city of Bacolod. Guests can bask in the provincial capitol's history with facilities that cater to the modern lifestyle. Seda Capitol Central offers travelers a combination of contemporary business and leisure amenities, technological conveniences and a unique brand of service and efficiency.

#### **OTHER IMPENDING PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

- SMDC
- Citadines
- Sitari Hotel & Residences
- Park Inn by Radisson
- Mesavirre Garden Residences

## G. CLUP AND ZO IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY / ARRANGEMENT

Land-use planning and zoning are urban cities' primary tools for increasing density and supporting high quality services. While land-use planning broadly guides development, it is the zoning laws that regulate specific areas of land and dictate how they can be used. Without these regulations and incentives, many developers will continue to build where it is most cost-efficient: outside of the city. However, there are alternative tools that cities can use to increase density, including: density bonuses, incentive zoning, land assembly and graduated density zoning (GDZ). These types of zoning and land-use planning tools that cities use can foster density and growth.

### DENSITY BONUSES

Density bonuses allow developers to build more densely than normally permitted in exchange for providing a public good, such as affordable housing. This zoning tool achieves two things: (1) developers can build additional units, increasing potential profit, and (2) loosely populated areas become denser. For example, instead of building a single-family home on a large plot, a developer would get an incentive to build multiple affordable condominiums – a project that would not otherwise be legal. Density zoning is similar to incentive zoning because it makes exceptions to density regulations in exchange for some public benefit.

### LAND ASSEMBLY AND GRADUATED DENSITY ZONING

Land assembly – a type of land use planning – is a process of consolidating small pieces of land into larger plots in order to repurpose underutilized areas. One way to use land assembly to achieve density is through GDZ. GDZ gives incentives to developers who build higher density buildings on large plots of land and construct less dense structures on small plots of land. Ultimately, it encourages the efficient use of premium urban land for denser development.

Land-use planning and zoning can be used in innovative ways to ensure equity and increase density. However, developing and implementing zoning regulations must be a cooperative process that engages the public. Top-down approaches to zoning often alienate citizens and struggle to properly address the needs of residents and business owners.

**Dense cities are more efficient, equitable, and vibrant. The first step is moving away from single-use zoning. Instead, city leaders should look to land-use planning and zoning tools to avoid sprawl and ensure sustainable development.**

Land use planning provides the strategic framework for the growth of a city, determining the physical uses of space that will influence how people live and move, for generations to come. Cities have significant authority over land use policies and regulations. The goal is to provide a platform for cities to accelerate the development and the implementation of sustainable and inclusive land use policies, such as comprehensive land use plans that promotes transit-oriented development, preservation of open space, and resilience strategies. It is particularly important that cities have a good plan for how they will address growth, because planning decisions made today will have a major impact on the carbon emissions of tomorrow. Moving away from auto-dependent urban sprawl, land use planning measures can help cities avoid greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change.

To achieve a transition to low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially just city, it is recommended that: ONE: Monitoring the flow of resources entering and leaving the city to understand the local situation and to help develop resource-efficient strategies. TWO: Planning the city to have compact growth, to avoid urban sprawl and thus economize on every square kilometers of asphalt, concrete, electricity and water wasted in spread-out cities. Dense cities have better connections by efficient and affordable public transport such as light rail, bus rapid transit and livable neighborhoods where design encourages people to walk or cycle.

## H. MONITORING REVIEW AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

The monitoring of CLUP implementation shall be done based on goals and objectives on the onset of the preparation of the plan. The clear set of desired outcome indicators as well as the outputs or interventions may now serve as the basis for prioritization of local investments and action by an LGU. These shall also help focus the monitoring of CLUP implementation against set vision, goals and objectives if these were attained through the different projects and activities from different sectoral/thematic areas:

For the Social Sector, the goals and objectives are: the reduction of number of malnourished children, the reduction of number of death in young children, reduction of the number of maternal deaths, increase in the number of “*quality graduates*”, decrease in number of crimes solved while reducing threat of potential crimes and the increase number of social welfare facilities, activities and programs that will result to ease in access to basic services at the barangay level.

<b>Table 11 Proposed Outcome And Output Indicators Social Sector</b>			
<b>VISION</b>	<b>GOAL / OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>OUTPUT INDICATOR (activities from different sectoral / thematic areas)</b>	<b>OUTCOME INDICATOR</b>
Healthy citizens	Reduce the number of malnourished children (1-6yo)	0% malnourished children (1-6yo)	Reduced
	Reduce the number of death in young children (1-4yo)	0% child mortality rate (1-4yo)	Reduced
	Reduce the number of maternal death	0% maternal mortality rate	Reduced
Well-educated population	Increase number of “quality” graduates	↑ no. of new graduates	Increased
Peaceful environment	Decrease number of crimes committed	↓ crime rate	Reduced
Vigilant police force	Increase number of crimes solved while reducing threat of potential crimes	↑ crime solution efficiency	Increased
Accessible basic services	Increase number of social welfare facilities, activities and programs for ease in access of basic services	↑ social welfare facilities	Increased
		↑ social welfare activities and programs	Increased
Source: CPDO			

For the Economic Sector, the goals and objectives are: to increase in number of skilled workers to address the unemployment/underemployment of city’s residents, reskill and upskill workers to adapt to the new normal and readiness for the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the increase in number of literacy rate for an empowered labor force, the increase in number of new investments, the increase in number of tourist arrivals, the use of new applications and technologies, the increase in number of export receipts and sales.

