



Institutional Profile  
and Development

| 6



## CHAPTER 6: Institutional Profile and Development

### 6.1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

#### 6.1.1 Evolution of the Quezon City Government

The organizational structure of the government of Quezon City evolved into what is now a complex form from a lean set-up of 10 offices and a 5-member City Council when it was created on October 12, 1939 by virtue of Commonwealth Act 502, the City's original charter. The passage of a series of acts by the National Assembly (before the war) and by the Philippine Congress (after the war) effected the changes, both minor and significant, to the City's organizational structure.

The original structure was composed of the Offices of the Mayor, the Vice Mayor, and six (6) offices, namely: the City Health, the City Engineer, the City Police, the City Treasurer, the City Assessor and the City Attorney as part of the Executive Branch; the City Council with the Mayor, the Vice Mayor and three (3) other members supported by the Office of the City Secretary comprised the Legislative Branch; and the Justice of the Peace Court with an auxiliary justice as the Judiciary Branch. All the city officials then were appointed by the President of the Philippines.

Commonwealth Act 659 dated June 21, 1941 amended the structure when the Office of the Justice of the Peace Court was renamed as the City's Municipal Court with two (2) branches: the First and the Second Branch. This Act also created the position of the Clerk of Court and increased the number of Assistant City Attorneys from one (1) to three (3).

On June 16, 1950 (after the war), Republic Act 537, also known as the revised charter of Quezon City increased the membership of the City Council to ten (10) - the Mayor, the Vice Mayor and eight (8) councilors. Also, the different city offices were elevated into department level. The Act also created the City Fire Department.

Later, on June 16, 1956, Republic Act 1575 increased to three (3) the members of branches of the Municipal Court.

It is worthy to note at this point that the positions of the Mayor, the Vice Mayor and the City Council which used to be appointive were declared elective on June 19, 1959 by Republic Act 2259. The first local election for these offices was held on November 10, 1959.

Further amendments to the City's organization were made on June 18, 1960 by Republic Act 2649 with the creation of the Office of the City Fiscal in lieu of the Office of the City Attorney, with six (6) levels of Assistant Fiscals compared to only four (4) Assistant City Attorney levels.

The position of Assistant Chiefs of the various departments including that of the Secretary to the Mayor (also ranked as Assistant Department Chief) was created by Republic Act 3663 dated June 22, 1963.

Among the significant structural changes that the City experienced was the division of the City into four (4) Councilor Districts each to be represented by four (4) Councilors elected by district, thereby increasing the Council membership to sixteen (16). This was by virtue of Republic Act 5441 on September 8, 1968.

The Act however, removed the voting power of the Vice Mayor in the City Council except only in case of a tie. The same Act also elevated the position of Secretary to the Mayor into department level and created the position of Assistant Secretary to the Mayor.

It was however the creation of the Metropolitan Manila Commission on November 7, 1975 by virtue of Presidential Decree 824 that bears major impact not only on the City's organization but on its autonomy as well. Said decree made Quezon City along with the sixteen (16) other Local Governments in the Greater Manila Area as component units of a higher-level, commission-type government agency directly under the Office of the President. The Commission was vested powers encompassing both the legislative function and some executive responsibilities previously held by the local government.

Local councils in Metro Manila were terminated on December 31, 1975. The Commission has the following salient feature.

The Commission acts as the central government that formulates programs and policies, including review and approval of local programs and administers its own programs like fire control, garbage disposal, and traffic management.

It was also empowered to review, amend, revise or repeal local ordinances and enact new ordinances and resolutions – powers that used to belong to the local councils.

The Commission was composed of the Governor, the Vice-Governor and three (3) Commissioners: one for planning, another for finance, and the third for operations – all of whom were appointees of the President.

It was appropriated an initial fund (P2,500,000) from the National Treasury plus proceeds from certain taxes accruing from contributions of the component LGUs and outlays in the Annual General Appropriations Decree.

While the National Assembly passed the Local Government Code in 1983 (Batas Pambansa Blg. 337 which was approved on February 10, 1983) which embodies the declared principle of autonomy of local government units, the act exempted Metro Manila area from its coverage. Hence, PD 824 continued to be in effect.

It was only with the ratification of the New Constitution in 1986 that the City, as with the rest of Metro Manila, regained its autonomy, especially the power to legislate. The first local elections after martial law and as called for by the new constitution was held in January 1988. Posts to be filled were those of the City Mayor, Vice Mayor and twenty - four (24) councilors with six each from the four (4) districts.



For four (4) years, from 1986 to 1990, the fate of the Metro Manila Commission (MMC) was uncertain. Executive Order 392 of January 9, 1990 reconstituted it to become the Metropolitan Manila Authority (MMA) composed of the heads of the seventeen (17) Local Government units of the region as its Council, the chairman of which is elected from among its members for a six (6) month term. In contrast to the previous Commission, the Authority's jurisdiction was trimmed to general executive functions involving services of metrowide concern but none that will directly intervene with the legislative functions of the local councils.

The support structure of the MMC headed by three commissioners was retained. However, the commissioners were renamed Assistant General Managers while a new position for General Manager which used to be held by the Chairman was created.

MMA's existence was more of "interim" in nature, pending Congress action on a permanent entity to administer Metro Manila. On March 1, 1995, the President approved RA 7924 creating the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) which replaced MMA. The basic composition/organization and functions of MMA, however, remained unchanged except for the following:

- the inclusion of the presidents of the Vice Mayors League and the Councilors League of Metro Manila in the Council;
- the Council Chairperson shall be appointed by the President whose term shall be on the latter's discretion and has the rank of a cabinet member;
- additional funding shall come from the General Appropriations Act.

Quezon City is within the National Capital Region (NCR) a metropolitan government under the MMDA. MMDA is not a political unit of government, but a development authority likened to a national agency that is tasked to oversee the delivery of basic services. The power delegated to MMDA through the Metro Manila Council – the MMDA's governing and policy-making body is limited only to the promulgation of administrative rules and regulations in the implementation of the MMDA's plans, programs and projects.

On the administrative character, the MMDA Chairman is a presidential appointee, with the rank of a cabinet member. One of the Chairman's functions is to perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the President. In LGUs, the President of the Philippines merely exercises supervisory authority.

The MMDA has no power to enact ordinances for the welfare of the community. It is the local government units, acting through their respective legislative councils that possess legislative and police powers. This is in line with the local autonomy being enjoyed by the LGUs.

### **6.1.2 Existing Organizational Structure of Quezon City Government**

The present organizational set-up of the Local Government of Quezon City is a structure with two (2) distinct branches, the Executive and the Legislative. See Figure In-1 for the Existing QC Government Organizational Structure)

## The Executive Branch

The Executive Branch is composed of thirty-four (34) departments and five (5) offices which are further divided into services, divisions and sections. At the helm of the organization is the City Mayor from whom all executive authority and responsibilities emanate. The City Administrator and the Secretary to the Mayor stand next in the hierarchy as they exercise delegated authority to supervise the operations of line and staff departments/ offices and units. There are also program-based units, committees and Task Forces operating directly under the Office of the Mayor. The existing departments/offices, and task forces and their mandates are shown in Appendix 1.

Under Council Ordinance No. 154, S-90, three (3) positions of Assistant City Administrator were created to assist the City Administrator in the performance of his functions relating to the proper supervision, coordination and monitoring of development programs and other services being delivered by the city. They are: the Assistant City Administrator for Operations, the Assistant City Administrator for General Affairs and the Assistant City Administrator for Fiscal Affairs.

The position of Assistant Secretary to the Mayor was renamed as Assistant Secretary to the Mayor for Internal Affairs, while another position, that of the Assistant Secretary to the Mayor for External Affairs was also created under Council Ordinance 154 -S-90 (sec. 7).

The positions of the City Administrator, Secretary to the Mayor, and Assistant Secretary to the Mayor for Internal and External Affairs are co-terminus with the appointing power.

Other co-terminus positions are the City Legal Officer, Head of the Department of Public Order and Safety.

## The Legislative Branch

Another structural change in the City was by virtue of Republic Act No. 10170 dated July 2, 2012 apportioning the 2nd legislative district of QC. This created two (2) additional districts and twelve (12) Sangguniang Panglunsod seats. By said Act, QC is now comprised of six (6) legislative districts and has now six (6) district representatives and thirty six (36) city councilors.

The City Council, the legislative body of the city, is composed of the Vice-Mayor as the Presiding Officer, the 36 regular council members, and the President of the city chapter of the Liga ng mga Barangay, and Sangguniang Kabataan Person. The Office of the Vice Mayor has also supervisory control over the following special projects such as:

*Table In-1 : Special Projects supervised by the Vice Mayor*

Project Title	Project Description/Objectives
Quezon City Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Center (TAHANAN)	Takes charge of the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents whether on voluntary or compulsory confinement.
Sports Development Council	Plans and supervises an integrated sports promotion and development program, coordinates with the 142 barangays relative to implementation of sports projects.

Task Force Greening	Extends assistance through livelihood projects which will provide job opportunity and income for the families of Quezon City.
QC Anti-Drug Abuse Council	Prepares/formulates plans and programs to minimize, if not eradicate drug abuse and a comprehensive drug rehabilitation program
Healthy Cities Initiatives Program	Prepares plans and programs for the Quezon City Healthy Cities Initiatives consistent with the WHO guidelines and the National Health Cities Initiative Committee.
Performing Arts	Plans and implements trainings/projects and activities that promote various disciplines of performing arts for the city's talented youth.
Legislative Investigative Action Group	Complies and categorizes all ordinances with penal provisions and disseminates the same to all Quezon City-based establishments, law enforcement agencies and all barangays.
Quezon City Film Development Commission	Develops and implements incentives and awards for producers, script writers, cinematographers, and the like to encourage production of quality films; Encourages and undertakes activities to promote development of local film industry and participation in both domestic and foreign markets; Develops and promotes programs to enhance skills and expertise of Filipino talents in the film industry; Undertakes the annual Quezon City Film Festival; Prescribes the procedures for the exercise of the Quezon City Film Foundation; Determines the organizational and staff pattern of both the Commission of the foundation and; Performs such other functions as may be necessary to carry-out the provisions of the ordinance.
Computerization Unit	Administers the data banking of all approved Ordinance/Resolutions of the City Council, and implements the IT development of the Legislative Department
Special Investigation Committee on Administrative Cases Against Elective Barangay Officials	The Committee shall receive and evaluate all the evidence/s presented; Listen to the testimonies of the parties and their respective witnesses; If any, prepares and submit its report in the form of a resolution, stating clearly and distinctly the facts and the law on which it is based, its findings, conclusions and recommendations, to the City Council, thru the City Secretary.

