



APPROVED
CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2012-2014

Malabon City

City Planning and Development Department



Republic of the Philippines
CITY OF MALABON
Metropolis

CITY OF MALABON DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

CMDC RESOLUTION NO. 5 – Series of 2011

**ADOPTING THE MALABON ANNUAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM
FOR THE YEAR 2012**

WHEREAS, Article 182 of the Rules and Regulations Implementing the Local Government Code mandates every Local Government Unit to have a multi-sectoral development plan to be initiated by its Local Development Council and approved by its Sanggunian,

WHEREAS, the multi-sectoral development plan together with the coordinated development efforts within the territorial jurisdiction of each Local Government Unit will set the direction for economic and social development,

WHEREAS, this Annual Investment Program for the Year 2012 of the City of Malabon as formulated by the City of Malabon Development Council, is reflective of the administration's priority programs, which will help realize the development goals and objectives of Malabon;

NOW, THEREFORE, on motion of Brgy. Capt. Alexander M. Roque Jr. of Bantan duly seconded by Brgy. Capt. Sheryl C. Nolasco of Potrero and Brgy. Greg R. Bernardo of San Agustin, it is hereby:

RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT THIS ANNUAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR 2012 OF THE CITY OF MALABON, AS HEREIN SET FORTH, BE FORMALLY ADOPTED BY THE CITY OF MALABON DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL;

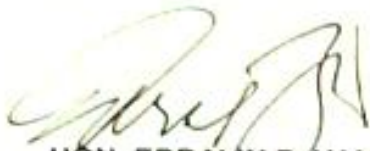
FURTHER RESOLVED THAT THE HEREIN ANNUAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR 2012 BE SUBMITTED TO THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD FOR APPROVAL.

ADOPTED THIS 6TH DAY OF JULY 2011.

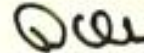
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City Mayor

Chairman, City of Malabon Development Council

MEMBERS



HON. EDRALIN D. YANGA
Chairman
SP Committee on Finance and Appropriation



HON. PAULO D. ORETA
President
Liga ng mga Barangay



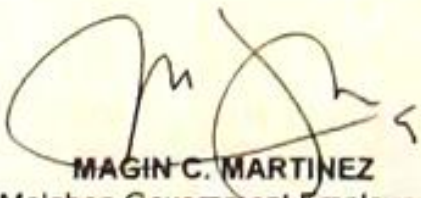
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Representative,
Lone District of Malabon
(or her representative)

(Absent)

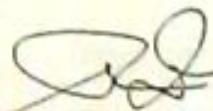
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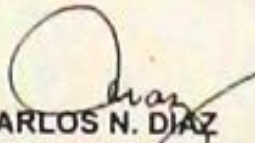
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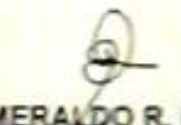
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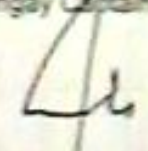
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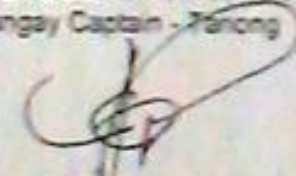
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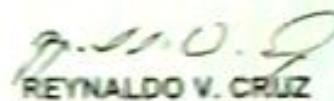
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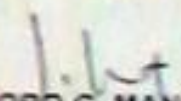
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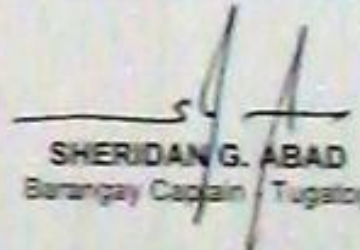
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FOREWORD

Like other major cities in Metro Manila, Malabon faces its multi sectoral challenges brought by the increase in the city's population and perennial flooding; the former, a gauge of how many lives we have to protect and ensure would live beyond poverty; and the latter, perceived as a "chronic disease" that continuously shy away prospective investors in the city and hinder economic progress.

The local government sought to address these problems by being in the forefront of developmental programs and projects. We have initiated and constructed various horizontal and vertical infrastructures, instituted socio-economic reforms and ventured into endeavors with the objective of alleviating the standard of living of each and every citizen of our city; coupled with the constant commitment of good governance.

Anchored on the vision for our city and the six-point agenda; we would continue to provide a convenient, healthy, peaceful, efficient, equitable and attractive environment to our people and to the business community.

Sectoral issues and concerns were raised and strategies were formulated. Consultations with the various agencies and private entities were made for the realization of this Year 2012-2014 development plan for Malabon City.

Together with the Sangguniang Panlungsod, we will introduce policies to bolster revenues and investments. Some of these, particularly those requiring new tax measures, would be unpopular and subjected to negative reactions; nevertheless, these have to be undertaken and justified by the attainment of our desired sustained development for the general welfare of our people.

We will sustain ecological balance by ensuring good quality of air, land and water through its proper management and utilization.

With our vision and our continuing partnership with the national government, the private sector, the non-government organizations, peoples' organizations and the other sectoral groups in our locality, our constituents can rest assured that our administration will incessantly exert all efforts to revitalize our development plans and programs in order to boost investors' confidence in Malabon City.



A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Canuto S. Oreta".

CANUTO S. ORETA
City Mayor

MALABON... L^{OVE} naTIn 'TO!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The completion of Malabon City's Development Plan (Y2012-2014) would not have been realized without the support, cooperation and inputs from the city's local government officials and various stakeholders:

- ***The Honorable Canuto S. Oreta, City Mayor***, who untiringly supported the City Planning and Development Department (CPDD) throughout the planning process by means of providing the necessary resources
- ***The Honorable Antolin “ Len-Len ” A. Oreta III, City Vice Mayor and the Honorable Members of the Sangguniang Panlungsod***, who had given utmost importance to the adoption of this plan
- ***The Honorable Josephine Veronique Lacson-Noel , Representative, Lone District of Malabon, the Barangay Captains headed by the Honorable Councilor Paulo D. Oreta, Liga ng Barangay President, their staff; and the other members of the City Development Council*** - who supported and shared their respective ideas, comments, programs, and suggestions, beneficial for the formulation of this plan for the years 2012-2014
- ***Engr. Benjamin N. Villacorta, City Administrator***, who responded to the needs of the CPDD, and extended advices, thereby, facilitating the process of crafting the development plan
- ***The City Department Heads, Heads of Offices and their staff***, who were responsive in providing data needed in the CDP preparation, have shown patience and understanding in meeting the deadlines for various forms to be accomplished
- ***Ms. Pricella B. Mejillano, Chief - Local Planning Division, Bureau of Local Government Development; and the other DILG-BLGD staff; Mr. Ariel Felix C. Ortilla, Management Consultant , PRISM Inc. and President, Clark Human Resource Council; and Director Luz P. Hiñola - City Local Government Operation Officer*** - who shared their expertise, knowledge and support in the CDP preparation of the city:
- ***Mr. Barrister J. Reyes - from the DPWH-MNDEO; Engr. Rico Aquinde and Normel Gallardo –from MERALCO; Mr. Rodelio C. Serrano - from MAYNILAD; Mr. Nestor H. Alonzo - from PLDT; Arch. Ma. Teresa P. Oblipias - from NHA; Mr. Oscar Sevilla, Jr. and Mr. Warren Gomez - from DOST-CAMANAVA Cluster; CINSP Rodrigo N. Reyes - from the Bureau of Fire Protection; PCINSP Ferdinand L. Balgoa - PNP - Malabon; and JOI Luningning C. Andrade - from the BJMP; the different representatives from the barangays and the NGOs, POs and other sectoral groups*** - who actively participated during the workshops and provided data used in analyzing Malabon City's situation vis-à-vis the national and regional situationer such as the Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMS), Millennium Development Goals (MDG), and Urban Heart
- ***The City Planning and Development Staff*** – Ms. Sheryl Cruz, Beth Saida Reyes, Ester Romero, and Inah Villacorte who worked overtime, provided technical assistance, showed determination and willingness to learn new ideas



MARIA LINA D. PUNZALAN
City Planning and Development Coordinator

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List of Acronyms

ALS	Alternative Learning System
AMSL	Average Mean Sea Level
ASTI	Asian Science and Technology Institute
BAC	Bids and Awards Committee
BFP	Bureau of Fire Protection
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management & Penology
BLGD	Bureau of Local Government & Development
BOT	Build - Operate - Transfer
BPLO	Business Permit and Licensing Office
BSWMC	Barangay Solid Waste Management Council
CDO	Cooperative Development Office
CDRRMO	City Disaster Reduction and Risk Management Office
CESO	City Environment & Sanitation Office
CHD	City Health Department
CHRMDD	City Human Resource Management & Development Department
CICL	Children In Conflict with the Law
CIPH	City-wide Investment Plan for Health
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CMPI	City of Maalabon Polytechnic Institute
CMU	City of Malabon University
CMP	Community Mortgage Programs
COE	Certificate of Employment
CPDD	City Planning and Development Department
CSWDD	City Social Welfare and Development Department
CUPAO	Community and Urban Poor Affairs Office
DepEd	Department of Education
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Interior & Local Government
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DPWH	Department of Public Works & Highways
D-WOW	Discover the World of Work
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
ECP	Electric Capital Project
FIC	Fully Immunized Children
GAD	Gender and Development
GIP	Government Internship Program
GSD	General Services Department
IMCI	Integrated Management of Children's Illness
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KAMANAVA	Kalookan, Malabon Navotas, Valenzuela
LBO	Local Building Officials
LCR	Local Civil Registry
LGC	Local Government Code
LGPMS	Local Governance Performance Management System
LGU	Local Government Unit
LEGS	Labor Education for Graduating Students
MCAT	Mayor's Complaint and Action Team
MCFS	Malabon City Fire Station
MCPS	Malabon City Police Station
MCSO	Mayor Canuto S. Oreta

MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MERALCO	Manila Electric Company
MISD	Management Information System Department
MMDA	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority
MMO	Market Management Office
MNDEO	Malabon-Navitas District Engineering Office
MNHS	Malabon National High School
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MWSI	Maynilad Water Services Incorporated
NBC	National Building Code
NCR	National Capital Region
NHA	National Housing Authority
NSCP	National Structural Code of the Philippines
NSO	National Statistics Office
NWRB	National Water Resources Board
OSCA	Office of the Senior Citizen;s Affairs
OSY	Out of School Youth
PCDG	Pre-stressed Concrete Deck Girder
PCP	Police Community Precinct
PEKOBA	Pamahalaan at Eskwela Kontra Basura
PESO	Public Employment Service Office
PIO	Public Information Office
PNP	Philippine National Police
PPAs	Programs, Projects and Activities
RCDG	Reinforced Concrete Deck Girder
SDO	Sports Development Office
SHFC	Social Housing Finance Corporation
SPES	Special Program for Employment of Students
SWMO	Solid Waste Management Office
TESDA	Technical Education Skills Devekioment Authority
TIPC	Tripartite Industrial Peace Council
USRI	Urban seismic Risk Index

A BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

DATE	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
May 21, 1599	Malabon was founded by the Augustinians as a visita of Tondo (It was then known as Tambobong)
1614	Tambobong was recognized as a town
1670	<p>The Tondo cabecera officially named the town “TAMBOBONG” but the native insisted on calling it “MALABON”</p> <p>Malabon was the name of the town’s principal barrio, the present Concepcion</p> <p><i>During this era, Malabon served as station for goods. Rivers and tributaries that linked Malabon to other towns served as feeder roads and greatly smoothened produce-to-market operations.</i></p>
1770 to 1789	Malabon became the largest producer of high-quality indigo which was exported to European textile industry (After 1789, Manila opened as a free port-foreign vessels carried off large supplies of this precious dye)
Early 1800’s	Malabon’s waterways became vital in transporting tobacco (cultivation was monopolized by the Spanish Government) in different areas
December 20,1827	Navotas was separated from Malabon through the initiatives of the principals of San Jose and Bangkulasi due to difficulty of transacting business and attending religious festivities in the mother town
1890	Malabon joined forces with other municipalities in their quest for freedom from the Spanish rule and later, the American governance
June 19, 1898	<p>Epifanio delos Santos, a native of Malabon, published La Libertad with the help of the anti-American Augustinians</p> <p><i>Asilo de Huerfanos</i> – served as an orphanage and an underground printing press during the revolution</p>
February 6, 1899	<p>Tullahan River served as a crucial back-up position for Filipino troops with General Antonio Luna commanding</p> <p>Two days after , open hostilities had broken out between the US forces and the Republican Army</p>
June 11, 1901	<p>After the revolution, by virtue of Philippine Commission Act No. 942, Malabon and Navotas merged again into a single municipality with the seat of government in Malabon in consonance with the Philippine Commission’s economic centralization policies</p> <p>Also, by virtue of Philippine Commission Act No. 137, the towns of Malabon and Navotas were incorporated into the newly created Province of Rizal</p>
January 6, 1906	Navotas was granted a seat in government after a grueling separation

