



SPPO NO. 1718 - _____

WHEREAS, the twenty-six (26) Barangays of General Santos City are vital domains of people who embody the City's most basic political unit, whereupon, the City Government's inherent power to consolidate its political clout cannot be done without the barangays function as the primary implementing components of its policies, plans, programs, projects and activities;

WHEREAS, the passage of Executive Order No. 332 "Directing all government agencies and instrumentalities including Local Government Units (LGUs) to undertake electronic interconnection to be known as the RPWEB", set a major breakthrough that ensued subsequent measures enjoining all other offices and schools nationwide to be interlinked towards a more efficient intergovernmental transactions and communications;

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 8792, otherwise known as the "Electronic Commerce Act of 2000", or the E-Commerce Law, further bolstered vast authority and legal recognition of all commercial and non-commercial transactions and documents involved in both public and private sector, in line with the RPWEB strategy enshrined under Section 28 thereof;

WHEREAS, these legislations paved way for the far-reaching application of information and communication technologies (ICTs), empowering LGUs to transform their service procedures, such as those done by government to customer, government to employees, government-to-government, and government-to-business into a more systematic and effective strategy called the e-governance system;

WHEREAS, years have passed since these landmark legislations were enacted, the Barangay Local Government Units (BLGUs) of General Santos City have yet to reap the benefits of e-governance notwithstanding the mandate stipulated under Section 27, Part IV of the E-Commerce Law, which should have enabled each government offices of the country function under such type of ascendancy within two (2) years after its ratification;

WHEREAS, this "underutilization" of e-governance's important tools in the barangay level, such as the absence of an official website and global connectivity, undermines the people's right to efficient public service through fast electronic transactions, and so making the BLGUs of this city lag behind other barangay units of the most progressive LGUs of the country;

WHEREAS, implementing barangay e-governance system will make the City of General Santos at pace with the timeframe of the E-Commerce Law which pushes for the provision of internet access to the far-flung stretches of rural barangays, in line with the National ICT Development Agenda and National Broadband Plan (NBP) goals of the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT);

WHEREAS, with the foregoing premises, this *Sanggunian* fully subscribes to the viability of providing all barangays of the City adequate ICTs for e-governance in order to make them function in their best capabilities;

NOW THEREFORE, on motion of City Councilor Jose Edmar J. Yumang, duly seconded by City Councilors _____, be it-

RESOLVED as it is hereby resolved, to enact this Ordinance:



ORDINANCE NO. ____
Series of 2017

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE BARANGAY E-GOVERNANCE SYSTEM IN ALL TWENTY-SIX (26) BARANGAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (BLGUs) OF GENERAL SANTOS CITY, PROMULGATING GUIDELINES FOR THE INTERCONNECTION/SETTING UP OF ONLINE LINKAGE AND WEBSITES, PROVIDING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Hon. Jose Edmar J. Yumang – Author/ Sponsor

Be it enacted by the Sangguniang Panlungsod of General Santos that:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. – This Ordinance shall be known as the “Barangay E-Governance System Ordinance of General Santos City.”

SECTION 2. DEFINITION OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS. – As used in this ordinance, the following terms are hereby defined:

- A. Internet – a worldwide system of computer network linking smaller computer networks, may it be commercial, educational and governmental. It is a limitless place to locate information from billions of web pages created by people and companies from around the world.
- B. Internet Service Provider (ISP) – the company that provides internet service; it is the one which gives the Internet Protocol (IP) address to be able to travel the internet for a certain fee.
- C. Electronic governance (e-governance) – refers to the application of information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering government services, exchange of information, communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems and services between government-to-customer (G2C), government-to-business (G2B), government-to-government (G2G), as well as back office processes and interactions within the entire government framework.
- D. Information Technology (IT) – a term coined by the Harvard Business Review which means the use of any computer to store, study, retrieve, transmit, and manipulate data or information; it also includes the process of networking, and other physical devices, infrastructure and processes to create, process, store, secure and exchange all forms of electronic files.
- E. Wireless technology – a technology, such as cell phones, that uses radio waves to transmit and receive data.
- F. Connectivity – refers to the ability to link to and communicate with other computer systems, electronic devices, software, or the Internet.
- G. Interconnection – refers to the connection of one telecommunication carrier’s network to another, or the connection of a piece of telephone equipment to the nationwide telephone network; in telecommunications, it is the physical linking of a carrier’s network with equipment or facilities not belonging to that network; in this ordinance, it shall mean the barangays, as they are interconnected via the internet, shall also be interconnected with the city, and vice versa.