<b>Table 12 Proposed Outcome And Output Indicators Economic Sector</b>			
<b>VISION</b>	<b>GOAL / OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>OUTPUT INDICATOR (activities from different sectoral / thematic areas)</b>	<b>OUTCOME INDICATOR</b>
SMART City	Increase number of registered Tech Start-ups	4 out of 6 SMART City component implemented	Increased
	Increase new technology to optimized efficient delivery of service and improve government efficiency rating	No. of start-up supported total budget for innovation	Increased
Skilled workers	Increase the number of skilled workers to address unemployment/underemployment problems	100% employment rate (15yo and above)	Increased
Empowered labor force	Increase number of literacy rate for an empowered labor force	100% literacy rate (5yo and above)	Increased
Vibrant economy	Increase number of new investments	↑ no. of new investments and amount of investments	Increased
Attractive tourist spots	Increase number of tourist arrivals	↑ no. of tourist arrivals	Increased
State-of-the-art technologies	Use of new applications/technologies	↑ use of new applications and technologies	Increased
		Keep applications and technologies up-to date	Increased
Globally competitive	Increase in number of export receipts/sales	↑ export receipts/sales	Increased
Source: CPDO			

For the Infrastructure Sector, the goals and objectives are: the increase in length of road network and high quality of roads completed, to reduce the estimated travel time in going to and from destination within the city, the increase in number of homes with safe and affordable water and power supply.

<b>Table 13 Proposed Outcome And Output Indicators Infrastructure Sector</b>			
<b>VISION</b>	<b>GOAL / OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>OUTPUT INDICATOR (activities from different sectoral / thematic areas)</b>	<b>OUTCOME INDICATOR</b>
Extensive/High standard road network	Increase in length of road network and high quality of roads completed	100% well-planned/in good condition	Increased
Ease while travelling/driving	Reduce estimated travel time for travelers and drivers	↓ estimated travel time	Reduced
Safe and affordable power/water systems	Increase in number of homes with safe and affordable water and power supply	↑ no. of homes with water and power supply	Increased
Source: CPDO			



For the Environment Sector, the goals and objectives are: to increase in segregated solid waste from residential and commercial establishments, increase in harvest yield due to protected natural resources, increase in declogging of rivers, creeks and esteros due to an efficient drainage and sewerage system.

<b>Table 14 Proposed Outcome And Output Indicators Environment Sector</b>			
<b>VISION</b>	<b>GOAL / OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>OUTPUT INDICATOR (activities from different sectoral / thematic areas)</b>	<b>OUTCOME INDICATOR</b>
Segregated solid waste	Increase in segregated solid waste from residential and commercial establishments	100% segregation of solid waste	Increased
Protected natural resources	Increase in harvest yield due to protected natural resources	↑ harvest yield	Increased
Efficient drainage/sewerage/waste water management	Increase in declogging of rivers, creeks and esteros due to efficient drainage/sewerage	100% declogged rivers, creeks and esteros	Increased
Source: CPDO			

For the Institutional Sector, the goals and objectives are: the increase in number of city government employees who are well-trained and have attended workshops and seminars, additional number of division heads to avail of scholarships for Masteral degrees, and the increase in utilization of non-productive government structures.

<b>Table 15 Proposed Outcome And Output Indicators</b>			
<b>VISION</b>	<b>GOAL / OBJECTIVE (activities from sectoral / thematic areas)</b>	<b>OUTPUT INDICATOR</b>	<b>OUTCOME INDICATOR</b>
Well-trained employees who are welltrained, and have attended workshops and seminars	Increase number of city gov't. employees are well-trained and have attended seminars	100% of city government employees	Increased government employees
Knowledgeable workforce for a Masters degree	Additional number of Division Heads to avail of scholarships for a Masters degree	Additional Division Heads	Increased scholarships for
Fully utilized gov't. structures	Increase utilization of nonproductive, existing government structures	100% utilization of nonproductive, existing gov't. structures	Increased structures
Source: CPDO			

# **ANNEXES**

ANNEX A

**RLUC PLAN REVIEW COMPLIANCE AND MONITORING SHEET**

Bacolod City Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2017-2026

As of March 15, 2022, Tuesday, 11:59 PM

Particular	Target Date	Percentage (%)	Actual Date of Completion	BFAR	DAR	DA	DENR	DHSUD	DILG	DPWH	DOST	DOT	DTI	EMB	MGB	NCIP	NEDA	NIA	PPA-NBB	PSR MBT	PSR LUP
<b>Initial Review</b>	14-Jan-22	83.33%	—	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Uploaded to OSSF		83.33%	—	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
<b>Plenary Attendance</b>	28-Feb-22	83.33%	03-Mar-22	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
<b>Final Comments Only</b>	15-Mar-22	5.56%	15-Mar-22	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Uploaded to OSSF		N/A	—	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Endorsed CLUP*</b>	15-Mar-22	88.89%	—	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Uploaded to OSSF		88.89%	—	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A
<b>Submitted Review (Min.)</b>	15-Mar-22	94.44%	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

**IMPORTANT NOTES:**

**OSSF** - One-Stop Shared Folder via Google Drive

**Final Comments Only** - Did not express to endorse but submitted final comments.

**Endorsed CLUP** - Reviewer submitted final recommendations, if any, and endorsed the CLUP/ZO subject to incorporation of comments therein.