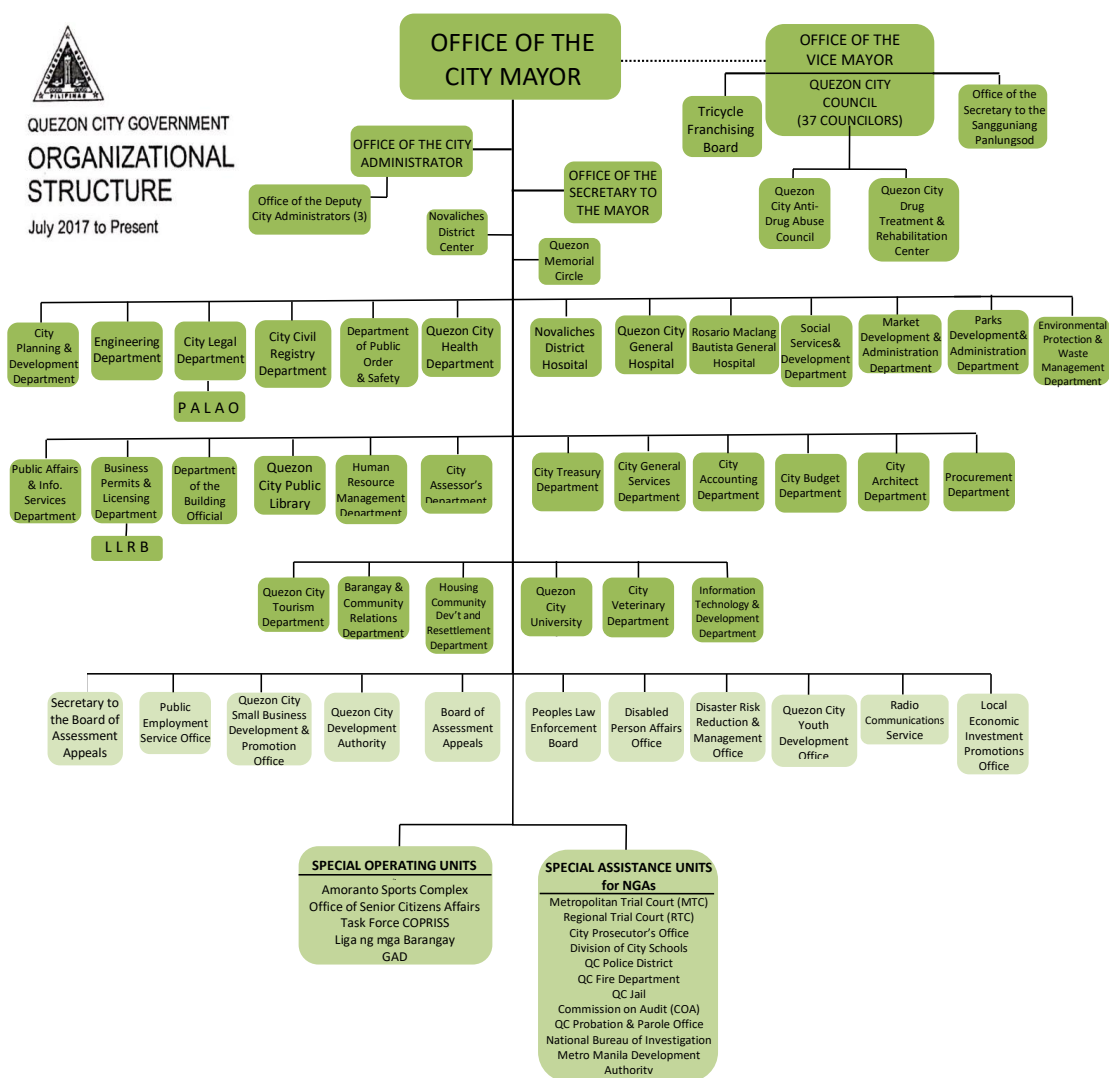


Figure In-1 :| Quezon City Government Organizational Structure

### 6.1.3 QC Government Manpower Complement

As of December 2018 the Quezon City Government employs a total of 16,326 personnel broken down under the following types and of employment status:

**Elective** - These are the officials of the city elected by the qualified voters during election period and whose term of office is three years but shall not serve for more than three consecutive years in the same position. They are the City Mayor, City Vice Mayor, the 36 regular members of the City Council and the two sectoral representatives (the Youth and the ABC sectors). There are 40 elective officials.

**Permanent** - issued to a person who meets all the minimum qualification standards of the position to which he is being appointed as prescribed by the Civil Service Commission (CSC). Personnel holding this nature of appointment enjoy security of tenure and all benefits accruing to government employees. The city government has 5,345 employees with permanent appointment.

**Temporary** - issued to a person who meets the education, skills and experience requirements to the position to which he is being appointed. The appointee however, has to complete 12 months period before he is recommended to permanent appointment. There are 125 of this kind.

**Co-Terminus** - issued to a person whose entrance and continuity in the service is based on trust and confidence of the appointing authority. The term of the City Legal Officer, the City Administrator, Secretary to the Mayor, Head of the Department of Public Order and Safety (DPOS), Confidential Secretary are co-terminus with the appointing power. The staff of the City Council is also co-terminus with the term of the city councilors. There are 218 co-terminus employees.

**Contractual** - This refers to employment where the contracts of services are not covered by the Civil Service laws but covered by Commission on Audit (COA) rules. Contractual services rendered are not considered government services. The Executive Branch has 6,702 contractual personnel for special projects, various task forces, committees and several line departments/ offices which also employ appointment of this kind while the Legislative Branch has 3,416. The total contractual personnel is 10,118, as of December 2018.

**Consultant** - Issued to a person with technical expertise essential to a service. The city has 480 consultants. *(See Table In-2 & Fig. In-2)*

**Table In-2 : Manpower Complement;  
QC Government 2016-2018**

Type of Appointment	2016	2017	As of December 2018
Elective	40	40	40
Permanent	4,603	4,747	5,345
Temporary	79	95	125
Co-Terminus	235	237	218
Contractual (Exec)	6,124	6,294	6,702
Contractual (Legis)	3,311	3,414	3,416
Consultant	421	475	480
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,813</b>	<b>15,302</b>	<b>16,326</b>
No. of Plantilla Positions	8,104	9,134	8,894
No. of filled up Positions	4,957	5,119	5,728

Of the 8,894 plantilla positions, 5,728 are filled-up and 3,166 are vacant. Of the filled up slots, 2,671 are female (46.63%) and 3,057 are male (53.37%).

Being a government entity, Quezon City Government operates in accordance with existing laws or guidelines on managing and developing human resources as prescribed by the Civil Service Commission, particularly the Omnibus Rules/Implementing Book V of Executive Order No. 292.



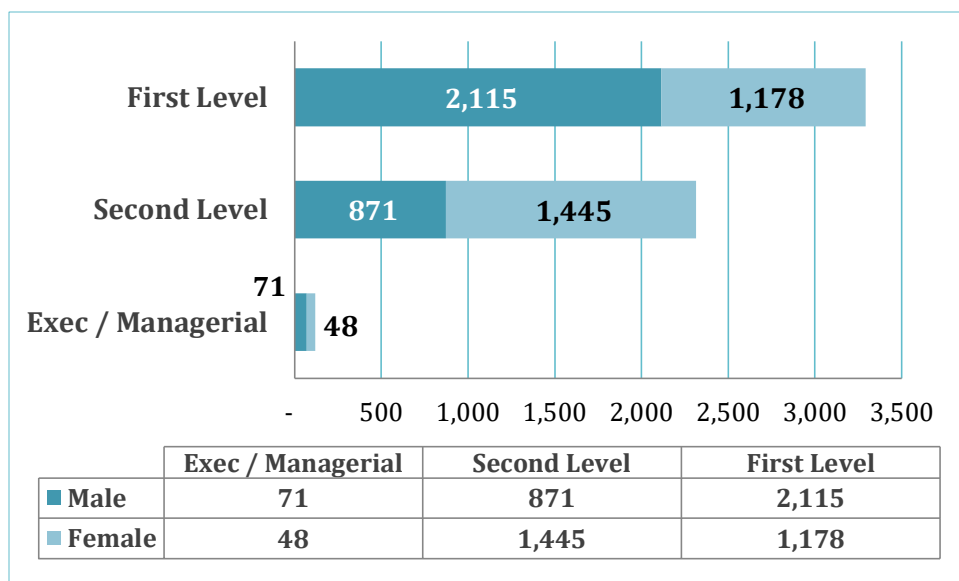


Figure In-2: Manpower Complement; QC Government 2018

### Classification of Manpower Support

The existing manpower support has been classified according to functional hierarchy:

**Executive / Managerial.** This is the top level executive group performing primarily management functions. This is where policies and objectives that guide the activities of the various departments/offices of the entire organization originate. The group is composed of elected officials and Heads of the various departments/offices operating vital units in the organizational structure. Salary grade falls between 25-30. There are 163 of this type.

**Second Level.** This group coordinates and supervises staff activities of their office. It is responsible in enforcing proper performance of their delegated functions in order to attain the office/unit and ultimately the organization's thrusts and objectives. This group includes Assistant Office Heads, Chiefs of other special operating units, Division and Assistant Division Heads, and Section Chiefs. Salary grade is 18-24. The number of personnel under this level is 3,756.

**First Level.** All salary grade 17 and below belongs to this group. This includes the technical group responsible in translating city plans, programs and projects into implementable forms through researches and development. This group consists of the Urban Planners, Statisticians, Researchers, Computer Programmers, Analysts, and the administrative group or support staff involved in providing clerical, general services, security, transport, and area maintenance. This group is composed of positions such as Staff Aides, Clerks, Drivers, Security Guards, among others. There are 4,975 personnel under this category.

#### 6.1.4 Physical Plant and Facilities

The head offices of the QC government organization are located at the City Hall Complex though some departments / offices operate sub - offices/ branches and stations in various parts of the city.

The main building is a 14-storey structure built during the term of the late Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto and inaugurated on January 1, 1972.

In the year 1981, a fire gutted the 3-storey left wing of the QC Hall destroying property worth P10 million. On June 11, 1988, another fire razed the main building from the 7th to 14th floors causing property damage of about P240 million. The main building was again hit by fire on August 7, 1998, destroying the fifth floor and affecting the fourth and sixth floor as well. On May 6, another fire hit the south wing housing the Accounting Unit, Fiscal and Administrative Units of the City Treasurer's Office. At present, the main building is undergoing structural retrofitting and being renovated.

Major developments are also taking place in the complex. Fifteen (15) New buildings have been constructed or undergoing construction that houses some offices; the DRRM and DPOS Building and a three-storey Civic Center Building C where the City Civil Registry Department (CCRD), the Housing Community Development and Rehabilitation Department (HCDRD) and the Task Force COPRISS are located. All these offices are transacting heavily with the public. The Civic Center D also called as Building Regulatory Office where the Department of Building Official, City Planning and Development Office, the City Architect Department and Environmental Protection and Waste Management Department are located. We also have the New Justice Hall Building, the National Agency Building which housed national and regional offices operating in the city like NBI, the Police, and DILG-NCR among others. The new state of the art City Library in front of the Main Building has become very helpful in the research works of our students, young and old. The City Hall Parking in the City Hall compound is also now operating and serving our taxpayers and employees. The office of the Social Services Development Department (SSDD), the Health Department Building, the QC Convention Center, and the Finance Building where the finance offices will be located are still undergoing construction.

District II, V, VI are served by a "Mini City Hall", the Novaliches District Center, which houses the following government agencies:

- City Treasurer's Office
- Business Permits and Licensing Department (BPLD)
- Liquor Licensing Regulatory Board (LLRB)
- City Health Department
- Tricycle Regulatory Unit (TRU)
- DRRMO
- Market Development and Administration Department (MDAD)
- Office of Senior Citizen Affairs (OSCA)
- City Engineering Department
- Social Services Development Department (SSDD)
- Parks Development Administration Department (PDAD)
- City Civil Registry Department (CCRD)
- Public Employment Service Office (PESO)
- QC Police Department
- QC Fire Department

### 6.1.5 Management System & Operations

Major innovations introduced and practiced in different service areas:

- **Strategic Planning Workshops** – An organization-wide planning workshop participated in by heads of department and offices, to assess the city's action plans and formulate interventions that suit the needs of city residents.
- **Clustering of Offices** – is done to give the City Mayor various options on mechanisms which can be used to effect closer coordination of offices under his general supervision.
  - Governance & Administration;
  - Economic Development;
  - Security, Peace and Disaster Preparedness;
  - Environmental Protection and Climate Change Adaptation
  - Poverty Reduction and Social Development and Welfare and;
  - Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Planning and Development
- **Regular conduct of Executive Staff and Management Committee Meetings** - Given the size of QC, the city government officials track the direction as to where the city is going thru the weekly consultative meetings. Here, the city executives are regularly kept abreast with programs and developments in other areas of the city government. This also enhances each other's gains and complements efforts not needlessly waste resources through duplication. The Management Group composed of 6-7 top management members also meet during the alternating week. In this group, ideas are freely discussed and exchanged.
- **Resource Allocation** - Achieving more with less use of human and material resources is an underlying principle of resource allocation efforts of the city government. For example, a process that guides fuel allocation thru the use of fleet card thereby minimizing improper use and waste was adopted.
- **Systems Improvement** - QC is one of the first to computerize its real estate assessment and payment systems and the process for securing business permits. Operational improvement in business processing was adopted to shorten the period thru the Business One Stop Shop (BOSS) Center. Official receipts for tax payment have security features that are hard to counterfeit and anti-graft cases against erring employees were filed at the Office of the Ombudsman.

The City Government maintains two One Stop Shops:

1. The **Business Permits One Stop Shop (BOSS)** is the integrated location for new business permit applications and for renewals of business permits. Through BOSS, an applicant for a new business goes through a single location for the basic requirements for starting his or her business in Quezon City. At BOSS, the application is processed simultaneously by the Business Permits and Licensing Department for business registration, by the Zoning Administrator for the locational clearance, and by the Bureau of Fire protection-Quezon City, for fire safety inspection.

It is also in this location where the applicant pays for all fees and charges, through a single Tax Bill, and where he or she receives the corresponding Business Permit and Business Plate, once the application is approved. A concierge is available to assist the new applicant through the process.

2. The **One-Stop Shop for Construction Permits (OSSCP)** is a single location for the processing of construction and occupancy permits for simple structures. Simple structures are:
- a) Structures with floor area of not more than 1,500 sq m.
  - b) Single family dwellings up to 3-storeys high
  - c) Interior renovations inside a building which already has an occupancy permit
  - d) Simple warehouse up to 2-storeys high, which are for noncombustible materials
  - e) Commercial buildings up to 2-storeys high

The OSSCP offers a single, integrated application process for locational clearance, fire safety evaluation, building permit, and occupancy permit. The system follows a linear process of evaluation, starting from zoning compliance, to fire safety, and then compliance to the National Building Code.

