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EDITION  
2022



CRITICAL STEPS FOR THE  
**FIRST 100 DAYS**  
A GUIDE FOR MUNICIPAL MAYORS



## **Critical Steps for the First 100 Days: A Guide for Municipal Mayors**

6th Edition

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# FIRST 100 DAYS

A Guide for Municipal Mayors

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## MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



First of all, let me extend my warmest congratulations to you! Winning an election is indeed worth celebrating!

Now that the people have chosen you as their leader, you must continuously choose to serve them. Public service is an enormous responsibility that requires passion, skills, and determination, and we at the Local Government Academy are ready to support you with programs that will build and strengthen your capacities as a local leader. Through our program for Newly-Elected Officials, we continue to provide capacity-building activities that will help you govern effectively. We have designed activities and resources that can guide you in creating and implementing plans for a more competitive, inclusive, and sustainable community.

As such, we are pleased to present the *Critical Steps for the First 100 Days: A Guide for Municipal Mayors* to you. We hope this will help you navigate your way through your first days in office. May this guide not only equip you with useful knowledge in governing your community better, but also further ignite your passion to be the best servant-leader for your community.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Thelma T. Vecina". The signature is fluid and cursive.

**Dir. Thelma T. Vecina, CESO IV**  
Executive Director, LGA



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# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ADAC</b>	Anti-Drug Abuse Council
<b>AFP</b>	Armed Forces of the Philippines
<b>AIP</b>	Annual Investment Plan
<b>BDRRMC</b>	Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee
<b>BDRRMP</b>	Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
<b>BFP</b>	Bureau of Fire Protection
<b>BJMP</b>	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
<b>CC</b>	Climate Change
<b>COA</b>	Commission On Audit
<b>CoS</b>	Chief of Staff
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>DBM</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>DepEd</b>	Department of Education
<b>DILG</b>	Department of the Interior and Local Government
<b>DOF</b>	Department of Finance
<b>DRRM</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
<b>DRRMO</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
<b>DTI</b>	Department of Trade and Industry
<b>ELA</b>	Executive-Legislative Agenda
<b>EO</b>	Executive Order
<b>EOBD</b>	Ease of Doing Business
<b>GSO</b>	General Services Office
<b>HRMO</b>	Human Resources Management Office INGO
<b>IRA</b>	Internal Revenue Allotment
<b>JMC</b>	Joint Memorandum Circular
<b>LAO</b>	Local Agricultural Office
<b>LBO</b>	Local Budget Office
<b>LCE</b>	Local Chief Executive
<b>LDRRMC</b>	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council



# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>LCF</b>	Local Finance Committee
<b>LGC</b>	Local Government Code of 1991
<b>LGU</b>	Local Government Unit
<b>LSB</b>	Local Special Bodies
<b>Lnmb</b>	Liga ng mga Barangay
<b>MB</b>	Municipal Budget
<b>MDC</b>	Municipal Development Council
<b>MDRRMC</b>	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
<b>MDRRMO</b>	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
<b>MLGOO</b>	Municipal Local Government Operations Officer
<b>MO</b>	Memorandum Order
<b>MOA</b>	Memorandum of Agreement
<b>MPDC</b>	Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
<b>MScB</b>	Municipal School Board
<b>NAPOLCOM</b>	National Police Commission
<b>NDRRMC</b>	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
<b>NEDA</b>	National Economic and Development Authority
<b>NGA</b>	National Government Agency
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organization
<b>PLEB</b>	People's Law Enforcement Board
<b>PNP</b>	Philippine National Police
<b>PNRC</b>	Philippine National Red Cross
<b>PO</b>	People's Organization
<b>POC</b>	Peace and Order Council
<b>RA</b>	Republic Act
<b>SB</b>	Sangguniang Bayan
<b>SEF</b>	Special Education Fund
<b>SWMB</b>	Solid Waste Management Board

# USING THIS GUIDEBOOK

What can you hope to achieve in your first 100 days in office? You can:

- Initiate the projects and programs that you promised during the elections;
- Redirect development through an action agenda; and
- Motivate people through a change in culture and processes.

You will see that these 100 days are mainly for studying the Local Government Unit (LGU) and applying corrective measures on its various operations, procedures, policies, and processes. You will achieve small wins. Major accomplishments, on the other hand, are still in the offing since most activities are preparatory. As such, the guidebook is divided into three phases that enable you to achieve your targets.

The first phase is the **Transition**. This phase covers the proclamation period during the end of May, the assumption to office on July 1, and the initial weeks of the LGU's operations. Some activities involve logistics or the establishment of a functioning Mayor's Office, administrative supervision over appointments, and institutionalization of decision-making processes. Initially, you will need to define the policies, goals, principles, and programs that you wish to pursue. Aside from dealing with the administration platform and personnel, you will also deal with budget and properties. Most importantly, the transition period is a time for study, data-gathering, and analysis.

The second phase is **Mobilization**. This occurs primarily between July and August. Mobilization is about listening to people to get their feedback and suggestions; meeting people for networking and participation; and interacting with people to show that you are approachable, genuinely concerned, and open-minded. Your focus will be on generating support from the people and activating the Local Special Bodies (LSBs), such as Local School Board (LoSB) and Local Health Board (LHB), among others.

The last phase is **Planning and Budgeting**, which starts with the issuance of the Budget Call for the annual budget on or before July 15 and organization of the Local Development Council (LDC) until 15 October. Note that the latter is no longer part of the first 100 days. Here, you will be involved in agenda formulation, programming, budgeting, and performance documentation.

The last two sections of the guidebook do not fall under these 3 phases, but the Municipal Mayor will benefit in undertaking these when the first 100 days draw to a close.



PHASE 1

**TRANSITION**

# 1 KNOW WHAT YOUR POSITION ENTAILS

By virtue of your success in the elections, you offered your services to the people and committed to taking on a challenging task. As former US President Lyndon Johnson, “When the burdens of the presidency seem unusually heavy, I always remind myself it could be worse. I could be a mayor.”

As you will learn in your three years in office, being a Municipal Mayor is no walk in the park. To usher you smoothly into the job, this material will help you understand your roles and functions as the Local Chief Executive (LCE).

After which, you will have to figure out ways to effectively deliver these functions in terms of operations, processes, and outputs. Knowing these will get you started properly and give you an idea of what your position entails.

To test how much you know at this stage, let us run through a few questions:

- What are the specific duties of a Municipal Mayor?
- How much authority do you have?
- What do the voters expect of you now?
- What services are your office expected to deliver?
- How will you identify and address the short and long-term problems of your community?

Familiarity with your tasks and deliverables is key to being an effective Municipal Mayor. In the first place, how are you supposed to accomplish anything if you do not even know what is expected of you. Understanding is not enough, because you need to be able to relate these with local governance principles, such as transparency, accountability, participation, equity, efficiency, effectiveness, and development. Any of these principles may be eventually used to define your leadership.

There is no hard and fast rule as to when the familiarizing period should begin. Someone who is born to a political family may subconsciously start as early as childhood. Others do so at a later time when they get exposed to student government or are serving either in government or the private sector.

## **READ, READ, READ**

Be sure to acquaint yourself with the pertinent sections of Republic Act (RA) No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991 (LGC), particularly the provisions that affect municipalities. Care to study Memorandum Circulars (MCs) issued by National Government Agencies (NGAs), such as the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and the Commission On Audit (COA). Read recent Presidential Directives and legal opinions that are applicable to your position. Ask your Municipal Local Government Operations Officer (MLGOO) for guidance on these.

The basic guide for local government officials is the LGC. Chapter 3, Article 1, Section 444 of Book III outlines the powers, duties, functions, and compensation of municipal mayors. The Municipal Mayor exercises control and supervision over all program implementation; enforces law and ordinances; maximizes resource generation; and ensures basic service delivery.

Aside from the LGC, there are other publications that highlight the innovations and best practices pursued across levels of local governments and recognized by reputable award-giving bodies, such as

## **Critical Steps for the First 100 Days: Municipal Mayors**

the Galing Pook Awards and the Konrad Adenauer Medal of Excellence. These publications present the experiences of your fellow Municipal Mayors who dealt with significant challenges upon assumption to office, and their triumphs through good governance and innovative principles and practices. These are meant to inspire you to find solutions even to the most difficult challenges.

Books and publications on local governance, leadership, administration, and management are also good learning materials. These are widely available in bookstores, libraries, and on the internet.

To enhance your capacity to contribute to Climate Change (CC) adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM), read the following statutes and issuances:

### **RA No. 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRMM) Act of 2010**

This mandates the establishment of a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (DRRMO) in every province, city and municipality, and a Barangay Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) in every barangay.

Section 11 states that the existing Provincial, City, and Municipal Disaster Coordinating Councils shall henceforth be known as the Provincial Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (MDRRMC). The Barangay Disaster Coordinating Councils shall cease to exist and their powers and functions shall henceforth be assumed by the existing Barangay Development Councils which shall serve as the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (LDRRMCs) in every barangay.

The LDRRMC shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. LCE-Chairperson;
2. Local Planning and Development Officer (LPDO)-Member;
3. LDRRMO Head-Member;



## *Transition*

4. Local Social Welfare and Development Office (LSWDO) Head-Member;
5. Local Health Office (LHO) Head-Member;
6. Local Agriculture Office (LAO) Head-Member;
7. Gender and Development Office (GDO) Head-Member;
8. Local Engineering Office (LEO)-Head-Member;
9. Local Veterinary Office (LVO) Head-Member;
10. Local Budget Office (LBO) Head-Member;
11. Division Head/Superintendent of Schools of the Department of Education (DepED)-Member;
12. Highest-ranking officer of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) assigned in the area-Member;
13. Provincial Director/Municipal Chief of the Philippine National Police (PNP)-Member;
14. Provincial Director/Municipal Fire Marshall of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP)-Member;
15. President of the Liga ng mga Barangays (Lnmb), Municipal Chapter-Member;
16. Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC)-Member;
17. Four (4) accredited Civil Society Organizations-Members; and
18. One (1) Private Sector Representative-Member.