**Submitted Review** - Reviewer has conducted review of the CLUP/ZO and has submitted at least one official review form.

## Annex B

**COMPLIANCE OF CLUP/ZO WITH RLUC QUALITY REVIEW PARAMETERS**

Bacolod City Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2017-2026  
As of March 15, 2022

Agency	No. of Parameters	Parameters Complied	Compliance Rating	Remarks/Recommendations
BFAR	2	2	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on January 29, 2022
DAR	2	2	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on March 9, 2022
DA	6	5	83.33%	Final Comments Only. Adv Copy Received. For DA RD's signature as of March 15, 2022
DENR (+3)	10	10	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on March 15, 2022
DHSUD (+1, +5)	16	16	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on March 15, 2022
DILG (+1)	4	4	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on March 15, 2022
DPWH (+2)	5	5	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on March 15, 2022
DOST	5	5	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on March 14, 2022
DOT	5	5	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on January 5, 2022
DTI (+4)	6	6	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on March 14, 2022
EMB	5	5	100.00%	For Endorsement. Adv Copy Received. For EMB RD's signature as of March 15, 2022
MGB	4	4	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on March 4, 2022
NCIP	7	7	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on March 9, 2022
NEDA (+1)	3	3	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on March 15, 2022
NIA	2	2	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on March 15, 2022
PPA-NBB (+1)	2	2	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on March 10, 2022
PSR MBT (+3)	3	3	100.00%	Endorsement Submitted on March 15, 2022
PSR LJP	3		0.00%	No submission and no response
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>95.56%</b>	<b>Overall compliance of CLUP/ZO with the review parameters</b>

## ANNEX C

### SWOT ANALYSIS

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>INTERNAL FACTORS (IFAS)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>EXTERNAL FACTORS (EFAS)</b></p>	<p><u>Strengths (S)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High literacy rate</li> <li>• Skilled manpower resources</li> <li>• Efficient peace and order situation</li> <li>• Available local investment incentives</li> <li>• Sufficient source of water and electricity</li> <li>• Geo-physical features and location</li> <li>• Readily available services and facilities</li> <li>• Laidback atmosphere, friendly locals</li> <li>• Low cost of living</li> <li>• Active NGO-PO and Private Sector participation</li> </ul>	<p><u>Weaknesses (W)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate technology for production, credit and market</li> <li>• Disunity among city government officials</li> <li>• Lack in active government support for businesses and entrepreneurs</li> <li>• Lack of tourist attractions</li> <li>• Lack of employment opportunities</li> <li>• Inadequate tech savvy talents</li> <li>• Rural Bacolod has no Internet connectivity</li> </ul>
<p><u>Opportunities (O)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City as choice destination for National and International Summits and Conventions</li> <li>• Rapid growth of IT-BPM Industry</li> <li>• Build, Build, Build Program of the National Government</li> <li>• Promotions of local products in trade fairs and festivals (national and international)</li> <li>• Awarded as Top Model City in the Philippines by the Manila Times</li> <li>• R &amp; D Expenditures Allotment</li> <li>• Confidence of Start-Up companies to register</li> </ul>	<p><u>SO Strategies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient peace and order as well as sufficient source of water and electricity makes Bacolod City a choice destination of national and international summits, meetings and conventions</li> <li>• Convergence with National Agencies</li> <li>• Highly skilled and literate manpower resource provide a favorable climate for rapid growth of the IT-BPM Industry</li> <li>• Due to local investment incentives more SMEs will engage in promotion of their local products in national and international trade fairs and festivals</li> <li>• Readily available services and facilities makes Bacolod the choice destination for</li> </ul>	<p><u>WO Strategies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being the top destination for meetings, summits and conventions, Bacolod will have more employment opportunities for its highly skilled and highly educated manpower resource.</li> <li>• The Build, Build, Build Infrastructure Program of the national government will create more jobs for the city's skilled residents especially in the Tourism Industry since there will be more hotels and tourism buildings and facilities to be constructed to accommodate the influx of tourists and MICEs participants.</li> <li>• In taking part in various trade fairs of national and international markets, the</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics) graduates</li> <li>• Ongoing laying down of 50,000 fiber optic lines in Bacolod</li> <li>• LGU initiated Green Innovation projects</li> </ul>	<p>meetings, conventions and summits thereby driving both public and private enterprises to grab the opportunity in being part of the Build, Build, Build Infrastructure Program of the National Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The geographic location of the city, the laidback atmosphere and friendly locals makes it as top destinations for meetings, summits and conventions.</li> <li>• The laidback atmosphere, friendly locals and low cost of living makes living and investing in Bacolod an attractive option for investors and businessmen.</li> </ul>	<p>city's entrepreneurs and businesses will be promoted and gain support from both public and private sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In winning the Top Model City in the Philippines, it has shown that although there may be differences among local government officials, they were united in the aim/planning of making Bacolod a top city in the country.</li> <li>• Being the top model city drives the city's officials and residents to strive to be the best in all their pursuits.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Threats (T)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unstable price of sugar in the world market</li> <li>• Increase of informal settlers (mostly coming from other places outside of Bacolod)</li> <li>• Ecological imbalance due to climate change</li> </ul>	<p><u>ST Strategies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using the skills and literacy of its manpower resources, sugar planters and traders in the city have already learned to adapt to the unstable price of sugar in the world market. Some of them have already diversified to other industries that are not labor and capital intensive by availing of readily available government services and facilities.</li> <li>• There has been a steady increase of informal settlers in the city thus burdening the city's limited resources, negative impact on the environment, and possible increase in crime rate but with the help of city government officials, NGOs and the private sector, this problem can be avoided or minimized by giving livelihood trainings or employing these people</li> </ul>	<p><u>WT Strategies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government officials should have a united front and that their actions should be for the realization of the vision and mission of the administration.</li> <li>• The threat of the instability of sugar prices in the world market has made sugar planters to think of other ways they can benefit from the fruits of their land. Diversification to other crops and other uses of land has even made farmers and fisher folks reap more benefits.</li> <li>• The skyline of Bacolod City has changed dramatically due to the boom in construction of both public and private infrastructure. More hotels, malls and buildings were added to the city's landscape that are designed to adapt to</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• within their own locality/municipality so these head of families don't have to relocate together with their families to Bacolod City to find employment. The city's geophysical features and location had been a saving grace for the city from the past and recent highly destructive calamities brought by ecological imbalance due to climate change that befall some of the islands in the country. The city is above sea level and mostly out of the path of most typhoons. The mountains surrounding the city provide a natural barrier from the storms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the effects of climate change and are disaster resilient. Political will to implement the local and national laws to mitigate adverse climate change effects brought about by forest denudation, air and water pollution and destruction of flora and fauna.</li> <li>• Negros Occidental's economy has for more than a century been dependent on its sugar industry. Due to the unstable prices of sugar in the world market, it is inevitable that seasonal workers and all those industries dependent on the sugar industry might suffer losses when prices are below for them to break even. The workers of these companies may lose their jobs thereby adding up to the unemployed population of the city. Therefore, Bacolod City should have other products or commodities it can package and market to other places in the country and abroad.</li> </ul>
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## ANNEX D