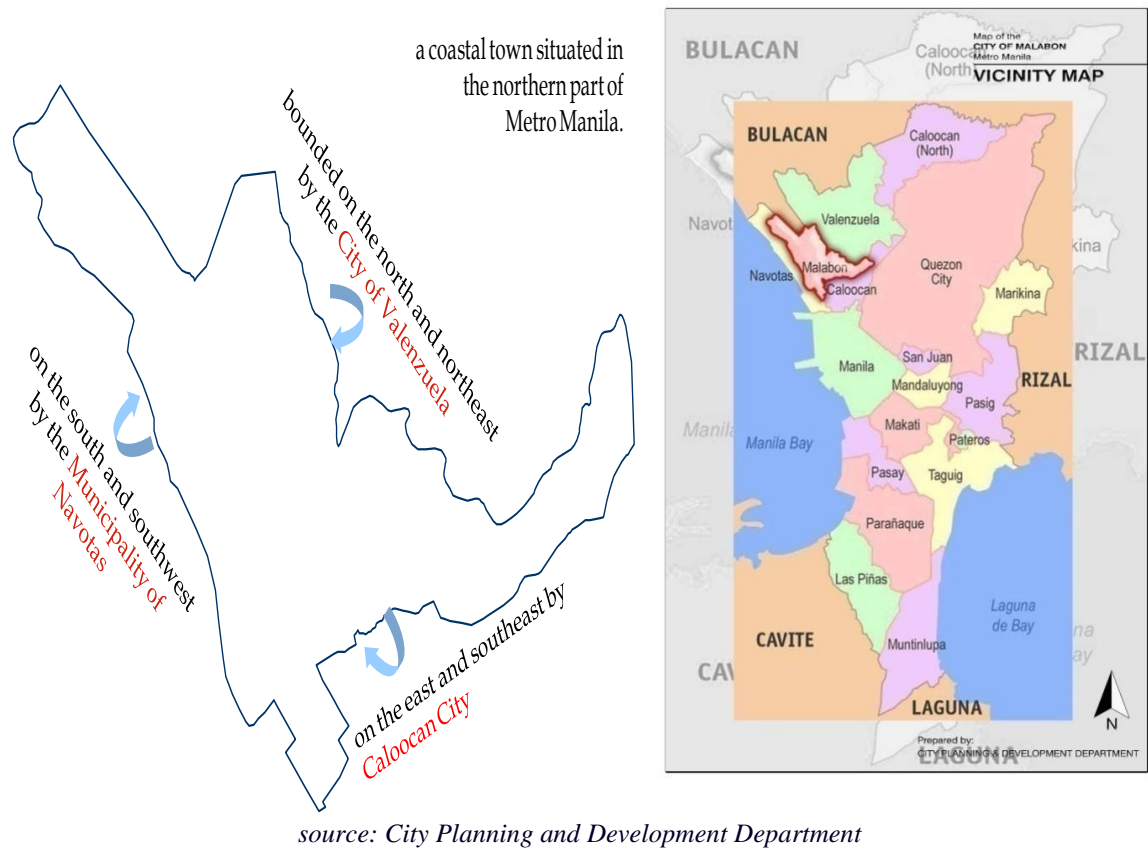
	campaign initiated by the townspeople of Navotas
November 7, 1975	Malabon became part of Metro Manila through Presidential Decree No. 824
September 25, 1999	Public Hearing on conversion of the Municipality of Malabon to City of Malabon was conducted
December 8, 1999	<i>House Bill No. 8868 entitled “An Act Converting the Municipality of Malabon into a Highly Urbanized City to be Known as the City of Malabon”</i> was approved on its Third Reading by the House of Representatives
January 21, 2001	Deliberation by the Senate Committee on Local Government of House Bill No. 8868
February 8, 2001	House Bill No. 8868 was then approved by the Senate during its regular session
March 5, 2001	President of the Republic of the Philippines signed into law, <i>Republic Act No. 9019 , otherwise known as the “Act Converting the Municipality of Malabon into a Highly Urbanized City to be Known as the City of Malabon”</i>
April 21, 2001	Republic Act No. 9019 was ratified after the Plebiscite

GEOFYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Geographical Location

The City of Malabon is a coastal town situated in the northern part of Metro Manila. Together with Navotas, Valenzuela, Pateros, Taguig, Pasig and Muntinlupa, form the Metro Manila outer ring of towns with the City of Manila as the center. The City is bounded on the north and northeast by Valenzuela, on the west and southwest by Navotas and the east and southeast by Caloocan City. The eastern portion of Malabon lies on the Guadalupe Plateau Zone. Figure 1 shows the Vicinity Map of Malabon.

Figure 1 : Vicinity Map of Malabon City



Land Area

The total land area of Malabon City is 1,571.40 hectares which represents 2.50% of Metro Manila’s total land area. It is composed of twenty-one (21) barangays, with Potrero as the largest barangay having an area of 302.71 hectares or about 19.26% of the town’s land area, while Barangay Bayan-Bayanan, on the other hand, is the smallest barangay with 8.49 hectares or 0.55% of Malabon’s land mass. Table 1 shows the land area per barangay of Malabon City.

Table 1: Land Area per Barangay, Malabon City

<i>BARANGAY</i>	<i>AREA (in has)</i>	<i>PERCENTAGE</i>
Acacia	19.54	1.24%
Baritan	33.01	2.10%
Bayan-bayanan	8.49	0.55%
Catmon	97.77	6.22%
Concepcion	33.97	2.16 %
Dampalit	261.90	16.67%
Flores	9.0	0.63%
Hulong Duhat	56.61	3.60%

Ibaba	16.56	1.06%
Longos	89.99	5.73%
Maysilo	126.53	8.05%
Muzon	49.71	3.16%
Niugan	31.38	2.00%
Panghulo	121.53	7.73%
Potrero	302.71	19.26%
San Agustin	31.59	2.01%
Santulan	46.85	2.98%
Tanong	33.83	2.15%
Tinajeros	84.78	5.40%
Tonsuya	59.40	3.78%
Tugatog	55.40	3.52%
TOTAL	1,571.40	100.00%

Source : City Planning & Development Department

Topography, Slope and Physiology

The City has a generally flat topography, with a slope ranging from 0 to 5 percent. The three (3) rivers namely Navotas, Tullahan and Malabon rivers link the City’s area to Manila Bay. They influence the physical features of the City with fishponds extending inland from Manila Bay (Table 2).

Table 2 : CHARACTERISTICS OF PHYSIOGRAPHIC ZONES
National Capital Region (NCR)

FACTORS	PHYSIOGRAPHIC ZONES				
	COASTAL MARGIN	RECLAMAT ION	GUADALUPE PLATEAU	MARIKIN A VALLEY	LAGUNA LOWLAN DS
SLOPE	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	2-12%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
FLOODING FREQUENCY	High	Low	None to very high	High to very high	High to very high
SOIL DRAINAGE	Poor	Moderate	Good	Very poor	Poor
DEPTH TO WATER TABLE	Very Shallow	Shallow	Deep	Extremely shallow	Very shallow
DEPTH TO BEDROCK	Very Deep	Very Deep	Shallow	Very deep	Very deep
SOIL STABILITY	Low	Very Low	Moderate to high	Very low	Low
SOIL CORROSIVITY	High	High	Very low	High	High
EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE RISK	High	Very High	Low	Very high	High

(Source: Malabon MTDP 1993-1998

Basing on the City’s location, the eastern portion of Malabon lies at the Guadalupe Plateau.

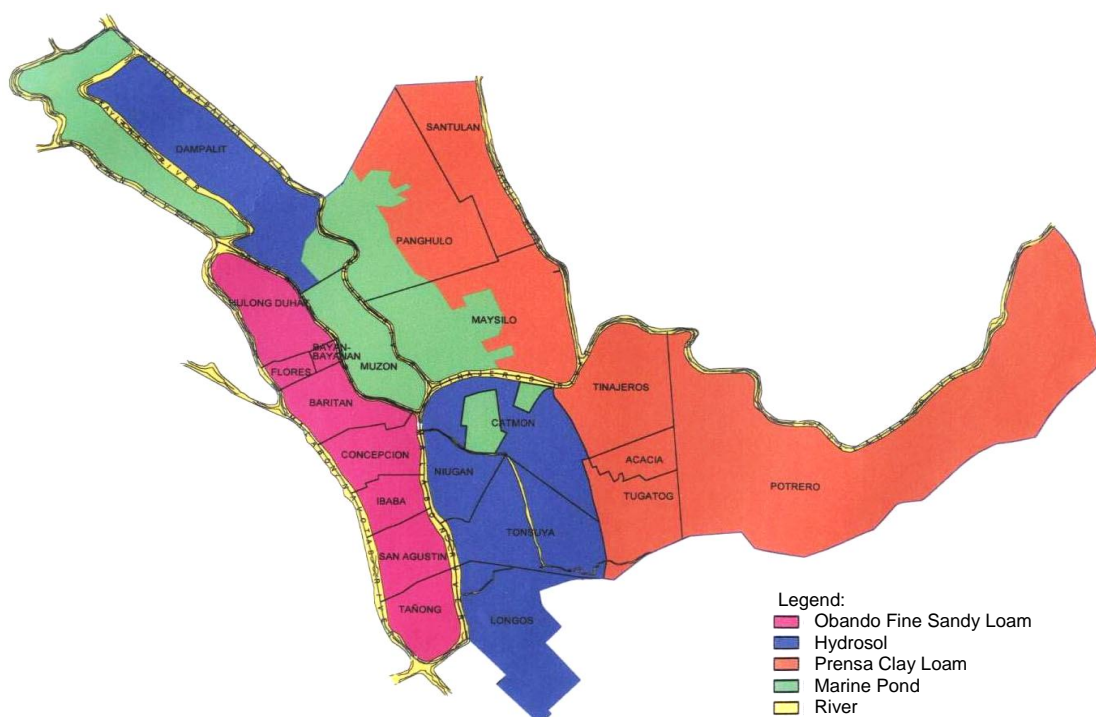
Soil Classification

The City has three (3) types of soil series which influence the physical infrastructures of the City as well as its social and economic activities (Figure 2).

- Hydrosol series
 - Central portion of the City
 - Develops from former tidal flats

- Generally conglomeration of clay materials and organic matters originating from the decay of marshy growth
 - Classified as miscellaneous soil type
 - Has no true profile
 - Has little natural soil and no agricultural value in its present state
 - Areas with this soil type are suitable for fishponds
-
- Prensa series
 - Eastern portion of Malabon City
 - Formed from residual soils underlain with volcanic stuff
 - Very stable soil type for foundation support of houses and low-rise buildings
 - Obando series
 - Western portion of the City
 - Formed from recent coastal deposits
 - Surface soil is brown, fine, sandy, loamy, gritty, loose and structure-less
 - Ranging from 10-30 centimeters deep
 - Subsoil is gray sand, mixed with marine shells

Figure 2 :SOIL TYPE



Source : City Planning & Development Department

Climate

The climate in Metro Manila is characterized by two pronounced seasons composed of dry season from November to April and wet season from May to October. These two seasons are caused by the northeast monsoon from November to February, trade winds from March to June and southwest monsoon from June to October. The northeast monsoon from November to February is characterized by northeast wind with dry condition.

Temperature and Humidity

Temperature during the northeast monsoon ranges from 22°C to 33°C or an average of about 26°C. The southwest wind with high humidity. Temperature of southwest monsoon ranges from 24°C to 33°C with an average of about 27°C.

Rainfall

The Annual Mean Number of tropical cyclones that pass across the Philippines is 19.6. The landing frequency on Central Luzon, which affects Malabon, counts for 16 % (PAG-ASA data) or 3 times per year.

The maximum rainfall recorded at Port Area in recent years is 509 mm in 2 days (403 mm in one day). The height of +138m average mean sea level (AMSL) that occurred on July 31, 1996 is the highest observed since 1951, as per NAMRIA’s data.

Seismic Characteristics

The Philippine as a whole has a high level of seismicity, faulting and volcanism. This is primarily attributed to the location of the country, lying within a broad zone of deformation between the Eurasian and Philippine Sea Plate. The Philippine fault zone is a major left lateral strike-slip fault that remains offshore east of Manila.

Eight barangays in Malabon City, is affected by seismic characteristics of the country these are Barangay Santulan, Barangay Acacia, Barangay Potrero, majority of Brgy. Tugatog, portions of Barangays Panghulo, Maysilo Tinajeros and Longos. Figure 3 shows the earthquake – risk areas in Malabon City.

The total risk or comprehensive Urban Seismic Risk Index (USRi) incorporates the potential economic, social and environmental consequences of an earthquake with social fragility and lack of resilience at the community level.

Malabon City in terms of physical risk falls on degree of medium to low risk while when in terms of aggravating coefficient, the city falls on very high risk. This means that the city lacks in social consciousness regarding earthquakes (Table 3).

Table 3 :EARTHQUAKE –RISK AREAS

BARANGAY	
Baritan /Concepcion/Bayan-Bayanan/Flores/Hulong Duhat/Ibaba/San Agustin/Tañong	Soil Type : Obando Fine Sandy Loam
	Seismic Hazard : Liquefaction
	Recommended Structures : One Storey Structures
	Remarks : Structures above one storey – Req’d. Geotechnical & Structural Eng’g. Analysis & Design
Longos Catmon Dampalit	Soil Type : Hydrosol
	Seismic Hazard : Liquefaction
	Recommended Structures : 1 – 2 Storey Structures

Muzon	Remarks :
Niugan	Structures above two storey – Req’d.
Tonsuya	Geotechnical & Structural Eng’g. Analysis & Design
Acacia	Soil Type : Prensa Clay Loam
Maysilo	Seismic hazard : Ground Shaking
Panghulo	Recommended Structures : 1 – 4 Storey Structures
Potrero	
Santulan	Remarks :
Tinajeros	Req’d. Geotechnical & Structural Eng’g. Analysis & Design
Tugatog	

Source: Bureau of Soils/PHILVOLCS/ National Structural Code of the Philippines/ ASEP Earthquake Resistant Design & Analysis of Structures/ Earthquake Engineering by Robert Wiegel, Prentice Hall Inc., N.J.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Population Level and Distribution

Malabon City ranked thirteenth (13th), out of the sixteen (16) cities and one (1) municipality of the National Capital Region (NCR), in terms of population based on the 2007 NSO Survey. Its total population of three hundred sixty three thousand six hundred eighty one (363,681) contributed approximately 3.15 percent of the NCR population. With the Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 0.98 from year 2000-2007, it ranked third in terms of population growth compared to its nearby cities - Valenzuela (ranked 1st), Caloocan (ranked 2nd) and Navotas.

Since the 2007 census on population of the National Statistics Office (NSO) does not include data on household population, number of household and household size per barangay, the 2000 census data was referred to.

Registering a total population of 338,855 in the year 2000, the number of household population was at 74,137 with a household size of approximately four to five members.

Barangay Potrero with the highest number of population of 47,207 also registered the highest number of households of 10,481 in the year 2000. Barangay Flores, on the other hand, reflected the least number of households (Table 4).

