

APPENDIX 1: PROBLEM-SOLUTION MATRIX

LAND USE/INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR			
Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub-sector : Land Use/Infra			
Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper drainage plan (should be designed based on contour and topographic survey) • Ineffective drainage system (i.e. size, outdated, outfall) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic congestion • Danger to life and properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper drainage plan in coordination w/ other LGUs • Master Drainage Plan for Q.C. in coordination with other LGUs • Constant dredging of main creeks • Identify original water tributaries • Monitoring, Evaluation & Implementation • Existing 40-50 yrs. old small drainage pipes should immediately be replaced • Replace existing old and undersized drainage pipes
Tandang Sora Shrine – no improvement within the vicinity (drainage/sidewalk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No encouragement of tourist to visit • No income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No attraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of vicinity within
Utility lines and poles are visually messy and unattractive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly constructed/ placed utility lines & poles • Over capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unattractive, cluttered • Fire hazard • Prone to illegal connection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility lines installed underground should be implemented and enforced on road widening and new subdivisions & housing projects

SOCIAL SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub-sector : Demography			
Decreasing population growth rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be attributed to the change of migration pattern in the city • Increase in the practice of family planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less pressure on the city's resources and provision of basic services (i.e. health, education) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain current programs on family planning
Uneven distribution of population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite with recent redistricting of the city from 4 to 6 districts the plan to balance the population has not yet been achieved • Available vast tract of lands in District II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates imbalance in the spatial distribution of services and facilities • Unequal development growth pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of the proposed re-districting of the city into ten (10) districts
Sub Sector : Health			
Not all births are attended by skilled health personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some pregnant women still seek delivery services of "hilots" or traditional birth attendants (TBAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births attended by TBAs may contribute to the incidence of maternal and infant deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict enforcement of ordinance on non-skilled health personnel to practice birth delivery
Low maternal and infant mortality rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women seek prenatal care • Birth deliveries attended by "hilots" are reduced • Additional lying-in clinics constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low risk of maternal and infant deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain maternal and infant health care programs and services • Hiring of additional CHWs and BHWs to monitor pregnant women in availing prenatal care and services

SOCIAL SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub-sector : Demography			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing number of infants that are exclusively breast-fed for the last six months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive campaign on the benefits of breastfeeding Accessibility of breastfeeding stations and milk banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infants are healthy and not prone to illnesses Decreases out of pocket expenses for infant formulas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict implementation of the Milk Code E051 Enforcement of the regulation on sale infant formulas Establishment of more breastfeeding stations and milk banks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing contraceptive prevalence rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More couples observe and practice family planning methods Increased awareness on the benefits of small family size Availability of free contraceptives in public health centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low population growth rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen information dissemination of family planning methods
Sub Sector : Education			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing graduation rate for both levels (ES/HS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent awareness/support to children's education Teacher factor/competency Efficient remedial classes conducted in both levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work opportunity to augment family income and chances of pursuing higher education Minimized incidence of juvenile crimes Decreased number of out of school youth (OSY) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of financial assistance for transport cost Provision for livelihood opportunities for parents to avoid their children to engaged in early employment to focus in their studies.

SOCIAL SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Education			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreasing completion rate of basic education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bullying Health problem Lack of parental support/guidance Addiction to cyber games during class hour Affected by relocation of informal settler families (ISFs)/ change of residence Financial incapacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased juvenile delinquent and OSY Inability to find jobs and deprivation of pursuing higher education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home visitation by class advisers Counseling and Parents-Teachers conference Provision of financial assistance for transport cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number of Community Learning Center (CLC) with inadequate learning modules at barangay level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May not be a priority of the barangay due to insufficient fund/budget for Alternative Learning System (ALS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not All OSYs and adult needing ALS are accommodated May result to a lower literacy rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include ALS in the priority development agenda of the city government and the barangay Propose ordinance requiring all barangays and public schools to offer ALS LGU/NGO support for ALS program Increase the number of CLC
Sub Sector : Social Welfare			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing number of day care enrollees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day care enrollees in some NGO/ private Learning centers were tracked and monitored Parents awareness on the importance of early education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for day care services will increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide additional day care centers (public and private/ NGOs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all barangays have Day Care Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No available space Some barangays belong to upper income class and children are enrolled in private pre-schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all pre-schoolers (3-4 yrs. old) can be enrolled thus they are not ready for Kinder classes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barangays to allocate space devoted to day care center Identification and acquisition of vacant private and public lots Construction of day care centers