### VISION – REALITY GAP MATRIX

#### SOCIAL SECTOR

VISION ELEMENT	DESCRIPTOR	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RATING	GAP
Population	Health	0% Child Mortality Rate (1-4 y/o)	9	1
		0% Maternal Mortality Rate	9	1
		0% Malnourished Childred	9	1
		100% Health Care Services Accessiiblity	8	2
Education	Well-educated	Increase No. of New Graduates (ALL Levels)	8	2
		100% Literacy (5 y/o and Above)	9	1
Peace and Order	Peaceful	Increase Crime Solution Efficiency	9	1
	Vigilant	Increase Police / Firefighting Force	8	2
Basic Services	Accessible	Increase Social Welfare Facility and Clientele	8	2

#### ECONOMIC SECTOR

VISION ELEMENT	DESCRIPTOR	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RATING	GAP
Employment	Skilled	100% Employment (15 y/o and Above)	8	2
Local Investment	Vibrant Economy	Increased Amount of Capital Investments	8	2
Tourism	Attractive	Increase Tourist Arrival	7	3
Use of Latest Technology	State of the Art	Application of New Technology	6	4
		Database for Local Business Information	2	8
		Traffic and CCTV Monitors	0	10
Export Sales	Globally Competitive	Increase Export receipt	6	4

#### INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES SECTOR

VISION ELEMENT	DESCRIPTOR	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RATING	GAP
Road Network	Extensive/High Standard	100% Well-Planned in good condition	7	3
Traffic Management	Ease while Travelling/Driving	Decrease Estimated Travel Time	6	4
Water Supply	Safe and Affordable	Increase No. of Homes with Water	8	2
Power Supply	Access	Increase No. of No. of Homes with Power	8	2



**ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR**

<b>VISION ELEMENT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTOR</b>	<b>SUCCESS INDICATOR</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>GAP</b>
Solid Waste Management	Segregated	100% Segregation of Solid Waste	7	3
Fishing Ground/Marine Resources	Protected	Increase Harvest Yield	6	4
Drainage/Sewerage	Efficient	100% Declogged rivers, creeks and esteros	7	3

**INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR**

<b>VISION ELEMENT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTOR</b>	<b>SUCCESS INDICATOR</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>GAP</b>
Trainings and Seminars	Well-trained	100% Employees are well-trained and attend seminars	6	4
Scholarships	Knowledgeable	Additional scholarships for City Employee/Division Heads for Masters Degree	6	4
Government Structures	Fully Utilized	100% Utilization of Non-Productive/Existing Government Structures	3	7

Annex E

REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS  
TANGGAPAN NG SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD  
LUNGSOD NG BAKOLOD  
-oOo-

CITY ORDINANCE NO. 966  
October 13, 2021

**AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE LOCAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT ROUTE PLAN (LPTRP) OF BACOLOD CITY, PROVIDING POLICIES AND GUIDELINES FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.**

**WHEREAS**, on June 19, 2017, the Department of Transportation (DOTr) issued Department Order No. 2017-011 known as the Omnibus Guidelines on the Planning and Identification of Public Road Transportation Services and Franchise Issuance otherwise known as the Omnibus Franchising Guidelines, which effectively lifted the moratorium on the issuance of Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC) on mass public transportation which was effective since 2004;

**WHEREAS**, A Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) No. 001 Series of 2017 was issued by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and DOTr pursuant to the provisions of the Omnibus Franchising Guidelines which mandates the Local Government Units (LGUs) to prepare its own Local Public Transport Route Plan (LPTRP) that details the road network, mode and required number of units per mode for delivering public land transport services to be included in the Comprehensive Development Plan and Comprehensive Land Use Plan;