Table 4: Household Population. Number of Households per Barangay and Average Household Size, 2000

<i>Barangay</i>	<i>2000</i>		
	<i>Household Population</i>	<i>Number of Household</i>	<i>Average Household Size</i>
ACACIA	7,637	1,643	4.65
BARITAN	10,801	2,288	4.72
BAYAN-BAYANAN	7,119	1,664	4.28
CATMON	21,386	4,814	4.44
CONCEPCION	13,160	2,824	4.66
DAMPALIT	11,165	2,489	4.49
FLORES	5,197	1,141	4.55
HULONG DUHAT	10,711	2,413	4.44
IBABA	8,620	1,813	4.75
LONGOS	45,617	9,707	4.70
MAYSILO	9,220	2,001	4.61
MUZON	5,424	1,202	4.51
NIUGAN	5,632	1,298	4.34
PANGHULO	9,970	2,220	4.49
POTRERO	45,959	10,481	4.38
SAN AGUSTIN	10,312	2,274	4.53
SANTULAN	11,132	2,532	4.40
TANONG (POB)	13,514	3,029	4.46
TINAJEROS	19,939	4,492	4.44
TONSUYA	39,330	8,467	4.65
TUGATOG	24,676	5,345	4.62
MALABON	336,516	74,137	4.53

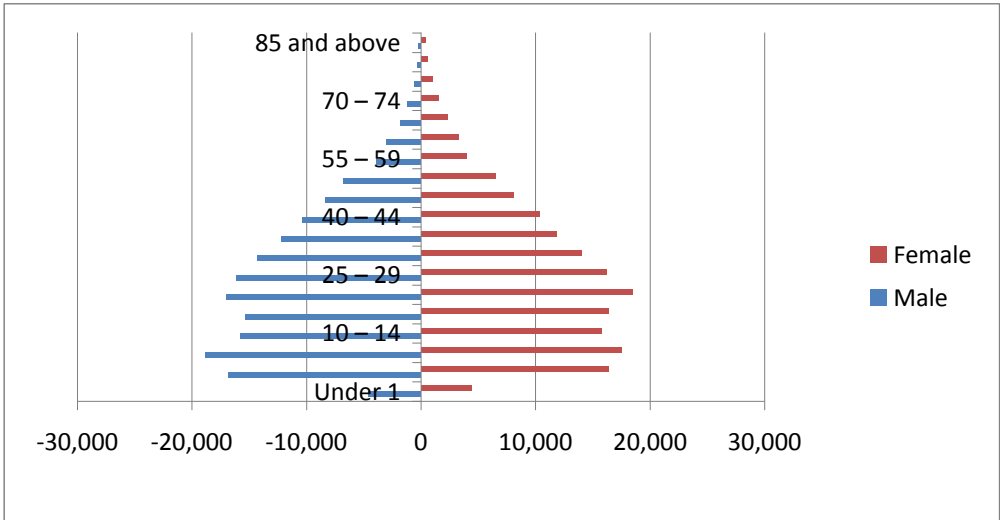
Source: National Statistics Office

Population Composition

In Malabon City, of the total 336,516 population, approximately 167,518 or about 49.78% are males while the 50.22% or 168,998 are females. The sex ratio (which is the total number of males over the number of females) was computed at 99/100 which means that there is a predominance of female over male

The median age group of Malabon City falls in the 20-24 age groups in accordance with the 2000 NSO census. This means that half of the population is below 24 years old. Figure 3 shows the comparative male and female population by age group in the year 2000.

Figure 3 : Population Pyramid, 2000



Source: National Statistics Office

The largest percentage of the City’s population registering 64.37% belongs to the working group (15 to 64 years old). On the other hand, those belonging to the dependent population were classified into two (2) groups namely the young and old dependents. Young dependents are those belonging to ages 0-14 years old which comprises about 32.70% of the city’s population; while old dependents aged 65 and above is about 2.94% (Table 5).

Table 5 : Population Compositions by School Age, Working Age, Dependent Age Groups and Sex, 2000

BROAD AGE GROUPS		BOTH SEXES	MALE		FEMALE	
			number	percent	number	percent
Schooling Population	(3-21)	168,232	66,934	19.89	101,298	30.10
Working Population	(15-64)	216,601	91,351	27.15	125,250	37.22
Dependent Population	(0-14)	110,049	55,980	16.64	54,069	16.07
	(65 above)	9,866	4,060	1.21	5,806	1.73

Source: National Statistics Office

Population Growth Trends

In 1903, the City of Malabon registered only a total population of 20,136. The succeeding 58 years (1903-1960) reflected a five-digit population data with an approximate 2.3% annual growth rate over the said 58 years. The 1970s, however, showed a great leap in Malabon's population from a mere five-digit population statistics (76,438) in the year 1960 to a six-digit population of 141,514, indicating a high annual growth rate of 6.15% over the ten-year period. From 1975 to 1995, the average growth rate declined to an average of 3 - 4%. In the year 2000, a

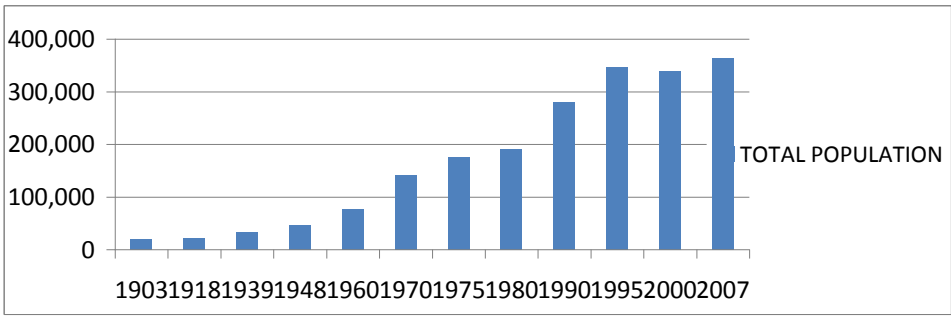
slight decrease of 2.48% was reflected over the five- year period from 1995. In the year 2007, an increase of 7.35% was reflected in the City’s population. Table 6 shows the historical growth of population of the City from the year 1903 up to 2007. Figure 4 shows the growth trends in terms of population.

Table 6 : Historical Growth of Population, 1903-2007

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	INCREASE/(DECREASE)	AVERAGE GROWTH RATE
1903	20,136		
1918	21,695	1,559	0.51%
1939	33,285	11,590	2.67%
1948	46,455	13,170	4.39%
1960	76,438	29,983	5.37%
1970	141,514	65,076	8.51%
1975	174,878	33,364	4.71%
1980	191,001	16,123	0.61%
1990	280,027	89,026	4.66%
1995	347,484	67,457	4.81%
2000	338,855	(8,629)	(0.49%)
2007	363,681	24,826	1.04%

Source: National Statistics Office

Figure 4 : Total Population of Malabon City, 1903 to 2007



Source: National Statistics Office

From the year 2005 up to 2009, the Crude Birth Rate of the City ranged from 8.03 to 14.7 births per 1,000 population while the Crude Death Rate ranged from 3.48 to 4.3 deaths per 1,000 population. Compared to the country’s average CBR and CDR of 20.6 and 4.5 respectively, the City’s CBR and CDR are relatively lower.

Population Characteristics

Literacy

In the year 2000, the City’s literacy rate or proportion of household ten years old and over who are able to read and write is 99.14%. This result is higher than the regional (98.14%) and national (92.28%) rates. The females (99.14%) are slightly higher than males (99.13%) who are literate, parallel to the regional and national trends. In terms of Functional Literacy of Malabon City, population who are not currently attending formal education is 10.1% comprising of 14, 546 males and 15,016 females.

In the year 2000, half of the population who are not currently attending school is due to economic reason that they have to look for work/ employment. This was followed by high cost of education and housekeeping.

Labor Force

The labor force population in the year 2000 that were actively employed and looking for work is 69.85 percent. This result is relatively higher compared in the year 1999 which is 62.56 percent. On the other hand, those not belonging to the Labor Force Participatory Rate is 30.15 percent in the year 2000.

In terms of underemployment, the City registered 21-30% which is relatively high compared to the National underemployment rate of 18.1%.

Population Projections

Using the 0.98% Population Growth Rate of the 2007 NSO census, the projected population of the City by the year 2020 is 412,839. This is an increase of 49,158 or an average of 4,916 annual additional inhabitants the local government has to serve and whose demands it has to meet. Table 7 shows the projected population growth up to the year 2020.

Table 7: Projected Population, 2008-2020

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>PROJECTED POPULATION</i>
2007	363,681 (NSO)
2008	367,245
2009	370,844
2010	374,478
2011	378,148
2012	381,854
2013	385,596
2014	389,375
2015	393,191
2016	397,044
2017	400,935
2018	404,864
2019	408,832
2020	412,839

Source: Author's computation

It is projected that by the year 2020, the city's gross population density will be 262.72 persons per hectare which is approximately thirteen (13%) per cent higher than the present level, assuming that the population density shares of respective barangays remain constant.

The largest projected age-group in the year 2020 is the population aged 5 to 9 years old having a total of 39,546 while the population with aged 85 years old and above is the least. Table 8 shows the projected population by age group, 2020 (using 0.38 growth rate).

Table 8: Projected Population by sex and age group, 2020

<i>AGE GROUP</i>	2020 PROJECTED POPULATION		
	<i>MALE</i>	<i>FEMALE</i>	<i>BOTH SEXES</i>
Under 1	5,008	4,804	9,813
1 – 4	18,241	17,818	36,060
5 – 9	20,435	19,021	39,456
10 – 14	17,145	17,074	34,219
15 – 19	16,669	17,847	34,516
20 - 24	18,461	20,040	38,501
25 – 29	17,510	17,597	35,107
30 – 34	15,536	15,194	30,730
35 – 39	13,233	12,857	26,090
40 – 44	11,259	11,241	22,501
45 – 49	9,102	8,811	17,913
50 – 54	7,421	7,060	14,480
55 – 59	4,240	4,347	8,587
60 – 64	3,290	3,579	6,869

65 – 69	1,974	2,499	4,473
70 – 74	1,279	1,704	2,983
75 – 79	621	1,049	1,671
80 – 84	329	619	948
85 and above	219	423	642
ALL AGES	181,975	183,584	365,559

Source: Author's computation

SECTORAL SITUATIONER**1. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR****a) EDUCATION & MANPOWER SKILLS**

- Malabon City recognizes the importance of education. Quality education is being offered from pre-school to tertiary level. The City has a total of one hundred eight (108) schools, forty two (42) of which are private while seventy six (76) are public.
- In preparation for formal education, the city maintains thirty four (34) public day care centers which registered a total of two thousand two hundred twenty (2,220) enrollees for the school year 2010-2011. There are also nine (9) pre-schools which are privately owned.
- The city has a total of twenty eight (28) elementary schools. The classroom to student ratio is 1:100 while the teacher to student ratio is 1:47.
- Public secondary schools in the city is only less than half of the number of elementary schools registering a total number of thirteen (13) which has twenty thousand four hundred ninety six (20,496) enrollees for the school year 2010-2011. For the secondary public school level, the classroom to student ratio is 1:114 while the teacher to student ratio is 1:47
- The City of Malabon University (CMU), is the only public tertiary school in the locality. It has three (3) buildings with a total of twenty nine (29) classrooms.
- In terms of non-degree or short term courses, Malabon has several Technical-Vocational (Tec-Voc) schools recognized and accredited by TESDA. As of 2009, there are six (6) Tec-Voc providers in the city. One of the said providers is the City of Malabon Polytechnic Institute (CMPI) which is administered by the city government, located at Barangay Concepcion. It has three (3) buildings which comprise eight (8) classrooms. CMPI offers fourteen (14) technical courses. The five (5) privately-owned schools which offer technical-vocational courses are Global Foundation for Lifelong Learning Inc. located at Brgy. Potrero, Asian Science and Technology Institute (ASTI) at Brgy. Tinajeros, De La Salle Araneta University at Brgy. Potrero, St. Amatiel Technological Institute and the I-Learn Institute both located at Brgy. Tañong.

b) HOUSING

Malabon city had a backlog of four thousand one hundred nineteen (4,119) housing units based on the Census on Population and Housing conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) in the year 2000. Large number of which is attributed to double-up households comprising of 3,326 or 81 % of the city's housing backlog.

- As per 2000 NSO census, more than half of the housing units or 50.53% of the total occupied housing units in Malabon City were either owned or amortized. 31.20 % or 23,124 were rented, 9.39 % were being occupied for free with consent of owner and the remaining 4.45 % were being occupied for free without the consent of owner.
- Informal Settlements - As of June 2009, there are about 27,202 families in the city who live in informal dwellings. About 28% of which can be found in danger areas such as waterways and right of way. The other 46 % are in private lots and the remaining 26% are in government lots.
- Community Mortgage Program - a socialized housing program that provides community ownership of community association by land acquisition. This program is being implemented by Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC). As of date, there are four (4) CMP initiated by the LGU, sixteen (16) initiated by non-government organizations and four(4) initiated by the National agencies.
- Subdivisions - Malabon City has twenty two (22) residential subdivisions located within the seven (7) barangays in the City namely barangays Dampalit, Hulong

Duhat, Maysilo, Niugan, Panghulo, Potrero and Tinajeros. Barangay Tinajeros has the most number with six (6) subdivisions.

