

## Chapter 1

# The Formulation of the Revised Comprehensive Development Plan

### 1.1 Background and Rationale for this Undertaking

Carrying on the tradition of cordial, smooth and seamless transition from one administration to the next, the newly installed administration of the Honorable Mayor Ma. Josefina “Joy” G. Belmonte has enabled the update of the City’s plans to ensure continuity and stability of policies that have enjoyed strong acceptance by the people as well as to introduce innovative ideas intended to propel the city to greater heights of achievements.

The Quezon City Government through the City Development Council (CDC) has undertaken the revision of the city’s Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) in view of the significant transformations in the social and ecological conditions of the city since the Plan’s updating and implementation in 2017. The imperative to align the City’s development vision, sectoral goals, objectives, strategies and policies with the local executive and legislative agenda, and regional, national and global development vision and goals was an added impetus for the plan revision.

The plan revision sought to identify development interventions that correspond to the needs and the present condition of the city and its constituents. It also gave priority to the 14-Point Agenda of the present administration: (1) Deliver responsive, efficient and cost-effective social services; (2) Build more homes; (3) Provide better healthcare; (4) Ensure high quality education; (5) Empower citizens of every gender and

social class; (6) Build a safer and more resilient city; (7) Make Quezon City the preferred destination for businesses; (8) Create new jobs across more businesses; (9) Develop growth hubs; (10) Build a livable, green and sustainable city; (11) Build essential infrastructure; (12) Be a model of good governance; (13) Professionalize and strengthen the Quezon City workforce; (14) Listen to our citizens and know what they need.

The following plans at the regional and national levels served as guide to the revision.

(1) The Metro Manila Greenprint 2030: Building A Vision and the 2017-2022 Regional Development Plan for the National Capital Region (NCR) which aims to transform Metro Manila into “a highly competitive East Asian metropolis and targets to address poverty, expand economic opportunities through Trabaho at Negosyo, continuing free basic education and improvement of technical education, implement modern and seamless transportation, and ensure water security”. The regional development framework was patterned after the socio-economic agenda of the Duterte administration.

(2) The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 which is anchored on the *Ambisyon Natin 2040*, the Filipinos’ vision that “By 2040, the Philippines is a prosperous middle-class society where no one is poor. People live long and healthy lives and are smart and innovative.

*The country is a high-trust society where families thrive in vibrant, culturally diverse, and resilient communities”.*

The plan identifies the following targets to be achieved in the next six years:

- More inclusive economic growth and lower poverty incidence especially in the rural areas
- High level of human development supported by improvement in education, health outcomes and income
- Lower unemployment rate and more jobs created
- Greater trust in government and in society
- More resilient individuals and communities
- Greater drive for innovation

It also identified strategies clustered under the three pillars: *Malasakit, Pagbabago, Patuloy na Pag-unlad* and cross-cutting strategies supported by a strong foundation in national security, infrastructure development, socio-economic resiliency and ecological integrity.

This national medium-term plan factored in the current administration’s socio-economic agenda and international commitments such as The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The PDP seeks to contribute to the localization of this agenda and the global goals. The agenda aims to eradicate

poverty and achieve sustainable development, which includes the SDGs or global goals, world-wide by 2030, with its main advocacy call “Leave No one behind”. It is a plan of action for people, planet, peace and prosperity and will be implemented by global partnerships.

(3) For its part, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) has called for the localization of the PDP and the SDGs through various issuances. Upon approval of the PDP, LGUs were mandated to update their CDPs along with their Local Development Investment Programs (LDIPs) to align with the PDP. The General Appropriations Act (GAA) 2018 Special Provision ensures that the Local Development Council (LDC) in LGUs are fully functional and LDIPs are aligned with the PDP. For FY2019 Budget Preparation, Section 2.5 states that, “Pursuant to Section 305 (k) of the Local Government Code of 1991, and in support of the localization of the PDP 2017-2022, only priority programs and projects that can directly contribute to the PDP 2017-2022 shall be considered in the budgets...”. Too, DILG issuances support the SDG Localization in LGU plans and budget through the following (a) Establishment and maintenance of data base for progress monitoring, planning and policy making; (b) Inclusion of SDGs in their long-term vision, medium-term development plan, and sectoral plans (c) Prioritization of SDG-responsive Programs, Projects, Activities (PPAs) in the yearly Budget Priorities Framework of LGUs; (d) Performance assessment, recognition and rewards.

(4) Also, the CDP revision took into account the current DILG directive for LGUs to prepare CDPs that cover six (6) years and its continuing adoption of the Rationalized Planning System (RPS), the planning guideline disseminated by the Bureau of Local Government Development of the

DILG and is fully compliant with the provisions of the Local Government Code. For this revision cycle, the City has continuously adopted the RPS as the guiding framework in the preparation and/or revision of its comprehensive plans, zoning ordinance and investment programs. The City has also engaged the services of the author of the RPS himself, Prof. Ernesto M. Serote of the UP School of Urban and Regional Planning (UP SURP) as in-house consultant to help facilitate the conduct of various activities required.

(5) Further, the plan revision also took consideration the intervening situation brought about by the global pandemic. While the revision process was on-going, a COVID-19 Recovery Plan in the form of an Interim Local Development Investment Program was crafted by the City to address the protocols during the pro-

longed community quarantine and the continuing management of and recovery from the global pandemic in the hope that things would return to as close to normal as possible. Otherwise, all such efforts would define a new norm and establish a heightened level of protection and resilience in all five development sectors.