**WHEREAS**, upon completion of the LPTRP, the LGU is directed to submit the same to the Land Transportation Franchising & Regulatory Board (LTFRB) for evaluation and approval. Once approved, the LTFRB shall then issue a Notice of Compliance to the LGU indicating that the submitted LPTRP is found to be consistent with the DOTr issued Department Order 2017-011 known as the Omnibus Franchising Guidelines, and all other pertinent LTFRB Memorandum Circulars;


**WHEREAS**, Section 4 of JMC No. 001 Series of 2017, provides that upon the issuance of Notice of Compliance, an ordinance shall be passed adopting the LPTRP and the same shall be endorsed to the LTFRB for the conduct of a transparent operator selection and issuance of franchise(s);

**WHEREAS**, Notice of Compliance (NOC) from the LTFRB together with the Bacolod City LPTRP was received by the Sangguniang Panlungsod for evaluation and appropriate action docketed as Correspondence No. 10-20-0277;

**WHEREAS**, the City of Bacolod received its LPTRP Notice of Compliance from LTFRB Regional Office 6 confirming the LPTRP of Bacolod City is found to conform to all necessary DOTr, LTFRB and DILG Issuances and guidelines;

**WHEREAS**, after review and hearing, the Committee on Laws, Ordinances and Good Government and the Committee on Transportation & Traffic, recommends to the Sangguniang Panlungsod the adoption of the LPTRP;

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

  
ATTY. VICENTE P. PAREDES III  
SECRETARY TO THE SANGGUNIANG



City Ordinance No. 966  
 October 13, 2021

Page 2

**NOW THEREFORE**, be it enacted as it is hereby enacted by the City Council of Bacolod City, by virtue of the powers vested in it by law, in a session duly assembled, that:

**Section 1. SHORT TITLE:**

This ordinance shall be known as "An ordinance adopting the Bacolod City Local Public Transport Route Plan (LPTRP)";

**Section 2. OBJECTIVES:**

The adoption of the LPTRP is intended to: a) strengthen the use of traffic control system components, b) improve the travel time of public transport, c) promote the development of concentrated commercial, industrial and institutional employment areas, d) motivate each individual to follow traffic rules and regulations, e) make improvements to the transportation system based on need/demand, f) encourage growth in those areas that can be served by existing or planned transportation facilities g) review and incorporate transportation plans and policies, h) increase the safety of the transportation system;

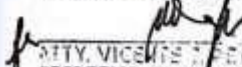
**Section 3. ADOPTION OF THE LPTRP:**


The LPTRP of Bacolod City attached herein and docketed as Correspondence No. 10-20-0277 as approved under the NOC is hereby adopted, subject to full compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations;

**Section 4. COVERAGE:** The LPTRP shall apply to all rationalized routes approved under the Notice of Compliance (NOC) with the specified authorized mode and number of authorized units as prescribed in the NOC issued by the LTFRB, to wit:

ROUTE	MODE	NO. OF UNITS
<b>RATIONALIZED ROUTES</b>		
1. BANAGO - LIBERTAD LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	63
2. BATA - LIBERTAD LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	98
3. NORTHBOUND TERMINAL-LIBERTAD LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	98
4. PEPSI - BATA - BACOLOD GOVERNMENT CENTER LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	13
5. SHOPPING - NORTHBOUND TERMINAL LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	26
6. SHOPPING - LIBERTAD VIA LA SALLE LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	38
7. SHOPPING - LIBERT AD VIA SAN AGUSTIN LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	54
8. ERORECO - CENTRAL MARKET LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	11

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

  
 ATTY. VICENTE S. FERRER III  
 SECRETARY TO THE SECRETARIES



City Ordinance No. 966  
 October 13, 2021

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9. PUNTA TAYTAY- FR FERRERO ST. LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	130
10. TANGUB - SOUTH CAPITOL RD. LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	39
11. AIRPORT SUBD. - SOUTH CAPITOL RD. LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	59
12. TACULING - CENTRAL MARKET LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	29
13. ALIJIS (RPHS)- CENTRAL MARKET LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	80
14. HANDUMANAN- LIBERTAD VIA MANSILINGAN LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	70
15. PAGLAUM VILLAGE - LIBERTAD LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	10
16. MANSILINGAN - CENTRAL MARKET VIA CITY HEIGHTS LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	84
17. FORTUNE TOWNE/ESTEFANIA - CENTRAL MARKET LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	60
18. GRANADA - BURGOS	Class 3 UV	14
19. ALANGILAN - BURGOS	Class 3 UV	10
20. SAN DIONISIO - CENTRAL MARKET LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	59
21. PHHC HOMESITE) - CENTRAL MARKET LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	21
NEW/DEVELOPMENTAL ROUTES		
22. BREDCO PORT - NORTHBOUND TERMINAL VIA SAN JUAN ST. LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	10
23. PAHANOCOY (CEGASCO) - BACOLOD GOVERNMENT CENTER VIA CIRCUMFERENTIAL RD. LOOP	Class 2 PUJ	10

**Section 5. MODIFICATIONS AND ADDITIONAL ROUTES, UNITS and AUTHORIZED MODES:**

The LPTRP can be modified, amended, expanded, or updated such as shortening, extending or changing the routes, anytime during its effectivity to suit the transportation demands and development requirements of Bacolod City in accordance with applicable laws, rules and regulations;