The LDRRMCs shall have the following functions:

1. Approve, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plans (LDRRMPs); regularly review and test the plans in accordance with other national and local planning programs;
2. Ensure the integration of DRRM and CC adaptation into local development plans, programs, and budgets as a strategy in sustainable development and poverty reduction;

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3. Recommend the implementation of forced or preemptive evacuation of residents, when necessary; and
4. Convene the local council once every three (3) months or as needed.

## R.A. No 9729 or the Climate Change Act of 2009

Turn your attention to Section 14 of the law:

- “The LGUs shall be the frontline agencies in the formulation, planning, and implementation of CC action plans in their respective areas..”
- “Barangays shall be directly involved with municipal and city governments in prioritizing CC issues and in identifying and implementing best practices and other solutions..”
- “Municipal and city governments shall consider CC adaptation as one of their regular functions..”
- “Inter-local government unit collaboration shall be maximized in the conduct of climate-related activities...”
- “The LGUs shall furnish the Commission with copies of their action plans and all subsequent amendments, modifications, and revisions thereof, within one (1) month from their adoption...”
- “The LCE shall appoint the person responsible for the formulation and implementation of the local CC action plan...”
- “The LGU is hereby authorized to appropriate and use the amount from its Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) necessary to implement said local plan effectively...”

## R.A. No. 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000

**Section 12** provides: “Each city or municipality shall form a City or Municipal Solid Waste Management Board (SWMB) that shall prepare, submit, and implement a plan for the safe and sanitary management

of solid waste generated in areas under its geographic and political coverage.”

“The City or Municipal SWMB shall be composed of the City or Municipal Mayor as Head with the following as members:

- One (1) representative of the Sangguniang Bayan (SB), preferably Chairperson of either the Committees on Environment or Health, who will be designated by the presiding officer;
- President of the LnmB Municipal Chapter;
- Pambayang Pederasyon ng Sangguniang Kabataan;
- A representative from Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) whose principal purpose is to promote recycling and the protection of air and water quality;
- A representative from the recycling industry;
- A representative from the manufacturing or packaging industry; and
- A representative of each concerned government agency possessing relevant technical and marketing expertise as may be determined by the Board.”

### **R.A. No. 10831 or the Children’s Emergency Relief and Protection Act**

This mandates the provision of emergency relief and protection for children before, during, and after disasters and other emergency situations.

- **DILG MC No. 2012-35** dated February 21, 2012 on Disaster Response Protocols;
- **NDRRMC-DBM-DILG Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) No. 2013-1** dated March 25, 2013 on the Allocation and Utilization of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund;

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- **DBM-CCC-DILG JMC No. 2015-01** issued July 2015 on revised guidelines for tagging/tracking climate change expenditures in the local budget;
- **NDRRMC MC No. 2018-01** dated March 2018 on the adoption of the Quality Assurance System (QAS) for the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (BDRRMP); and
- **NDRRMC MC No. 2017-147** and **NDRRMC MC No.2018-13** relating to the formulation of LDRRMP.

## ATTEND SHORT COURSES ON LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Short courses offer a wide array of topics related to local governance which are organized in a condensed or compact manner or cut into short periods suited to your busy schedule. During your first month in office, you may consider attending a basic orientation course to familiarize yourself with the roles and functions of a Municipal Mayor. You may choose from any of the basic orientation courses offered by various training institutions, or you may commission a customized basic orientation course not only for you but also for your select staff who will join you in the municipal government. The latter option, though, is more expensive. After your first 100 days in office, you may consider attending specialized courses in different aspects of local governance depending on your needs, such as revenue-raising, solid waste management, and DRRM.

## PARTICIPATE IN LAKBAY-ARAL ACTIVITIES

Participating in *lakbay-aral* activities in municipalities that introduced innovative and practical solutions to similar problems you are currently encountering is also instructive of possible approaches you may apply. The visit affords you to witness firsthand how your fellow mayors responded to the challenges they faced, hindering factors they had to prevail over, results of their efforts, and lessons they learned from the experience. The interaction with the Mayor and his or her other officials will enable you to find answers to the questions you have in mind, analyze your problems better, and arrive at the corresponding solution.

What is just as important in this step is looking for the appropriate sites to visit. Thus, gathering information about the latter is the first step before embarking on a lakbay-aral.

## **BE PARTICULAR IN DEALING OUT YOUR OFFICIAL AND CEREMONIAL FUNCTIONS**

Distinguishing between your official and ceremonial roles will help you divide your time wisely. You would be bogged down with signing documents and contracts, approving or vetoing legislation, issuing Executive Orders (EOs), responding to letters of request, meeting with citizen groups, cutting ribbons and other such social engagements, and hiring and appointing personnel.

You will have to juggle all these and still ensure that you meet deadlines on budget submission, plan preparation, issuance and furnishing of copies of EOs, vetoing ordinances, program implementation, and the like. A scheduler in the Mayor's Office can help you balance all these engagements. Be sure to accommodate many of the invitations, such as meeting with Chambers of Commerce and even officiating weddings. You may even be encouraged to preside over a kasalang bayan. This is to steer clear of criticism about the government being too far removed from the people. Also, be sure to learn as much about the people you are meeting before engaging with them.

# 2

## FORM THE TRANSITION TEAM

As a newly elected official, it is best that you ensure a smooth transition from the old government to your new administration. The basic premise is that you should be ready to govern by the time you assume office. To achieve this, the transition team should inform you of the current status of the local government. It should also be able to give you an analysis of the locality's sectoral community concerns, help you organize the bureaucracy, and help you form your agenda.

### **IDENTIFY POSSIBLE MEMBERS AND ORGANIZE THE TEAM**

Form your team right after proclamation or within the first two weeks of June. Three things should not be compromised in your identification of the members of this team:

1. They should have the expertise you can draw upon.
2. They should have access to information on LGU resources, development trends, and current processes.
3. They should be able to pool knowledge, make use of their expertise, and arrive at sound decisions and recommendations.

Who are to be the members then? The following are suggested members and their specific roles:

- Your prospective administrator or your executive assistant for management concerns;

- Legal adviser for policy and legal concerns;
- Trusted financial analysts, who may come from inside or outside the bureaucracy (budget, treasurer, accountant);
- Municipal engineer for the status of projects; and
- Planning officer for information about the LGU, its plans, programs, and development directions.

### **Suggested Composition of the Team**

Chairperson	-	LCE
Vice-Chairperson	-	to be selected among team members

Members:

- All Department Heads;
- NGO or People's Organization (PO) Representative;

It is your option to consider other members of your campaign/core staff to be a part of the transition team. You may also choose representatives from the academe, civil society, and the business sector. You and the team should decide beforehand how to proceed with the team's functions, either working by sectoral groups or as a body. Expected deliverables of the transition team are noted in the last section of this guidebook.

Advisers:

- DILG Representative; and
- CoA Resident Auditor.

## **GET INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS**

After organizing the team, send an advance party to the LGU by June to acquire information. Some of the documents you may want to consider are the budget and financial reports, program and progress reports, organizational chart and number of employees, planning documents,

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boundary and facility maps, and new ordinances passed. Accessing information could be easier if some members of the team are from the LGU.

### **ANALYZE AND ADVISE**

What will the team be analyzing and advising on? Note that the level of analysis is just initial since it is not conducted in consultation with other key stakeholders.

#### **1. Evident community needs, issues and concerns**

The first thing the transition team should see from the documents and reports is a situationer on the locality. This will be useful in reviewing and formulating your agenda.

#### **2. Fiscal status of the LGU**

One of the more important areas to look into is the fiscal status of the government. Without resources, the LGU simply cannot operate. This is why there is a need for you, as the newly elected Mayor, to have basic skills in financial management. Ask your transition team to assist you in reviewing critical documents such as the statement of income and expenditure in the last three years, revenue projection, revenue plan and expenditure projection in the ensuing year, statement of expenditure in the last six months, expenditures for the next six months including liabilities and contractual obligations, revenue generated in the last six months, revenue projection in the next 6 months, and statement of assets.

#### **3. Profile of key players**

The transition team should help the Mayor identify sources of support by sorting out groups and people into allies, fence-sitters, and opposition. The aim here is not to be vindictive but to determine the initial level of resistance or acceptance and craft corresponding strategies on generating support.

#### **4. Personnel inventory and review**

Remind the team to get organizational documents, such as



the organizational chart, personnel inventory, and roster of employees. They should also observe the work setting to get a feel of the organizational culture.

No matter what the results of the organizational review might be, stop yourself from conducting a total reorganization in your first 100 days both for political and practical reasons. For one, it is not feasible since this can be done only after consultation with the Civil Service Commission. Also, it is best not to alienate the local organization so that you can get their support and enlighten them about the situation instead of antagonizing them at the outset.

What can be done is for the transition team to study the staff competencies parallel with the needs of the organization and align the two. Little by little, adjust the personnel complement according to their skills and qualifications. The transition team can also carry out an evaluative analysis of the personnel complements of the departments and determine the reasonable number and classes of positions needed. Consequently, they can recommend the offices that need to be strengthened and even the creation of new posts. Streamlining is an option, but exercise extra caution should be taken in abolishing positions as this action may not be met with approval at the beginning of your term.

## **5. Administration agenda**

When you ran for the Mayoralty post, you already had an agenda in mind. However, it might be optimal to let the transition team assist you in the formulation of both your short-term and long-term agenda since they have analyzed the situation in the locality and can thus verify if your initial agenda is sound and achievable or not. The team can also help you in laying out your election promises as the platform for action in your administration.

## **6. Preparations for the inaugural ceremony**

You will give an inaugural address on June 30. For the activity to go smoothly, ask one of the members of the transition team to be the focal person for the event. This is so you will someone

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else can take care of the nitty-gritty aspect of it, which includes the invitations, venue, and food, among others. Let the transition team help you in determining the key points of your inaugural address.

The team may help you in effectively presenting a clear set of agenda which will be the centerpiece of your governance for the next three years. This is in addition to the usual contents of the address, like calling for unity and thanking the electorate.

# 3 ORGANIZE YOUR OFFICE

The Office of the Mayor is like a sala or living room in a house. It is where people are led to whenever they go to the Municipal Hall. Showing a chaotic or disorderly condition of this office might make people think that a Mayor who cannot even organize his or her home is likely incapable of leading an entire municipality.