Meralco has a service kiosk near the OSSCP for the application of the electrical connections.

In lieu of the above, the City Government is also developing a new one stop shop called the Building Registration One Stop Shop (BROSS) that will also help the public to easily process and simplify their work.

In project identification/selection systematic method for selecting and prioritizing was formulated to determine their distribution throughout the districts and for identifying sources of funds. The principle is for a balanced development.

In addition, the following systems improvements were put in place.

- **Quality Management System (QMS-ISO).** This involves improvement of systems in service delivery and efficiency to the level of ISO standard in order to satisfy/meet the needs/expectations of the QC residents. The Revenue Cluster, Economic sector consisting of 15 departments/offices having passed the system's requirement was able to register and receive ISO 9001:2008 in May 2016. The next round of ISO 9001-2015 Certification programmed will cover the city hospitals, social services and public order and safety departments as well as the Governance and Administrative Cluster Department. Efficiency and increased productivity while minimizing errors and waste are the key results of the systems' standard.
- **Service Modernization Program.** With the objective to make it easy for constituents to pay city taxes, Quezon City now offers the full cycle of electronic payment system for real property taxes and business taxes. This means the taxpayers can choose 2 ways to pay their taxes conveniently 24/7 without going to City Hall. One is through mobile money payment using G cash and a Globe or TM cellphone lines for real property and business tax payments up to Php 100,000.00. Another way is an online payment system available for Landbank and Bancnet ATM and debit card account holders. With this system, taxpayers can print electronic receipts which have been approved by the Commission on Audit. For taxpayers who insist on going to City Hall, the Treasurer's cashiers are open six (6) days a week to accept payments.
- **eFinancial System.** This is QC LGU's electronic-based integrated system that links the financial transactions of key government departments with financial functions. This system promotes greater transparency and efficiency.

- **Enhanced Tax mapping System.** The use of Geographic Information System (GIS) leads to systematic management of real property units for taxation purposes.
- **Computerized Health Information Tracking System (CHITS).** An open source electronic reporting and data base management system that makes it easier to generate and maintain health records and manage patients' scheduling system at health centers.
- **Retooling and Modernizing the Bureaucracy.** To raise the level of public service performance, there is a need to continuously retool the city personnel and reconfigure the organizational units.
  - Continuing capacity building is one of the significant programs that reinforce the city personnel to further enhance their capabilities through attendance in various trainings, seminars and workshops. These venues have become instruments that update/upgrade the management mechanisms and technical know-how that will suit the current needs of the government personnel. With the flourishing and fast paced development of information technology, it is necessary that the bureaucracy sustain the level of information services to build its capacity and share knowledge with other stakeholders to maintain its standing in the global map.
  - Rationalization efforts are also underway to modernize the city's organizational structure and bring the city performers to the 21<sup>st</sup> century organizations. Offices that undergone Rat Plan and approved by DBM are Novaliches District Hospital, Barangay Community Relations Dept. (BCRD), City Health Dept., City Planning & Development Dept.,
  - Administration Management Office (reverted to Admin Division under Office of the Mayor), Small Business Development & Promotion Office, QC Tourism Dept., City Civil Registry Dept., Human Resource Management Dept., DPOS (Creation of Green Transport Office), Housing Community Dev't and Resettlement Dept., Social Services and Dev't Dept, City Architect Department, Buss. Permits & Licensing Dept., QC General Hospital (Creation of Ophthalmology Dept. and Human Milk Bank), QC Public Library, Information Technology and Dev't Dept., Public Affairs and Information Services Dept., Procurement Department, Public Employment Services Office, Rosario Maclang Bautista General Hospital Level 1 & Level 2 and QCDDRRMO. Offices submitted to DBM for approval are City General Services Dept. and Dept of Building Official. Offices with approved Ordinances are QC Youth and Dev't Office, City Legal Dept., QC University and Environmental Protection and Waste Management Dept. while Offices that are still for review and evaluation of HRMD are the Department of Public Order and Safety, QC General Hospital, Department of Engineering, QC Health Department and the City Treasurer's Office.
  - Policies are updated and standards are localized, such as those embodied in the New Market Code, Veterinary Code, Sanitation Code and Building Code to attune these relevant legislations to changing times.



Table In-3 : Awards Received, Quezon City (2016-2018)

2016	2017	2018
<b>Winning Excellence Award</b> , given by the Asian Hospital Management Awards, to the Quezon City General Hospital	<b>Top Performing Local Government Unit in NCR</b> , according to the 2017 Local Peace and Order Council Audit	<b>First among all Local Government Units in NCR</b> , by the DILG, based on the LGU Compliance Assessment evaluating the progress of compliance of all LGUs within the Manila Bay Region to the standing mandamus ruling of the Supreme Court for the clean-up, rehabilitation, and preservation of Manila Bay.
<b>First eGov Award for Digital Finance</b> , at the 8th National ICT Summit organized by the National ICT Confederation of the Philippines and the Department of Interior and Local Government	<b>OpenGov Recognition of Excellence Award</b> at the Philippine OpenGov Leadership Forum 2017 conferred by Singapore-based OpenGov Asia, which has initiated a series of awards for the public sector in ASEAN, for leaders who are leading their localities through digital transformation	<b>Gold Awardee – 2018 Anti-Drug Abuse Council Performance Award</b>
<b>Most Business Friendly Local Government Unit (Level 1 – Highly Urbanized City)</b> , from the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry	<b>Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG)</b> by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), passing all progressive assessment system adopted by the Department to give distinction to remarkable local government performance across several areas	<b>Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG)</b> by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), for exhibiting excellence in meeting performance benchmarks in all 7 core areas: financial administration, disaster preparedness, social protection, peace and order, business friendliness and competitiveness, environmental protection, and tourism.
<b>Most Competitive City in the Philippines</b> , from the National Competitiveness Council	<b>Most Competitive City in the Philippines</b> , by the National Competitiveness Council, during the 5th Annual Regional Competitiveness Summit; in the ‘competitiveness’ sub-categories: Quezon City was no. 1 in Infrastructure, and no. 2 in Economic Dynamism, Government Efficiency, and Resiliency.	<b>Most Competitive City in the Philippines</b> , by the Department of Trade and Industry, at the 6th Regional Annual Competitiveness Summit; in the competitiveness sub-categories, Quezon City was no. 1 in Economic Dynamism and no. 1 in Infrastructure
<b>First Place, Regional 2<sup>nd</sup> Place -National Gawad Kalasag Award for Best City in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) and Humanitarian Assistance Award</b> , for the highly urbanized city category for the Quezon City Disaster	<b>Risk Reduction and Management Council, conferred at the 18th Annual Regional Gawad Kalasag in 2017</b> * Quezon City Department of Public Order and Safety (DPOS) was also named as second best government emergency management team (GEM - urban category) * Barangay Sto. Cristo in Quezon City was the Best Barangay Disaster Risk Management Committee (urban category) * Melencio M. Castelo Elementary School in Batasan was the Best School in the Public School category	<b>First Place, Regional and National Gawad Kalasag Award for the Best City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council in NCR</b> , by the assessment of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council of the Philippines and the Office of Civil Defense.

<b><i>Quality Management System, ISO 9001:2008 Certified</i></b>	<b><i>Mapagkalinga Award</i></b> for the Office of Senior Citizens Affairs, from the Department of Social Welfare and Development NCR, for the city government's programs and services for the elderly	<b><i>Quality Management System, ISO 9001:2015 certified</i></b>
<b><i>2nd Place - Best Government Emergency Management Service (Advanced Urban GEMS category) in the National Capital Region,</i></b>	<b><i>Apolinario Mabini Award</i></b> , from the Philippine Foundation for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled, for "exceptional services to the mass of citizens with disabilities within its jurisdiction"	<b><i>Apolinario Mabini Award –</i></b> Conferred by the Philippine Foundation for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled (PFRD)
	<b><i>Quezon City Accounting Department</i></b> , for being one of 2017 Outstanding Accounting Offices evaluated nationwide in terms of quality, timeliness and accuracy of the city government's 2017 financial reports, from the Commission on Audit.	
	<b><i>Multiple awards from the Department of Health, for exemplary Local Health Systems and Innovations in providing health services to QC constituents.</i></b> These are: 7 awards in the 'Over 1 Million Population' Category - including a Plaque of Appreciation "for QC-LGU's commitment and support in strengthening the health systems within the National Capital Region (NCR) for better health outcomes and quality of life of Metro Manilans;" Outstanding Local Government Unit for: unparalleled performance and innovations in the implementation of the National AIDS/STI Prevention and Control Program in NCR, for the implementation of the National Blood Services Program, and for the implementation of the Dangerous Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program; the Purple Ribbon Award for exemplary practices in the implementation of the Reproductive Health and Family Planning Program; and exemplary performance in the achievement of program goals and targets of the National Tuberculosis Control Program.	

	<b><i>Champion for Best in Government Inter-Operability (G2G) category, and Finalist, for the Seal of Excellence given to private lying-in clinics as the city's Best in Customer Empowerment entry and rCHITS for its Best in Government Inter-Operability entry,</i></b> at the 6th e-Gov Awards, organized by the National ICT Confederation of the Philippines (NICP), in cooperation with the Department of Interior and Local Government and the Department of Information and Communications Technology.	
	<b><i>First Place, Regional and National Awards for Best City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council – Highly Urbanized City Category</i></b> at the 19th Gawad KALASAG, by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC)	
	<b><i>First Place - Best City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (Highly Urbanized City Category), Best Government Emergency Management Service First Place;</i></b> QC's Barangay Sto. Cristo was awarded 1st place for Best Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (Urban Barangay Category) and Melencio Castelo Elementary School was Best Public School 1st place awardee (Urban Category)	

### 6.1.6 The Barangay

The basic political units we know today as “barangays” serve as the primary planning and implementing unit of government policies, plans, programs, projects and activities in the community and as the forum wherein the collective views of the people may be expressed, crystallized and considered and where disputes may be amicably settled. The barangays emanated from what were then called “barrios” which exist and operate as quasi-municipal entities that perform particular government functions thru its “barrio council” and under the supervision of the Mayor. Republic Act 2370 of June 21, 1959 or the Barrio Charter governed the activities of barrios.

#### Creation of Barangays

In the period of the Marcos administration, particularly during the martial law period, barrio assemblies came to be called as citizen's assemblies as prescribed by PD 86 dated December 31, 1972. When PD 557 was issued on September 21, 1974, these barrios were renamed as barangays and the Barrio Charter, as amended by RA 3590 of June 22, 1963 was adopted as the Barangay Charter. In Quezon City, prior to PD 86, there already existed forty- four (44) barrios that were constituted by the then City Council. In

1973, pursuant to PD 86, eighty - nine (89) more civic assemblies were created and later all these one hundred thirty three (133) barrios and civic assemblies were declared as barangays thru Executive Orders No. 20 to 35 dated June 25, 1975 of then Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto in compliance with PD 557. The boundary descriptions and maps which formed part of the said Executive Orders, were prepared by the then Quezon City Secretariat on the Delineation of Barangay Boundaries. These were submitted to then, Department of Local Government and Community Development (DLGCD) on December 9, 1975 for confirmation.

Subsequent barangays created in the City were either thru Presidential Decrees (1978 to 1981)- three (3) barangays, or thru Batas Pambansa (1982 to 1984) - another three (3), making a total of 139 barangays.

However, since the entire City was already covered by the respective territories of the 133 barangays, these newly created barangays were merely “carved - out” of existing barangays. Meanwhile, the area now known as Barangay Payatas was declared as separate barangay from Barangay Commonwealth thru a court order rendered by Quezon City Court of First Instance,

Branch 31, on March 5, 1976, hence, is of a special case. However, said court order did not define the exact metes and bounds of Barangay Payatas.

The latest addition to the list is thru Ordinance No. SP 439, S-96 dated September 10, 1996 dividing Barangay Pasong Putik into three (3) barangays namely: Greater Lagro, Pasong Putik Proper, and North Fairview.

The City is presently made up of 142 barangays each with a barangay council composed of one (1) Punong Barangay, seven (7) Barangay Kagawad Members (1) Sangguniang Kabataan Chairperson, (1) Barangay Secretary, (1) Barangay Treasurer and (1) Lupon Tagapamayapa.

These barangay officials are the City government’s presence in communities and the grassroots. They are deemed persons of authority in their jurisdiction, being designated by law to take charge of the maintenance of public order, protection and security of life and property and maintenance of a desirable and balanced environment. With the passage of Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160), the barangays were granted more powers and prerogatives.