It was seen as necessary to primarily strengthen the social sector and revive the economy during the post-quarantine period so as to alleviate the challenges confronting Quezon City residents and later develop the needed resilience of the city, its people and the economy amid the risks of an emerging and infectious disease. Infrastructure development, environmental management as well as the institutions of governance would necessarily back-up the interventions as the city transitions to the new ‘normal’.

## 1.2 Legal Mandate for Planning in Local Governments

### 1.2.1 The legal mandates of LGUs to prepare their Comprehensive Land Use Plan and the Comprehensive Development Plan

Republic Act (R.A.) 7160 or the Local Government Code (LGC) mandates all local government units (LGUs) to prepare their Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) and their Comprehensive Development Plans (CDP). “Comprehensive”, in the context of the CLUP, is understood in its geographical, spatial and territorial sense, while for the CDP, it has to be understood in the sense of multi-sectoral development. *See Figure 1.1.*

### 1.2.2 The Nature and Function of the Comprehensive Development Plan

The CDP is referred to in the LGC as the “medium-term and annual so-

cio-economic development plan” that local development councils are directed to prepare (Sec. 106), or the “integrated economic, social and physical plan” [Sec. 476 (b) (1)]. It is comprehensive in that it covers the five development sectors and their respective subsectors. Each of these sectors has a complete development plan in itself and coincides with the term of local officials so that they can use it as their program of government or their executive-legislative agenda.

#### 1. Social Development Plan

This component of the CDP deals with the identified issues and concerns relative to improving the state of well-being of the local population and upgrading the quality of social services such as health, education, welfare, housing, protective services and the like. Questions of equity and social justice and gender

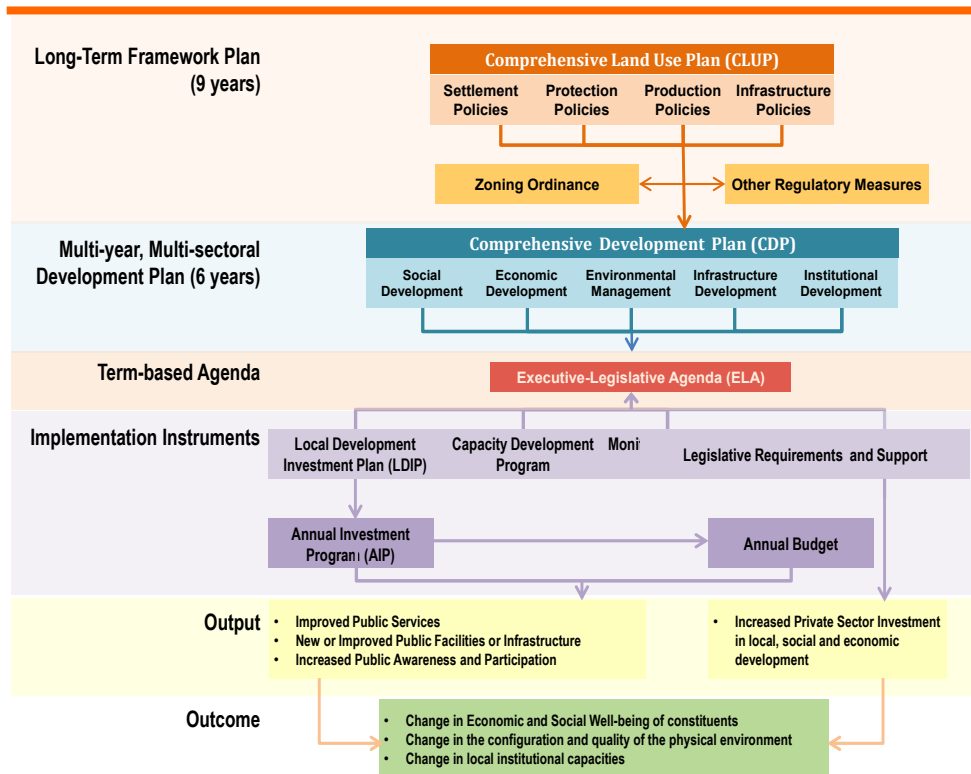


Figure 1.1. Local Planning and Development Model as Mandated by the LGC  
From DILG CDP Guidebook; Chart by E.M. Serote

### 5. Institutional Development Plan

As stated in R.A. 7160, decentralization was legislated with the aim of efficient and effective delivery of public services, thus the plan focuses on strengthening the capability of the local government bureaucracy as well as that of elected local officials to plan and manage their territory and serve their constituency. The focal point of analysis of this sectoral plan is the capability of the LGU in planning, development-oriented public investment programming and budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Capability development includes manpower training, scholarships, seminars, work-

equality are also addressed by this sectoral plan.

### 2. Economic Development Plan

This component embodies what the local government intends to do to create a favorable climate for private investments through a combination of policies and public investments necessary to enable private investments to flourish. Ultimately, this assures the residents of a steady supply of goods and services and of jobs and household income. A very significant component of this sectoral plan is the LGU's support to food production activities to help achieve local and national food security. The status of the local economy also determines to a large extent the amount of locally derived revenues of the LGU.