The Office of the Mayor is an activity hub. Almost daily, it receives mails, telephone calls, inquiries, requests, policy proposals, lobbyists, courtesy calls, paperwork, etc. In dealing with all these, the Office must be organized in such a way that the Mayor can quickly obtain processed information, make judgments, and implement and enforce decisions easily.

A Mayor's typical day is hectic as he or she is attending to different concerns that do not seem to end. The regular 8-5 office hours are not enough to finish all your business for the day. As Mayor, you are expected to be visible in the locality, inspect ongoing projects, hold public meetings and consultations with your constituents, visit barangays, and attend public functions, among other things. At the same time, you are expected to be a manager attending to the management and administrative matters in the office. Because of the sheer amount of your work, you need a select group of trusted and capable men and women who can assist you in fulfilling your job as Mayor.

## CLARIFY YOUR WORKING STYLE

You must define and communicate your working style. Do you go for a centralized leadership structure where the flow of information and decision is hierarchical or more for a decentralized system where you, as Mayor, can easily be accessed by any of your staff?

Think of it in terms of the functions and decision-making authority you will bestow on your Chief of Staff (CoS), administrator, or executive assistant. Furthermore, delineate who will assist and give you advice on liaison, community relations or constituent services, personnel appointment, legal advice, correspondence, office management, scheduling, and speechwriting.

Other questions you might want to ask yourself:

- Do you prefer a big staff complement divided into teams or a small core staff handling everything?
- How frequent will the meetings and reporting be?
- Are you comfortable in delegating major tasks and decisions, or are you more inclined to manage even the smallest details?

## HIRE PEOPLE FOR YOUR OFFICE

Perhaps not all of the people who helped you get elected are the ones you need in order to effectively run a municipality. Aside from loyalty, another criterion you must give weight to in choosing the executive staff is competency. The skills and positions you must have in the Mayor's Office are:

- **CoS**, also known as Executive Secretary or Head Executive Assistant whose functions may also be executed by the Administrator

The need for this position may depend on the size of the bureaucracy since its primary functions may include but are not limited to the following: coordinating with the department

heads; directing the Mayor's staff and overseeing daily operations of the office; monitoring office procedures and flow of documents, including persons responsible; final processing of information before presentation to the Mayor; supervising the Mayor's schedule, communications and correspondence; providing policy advice; and executing the Mayor's decisions.

- **Communications or Information Officer (IO)**

As the focal person for tri-media and public relations, this person should be able to write or convey the thoughts and priorities of the Mayor as a leader, manager, and policymaker. He or she should be able to competently answer queries and address constituent complaints.

- **Legal Counsel/Consultant**

In the absence of a municipal legal officer, it is advisable to hire a lawyer who can commit time for consultation with full confidentiality.

- **Appointments Officer**

A Human Resource Officer is an optional position, yet right after elections, one of the tedious tasks of the Mayor is accepting or turning down applications for coterminous positions. Appoint a person who will establish the system of attracting competent and eligible nominees and identifying potential employees for the vacancies in the municipality. There may be no problem in getting applications since many may want to be hired by the municipal government on account of their efforts in the recent elections. The more significant challenge for the Appointments Officer is rejecting many of the applications tactfully. In this case, the Officer acts like a shock-absorber for the Mayor. In other cases, you can tap a Personnel Selection Board.

- **Personal Assistants**

They will ensure that the Mayor has all the personal effects (e.g., business suit/formal wear and briefcase) he or she needs; remind the Mayor about his or her appointments and schedule;

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manage access to the office; receive and relay messages for and to the Mayor; and make personal arrangements on behalf of the Mayor.

Other posts have functions that may be merged with the duties of the abovementioned positions.

- **Policy and Department Liaison** - functions may already be taken up by the CoS or Administrator

This person will process sectoral or portfolio information (e.g., financial, public service) as input to the priority policies of the Mayor. He or she will also coordinate department activities.

- **Legislative Officer** - tasks may be subsumed under the functions of the Legal Counsel

This Officer will oversee the development of the Mayor's legislative agenda, monitor the status of the executive's priority legislation, and negotiate matters with the SB.

## DEFINE OFFICE PROCEDURES

There should be a clear system of doing things, and the Mayor's Office should define these in terms of scheduling, correspondence, constituent relations, administrative support, and office automation.

- **Scheduling**

You should set your engagement preferences and establish guidelines for meetings, social activities, and public appearances. Your scheduler should list the priority events on your calendar and should have flexibility in accepting or rejecting invitations. It may be possible that in some of the requests, your IO or department heads can attend on your behalf.

- **Correspondence**

Ask your CoS to make a procedure for handling letters and answering these promptly. Remember that R.A. No. 6713 or the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees requires a response or acknowledgment within 15 calendar days after receipt of a correspondence.

You may categorize the mails as personal mail, business mail, issue-oriented mail, complaints mail, invitations/solicitations, and miscellaneous mail. Direct the mail to the departments concerned with instructions to draft replies for the Mayor's signature or answer on his or her behalf. Be sure that there is a tracking system to monitor the actions taken on a correspondence.

- **Constituent services**

It is important for the Mayor's Office to interact directly with the constituents. The Mayor, through the CoS, should monitor and ensure that responses are prompt. Make sure that the constituents do not experience a confusing maze of referrals. At the same time, create a balance between access to the Mayor and the performance of the duties of the office. Usually, subjects of constituent visits are requests for aid or projects, public documents, referrals for employment or hospital discounts, and invitations to meetings or celebrations. You can explore other modes of engaging the public, among which are via toll-free numbers or text messages and airtime in municipal radio programs.

- **Administrative support**

This includes answering mail, keeping official records, and meeting the public. Often, there are permanent administrative staff in the Mayor's Office who ensure the continuity of services and government procedures.

- **Office automation**

See if there is a need to upgrade the electronic operating systems and skills of staff not only to improve but also to expedite the way the office delivers services. If you think that computerizing or applying new technologies can make the office function faster, then, by all means, institute the reform.

# 4 ORGANIZE THE EXECUTIVE BODY

It is common for local government units to exceed the allowed ceiling for personal services because LGUs employ too many casuals, contractuels, and job-orders. What is more frustrating is that before leaving the LGU, some incumbent Municipal Mayors make so-called midnight appointments of their casuals to permanent positions. What is left to do then?

Your authority to recruit so-called new blood into the Municipal Government is limited because the LGC specifies that majority of the local positions from the level of department heads to the rank-and-file have security of tenure. This means that they can only be removed for cause. Only a few coterminous positions and optional positions remain vacant for new appointments whenever there is a change in leadership. The LGU may pass an ordinance creating additional positions that are needed in the operations of the Municipal Government, provided that the additional personnel services will not cause the municipal government's total annual personnel services to exceed the Codal limit or 45% of the total annual income from regular sources for 1st-3rd class and 55% for 4th class or lower, and that the SB passes the enabling ordinance.

Under the LGC, the mandatory positions are the treasurer, assessor, accountant, budget officer, municipal planning and development coordinator (MPDC), engineer, health officer, and civil registrar. The optional posts are agriculturist, social welfare and development officer, environment and natural resources officer, and architect. The coterminous optional positions are administrator, legal officer, and IO.



## **CONDUCT A FINAL REVIEW OF PERSONNEL APPOINTMENTS AND PERFORMANCE**

The transition team has already conducted an initial personnel inventory and review. What it can do next is to ask from the Human Resource Office the organizational structure, functional chart, plantilla positions, list of casuals and job orders and their assignments, office accomplishment reports, and individual performance evaluation ratings. From these, the team and the HR Office can draw up a personnel inventory to determine the total number of personnel, nature of appointment, vacant positions, number of casuals and job orders, and position description. The team may identify the coterminous employees who were performing and not performing. It may recommend the rehiring of deserving coterminous employees. It may also determine which vacant positions need to be filled up and which optional or additional positions may be created. Of course, the possible effects of having these personnel services need to be assessed in relation to the total budget of the Municipal Government. Finally, the new administration must review the accomplishment reports and individual performance ratings and determine which offices perform well and which ones need to be monitored closely in the first 100 days.

## **APPOINT OFFICIALS TO COTERMINOUS AND CONFIDENTIAL POSITIONS**

In your first 100 days, it is very likely that you will introduce new faces in the bureaucracy who may either be appointed to coterminous or confidential positions. It is understandable that you will want to surround yourself with people you trust. Remember though that competency is still the main consideration so that the people you will choose can assist you in making the municipal government function well.

## **FILL UP VACANCIES OR CREATE OPTIONAL POSITIONS**

The local government will have no problem looking for job applicants. The issue is if it can attract competent and highly qualified people for the vacancies. Be sure to follow the recruitment and selection

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process — from advertising of open positions, accepting applications, interviewing the applicants, and down to deliberating on the selection. As for those applicants who will not be selected, the Office of the Mayor, through his or her Appointments Officer, can start a program that refers the applicants to other institutions in the municipality.

As for the creation of optional positions, you must remember that the local government must first meet the following conditions: (1) implementation of the Salary Standardization Law prior to the creation of positions; (2) prior creation of all mandatory posts; and (3) Compliance with the 45% and 55% personnel services limit.

To prevent loss of lives due to natural and man-made disasters, make sure that your municipality has a DRRMO created pursuant to RA No. 10121. The DRRMO, together with the support staff, has to be created through a municipal ordinance, as required in the Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA No. 10121. This Office will serve as the Secretariat of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO). You may want to read the National Disaster Preparedness Plan (NDPP) Minimum Standards Volume II, and Operation LISTO Disaster Preparedness Manual for LGUs for reference.

## **LIMIT THE NUMBER OF CASUAL AND CONTRACTUAL EMPLOYEES**

Be prudent in appointing casual and contractual employees. The guiding idea is to appoint them as needed, and not to reward them for political loyalty.

Casual employees are to serve the LGU for less than six months. Contractual employees serve for around one year, depending on the nature of the job to be performed. However, what happens is that their contracts are simply renewed or re-installed continually.