In terms of land area, Barangay Bagong Silangan with 594.82 ha. is the biggest while Barangay Escopa I with 1.28 ha. is the smallest. In terms of population, Barangay Commonwealth has the biggest with 205,324 and Barangay Manga has the least with 1,083.

### **Empowering the Barangay**

The Quezon City Government institutionalized measures of good governance for its 142 barangays through its Ordinance No. SP-2273, adopting the Barangay Seal of Good Housekeeping in 2014. The evaluation criteria and performance review were done jointly by the QCG and the DILG. The best performing barangays in terms of transparency in governance, financial management, functional barangay-based institutions as well as best practices and innovation were conferred the highest award Gawad Dangal ng Lungsod. Awardees were Barangays Commonwealth, Kaligayahan and San Bartolome. Each were given Seal of Good Housekeeping and cash incentive of

PhP500,000.00. The next highest award, Gawad sa Huwarang Pamamahala, was received by Seven (7) barangays, namely: Damar; Talayan; Batasan Hills; Bagumbayan; UP Campus; Novaliches Proper; and Sangandaan. They were each given a Seal and PhP200,000.00 for their respective local development projects. Another highest award, Hall of Fame, was given to Barangay Greater Lagro and received a cash incentive of PhP5,000,000.00.

Special awards were also given to other barangays such as Best in Legislative Practices and Innovation (31 Barangays), Good Financial Housekeeping (10 Barangays), and Most Functional Barangay-Based Institution (3 Barangays).

#### **Gawad Dangal ng Lungsod Awardees**

Barangay	Punong Barangay
1. Commonwealth	Manuel A. Co
2. Kaligayahan	Alfredo S. Roxas
3. San Bartolome	Pascual L. Lamberto

#### **Gawad sa Huwarang Pamamahala Awardees**

Barangay	Punong Barangay
1. Damar	Edgar C. Tengki
2. Talayan	Jerry L. Ongtauco
3. Batasan Hills	John M. Abad
4. Bagumbayan	Alex Y. Cruz
5. UP Campus	Zenaida P. Lectura
6. Novaliches Proper	Asuncion M. Visaya
7. Sangandaan	Marivic O. Hefti

#### **Best in Legislative Practices" Awardees**

Barangay	Punong Barangay
1. BagongPag-asa	Rodolfo S. Palma
2. Bahay Toro	Dennis A. Caboboy
3. Balingasa	Ma. Teresa V. Montalbo
4. Damayan	Gualberto B. Casaje, Jr.
5. Lourdes	Mary Catherine C. Sioson
6. Maharlika	Isaac C. Tan, Jr.
7. Nayong Kanluran	Eunice C. Bucsit
8. Philam	Simplicio E. Hermogenes
9. Salvacion	Danilo B. Soriano
10. San Isidro Labrador	Joselito D. Sahagun
11. San Jose	Mario DR. Alacantara, Jr.
12. Sta. Teresita	Lorenzo S. Reyes, V
13. Sto. Cristo	Rey Mark John C. Navarro
14. East Kamias	Octavio P. Garces
15. Escopa I	Marvin C. Morales
16. Loyola Heights	Darwin B. Hayes
17. Milagrosa	Alejandro H. Cuizon
18. Central	Rosa D. Magpayo
19. Horseshoe	Francisco M. Aguilar
20. Laging Handa	Jose Maria M. Rodriguez
21. Mariana	Regina Celeste C. San Miguel

22. Tatalon	<b>Rodel N. Lobo</b>
23. UP Village	Virgilio S. Ferrer, II
24. Valencia	Ma. Anna DG. Millonado
25. Nagkaisang Nayon	Feliciano F. Dela Cruz
26. Pasong Putik	Evangeline F. Dungca
27. Sta. Monica	Nelson C. Alcantara
28. Culiati	Victor D. Bernardo
29. Bagong Pag-asa	Rodolfo S. Palma
30. Bahay Toro	Dennis A. Caboboy
31. Balingasa	Ma. Teresa V. Montalbo

#### **Good Financial Housekeeping Awardees**

Barangay	Punong Barangay
1. Lourdes	Mary Catherine C. Sioson
2. Maharlika	Isaac C. Tan, Jr.
3. Manresa	Arturo D. Tambis
4. N.S. Amoranto	Arturo C. De Guzman
5. E. Rodriguez	Marciano R. Buena-Agua, Jr.
6. St. Ignatius	Edwin S. Tansingco
7. Horseshoe	Francisco M. Aguilar
8. UP Village	Virgilio S. Ferrer, II
9. North Fairview	Manuel A. Chua
10. San Agustin	Ramiro S. Osorio

#### **Most Functional Barangay Based Institutions (BBIs) Awardees**

Barangay	Punong Barangay
1. MatandangBalara	Allan P. Franza
2. Paligsahan	Cecilia S. Tiamson
3. Culiati	Victor D. Bernardo

#### **Dangal ng Lungsod Hall of Fame Awardee**

Barangay	Punong Barangay
1. Greater Lagro	Leo B. Garra, Jr.
2.	



Of the 142 barangays, Commonwealth in District II and Pasong Tamo in District VI have the highest income with Php 121.49 million and Php 67.50 million respectively, while Barangays Escopa II in District III and Old Capitol Site in District IV have the lowest with Php 5,018,205.73 and Php 5,048,550.58 respectively. In terms of share on Real Property Tax (RPT), Barangay Socorro in District III and South Triangle, District IV, have the highest share with Php 29.39 million and Php 18.43 million, respectively, while Barangays Payatas in District II and Escopa IV, District III posted the lowest with only Php 2,911,243.17 and Php 2,911,563.85 million respectively. On the other hand, Barangay Commonwealth in District II and Pasong Tamo in District VI got the biggest share on IRA with Php 111.16 million and Php 58.26 million mainly due to its big population and large area and Barangays Quirino 3-A in District III and Old Capitol Site in District IV got the smallest share, with only Php 1.60 million and Php 1.63 million, respectively.

*Table In-4 : Barangay Income Profile (2017)*

Highest			Lowest		
<b>Barangay Income</b>					
Brgy. Bahay Toro	D1	53,244,722.23	Brgy. Nayong Kanluran	D1	6,651,738.31
Brgy. Commonwealth	D2	121,486,282.23	Brgy. Bagong Silangan	D2	58,131,726.45
Brgy. Matandang Balara	D3	53,858,448.08	Brgy. Escopa II	D3	5,018,205.73
Brgy. Tatalon	D4	46,759,924.38	Brgy. Old Capitol Site	D4	5,048,550.58
Brgy. Fairview	D5	43,049,879.85	Brgy. Capri	D5	12,095,826.94
Brgy. Pasong Tamo	D6	67,496,318.10	Brgy. Unang Sigaw	D6	8,496,036.43
<b>Share on RPT</b>					
Brgy. Sto. Cristo	D1	11,367,486.15	Brgy. Alicia	D1	3,129,840.56
Brgy. Batasan Hills	D2	9,606,291.33	Brgy. Payatas	D2	2,911,243.17
Brgy. Socorro	D3	29,392,098.98	Brgy. Escopa IV	D3	2,911,563.85
Brgy. South Triangle	D4	18,432,725.11	Brgy. Krus na Ligas	D4	2,913,801.47
Brgy. Greater Lagro	D5	11,656,420.47	Brgy. Capri	D5	2,952,609.84
Brgy. Apolonio Samson	D6	12,080,969.83	Brgy. New Era	D6	3,334,008.94
<b>Share on IRA</b>					
Brgy. Bahay Toro	D1	40,296,543.00	Brgy. Damar	D1	1,880,280.00
Brgy. Commonwealth	D2	111,157,788.00	Brgy. Bagong Silangan	D2	50,035,650.00
Brgy. Matandang Balara	D3	40,434,363.00	Brgy. Quirino 3-A	D3	1,599,638.00
Brgy. Tatalon	D4	36,048,014.00	Brgy. Old Capitol Site	D4	1,627,980.00
Brgy. Bagbag	D5	32,606,399.00	Brgy. Capri	D5	9,071,937.00
Brgy. Pasong Tamo	D6	58,260,959.00	Brgy. Unang Sigaw	D6	5,004,018.00

Operation of the barangays is funded out of the following major sources: *(See Table In-5)*

**Table In-5 : Barangay Fund Sources**

Sources	Share / Distribution
Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA)	20% of IRA from National Taxes
Community Tax	50% of the community tax collected through the Barangay Treasurer
Real Property Tax (RPT)	30% of the Real Property Tax is distributed among the component barangays
	a. 50% accrues to the barangay where the property is located b. 50% accrues equally to all component barangays of the city

Quezon City is the first local government unit to give Barangay officials full fiscal control over their share of real property tax starting 2002, which are given them on a quarterly basis.

Coordination with the various barangay is being handled by the Barangay and Community Relations Department.

The term of office of all local elective officials is three (3) years but shall not serve for more than three (3) consecutive years in the same position.

Quezon City is home to 142 barangays dispersed in the city's six (6) districts. Each barangay has its own barangay hall. Of the 142 barangays, 122 have permanent structure in a permanent site, 17 have permanent structure occupying a temporary site, either as private, sidewalk and/or creek easement namely: Bgys. Silangan, Socorro, West Kamias, East Kamias, Quirino 2-C, San Roque, Tagumpay, Sacred Heart, Obrero, Pinagkaisahan, Immaculate Concepcion, Kaunlaran, Bagong Lipunan ng Crame, Damayang Lagi, Don Manuel, Doña Josefa and Central, while three (3) barangays: Paraiso, San Isidro Labrador and Salvacion are renting a space. *(Refer to Table In-6)*

**Table In-6 : Status of Barangay Halls: QC 2018**

DISTRICT	NO. OF BARANGAYS PER DISTRICT	NO. OF PERMANENT BARANGAY HALL	NO. OF TEMPORARY BARANGAY HALL
I	37	34	3
II	5	5	-
III	37	30	7
IV	38	28	10
V	14	14	-
VI	11	11	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>20</b>

*Source: Barangay and Community Relations Department*

### 6.1.7 National Government Agencies

The Local Government Code of 1991, provides that national agencies and offices with project implementation functions shall coordinate with the local government units in the discharge of these functions. They shall ensure the participation of local government units both in the planning and implementation of national projects.

For this purpose, the city exercises close coordination with the national agencies like DPWH, MWSS and the MMDA in regard to their respective plans and projects to be undertaken in the City.

This is to prevent overlapping and/or duplication of projects in the City as well as to ensure a smooth implementation of the projects.

Some national government agencies (NGAs) have branches based operating in the city that are rendering services to the city residents. Among them are:

- Regional Trial Court (Department of Justice)
- City Prosecutor's Office (Department of Justice)
- Metropolitan Trial Court (Department of Justice)
- City Auditor's Office (Commission on Audit)
- Civil Service Commission Field Office (Civil Service Commission)
- Central Police District Command (DILG)
- QC Fire District (with 16 Fire-Sub Stations, DILG)
- Division of City Schools (Dep Ed)
- QC City Jail (BJMP, DILG)
- DILG Field Office (DILG)
- Bureau of Immigration (DFA)

Adjudication, controlling, protective services are, among others, the type of public services rendered by these agencies to the city residents and the city government as well. The basic services and facilities herein above enumerated are funded from the share of local government units in the proceeds of national taxes, other local revenues and funding support from National Government (RA 7160, Sec. 17, 4g).

Other national government agencies that are housed in the Quezon City Hall Compound and providing direct service to the QC residents and general public as well through extension offices are the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), and the Department of Foreign Affairs (Bureau of Immigration).

## **6.2 GOVERNMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

### **6.2.1 Government Income**

Sources of government revenue can be classified as regular income and non-regular income. Regular income covers traditional sources as taxation, internal revenue allotment, fees and charges and other receipts. Non-regular income, on the other hand, are sources of financing allowed for local government units (LGUs) which include among others as credit financing, bond flotation, privatization, etc.

On nominal basis, total revenue of P20.2B as of end-2018 was more than 96% of year 2010 level of P10.3B. The increase in revenues was consistent during the nine-year period 2010-2018, with average growth rate of 10.66%. Considering the post-transition full years of 2011-2018, average incremental rate was 9.04%. The highest annual increment of 16.03% was attained in year 2015 mainly attributed to the increase of 18.96% in tax collections specifically business taxes which went up by 24.46%.