- As of April 2011, there were three (3) housing projects that had implemented and successfully distributed which had been comprised of a total of one thousand five hundred eighty four (1,584) housing units namely Tañong Urban Bliss at Brgy. Tañong, Medium Rise Housing project Phase 1 at Brgy. Baritan and Karisma Ville Phase 1 at Brgy. Potrero.
- The City Government of Malabon recently established the City Interim Housing & Resettlement Unit that would focus on solving the city's housing issues and concerns.

c) HEALTH

- Health is one of the primary concerns, not only of the city but of the whole country. It mirrors the real condition of the city and its populace.
- Malabon City has a total of twenty two (22) public health centers, two (2) lying-in clinics, one (1) animal bite center, one (1) STD center, one (1) microscopy center and fifteen (15) Botika ng Barangays.
- The City has healthcare providers to help the local government in achieving a vigorous and healthy society. It has twenty seven (27) physicians, twenty three (23) dentists, thirty two (32) nurses, forty three (43) midwives and eleven (11) medical technicians as of 2010.
- The reported three leading causes of morbidity in Malabon City for the last three years are Bronchitis, followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infection and Pneumonia. These causes are lung-related, which also reflects the leading causes of morbidity in the whole of the National Capital Region. On the other hand, the top three (3) leading causes of mortality in the city are Cardio-Vascular disease being the primary cause of death, followed by Pneumonia and Cancer respectively.
- Because of the notable increase from 2009's 18.33% to year 2010's 22.98% data, Infant mortality rate has been the city's primary concern. According to the Socio-Economic Profile for the National Capital Region reported by the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA); Malabon City, together with Pasig, Manila and Quezon City recorded the highest infant mortality rate, higher than the national average of 18.1% and the Millennium Development Goal Target of 17%.
- With reference to Maternal Mortality Rate, Malabon City, Pateros, San Juan and Muntinlupa reported a "0" maternal mortality rate in the year 2009.
- In terms of the city residents' access to safe and clean water; and sanitary toilet, the city exhibits a remarkable high rate of 93.15 % and 92.02 % respectively in the year 2009.

d) SOCIAL SERVICES & WELFARE

- The City Social Welfare and Development Department (CSWDD) of Malabon is the lead office of the Malabon City Government responsible for implementing the various programs of the national government such as children welfare, youth welfare, elderly welfare, persons with disability welfare, family and community welfare, women welfare, emergency assistance, livelihood assistance, temporary custodial care and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) programs; with the goal of alleviating the condition of the people in every aspect of their life.
- The Children and Youth Welfare Program of the City includes the concerns on Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL). In the year 2010, there were two hundred twenty four (224) CICL apprehended, thirty four (34) of them committed offenses outside the city. The offenses of these children were reported as 114 cases on crime against property, 37 cases on crime against person, 11 cases on crime against chastity, 49 cases on crime against special laws and 13 cases on drug violation.

- Petron Corporation, being one of the partners of the city in promoting the value of education among children, sponsored the “Petron Tulong Aral Scholarship Program” wherein two hundred fourteen (214) Grade 1 students of Malabon are considered their scholars.
- “Bahay Sandigan” , located at Barangay Longos serves as the city’s temporary custodian center , where the abandoned and homeless children of the locality are temporarily taken cared of to ensure their security.
- Malabon City is the pilot local government unit for the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Program. The ECCD focuses on the welfare of children aged six (6) years old and below, ensuring that every aspect of their growing years is well taken cared of such as education, health and nutrition. ECCD has two phases namely the Center-based ECCD that was recently concluded and the present ECCD home based which the city is currently implementing.
- The City Government of Malabon through the CSWDD, is also implementing the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (Pantawid Pamilya) or the Conditional Cash Transfer where five thousand eleven (5,011) households from the city were beneficiaries.

e) SPORTS AND RECREATION

- Malabon City has a total of 16 basketball/volleyball courts located in the various barangays,. There are also six (6) private and one (1) publicly-owned badminton courts, four (4) tennis courts and other recreational facilities such as swimming pools, firing range and bowling centers in the locality.
- The Oreta Sports Complex, located ay Barangay San Agustin, boasts of its kiddie and Olympic-sized swimming pools , basketball court and badminton court which caters to sports enthusiasts and serves as a venue for training of Malabon resident youth swimmers who have gained for themselves recognition for winning the different competitions.

f) PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

- Malabon City’s Public Safety and Traffic Management Office (PSTMO) is primarily responsible for maintaining order on the City’s roads and assuring the safety of road users , motorists and pedestrians within the locality.
- Malabon City has seven (7) major intersections. These are
 1. Rizal Ave., cor. Adante (Tanong) & Gen. Luna (San Agustin)
 2. P. Aquino Ave., cor Sanciangco (Tonsuya) & Borromeo (Longos)
 3. Dagat-dagatan Ave. cor. C-4
 4. M.H. Del Pilar cor Gov. Pascual Avenue (Tugatog)
 5. Gov. Pascual Ave./Araneta Ave. cor. Del Monte (Potrero)
 6. M.H. Del Pilar / E. Rodriguez (Panghulo) cor. E. Rodriguez (Santulan)
 7. Don Basilio Ave.,/ Sanciangco (Catmon)
- Based on the reported cases, road accidents in the city increased by 147%. From 178 incidents in the year 2009 to 1,212 incidents in the year 2010. Most common causes of road traffic accidents are driving under the influence of liquor, malfunctioning of brakes and speeding.
- Aside from the Malabon City Police Station (MCPS), there are six (6) Police Community Precinct (PCP) strategically located in different areas in the city (Table 9) to ensure peace and order condition in the locality.

P

Table 9: Police Service Facilities by Location, Area and Number of Personnel, 2009

FACILITIES	LOCATION	APPROX. AREA (sg.m)
Malabon City Police Station (MCPS)	F. Sevilla Blvd., Brgy. San Agustin	300
Police Community Precinct 1 (PCP 1)	M.H. Del Pilar St., Brgy. Maysilo	100
Police Community Precinct 2 (PCP 2)	Gov. Pascual cor. Araneta Ave., Brgy. Potrero	50
Police Community Precinct 3 (PCP 3)	Hito St., corner Hiwas St., Brgy. Longos	100
Police Community Precinct 4 (PCP 4)	M.H. Del Pilar St., Brgy. Tugatog	40
Police Community Precinct 5 (PCP 5)	Plaza Bautista, Brgy. Hulong Duhat	50
Police Community Precinct 6 (PCP 6)	Gen. Luna St., Brgy. Concepcion	50

Source : Philippine National Police – Malabon City

- The police to population ratio in Malabon City is 1 : 1,506, which is a far cry compared to the standard ratio of 1 : 500. The local PNP has at present two hundred ninety one (291) police personnel .
- A total of one thousand one hundred eighty four (1,184) cases of index crime for the year 2010 has been recorded, it exhibited an increase of 46 % from the number of index crime cases in the year 2009.
- Crime prone areas in the City where most of crimes were committed were identified as the following: Barangay Longos (C-4 road, Dagat-dagaran Avenue, Blk. 2,3, 12 &13), Barangay Tonsuya (along Letre road, Flovi Homes, Gozon compound, Paradise village , along P. Aquino) and Barangay Catmon (along Sitio 6 and Hulong Hernandez); thus, the city’s police force particularly give high attention to the said places.
- The Bureau of Fire Protection in Malabon has a total of seventy nine (79) personnel, yielding 1 fire fighter for every 4,604 population or 1: 4,604 ratio. There are four (4) fire stations, these are the Central Fire Station (located at Governor Pascual Avenue, cor. Industrial road, Barangay Potrero), Bayan Sub-station (located at Rizal Avenue cor. F. Sevilla Blvd, Barangay San Agustin), Fire Hulong Duhat sub-station (located at M. Blas St., cor. Don Basilio, Hulong Duhat and Panghulo Fire Sub-station (located at Bautista St., Brgy. Panghulo).
- The firefighters are being supported by ten (10) firefighting volunteer groups from various civic organizations in the locality. These are :
 1. San Antonio Fire & Rescue Volunteer
 2. Malabon Fire & Rescue Volunteer
 3. Hulong Duhat Fire Volunteer
 4. Malabon Fire Brigade Association
 5. MALabon Fil-Chinese Fire Volunteer
 6. Potrero Fil-Chinese Fire Rescue Volunteer
 7. Concepcion Fire & Rescue Volunteer
 8. LPGMA Volunteer Fire Brigade
 9. Caloocan City Fire Volunteer
 10. Brgy. Potrero Fire Volunteer
- For fire incidents , a total of one hundred eight (108) cases were registered in the year 2010, compared to year 2009’s one hundred six (106) cases, visibly highlighting a minimal increase in numbers. The tree major types of fire that occurred in the city are structural fire, electrical fire and vehicular fire.

- The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology in Malabon City has a total of fifty five (55) personnel. The City Jail, as of 2010, has a total of four hundred ninety three (493) inmates , forty two (42) or about 8 % of which are female.
- As part of the preparedness effort of the city in times of calamity, the City Disaster Reduction and Risk Management Office was established as mandated under Republic Act No. 10121. The City has identified _seventy three (73) and fifty five (55) evacuation centers in case of earthquake and typhoons/ floods respectively, seventeen (17) transport vehicles, two (2) heavy equipments and forty three hand held radio.

2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

a) EMPLOYMENT & LIVELIHOOD

- Employment and livelihood are the two (2) major support the City Government can provide to help alleviate the economic condition and quality of living of its constituents.
- As reflected in the LGPMS (Local Governance Performance Management System) year 2009, the unemployment rate of the city ranges from 8-10% while the underemployment rate ranges from 21-30%. This result is quite high compared to the national average of 6.3% and 18.1% respectively.
- As of December 2011, there were 700 individuals who participated and benefitted from the livelihood trainings conducted by the Cooperative Development Office of the City Government. These trainings are Water Lily weaving, meat processing, food processing, Fish Processing, Candle making, Siomai, Kutsinta/Cassava making among others.
- The Micro-Lending for Livelihood Assistance Program of the City Government that was launched in the year 2009 had forty (40) beneficiaries of Php 10,000.00 each. As of date, nine (9) beneficiaries are already fully paid. The total amount that was collected is Php 204,250.00.
- To address the high unemployment and underemployment rate of the city, the City's Public Employment Service Office offers variety of programs, projects and activities such as Wage Employment Facilitation Activity, Job Interviews, Job Vacancies Solicitation Program, Information and Guidance Counseling sessions, Career Guidance Counseling sessions and Job Fairs There were also programs from the National government being implemented at the city level such as the Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES) and the Unlad Kabuhayan Worktrep Program that benefitted 16 organizations from the city from 2009 to 2010.
- Stricter regulations in the regulation of cooperative has resulted to a decrease in the number of cooperatives in the city from thirty six (26) to twenty five (25).

b) CULTURAL PRESERVATION & ENRICHMENT

- Malabon City has rich cultural heritage , various delicacies, number of festivals and which mirror the history of the city waiting to be preserved, maintained and cultivated.
- The two (2) public libraries which provide the residents and researchers with materials on general information and of the City's heritage are the Malabon City library located at Barangay Catmon and the Aklatang Barangay ng Hulong Duhat located at Barangay Hulong Duhat. Based on records, the most frequently visited sections in these libraries are the Filipiniana, Children and Reference sections. The peak hours in the library are from 8:00 to 10:00 in the morning and 2:00-5:00 in the afternoon.

- Malabon City boasts of several heritage houses with historical significance. These belong to the families of Dionisio, Rivera, Martinez, Chikiamko, Luna, Vilongco, Rojas-Borja, Santos-Lapus, Luna & Pantaleon, Syjuco (former Gaza) and Raymundo (being the oldest house located at C. Arellano). Some well-preserved structures in the city are the Nepomuceno house and the Asilo de Huerfanos.
- Food delicacies in the city are the world famous Pansit Malabon (Rosy’s, Nanay’s, Dolor’s and Dolores are well known brands) and other delicacies such as Dolor’s kakanin, Dolores kakanin, Arni - Dading’s Pitsi-pitsi, Mil Flores pitsi-pitsi, Mommy’s Malabon Pride and Hazel’s puto.
- Places to be visited when in Malabon are its food establishments such as the Pescadores and Balsa sa Niugan ; the famous Malabon Zoo located at Barangay Potrero and the San Bartolome Church found in Barangay San Agustin, which formed part of the country’s religious history.
- To manifest the city’s culture ; religious and cultural festivities are celebrated yearly such as the Caracol, Parada ng Talyada, Tabak Festival, Pagoda and the Luglutan festival.
- To further strengthen and enrich the city’s cultural preservation and promote tourism industry in the locality , the Malabon City Tourism Council was formed last February 16, 2011.

c) **BUILDING REGULATION**

- Commercial establishments in the city decreased by 9% in the year 2010, registering a total of 1,344 commercial establishments from 1,475 in the year 2009. Large number of these establishments can be found in five (5) barangays namely Barangays Potrero, Longos, Tinajeros, Tugatog and Tañong.
- Industrial Establishments, on the other hand, decreased by 4% from 553 in the year 2009 to 532 in the year 2010. Two hundred twelve (212) industrial establishments or 39.85% is concentrated in Barangays Potrero & Tinajeros.

d) **TRADE & INDUSTRY**

- Malabon Ciy has three (3) public markets namely the Malabon Central Market and the Hulong Duhat Market (which are both on a Build-Operate-Transfer Scheme) & Concepcion Market. There are also four (4) privately-owned markets namely Joelynn, Sancti Josef, Panghulo & Triune Commercial Plaza.
- As of the year 2009, a total of five hundred thirty two (532) commercial establishments were registeed in the city classified in different types depending on their economic activity. Table 10 shows the commercial establishments in the city by their economic activities.

Table 10: Inventory of Registered Industrial Establishment by Classification, 2009

Economic Activities	2009	
	Nos.	%
Plastic and Rubber Products	20	3.76
Food Products and Beverages	170	31.95
Metal works/Machine Shops/Fabricators	32	6.02
Garments and Wearing Apparels	12	2.26
Packaging and repacking	12	2.26
Chemical and Mineral Products	4	0.75
Manufacturing (Material Processing)	8	1.50
Handicrafts/ Leather Crafts/ Footwear	1	0.19
Paper and Paper Products	1	0.19
Furniture	3	0.56

Printing & Publishing	12	2.26
Electrical Machinery & Apparatus	1	0.19
Other Machinery and equipments	256	48.12
TOTAL	532	100.00

source: List of Establishments, MIS

- Real Estate, rentals and Business Activities contributed the most in terms of commercial establishments with 28.13 in the year 2009. This was followed by Hotels, Motels, Bars and Restaurants.. Comparing the number is of commercial establishments in the 2009. Table 11 shows the inventory of registered commercial establishment by economic activities in the year 2009.