SOCIAL SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Social Welfare			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facility/ • institution for abandoned, neglected senior citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No government institutions/ agencies available for long-term shelter (only processing centers are available) • No government space available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety/security and health of elderly are jeopardized • Non enjoyment of their twilight years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site acquisition and establishment of facilities for abandoned and neglected elderly • Construction of the Home for the Aged
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing number of street children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abandoned by parents • Some children are brought by parents in their place of work (street vendors) • Migrants from other nearby Local Government Units • Recruited children by syndicates are deployed as beggars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety/security and health of children are threatened • Increase in vagrancy • Vulnerability to commit crimes such as theft etc. • Encourages proliferation of illegal vendors and syndicates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of additional Minding Centers for working parents and Processing Centers or Micro-Geo Net for rescued street children and child laborers • Operationalization of the Halfway Home or Bahay Aruga for abandoned, neglected and abused children • Intensify the joint rescue operation for street children
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing number of Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) served 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of parental care and guidance • Weak family values • Peer group influence • Poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schooling stopped/ Non-productive life • Congestion in facility handling CICLs • Vulnerability to commit crimes • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of Family/Youth Welfare Services including inculcation of family values • Integration in school curriculum orientation on Juvenile Justice Welfare Act • Access to barangay sports and recreational activities

SOCIAL SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Social Welfare			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty incidence of 34.99% in 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sources of income • Incomplete education • Migration influx from province to city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased crime rate and other social problems like inability to send children to school, poor health and unsafe dwelling units. • Large number of informal settlers living in disaster risk areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic social services • Increase job opportunities and livelihood programs • Enhance “Balik-Probinsiya” Program • Relocate ISFs from danger areas
Sub Sector : Housing			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disproportionate share of QC informal settler families (ISF) in Metro Manila (40%) and the existence of land and squatting syndicates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusal of ISFs to be relocated to off -city sites • In-migration of provincial families • Many are victimized/lack of awareness of existing laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health problem/ sanitation/fire hazard • Security problem • Presence of professional syndicates • Continuous increase in the number of ISFs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper coordination with the LGU/ Barangay Officials and land owner • Stricter implementation/prosecution of known professional squatters/ syndicates • Enhancement of information drive against professional squatters/squatting syndicates nefarious activities • Management information System for the city’s ISFs • Electrification Program for Community Associations

SOCIAL SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Housing			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing number of day care enrollees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day care enrollees in some NGO/ private Learning centers were tracked and monitored Parents awareness on the importance of early education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for day care services will increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide additional day care centers (public and private/ NGOs)
Sub Sector : Protective Services (Police Protection)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate jail officers for inmates scheduled for court hearings (Standard escort inmate-ratio 1:1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large number of inmates accompanied during court hearings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High risk of escape of inmates Postponement of court hearings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring and deployment of additional jail officers

ECONOMIC SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : (Labor and Employment/Household Income and Expenditure)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of evidenced-database for QC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSA sample size used in surveys is small which would give wide margin of error if city level data is extracted Ineffective registration process of businesses (Many businesses do not complete data/info on its operations but are issued permits) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real present situation cannot be fully characterized Difficulty in identifying target beneficiaries resulting to selective interventions and waste of resources Poor local economic development planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) - inclusion in the budget & ordinance for mayor to enter into agreement to undertake program NCR cities (giving more than 30% share to Phil. GDP) should be entitled to be given specific data by PSA - Joint National & the NCR cities resources may be used Joint Council Resolution urging PSA for NCR city level data Barangay to conduct own survey for its Barangay Development Plan Systematize Business Registration (improvement of the database form & complete encoding of data of each business application)

ECONOMIC SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : (Labor and Employment/Household Income and Expenditure)			
<p>Employment situation gradually improving</p> <p><u>Unemployment rate/size:</u> 2013 - 10.3% - 138,900 2014 - 10.4% - 145,915 2015 - 8.5% - 111,175</p> <p><u>Dependency Ratio also improving but still high:</u> 2013 - 12.1% - 146,367 2014 - 11.1% - 139,539 2015 - 10.0% - 119,677</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing population resulting to increasing labor force; increase in-migration • Continuous flow of new investments • There is mismatch between available skills and the skills required for new and existing jobs. • Returning displaced OFWs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous improvement in the employment situation will uplift the standard of living • Unemployment will still be a problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance Retraining Programs on specific fields due to the changing economic, commercial platform • Establishment of a <u>Resource Center</u>: <i>Provides Labor Supply and Market Information</i> • Micro Finance Assistance, Skills & Entrepreneurship Training • Conduct series of job summits, career development orientations to graduating students and on-the job industry training in partnership with the private sector