### 3. Environmental Management Plan

The enactment of Republic Act 10121 otherwise known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 and Republic Act 9729 or the Climate Change

Act of 2009 laid the bases for consolidating the environmental implications of all development proposals within the city with the provision of mitigating and preventive measures for their anticipated impacts. It embodies programs for maintaining cleanliness of air, water and land resources and for rehabilitating or preserving the quality of natural resources to support the requirements of economic development and ecological balance across generations.

### 4. Land Use and Infrastructure

This component deals with the infrastructure building program and the land acquisition program required for use as right-of-way or easements of public facilities. The physical development plan may also involve urban renewal or redevelopment schemes for inner city areas, opening up new urban expansion areas in the urban fringe, or development of new growth centers in conformity with the chosen spatial strategy.

shops, study tours and similar activities. Membership in different functional and sectoral committees and professional leagues and participation in their planned activities is also encouraged and supported by this sectoral program. The involvement of voluntary groups or civil society organizations is likewise promoted in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the different sectoral programs, projects and activities as a vital component of this sectoral development plan.

The outputs of each sectoral plan may be grouped into three forms: project ideas or project briefs, non-projects or new services, and new policies or ideas for new legislations. The first form of outputs will serve as an input to the local development investment program and the annual budget. The second type of outputs will be used in the crafting of the institutional capacity building program, and the third type of outputs will be included in the legislative agenda of the *Sangguniang Panlungsod*.

### 1.3 Approach and Methodology

Guided by the “Rationalized Local Planning System (RPS)” framework, the CDP revision proceeded with the following activities. *See Table 1.1.*

Table 1.1. Activities for CDP Revision

Schedule	Activity	Participants
16 Oct 2019	Preliminary Workshop <i>Revisiting the city's Vision/Tracking Sectoral Progress</i>	QCG Offices and Departments
8 Jan 2020	Preparatory Meeting	CPDD/CDC Secretariat
17 Jan 2020	Follow-up Workshops	QCG Offices and Departments
29-31 Jan 2020	Orientation Program Election of Sectoral Committee Chairs / Sectoral VRG and PSM Analysis Workshops	Newly Constituted City Development Council & CDC Sectoral Committees
26-28 Feb 2020	Cross-Sectoral Analysis Workshops	CDC Sectoral Committees
Feb – May 2020	Processing of Workshop Results	CPDD/CDC Secretariat
May – Jul 2020	Collation and Processing of List of Interventions for Interim LDIP/Recovery Plan 2020-2021	CPDD
Oct- Nov 2020	LDIP 2021-2023	CDC/CPDD
Nov 2020	Finalization and Adoption of Plan	CDC and SP

#### 1.3.1 Organizing and Tasking the Sectoral and Functional Committees

The Sectoral/Functional Committees, constituted pursuant to Sec. 112 of the Local Government Code, have the most inclusive multi-sectoral composition. The sectoral committees, representing the five development sectors, have a flexible membership structure to enable the CDC to reduce or expand participation in specific activities when the occasion calls for it. Sectoral committees serve as standing committees of the CDC. Functional committees, on the other hand, are ad hoc issues-based multi-sectoral bodies. These are organized as the need arises, with members drawn from the sectoral committees. *See Table 1.2 Composition of the Local Planning Structure*

#### 1.3.2. Capability Building Approach

As in the previous plan preparation and review, the city ensured highly participatory and consultative processes to allow the city's officials

and citizens to feel a strong sense of ownership. This entails approaching the activity in an institutional mode rather than in the usual project mode. An important implication of the institutional capacity building approach is that the organizational structure for participatory planning and governance as envisioned in the Local Government Code, was activated. Accordingly, the planning structure con-

sisting of a deliberative / decision making body and technical working groups (i.e. sectoral/functional committees) as provided for in the Code was put to work in this undertaking.

The deliberative body, viz, the City Development Council (CDC) and the ultimate policy making body, viz, the Sangguniang Panlungsod are the real “planners” of the city. But because these bodies are composed mainly of politicians, they are provided with technical support by the City Planning and Development Department (CPDD), sectoral and functional committees of the CDC, and local special bodies, among others. The CPDD serves as Secretariat to the CDC and coordinates the activities of the various sectoral and functional committees.

Table 1.2.

Composition of the Local Planning Structure

Political Component	Technical Component
Sangguniang Panlungsod	City Planning and Development Department
City Development Council	City Government Department Heads
Congressmen's Representatives	Local Special Bodies
Civil Society Organizations	CDC Sectoral/Functional Committees
	National Government Agency—Chiefs of their local offices
	Private Sector / CSO Representatives

- **Consultation Meetings.** With the facilitation of the CDC Secretariat, and for the purpose of updating the development plans, meetings for each of the five (5) sectoral committees were organized on January 29-31, 2019. The CDC is comprised of 200 members plus one (1) ex-officio member, with each member deployed to one or more of the five sectors. The following are the lists of members of the sectoral committees.

#### 1. Social Development Committee

Name	Barangay / Organization
1 BERNARDO, VICTOR D.	CULIAT
2 NOVILLA, SIGFREDO A.	SAMAHAN NG PINAGBUKLOD NG 99-A SAUYO ROAD (SPSR) NOVALICHES, INC
3 ALCAYDE, ENRICO P.	OB PRIDE COUNCIL INC.