Table 11: Inventory of Registered Commercial establishment by Economic Activities, 2009

Economic Activities	2009	
	Nos.	%
Agriculture	8	0.60
Amusement, Entertainment and Recreation	56	4.17
Education	55	4.09
Electricity, Gas and Water	18	1.34
Financial Intermediation	133	9.90
Health and Social Works	129	9.60
Hotels, Motels, Bars and Restaurants	191	14.21
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	85	6.32
Printing/ Publishing and Advertising	10	0.74
Real Estate Rentals and Business Activities	378	28.13
Transport, Storage and Communication	14	1.04
Wholesale and Retail (Exporter & Importer)	186	13.84
Wholesale and Retail (Junkshops)	27	2.01
Wholesale and Retail (Repair shop, Welding shop, and Vulcanizing shop)	36	2.68
Wholesale and Retail (Personal and Household Goods)	18	1.34
TOTAL	1,344	100.00

source: List of Establishments, MIS

e) TRANSPORTATION

- Malabon City may be accessed by land via private and public transportation such as bus, jeepney, and taxi plying the major thoroughfares. There are two (2) public utility terminals in the city. The jeepney terminal is found at Barangay Hulong Duhat; while the bus terminal is located at Barangay Longos.
- Commuters who wish to travel short distances within the city may ride the pedicabs and motorcycles, transporting passengers through the inner streets . As of 2009, there were nineteen (19) pedicab terminals and forty-nine (49) motorized tricycle terminals registered .
- The nearby City of Navotas can be accessed from Malabon and vice-versa through the two (2) ferry terminals, operated by private individuals through lease with the City Government of Malabon.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

a) ROAD NETWORK AND BRIDGES

- Malabon City has nineteen (19) national roads, three hundred twenty five (325) barangay roads and fourteen (14) bridges.
- The nineteen (19) national roads has a total of 28.107 kilometers length and mostly concrete (Table 12).

Table 12 : Inventory of National Roads, 2009

NAME OF ROAD LOCATION	CONCRETE (KM.)	ASPHALT (KM.)	TOTAL LENGTH
1. C-4 Road	0.200	2.050	2.250
2. C. Arellano Street	2.180		2.180
3. Bonifacio-Naval Street	0.300		0.300
4. Bonifacio-Sisa Road	0.300		0.300
5. Estrella Street	0.200		0.200
6. Flores Street	0.210		0.210
7. General Luna Street	3.930		3.930
8. Rodriguez Street	0.500		0.500
9. Governor W. Pascual Avenue	4.430		4.430
10. JCT-Women’s Club	0.620		0.620
11. Leoño-Adante Road	0.950		0.950
12. P. Aquino Road (Letre Road)	2.090		2.090
13. Malabon Diversion Road	0.300		0.300
14. Mac Arthur Highway	0.160	1.010	1.170
15. M. H. del Pilar Street	3.910		3.910
16. Prelaya-Prosperidad	0.300	1.890	2.190
17. Road to Tanza	0.380	0.077	0.457
18. Sanciangco Street	1.800		1.800
19. Sevilla Boulevard	0.320		0.320
TOTAL	23.080	5.027	28.107

source : :DPWH- Malabon-Navotas District Engineering Office

- Malabon City has about three hundred three (303) networks of barangay roads with a total length of approximately 100, 073 meters or 100 kilometers, with width measuring from one (1) meter (narrowest) to ten (10) meters (widest).
- There are fourteen (14) bridges that can be found in the City (Table 13). All of which are concrete with a total length of 772.36 meters. Most of these bridges are found along national roads.

Table 13: Inventory of Bridges in Malabon City, 2009

BRIDGE/KM. STATION	PAVEMENT TYPE	CONCRETE LENGTH (M.)	SUB-TOTAL (M.)	STATIONING
1. MAC ARTHUR HIGHWAY				
1. TULLAHAN BRIDGE	RCDG	40.00	40.00	STA 10 + 637

2.	C-4 ROAD				
	1. C-4 BRIDGE I	PCDG	106.50	106.50	STA 12 + 288
	2. C-4 BRIDGE II	PCDG	73.50	73.50	STA 12 + 791
3.	ESTRELLA STREET				
	1. ESTRELLA BRIDGE	PCDG	88.20	88.20	STA 10 + 306
4.	GEN. LUNA STREET				
	1. DAMPALIT BRIDGE	PCDG	50.16	50.16	STA 14 + 057
	2. PINAGKABALIAN BRIDGE	RCDG	42.00	42.00	STA 14 + 913
5.	GOV. I. SANTIAGO STREET				
	1. SANTOLAN BRIDGE	RCDG	26.00	26.00	STA 14 + 064
6.	GOV. W. PASCUAL AVENUE				
	1. CONCEPCION BRIDGE	RCDG (BOX)	8.40	8.40	STA 13 + 040
	2. LAMBINGAN BRIDGE	RCDG	90.00	90.00	STA 13 + 420
	3. POTRERO BRIDGE	RCDG (BOX)	6.00	6.00	STA 16 + 360
7.	M. H. DEL PILAR STREET				
	1. TINAJEROS BRIDGE	PCDG	60.00	60.00	STA 11 + 930
8.	P. AQUINO ROAD (LETRE ROAD)				
	1. MALABON BRIDGE	RCDG	100.00	100.00	STA 11 + 668
9.	SANCIANGCO STREET				
	1. CATMON BRIDGE	PCDG	36.60	36.60	STA 12 + 058
10.	TANZA-GASAK ROAD				
	1. TANZA BRIDGE	PCDG	45.00	45.00	STA 13 + 080
	SUB-TOTAL		772.36	772.36	

Note : RCDG –Reinforced Concrete Deck Girder
PCDG –Pre – stressed Concrete Deck Girder

source: DPWH Malabon- Navotas District Engineering Office

b) FLOOD CONTROL & DRAINAGE

- Perennial flooding brought about by high tide and/ or rainfall is one of the primary concerns of Malabon City and its neighboring cities. In order to address this problem, the national government through the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) started the KAMANAVA MEGAFLOOD CONTROL AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM in the year 2003.
- To date, the Malabon City Advisory Council on Flood Control has estimated the program’s completion to about seventy two percent (72%)
- The Malabon City Flood Control Advisory Council is a team composed of private technical experts who are residents of the city and officials from Malabon City government working together to come up with the ultimate solution to the perennial flooding in the city.
- Aside from the KAMANAVA Mega flood Control and Drainage System project, the city had constructed eighty three (83) pumping stations, sixty three (63) of which are operational while the remaining is still non-operational (Table 14).

Table 14 : Inventory of Local Pumping Stations, 2011

	BARANGAY	FLOODGATES	STATUS	REMARKS
1	San Agustin	Sacristia St., San Agustin w/PS	Non-Operational	With heavy leaks
2	San Agustin	D. Santos St., San Agustin	Operational	With heavy leaks
3	San Agustin	Sigwa St., San Agustin w/PS	Operational	
4	San Agustin	Tablante St., San Agustin	Non-Operational	Condemned
5	San Agustin	D. Suarez St., San Agustin w/PS	Operational	
6	Ibaba	Aquino St., Ibaba	Operational	Need to be upgraded
7	Ibaba	L. Jaena St., Ibaba	Operational	Chainblock stolen
8	Ibaba	Tiangco St., Ibaba	Non-Operational	S/S plate stolen - 1/27/2011
9	Ibaba	Jacinto St., Ibaba w/PS	Operational	With heavy leaks
10	Concepcion	Paez St., Concepcion	Non-Operational	Condemned
11	Concepcion	A. de Jesus, Concepcion w/PS	Operational	With heavy leaks
12	Concepcion	Ugnatan, Concepcion w/PS	Operational	Need to be relocated
13	Concepcion	Jacinto, Concepcion w/PS	Operational	Need to be upgraded, c/o Brgy. Concepcion
14	Baritan	Eusebio St., Baritan	Non-Operational	With heavy leaks
15	Baritan	Borja St., Baritan w/PS	Operational	
16	Baritan	T. Santos St., Baritan	Operational	With heavy leaks
17	Baritan	Bonifacio St., Baritan	Operational	With heavy leaks, chainblock stolen - Mar.2009
18	Flores	Talipapa, Flores	Operational	
19	Flores	Pantihan II, Flores	Operational	Mini-Floodgate
20	Flores	Pantihan III, Flores	Operational	Mini-Floodgate
21	Flores	Pantihan IV, Flores	Operational	Mini-Floodgate, with heavy leaks
22	Flores	Torre Ipil, Flores	Operational	
23	Hulong Duhat	Talabahan, Hulong Duhat Market	Operational	
24	Hulong Duhat	Talabahan, Hulong Duhat w/PS	Operational	
25	Hulong Duhat	Gabriel II Subd., Hulong Duhat-1	Operational	With heavy leaks
26	Hulong Duhat	Gabriel II Subd., Hulong Duhat w/PS	Operational	With heavy leaks
27	Hulong Duhat	Gabriel II Subd., Hulong Duhat-2	Operational	Wooden floodgate, with heavy leaks
28	Hulong Duhat	Gabriel I Subd., Hulong Duhat-1	Operational	
29	Hulong Duhat	Gabriel I Subd., Hulong Duhat-2	Operational	
30	Hulong Duhat	Sulucan St., Hulong Duhat-1	Operational	Near Fishpond
31	Hulong Duhat	Sulucan St., Hulong Duhat-2	Operational	Near Fishpond
32	Hulong Duhat	Sulucan St., Hulong Duhat-3	Operational	Near Fishpond
33	Hulong Duhat	Milagrosa St., Hulong Duhat w/PS	Operational	
34	Bayan-Bayanan	Liwayway St., Bayan-Bayanan	Operational	
35	Bayan-Bayanan	Katipunan St., Bayan-Bayanan	Operational	
36	Bayan-Bayanan	Celia I Int. St., Bayan-Bayanan	Operational	No chainblock
37	Bayan-Bayanan	Celia I St., Bayan-Bayanan	Operational	
38	Bayan-Bayanan	Celia II St., Bayan-Bayanan	Operational	No chainblock
39	Baritan	Javier II, Baritan w/PS	Operational	No chainblock, with heavy leaks
40	Baritan	Ilang-Ilang St., Baritan	Operational	No chainblock
41	Baritan	Sto. Rosario 1, Baritan w/PS	Operational	
42	Baritan	Sto. Rosario 2, Baritan w/PS	Operational	
43	Ibaba	Dulong Herrera, Ibaba	Operational	
44	Ibaba	Camus, Ibaba	Operational	
45	San Agustin	Luna II, San Agustin	Operational	
46	San Agustin	Matadero St., San Agustin	Operational	
47	San Agustin	Magsaysay St., San Agustin w/PS	Operational	Need to be upgraded
48	Tañong	Rivera St., Tañong w/PS	Operational	With heavy leaks
49	Tañong	Int. Rivera St. Tañong	Non-Operational	De-commissioned
50	Tañong	Adante St., Tañong w/PS	Operational	With heavy leaks

51	Tañong	Dulong Adante 1, Tañong	Operational	
52	Tañong	Dulong Adante 2, Tañong	Operational	
53	Tañong	Dulong Adante 3, Tañong w/PS	Operational	
54	Tañong	C-4 Rd., Tañong, Floodgate 1	Non-Operational	De-commissioned
55	Tañong	C-4 Rd., Tañong, Floodgate 2	Non-Operational	De-commissioned
56	Tañong	C-4 Rd., Tañong, Floodgate 3	Non-Operational	De-commissioned
57	Tañong	C-4 Rd., Tañong, Floodgate 4	Non-Operational	De-commissioned
58	Tañong	C-4 Rd., Tañong, Floodgate 5	Non-Operational	De-commissioned
59	Tañong	C-4 Rd., Tañong, Floodgate 6	Non-Operational	De-commissioned
60	Tañong	C-4 Rd., Tañong, Floodgate 7	Non-Operational	De-commissioned
61	Tañong	C-4 Rd., Tañong, Floodgate 8	Non-Operational	De-commissioned
62	Tañong	Main Street, Desierto, Tañong	Operational	
63	Tañong	1st Street, Desierto, Tañong	Operational	
64	Tañong	2nd Street, Desierto, Tañong	Operational	
65	Tañong	3rd Street, Desierto, Tañong	Non-Operational	Defective floodgate
66	Tañong	4th Street, Desierto, Tañong	Non-Operational	Drainage outlet heavy silted
67	Tañong	Estrella St., Tañong w/PS	Operational	
68	Tañong	Estrella St., Tañong Consignacion	Operational	No chainblock
69	Tañong	MCM Floodgate-1, Tañong	Non-Operational	Condemned
70	Tañong	MCM Floodgate-2, Tañong	Operational	Private property, with heavy leaks
71	Longos	Martiniko St., Longos	Non-Operational	No chainblock, c/o Brgy. Longos
72	Longos	Borromeo St., Longos-1	Operational	For de-commisioning
73	Longos	Borromeo St., Longos-2	Non-Operational	Newly constructed, for commissioning
74	Tonsuya	Tonsuya F/G	Operational	Mini-floodgate, private property
75	Niugan	Symaco Subd, Niugan	Operational	Private property
76	Niugan	Rodriguez Prop., Niugan	Operational	Private property
77	Muzon	Kaunlaran St., Muzon	Operational	c/o Brgy. Muzon
78	Catmon	Gulayan, Catmon	Operational	c/o Brgy. Catmon
79	Maysilo	Maysilo Floodgate-1	Non-Operational	Built by DPWH-KAMANAVA
80	Maysilo	Dela Peña St., Floodgate-1	Operational	c/o Brgy. Maysilo
81	Maysilo	Dela Peña St., Floodgate-2	Operational	c/o Brgy. Maysilo
82	Maysilo	Maysilo Floodgate-1 w/PS	Operational	
83	Tinajeros	Tinajeros Floodgate w/PS	Operational	

Source: City Engineering Office

c) GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES

- Constructed in the year 2007, the modern 11-storey Malabon CityHall, provided its taxpayers and constituents with an environment conducive and convenient for transacting business and getting services from the local government’s civil servants.
- At the back of the Cityhall is a two-level parking facility for the use of its clients.

d) OTHER UTILITIES

- Malabon situated within the Manila Electric Company (MERALCO) franchise area, gets the energy and power requirements from the said company.
- As of the June 2011, MERALCO has provided a total of 489,005,000 kwh to the whole city. According to customer type, 79,068 residential users consume 194,462,000 kwh or an average of 16,205,167 kwh per household, 475 industrial users consume an average of 16,847,167 kwh or a total of 202,166,000 kwh; commercial usage is at the average of 7,698,083 kwh or a total of 92,377,000 kwh.
- As of April 2011, the Maynilad Water Services Inc. has provided sufficient and adequate water services to all of Malabon residents.
- By customer type, Malabon City. 88% residential, 5% commercial, 2% industrial and 5% semi business.