ECONOMIC SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : (Labor and Employment/Household Income and Expenditure)			
Presence of informal sector /underground economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to limited opportunities, many are forced to engage in small-scale entrepreneurial activities mostly unregistered and unregulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less government revenues • Unregulated and unmonitored operations with difficulty in provision of government assistance • Competition to formal businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barangay assistance in monitoring of operations
Great disparity in income distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other source of income for the low income group • Major source of income - wages/ salaries; very few engaged in entrepreneurial activities • City as working man's residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in families falling below poverty line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to provide micro financing schemes to enable them to start an enterprise • Provide livelihood and entrepreneurial training
Sub Sector : Agriculture (Food Security)			
City has no registered business related to the agricultural sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QC is a highly urbanized city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When calamities occur in northern provinces / suppliers of agricultural produce, city residents are affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouragement of Urban Farming / Vertical Gardening in public schools and barangays with open/ vacant spaces
Poor physical conditions of: A. City public markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •City markets have long been in existence •Proliferation of vendors near markets •Strong competition from new/modern and more convenient food establishments (e.g. supermarkets, groceries & malls) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Unmaximized income from city public market operations •Less patronage of these markets by city residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Development of city-owned markets into a mixed use commercial facility (may be thru PPP agreement) •Require strict compliance of markets with existing regulations to improve conditions •Clear area of street vendors

ECONOMIC SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Agriculture (Food Security)			
B. Slaughterhouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slaughterhouses have long been in existence including those of the lechoneros in La Loma Most of small La Loma lechoneros have very small business areas to undertake slaughtering operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their businesses pose health risks (no assurance on food safety) to their clients La Loma may not progress into the desired lechon capital & tourist destination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of existing facilities (with STP) must be required Establishment of common slaughterhouse for lechoneros
Sub Sector : Industry and Services			
Big number of unregistered businesses including retiring businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannot comply with registration requirements (e.g. TCT, Lease Contract, payment of fees) For the retiring businesses, high cost in payment of arrears 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No realized income for the government Difficulty in provision of government assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crafting of IRR for the micro and small businesses Provision of amnesty in payment of back taxes Ease in registration requirements/ processes
Comprised largely (95%) of micro to small businesses and mostly service-oriented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National policy on dispersion of industries outside of Metro Manila Limited resources/ capital requirements Limited assistance to investors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less income and generation of employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion and development of labor-intensive, clean industries More incentives to attract businesses to locate to the city (LEIPO) Promotion and information dissemination e.g. business summit Capital assistance

ECONOMIC SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Industry and Services			
Big number and area coverage in IT businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large area for development • Presence of IT requirements e.g. labor, training / educational institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More income and employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the potential of the city as multimedia corridor/ IT accelerator loop • Provision of incentives to attract more IT investments
QC developing into a health and wellness center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of specialized and big modern hospitals and health and wellness facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generator of jobs • Contributes to growth of tourism industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an integrated medical tourism program • Conduct of tourism summits

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Solid Waste			
<p>Still high solid waste generation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High population generating 0.88 kg SW/ capita/ day • High concentration of commercial & industrial establishments • Big number of unregistered and unregulated small-scale businesses • Proliferation of sidewalk vendors • Continuous immigration • Weak implementation of RA 9003 • Inadequacy of knowledge on SWM-RA 9003 • Lack of political will to implement the law • No MRF and SWM facilities in some bgy. (lack of space for the facilities, not acceptable to the community-NIMBY attitude, cost of putting up structure). • Where there is segregation, the wastes are eventually mixed during collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big volume of garbage disposed at the Sanitary Landfill • May prolong the closure of the Payatas Sanitary Landfill • Dirty streets and surroundings due to indiscriminate disposal of wastes • Health risks posed by uncollected Solid waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More Information Education Campaign • Strict implementation of all environment laws (penalty system/designation of bgy envi police) • Organize citizens volunteers group for project support in the barangay (participation of POs, HOA) • Intensify waste reduction program down to the household level/ implement policy (no segregation impose penalty) – collected funds to be used exclusively for bgy envi projects supported by bgy ordinance • Enactment of an ordinance on the integration of population management, health, and environmental programs • Monitor the SWM of commercial and industrial establishments • Control the proliferation of sidewalk vendors (by barangay with assistance from the local government) • Continuing distribution of IEC materials for SWM. • Provide regular venue (forum, field trips) for sharing of experiences and best practices (models and options) of SWM among barangays • Promote active network among barangays for continuous sharing and cooperation • Devise system to oblige or encourage non-compliant barangays to implement their own SWM • Integrate waste management in public education system • Continue educating collectors about segregation • Provide facilities for segregation (MRF) • Promote sharing/ clustering of SWM facilities for contiguous bgy. • Implement an ordinance for the allocation of space for MRFs in subdivision plans and housing projects