# 5 KNOW YOUR LGU'S FINANCIAL STATUS

How well should you know your municipality's finances? By this time, the transition team has already reviewed the financial status of the LGU. It is essential to understand on your own what the figures in the documents mean. The transition team may have already given you information on (1) how much resources are available to finance your development agenda; (2) the contractual obligations that have to be settled in the first 100 days of office and beyond that; (3) the LGU's income profile vis-à-vis the expenditure profile in the last three years; and (4) potential revenue enhancement measures that can be introduced. Are these all you need to know then?

## LIST DOWN THE THINGS YOU WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

By making a list of the questions you have on financial matters, you will be able to identify the basic information and their relevance to your job as Municipal Mayor. Some of the questions you may wish to add to your list are:

- What is an audit? Should we get an audit? Why?
- How do we prepare a budget? How does one read and understand a Municipal Budget (MB)?
- Can funds be moved between line items or budget categories?
- Can we invest our short-term cash balances? How?
- What is cash flow and how should we manage it?
- What is petty cash and how should we handle it?

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- What are the internal controls needed for cash disbursement? For payroll?
- What is an internal accounting control system and how can we make ours effective?
- What financial statements are we required to issue? Monthly? Quarterly? Annually?
- What are the immediate and long-term effects of grants and loans?
- How will the municipality handle over-expenditures or under-expenditures?
- How do we interpret our financial statements?
- What financial reports or documents should we get in order to have an accurate fiscal picture of the LGU? What should we look for in the documents and reports? How do these relate to each other?

## IDENTIFY THE KEY PLAYERS IN FINANCE AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REPORTS THEY SUBMIT

The last three questions from the preceding list are some of the most practical, urgent, and critical to ask. But, to whom should you address these?

If you do not have an external financial analyst, your questions should be directed to the key players in finance. At the municipal level, they are the members of the LFC, such as the treasurer, budget officer, and the MPDC. In some municipalities, the LFC has been expanded to include the SB Chair for Appropriations and the accountant. Some of the documents to be requested from these people are shown in the **Fiscal Documents** table in the succeeding page.

From these documents, you should be able to determine the overall fiscal situation and find out whether there is a surplus or a deficit. You may also wish to request documents that show the income generation

performance of the Treasury, with specific attention to the collection rate, projection method, major sources of income, and how income is generated.

Remember that the functions of these three players – Treasurer, Accountant, and Budget Officer—are linked with one another. In the simplest sense, purchase requests come from the Budget Office, which are then sent to the Treasurer for certification of cash availability, and finally to the Accountant for recording of transactions through vouchers. You see that though you rely on the Treasurer for collection, and the Accountant for proper recording, you must also further strengthen the capacities of the Budget Office because they will eventually serve as the stopper when the expenses exceed the resources available.

Though these finance people can be excellent assets to you as a Mayor, you should never forget that it is still you, the supervising authority, who is accountable.

### *Fiscal Documents*

DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION
<b>Statement of Operations</b>	Shows the annual income, breakdown of expenditures on personal services, maintenance and other operating expenses, capital outlay, and net income
<b>Balance Sheet / Assets and Liabilities</b>	Shows the municipal government equity, assets, and liabilities
<b>Cash Position</b>	Shows availability of cash and is updated on a daily basis
<b>Income and Expenditures</b>	Shows income received versus expenditures disbursed (by July 1, the period covered by the statement is from January –May 30)
<b>Annual Budget</b>	Shows appropriations for the year
<b>Expenses and Remaining Balance</b>	Shows the amount and percentage of expenses of all offices by object
<b>Cash Flow</b>	Shows the cash inflow or collections and cash outflow or disbursements



PHASE 2

**MOBILIZATION**

# 6

## VISIT ALL OFFICES AND FACILITIES AND REQUEST AN AUDIT

There can never be a substitute for firsthand observation. By doing this, you will personally see the working conditions of your employees and the state of the municipality's facilities. The LGC states that the Mayor must ensure the efficient and effective management of supplies and properties. The DILG issued MC No. 2019-39 which provides guidelines for a proper turnover after every election year. A ceremonial turnover of administration is organized. Among the documents prepared for the turnover is an inventory of LGU properties. However, validation and determining the condition of these properties is still essential because there is no clearance that certifies and validates the inventory of properties and determines their condition.

### **INSPECT THE MUNICIPAL FACILITIES**

On your first day in office and after the flag ceremony, you may want to visit the different offices of the municipal government. Since it is your first official working day and you are still trying to establish rapport with the staff, keep the visit light and friendly. At the same time, you want to let them know that you mean business on your first day in office.

The visit will enable you to meet with the staff, greet them, and shake hands with them. The gesture will show that you want to get to know the people you will be working with throughout your term. You can use this opportunity to urge them to put aside partisan politics now that elections are over and buckle down to work for the development of



the municipality. You can also assure them that in the meantime and pending review of their performance, you will not be firing people and bringing in outsiders to take their place. Furthermore, you can point out that you value their contribution and opinion, and that you welcome their feedback and suggestions on how to run the municipal government better. You can use the visit to check firsthand the working conditions in the offices, including the utilities and type of equipment used. You can see for yourself whether or not the office environment or condition is conducive to work; if repairs and improvements are needed; if new equipment should be bought; and if new systems and procedures should be introduced. Your visit will also show your concern for and interest in improving their working conditions.

Moreover, you can use the visit as a way of validating the status of government assets as stated in the inventory report so that corrective measures can be done if the report and observations made during actual inspection do not match.

The facilities you have to visit and examine, as may be applicable, are the following:

- Municipal building;
- Markets and slaughterhouse;
- Rainwater collectors and water supply systems;
- Solid waste disposal facilities;
- Health facilities such as clinics, health centers, and Botika ng Bayan;
- Police and fire stations;
- Elementary and secondary school buildings;
- Municipal jail;
- Public cemetery;
- Public parks;
- Playgrounds and sports facilities;

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- Communication and transport facilities;
- Cultural centers;
- Tourism facilities and attraction sites; and
- Low-cost housing properties.

### REQUEST FOR AN AUDIT

In your visit of the facilities, you may notice discrepancies in the inventory of assets and the actual facilities. For your peace of mind and to ensure accountability, it would be wise to request for an audit from the (COA) in the first month of your term in office. Schedule an appointment with the Auditor to brief you on the things that you should know from the reports. Usually, COA findings highlight the unliquidated cash advances and obligations of the previous administration, so learn more about these. You may also wish to explore if there are issues on the turnover of physical and electronic records.

# 7 REVIEW THE STATUS OF THE EODB-EGSD ACT OF 2018

By the time you assume your post as Mayor, the implementation of the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007 should already be in place. However, you should take note that a new law has been passed which expanded the coverage of RA No. 9485 or the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007.

RA No. 11032, the Ease of Doing Business (EOBD) and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018, is based on the declared policy of the State to promote integrity, accountability, proper management of public affairs and public property, as well as establish effective practices for the efficient delivery of government services and the prevention of graft and corruption. It applies to all government offices, including LGUs and Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations located in the Philippines or abroad that provide business and non-business related transactions and government services. It directs government offices and LGUs to review existing policies and operations in accordance with the new law and undertake reengineering of systems and procedures if needed.

It is, therefore, ideal to check the status of implementation of the EODB law by setting up a meeting with the Task Force, if any, or the staff in charge thereof. Check with them the following:

- Posting and dissemination of current and updated Citizen's Charter which should have the following information: (1) checklist of requirements for each type of application or request; (2) procedure to obtain the particular service; (3) maximum time to conclude the process; (4) document/s to be presented by the applicant or requesting party, if necessary;

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(5) amount of fees, if necessary; and (6) procedure for filing complaints;

- If procedures for the issuance of business licenses, clearances, permits, certifications or authorization are already streamlined according to EODB guidelines which includes the following (Section 11):
  - › Use of single or unified business application form, which should also be made available online;
  - › Establishment of a one-stop business facilitation service also known as the business one-stop shop;
  - › Automation of business permitting and licensing system
  - › Setting the validity of business permits for a period of one year; and
  - › Application, issuance, and collection of barangay clearances and permits related to doing business are all done in the municipality.
- If processing time for requested services is already within the standards set by the EODB law, i.e., three (3) working days in the case of simple transactions and seven (7) working days in the case of complex transactions;
- If the province already implements a zero-contact policy; and
- Existence of a feedback mechanism which may be used to improve LGU processes.

Based on the result of the consultation with the task force as well as on the information, comments, and suggestions from the LGU's clientele, you may now be able to determine how to improve the systems and processes in your municipality. Discuss with the task force how to go about the process. Request information from the MLGOO regarding technical assistance being provided by the DILG and other NGAs.

# 8

## MEET YOUR OFFICIAL FAMILY

You are the official and ceremonial leader of the municipal government, and its employees are your official family members. The employees expect that you will provide a favorable working atmosphere and opportunities for growth. These may come in the form of training, promotion, installation of systems and procedures, and rewards and incentives systems. But these expectations are all assumptions until you meet them.

As their leader, you must exert an effort to get to know them, ease their worries about their jobs, or introduce a reorganization proposal. But on your first day in office, the agenda is to meet the department heads individually and then as a group. Afterwards, hold a general assembly.

The department heads compose your executive team, which is responsible for the delivery of basic services. Holding a series of meetings with them serves a number of purposes: (1) establish rapport with them; (2) get their cooperation; (3) learn the services, accomplishments, issues, concerns and recommendations of each department; (4) discuss your development agenda and how this can be integrated in their functions; (5) explain your management style; (6) monitor the departments' performance; and (7) set interdepartmental cooperation on cross-cutting services.

As discussed in the earlier section, a vast majority of the department heads are carryovers from previous administrations. Hence, any incoming municipal mayor has no choice but to work with the existing department heads. It is advisable that by noon on the regular flag-raising ceremony on Mondays, you meet briefly with the Department

## Critical Steps for the First 100 Days: Municipal Mayors

Heads, Chief of Police, BJMP, BFP, and the MLGOO for follow-up of pending matters and to give policy directions for the week.

It is good to invest some of your time to know the municipal employees and their jobs. Municipal employees can be powerful allies or, when alienated, may start problems.