However, the velocity of revenue sourcing from taxes slowed in year 2016 with a resulting mere 3.60% annual increment at its lowest due to the Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) issued by the Supreme Court under G.R. No. 210551. Taxes for socialized housing and garbage fees collection dropped from P2.39B in year 2015 to P2.02B in year 2016,

Steadily though, the last two years 2017 and 2018 recorded growth rates of 8.17% and 8.95% with an observed higher increase of 9.11% in tax revenues. (See Fig. In-3)

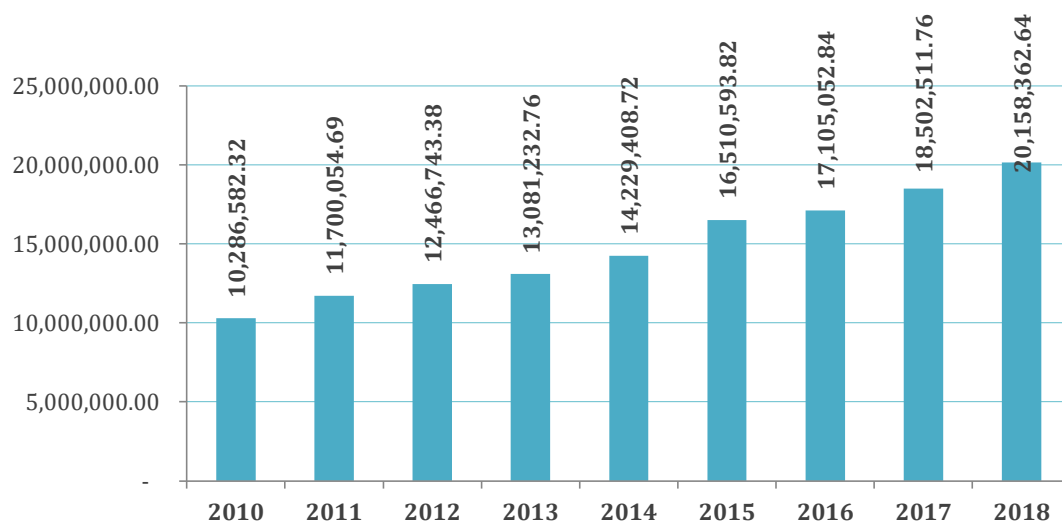


Figure In-3: Local Government Income Growth; QC: 2010-2018

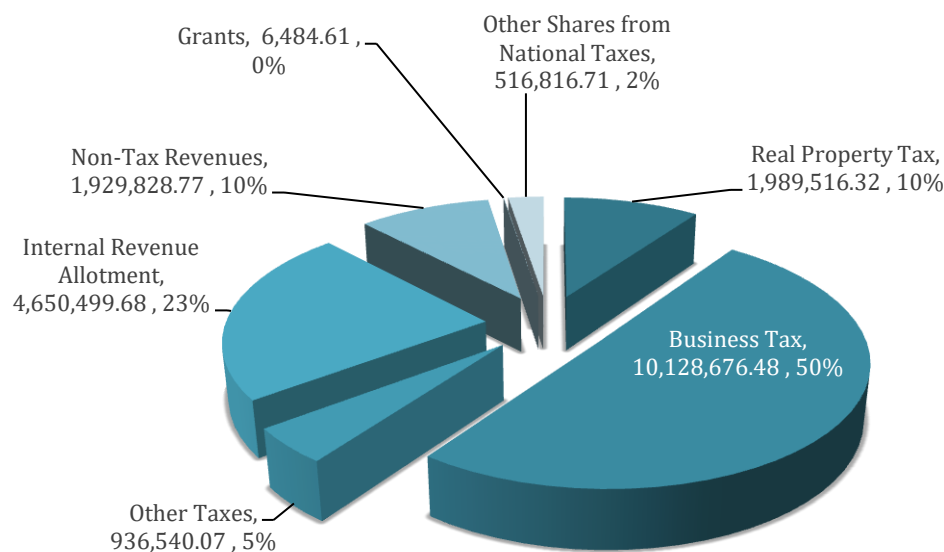


Figure In-4: Local Government Income by Source; QC: 2018

## Tax Revenues

Tax collections are expectedly the highest contributor to the City's revenue bucket. Taxes represents 64.76% of the 2018 total revenues and continue to be the top inflow since year 2010. Growth rates were 11.02% from 2010-2018 and 9.51% in year 2018. While revenue from taxes was high in 2015, a minimal net increase of only 1.61% flowed in 2016 because of the reduction of Real Property taxes. This is the result of the TRO issued by QC courts requiring the City to stop collecting taxes from socialized housing and garbage fees.

Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) contributed second largest revenue source increasing yearly at an average of 7.76%. Non-tax revenues also increased annually by 4.86%.

Despite the tax receipts slowdown in 2016, the collection turnout in 2017 and 2018 showed positive momentum with 4.73% and 9.11% net increase respectively. (See Fig In-3)

Total revenues of P20.16B raised in year 2018 registered an increase of 8.95% from the 2017 total income of P18.50B. Sources were tax revenues (64.76%), IRA (23.07%), non-tax revenues (9.57%) and Other External Shares (2.60%). (See Fig In-3)

## Real Property Tax

Collections from real property tax grew at an average of 10.14% during the period 2010-2018.

In 2018, Real Property Tax collections reached P1.99B or about 9.87% of total city income and recorded a minimal increase of 0.68% compared with the preceding year, 2017. It stayed third among the biggest revenue sources of the city. The 9.87% ratio to total income is lower compared with the percentage to total income since year 2010 which ranged from 17.56%.

## Business Tax

Collections from business tax are the most dominant revenue source of the city at an average growth rate of 17.95% from 2010-2018. In 2018, it reached P10.13B or about 50.25% of total city income, an increase of 10.05% from 2017's P9.20B.

## Other Taxes

*Table In-7 : Share to Total Income by Type of Tax*

Type of Tax	Amount	Share to Total Income
Real Property Tax	P1,989,516.32	9.87%
Business Tax	P10,128,676.48	50.25%
Other Taxes	P936,540.07	4.65%

Other taxes include tax of transfer of real property ownership, professional tax and community tax. Collection of these taxes provided the City an average increase of 9.72% during the 2010-2018. In 2018,

revenues from other taxes reached P936.54M, an increase of 19.32% from the 2017 figure of P784.91M. The P936.54M represents about 4.65% of total city income in 2018.



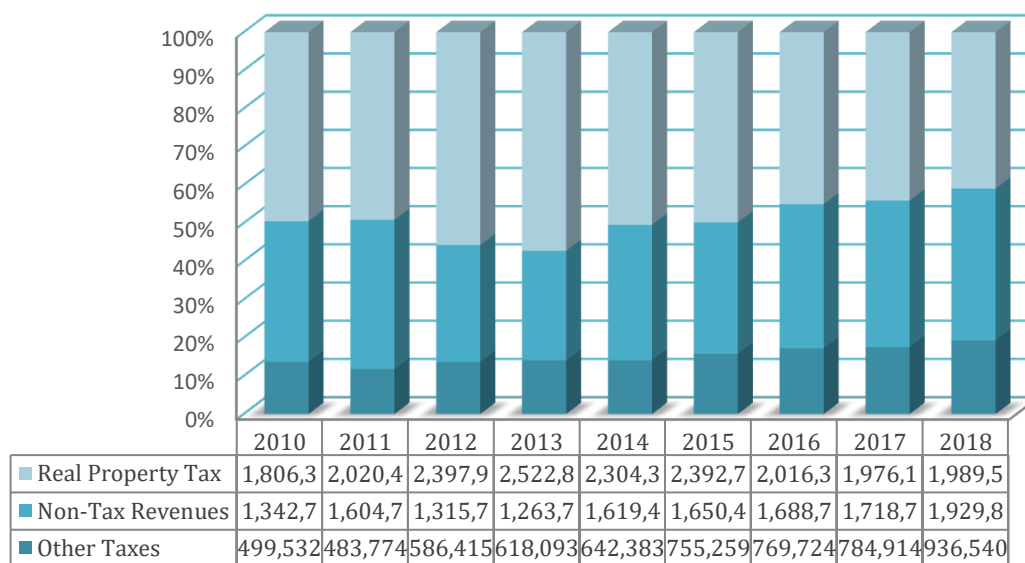
## Internal Revenue Allotment

The Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) or the City's share in the national revenue taxes amounted to P4.65B in 2018 or about 23.07% of total City income. During the period 2010-2018, IRA grew by an average of 7.76% annually. Compared with 2017, year 2018, IRA increased by 7.37%. From the P2.73B in 2010, the increase was 69.82% in 2018.

## Non-Tax Revenues

Non-Tax revenues or income from regulatory fees, service user charges and receipts from economic enterprises such as the city's markets, reached P1.93B in 2018, an increase of 12.28% from the 2017 figure of P1.72B. It comprised about 9.57% of total city income in 2018 and grew by an average of 4.86% during the period 2010-2018. It registered a 43.73% increase from the 2010 level. (See Fig. In-5).

It is worthy to note that under Bautista Administration, Quezon City did not resort to any loans/borrowings to operate the city like the previous administration or the Belmonte Administration.



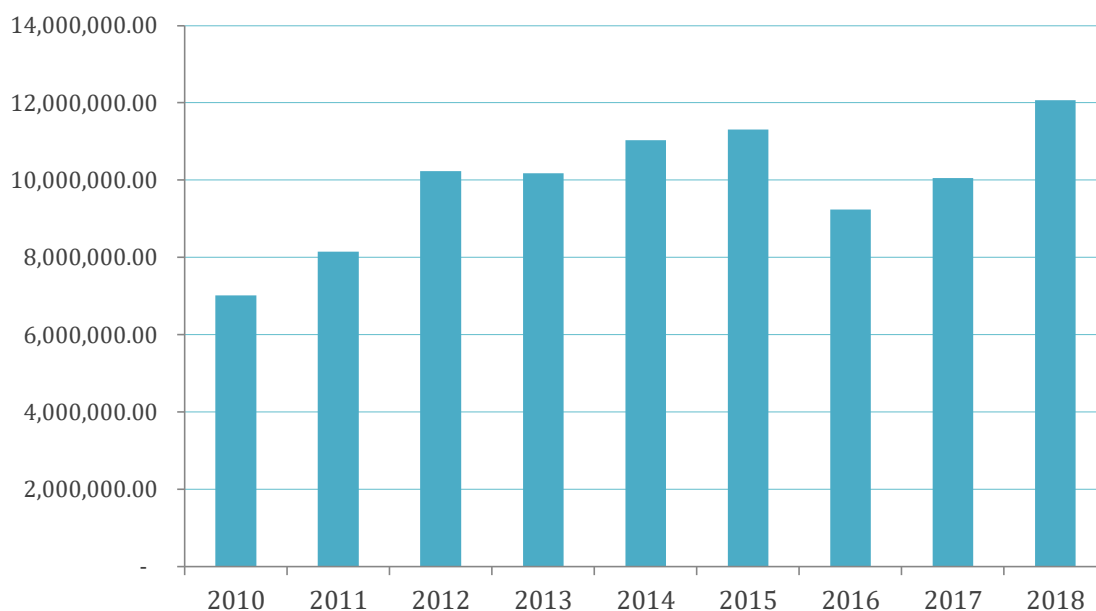
Source: City Treasurer's Office

Figure In-5 : Percentage Share of Government Income by Source; 2010-2018

## 6.2.2 Government Expenditure

### By Major Function

The city's expenditures increased at an average of 8% annually during the period 2010-2018. Year 2018 expenditures of P12.1B, however, noticeably increased by 20.08% compared with the preceding year of 2017 total expenditures of P10.1B. (See Fig. In-6).



*Figure In-6 : Government Expenditure; QC: 2010-2018*

On a year-on-year basis, year 2012 recorded the highest percentage increase in expenditures by 25.57%, which was subsequently reversed in Year 2013 with a net decrease of 0.54%. Comparing 2010 and 2018 total expenditures, an increase of 71.89% or P5.0B is registered. Annual increase in expenditures is at 7.99% from 2010 to 2018.