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Industry and Services			
Big potential for waste reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> based on waste composition , 53.95% is biodegradable, 20.30% is recyclable and only 25.76% is residual that will finally go to the disposal facility active barangay-based reduction initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less volume of waste will go to the landfill “Pera sa basura” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage & support waste reduction Intensify IEC training for all barangays Barangays should lead in implementing and sustaining projects on waste reduction Strict implementation of the Plastic Reduction Ordinance Use of alternative technology such as biodigester, RDF and waste to energy. Creation of Green Fund Unit to monitor and manage the use of the green fund.
Impending closure of Payatas Sanitary Landfill (PSL)/ absence of alternative disposal site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity of PSL DENR order to close High cost of land in QC NIMBY mentality and social unacceptability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garbage crisis Deterioration of the environment Deterioration of health Displacement of sectors/ community members dependent on the PCF for their livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a comprehensive ecological SWM Program including an alternative disposal system Legislation for Payatas – to produce value-added by-products which may be helpful to other sectors Identify sectors and community members affected by the closure of the PCF for appropriate program intervention Implementation of the Waste to Energy Project under the PPP-QC
Unmonitored disposal of toxic, hazardous and healthcare wastes (industries, hospitals, clinics, funeral parlors, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weakness in enforcement of laws Unclear roles of concerned agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread of diseases Ground and surface water contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict implementation of the Sanitation Code Enact an Ordinance on waste treatment Devise and implement proper monitoring system for treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes Improve database especially in business permitting so as to facilitate categorization of businesses and industries and pinpoint sources of wastes and for monitoring purposes

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Air Quality			
Unmonitored industrial emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unclear delineation of roles of agencies concerned • Instances of Business Permits issued prior to the issuance of environmental clearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor air quality • Deterioration of health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict implementation of environmental laws • Clarify institutional roles and jurisdictions • Require industries upon renewal of their business permit to submit Permit to Operate Air Pollution Source & Control Installation from EMB-NCR
Pollution from vehicular emissions/ Smoke belching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of enforcement (local & national governments) • Mobile checkpoint for smoke belching enforcers • Low quality of diesel gas supply in the country • Emissions from jeepneys, buses and second-hand cars • No political will • Lack of discipline • Corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor air quality • Lack of awareness on the air quality of the city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delineate smoke belching-free zones where there will be strict implementation/ monitoring • Promote greening at the household and bgy. levels • Consult with EMB-DENR for air pollution-absorbing plants • Promote mass transport system • Involve actively the bgy. in apprehending smoke belchers • Design policies/ ordinance that will prevent corruption • Phase-out old (15 years and above) vehicles
Increasing use of renewable and energy efficient technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development thrust of the present administration • People are becoming aware on the benefits of the use of renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less pollution emission • More savings in the long run 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives to users of renewable energy and alternative fuels • City Fleet Fuel Efficiency (use of clean/ alternative fuels in all government-owned vehicles) • Mainstreaming green development in the Land Use Plan • Installation of solar energy panels to be partially subsidized by the QC government • Novaliches District Center to be solarized • Study on all public buildings (e.g., schools, barangay halls, public hospitals, offices) for solarization

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Water Quality			
Over extraction of groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficient monitoring on the actual number and operation of wells • Weak implementation of regulation on groundwater extraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depletion and pollution of groundwater supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enact ordinance on rainwater harvesting to compliment water supply • Enact ordinance on recharging groundwater • Conduct IEC and capacity-building on simple technologies to implement groundwater conservation and protection • Implement programs to enrich groundwater resource • Implement barangay-based monitoring of different wells • Strictly enforce the law banning/prohibiting the installation of new deep wells • Prohibition of further groundwater extraction • Require big establishments to have their own sewage treatment plant (STP) and recycle their wastewater • Creation of Water Quality Monitoring Board
Pollution of rivers and creeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct discharge of untreated wastewater into rivers • Throwing of solid waste into rivers and creeks • No centralized sewerage system • No citywide sewerage treatment facilities • Informal settlers along waterway easements have no septic tanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deterioration of the environment • Loss of the aesthetic and recreational values of water bodies • Residents unable to enjoy recreation from rivers • Health hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strictly implement national and local laws on wastewater treatment and easements • Strictly implement zoning regulations • Explore the use of simple wastewater treatment technologies at the household and community levels • Adopt the wastewater management system of the Manila Water Co. • IEC and trainings for barangays. on collection and collection of fatty and greasy substances • Implement an ordinance on the provision of grease traps for housing and small/med establishments and its monitoring • Require pollutive industries upon renewal of their business permit to get an Environmental Clearance from the EPWMD as pre-requisite • Coordinated inter-agency implementation of the Supreme Court Mandamus