## RECOMMENDED COURSES OF ACTIONS

1. On the first day of office, you may host a lunch with the department heads to lighten the mood and start establishing rapport with them.
2. Meet with the department heads individually to discuss their accomplishments in the last three years, problems encountered, recommendations, and future directions.
3. Ask the department heads, through a Memorandum Order (MO), to submit a written report on their departments' accomplishments in the last three years, issues and concerns encountered, recommendations, and future directions. Ask also for a written report on the functions of the department; functions of the department head and staff; inventory of personnel appointments, including casuals and job orders; and inventory of equipment and assets assigned to the department.
4. Ask your core team to process the information contained in the written report and prepare an analysis and summary report.
5. After the submission of the summary report, call a meeting of department heads to discuss the contents of the report. In the same meeting, reiterate your development agenda and proposed strategies. Facilitate a discussion among the department heads on how your development agenda can be adopted as a common municipal development agenda. After

the discussion, ask for their cooperation in pursuing the common development agenda. By discussing with them, you are stating that you consider them part of your team and value their contribution.

6. In the department heads meeting, reiterate your management style related to communication flow, direction-setting, performance monitoring, and decision-making so that they are guided in the performance of their function.
7. Agree on a regular department heads' meeting.

# 9

## ENGAGE WITH THE LEGISLATURE

Like any other key stakeholder, the Vice-Mayor and SB members can be your allies or sources of resistance. Achieving the first would not only be better for you; it will also be for the best interest of the local government.

Under the LGC, the executive and legislative branches have specific functions. The executive branch takes charge of the management and actual operations of the Municipal Government, while the legislative branch provides the enabling legislation. Without sacrificing the principle of checks and balances, these two branches need to cooperate to be able to govern the Municipal Government efficiently and effectively. A supportive and cooperative SB will easily pass the priority bills needed to raise revenues and provide services. Conversely, if the executive and legislative relations are not handled properly, the ill feelings between them can adversely affect the operations of the Municipal Government and, consequently, the welfare of the people. While it is correct to say that there is separation of powers and functions between the Mayor and the SB, the best philosophy, for the common good, is still the complementation of powers.

Often, the main source of conflict between the executive and the legislative officials is the unclear definition of roles and expectations. Some LGUs opt for a compromise where the Mayor grants Sanggunian members program management responsibilities. It is best for you as Mayor not to ignore the local policymaking body and come up with acceptable working arrangements with them instead of dragging the conflict longer. You should meet with them regularly. One way of harmonizing your agenda with theirs, which also happens to be a perfect start for a good working relationship, is to formulate an



Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA). Another way is to agree on the rules of engagement or interaction. Do not be content with merely complying with the mandates given by the LGC, such as addressing the Sanggunian and presenting your program and priority policies at the opening of their regular session. Go out of your way to meet with them, both formally and informally. It is also advisable to set two or three days of meetings with the SB for ELA formulation. You can tap the MLGOO to assist you.

## **RECOMMENDED COURSES OF ACTION**

### **Preparatory Activities**

1. Ask your team and legal consultant to review the existing policies that are applicable to the municipality, both local and national. Find policy support for your thrusts and direction.
2. Finalize the thrusts and direction of your administration and present this enhanced platform during the ELA formulation.
3. Strategize beforehand. Think of the areas where you may have to compromise given your knowledge of the Sanggunian and its members. Make sure that CC adaptation, DRRM, and peace and order form part of the ELA.

### **ELA Preparation**

1. Seek the assistance of the MLGOO in the formulation of the ELA.
2. Request the MLGOO to convene the representatives of the executive and legislative branches to a workshop to thresh out their own development agenda, integrate both development agenda, and map out the implementation of the integrated development agenda throughout the three-year term. It is advisable to hold the workshop outside of the municipality so that the participants can concentrate on drafting the ELA.
3. Assign a secretariat, preferably the MPDC's Office, to prepare the draft ELA and to submit such to you for approval and to the SB for adoption via a resolution.

### **Executive-Legislative Engagement**

1. Discuss with the SB the mechanism for executive-legislative interaction and establish rules of engagement with them.
2. Ask the MPDC's Office to prepare the draft rules of engagement. The draft will be submitted to both the executive and legislative branches for their review, modification, approval, and adoption. If possible, include regular informal meetings and caucuses with the SB Members as part of the rules of engagement so that they would not misconstrue your initiative to meet with them informally as an arm-twisting activity to influence the body. Both the executive and legislative branches should each assign a staff member to serve as a liaison between them.

# 10 MEET THE PUNONG BARANGAY

You are mandated by the Code to exercise general supervision of the barangay and its officials. According to Section 38, par. 2 of EO No. 292 or the Administrative Code of 1987, supervision “shall be limited to the authority . . . to oversee the operations of such agencies and to insure that they are managed effectively, efficiently and economically but without interference with day-to-day activities . . .” The basic requirement in meeting this though is a visit at least once every six months in all the barangays. The Punong Barangay and the SB Members are the first sets of officials that people generally go to for assistance. As such, they have a direct link with the people and genuinely know their problems and aspirations. Regularly visiting barangays will thus help you develop a deeper understanding of the issues and conditions of your constituents.

Aside from getting to know the officials and calling for their cooperation, meeting them will enable you to: (1) understand better the operations, challenges and development direction of the barangays; (2) present your development agenda; (3) find ways to bring the government closer to the people; (4) gain access to or connect with the people; and 5) discuss projects that may be jointly undertaken by the barangay and the municipality in order to maximize each other’s resources.

The barangays play a crucial role in CC adaptation and DRRM. Do take time to discuss with them how they can be active partners of the municipal government in preventing loss of lives when disaster strikes.

Similarly, barangays also have a critical role in the maintenance of peace and order and security of the municipality. Try to get their support on this during your meetings.

## RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION

1. Ask each barangay to provide a briefing on its functions, accomplishments, issues and concerns, recommendations, and future directions.
2. Present your development agenda and ask for the barangays' suggestions for possible collaboration.
3. Discuss possible ways in which the municipal government and barangay can work together to achieve common development goals.
4. Agree on a regular barangay visitation schedule and tentative agenda and activities during the visit.
5. Explain the systems and procedures that were adopted in responding to the request for projects, emergency assistance for constituents, and follow-up on earlier requests, among others.
6. Identify a point person or coordinator in your office or in the municipal government who will take charge of barangay-related concerns.
7. Actively work to make barangays disaster resilient. Ask barangay officials about their existing development plans, specifically BDRRMP. In coordination with the City DRRMO, organize the LDRRMP Review Team of your city pursuant to NDRRMC MC Nos. 2017-147 and 2018-13. Instruct them to discuss with the BDRRMC the QAS for BDRRMP. The QAS establishes and strengthens the capacities of communities to anticipate, cope, and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters at the local level through quality-based local DRRM planning and budgeting.

# 11 KNOW THE OFFICERS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN YOUR AREA

Most NGAs have local offices, and local government units can tap the expertise and technical know-how of these people. You may choose to meet with their officials or request from them documents on various programs.

Of more relevance to municipalities though is knowing the officials who are implementing projects in your area. The national government, more often than not, is implementing projects in cooperation with the LGUs. As a newly elected Mayor, it would be wise if you take the initiative to meet these people to talk about their programs and projects in the municipality, the problems they have so far encountered, and areas where you may provide support as the Mayor. Some of these officials may come from the Department of Agriculture, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Health, and Department of Social Welfare and Development.

During your first 100 days, there may be the possibility of calamities or disasters in your area since July to October are rainy months. Do take time to find out what you can and should do before, during, and after a disaster.

Convene the MDRRMC. Meet with the vice-chair, members, and action officer of the council, and discuss with them your role and of the members in DRRM as stated in RA No. 10121, Operation LISTO: Disaster Preparedness Manual, and NDPP Minimum Standards Volume II.

# 12 MOBILIZE CSOs, THE PRIVATE SECTOR, AND THE MEDIA

You may have noticed by now that most of your activities in the mobilization phase require you to meet people from various walks of life. CSOs, the business sector, and the media will play a vital part in your success as a development manager of the locality.

CSOs, which include NGOs and POs, are prime movers of good governance. They tend to create an alternative development agenda and often act as fiscalizers of government actions. Composed of organized groups, their voices and opinions are listened to and may affect the public's perception of the state of your leadership and governance. At times, criticism stems from a lack of understanding of your development agenda because this was not communicated well at the beginning. These organizations expect you to provide a more democratic space in local government processes, such as planning, project implementation, and monitoring.

The business sector, on the other hand, is the major income source of the municipality. Thus, it is regarded as the engine of growth. This sector is responsible for the commercial trade of goods and services, employment opportunities, and urbanization. They expect that you will be able to head an LGU that facilitates and promotes a favorable climate for economic growth.

The business sector can also be your partner in the implementation of your programs. Many businesses have projects geared on improving the living conditions of the people where they operate as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility program.

Lastly, the media as a public information provider can be critical of the public service delivery, transparency, and accountability aspects of the local government. Together with the CSOs, they seek information and data from the local government to cull out the issues and concerns facing the locality.

On the bright side, the media can also be your best partner in letting your constituents know about your development agenda and your accomplishments. It is therefore important to establish good rapport with national, regional, and local media.

You should maintain a proper perspective about these groups and view them as partners who can assist you in promoting the development of the municipality. Meeting with them will enable you to (1) explain your development agenda especially as it relates to their interests; (2) interact with them concerning their views about development and priority areas; (3) integrate their suggestions in your development agenda; and (4) identify possible areas of cooperation and collaborative undertakings. Establishing a constructive working relationship with these groups will enable you to focus on your work rather than spend so much time deflecting the criticisms they hurl at your every move.

## **RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION**

1. Assign a point person or coordinator to organize a meeting with these groups or their representatives.
2. Present your development agenda.
3. Assign a facilitator to manage the exchange of views and opinions about the development priorities.
4. Assign a point person or coordinator who will liaise between you and the CSOs, business people, and the media.
5. Identify a mechanism for interaction between you and the CSOs, the private sector, and the media.

# 13 RECONSTITUTE AND MEET THE LOCAL SPECIAL BODIES

Going through the Local Government Code, you will see that there are four major LSBs you have to reconstitute: Peace and Order Council (POC) LoSB, LHB, and LDC.