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*[Signature]*  
 ATTY. VICTOR P. DELA CRUZ III  
 SECRETARY TO THE SANGGUNIANG

*[Signature]* *[Signature]*

City Ordinance No. 966  
October 13, 2021  
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**Section 6. QUALIFIED OPERATORS AND TRANSPARENT COMPETITIVE SELECTION:**

All franchises issued under the LPTRP shall be issued only to qualified operators in accordance with existing rules and regulations under a fully transparent, competitive and equitable selection process, where the primary consideration shall be the interest of the travelling public. The LTFRB shall aim to promote and maintain market competition in the routes under the LPTRP and prevent the existence of monopoly and monopolistic practices by any operator or group of operators therein. In cases where the number of applicants exceed the number of authorized units in a particular route, the LTFRB shall ensure that the franchises are evenly or equally distributed to different and independent qualified operators;

**Section 7. COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL REGULATIONS:**

All operators granted a franchise under the LPTRP is hereby mandated to comply with all transportation and traffic rules, regulations and applicable ordinances enacted by Local Government of Bacolod City;

**Section 8. SANCTIONS FOR INIMICAL ACTS:** The LTFRB is the government agency given the power to impose appropriate sanctions or penalties, including the suspension or cancellation of the franchise against any operators who will violate the LPTRP or commit acts inimical to the interest of the travelling public in Bacolod City in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. The Sangguniang Panlungsod of Bacolod City may recommend to the L TFRB the imposition of penalties, suspension or cancellation of franchise through a resolution approved by the honorable body;

**Section 9. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE:**



Should any provision in this Ordinance or any part thereof be declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions not affected shall continue in full force and effect;

**Section 10. REPEALING CLAUSE:**

All existing ordinances, resolutions, executive orders or regulations and other issuances inconsistent with DILG-DOTr JMC No. 001, Series of 2017 and the provisions and/or purposes of this ordinance are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly;

**Section 11. EFFECTIVITY:**

This Ordinance shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the city.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY  
   
ATTY. VALENTIN  
SECRETARY OF THE SANGGUNIANG

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**Annex F**

**COMPOSITION OF THE CLUP PLANNING TEAM**

**PLANNING CORE GROUP**

CPDC / DEPARTMENT HEAD II	-	Mary Jean L. Ramos, CPA, EnP, MPA, MBA
PLANNING OFFICER	-	Engr. Ana Ma. Carmen T. Principe
URBAN PLANNER	-	Arch. Jose A. Dureza
GEODETTIC ENGR.	-	Engr. Kelly Grant Guerrero, EnP
ARCHITECT	-	Arch. Jayneil L. Cabalatangan
DRRM RESEARCH & PLANNING DIVISION	-	Diana Jane Alcala
DRRMO/CCA SPECIALIST	-	Joemarie Vargas
CITY ENRO	-	Engr. Maximino S. Sillo

**SUPPORT GROUP**

SECRETARIAT HEAD	-	Michael Vincent S. Mabaquiao
ENCODERS	-	Christian Joyd Alabia
	-	Maeleen Velasco, Richelle Magdayao
WRITERS	-	Cheryl Javellana, Raisin Verzosa
	-	Jonah M. Javier, Alfredo Gonzalez III
GIS	-	Edmund Neil Mamon, Khamelo Jundos, Ivin Ayco
STAFF/RESEARCHERS	-	Monica Concepcion, Eric Ginson, Nancy Pestaño
	-	Marian Ruth Arcolas, Mary Neill Ramirez
SB REP ON HOUSING	-	Hon. Renecito Novero
DepEd/DS	-	Grace Abao, Cynthia Demavivas
PNP	-	PS/Supt. Jack L. Wanky

**AS NEEDED**

REAL ESTATE DEVELOPERS	-	CREBA, SHDA
------------------------	---	-------------

**TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP SOCIAL**

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION (CSO) KISFA	-	Josephine Benjamin, Criselda F. Benjamin
PRESIDENT OF LIGA NG BARANGAY PB Lady Gles Pallen-Gonzales	-	PB Noli B. Villarosa -
SENIOR CITIZEN	-	Atty. Vicente P. Petierre, Jr.
SP/SB COMMITTEE CHAIR/SECTOR COMMITTEE REP.	-	SPM Cindy T. Rojas

**DSSD**

GAD CONCERNED LOCAL HEAD - Pacita Tero

**HEALTH**

City Health Officer - Dr. Ma. Carmela Gensoli

CPDO/ASST. DEPARTMENT HEAD II - Engr. Mae Cuaycong

BHA - Cherrie Ann Cometa

**ECONOMIC**

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION (CSO) MBCCI - George C. Zulueta

CAO - Romeo Garcia

MARO - Edwin P. Sanchez (DAR)

TOURISM OFFICERS - Ma. Elma "Butch" M.A. Gerasmo  
- Sandra Sycip

DTI, TESDA - Engiemar Tupas (DTI)

PESO - Rebecca D. Balicas

**INFRASTRUCTURE**

LOCAL WATER UTILITIES REP. (*BACIWA*) - Engr. Mario G. Macatangay

ELECTRICAL CORP. REP. (*CENECO*) - Sulpicio C. Lagarde, Jr.