- Maynilad has only one remaining deepwell facility in the city located at Brgy. Dampalit with 2,156 household beneficiaries

4. ENVIRONMENTAL & NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

a) LAND

- The Malabon City Land Use Plan was approved March 2003 and enacted through Municipal Order 04-2000, as amended by City Ordinance 07-2002 and City Ordinance 04-2004 known as the “Zoning Ordinance” .
- A total of 597.28 hectares or 38.01% of the 1,571 hectares total land area of Malabon is residential (largest part), while 61.99% are classified as commercial area. The rest of the land use in the city are classified as industrial, Institutional, Agricultural& Fishery, Open spaces and Cemeteries. Table 15_shows the city’s land use according to classification.

Table 15_ : Summary of Malabon City’s Land Use, 2002

Use	2002	
	Hectare	%
Residential	597.29	38.01
Commercial	305.64	19.45
Industrial	516.99	32.9
Institutional	99.19	6.32
Agricultural/Fishponds	20.00	1.27
Open Spaces	14.62	0.93
Cemetery	17.67	1.12
TOTAL	1,571.40	100

source: City Planning & Development Department

b) PARKS, WILDLIFE AND OTHER RESERVATIONS

- Malabon City maintains one mangrove located at Barangay Concepcion.
- As of 2010, the City is maintaining fifteen (15) parks, plazas and monuments namely C-4 Road Center Island Phase I, C-4 Road Center Island Phase II/ Letre Monument, C-4 Road Easement West wing, C-4 Road Easement, C-4 Road City Garden, C-4 Road, C-4 Road Tañong Easement, Dagat-dagatan Ave. Easement, Potrero Park, Plaza Diwa, Gov. Pascual, Plaza Hulong Duhat, Joggers Area, Bulwagang Tambobong and Minipark.(Table 16).

Table 16 : List of maintained parks, plazas and monuments

	Location
C4 Road Center Island – Phase I	Dagat-Dagatan
C4 Road Center Island – Phase II / Letre Landmark	Dagat-Dagatan
C4 Road Easement West Wing	Longos
C4 Road Easement	Longos
C4 Road City Garden	Tonsuya
C4 Road	In front of IRMA Fishing Company
C4 Road Tañong Easement	Tañong
Dagat-Dagatan Ave. Easement	Longos
Potrero Park	Del Monte St. Cor. Gov. Pascual Ave.
Plaza Diwa	Tugatog
Gov. Pascual	Sto. Niño Bridge – Sanciangco St.
Plaza Hulong Duhat	along Women’s Club St.
Joggers Area	Kagitingan ext. Muzon (Damzon)
Bulwagang Tambobong	Amphitheater
Mini-park	at the back of Amphitheater

Source: General Services Department, Malabon City

c) WATER RESOURCES

- Malabon City is rich in water resources with a total number of eighteen (18) rivers and waterways namely Malabon – Navotas River, Malabon River, Tullahan River, Muzon River, Dampalit River, Tinajeros River, Pinagkabalian River, Santulan River, Kaylanan River, Chungkang River, Batasan River, Catmon River, Longos Creek, Tugatog Creek, Letre Canal, Canal # 3 (Ilang-Ilang-Baritan-Muzon) and Canal # 4 (Baritan-Concepcion).
- One primary concern of the city government is ground water extraction which the city is now discouraging. A study made by a group of masteral students from the Ateneo School of Governance showed that there are about eleven (11) industries within the locality with deep wells.
- Based on a study made by Prof. Fernando Siringan, groundwater extraction may cause land subsidence, which may be contributory to flooding in the city.

d) AIR QUALITY

- Malabon City has always been supportive of protecting the environment including the air quality in the city or in the whole country as well. Relative thereto, the City is doing its' best to implement the "Clean Air Act of the Philippines". In addition, Malabon City is also actively participating in various national environmental councils such as the Metro Manila Anti-Smoke Belching Association Inc.

e) ENERGY MANAGEMENT

- The city promotes protection of the environment and it includes energy management. As an organization that is actively advocating energy preservation, it leads in doing measures to save energy. One of these measures is using lights (bulbs, florescent lights) that are energy saving or better known as CFL (Compact Florescent Light).

f) WASTE MANAGEMENT

- In the year 2010, the city generated an estimated 310,325.28 m³ of waste/ garbage. Only 83.84 % of it or 260,091 m³ is collected and from the garbage that was collected only 26.62 % were recovered/recycled.
- The city has ninety seven (97) junkshops accredited as Barangay Material Recovery Facilities. Thirty (30) are registered with the city government while the remaining sixty seven (67) are registered with their respective barangays.

g) AGRICULTURAL/ FISHERY SUPPORT SERVICES

- The City, being rich in water resources, has a total number of eighty (80) fishponds located in nine (9) barangays namely Baritan, Catmon, Concepcion, Dampalit, Hulong Duhat, Maysilo, Muzon, Niugan, Panghulo. Of the 9 barangays, Barangay Dampalit (with 42) has the most number of fishponds identified,
- One of the City's devolved function is the implementation of registration of fishing vessel (3 Gross tonage and below). As of the city's record, there were 25 fishing vessels in the year 2010.
- Community Backyard Gardening (for Gulayan Pangkabuhayan), Distribution of vegetable seeds/ seedlings and urban gardening agriculture are projects under plant production and development program in the city. These also contributes on Food

Security Sufficiency (Hunger/ Poverty Mitigation Program) of the National Government.

- In the year 2011, there were 105 vegetable gardeners & interested Malabon residents and 331 institutions such as school sectors and barangal organizations beneficiaries.

5. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

a) CIVIL SERVICE & PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

- As of the year 2010, the City Government of Malabon has a total 960 employees City elected officials. It is comprised of 772 permanent, 171 casual and 15 contractual with appointment. There are also 678 job-order personnel in the city.
- The departments/ offices of the City Government of Malabon is divided into five (5) sectors namely social development, economic development, infrastructure development, environment & natural resources development and institutional development sectors (Table 17).

Table 17 : Classification of Departments/Offices of City Government of Malabon by sector

Sector	Dept./Office
Social Development	CMU, CMPI
	Health Dept.
	CPDD-Housing, CUPAO
	PNP, Fire Dept., BJMP, MCAT, PSTMO
	CSWDD, OSCA
	Sports
Economic Development	PESO, Coop.
	Library
	LBO
	Tourism
	BPLO, CPDD-Zoning Division, Market, Coop.
	PIO
Infrastructure Development	Engineering, DPWH-MNDEO
	Engineering, DPWH-MNDEO
	Engineering, DPWH-MNDEO, GSD
	Engineering, DPWH-MNDEO, Concerned Offices
	Engineering, DPWH-MNDEO, GSD, Concerned Offices
Environment and Natural Resources Development Sector	CPDD-Zoning Division
	GSD
	CESO, Health Dept.
	CESO
	CESO
	CESO-SWMO, Health Dept.
	CESO-Agri.
Institutional Development	CHRMDD
	CPDD

	Treasury, Accounting, Budget, Assessor's, Civil Registry, Revenue-Generating Depts./Offices
	Vice Mayor's, City Council, Council Secretary
	Mayor's, Admin., MISD, GSD, Legal Dept., BAC

source: City Planning & Development Department

- Awards and incentives are being given to deserving employees who had exhibit exemplary performance in performing their work such as Model Traffic Enforcer & Street sweeper (monthly), Magalang na Kawani, Outstanding employee and Model employee awards.

b) DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, POLICY FORMULATION & STATISTICAL SERVICES

- Plans are very vital in every organizations or institutions. It serves as the guiding principle and goal which every unit is trying to achieve. The City Planning and Development Department is responsible on keeping track of the City’s plans. It also keeps vital information regarding the city such as its’ socio-economic profile, barangay profile, accomplishment reports and other pertinent data that would be use as baseline information in planning process.
- The Local Civil Registry is responsible in securing statistical records of the city such as live births, death records and the like. As of the year 2010, there were two thousand eight hundred ninety one (2,891) registered live births, one thousand five hundred ten (1,510) registered deaths and fifty-five (55) infant mortality deaths.
- The City has also established the Batch Request System (BREQS) wherein authenticated of National Statistics Office (NSO) documents may be requested/ avail.

c) FINANCIAL AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT

- The major sources of revenue for Malabon are classified into property taxes, license/business taxes, internal revenue allotment, operations and miscellaneous revenue and other taxes.
- In 2010, Internal Revenue Allotment serves as the City’s principal revenue source, which contributed about Php 482,982,627.00 or 56.81% of its total. Second is Real Property Tax, which constitute about 8 % or Php 67,852,547.47, Service income accounted for 3.6 % or Php 30,248,082.42. Miscellaneous revenue summed up at Php. 3,477,274.40 or 0.4 % share, while Other taxes obtained an aggregate sum of Php. 7,897,696.84 or 0.9%.
- Malabon, as an Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) dependent city, received an increase of 7.28% increase from the total IRA from the year 2009 to year 2010 amounting to Php.482,982,827.00 while the Local tax revenue was increased by 12.77% from the year 2009 summing up an amount of Php. 367,143,332.12.
- The local income of the city in the year 2010 was derived from regulatory fees –non business (Php. 5,292,766.00) services fees (Php. 23,183,858.32), receipts from economic enterprises (Php. 8,109,689.59), other extraordinary receipts (Php. 267,017.89), tax revenues (Php.15,836,052.09) and non-tax revenues (Php. 55,741,972.12).
- Table 18 shows the City Government’s comparative income and expenditures for the years 2006 and 2010.

Table 18 : Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditures, 2006-2010

YEAR	INCOME (Php.)	PERCENTAGE INCREASE	EXPENDITURES (Php.)	PERCENTAGE INCREASE
2006	572,002,550.66		562,716,437.06	
2007	597,709,144.48	4.49%	568,922,983.93	1.10%
2008	633,858,483.34	6.05%	581,772,539.58	2.26%
2009	711,138,310.64	12.19%	545,710,603.80	-6.20%
2010	782,570,253.44	10.04%	593,138,465.90	8.69%

source: City Accounting & Internal Audit Department

- Major allocation for the year 2011 comprised of the following – for Economic Services, a total of Php 271,265,189.39 or 29.44%; Social Services got a share of Php 293,381,639.91 or 31.85 %; Php 298,510,607.10 or 32.40 % was appropriated for General Services and Miscellaneous for Php 58,167,640.6 or 6.31% .

d) LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

- Consisting the Legislative Body of the City Government of Malabon are the Vice Mayor, 12 elected Councilors and two (2) appointed sectoral representatives as councilors from the Liga ng mga Barangay and the Sangguniang Kabataan.
- As of 2010, the Office of the City Council Secretary has recorded a total of 425 ordinances and 45 ammendments.Table 19 shows the different legislative measures approved per subject.

Table 19: Number of Ordinances by Classification, 19988-2010

ORDINANCES	No. of Ordinances	Amendments
Internal Rules	6	1
Public Officials	27	2
Public Property	9	2
Health & sanitation	10	
Peace & Order	13	
Public Morals	3	
Public Works	3	
Public Utilities	7	
Urban Dev't. & Housing	12	4
Traffic & Transportation	26	4
Market & Slaughterhouse	7	
Coop. Trade & Industries	21	
Professions & Occupations	1	
Education & Sports	9	
Youth & Family	14	5
Parks & Playground	1	
Social Services	5	
Games & Amusement	1	
Barangay Affairs	27	3
Local	160	3

Source : Sangguniang Panlungsod, Malabon City

e) ORGANIZATION & MANAGEMENT

- Malabon City, having twenty-one (21) barangays is divided into two (2) political subdivisions. District 1 is composed of fifteen (15) barangays while the remaining six (6) barangays belong to District 2 (Table 20))

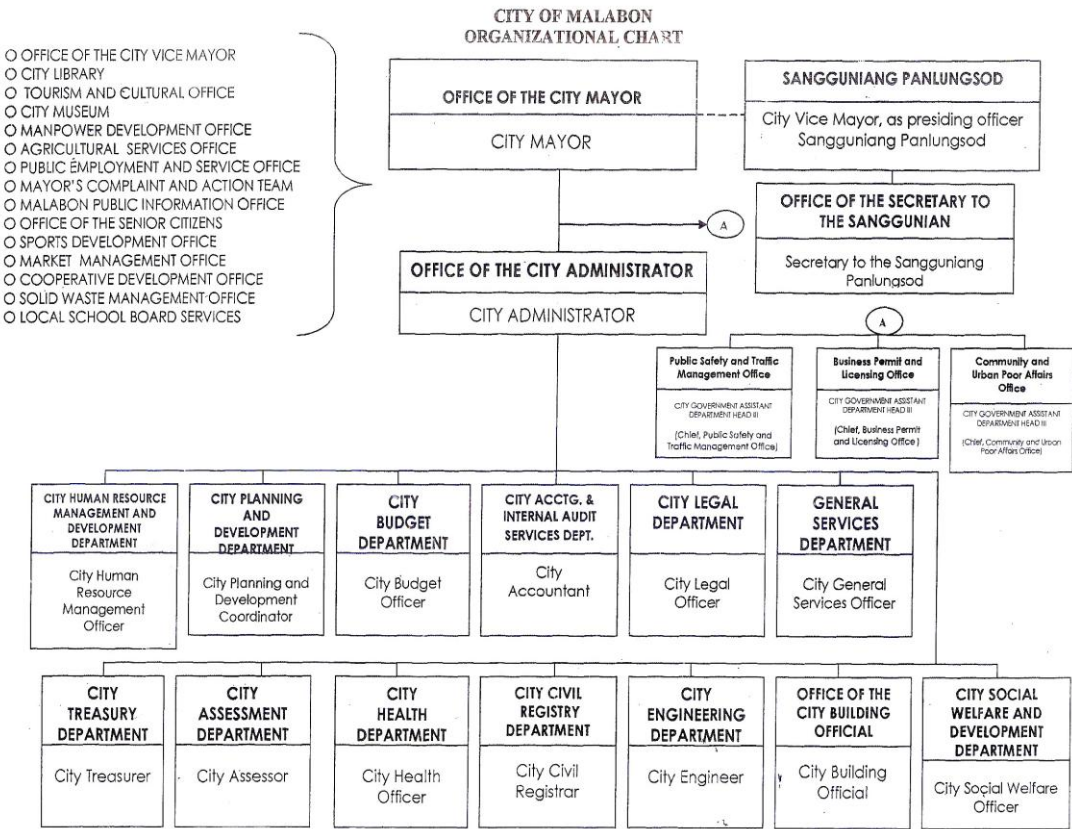
Table 20: Political Subdivisions, Malabon City

District I	District II
1. Baritan	1. Acacia
2. Bayan-Bayanan	2. Longos
3. Catmon	3. Potrero
4. Concepcion	4. Tinajeros
5. Dampalit	5. Tonsuya
6. Flores	6. Tugatog
7. Hulong Duhat	
8. Ibaba	
9. Maysilo	
10. Muzon	
11. Niugan	
12. Panghulo	
13. San Agustin	
14. Santulan	
15. Tañong	

Source: City Planning & Development Department

- The administration, management, control and regulatory functions of the local machinery over city affairs and activities are vested under the Office of the City Mayor with the support of the Office of the City Administrator, City Planning and Development Coordinator/Office, City Attorney’s Office and the Budget Office. Figure 5 shows the organizational chart of Malabon City.