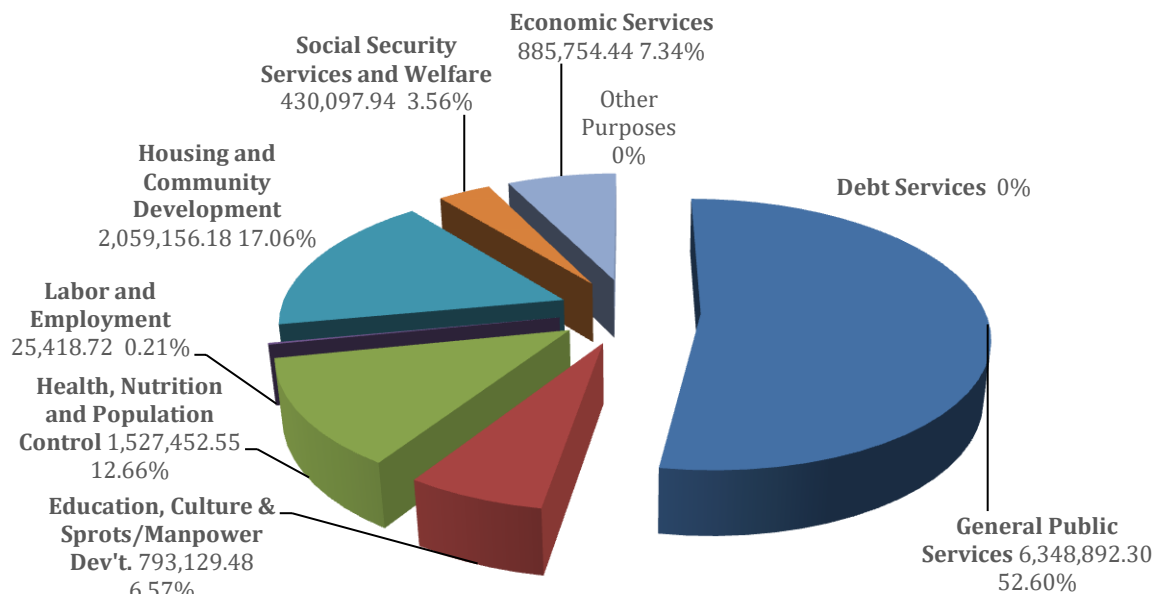
Since year 2010, the top two expenditures were for General Public Services and Health, Nutrition and Population Control. Recently, projects for Housing and Community Development were allocated bigger share since year 2016.

While General Services represented 52.60% of total expenditures, its average increase was only 0.34% in 2010-2018 and 9.15% in 2018. It was on an increasing trend from 2010 to 2014 but started dropping modestly in year 2015 but sharply by 42.91% in year 2016 as funds were noticeably shifted to Housing and Community Development. Hence, from P6.2B in 2010, it was not far at P6.3B in end-2018.

Health, Nutrition and Population Control grew annually by 41.83% in 2010-2018 but its increase in 2018 from 2017 level was only 15.06%. It registered a sharp increase of 177.06% in year 2012 until it reached P1.5B in year 2018 or a leap of 375.7% from its meager P321M in year 2010. This is in line of being the Health and Wellness Capital of the Asia Pacific region.

Housing and Community Development's increment rate was tremendously high at 12,129.71% from 2010-2018. Its biggest increase by 2,629.35% was in year 2016. It amounted to P2.1B or 17.06% for 2018 from P1.1B in 2017 increasing by 85.71%. This is a result of the City's aim to provide its residence with low-cost and affordable living.

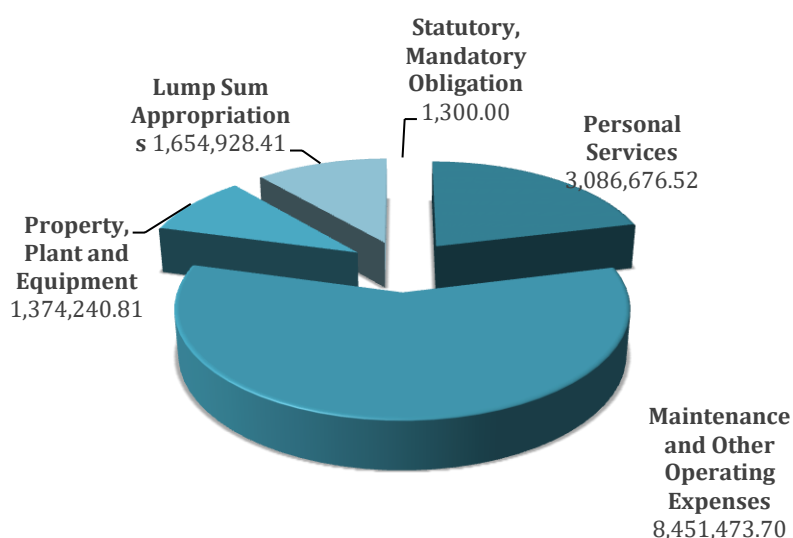
Other city expenditures with less than 10%, in descending order includes as follows, Economic Service with 7.34% or P885.75M, Education, Culture and Sports/Manpower with 6.57% or P793.13M, Social Services and Social Welfare with 3.56% or P430.10M and Labor and Employment with 0.21% or P25.42M.



*Figure In-7 : Government Expenditure by Major Function QC: 2018*

#### By Allotment Class / Object

Quezon City's expenses for the year 2018 classified as to allotment class/object are as follows: Personal Services – P3.9B, Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses – P8.5B, Property, Plant and Equipment – P1.4B, Lump Sum Appropriations – P1.7B and Statutory Mandatory Obligation – P1.3M. Figure In-7 shows the percentage components of city expenses by allotment class.



*Figure In-8 : Expenditure by Allotment Class; QC: 2018*

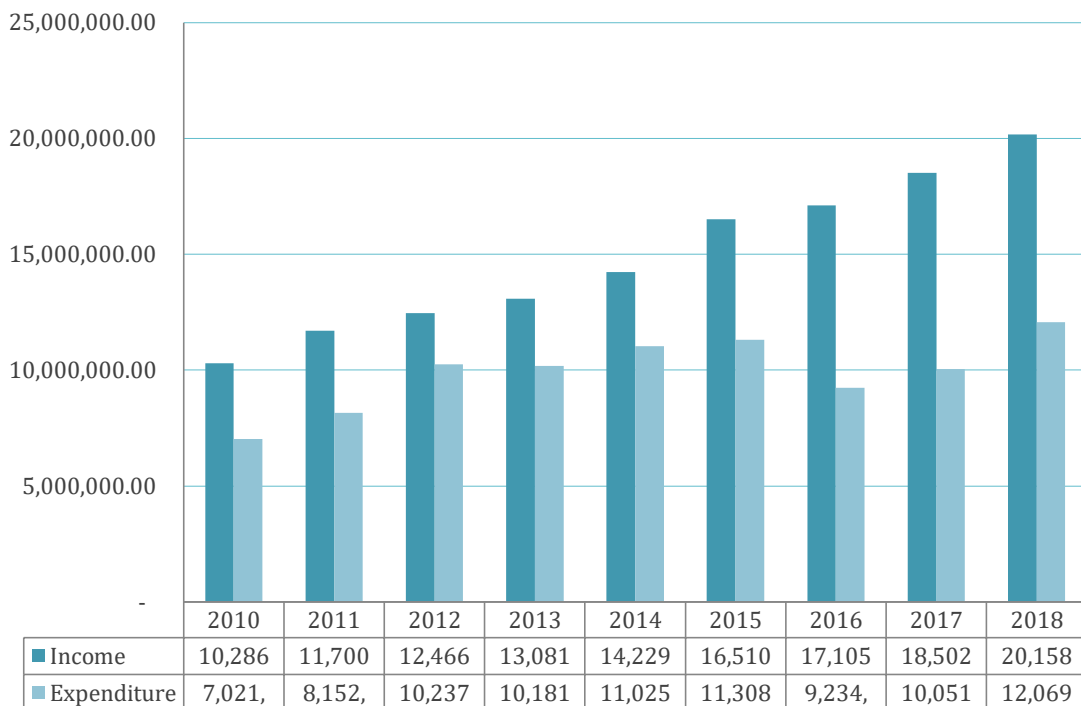
Personal Services of P3.09B posted an increment of P510M or 19.79% from the 2017 level 2.6B. The components of this expense class are Salaries and Wages, Other Compensation, Personnel Benefits Contribution and Other Personnel Benefits. Personal Services registered an average annual growth rate of 13.81% during the period 2016-2018 indicating that the city operates on a lean but mean organizational set up. It has Personal Services which is way below the allowable expenditure on the same based on the Local Government Code which allows Personal Services to be 45% of its total budget.

Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses of the city increased by P920M or 12.22% from P7.53B in 2017 to P8.45B in 2018. Average growth rate posted by this expenditure item is 11.95% during the period 2016-2018.

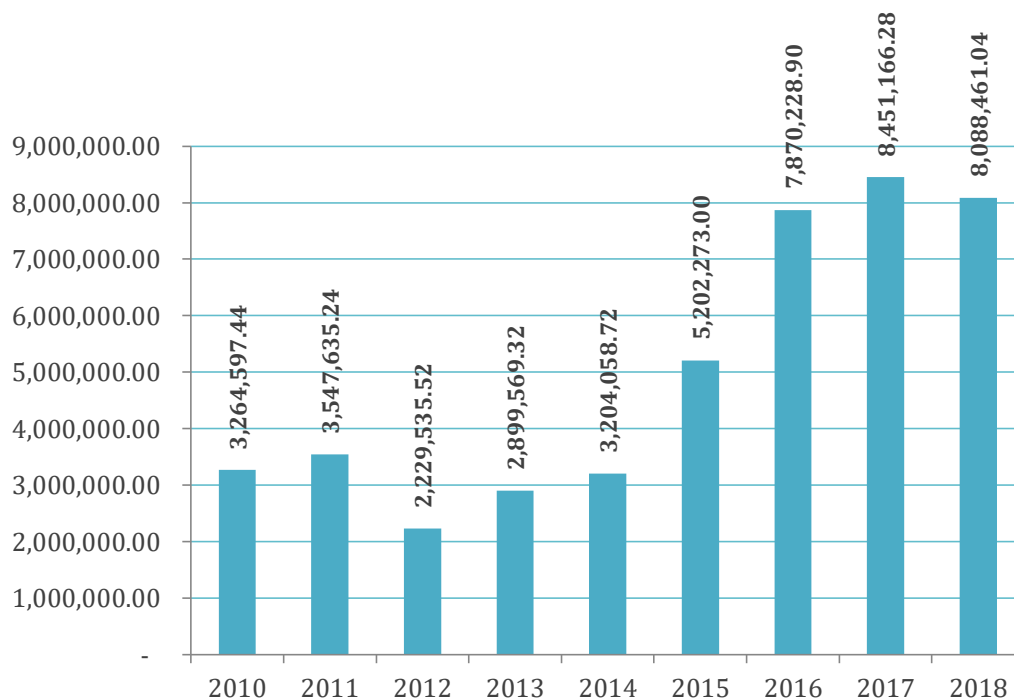
Property, Plant and Equipment grew by P1.37B or 100% from 2017 indicating various infrastructure projects implemented in 2018. Property, Plant and Equipment dropped at an average annual rate of 15.38% during the 2016-2018 period.

Lump Sum Appropriations on the other hand increased by almost P897.31M in 2017 or 118.44% from P757.62M in 2017 to P1.66B in the current year.

A comparison of Income and Expenditure for the last nine (9) years based on figures as presented by the City Treasurer's Office and City Budget Department is presented.



**Figure In-9: Local Government Income and Expenditure, 2010-2018**



**Figure In-10: Local Government Surplus / (Deficit), 2010-2018**

The city averaged a nine (9) year surplus of P4.97B from 2010-2018 with a high of P8.45B registered in 2017 and a low of P2.3B in 2012. 2018 surplus is lower by 4.29% as compared to the 2017 surplus of P8.45B. This is because of increased expenditure from PS and MOEE.

2018 Expenditures meanwhile increased by 20.08% or P12.07B for 2018 from P10.05B in 2017. The bulk of expenditures were earmarked for General Public Services, which includes Salaries and Wages, Other Compensation, Personnel Benefits Contribution and Other Personnel Benefits. Health, Nutrition and Population Control, Education, Culture and Sports/Manpower Development, Social Security Services and Welfare and Economic Services contributed to the 2018 expenditures.

Noticeable under the chart is the 2018 surplus dropped by 4.29% as compared to 2017 figures from P8.45B to P8.09B. Government expenditures for this year had significant increases compared with the previous year.

General Public Service increased by 9.15% or to P6.35B from P5.82B the previous year, Education, Culture & Sports/Manpower Dev't by 16.10% or to P793.13M from P6.83M, Health, Nutrition & Population Control by 15.06% or to P1.53B from P1.33B, Labor employment by 25.69% or to

P25.42M from P20.22M, Housing & Community Development by 85.71% or to P2.06B from P1.11B, Social Security Services Welfare by 12.40% or to P430.10M from P382.65M and Economic Services by 24.33% or to P885.75M from P712.42M.