18 years after the implementation of LGC, numerous MCs and orders calling for the creation of special bodies for various concerns were issued. Some of these are the Ecological and Solid Waste Management Board, Tourism Council, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Council, Price Coordinating Council, Council for Culture and the Arts, Physical Fitness and Sports Development Council, Anti-Drug Abuse Council (ADAC), and Local Council for Women. Given this lineup, the task is quite daunting and as a newly-elected Mayor, you should, for now, focus only on the major LSBs. More than that, all the other bodies and councils arising from administrative issuances are primarily sectoral.

Your role is to reconstitute the four major LSBs as mandated by LGC and see to it that these are functioning in accordance with the law. The LSBs are the avenues for people's participation in certain aspects of local governance. If participatory governance is harnessed properly, the LSBs can serve as your capable partners in the delivery of basic services, linking up with the people, mobilizing support from them, and letting them know that your government is working for their benefit and welfare. Hence, reconstituting the LSBs extends beyond complying with the legal mandate and promotes a higher goal- a climate in which the government and the people are working together for a transparent, accountable, and effective leadership.



Aside from the four major LSBs mentioned in the Code, the municipalities are also advised to give priority to the organization of the MDRRMC and the local ADAC. MDRRMC is mandated to identify, plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate risk-based programs, projects, and activities concerning CC adaptation and DRRM. ADAC, on the other hand, has a critical role in the coordination and proper monitoring of drug-related incidents, as well as identification of programs and projects that will help eradicate the illegal drug problem in their locality. Take note that the use of illegal drugs was viewed by the outgoing administration as a major hindrance to development of the community.

## RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION

- 1. One of your initial legislative initiatives is to coordinate directly with the Vice-Mayor and the SB Members and jointly organize the accreditation process of CSOs.** You may also seek the assistance of the MLGOO or direct your Administrator or liaison officer to the SB to talk to the latter about organizing the accreditation process.
- 2. After the accreditation period, ask the MPDC to call for an organizational meeting with the accredited CSOs.** During the meeting, they may select their representatives to the different LSBs.
- 3. After the LSBs are organized, issue an EO to the department heads to hold the first meeting with their respective LSBs** so that they can start formulating their sectoral development agenda. Appoint focal persons for the LSBs when such have not yet been assigned.
- 4. Make time to attend the first few meetings of the LSBs to be able to communicate with them your development agenda.** Your attendance will also show your interest in their role in your governance. Direct the department heads to coordinate with your appointments secretary so that you can attend the initial meetings. When you are certain that the LSBs are properly settled, you may choose to attend only the essential meetings and delegate to your co-chairman or department head sitting in the LSBs the task of acting as presiding officer.

## Critical Steps for the First 100 Days: Municipal Mayors

If possible, attend LSB meetings where you are the designated chairperson. Be sure to participate in the meetings on budget deliberation.

### **5. Familiarize yourself with the composition and structure of your LGU's POC.**

You can start by studying the following legal issuances:

- EO No. 309 dated November 11, 1987 which provides for the reorganization of the POC at the national, provincial, city, and municipal levels;
- It specifies the members, functions, and duties of the POCs. Section 116 of the LGC adopted and institutionalized this structure at the local level; and
- EO Nos. 317 and 320, s. 1988; EO No. 20, s. 1991; EO No. 366, s. 1996; and EO No. 773, s. 2009 amending EO No. 309.

To help you better understand the evolution of the POC, you may want to read DILG MC No. 2008-114. Aside from describing the amendments concerning the composition and functions of the POC, this issuance also directed the creation of the Barangay POCs nationwide. These are the implementing arms of the Municipal and City POCs.

### **6. Meet with your Chief-of-Police and your punong barangay, and request for a briefing on the peace and order situation in the LGU.**

From the punong barangay, you can get first-hand information on whether or not his or her barangay's POC has already been created and is functioning. From the Chief-of-Police, you can get a general picture of the peace and order situation of the LGU. This dialogue can also be used as a venue for building or enhancing the partnership between the police and the barangay or community in addressing peace and security concerns. You must remember that per Sec. 64 of RA No. 6975 as amended by R.A. 8551, you are the deputized representative of National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM) in your municipality. As such, you exercise operational control and supervision over the local PNP.

## **7. Convene the POC of your LGU and discuss peace and order and public safety plans and programs.**

Allot at least one day to meet with the POC of the LGU. This is an opportunity for team-building as well as a venue to draw out plans and programs designed to improve peace and order and public safety in your municipality. In this forum, it is crucial to get their commitment in peacebuilding and delineate the roles and responsibilities of each member. On your part, give them assurance that resources will be generated and allocated for the plans and programs they have formulated. Furthermore, emphasize the need for a regular consultation or meeting with them to keep the POC actively functioning at all times.

Familiarize yourself with one of the national government's priorities and recent issuances, EO No. 70 on Institutionalizing the Whole-of-Nation Approach in Attaining Inclusive and Sustainable Peace, Creating a National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict, and Directing the Adoption of a National Peace Framework. You may also request the MLGOO to orient the municipal POC on the EO's salient provisions.

Remember that sound peace and order and public safety policies are also key to the progress of your municipality.

## **LOCAL SPECIAL BODIES UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE**

### **1. Local School Board**

(Sections 98-101 of LGC)

Meetings at least once a month or as often as necessary

#### ***Functions***

- Prepare the annual school board budget based on the Special Education Fund (SEF);
- Authorize the municipal treasurer to disburse funds from the SEF;
- Serve as an advisory committee to the Sanggunian on matters relating to education; and

## Critical Steps for the First 100 Days: Municipal Mayors

- Recommend changes to the names of public schools within the municipality for enactment of the Sanggunian concerned.

### **Composition**

#### Co-Chairpersons

1. Mayor;
2. District Supervisor of school members;
3. SB Chair on Education Committee;
4. Municipal Treasurer;
5. SK Chairperson;
6. Elected President of the Municipal Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations;
7. Elected representative of the teachers' organizations in the municipality; and
8. Elected representative of the non-academic personnel of public schools in the municipality.

## **2. Local Health Board**

(Sections 102-105 of LGC)

Meetings at least once a month or as often as necessary

### **Functions**

- Propose to the Sanggunian the annual budgetary allocations for the Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses of health facilities and services;
- Serve as an advisory body to the Sanggunian on matters of public health; and
- Create committees which shall advise local health agencies on matters such as personnel selection and promotion, bids and awards, grievance and complaints, personnel discipline, budget review, operations review and similar functions.

### **Composition**

Chairperson

1. Mayor;

Vice-Chairperson

2. Municipal Health Officer;

Members

3. SB Chair on Committee on Health;
4. Representative from the private sector or NGOs involved in health services; and
5. Representative of the DOH in the municipality.

### **3. Local Development Council**

(Sections 106-115 of LGC)

Meetings at least once every six months or as often as necessary

#### **Functions**

1. Formulate long-term, medium-term and annual socio-economic development plans and policies;
2. Formulate medium-term and annual public investment programs;
3. Appraise and prioritize socio-economic development programs and projects;
4. Formulate local investment incentives to promote the inflow and direction of private investment capital; and
5. Coordinate, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of development programs and projects.

### **Composition**

Chairperson

1. Mayor;

## Critical Steps for the First 100 Days: Municipal Mayors

### Members

2. All Punong Barangays in the municipality;
3. SB Chair of Committee on Appropriations;
4. Congressperson;
5. or his or her representative;
6. Representatives of the NGOs in the municipality;
7. who shall constitute not less than one-fourth (1/4); and
8. of the fully organized council.

## 4. Local Peace and Order Council

(EO No. 739, dated August 19, 2008)

### *Functions*

- Provide a forum for dialogue and deliberation of major issues and problems affecting peace and order, including insurgency;
- Recommend measures which will improve or enhance peace and order and public safety;
- Initiate and/or oversee the convergence and the orchestration of internal security operations efforts of civil authorities and agencies, military, and police;
- Apply moral suasion to and/or recommend sanctions against LCEs who are giving material and political support to the Communist rebels;
- Monitor the provision of livelihood and infrastructure development programs and projects in the remote rural and indigenous population areas adopted to isolate them from the Communist rebels; and
- Perform all other functions assigned by law, the President or the NPOC.

### *Composition*

#### Chairperson

1. Mayor;

Vice Chairperson

2. Vice Mayor;

Members

3. SB Representative;
4. 3 private sector representatives (academic, civic, religious, youth, labor, legal, business, and media);
5. Representative from the veterans group;
6. Representatives of NGAs (from field offices or deputized representatives;
7. of agencies e.g. MLGOO, MSWDO, Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of National Defense, Department Of Justice, NAPOLCOM; and
8. National Bureau of Investigation, etc.

## **5. People's Law Enforcement Board (PLEB)**

(RA No. 6975 and RA No. 8551)

### **Functions**

- Serve as an investigating body to hear and decide citizen's complaints and administrative cases against erring uniformed PNP personnel; and
- Each case shall be decided within sixty (60) days from the time the case was filed with the PLEB.

### **Composition**

Chairperson, elected from among the members

Members

1. SB representative;
2. Representative of Punong Barangays; and
3. 3 representatives chosen by local POC members from among

## Critical Steps for the First 100 Days: Municipal Mayors

members of the community, one of whom is a lawyer or if not available, a college graduate or principal of the central school.

## 6. Local Finance Committee

(Section 316 of LGC)

### *Functions*

- Determine income projection for next year;
- Recommend appropriate tax and revenue measures or borrowings;
- Recommend the level of annual expenditures and ceilings based on the approved municipal development plan;
- Recommend the proper allocation of expenditures for each development activity between current operating expenditures and capital outlay;
- Recommend the amount to be allocated for capital outlay under each development activity or project; and
- Conduct semi-annual review and general examination of cost and accomplishments against performance standards applied in undertaking in undertaking.