TELEPHONE CO. REP. - Renato D. Santillan

DPWH, PNP - Engr. Abraham C. Villareal

- PS/Supt. Jack L. Wanky

LTO, IRRIGATORS ASSOC. - Renato Novero

PPA, MARINA - Engr. Enrique H. Funtebaja

**PHYSICAL**

ACADEME (*BCC*) - DR. Ma. Johanna R. Bayoneta

PROVINCIAL PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT OFFICE - Ma. Lina P. Sanogal, DPA

- Engr. Jane Espinosa

REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER (*SHDA*) - Kenneth Tirthdas, George Zulueta

- Engr. Kelly Grant Guerreo, EnP

ASSESSOR - Atty. Maphilindo Polvora

**FOREST AND ANCESTRAL DOMAIN**

ASSESSOR - Atty. Maphilindo Polvora

**COASTAL AND MARINE**

BFAR - Carlito Delfin  
CAO - Romeo Garcia

**CCA-DRR**

CPDO/PROJECT DEV'T OFFICER II - Edmund Neil Mamon  
BARANGAY CHAIRMAN - PB Jose Maria Leandro 'Lindy' De Leon

**GG URBANISM**

ARCHITECT/URBAN PLANNER - Arch. Jose Dureza, UAP  
ARCHITECT/EnPs - Arch. Rommel Perez  
- Arch. Nicasio Matus Jr.

**ZONING**

CPDO/ZONING OFFICER IV, DIV HEAD - Liberty J. Esteban  
CPDO/ZONING OFFICER II - Francis Arañez



## Annex G

### Bacolod City invites neighboring localities to comprehensive land use project

City Planning and Development Office (CPDO) head Mary Jean Ramos and Engr. Kelly Grant Guerrero recently met with their counterparts from Bago City, Murcia, and Talisay City at the Bacolod City Government Center

to discuss the proposed Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

"Bacolod City takes into consideration the growth and development of its neighboring cities," Ramos said. "This is important in order to

achieve a synchronized and harmonious development."

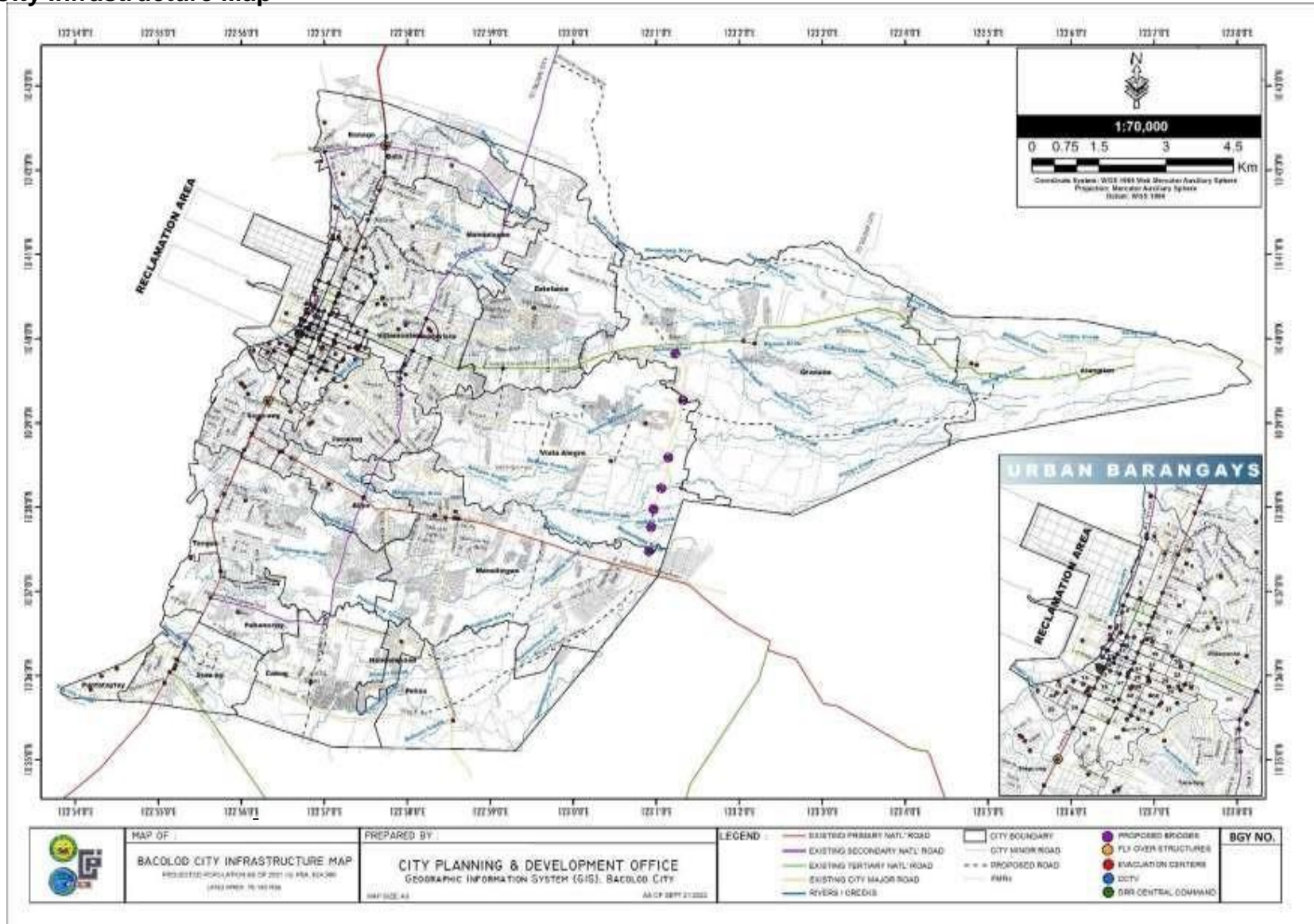
The discussion focused on infrastructure projects and proposed public transport system, including light rail and bus rapid transit systems. /WDJ