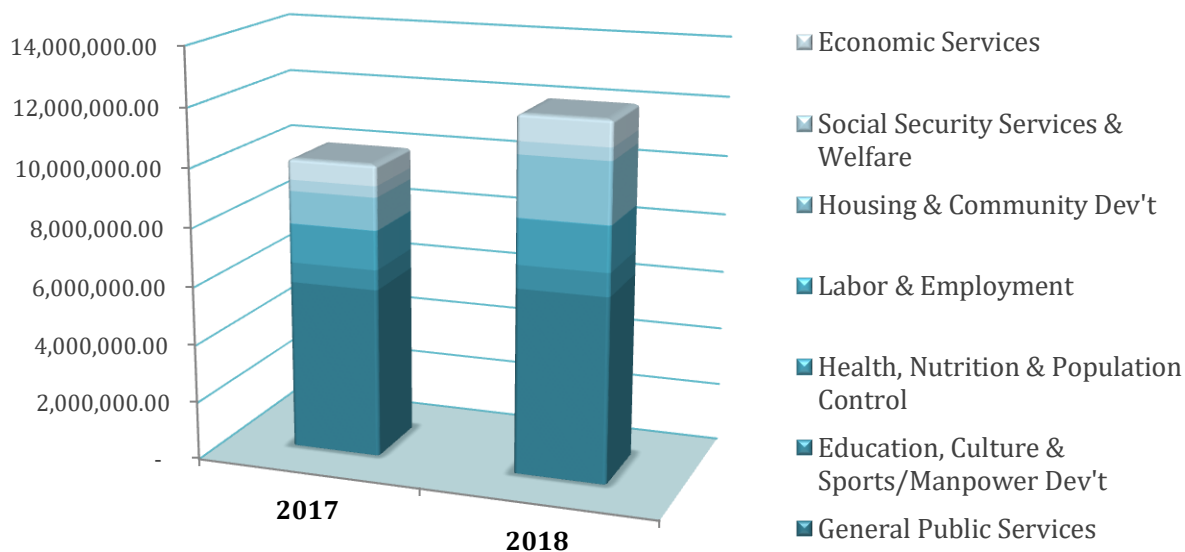


Figure In-11: Comparative Government Expenditure (2017-2018) – OPTIONAL

### 6.3 LOCAL LEGISLATION

As the legislative body of the City, the Council enacts ordinances that would facilitate implementation of social and economic development projects and activities and approves resolutions and appropriates funds for the general welfare of the City residents.

The Office of the City Secretary serves as the Secretary to the Council, providing legislative, administrative, and secretarial support services to the body. As such, the City Secretary is also responsible for the documenting and monitoring of all legislative measures and documents allowing the LGU to store and retrieve information regarding its legislative processes.

The thirty-six (36) city councilors have their own areas of political jurisdiction known as Councilor's Area of Responsibility (CAR). There are 36 CARs which serve as the extension area of the City Mayor thru the City Councilors to rationalize and facilitate the delivery of basic services to the residents comprising the area.

The 36 councilors also function as chairpersons, vice-chairpersons and/or member of regular committees at the city council.

Table In-8 : Brief Profile of Districts

District	No. of Brgy	Land Area (Has.)	District Population
1	37	1,959.39	406,401
2	5	4,626.52	720,894
3	37	2,184.52	334,821
4	38	2,341.89	456,852
5	14	2,802.57	565,071
6	11	2,197.39	558,654
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>16,112.58</b>	<b>3,042,323</b>

Source: "Actual and Projected Population by District and by Barangay;;QC 2015-2020

## Legislative Outputs

The Quezon City Council, from January 2017 up to December 2018 has passed and approved a total of 986 legislative measures which were classified into 12 areas for planning purposes however, the classification was further reduced to 5 development sectors.

**Table In-10 : Legislative Outputs, Quezon City Jan. 2017 – Dec. 2018**

	No. of Ordinances	No. of Resolutions
City Properties & General Services, Local Governance and Administration	41	220
Taxation, Assessment, Budgeting & Property Valuation	12	10
Education, Science, Technology, Culture, Tourism and Internal Relations	24	50
Peace and Order, Public Safety, Transportation and Traffic Mgt.	37	45
Public Works, Infrastructure, Building, Zoning, Subdivision & Housing	61	133
Public Health and Social Welfare Services, Senior Citizens, Handicapped People, Women, Family, Domestic Relations & Civil Registration	30	73
Legal Affairs, Justice, Human Rights, Public Information & Assistance, and People's Participation	17	20
Commerce, Industry, Markets, Slaughterhouses, Economic Enterprises, Livelihood and Employment	4	18
Youth Welfare, Sports, Amusement/Entertainment, Games and Drugs	15	67
Barangay Affairs, Urban Poor and Human Settlements	14	20
Parks, Environment and Garbage	2	9
Energy, Water Resources, Public Services, Utilities and Telecommunications	1	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>728</b>

**Table In-11 | Legislative Outputs, Quezon City Jan. 2017 – Dec. 2018**

Sector	Approved Ordinances	% Equivalent	Approved Resolutions	% Equivalent
Social	120	47	255	35
Economic	16	6	28	4
Land Use/Infra	62	24	196	27
Environment	2	1	9	1
Institutional	58	22	240	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table In-12 : Subject Classifications of Legislative Measures  
(As of January 2017 to December 2018)**

Legislative Measures	Ord./Res. No.
City Properties & General Services, Local Governance and Administration	ORD.-41, RESO.-220
Taxation, Assessment, Budgeting & Property Valuation	ORD.-12, RESO.-10
Education, Science, Technology, Culture, Tourism and Internal Relations	ORD.-24, RESO.-50
Peace and Order, Public Safety, Transportation and Traffic Mgt.	ORD.-37, RESO.-45
Public Works, Infrastructure, Building, Zoning, Subdivision & Housing	ORD.-61, RESO.-133
Public Health and Social Welfare Services, Senior Citizens, Handicapped People, Women, Family, Domestic Relations & Civil Registration	ORD.-30, RESO.-73
Legal Affairs, Justice, Human Rights, Public Information & Assistance, and People's	ORD.-17, RESO.-20

Participation	
Commerce, Industry, Markets, Slaughterhouses, Economic Enterprises, Livelihood and Employment	ORD.-4, RESO.-18
Youth Welfare, Sports, Amusement/Entertainment, Games and Drugs	ORD.-15, RESO.-67
Barangay Affairs, Urban Poor and Human Settlements	ORD.-14, RESO.-20
Parks, Environment and Garbage	ORD.-2, RESO.-9
Energy, Water Resources, Public Services, Utilities and Telecommunications	ORD.-1, RESO.-63

## 6.4 PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

The Philippine Constitution of 1987 promotes the involvement of people's groups and the private sector at all levels of government. It is provided in the Local Government Code (RA 7160, Sec. 3 (l), 34, 35, 36) that local government units shall promote the establishment and operation of people's and non-governmental organizations (POs/NGOs) to become active partners in the pursuit of local autonomy.

Sec. 3 (l) RA 7160 : “ The participation of the private sector in local governance, particularly in the delivery of basic services, shall be encouraged...”

Sec. 34 RA 7160 : “ Government units shall promote the establishments and operation of people's and non-governmental organization to become active partners in the pursuit of local autonomy ...”

Sec. 35 RA 7160 : “ Government units may enter into joint ventures and such other cooperative arrangement with people's and nongovernmental organizations...

All organizations seeking representation to the local development council shall apply for accreditation at the City Council through the City Council's Committee on People's Participation in the selection of sectoral representatives to the Local Development Council (LDC). Only accredited organizations shall be qualified for representation in the local special bodies.

There are also non-LDC members which are actively participating in program/project development like the ABS – CBN Foundation, GMA Kapuso Foundation, Inc., etc.

The Barangay Community Relations Department (BCRD) handles the coordination with the people's organizations, non-governmental organizations and other community organizations. It also generates feedback from constituents that may help improve local government services.

### 6.4.1 Local Special Bodies

To enhance the people's active participation in the process of effective governance and development, people's and non-governmental organizations are represented in the local special bodies where they will actively participate in the formulation of development plans and investment programs. (*See Table In-12*).

Although the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Local Government Code includes the People's Law Enforcement Board as one among the local special bodies, the provision of the Code as to the manner of selecting representatives to the local special bodies does not apply to the PLEBs.

**Table In-12 : Local Special Bodies and Their Functions**

Local Special Bodies	Functions
City Development Council	Assists the Sanggunian in setting the direction of economic and social development and coordinating development efforts within its territorial jurisdiction.
City Health Board	Serves as an Advisory Committee to the Sanggunian on health matters and/ or application of local appropriations for public health purposes.
School Board	Serves as an Advisory Committee to the Sanggunian on educational matters and the use of local appropriation
City Peace and Order Council	Formulates plans and recommends measures which will improve/ enhance peace and order and public safety in the local level
People's Law Enforcement Boards *	Receives citizen's complaints against PNP officials or members; recommends imposition of penalties after hearing and due process.
Bids and Awards Committee	Primarily responsible for the conduct of pre-qualification of contractors, biddings, evaluation of bids and recommendation of awards concerning local infrastructure projects and goods

In 2016, the Quezon City Council thru the Committee on People's Participation was able to accredit a total of 1081 organizations (SP- Ordinance No. 2524, s-2016), from which 50 sectoral representatives were elected and became members of the local development council (LDC). The City's LDC was first convened and reconstituted on February 27, 2003 with complete membership and since then has become a functioning LDC. (See Figure In-12 & Table In-13)

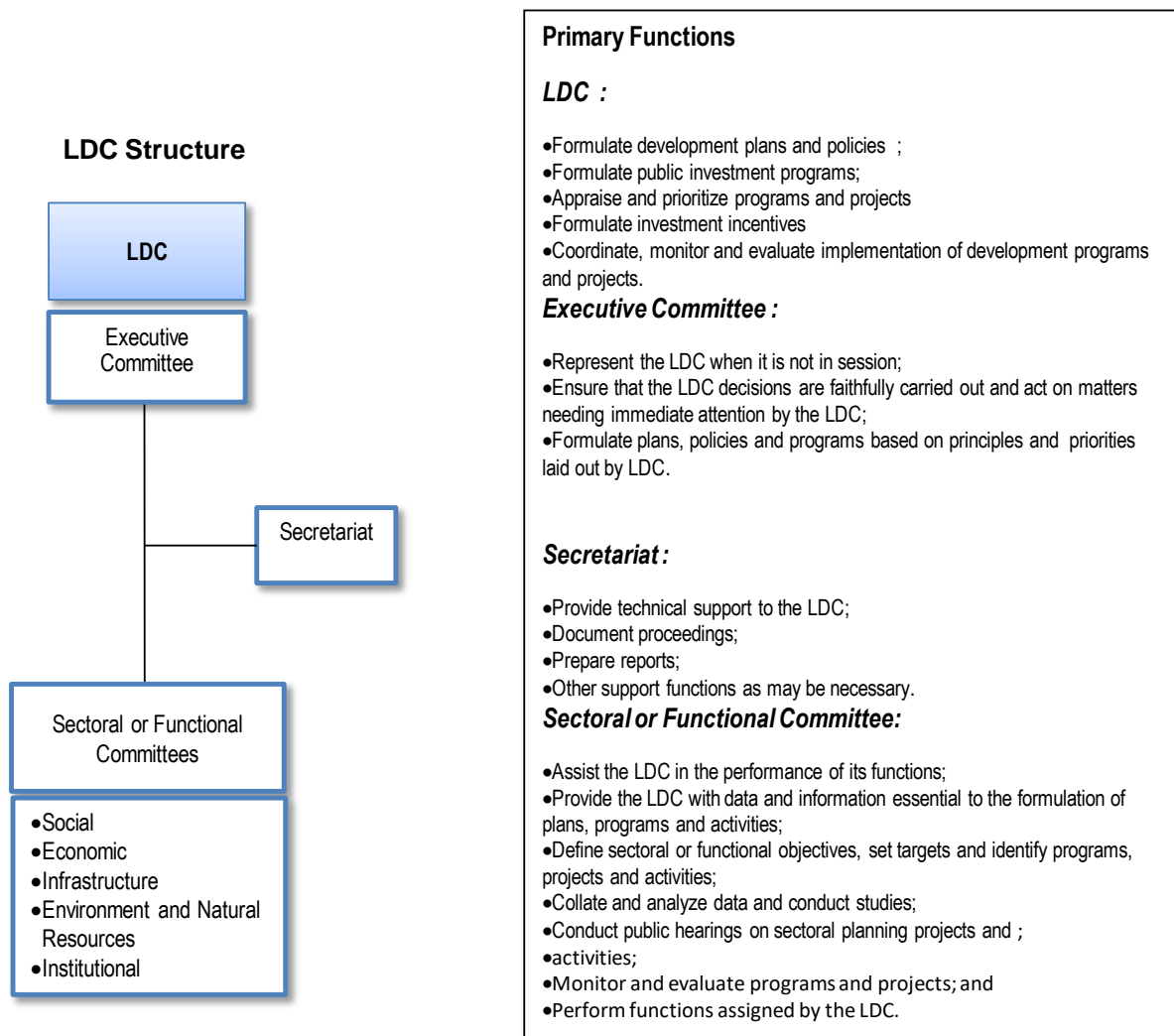


Figure In-12 : LDC Structure

Table In- 13 : CDC Membership in Plenary

CDC Membership in Plenary	
Chairman	Local Chief Executive
Members	6 District Representatives
	142 Barangay Captains
	At least ¼ of the total membership of the fully organized council representing non-government sectors
	Chair of the Appropriations Committee of the City Council

The accredited organizations adopt their internal rules of procedure to govern the selection of the sectoral representatives to the LDC. The designated sectoral representatives are co-terminus with the mandate of the local chief executive. Should a vacancy arise, the selected POs and NGOs shall designate a replacement for the unexpired term.