### *Composition*

Chairperson

1. Municipal Planning and Development coordinator;
2. Municipal Treasurer; and
3. MB Officer.

## 7. Bids and Awards Committee

(RA No. 9184 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations)



## Functions

- Advertise and/or post the invitation to bid/request for expressions of interest;
- Conduct pre-procurement and pre-bid conferences;
- Determine the eligibility of prospective bidders;
- Receive and open bids;
- Conduct the evaluation of bids;
- Resolve requests for reconsideration;
- Recommend award of contracts to the Head of Procuring Entity;
- Recommend the imposition of sanctions;
- Recommend to the Head of Procuring Entity the use of Alternative Methods of Procurement;
- Conduct any of the Alternative Methods of Procurement;
- Conduct periodic assessment of the procurement processes and procedures to streamline procurement activities; and
- Perform such other related functions as may be necessary, including the creation of a Technical Working Group from a pool of technical, financial, and/ or legal experts to assist the Committee.

## Composition

Shall have at least 5 but not more than 7 members:

1 representative from each of the regular office under Office of the Mayor (from the Administrator's Office, Budget Department, Engineering Department, General Services Office, and Municipal Planning and Development Office);

Observers from COA, an NGO, or private sector can be invited; and

End user office shall always be represented.

## **8. Municipal Board of Assessment Appeals**

(Section 227 of LGC)

Receive and act on petitions filed under oath on appeals over the action of the Municipal Assessor in the assessment of property

### ***Composition***

Chairperson

1. Registrar of Deeds Members / Alternative Chairman;
2. Municipal Legal Officer or Consultant; and
3. Municipal Engineer.

## **9. Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee**

(R.A. 10121 and its IRR)

### ***Functions***

- Approve, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of the LDRRMPs and regularly review and test the plan consistent with other national and local planning programs;
- Ensure the integration of DRRM and CC adaptation into local development plans, programs, and budgets as a strategy in sustainable development and poverty reduction;
- Recommend the implementation of forced or preemptive evacuation of local residents, if necessary; and
- Convene the local council once every three (3) months or as necessary.

### ***Composition***

The LDRRMC shall be composed of, but not limited to, the following  
Chairperson: Local Chief Executives

Members:

1. Local Planning and Development Officer;
2. LDRRMO Head;
3. LSWDO Head;
4. LHO Head;
5. LAO Head;
6. GDO Head;
7. LEO Head;
8. LnmB President;
9. LVO Head;
10. LBO Head;
11. The Division Head/ Superintendent of Schools of the DepED;
12. Highest-ranking officer of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) assigned in the area;
13. Provincial Director/City/ Municipal Chief of PNP;
14. The Provincial Director/City/ Municipal Fire Marshall of BFP;
15. PNRC;
16. Four (4) accredited CSOs; and
17. One (1) private sector representative.

PHASE 3

**PLAN AND  
BUDGET**

# 14 PLAN THE AGENDA FOR YOUR LOCALITY

In your first few months, it may seem that you are viewed by the public using a specialized lens that sees all your actions. How can you impress them by showing them that you can get things done? How can you effectively work on the present and plan for the future at the same time? You do this by setting targets in your short-term and long-term agenda.

## MAKE YOUR SHORT-TERM AGENDA

When you assume office, half of the year is gone, and you have no idea what happened in those first six months. The municipal government you have taken on is using the plan of the previous administration for its programs and services. Given the demands to prepare the budget, meet people, and install corrective measures in the LGU, it is just not feasible to come up with new plans on such short notice. What can you do then?

### **1. Review the status of projects being implemented and troubleshoot, if necessary**

Reviewing the status of the AIP implementation will enable you to find out which projects indicated in the AIP are (1) implemented following the schedule and requirements on cost and quality; (2) ongoing/continuing and following the approved design; (3) delayed; and (4) scheduled for implementation in the second half of the year. While the AIP was formulated before your term, its completion by the end of the year will be seen by the people as your responsibility. Since it is your first year in office, your constituents will look at it as a test of your ability to govern. Projects that are implemented effectively

## Critical Steps for the First 100 Days: Municipal Mayors

and completed successfully will be credited to your competent management. Conversely, if the projects are experiencing delays or if services and equipment paid by public funds are perceived as overpriced and substandard, you will be criticized as weak and incompetent.

In conducting the review, you can:

- a. Issue a MO calling all department heads to submit monitoring and accomplishment reports about the AIP projects under their jurisdiction;
- b. Direct the Office of the MPDC to process the information contained in the reports and prepare a summary report;
- c. For delayed projects, discuss with the department concerned and MPDC the reasons for the delay and the corrective measures that can be introduced; and
- d. For projects earmarked for the second half of the year, discuss the mechanisms to be adopted to ensure implementation according to the approved plan.

### **5. Understand the concept of competitiveness and how it can be measured.**

How a nation manages the totality of its resources and competencies to increase the prosperity of its people is referred to as “competitiveness” by the International Institute for Management Development in its World Competitiveness Yearbook for the year 2008. This definition or concept of competitiveness can also be applied in local government. How do we know if an LGU is competitive? In the Philippines, the Asian Institute of Management, in its 2007 Philippine Cities Competitive Project publication, identified indicators of competitiveness for cities and municipalities. The indicators are grouped into different categories called “drivers,” which are as follows:

- Cost of doing business;
- Dynamism of local economy;
- Infrastructure;
- Human resources and training;

- Responsiveness of LGUs to business needs; and
- Quality of life.

Under the cost of doing business category, there are 4 indicators: (1) time to renew business permit; (2) process and procedure of the city government for obtaining or renewing business permit; (3) effectiveness of the one-stop-shop set up by the city, and (4) existence of informal fees (e.g., bribes, fees paid to fixers, or tips given to government officials). In addition to these indicators, the cost of electricity and the cost of water are also considered in measuring the municipality's competitiveness.

### **Dynamism of local economy**

There are three indicators under this category: (1) firm's growth and performance; (2) access to financing; and (3) voice in LGUs.

To arrive at the determination of number (1), the following factors are taken into account: (a) comparative revenue performance of the firm for two consecutive years (e.g., 2008 vs. 2009); and (b) number of registered businesses for the same period.

The factors under number (2) are the following: number of universal/commercial banks and access to commercial/government/rural banks and non-bank financing institutions.

The factor for number (3) is membership in local business chamber/socio-civic/business groups.

### **Human resources and training**

The criteria are as follows: (1) overall quality of present workers; (2) availability of qualified job applicants; (3) and skills enhancement programs for the unemployed or job seekers, which are implemented by the LGU.

### **Infrastructure**

This refers to the physical infrastructure and facilities obtained in your LGU. The indicators used to measure the LGU's competitiveness under this category are: (1) average travel time to reach the nearest airport or

## **Critical Steps for the First 100 Days: Municipal Mayors**

seaport from your office; (2) overall management of transport services; (3) overall reliability of water, electricity, telephone, and internet services; and (4) city government 's management of environmental services.

### **Responsiveness of LGUs to business needs**

The indicators in this area pertain to the competencies or strengths of the municipal government. These are (1) performance of the city government in promoting local businesses outside the municipality; (2) performance of the municipal government in the provision of investment incentives; (3) transparency of the municipal government in its dealings; (4) performance of the municipal government in the simplification and streamlining of business procedures; (5) performance of the municipal government in crafting new legislation responsive to new business needs; (6) leadership of the Municipal Mayor in responding to the needs of investors; and (7) performance of the municipal government in responding to the needs of investors.

### **Quality of life**

The physical environment, peace and order situation, and health facilities of the municipality are the subject of measurement for quality of life. Indicators for the quality of life in the city are: (1) rest and recreation facilities; (2) overall cleanliness of the city; (3) total crime solution efficiency; (4) percentage of population with access to potable water; and (5) number of hospital beds per 100,000 people and doctors per 100,000 people.

## **6. Using the competitiveness indicators, assess how your municipality is faring.**

Ask whether or not your municipality can be considered competitive. Together with your employees, assess the municipality's competitiveness. Does the municipality have the basic infrastructure or facilities that can attract investments or make current investors stay in your LGU? Does your municipality have the basic competency requirements for businesses? For instance, have you streamlined your business permit and licensing processes? Are your processes investor-friendly? Do you have an Investment Code? These are some of the considerations when gauging your municipality's competitiveness.



## **7. Understand the concept of climate change and disaster resilience and what you must do in your first 100 days.**

Disaster risks and climate change pose serious threats to the local economy and safety of the community. Local development frameworks, such as the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework, steer the country towards ensuring a safer, adaptive, and disaster resilient communities towards sustainable development.

Hence, for you to know what you must do at the minimum before, during, and after a disaster, read the latest version of the DILG-LGA's Operation LISTO: Disaster Preparedness Manual for City and Municipal LGUs. The manual provides a checklist for your early preparedness actions and critical preparedness actions before and during emergencies. The Checklist of Early Preparedness Actions discusses the minimum responsibilities and task of the LCE on the following:

- Creating and institutionalizing structures, systems, policies, and plans;
- Building competencies of your LDRRMC and personnel for DRR-CCA; and
- Mobilizing resources for effective emergency response.

The Checklist of Critical Preparedness Actions for Mayors serves as a guide for what the Mayor, together with the LDRRMC, should do when there is an imminent hazard. Alongside the Operation LISTO Disaster Preparedness Manual, you may also read the content of the National Disaster Preparedness Plan Minimum Standards Volume II. This material also serves as a guide on what preparedness actions the LGUs must undertake in accordance with the National Disaster Preparedness Plan.

Convene the LDRRMC and instruct them to conduct a climate and disaster risk assessment and update and develop your LDRRMP and Local Climate Change Action Plan based on the results of the risk assessments.

## Critical Steps for the First 100 Days: Municipal Mayors

In your first 100 days, you may discuss with your BDRRMCs the QAS for the BDRRMP.

### **8. Implement doable commitments**

You have to develop initiatives quickly if you are to prove that you can deliver. Your promises in the recent elections should be elevated to your administration's platform then translated into programs. Select from among your commitments those that can be implemented in six months. See where and how you can harmonize these commitments with the 2019 AIP. If you promised faster and better services in the municipal hall, you may start on your computerization activities if the budget allows. On the other hand, more traditional options can include the construction of roads, cleanliness of parks, markets and other public places, aid to barangays, etc.