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- H. Interconnectivity – refers to the state or quality of being interconnected together; in this case, all barangays will have an interaction with one common purpose of delivering public service via electronic means.
- I. Web site – refers to a location on the World Wide Web consisting of a collection of Web pages, images, videos, or other digital assets that is hosted on one or several Web server(s), usually accessible via the Internet, cellphone or Local Area Network (LAN).
- J. Web page – refers to a document, typically written in HTML, which is almost always accessible via HTTP, a protocol that transfers information from the Web server to display in the user's Web browser.
- K. World Wide Web (WWW) - refers to the combination of all resources and users on the Internet that are using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).
- L. HTML – means Hypertext Markup Language. It is the primary markup language used to write content on the web.
- M. HTTP – means Hypertext Transfer Protocol. It is the primary technology protocol on the Web that allows linking and browsing.
- N. Wireless network adapter – refers to the component of a computer's internal hardware that is used for communicating over a network with another computer. It can be used over a wired or wireless network.
- O. Wifi technology – the ability for devices to connect to the internet using wireless signal; it is a technology for wireless local area networking, usually used by people who have Wi-Fi compatible devices such as smartphones, digital cameras, tablet computers, smart TVs, or digital audio players; it is also a wireless networking technology that used radio waves to provide wireless high-speed internet and network connections.
- P. Computer network – is any set of computers or devices connected to each other with the ability to exchange data. Examples:
- E.1.) Local Area Network (LAN) – a small network constrained to a small geographic area., i.e., computer network in SP building.
 - E.2.) Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)- a network used for medium size areas, like in a City.
 - E.3.) Wide Area Network (WAN) – a larger network that covers a large geographic area. Wires LANs and WANs (WLAN & WWAN) are the wireless2 equivalent of the LAN and WAN.

All networks are interconnected to allow communication with a variety of different kinds of media, including twisted-pair copper wire cable, coaxial cable, optical fiber, power lines and various wireless technologies. The devices can be separated by a few meters, e.g. via Bluetooth, or nearly unlimited distances, e.g. via the interconnections of the internet.



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- Q. RPWEB – refers to the strategy which intends to connect all government offices to the Internet and provide universal access to the general public.
- R. National Broadband Plan (NBP) – refers to the high speed access to the Internet. Broadband is important to individuals and businesses to be able to access information faster and perform online transactions conveniently using the internet.
- S. ICT- Information and Communications technology (or technologies) – refers to all infrastructure and components that enable people and organizations, i.e., governments and businesses, to interact in the digital world. The terms is generally accepted to mean all devices, networking components, applications and systems which provide access to information through telecommunications using technologies such as the internet, wireless networks, cell phones and other communication mediums.
- T. DICT – Department of Information and Communications Technology, established by virtue of Republic Act 10844, otherwise known as the “Department of Information and Communications Technology Act of 2015”, which was signed into law on 23 May 2016. The DICT is the primary policy, planning, coordinating, implementing, and administrative entity of the Executive Branch of the Philippine government that will plan, develop, and promote the national ICT development agenda.

SECTION 3. DECLARATION OF POLICY. – The City Government of General Santos recognizes the vital role of the barangays as the “primary implementors” of its policies, plans, programs and projects; it is upon this basis that the Barangay Local Government Units (BLGUs) form an integral part of the City’s good governance. Maintaining good governance in this digital age demands the general use of ICTs that will support the tools of e-governance. Henceforth, the City adopts the policy of prioritizing the need to acquire up-to-date ICTs in order to implement e-governance in the barangay level, pursuant to the provisions of the “Electronic Commerce Act of 2000” (RA 8792).

SECTION 4. OBJECTIVES. – This Ordinance shall instigate the barangay-wide implementation of e-governance in General Santos City, thereby, providing an interconnection/online linkage with adequate ICTs to all Barangay Local Government Units (BLGUs), with the following objectives:

- 1.) To empower every Barangay Local Government Units (BLGUs) to efficiently participate in the Business Permit and Licensing System (BPLS) of the City Government, thus, complementing and reducing the processing time of the transactions, i.e., business permits applications, community tax certificate collections, etc.;
- 2.) Upgrade the services of BLGUs to the constituents, through computerization and fast electronic transactions, pursuant to the “Electronic Commerce Act of 2000” (RA 8792), promoting the application of e-governance system;
- 3.) To provide the Barangay access to the City’s key facilities through interconnectivity, i.e., PNP Police Precincts, CDRRMO Disaster Response Team, CSWDO, Hospitals, Fire Stations (BFP);
- 4.) To enable every barangay create its own distinct official website for the general public, and be recognized nationally and globally;