Name	Barangay / Organization	Name	Barangay / Organization	2. Economic Development Committee	
<i>Social (cont.)</i>		<i>Social (cont.)</i>			
4. ALVAREZ, ROMEO	UNIFIED SENIOR CITIZENS ASSOCIATION OF DISTRICT 3 QUEZON CITY, INC.	28. MENDOZA, ALEXANDER L.	CAUCUS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES	1. LU, BRIAN JAMES J.	NATIONAL ECONOMIC PROTECTIONISM ASSOCIATION, INC.
5. AQUINO, LEONARDO M.	SENIOR CITIZENS ASSOCIATION, LUZONVILLE CHAPTER, INC.	29. MONTALBO, MA. TERESA V.	BALINGASA	2. FERRER, VIRGILIO S. II	UP VILLAGE
6. BAETIONG, JOMAR B.	STA. CRUZ	BAETIONG, JOMAR B.	STA. CRUZ	3. ALCANTARA, MARIO DR. JR.	SAN JOSE
7. BALLAD, ROSALYN R.	BOTOCAN			4. ARCEGA, LAILA C.	ESCOPA IV
8. BARTOLOME, ROSALINDA L.	KATIPUNAN NG MGA KABABAIHAN SA KULIAT FEDERATION, VARGAS CHAPTER INC.	30. MORTEGA, TELESFORO A.	SAN ROQUE	5. BUENAVENTURA, LEONARDO C.	SENIOR CITIZEN AKONG BATASAN HILLS KALAYAAN YELLOW INC.
9. BUCSIT, EUNICE C.	NAYONG KANLURAN	31. NIETO, EDUARDO S.	SANTOL	6. CORDERO, BENJAMIN JR.	SANDIGAN NG MANGGAGAWA NG QUEZON CITY
10. CASAJE, GUALBERTO B. JR.	DAMAYAN	32. ONG, FELICIANA B.	MALAYA	7. CORRO, RODRIGO A.	ALICIA
11. CASTEL, ARMIDA S.	KAMUNING	33. ORENCIA, DARIO M.	NEW ERA	8. CUIZON, ALEJANDRO H.	MILAGROSA
12. CHENG, CHRISTOPHER M.	KAUNLARAN	34. PABUSTAN, CORNELIO G.	DEL MONTE	9. DALURAYA, LEOLIBETH S.	ESCOPA III
13. DE GUZMAN, ARSENIO C.	AMIHAN	35. RABANAL, ROCKY DC.	KALUSUGAN	10. DATOL, NORMA	ZABARTE NORTH OLYMPIES SENIOR CITIZENS ASSOCIATION, INC.
14. DE JESUS, ELIZABETH C.	APOLONIO SAMSON	36. REYNO, JOHN M.	SAN ISIDRO GALAS	11. DE GUZMAN, ARTURO C.	NS AMORANTO
15. DE JESUS, EMMA LOURDES C.	SIENA	37. ROSERO, ANA LIZA N.	TEACHERS VILLAGE WEST	12. DE MESA, CARLO S.	DUYAN-DUYAN
16. DUMO, JEAN-NETTE R.	PARTNERSHIPS FOR INTEGRATED SERVICES & SOCIAL DEV't INC.	38. SAVILLA, LUZ P.	ALYANSA NG MARALITA SA NOVALICHES (ALMANOVA) INC.	13. DEMAYO, EDIVICO JR.	BISTEKVILLE 6 HIGH DENSITY HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION INC.
17. DUNGCA, EVANGELINE F.	PASONG PUTIK PROP-ER	39. SINGSON, LOLITA DL.	TEACHERS VILLAGE EAST	14. DIONISIO, CESAR C.	RAMON MAGSAYSAY
18. FELICIANO, ELEUCITA T.	BAGONG LIPUNAN NG CRAME	40. ULANDAY, MARLOU C.	TANDANG SORA	15. FRANZA, ALLAN P.	MATANDANG BALARA
19. GOTLADERA, MARIA CARMELA R.	ROXAS	41. VALDERAMA, TEODORA S.	PINAGKAISAING LAKAS NG KABABAIHAN NG BARANGAY GULOD	16. GONZALEZ, CONCESA B.	JOY BELMONTE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT KAGANDAHAN LUZVIMINDA
20. GRAFIL, MIRRIAM	CENTER FOR WOMEN'S RESOURCES	42. VALIENTE, KELVIN	LEGAL AID ALLIANCE YOUTH VOLUNTEER (LEGAL AID YOUTH)	17. IBAÑEZ, AMELITA R.	BATASAN WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB INC.
21. LACAD, RICKY B.	UNANG SIGAW	43. VALMOCINA, FELICITO A.	HOLY SPIRIT	18. JORGE, ZARINA YASMINE XENELLE W.	UGONG NORTE
22. LANDINGIN, JOSEFINA L.	VETERANS VILLAGE			19. LEGASPI, GABRIEL C.	BLUE RIDGE A
23. LLAVE, JUAN JR.	SAMAHAAN NAGKAKAISA NG MONTINOLA HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.	44. VIRAY, MERVIN	SAN MARTIN DE PORRES	20. LOBO, RODEL N.	TATALON
24. MAGALONG, MARIA MAURINA F. MALIG, MA. FRANCESCA CAMILLE R.	KRUS NA LIGAS	45. ZOLETA, CARLITO E.	SENIOR CITIZEN ASSOCIATION OF BARANGAY PALTOK, INC.	21. MAHUSAY, JOSEPH P.	PANSOL
25. MANALASTAS, MA. THERESA A.	JOY BELMONTE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT CHAPTER ROAD 2 GREATER HEIGHTS CHRISTIAN WORSHIP CENTER INC.			22. MARGALLO, MA. TERESA	DAMAYAN LADIES ASSOCIATION
26. MARTIN, WILSON C.				23. MEJILA, ROLANDO H.	FREEDOM OF RESPONSIBLE VOLUNTEERS FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTION INC.
27. MARTIN, WILSON C.				24. MUÑOZ, LOUIE G.	DOÑA JOSEFA