## **MAKE YOUR THREE-YEAR AGENDA**

When you assume office, you bring with you your development agenda. However, it is likely that there is already an existing development vision, mission, and goals that encompass your term and beyond. Reviewing the two sets of development agenda will enable you to assess how close or far apart they are from each other. Specifically, you will be able to determine if the existing development vision is consistent with your own, and hence can be easily integrated, or if the former needs to be reformulated or revised to be in harmony with your own. Essentially, you want to let the people know your development agenda, get it done with the participation of the people, and be known for your development legacy in the municipality.

Your agenda should be readily understandable and one which the people can quickly identify with. Keep it short to about 3-4 priorities. This will keep everything in perspective since you only have to set specific goals. The basic idea in agenda-setting is you start with the big picture and work your way through the details to ensure that the day-to-day things you do relate to that big picture.

1. Discuss your plan to revisit the LGU's existing development

vision, mission and goals with the: (a) executive team, (b) SB, and (c) NGOs, CSOs, and POs;

2. Form a group with representatives from different sectors that will prepare a plan for a multisectoral consultation. Designate the Office of the MPDC as the secretariat;
3. Once the plan is in place, call for a multisectoral assembly to undertake a strategic planning exercise in preparation for the crafting of a three-year development plan. There can be a series of small group meetings by different sectors to tackle the details of the three-year plan;
4. Designate the Office of the MPDC to prepare the draft three-year development plan from the proceedings and minutes of all the meetings conducted for the purpose;
5. Call for another multisectoral assembly to present the draft three-year development plan;
6. Submit the proposed three-year development plan to the SB for its adoption through a resolution;
7. Sign the resolution adopting the three-year development plan; and
8. Submit the three-year development plan to the Provincial Governor for review and integration in the provincial development plan.

Remember, the first step is coming up with a situational analysis that reveals local issues and needs. Without reliable data, your plan will not be guided properly, and the resulting perceived issues and needs may not be based on real conditions. After the analysis, you weave your way to visioning, priority-setting, and targeting. Thereafter, you may proceed to designing the programs, outlining strategies, and determining timelines. These are the key steps that the multisectoral groups will have to undertake to come up with the development plan.

# 15 TAKE CHARGE OF THE LOCAL BUDGET

One of the critical areas a Mayor deals with is the budget process. The budget conveys a statement of what you intend to do and what the priorities of your administration are. You can view the budget as a plan expressed in financial figures that sets down the operating program for the year. In this case, a budget can show in part the level of services, activities, and projects of the municipality and the unit cost of each. The budget process is not limited to the submission of budget proposals; it is also about revenue estimation since the estimated amount can determine the maximum level of services the LGU can provide, the bulk of resources necessary to deliver each service, and insights on possible arrangements to lower the cost of service, such as partnering with the private sector.

The Municipal Budgeting process is divided into four phases: budget preparation for 2020, budget authorization, budget review, and budget execution. During your first 100 days in office, your focus will be on budget preparation encompassing the formulation of income and expenditure projections, budget proposals per department, and budget document to be submitted to the SB. Before submitting the executive budget to the Sanggunian, see to it that the budget includes adequate funding for CC adaptation and DRRM.

## RECOMMENDED COURSES OF ACTION

- 1. On or before July 15, 2022 and every year after that, the LGU carries out the following steps:**
  - The LFC recommends to the Mayor the income projection and expenditure ceiling for five major sectoral or functional

classification of expenditures for the ensuing year based on the following documents:

- › Information about the share of the municipality in the IRA and from the national wealth; and
- › Certification from the municipal treasurer on the following:
  1. statement of income and expenditures of the preceding year; 2. actual income and expenditures of the first two quarters of the current year; and 3. estimated income and expenditures of the last two quarters of the year.
- The Municipal Mayor issues a budget call to the department heads. The budget call is a municipal directive for the department heads to submit their budget proposals by July 15. Since this is usually issued in May or June by the incumbent Mayor at that time, you cannot issue a new budget call but can review the earlier issuance in connection with the development goals you want to be incorporated in the budget for the ensuing year. You can get a copy of the budget call from the Records Office in your office or the MB Office.
- Each department head shall submit his or her department's budget proposal to the Municipal Mayor.

## **2. After July 15, the following steps will be carried out:**

- The MB Officer will review the budget proposals of the different departments following the budgetary guidelines or expenditure ceiling set forth by the Municipal Mayor.
- He or she will discuss with and recommend to the concerned department heads the necessary adjustments, modifications, and corrections to be entered.
- The Municipal Mayor schedules budget hearing/s wherein each department head will present and justify his or her budget proposal.
- After the budget hearing/s, the MB Office shall consolidate all the budget proposals as revised.

**3. On or before October 16, the Mayor shall submit the executive budget or budget document to the SB for review and authorization.**

In form and content, the executive budget or budget document is divided into two parts: income and total appropriations earmarked for current operating expenditures and capital outlays. It consists of the following components:

- Budget message which conveys the significance of the executive budget in relation to the fulfillment of the local development plan;
- Summary of the functions, projects, and activities needed for the efficient and effective delivery of the basic services required under the LGC;
- Summary of financial statements encompassing the following:
  - › Actual income and expenditures for the preceding year;
  - › Actual income and expenditures for the first two quarters of the current year and estimated income and expenditures for the last two quarters of the current year;
  - › Estimate of income for the ensuing fiscal year;
  - › Estimate of expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year;
  - › Bonded and other long-term obligations and indebtedness, if any;
  - › Summary statement of all statutory and contractual obligations due; and
  - › Other related financial statements or data that will disclose the fiscal condition of the municipality.

# 16 SPREAD THE WORD

As you have noticed, there is too much preoccupation in the first 100 days of office that people are expecting to hear of your accomplishments after this short period. Tell them about the things you were able to do during this crucial time so they know you have been doing your job since day one.

## **PREPARE AN ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT OF YOUR FIRST 100 DAYS IN OFFICE**

Accomplishments are hard to identify if not correctly documented. Accomplishments do not simply come in the form of concrete programs such as infrastructure projects; these may also be in the form of the community's level of satisfaction with your service. Indicators are needed though in presenting both soft and hard successes. In preparing an accomplishment report, you should:

1. Request all municipal departments and offices to submit progress and accomplishment reports for the period. You should compare these reports to the office targets.
2. From these documents, come up with a rundown of initiatives and activities per sector (social services, economic services, governance, etc.). Specify the number of beneficiaries, unit cost per service, and barangays served, among others. Ask the department heads to prepare a short write-up about the programs.
3. If you are confident with your undertakings in the period, take testimonies from key stakeholders, such as your partners from the business sectors, CSO groups, and LSB members. You may also send a short satisfaction survey form to these

## Critical Steps for the First 100 Days: Municipal Mayors

organizations and request them to fill it out. Include the testimonies and findings in the report.

4. Instruct your IO to coordinate with the departments in coming up with the accomplishment report. Finalize it in a slim booklet form that is easy-to-read and understand.

### ***Disseminate the accomplishment report through the following channels:***

- Newsletters highlighting some of the critical programs and benefits, and the improvements in the operations of the municipal government;
- Press releases sent to the media (newsprint and local radio stations);
- Posting of a copy of the report on the municipal bulletin board;
- Mini-poster highlighting the key points in the report, which will be posted in or near conspicuous places in the locality such as the plaza, colleges and universities, and the church; and
- Sending copies of the booklet accomplishment report to organizations and groups, such as CSOs, chamber of commerce, vendors' association, and barangay councils.



# 17 TAKE A BREAK

If you have reached this part after going through all that preceded this, then congratulations on two things: (1) you have it in you to become a good Mayor because you admitted by reading this document that you do not know everything, and (2) you deserve a break.

Why take a break? The mayoralty post is a 24-hour job both in and outside the municipal hall, though supposedly you are to have office work only from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. In the first 100 days, you will feel the pressure of proving your worth as the LCE. Only after the first few days, you may find your responsibilities overwhelming. You may feel that time is running so fast, and have so much left to do.

Your commitment to public office should not negate your personal, mental, and physical well-being. You can avoid getting burned out by taking a break.

Your first 100 days may either be a nightmare, a cause for celebration to you, or both simultaneously. Whatever the case, relish your experience and gear up for the rest of your term. Nurture your well-being: spend quality time with the people who matter most to you, pursue your hobbies whenever reasonable.

Cutting back on your personal hours will not make you a better Mayor, but finding harmony in your public service work and your personal service will.





## **ABOUT THE LOGO**

The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) implements the Program for Newly-Elected Officials (NEO), through the Local Government Academy (LGA), to assist newly elected Local Chief Executives (LCEs) in transitioning to their posts, taking responsibilities, and managing their respective LGUs. The program consistently intends to assist NEOs in developing their leadership and transformational capacities.

The Program for NEO primarily aims to develop newly elected officials to be strategic leaders who will guide their local governments towards being more competitive, efficient, and responsive development institutions. It is composed of five (5) components; the first two components aim to aid incoming local officials to ensure smooth transition in their LGUs; and jumpstart local governance upon NEOs' assumption to office, and until the end of their terms. The third component is intended to support the LGUs in developing, enhancing or updating their local plans. The fourth component is composed of interventions to further enhance competencies not only of the elected officials, but also of local functionaries. Finally, the last component aims to assist LGUs for their assessment, and be eligible for LGU awards and incentives.

Anchored on the six (6) LGU Capacity Pillars i.e., Structure, Competency, Leadership, Management Systems, Enabling Policies and Knowledge and Learning, the program envisions to

contribute to better quality of life among constituents of local governments as a result of improved leadership and decision-making skills of the newly-elected officials.

The logo takes its cue from the program's new focus on peace and resilience, articulated visually in the elements that build the lettermark itself. The letter N is an abstraction of two individuals forming a union, which affirms the communal character of peace and resilience-building that requires a whole-of-nation approach. Meanwhile, the letter E is a visual metaphor to resilience, for the bamboo will not cease to stand tall and still even when the strongest wind tires it out. Though often ascribed to how Filipinos bounce back stronger in the context of disasters, the metaphor remains potent in peace-building especially with the grit and indomitable spirit of Filipinos to choose hope during periods of threats and violence. Lastly, the letter O contains a globe insignia to elicit a global character of excellence being pursued in local leadership and governance through the Program for NEO. It also depicts a pair of hands below the globe to evoke a sense of goodwill, support, and care.





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