Figure 5: Organizational Chart of Malabon City



Source: City Human Resource Management & Development Department

- Delivery of basic services is executed by the Office of the City Engineer, Health Office, Office of City Social Welfare and Community Development and the Public Safety and Traffic Management Office. On the other hand, functions of revenue generation and fiscal management are attended by the Treasurer's Office, Accounting Office, Civil Registry and Assessor's Office.
- Other government and institutional agencies represented by their Unit Officers housed at the City Hall assist the present local machinery by way of coordinating the efforts and programs of the local government with that of the national agencies. There are the, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Commission on Audit, Commission on Elections, Department of Science and Technology and Metropolitan Manila Development Authority.

Table 21 : MATRIX OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS, MALABON CITY

DEMOGRAPHY					
Source	Indicator	Malabon City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
National Statistics Office	Population Growth	0.98 % 2007 Annual Growth Rate	2.04% Philippines 2.12% NCR	not even half of the national and regional growth rate	* Malabon city is one of the cities in NCR that has slow growth rate *It took almost 35 years to double 1975 population of 174, 878 *At current growth rate, it would take approximately 68 years to double the city's 2007 population of 363,681
Millenium Development Goal	Poverty Incidence	18 - 23 %	32.9 % Philippines 10.4% NCR	Lower compared to national level but higher compared to regional level	Needs regular monitoring

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR					
<i>Education</i>					
Source	Indicator	Malabon City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
LGPMS 2009	Elementary Participation Rate	95-97%	92-94% (MTPDP 2010 Target)	Rate is higher than the 2010 target.	Elementary participation rate is high.
LGPMS 2009	Elementary Completion Rate	89-95%	78-88% (MTPDP 2010 Target)	Rate is higher than the 2010 target.	Elementary completion rate is high.
LGPMS 2009	Secondary Completion Rate	85-95%	71-84% (MTPDP 2010 Target)	Rate is far higher than the national target.	Secondary completion rate is high.
LGPMS 2009	Tertiary or Technical Education Completion Rate	50-75%	50-75% (Benchmark)	The city's situation is relatively the same with national average	At least half of the population completed tertiary or technical education.
LGPMS 2009	Simple Literacy Rate	98% or above	92.8% (Census 2000)	Significantly higher than the national level.	Simple literacy rate is very high.

<i>Health</i>					
Source	Indicator	Malabon City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
LGPMS 2009	Percentage of children below normal weights	10.00%	24.6% (National Ave.), 21.6% (MTPDP 2010)	Significantly lower than national level.	Children nutrition, in general, is assured. MTPDP 2010 target is exceptionally met.
LGPMS 2009	Morbidity Rate	1-2 per 1,000 population	4.5 per 1,000 population (Census 2000)	Better than the national level.	Morbidity rates for the identified leading illnesses, in general are within acceptable conditions. The challenge is, at the very least, to keep the rates lower (if zero prevalence is not attainable) than the national targets.
LGPMS 2009	Crude death rate	2-3 per 1,000 population	4.8 per 1,000 population (Census 2000)	Better than the national level.	Crude death rate is low.
LGPMS 2009	Maternal Mortality Rate	0.3 or below per 1,000 live births	0.9 (MTPDP 2010 Target)	Far better than the national situation.	Maternal mortality is not an issue.

LGPMS 2009	Infant Mortality Rate	18-30 per 1,000 live births	29 per 1,000 live births (2003 National Ave.), 17 per 1,000 live births (MTPDP 2010 Target)	Considerably higher than the national level.	Infant mortality is considerably high.
LGPMS 2009	Children Mortality Rate	11-29 per 1,000 live births	40 per 1,000 live births (2003 National Ave.), 32.24 per 1,000 live births (MTPDP 2010 Target)	Better than the national level.	Children mortality rate is low.
Urban HEART	Incidence of road traffic accidents	3.2/ 100,000	8/100,000	Significantly higher than national level.	
Urban HEART	Social health insurance enrolment	3.98%	85%	Significantly lower than national level.	Benefits from Pagamutang Bayan ng Malabon to Malabon constituents are not included

Housing

Source	Indicator	Malabon City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
LGPMS 2009	Percentage of Non-Owner Households	35-50%	33.5% per 10,000 population (2002 National Ave.) (Source: NSO, Poverty Indicator Survey)	Higher than the 2002 national ave.	Percentage of households without houses of their own is high.
LGPMS 2009	Percentage of Squatter of Informal Dwellers	above 30%	lower than 21% (Benchmark)	Higher than the benchmark	Prevalence of squatter or informal dwellers is unbearable
LGPMS 2009	Percentage of Households with Makeshift Houses	more than 2%	2.04% (2000 National Ave.) (Source: PIDS)	This condition should not exist.	Prevalence of households with makeshift houses is extremely high.

Public Order and Safety

Source	Indicator	Malabon City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
LGPMS 2009	Incidence of Index Crime	less than 1 per 10,000 population	5.26 per 10,000 population (2005 National Ave.) (Source: NSCB)	Significantly lower than 2005 national average.	Incidence of index crime such as murder, homicide, physical injury, rape, robbery and theft is very low.
LGPMS 2009	Incidence of Non-Index Crime	less than 1 per 10,000 population	3.84 per 10,000 population (2005 National Ave.) (Source: NSCB)	Lower than 2005 national average.	Incidence of non-index crime such as crimes against national security, fundamental laws of the state, public order, public morals, violations of special laws, illegal gambling, illegal possession of firearms, carnapping, illegal drugs, kidnapping, serious illegal detention and smuggling is very low.
City Profile	Police to population ratio	1 police to every 1,500 population	1 police to every 698 population - Philippines (source:dilg)	The city's situation is worse than the country's average police to population ratio	The ideal fpolice to population ratio as set by the PNP is 1 police to every 500 population
City Profile	Fire fighter to population ratio	1 fire fighter to every 4,663 population	1 fire fighter to every 9,169 population - Philippines (source:nsch 2006)	The city's situation is better than the country's average fire fighter to population ratio	The ideal fire fighter to population ratio as set by the BFP is 1 firefighter to every 2,000 population

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR					
Source	Indicator	Malabon City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
LGPMS 2009	Unemployment Rate	8-10%	6.3% (National Ave.) (Source: October 2007 Survey, NSO)	Higher than national average.	Unemployment rate is high.
LGPMS 2009	Underemployment Rate	21-30%	18.1% (National Ave.) (Source: October 2007 Survey, NSO)	Higher than national average.	Underemployment rate is high.
LGPMS 2009	Income Per Capita	below P20,000	P34,600 (Calculated National Ave.) (Source: 2006 NSO)	Extremely lower than national average	Income per capita is extremely low.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR					
Source	Indicator	Malabon City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
LGPMS 2009	Percentage of Households with Access to Piped-In Water (Level III) Supply	91-95%	90% (National Ave.) (Source: National Objective for Health, DOH)	Higher than the 2001 national average.	Many households have access to piped-in water supply. Easy access to water supply is available to more than 90% of the population.
LGPMS 2009	Percentage of Households with Sanitary Toilet Facility	97-98%	96% (2010 Target for Urban Areas (Source: National Objective for Health, DOH)	The situation is better than the 2010 target for urban areas.	Water pollution due to domestic wastes and its effect to public health is less threatening.
LGPMS 2009	Percentage of Households with Electricity	98-100%	92.1% (2002 National Ave. for Urban Areas) (Source: NSO, Poverty Indicator Survey)	The situation is far better than the 2002 national average for urban areas.	

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR					
<i>Agriculture and Fisheries</i>					
Source	Indicator	Malabon City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
LGPMS 2009	Percentage of Tree Cover in Urban Areas	10-20%	20% (Benchmark) (Source: Local Devt. Watch Manual)	below the national target	Tree cover in urban areas is somewhat sufficient.
LGPMS 2009	Coastal Fish Catch	Coastal fish catch is decreasing	Should be stable or increasing (Benchmark) (Source: Local Development Watch)	Lower than the benchmark	Coastal fish catch has decreased for the past five years.
LGPMS 2009	Incidence of Illegal Fishing	No incidence	Should be minimal (1 or 2 cases) (Benchmark) (Source: Local Development Watch)	Lower than the benchmark	Marine life is protected due to the absence of illegal fishing activities.

Solid Waste Management

Source	Indicator	Malabon City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
LGPMS 2009	Percentage of Polluting Industries	1 or more industries have no pollution control facilities	All industries should have pollution control facilities (Benchmark) (Source: Local Devt. Watch Manual)	presence of industries without pollution control facilities	Polluting industries are present. Air quality is at stake.
LGPMS 2009	Presence of Solid Waste Heaps on Roadsides and Vacant Lots and in Urban Lands	Presence of solid waste heaps are observed in some spots and sites along roadside and vacant lots	This situation should not occur (Benchmark) (Source: Local Devt. Watch Manual)	presence of solid waste along road side and vacant lots is seen	Sanitation in the urban land area is somewhat an issue

Air Quality

Source	Indicator	Malabon City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
LGPMS 2009	Absence of Smog, Odor and Noice in Urban Areas	Few cases of smog, occasional odor and slightly disturbing noise level	Absence of smog, odor and noise in cities or town centers (Benchmark) (Source: Local Devt. Watch Manual)	presence of smog, odor,& noise is observed	Air quality is uncomfortable.

Parks, Wildlife & other reservations

Source	Indicator	Malabon City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
LGPMS 2009	Percentage of Mangroves Remaining	below 50% of original mangrove area	Should not be lower than 50% (Benchmark) (Source: Local Development Watch)	Lower than the benchmark	Mangroves loss is high. Marine productivity is at risk.

Water Resources

Source	Indicator	Malabon City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
LGPMS 2009	Extent of Marine Squatter Households on Coastline	2-5 houses per km. stretch within 50 m. of shore	Should not be more than 20 (Benchmark) (Source: Local Development Watch)	Lower than the benchmark	The probability of marine pollution load is low due to the minimal number of squatter households which could contribute domestic wastes.
LGPMS 2009	Presence of Polluting Industries in Coastal Areas	1 or more industries have no pollution control facilities	All industries should have pollution control facilities (Benchmark) (Source: Local Devt. Watch Manual)	presence of industries along riverwayswithout pollution control facilities	Presence of polluting industries in coastal areas. Marine life is in danger.
LGPMS 2009	Presence of Waste Heaps on river and waterways	Presence of solid waste heaps are observed in some spots and sites.	Should have no solid waste heaps on rivers and waterways(Benchmark) (Source: Local Development Watch)	presence of solid waste along rivers and waterways is seen	Pollution on the coastline is observed.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Source	Indicator	Malabon City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
LGPMS 2009	Cost to Collect Revenue	30.00%	20.58 % Nat'l average 14.14 % Ave. HUC	Higher for both conditions (1)average of LGUs with same LGU type and income class, (2) national average of all LGU type regardless of income class	should be LOWER than the average of LGUS with the same LGU type and income class
LGPMS 2009	Locally-sourced revenues to total income	46.00%	33.30 % Nat'l average 51.70 % Ave. HUC	Higher for average of LGUs with same LGU type and income class, but low for national average of all LGU type regardless of income class	should be HIGHER than the average of LGUS with the same LGU type and income class
LGPMS 2009	Regular revenues to total income	94.65%	86.67 % Nat'l average 80.24 % Ave. HUC class	Higher for both conditions (1)average of LGUs with same LGU type and income class, (2) national average of all LGU type regardless of income class	should be HIGHER than the National Average of LGUS with the same LGU type and income class
LGPMS 2009	Locally-sourced revenues level	Php. 425,728,000.00	Php. 454,736,691.58 Nat'l average Php. 1,378,697,231.06 Ave. HUC class	Lower for both conditions (1)average of LGUs with same LGU type and income class, (2) national average of all LGU type regardless of income class	HIGHER than the average of LGUS with the same LGU type and income class
LGPMS 2009	Locally-sourced revenue per capita	Php. 1,170.61	Php. 999.99 Nat'l average Php. 999.99 Ave. HUC class	Higher for both conditions (1)average of LGUs with same LGU type and income class, (2) national average of all LGU type regardless of income class	LOWER than the average of LGUS with the same LGU type and income class
LGPMS 2009	Real Property Tax (RPT) Accomplishment rate	100.00%	63.16 % Nat'l average 90.61 % Ave. HUC class	Higher for both conditions (1)average of LGUs with same LGU type and income class, (2) national average of all LGU type regardless of income class	HIGHER than the average of LGUS with the same LGU type and income class
LGPMS 2009	Personal services Expenditure Ratio	31.00%	37.80 % Nat'l average 33.43 % Ave. HUC class	Lower for both conditions (1)average of LGUs with same LGU type and income class, (2) national average of all LGU type regardless of income class	Did not exceed with the ceiling as mandated by law, i.e. for 1st - 3rd class LGUs- 45%