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Parks and Open Spaces			
<p>Inadequate number of parks & open spaces in some barangays</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachments / informal settlers on open spaces • No political will to strictly implement the open space law • Open spaces are utilized for other purposes such as schools, place of worship, housing and community facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public is deprived of common open space • Environmental impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant/green vacant (private/public) lots • Strictly implement laws on open spaces • IEC/trainings for barangays on maximizing the use while preserving open spaces • Establish hierarchy of parks (district, community, city) • Acquire land for parks • Enforce tax on privately-owned vacant and idle properties and let the barangay introduce developments/ improvements on the lot • Identify and convert into parks and open spaces acquired tax-delinquent properties • Develop undeveloped lands/OS • Convert aqueduct and transmission line ROWs into parks • Prohibit the conversion of OS for commercial and residential use • Strongly support sustainable conservation programs harnessing multi-sectoral partnerships and capitalizing on the tourism potentials of parks
<p>Conflict bet barangays & HOAs on management of parks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unclear delineation of management rights/ sharing between barangays and Homeowners' Association • OS used for other purposes like schools place of worship, community facilities • Parks specially inside subdivisions are used exclusively by HOA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some members of the community are deprived of use/access to parks and open spaces – either the barangay or HOA has the possession and power to determine the use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review management roles of barangays & HOAs • Ensure project continuity in designing management arrangements • Partner with private sector to undertake tree planting or Adopt-a-Park projects thru their corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs • Strengthen policy on preservation of OS • Monitor subdivision developers & owners to prevent them from converting OS into saleable lots

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Parks and Open Spaces			
Unsuccessful growth of trees in many areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thin/shallow top soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste of resources for the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper choice of plant species (bushes, plants with compatible root structure) Intensify IEC to barangays on the process of coordination w/ PDAD and DENR for free plants (Nego-Eskwela along North Ave.) and the proper identification of sites suitable for planting certain species
Sub Sector : Biodiversity			
Many citizens are not aware of the richness QC's biodiversity and the importance of conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of IEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of biodiversity habitat within the city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify and widen IEC on the importance of biodiversity Empower the Local Environmental and Natural Resources Officer in overseeing the implementation of environmental laws and policies
Moderate diversity in major parks and other areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing parks management efforts Presence of institutions that maintain and advocate biodiversity conservation in the city (PAWB, UP, etc) Relatively intact green areas in the city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrichment/enhancement of the environment Provides for the recreational needs of the community Increased awareness on environment Contributes to the development of tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly support sustainable conservation programs harnessing multi-sectoral partnerships and capitalizing on the tourism potentials of parks

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub-sector: DRR and CCA			
<p>Loss of easements and narrowing of rivers and creeks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment of river easements by informal settlers and privately-owned structures • Continuous in-migration which contributes to encroachment of easements • Presence of informal settlers and abutment of adjacent private property owners • Houses and structures are already in place • Maximization of limited space available • Continuous influx of informal settlers along waterways • Lack of budget for desilting of waterways • Flood due to garbage thrown by families along waterways • No regular conduct of dredging of waterways • Portion of waterways are heavily silted with debris/garbage • Structures built on steep slopes or within landslide prone areas • Absence/lack of slope protection structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drying up of waterways • Flooding risks • Loss of recreation from rivers and easements • Many areas will be inundated • Damage to structures and risk to safety of settlers and possible casualties • Damage to life and properties • Loss of lives and properties • Increase in number of families affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of illegal structures/ encroachments • Allocate sizeable budget for the relocation of informal settlers along waterways and other danger areas to include transport expenses, etc. • Fast track the formulation of the IRR on the Local Housing Board • Fast track the formulation of the IRR of the Ordinance on Population Monitoring Information Center • Implement the Urban Development and Housing Act • Construct MRBs for informal settlers (tenement housing) • Establish data on off-city relocation and make policy on sharing of resources between the City and the receiving LGU on the provision of basic services in relocation sites • Adopt disaster risk management along danger areas • Strict implementation of mandatory easement (3m) from the creekside • Strict implementation of Zoning Ordinance/ Amend for Risk Mitigation • Conduct seminars on disaster preparedness and risk management • Continuous implementation of project "Sagip Batis" of EPWMD • Strict implementation of programs and projects identified in the QCRRMP 2014-2020 • Strengthening Quezon City's Legal and Institutional Arrangements for DRRM Program • Mainstreaming DRR in Land Use Planning and Land Use Management Program • DRR for Critical and Essential Facilities Program • Introducing Urban Rejuvenation and Urban Redevelopment for DRR Program • Strengthening Quezon City's Emergency Management System Program • DRRM Geospatial Database Development Program

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub-sector: DRR and CCA			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Contingency Plan for each Department and Function of QC Program • Provision of emergency services and public assistance during or after disaster • Development of Sheltering, Relocation and Rehabilitation Plans • Conduct IEC on the residents living in danger areas • Full implementation of the QC Shelter Program • Recovery of easements • Identify and acquire safe, open areas for permanent evacuation center • Construction of dedicated permanent evacuation centers • Establish MOA with the private sectors (hospitals, drug stores, supermarkets and construction supply owners) • Acquisition of low frequency radios powered by solar • Continuous training on CBDRRM • Formulate and lobby for the passage of an ordinance on force evacuation • Provision of waterway banks with grouted riprap/retaining wall • Regular desilting of waterways • Values formation of family members • Inclusion in the ES, HS Curriculum of DRR / CCA • IEC for Disaster Preparedness • Housing Programs (Affordable) for relocation • Conduct of Drills (Earthquake, Flood, Fire) • Strict implementation of the existing policies regarding encroachment of informal settlers along waterways • Utilization of BDRRM Fund • Identify and implement risk transfer mechanisms through disaster risk financing and insurance at community level • Development of indicators for inclusive and child-friendly disaster risk management and CCA •