Name		Barangay / Organization		Name		Barangay / Organization		
Economic (cont.)				Environment (cont.)				
25	NACIONAL, MARIETTA	KONPEDERASYON NG MGA SAMAHAN SA NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CENTER (KOSA) BRGY. BATA-SAN HILLS, COMMONWEALTH, AND PAYATAS	11	GALANG, EVELYN S.	ROTCNA - ROTC HUNTERS NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION TATALON	1	RAYMUNDO, HUBERT M.	BARANGAY PINYAHAN SENIOR CITIZENS ASSOCIATION INC.
26	NITRO, REYNALDO P.	SILANGAN	12	GLIVANO, LENY LETICIA P.	LIBIS	2	DELA FUENTE, CESAR R. JR.	MANGGA
27	NOLASCO, LAMBERTO	KINGSPPOINT HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.	13	GUARIN, MANUEL N.	PAYATAS	3	ABAD, JOHN M.	BATASAN HILLS
28	ONGTAUCO, JERRY L.	TALAYAN	14	HEFTI, MARIVIC O.	SANGANDAAN	4	ADRANEDA, EDILBERTO	BARANGAY SAN VICENTE MOVEMENT OF Q.C.
29	REÑA, DOLORITA	GLOBAL GOLDEN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION INC.	15	HERMOGENES, SIMPLICIO E.J.	PHIL-AM	5	AGDEPPA, NOEL R.	QUIRINO 2-A
30	SAAB, GRAZIELLA C.	PINAGKAISAHAN	16	JUAN, LOTTIE GEMMA D.	BAESA	6	AGUILAR, FRANCISCO M.	HORSESHOE
31	SIOSON, MARY CATHERINE C.	LOURDES	17	LEE, ESPERANZA C.	BLUE RIDGE B	7	ALCANTARA, NELSON C.	STA. MONICA
32	SORIANO, DANILO B.	SALVACION	18	LIGON, ELMER TIMOTHY J.	WEST TRIANGLE	8	ANTENOR, SEGUNDO C.	FISHERIES NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
33	TAMAYO, DIOSDADO E.	NOVALICHES DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE	19	LIPNICA, JESUS P. III	PINYAHAN	9	BERROYA, DANIEL LEON S.	SAN ANTONIO
34	TAMBIS, ARTURO D.	MANRESA	20	LLAMAS, VICENTE HONORIO C. V	PROJECT 6	10	CABOBOY, DENNIS A.	BAHAY TORO
35	VELASCO, JOSEPHINE	4K'S SOLO PARENT TASK FORCE	21	MAGLALANG, CATHERINE G.	BALON-BATO	11	CALMA, ANTONIO MA. BENITO T. JR.	DON MANUEL
36	VERDADERO MIRANDA M.	KAPIT-BISIG VENDORS QUEZON CITY ASSOCIATION	22	MARTINEZ, CELESTINO, Jr	BAGUMBUHAY	12	CHUA, MANUEL A.	NORTH FAIRVIEW
37	VISAYA, ASUNCION M.	NOVALICHES PROPER	23	MOJICA, DANILO C.	VILLA MARIA CLARA	13	CONCEPCION, JUDY A.	DIOQUINO ZOBEL
3. Environmental Management Committee				24	OSORIO, RAMIRO S.	14	CRUZ, ALEX V.	BAGUMBAYAN
				25	POBLACION, RITCHE E.	15	CURATCHO, ANNABELLA I.	SIKATUNA VILLAGE
				26	SALMINGO, JULIE C.	16	CUSTODIO, JOSEPHINE B.	ARLEGUI HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.
				27	SANTOS, ROSALIE M.	17	DELA CRUZ, FELICIANO F.	NAGKAISANG NAYON
				28	SANTOS, TEODULO O.	18	GARRA, LEO B. JR.	GREATER LAGRO
1	JUAN, ERIC R.	TALIPAPA	29	SEGOVIA, CATHERINE	SEARICE	19	GILLEGO, CESAR A.	JORDAN PLAINES PHASE 4 HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.
2	ALLADO, ELVERA D.	SAMACO BLOCK 2 HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.	30	TAN, ISAAC C. JR.	MAHARLIKA	20	HAYES, DARWIN B.	LOYOLA HEIGHTS
3	BATTUNG, PEDRO D. JR.	SOUTH TRIANGLE	31	TANSINGCO, EDWIN S.	ST. IGNATIUS	21	LAGCO, EMILIANO R. JR.	BRGY. FAIRVIEW TRICYCLE OPERATORS AND DRIVERS ASSOCIATION INC.
4	BUENA-AGUA, MARCIANO R. JR.	E. RODRIGUEZ	32	TENGKI, EDGAR C.	DAMAR	22	MEJIA, ALEJANDRO Z. JR.	KRISTONG HARI
5	CANDO, CHRISTIAN A.	CAPRI	33	TIGLAO, LAWRENCE V.	PAANG BUNDOK	23	MONTOYA, JOSEFINA B.	DAMAYAN SA NAGKAKAISANG ADHIKAIN INC.
6	CARA, WILFREDO	BAGONG SILANGAN	34	VALDEZ, NENITA C.	MARIBLO	24	MORALES, MARVIN C.	ESCOPA I
7	CORPUZ, SHERILYN D.	BUNGAD	35	YU, MICHELLE ANN L.	STO. DOMINGO	25	NAVERO, RYAN L.	PARAISO
8	DACONES, ANTHONY G.	WEST KAMIAS	36	ZERRUDO, NENITA J.	JBVM KAMAGONG CHAPTER			
9	FERRERAS, VENTURA E., JR	TAGUMPAY						
10	FORTUNO, ROBERTO G.	VASRA						