Through a selection process coordinated by the DILG-NCR, in an assembly enacted for the purpose, the 50 organizations were elected with their duly authorized representative to comprise the 25% requirement of the CDC membership. In the said accredited organizations, there is a big number of active Urban Poor and HOA/Neighbourhood organizations, hence, they posted the bigger representation. (See Table In-14).

**Table In-14: NGO/PO Representatives to the CDC**

Sector	No. of Representative/s
Urban Poor	12
Cooperative	1
Charitable/Civic	1
Education Academic	1
Livelihood/Vendors	1
Labor/Workers	1
Social Justice/Peace & Order	2
Women	4
Sr. Citizens	6
Youth and Children	1
Business	1
Environment	1
HOA/Neighbourhood	12
Health/Sanitation	1
Social/Cultural Development	1
Transportation	1
Professional	1
Religious	1
Persons with Disability	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>



**Table In-15: City Development Council Membership**

Social Development Committee		Economic Development Committee	
Committee Member	Barangay/Organization	Committee Member	Barangay/Organization
Elizabeth De Jesus	Apolonio Samson	Rodrigo A. Corro	Alicia
Crisell Beltran	Bagong Silangan	Catherine G. Maglalang	Balon Bato
Rodolfo Palma	Bagong Pagasa	John M. Abad	Batasan Hills
Alex Y. Cruz	Bagumbayan	Gabriel C. Legaspi	Blue Ridge A
Ma. Teresa V. Montalbo	Balingasa	Sherilyn D. Corpuz	Bungad
Vergilio B. Dela Cruz	Quirino 3-A	Gualberto B. Casaje	Damayan
Christian A. Cando	Capri	Cornelio G. Pabustan	Del Monte
Victor D. Bernardo	Culiat	Rocky DC. Rabanal	Kalusugan
Renato Tanyag	Damayang Lagi	Alejandro Z. Mejia, Jr.	Kristong Hari
Leolibeth S. Daluraya	Escopa III	Leny Leticia P. Glivano	Libis
Laila C. Arcega	Escopa IV	Mary Catherine Sioson	Lourdes
Darwin B. Hayes	Loyola Heights	Isaac C. Tan, Jr.	Maharlika
Perla U. Daniega	Masagana	Arsenia R. Flores	Masambong
Eunice C. Bucsit	Nayong Kanluran	Allan P. Fianza	Matandang Balara
Reynaldo B. Ebron	New Era	Alejandro H. Cuizon	Milagrosa
Maria Abigail A. Parwani	Pag-ibig sa Nayon	Asuncion Visaya	Novaliches Proper
Edgardo A. Paragua, Jr.	Paltok	Arturo C. De Guzman	NS Amoranto
Joseph P. Mahusay	Pansol	Manuel N. Guarin	Payatas
Emmanuel A. Pilar	Pasong Tamo	Ritche E. Poblacion	Quirino 2B
Marlon J. Janoras	Quirino 2-C	Orlando P. Casimiro	Roxas
Noel R. Agdeppa	Quirino 2-A	John M. Reyno	San Isidro Galas
Cesar C. Dionisio	Ramon Magsaysay	Mario DR. Alcantara, Jr.	San Jose
Danilo B. Soriano	Salvacion	Iris Ann C. Barcelona	San Martin de Porres
Lamberto L. Pascual	San Bartolome	Emma C. De Jesus	Siena
Daniel Leon S. Berroya	San Antonio	Teodulo O. Santos	Socorro
Telesforo A. Mortega	San Roque	Marlou C. Ulanday	Tandang Sora
Noel F. Vitug	Sauyo	Rodel N. Lobo	Tatalon
Pedro D. Battung, Jr.	South Triangle	YasmineXenelle Jorge	Ugong Norte
Rey Mark John C. Navarro	Sto. Cristo	VirgilioFerrer	UP Village
Sergio Gonzalvo	Sto. Niño	Emiliano R. Lagco, Jr.	Barangay Fairview TODA, Inc.
Zenaida P. Lectura	UP Campus	Amelita R. Ibañez	Batasan Women's League, Angel's Chapter
Roberto Fortuno	Vasra	Emmanuel Solidum	BF Homes, QC Homeowner's Community Assn.
Anthony G. Dacones	West Kamias	Miranda Verdadero	Kapit-bisig QC Vendors Asso. Inc.
Josephine L. Velasco	4Ks Task Force Solo Assn, Inc.	Brian James Lu	National Economic Protectionist Association, Inc.
Emma J. Barja (VC)	Advocates for Human Power and Comm. Devt.	Carlos A. Natavio	People's Consultative Council
Bonjerico L. Untalasco	Alyansa ng mga Kabataan para sa Demokrasya at Kaunlaran	Patricia P. Cabasal	Samahan ng mga Kababaihan sa Area 9 Vet Village P. Tamo, Inc.
Alexander L. Mendoza	Caucus of Persons with Disability Phil., Inc.	Restituto E. Perez, Jr.	Senior Citizen Federation of District II, QC, Inc.
Ma. Teresa G. Margallo	Damayan Ladies Association, District I, Area IV, QC, Inc.	Patricio P. Achas	Welfare for the Community Foundation Inc.
Arlene Anita A. Reyes	Felipe St., Neighborhood Assn., Inc.	Merly Christina Barlaan	Women's Federation for World Peace, Phil., Inc.
Marietta C. Nacional	Konfederasyon ng mga Samahanng NGC East Side		
Teresita B. Monera	Pagkakaisa at Gabay ng Samahan ng HOA		
Marilyn P. Maluping	Samahan ng Magkakapit bahay sa Abbey Rd.		
Sigfredo A. Novila	Samahang Pinagbuklod ng 99 A Sauyo Rd.,		
Eden B. Ruiz	Senior Citizens Association of Vasra		
Romeo F. Alvarez	Unified Senior Citizens Asso. Of D-3, QC,		

Environmental Development Committee		Land Use and Infrastructure Development Committee	
Committee Member	Barangay/Organization	Committee Member	Barangay/Organization
Arsenio De Guzman	Amihan	Richard V. Ambita	Bagbag
Raulito R. Datiles	Bagumbuhay	Dennis Caboboy	Bahay Toro
Mark Anthony L. Escusa	Bayanihan	Ronald N. Tagle	Claro
Esperanza C. Lee	Blue Ridge B	Edgar C. Tengki	Damar
Manuel Co	Commonwealth	Judy A. Concepcion	Dioquino Zobel
Carlo S. De Mesa	Duyan-Duyan	Antonio Calma	Don Manuel
Marciano R. Buena-Agua, Jr.	E. Rodriguez	Louie G. Muñoz	Doña Josefa
Octavio P. Garces	East Kamias	Marvin C. Morales	Escopa
Eduardo M. Zabala	Escopa II	Leo B. Garra, Jr.	Greater Lagro
Jose Arnel O. Quebal	Fairview	Francisco Aguilar	Horseshoe
Rey Aldrin Tolentino	Gulod	Ramon Salas	Immaculate Concepcion
Feliciana B. Ong	Malaya	Alfredo S. Roxas	Kaligayahan
Nenita C. Valdez	Mariblo	Julious C. Secillano	Katipunan
Lawrence V. Tiglaio	Paang Bundok	Maria Maurina F. Magalong	Krus na Ligas
Ryan Nавero	Paraiso	Jose Maria Rodriguez	Laging Handa
Simplicio Ej Hermogenes	Phil-Am	Arturo D. Tambis	Manresa
Jesus Lipnica III	Pinyahan	Regina Celeste C. San Miguel	Mariana
Vicente Honorio C. Llamas V	Project 6	Feliciano F. Dela Cruz	Nagkaisang Nayon
Edwin S. Tansingco	St. Ignatius	Manuel A. Chua	North Fairview
Jerry L. Ongtauco	Talayan	Evangeline F. Dungca	Pasong Putik Proper
Eric R. Juan	Talipapa	Grazielle C. Saab	Pinagkaisahan
Ma. Anna Millonado	Valencia	Ma. Francesca Camille R. Malig	Sacred Heart
Josefina L. Landingin	Veterans Village	Joselito Sahagun	San Isidro Labrador
Danilo C. Mojica	Villa Maria Clara	Eduardo S. Nieto	Santol
Elmer Timothy J. Ligon	West Triangle	Annabella Curacho	Sikatuna Village
Raymond Moses B. Tenchavez	White Plains	Gary E. Arroyo	St. Peter
Virginia S. Malinao	Botanical Community Organization	Jomar B. Baetiong	Sta. Cruz
Eugenio N. Katigbak	CBE Town Senior Citizens Asso., Inc.	Nelson C. Alcantara	Sta. Monica
Carlito C. Samala	Greater Heights Christian Worship Center	Michelle Ann L. Yu	Sto. Domingo
Henry Asistin	Kapatirang Bayan Bagong Pilipino Foundation, Inc.	Ventura E. Ferreras, Jr.	Tagumpay
Rizza Joy E. Laurea	Order of Triskelion, QCH Chapter, Inc.	Luz P. Savilla	Alyansang Maralita sa Nova, Inc.
Evelyn S. Galang	ROTC Hunters Neighborhood Asso.	Josephine B. Custodio	Arlegui HOA, Inc.
Josebel A. Peralta	Samahan ng Nagkakaisang-Kapitbahay ng Manresa, Inc.	Hubert M. Raymundo	Brgy. Pinyahan Sr. Citizens Asso. Inc.
Elvera Allado	Samcao Block 2 Homeowners Asso.	Vicente R. Puerta	Construction Industry Workers Council, Inc.
Shirlita Flores	Upper Everlasting Block 2	Herminigildo P. Aviles	Kapatiran Kaunlaran HOA
		Romeo Escobar	Magkakasama HOA Inc.
		Renato N. Robel	NFA Multi-Purpose Coop
		Shirley M. Barnedo	Samahan ng Magkakapitbahay ng No. 4 Katipunan, Inc.
		Ma. Theresa M. Nator	United Tribu Block I HOA
		Zacarias P. Asuncion	Urban Poor Alliance of Bgy Nagkaisang Nayon

Institutional Development Committee			
Committee Member	Barangay/Organization	Committee Member	Barangay/Organization
Lottie Gemma D. Juan	Baesa	Ricky B. Lacad	Unang Sigaw
Eleucita T. Feliciano	Bagong Lipunan ng Crame	Ruel S. Marpa	Sta. Lucia
Rosalyn R. Ballard	Botocan	Marivic O. Hefti	Sangandaan
Gregory R. Tolentino	Camp Aguinaldo	Lorenzo V. Reyes	Sta. Teresita
Rosa D. Magpayo	Central	Reynaldo Nitro	Silangan
Zandy A. Zacate	Doña Aurora	Rhodora A. Bohol	Brgy. Paligsahan Sr. Citizens Assn., Inc.
Fernand C. Ubaldo	Doña Imelda	Rachel Martin	Council for the Restoration of Filipino Values
FelicitoValmocina	Holy Spirit	Solita T. Anda	Jubilee East Ville HOA, Inc.
Armida S. Castel	Kamuning	Joven Evangelista	Legal na Ayuda para sa mga Inaapi at Dukha, Inc.
Christopher M. Cheng	Kaunlaran	Marissa A. Cañega	New Sunshine HOA
Cesar R. DelaFuenta, Jr.	Mangga	Kevin Agcaoili	Nutrition Foundation of the Phil.
Raul Addatu	Marilag	Rolando P. Montiel	People's Movement for Democratic Governance, Inc.
Jose Segundo	Obrero	Harry D. Francisco	Rising Sun II HOA
Rodelio C. Cabigas	Old Capitol Site	Reynante P. Cunanan	Samahang Makatao at Makatarungang Paninirahan sa NGC Inc.
Cecilia S. Tiamson	Paligsahan	Lottie Gemma D. Juan	Baesa
Ramiro Osorio	San Agustin	Eleucita T. Feliciano	Bagong Lipunan ng Crame
Wilfredo E. Real	San Vicente	Ruel S. Marpa	Sta. Lucia
Lolita Singson	Teachers Village East	Marivic O. Hefti	Sangandaan
Ana Liza N. Rosero	Teachers Village West		