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub-sector: DRR and CCA			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular updating of in-house DRRM database and inventories, including partner and key stakeholder databases • Formulate coordination mechanisms and guidelines for partnership arrangements • Regular updating of hazards, vulnerability and risk assessment • Strict enforcement of building code • Develop and institutionalize policy incentives or deterrents to enforce zoning ordinances, particularly in hazard-prone areas • Develop, institutionalize, and test early warning systems especially at the community level • Develop criteria for standardizing early warning systems • Procure equipment for EWS facilities • Conduct of livelihood-oriented activities and/or income generating activities for potential internally displaced population • Develop early and long-term recovery plans for immediate restoration of lifelines and local government facilities and services, as well as businesses and local economy • Establish mechanisms for supporting business continuity planning for local economies
<p>Inadequate/lack of spaces for provision of open field</p> <p>High risk areas without permanent evacuations centers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited space • No available evacuation site areas within the barangay • Lack of political will and budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to structures and risk to safety of settlers and possible casualties • Damage to properties • Loss of lives and properties • Casualties and fatalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of schools/churches for temporary evacuation centers • Strict implementation of programs and projects identified in the QC DRRMP 2014-2020

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub-sector: DRR and CCA			
Structures built on steep slopes or within landslide prone areas Absence / lack of slope protection structures Structures built within the fault zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The buildings are already there before the identification of fault line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to structures and risk to safety of settlers and possible casualties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce % of deaths through increasing the level of awareness on DRRM in the community Greening the buffer zone of the fault line (5m on both sides) Strict implementation of the National Building Code. Relocation of the ISF located along the fault line Empowerment of the people Resettlement of ISFs Construction of EQ proof bridges and all other roads and conduct of frequent inspections Pre-deployment of relief goods to strategic areas Retrofitting and repair of buildings Conduct IEC on the residents living in danger areas Conduct training on infrastructure audit Acquisition of infrastructure audit equipment Ordinance on the conduct of infra audit on public and private infrastructure Amending existing rules and regulations regarding building permits Conduct IEC on the residents living in danger areas
Extreme weather events with increased frequency and severity (tropical cyclones, storm surges, riverine floods and rainfall) Change in precipitation pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts of climate change Diminishing green areas Rapid urbanization Lack of discipline of communities in the protection of the environment Unmonitored commercial and industrial establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In areas where rainfall is projected to decrease and with longer drier periods Water stress/shortage It will affect the amount of water in watersheds and dams <p>Possible reduction of water available for domestic consumption.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue and establish mechanism in managing organic waste through integrated composting system in all barangays. Private, public and other agencies partnership program to provide biodigester facility in each barangay Awareness raising of direct and indirect stakeholders regarding food security and corresponding maintenance of existing Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) Built-in water management to prevent the depletion of groundwater sources by preventing degradation of watersheds Enforce and monitor the implementation of Clean Air Act and City Septage and Sewerage Program

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub-sector: DRR and CCA			
Rising Mean Temperature		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intense rainfall/flooding • Increased wet season flooding • It will impact severely in public infrastructures such as roads, bridges, schools, evacuation centers and hospitals. • Will pose danger to human settlements and infrastructure during landslides and mudslides • Incremental increase in temperature and rain regimes • Disease outbreak and spread of water-based and vector-borne diseases leading to increase in mortality and morbidity • Heat related deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change and gender-sensitive sanitation and disposal management to prevent groundwater and fresh water contamination. • Scope of GHG emission • Acquisition of water quality monitoring measuring water quality effluent during extreme weather situation • Continue installation of air quality monitoring station and collect data for pollution analysis • Promote ecotown establishment initiative by QCG in key biodiversity areas. • Establish IEC for City CC direct stakeholders and IMS for green environment, clean air and water, ground water, rivers and creeks in the City Biodiversity Plan • Built-in through public and safety protection management to prevent breakout of flood related diseases. Project on developing protection strategy of organic, toxic, hazardous and other hospital and business establishments' wastes during extreme weather events. • Training of schools • Children training on water and food conservation during temporary shelter situation • Climate Change and gender-sensitive public safety risk sanitation disposal management including informal settlers to prevent water contamination and spread of diseases. • Formulate workshops on renewable energy system and scope of GHG emission • Reforestation of La Mesa Watershed area and tree planting activities in barangays candidate to reproduce possible UHI • Formulate IEC Plan covering solid waste management practices and monitoring of hospital and other establishments utilizing degradable, toxic and hazardous wastes