#### 4. Land Use and Infrastructure Development Committee

Name		Barangay / Organization	
1	RAYMUNDO, HUBERT M.	BARANGAY PINYAHAN SENIOR CITIZENS ASSOCIATION INC.	
2	DELA FUENTE, CESAR R. JR.	MANGGA	
3	ABAD, JOHN M.	BATASAN HILLS	
4	ADRANEDA, EDILBERTO	BARANGAY SAN VICENTE MOVEMENT OF Q.C.	
5	AGDEPPA, NOEL R.	QUIRINO 2-A	
6	AGUILAR, FRANCISCO M.	HORSESHOE	
7	ALCANTARA, NELSON C.	STA. MONICA	
8	ANTENOR, SEGUNDO C.	FISHERIES NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION	
9	BERROYA, DANIEL LEON S.	SAN ANTONIO	
10	CABOBOY, DENNIS A.	BAHAY TORO	
11	CALMA, A NTONIO MA. BENITO T. JR.	DON MANUEL	
12	CHUA, MANUEL A.	NORTH FAIRVIEW	
13	CONCEPCION, JUDY A.	DIOQUINO ZOBEL	
14	CRUZ, ALEX V.	BAGUMBAYAN	
15	CURATCHO, ANNABELLA I.	SIKATUNA VILLAGE	
16	CUSTODIO, JOSEPHINE B.	ARLEGUI HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.	
17	DELA CRUZ, FELICIANO F.	NAGKAISANG NAYON	
18	GARRA, LEO B. JR.	GREATER LAGRO	
19	GILLEGO, CESAR A.	JORDAN PLAINES PHASE 4 HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.	
20	HAYES, DARWIN B.	LOYOLA HEIGHTS	
21	LAGCO, EMILIANO R. JR.	BRGY. FAIRVIEW TRICYCLE OPERATORS AND DRIVERS ASSOCIATION INC.	
22	MEJIA, ALEJANDRO Z. JR.	KRISTONG HARI	
23	MONTOYA, JOSEFINA B.	DAMAYAN SA NAGKAKAISANG ADHIKAIN INC.	
24	MORALES, MARVIN C.	ESCOPA I	
25	NAVERO, RYAN L.	PARAISO	

Name	Barangay / Organization	Name	Barangay / Organization
<i>Land Use (cont.)</i>		<i>Institutional (cont.)</i>	
26 PALMA, RODOLFO S.	BAGONG PAG-ASA	12 FLORES, ARSENIA R.	MASAMBONG
27 PARWANI, MARIA ABIGAIL A.	PAG-IBIG SA NAYON	13 GARCES, OCTAVIO P.	EAST KAMIAS
28 PILAR, EMMANUEL BANJO A.	PASONG TAMO	14 GONZALVO, SERGIO C.	STO. NINO
29 QUEBAL, JOSE ARNEL O.	FAIRVIEW	15 JANORAS, MARLON J.	QUIRINO 2-C
30 QUIMINALES, FLORO B.	BATASAN EVERLASTING HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION	16 LAMBERTO, PASCUAL L.	SAN BARTOLOME
31 REAL, WILFREDO E.	SAN VICENTE	17 LECTURA, ZENAIDA P.	UP CAMPUS
32 RODRIGUEZ, JOSE MARIA M.	LAGING HANDA	18 MAGPAYO, ROSA D.	CENTRAL
33 SAHAGUN, JOSELITO D.	SAN ISIDRO LABRADOR	19 MARPA, RUEL S.	STA. LUCIA
34 SALAS, RAMON B.	IMMACULATE CONCEPCION	20 MONTIEL, ROLANDO P.	PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, INC.
35 SAMBERE, CHRISTOPHER C.	URBAN POOR ALLIANCE OF BARANGAY NAGKAIKANG NAYON, INC.	21 NATOR, MARIA TERESA M.	UNITED TRIBU BLOCK 1 HOA, INC
36 SAN MIGUEL, REGINA CELESTE C.	MARIANA	22 NAVARRO, REY MARK JOHN C.	STO. CRISTO
37 TAGLE, RONALD N.	QUIRINO 3-B (CLARO)	23 NON, GERARDO B. Jr.,	ORDER OF THE TRISKELION QC HALL CHAPTER, INC.
38 TENCHAVEZ, RAYMOND MOSES B.	WHITE PLAINS	24 PARAGUA, EDGARDO A. JR.	PALTOK
39 TOLENTINO, REY ALDRIN S.	GULOD	25 REYES V, LORENZO S.	STA. TERESITA
40 ZABALA, EDUARDO M.	ESCOPA II	26 ROXAS, ALFREDO S.	KALIGAYAHAN
		27 SECILLANO, JULIOUS C.	KATIPUNAN
		28 SEGUNDO, JOSE D.	OBRERO
		29 TANYAG, RENATO C.	DAMAYANG LAGI
		30 TIAMSON, CECILIA S.	PALIGSAHAN
		31 TOLENTINO, GREGORY R.	CAMP AGUINALDO
		32 UBALDO, FERNAND C.	DONA IMELDA
		33 VITUG, NOEL F./	SAUYO