City Planning and Development Office head Mary Jean Ramos and Engr. Kelly Grant Guerrero recently met with their counterparts from Bago City, Murcia, and Talisay City at the Bacolod City Government Center to discuss the proposed Comprehensive Land Use Plan. (PID photo)

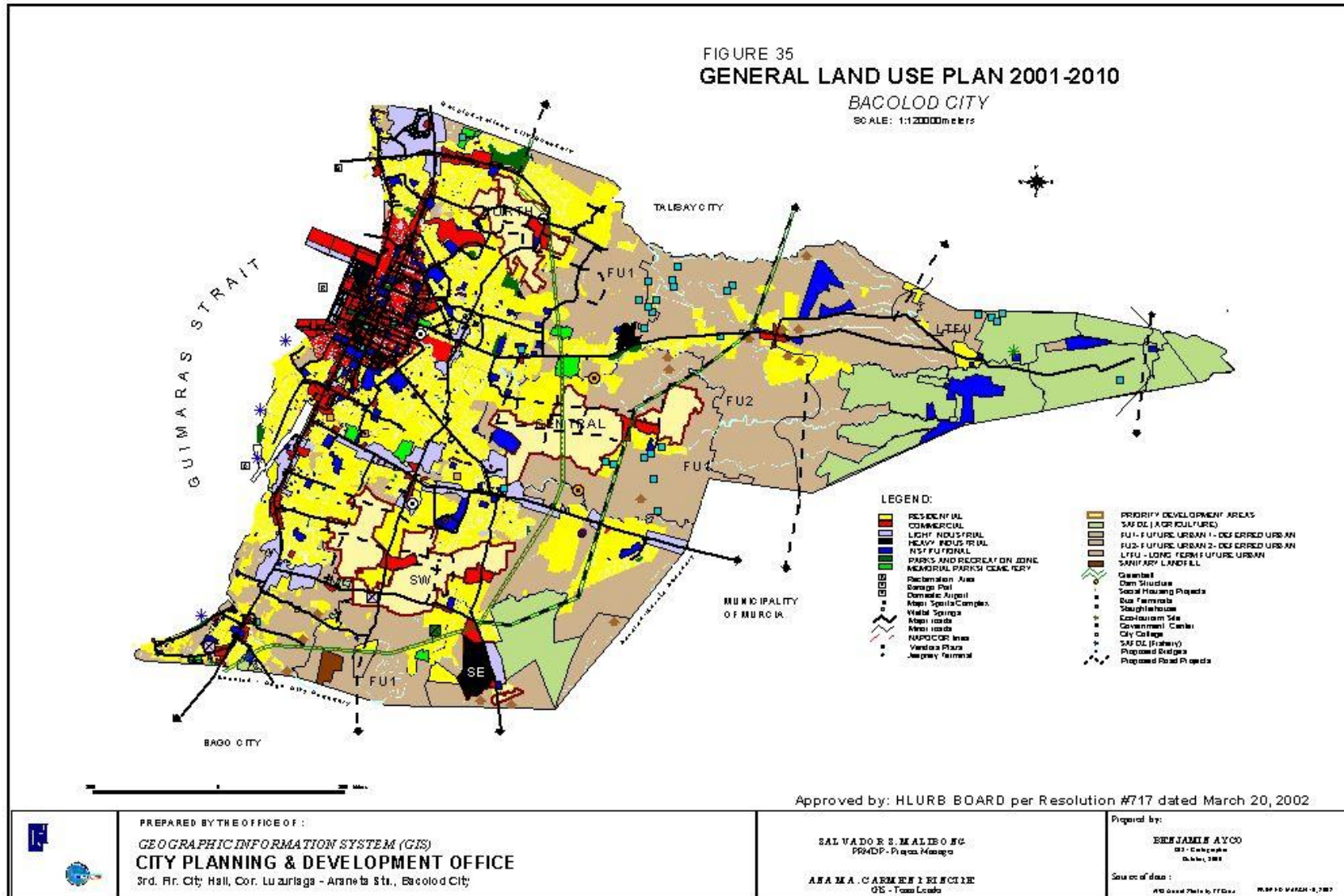
# Annex H

## Bacolod City Infrastructure Map



# Annex I

FIGURE 35  
**GENERAL LAND USE PLAN 2001-2010**  
**BACOLOD CITY**  
 SCALE: 1:12000 meters



Approved by: HLURB BOARD per Resolution #717 dated March 20, 2002



PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF:  
**GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS)**  
**CITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**  
 3rd. Flr. City Hall, Cor. Luaurtaga - Araneta Sts., Bacolod City

**SALVADOR S. MALIBONG**  
 PRNDP - Project Manager

**ANA MA. CARMEN I. KUSCHKE**  
 OS - Team Leader

Prepared by:  
**EDF JAMIE AYCO**  
 OS - Checker  
 Date: 2002

Source of data:  
 AIG Data Files by PDDG  
 MAP ID: MAP34-0187