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub-sector: DRR and CCA			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase incidence of pulmonary illnesses among young children and cardiovascular diseases among the elderly • Malnutrition is expected to become severe with frequent occurrences of extreme events • Disruption of food supply and provision of health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop GHG protocol scope including scope 1,2,3 emissions to identify the feasible projects to achieve emission reduction goal • Establish periodic road side tree trimming creek and riverside cleaning and tree planting in deforested areas of the city to prevent any obstructions on roads during disasters • Enforce and monitor the implementation of Clean Air Act and Green City Program • Develop innovative financing program for environmentally sustainable transportation to air pollution and GHG emissions • Conduct gender impact analyses to identify gender-specific adaptation options to flood, increase in temperature, and other climate change related disasters along the framework of ecosystem and environmental stability • Formulate policy on Urban Environmental and Natural Resources Accounting • Develop knowledge and capacity for integrated ecosystem based management at local and community level
Increasing number of fire incidences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of informal settlements • Old housing structures and commercial establishments • Highly-dense residential areas • Heavily populated and developed areas • Areas where informal settlers are densely located 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoke impact on air quality • Urban blight formation • Lifeline disruptions (communication, water, power) • Waste accumulation • Loss of lives • Psychological damage and trauma especially to children and the elderly caused by a horrible experience and painful injuries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict implementation of the National Building Code • Strict implementation of the Zoning Ordinance • Acquisition of land for fire stations • Construction of more fire stations • Provision of at least two (2) fire trucks per barangay • Hiring of additional personnel/firefighters • Tap volunteer fire brigades • Training of more fire fighters • Use of early fire detection technology • Installation of fire protection devices like fire sprinklers and operational smoke detectors in establishments • Mandate provision of fire extinguisher per household • Conduct of public outreach campaigns to promote fire safety awareness

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub-sector: DRR and CCA			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas with high concentration of commercial and industrial sites • Commercial and industrial establishments with materials that are volatile in nature • Structures are made of light materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended exposure to smoke has impact on respiratory health • Temporary population displacement • Release of hazardous materials could create a public health emergency • Smoke will contribute to high concentration of greenhouse gases • Water pollution if fire is near waterways • Damage to property/infrastructure • Disruption of business • Power outage • Increase of insurance claims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of temporary shelter for the displaced • Ensure that fire hydrants are operational • Conduct of rapid response time of fire fighters • Draft of the Fire Hazard Profile and Mitigating Plan • Relocation of ISF's • Implementation of fire prevention, preparedness and control programs • Require fire stations to conduct regular inspections

INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Organizational Management & Development (Personnel)			
Higher number of female personnel in middle management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More women applicants met qualified hiring criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venue to develop their leadership skills to accelerate their qualifications in position of leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Magna Carta of Women and GAD Code
Political accommodation resulting to demoralization and low self-esteem that has become an accepted practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not pass the selection/hiring process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of competent workforce • Seminar/training not relevant to their assigned position/tasks • Lack of commitment to job, disassociation of employees to organization • Issues on unity of employees within departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training inventory/training, seminars and team building activities • Formulation of HRD plan/ Capability Building • Establishment of CODI (Com. On Decorum & Investigation) • Use of merit & Competency-based standard for hiring and promotion
Organizational Set Up no longer responsive/relevant to the demands of the growing population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Government Bureaucracy – still in the 20th Century 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of Task Forces and Ad Hoc Committees have complicated the monitoring of activities resulting on the duplication and overlapping of activities and functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalization program • Intensify selection board processing • Strengthen institution • Conduct organizational and management review of the entire local government bureaucracy
Good Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipient of various recognition and awards • Chief Executive is a professional manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Governance • Better image for city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain good practices • Support programs

INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub-sector: Organizational Management & Development (Training)			
Not all departments submit reports on training attended to the Personnel Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness in the importance of compliance • Weak implementation and no monitoring mechanism in tracking • Trainings attended by city hall personnel • Non-compliance with Memorandum Circular re: Submission of Report 30 days upon completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate bases for tracking and determining training needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict implementation of Memo circular re: Submission of post training report
No complete profile of personnel to include skills assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a priority • Lack of comprehensive human resource development program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomplete basis for merit/promotion/rewards • Personnel not sent to needed training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation laboratory project Human Resource Development
Sub Sector : Organizational Management & Development (System)			
Low accessibility of data relative to government and barangay level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of system linking the government and barangay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow information exchange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking and web page services, on line computer-based information system • Implementation of Info System Strategic Plan (ISSP)

INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Organizational Management & Development (System)			
The city has strategic plan for the service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming of monitoring and evaluation functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of the city programs, projects & activities (complementation & synergy with other local/national government projects) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Planning of Managers Regular Executive / Management Meetings
Queueing and processing/ transacting time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage service of fixers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open to graft and corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict implementation of Quality Management System (ISO program) Strict Implementation of citizens charter
Accessibility of records of government transactions, contracts and other public documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-active disclosing information like financial reports that may interest or affect certain sectors or the general public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Disclosure Program
Not standardized rates in processing of barangay clearance and permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of implementing laws/ ordinances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requesting party secure clearances from adjoining barangay with less charges depriving / losing additional income to his/her barangay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passing of Ordinances
Not all plans and programs are properly disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of mechanism / tool to provide updated info / City PPAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties concerned less participation / acceptability of principle of participative governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of Newsletter / Info materials Strengthen PAISO

INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention																																											
Sub Sector : Organizational Management & Development (Workplace)																																														
<p>Not all barangays have barangay halls with permanent site</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Dist</th> <th rowspan="2">No. of Brgy.</th> <th colspan="3">Status</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Perma-nent</th> <th>Tempo-rary</th> <th>Rent-ing</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>37</td> <td>32</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>37</td> <td>28</td> <td>9</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>38</td> <td>30</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>14</td> <td>13</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>11</td> <td>10</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>142</td> <td>118</td> <td>19</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Dist	No. of Brgy.	Status			Perma-nent	Tempo-rary	Rent-ing	1	37	32	4	1	2	5	5	0	0	3	37	28	9	0	4	38	30	6	2	5	14	13	1	0	6	11	10	1	0	TOTAL	142	118	19	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No identified site within barangay 		
Dist			No. of Brgy.	Status																																										
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<p>Some department/offices with poor working environment condition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some offices are: Crowded Poorly lit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconvenience to the general public/ clientele 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of gov't buildings Development Plan 																																											
Sub Sector : Fiscal Management																																														
<p>Effective and efficient fiscal management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective partnership of the city, barangay & city council Capacity building of LGU officials from city to barangay particularly in fiscal management Stream lining of bureaucracy Competent economic and financial team Presence of a Revenue Code Strong Leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximized; increased; improved public service Maximized Collection Targets Greater chance of development plans to be implemented Increase in employees' benefits Good image for the city Increased morale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional mechanism to ensure and sustain current fiscal management practices and policies Continue capacity building on fiscal management 																																											

INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Fiscal Management			
Emphasis on the first part of the admin was on revenue raising and infra development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue and services backlogs inherited from previous administrations • Failure to properly inform and invite all concerned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development plans and other international commitments will not be met (MDG, CEDAW, ICESR, etc.) • Limited improvement on quality of living • There are some sectors i.e. urban poor, children, which concerns are not yet sufficiently addressed • Barangays will not fully support the ordinance / measure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalized budget allocation i.e. development and socially oriented programs • Strict implementation of existing policies and mechanism to address social concerns (GAD, senior citizens, etc.) • Effective representation of affected sectors in budget process • Increased partnership with NGOs, private sectors in terms of social services delivery
Sub Sector : Local Legislation			
Lack of public consultation on some proposed ordinance (ex. SUP) that involves or affects particular barangays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of transparency • Failure to properly inform and invite all concerned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns of affected barangays will not be properly addressed • Barangays will not fully support the ordinance / measure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liga ng mga Barangay proposed to the City Council to furnish the barangay concerned with copy of the proposed measures • Invite concerned and affected persons during public hearings
Access to information on local legislations fully computerized			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain Computerization and Web Site development (quezoncitycouncil.ph)

INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : Local Legislation)			
Show passage of some ordinances relative to others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of lobby groups • Nature of proposed ordinance • Staff-related factors • Political, social and economic factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compromised public service delivery • Prolonged conflicts, problems • Delayed implementation of development programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a standard based on nature of ordinance • Monitoring System • Executive / Legislative coordination and linkages
Sub Sector : People's Participation			
Increased number of accredited NGOs and POs in the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Drive • Institutional Intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More partners in development planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain / intensify IEC •
There are still many NGOs and Pos operating in the city who are not yet accredited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many requirements • Not aware of the accreditation process • Not interested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns and activities not linked with the city government PPAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSR to reach out to other accredited organization • Ordinance to strengthen people's participation in governance (Participation, Accountability & Transparency Ordinance)
Active NGOs/POs participation in CDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of their role as partners in governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective coordination/ consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance short linkage with PO/NGO

INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

Observed Condition	Explanation	Implication	Policy Intervention
Sub Sector : People's Participation			
Not all barangay development councils conduct Comprehensive Barangay Development Planning Process with active NGO/PO participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capability of barangays to conduct BDPC • Conflict between barangays and NGOs/POs • Conflict among NGOs/POs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unclear priorities for program implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires all barangay development councils to conduct comprehensive
Barangay Boundary Disputes			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enactment of Ordinance defining Barangay Boundaries