##### 5. Institutional Development Committee

Name	Barangay / Organization
1 SANTOS, LOUIE L. / MAGUIGAD, VANESSA Q	LEGAL NA AYUDA PARA SA MGA INAAPI AT DUKHA (LEGAL AID)
2 ADDATU, RAUL C.	MARILAG
3 AMBITA, RICHARD V.	BAGBAG
4 ARROYO, GARY E.	ST. PETER
5 CABIGAS, RODELIO C.	OLD CAPITOL SITE
6 CO, MANUEL A.	COMMONWEALTH
7 DANIEGA, PERLA U.	MASAGANA
8 DELA CRUZ, VERGILIO B.	QUIRINO 3-A
9 ESCOBER, ROBERT FRANCIS	INSTITUTE FOR POPULAR DEMOCRACY, INC
10 ESCOBER, ROMEO E.	MAGKAKASAMA HOA, INC
11 ESCUSA, MARK ANTHONY L.	BAYANIHAN

##### • Orientation seminar for members of the City Development Council.

The City Development Council of Quezon City, was convened for an Orientation Program in November 2019. The orientation centered on the local planning structure and its respective functions. The important role of CDC and sectoral committees in local development was also emphasized. The composition of the local planning body, which compris-

es of the CDC in plenary, Executive Committee, Secretariat, and sectoral or functional committees: Social, Economic, Infrastructure, Environment and Natural Resources, Institutional was presented. Also discussed were the composition of the sectoral committees and the respective core concerns of each sector. Close to 200 participants attended said orientation seminar.

##### • Coaching and Outputs Evaluation

The consultants guided the participants in the proper application of analytical tools and techniques to ensure that the outputs were of acceptable quality. On some occasions, the consultants provided additional conceptual inputs in their respective sectoral workshops.

##### • Modular workshops for the members of sectoral/functional committees.

The formal training was designed for the core technical working groups (TWG) of the Sectoral/ Functional Committees of the City Development Council (*Refer to Table 1.3*). Each core TWG is anchored by the relevant technical staff or sectoral division of the City Planning and Development Department (CPDD). The main rationale for targeting the core TWGs as the recipients of intensive training stems from the need to institutionalize planning knowledge and know-how among the career members of the city government bureaucracy to enable them to spearhead future planning activities by themselves with minimum assistance from external agents.

The contents of the training / workshop included contexts, concepts and analytical techniques of

Table 1.3 Sectoral/ Functional Committees of the City Development Council

SECTOR	CORE TWG	EXPANDED TWG	BLOWN SECTORAL COMMITTEE
Social Development	CPDD SSDD QC Health CDC Rep (Bgy) CDC Rep (CSO) Div of City Schools HCDRD DPOS SANGGUNIAN REP GAD	CPDC NSO CDC SOCIAL SECTOR COMM QCGH NDH CITY LIBRARY QCRO QCPU SYDP QC AMORANTO QC FIRE DEPT HURA OSCA	CDC Other Interested Groups and Individuals
Economic Development	CPDD CTAO SIKAPBUHAY CDC Rep (Bgy) CDC Rep (CSO) BPLD MDAD SANGGUNIAN REP	QCCI PESO DTI TOURISM COUNCIL CDC ECONOMIC SECTOR COMM TRU QCBao LLRB	CDC Other Interested Groups and Individuals
Land Use / Infrastructure Development	CPDD ZONING CED / DBO CDC Rep (Bgy) CDC Rep (CSO) SAU SANGGUNIAN REP	MERALCO MWSS BAYANTEL PLANADES ACADEME AYALA LAND TF COPRISS ARANETA CTR INC CDC LAND USE /INFRA SECTOR COMM	CDC Other Interested Groups and Individuals
Environmental Management	CPDD EPWMD CDC Rep (Bgy) CDC Rep (CSO) PDAD SANGGUNIAN REP	BFAR DENR PIEP LLDA JUNKSHOP ASSN MIRIAM COLLEGE SCHOOL OF ENVI SANITARY INSPECTOR POG INDUSTRY SECTOR REP CDC ENVI SECTOR COMM	CDC Other Interested Groups and Individuals
Institutional Development	CPDD OCM CA HRMD CTO CBD CITY ASSESSOR BCRD CDC(BRGY) CDC(CSO) OVM SANGGUNIAN REP	CDC INST'L SECTOR COMM LGOO DILG SEC. TO THE MAYOR NDC PROCUREMENT DEPT RCSO QC ITDD ACCOUNTING DEPT QC GSD CITY LEGAL DEPT PAISD CITY SEC OFFICE	CDC Other Interested Groups and Individuals

planning. The curriculum is divided into four modules.:

• **Module I – Preparation of the Data Base: Sectoral Characterization and the Updated Ecological Profile**

The CDP formulation process benefits from the wealth of data gathered and analyzed for the Ecological Profile, the statistical compendium, maps, and other data outputs. The intra- and inter-area and inter-sectoral analyses surfaced the various sectoral issues and concerns, their explanations, implications and their possible solutions. Given these sectoral concerns and plans, the CDP revision proceeded with tracking of each sector's progress to be inputted for sectoral planning. The planning body including the CDC, Executive Committee and Secretariat and sectoral committees conducted the workshops and the outputs of this module are as follows:

- Updated ecological profile of the planning area
- Accomplished Vision-Reality Gap (VRG) and the Problem – Solution Matrix (PSM)

• **Module II – Goal Formulation: Revisiting the City's Vision Statement**

Formulation of new goals or revalidating and/or revising the existing vision statement. The outputs of this module are as follows:

- The revised vision statement
- Performance of the sectors reviewed through the Vision-Reality Gap analysis
- Local goals aligned with the national development goals

• **Module III – Further analysis of issues and challenges through the use of the Vision Reality Gap (VRG) and Problem-Solution Matrix (PSM) framework; Structuring Solutions**

Additional analysis was done using the VRG and the PSM framework. Within each sectoral group, the corresponding LDI Table was analyzed to determine which of the suggested indicators are useful to the sector. A next step was transforming sectoral goals into actions or solutions. With the analysis workshops, sectoral goals



were elaborated and proposed interventions were identified. Outputs of said undertaking are as follows:

- a. Sectoral issues and challenges and corresponding policy options
- b. Inter-sectoral issues and challenges and proposed policy interventions through pair-wise round robin consultations
- c. Proposed policy interventions, processed and classified
- d. Consolidated priority projects presented to and adopted by the Sectoral Committees of the City Development Council

• **Module IV – Local Development Investment Programming: Simulated CDC Workshop**

Structuring solutions based on analysis of issues and challenges through the use of the Problem-Solution Matrix (PSM) framework took its temporary halt when Covid-19 pandemic called for a redirection of planning and management processes towards the requirements of immediate response to, and near-term recovery from the effects of the crisis. An Interim Local Development Investment Program addressing the need for continuing management of and recovery from the pandemic was initially prepared and subsequently adopted by the City Council on July 25, 2020.

Although the process of producing the Interim LDIP was held under an emergency situation, it was nevertheless grounded on the perception of the needs of the different stakeholders (CSOs, private sectors, Barangays NGAs, etc.). Just like in the regular planning process, sectoral goals were elaborated and proposed interventions were identified. The actions or solutions were finally classified into any of the three implementable forms, namely:

- a. Programs and projects which serve as inputs to the LDIP/AIP or forwarded for possible funding by the national government or by the private sector.
- b. Non-projects or services which are taken into consideration in the allocation of the MOOE of specific departments or offices or else in crafting the institutional capacity building program.
- c. New legislations which support the implementation of the plan through regulation of certain undesirable actions or encouragement of desirable ones. These are taken up by the SP to form part of their legislative agenda.

With the programs and projects identified as owned by the city, the following steps were done:

• **Pre-LDIP activities -**

- ◊ Selecting priority sectoral projects using alternative tools of prioritization (e.g. CCC Matrix, PRIM Matrix, Urgency Test)-
  - Conduct of initial screening and preparation of inputs to the LDIP
  - Consolidation of redundant or repetitive projects
  - Screening out of obviously impractical or undesirable projects
  - “Parking” of projects that are more appropriately taken up by other levels of government or the private sector.
  - Application of the “Project/Resource Impact Matrix” to shortlist sector projects
  - Preparing project briefs for selected priority projects

As a result of the sectoral project prioritization, a long list of policy options was prepared with corresponding brief project description containing among others, details that briefly described the project such as:

1. the name and type of project (generally, “soft” or “hard”) and the proponent or originator of the project idea
2. activity components
3. estimated cost or resource inputs
4. the justification for the project (derived from the CLUP or CDP)
5. the intended beneficiaries (population sectors or geographical areas)
6. target outputs or success indicators
7. anticipated risks
8. expected private sector response to take advantage of the effects of the project.

This was subjected to plenary project ranking and prioritization via Zoom held on October 16, 2020 where from the long list of 80 program proposals, 51 priority projects were voted upon for inclusion in the Local Development Investment Program 2021-2023.

• **LDIP process proper**

- ◊ *Stream 1* – Selecting and ranking final list of projects and determining cost requirements
- ◊ *Stream 2* – Analyzing the city’s financial performance and projecting funds likely to be available for investment
- ◊ *Stream 3* – Matching fund requirements with available funds and determining alternative funding options

To determine the overall ranking of each of these 51 proposals, a second round of ranking was conducted November 19, 2020 which resulted in the ranked list of proposals to comprise the priority plans for implementation for 2021, 2022 and 2023 annual budgets.

• **Module V – Formulation of the draft Comprehensive Development Plan and the Local Development Investment Program**