- 5.) To modernize and promote efficient exchanges of information and communication on matters of security, benefiting the City's security measures, plans and programs;
- 6.) To help foster transparency in all governmental transactions;
- 7.) To help the City Government timely assess the needs of the barangays;
- 8.) To help the City Government fast-track documentation processes and data tracking/collection necessary for intergovernmental transactions; City Government to the Barangays and vice-versa;
- 9.) To help "decongest" the City Government offices and departments from long queues of people needing and seeking public service;
- 10.) To help eradicate, if not lessen the incidence of graft and corruption in the local government;
- 11.) To promote computer/digital literacy especially to people in remote barangays;
- 12.) To make every barangay of the City of General Santos technologically-ready for the National ICT Development Agenda of the DICT, which intends to accomplish the National Broadband Plan (NBP) in the near future.

SECTION 5. MANDATE. - All twenty-six (26) barangays of General Santos City, under the leadership of the Punong Barangay, are hereby enjoined to participate in the establishment of a barangay e-governance, thus:

- A. Coordinate with the CMO-ICTD and Barangay Affairs Division for the planning, budgeting and procurement of computers, related ICTs and other wireless physical infrastructures for the conceptualization, webpage design and creation of the barangay's official website, which shall include the following:
 - 1.) Introduction of the Barangay Local Government Unit (BLGU), with the official seal, and complete names and pictures of its officials; the Punong Barangay and the members of the Barangay Council;
 - 2.) Information as to the Mission and Vision of the Barangay;
 - 3.) Information about the public service it advocates and all its accomplishments;
 - 4.) Information about the Barangays' physical address, and the Website address; and
 - 5.) Information on how the Barangay officials can be contacted, in the context and discharge of public service.
- B. Coordinate with the CMO-ICTD and Barangay Affairs Division for the setting up of online linkage/interconnection for the operation and management of barangay e-governance;



- C. Coordinate with the CMO-ICTD, CMO-Permits and Licenses Division, Barangay Affairs Division, and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)

SECTION 6. IMPLEMENTATION. – The barangay e-governance system shall be implemented in the twenty-six (26) barangays of General Santos City, within a period of eight (8) years consisting of several phases, or as predetermined by the Local Chief Executive. As such, the CMO-ICTD shall:

- A.) Provide technical personnel for the implementation of this Barangay E-Governance System; initial implementation shall start from the urban barangays towards other barangays;
- B.) Assist or provide the BLGUs in the process of procurement of ICTs and its interconnected services, i.e., computers, laptops, and other wireless physical infrastructures necessary for the setting up of online linkage/interconnection;
- C.) Assist the BLGUs in the arrangement of services by the Internet Service Provider (ISP), which will enable the provision of internet service prerequisite to the setting up of online linkage/interconnection;
- D.) Assist the training of barangay IT personnel to manage and maintain the e-governance system in all barangays;
- E.) Recommend to the BLGUs computer software and hardware upgrade trainings, computer networking, and other ICT current trends, or for the barangay IT personnel to participate in study tours, seminars or lakbay aral to other BLGUs of the country which have successfully implemented the e-governance system.

In the course of implementation, the need to hire IT experts, Electronic Communications Engineer (ECE), authorities on e-governance, resource persons from other successful LGUs shall be deemed a prerogative and necessary for the betterment of the barangay e-governance system.

Once the barangay e-governance is established, each barangay is expected to have its own distinguished and functional Website accessible to the public. Each barangay administration shall also take the initiative of having their respective IT personnel updated with the latest trends of the ICTs through participation in trainings, seminars, and the ICT Summit conducted every year.

SECTION 7. BLGUs INTERCONNECTION SECURITY. – The interconnection channeled through the internet is not a fool proof environment for the Barangay e-governance system, thus, the CMO-ICTD shall assist every BLGUs in building its defense against hackers and computer viruses, and to come up with an “interconnection security agreement” with the ISP; it shall define the terms and conditions for the security of data and all barangay information crucial to barangay administration, and to its interconnection with the City Government.

SECTION 8. FUNDING. – The City Government shall allocate initial funds for barangay e-governance, to be incorporated in the City’s Annual Budget-Aid to Barangay, and/or Supplemental Budget. As this project progresses, the Barangay shall sustain their e-governance operation thru barangay budgeting and allocations, pursuant to Sections 329-334 of Republic Act 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991.



SECTION 9. REPEALING CLAUSE. - All previous ordinances, rules and regulations inconsistent with this Ordinance shall be deemed repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 10. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE. If for any reason any part or provision of this Ordinance shall be held unconstitutional or invalid, other parts of provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SECTION 11. EFFECTIVITY. – This Ordinance shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the City.

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7/25/2017 2:36 PM