LGPMS 2009	Total expenditure per capita	Php. 2,034.75	Php. 2,902.58 Nat'l average Php. 3,359.24 Ave. HUC class	Lower for both conditions (1)average of LGUs with same LGU type and income class, (2) national average of all LGU type regardless of income class	LOWER than the average of LGUS with the same LGU type and income class
LGPMS 2009	Debt Service ratio	3.43%		Did not exceed the 20% limitation	Did not exceed the 20% of regular income (debt servicing limitation set for under LG code of 1991

Table 22: MATRIX OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR - B
(Output of Sectoral Workshop on the preparation of CDP Y2012-2012 held on May 17-20, 2011)

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Vision Elements	Descriptors	Success Indicators	RATING/RATIO		GAP	Causes	Implications When Unresolved	Objectives
			IDEAL	ACTUAL				
1. Local Population (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR)	GOD- FEARING	1. CHURCHES & OTHER ORG. INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	100% Participation of churches (115)	87 churches (75.65%)	24.35%	lack of encouragement	decreased moral values	To involve all churches in community affairs by 2014
		2. 0% GAMBLING	0% gambling activities	5	5	poverty, leisure, game of chance, vices	poverty increase, family trouble, increase crime rates	To totally eliminate gambling dens by 2012
		3. 0 % UNWANTED PREGNANCY	0% unwanted pregnancy	20%	20%	broken families, lack of parental guidance, bad influence	increase population, abortion, death	To decrease by 100% unwanted pregnancy by 2014
		4. NO PROSTITUTION	0% prostitute	20%	20%	broken families, financial problems, lack of parental guidance, lack of education	increase in pre-marital sex, increase in sexually transmitted disease	To totally eliminated prostitution dens by 2012
		5. 0% JUVENILE DELINQUENCY	100% CICL rehabilitated	10	8	poor environment, lack of education, broken families	increase in crime rate	To encourage minors to engage in sports activities
		6. 0% COMPLAINT ON GOV'T. EMPLOYEES	0% complaint against govt. employees	20%	20%	abuse of authority, financial problem (red tape), inefficient services, lack of training	decrease public trust	To increase by 100% government employee reliability and accountability
	SELF-SUFFICIENT	1. 100% ENROLMENT OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN	100% of schooling population enrolled	43.78%	56.22%	Poverty/Economic Status	Increased percentage of illiteracy	To enroll 71.22% of school-age population by Y2014
						Lack of classrooms, facilities, laboratory rooms	Low completion rate	
						Shortage of teachers		
						Students' lack of interest		
						Drop-outs		
		2. 100% ENROLMENT OF OUT OF SCHOOL YOUTH IN OUR TECHNICAL SCHOOL	100% Enrollment	38.20%	61.80%	Lack of tools, equipments, facilities	Increased no. of OSYs	To enroll 80% out-of-school youths in Malabon by Y2014
		3. 100% EMPLOYMENT OF QUALIFIED FACULTY MEMBERS	100% Compliance	70% approx.	30% approx.	Low budget allocation	Low percentage of board passers	To employ by Y2014, 85% of faculty members with master's degree in the areas of specialization, required board/bar eligibility and with college teaching experience.
						Lack of applicants	High rate of turn-over of qualified faculty	
		4. 100% COMPLETION OF TRAININGS	100% enrollees graduated	90%	10%	Drop-outs/did not pass	Increased no. of unemployed	98% of graduates trained
						Economic status		
	SECURED INHABITANTS	100 % Police Visibility	Police to population ratio must be 1:500	1:1,1596	66%	Budget constraints for recruitment of new policemen	increases the no. of crime	
		100% participation of brgy. Tanods on seminars and trainings	100%	90%	10%	conflict on schedules	not all brgy. Tanods will be equipped and knowledgeable	To meet 100% of brgy. Tanods attendance by 2012
		0% Escape facility	Jail personnel ratio	custodial 1:10	30%	budget constraints for recruitment	Community safety and security risk	to present escape incidents and to

		must be 1:7					maintain security and safety within the facility and community
0% family violence cases	0%	52%	48%	Parents are unaware of their roles and responsibilities, lack of knowledge of existing laws	Disintegration of family ties, children involve in petty crime, increase of no. of CICL cases	To reduce cases of fam violence to 48% by 2014	
0% street children	0%	60%	40%	Children are not attending school, lack of income by the family	Increase in petty crime rate, increase no. of child abuse	To reduce the no. of CICL cases in Malabon City by 2014 to 40%	
0% CICL Cases	0%	60%	40%	Increase no. of minors involve in crimes, No proper facilities to hold minor cases	Poor family relationships, children are not in school		
100% children ages 3-5 yrs old catered in daycare centers	100%	35%	65%	Age of prioritization before (4-6)	Violation of newly passed law k-12	Increase children ages 3-5 yrs old catered by daycare centers by 2014	
100% compliance in safety regulations of motor and pedicab units	100%	80%	20%	Colorum, lack of information dissemination	increase in road accidents and traffic violations	To reduce the number of violators to 75% by 2014	
0% Traffic violators	0%	20%	80%	Insincerity and no political will in implementation	Increase in traffic violation and vulnerability to abuse	to decrease traffic violators to 10% per year	
0% maternal deaths	0%	2 or .506 death dis year	2 or .506 death dis year	Poor utilization of H.F , No AP check ups		To reduce maternal deaths to 0% in Malabon City by the year 2014	
95% births attended by skilled health personnel	95%	66%	4%	PW unaware of the risks in having deliveries attended by hilot	Increase maternal deaths, sustain the accomplishment or increase acc to 100%	To increase the number of deliveries attended by skilled birth attendant by 29% at the end of 2014,	
95% of children below 1yr are fully immunized	95%	73%	22%	Poor follow-ups	Increase in cases of TB,Dipteria, nipa B, measles	To increase the number of FIC by 22% at the end of 2012/ 95% or 100% every year 2014	
80% of Pregnant Women have atleast 4 or more pre natal visits	100%	60%	40%	Unaware of the importance of pre natal check-up, lazy-behavior of mothers	Pregnancy complications, May increase maternal deaths, poor pregnancy (mother)	To increase the number of Pregnant Women with 4 or more A.P visits by 20%/40% at the end of 2012 -2014 every year	
Drug Free City	100%	97%	3%	Poverty, Broken family	Increase of crime, hold-up and rape cases	City wide campaign against drug addiction and promotes physical fitness exercises	
No informal settlers family	100%	2%	98%	inadequate access to housing finance poverty, lack of livelihood, Insufficient gov't funds for socialized housing programs	ISFs residing in danger areas at risk of damage to lives and properties, sub standard living conditions= increase in health problems/mortality rate		
No housing backlogs	100%	4.30%	95.70%	Inadequate land for In-city housing development (fish ponds; expensive cost), lack of interest on the part of investors/developers	Shabby housing stocks over crowded housing units results to social, health, peace and order problems		
100% Sufficient numbers of BFP Personnel			103 lacking personnel	lack of new recruits, death, optional/compulsory retirement, transfer of assignments	Continuous decrease numbers of fire personnel	To increase volunteer fire brigade members of at least 50 members per year	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Vision Elements	Descriptors	Success Indicators	RATING/RATIO		GAP	Causes	Implications When Unresolved	Objectives
			IDEAL	ACTUAL				
2. Local Economy (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR)	TRIUMPHANT OVER POVERTY	100 % conducive Public Library	100%	80%	20%	Location of Public Library, Budget, Lack of Modern Equipment	Decrease in number of library patrons; Increase illiteracy rate	fully conducive public library by 2014
		100% Local Festivals observed	100%	70%	30%	Lack of Info. Dissemination; Support from LGU's	Decrease of support from other barangays & NGO's	by Y2014, Festivals are fully observed and participated
		100% Historical/heritage sites preserved	100%	18.18%	81.82%	Lack of Coordination with property owners; budget	Decrease in number of tourists	to preserved 50% of heritage sites by 2014
		100% Tourism promoted	100%	20%	80%	Absence of Tourism Plan; Lack of promotional materials & activities	Decrease in the number of tourist; low entrepreneurship; low income	100% recognition of Tourism industry in Malabon by 2014
		100% Manufacturing companies (MSME's) availing DOST Programs & Services	3 MSME's beneficiaries per year	33.33% -(1) MSME per year	66.67%	Lack of awareness/promotion	Low chance in production improvement of MSME's due to inaccessibility of available gov't support	2 MSME's beneficiaries; 2 community-based per year by 2014
		Full education & trainings of cooperatives regarding livelihood programs	100%	20%	80%	not interested; less training programs	low income; minimal job opportunities	to establish at least 1 livelihood training center by 2014
	COMMERCIAL VIBRANT IN EVERY AVENUE	All pertinent permits secured	100%	75%	25%	Insufficient knowledge in securing permits; unsystemized processing of permits (brgy.)	Decline of collection of tax and revenue	To increase issuance of permit by 25% in the year 2012
		Full communication system	100%	70%	30%	Lack of fund	Fair communication; delayed transaction	To increase communication system to 100% by the year 2012
		100% registered business establishment	100%	68%	15%	Slow process of business permits; Loaded requirement of business permits; High payment of taxes	Low tax collection; Less investors; Increase in unemployment rate	To increase business establishments 10% by 2012
		100% in compliance with building applications	100%	80%	20%	lack of requirements, financial problems, informal settlers	less business tax collection, increase of informal settlers	To increase no. of building safety standard compliant to 100%
		100% registered cooperatives	100%	75% (25 registered out of 33 cooperatives)	25% (8 unregistered cooperatives)	mismanagement, lack of active members, lack of reportorial requirement	lack of business opportunities, lack of employment, lack of enhancement of skill	To increase and organize cooperatives in all barangay and prospective institutions at least 10% yearly
		100% registered business establishment (barangay & city level)	100%	85%	15%	issuance of city permits w/o barangay clearance	ignorance of barangay clearance	To increase registered business establishment (brgy./city) by 5% by 2014
		full support of government & private for the handicapped & elderly (senior citizen)	100%	60%	40%	lack of fund, weak enforcement of building code	the building code will be neglected, the elderly and the handicapped will have difficulty in transactions	To increase no. of government and other commercial establishments conforming with the building code to 100%
		100% employment	100%	59.86%	40.14%	lack of investors, non compliance 70%-30% employment ordinance	poverty, peace and order	To increase labor force employment to 80% by year 2014

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Vision Elements	Descriptors	Success Indicators	RATING/RATIO		GAP	Causes	Implications When Unresolved	Objectives
			IDEAL	ACTUAL				
3. Natural Environment (ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR)	TRIUMPHANT OVER ECOLOGICAL DISORDER	100 % Garbage collection	100%	83.84%	16.16%	*Lack of manpower *Late throwers	*Spread of diseases *Occurrence of Flood	* To have 100% daily collection of garbage
		100 % MRF in every barangay	100%	67%	33.00%	* Unregistered Junkshops *Contradiction among homeowners	* Increase volume of garbage	To establish MRF in all 21 barangays by 1st quarter of 2012
		100 % Barangay Solid Waste Management Committee	100%	60%	40.00%	*Lack of coordination in barangay	*Non-compliance with RA 9003	To create Environmental Committee by 2nd qtr of 2011
		100 % Door to door garbage collection	100%	76%	23.00%	*Lack of cooperationn in barangay, *Inaccessible roads	*Indiscriminate dumping of garbage	To eliminate / control the dropping points of garbage
		100 % Bio-reactors in all markets	10%	2%	8.00%	Lack of coordination and cooperation of private sectors	Increase in volume of garbage	To lessen the volume of garbage by 2013
		100 % Greening sites identified developed	100%	50%	50.00%	Lack of manpower	Underdeveloped greening sites	To achieve 100% greening sites identified and 50% of these developed up to year 2014
		100% Rehabilitated Dumpsite	10	3	7	*Funding source *Non participation of homeowners	*Non compliance with the law	To develop the area into commercial district by the end of 2014
		100% Reorganized City Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council...	100%	50%	50.00%	*Lack of manpower	*Non compliance with the law (RA 8550)	To re-organize the City Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council by the year 2012

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Vision Elements	Descriptors	Success Indicators	RATING/RATIO		GAP	Causes	Implications When Unresolved	Objectives
			IDEAL	ACTUAL				
4. Built Form (INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR)	RIVERS RUN FREE/ COMMERCE VIBRANT IN EVERY AVENUE	100% Completion of KAMANAVA Mega Flood Control Project	100%	72%	28%	change in the original design	Occurrence of Fund, waste of public fund	100% completed and fully operational KAMANAVA Mega Flood Control Project by Y2012
		100% Rehabilitation of Road Network	100%	80%	20%	Limited fund	traffic, occurrence of flood, economic losses (business)	To resolve the 20% gap on rehabilitation of road network by Y2014
		100% Functional Flood Control & Drainage Systems	100%	76%	24%	Limited fund, stolen spare parts (e.g. cooling system, chainblocks)	occurrence of flood, poor condition of roads	
		100% Communication and Data Network	100%	75%	25%	stolen cables, Change in new facilities, copper to fiber optic	increased no. of no connections/interrupted lines	To increase no. of lines and data by 20% in Y2012

		100% Accessibility to Potable Water (Connected to Maynilad)	100%	100% area with pipelines, 10% for re-activation & new service connection	10%	illegal connections, customer-owned deepwell, lack of money for application and for settlement of arrears	ground settlement, contamination of water	To use "only" the water supplied by Maynilad (100%) by Y2014
		100% Water Leaks Repaired	100%	67% NRW [≈] 57% physical losses	57%	illegal connections, old and damaged pipes	damaged roadways, contamination of water	To drop NRW by 10% (Physical and Commercial losses), *10% per project area
		100% Energized Customers	100%	70%	30%	difficulty in providing documents, requirements/land disputes (e.g. TCT), no capacity to pay arrears	presence of illegal connections	To energize prospective customers and contribute to the company's objective of 31,500 GWH sales by the end of 2011
		100% Well-Lighted Streets	100%	98%	2%	rampant pilferage	unsafe environment (e.g. crimes, fires, accidents)	To install and maintain streetlights on selected areas under Malabon by the end of Y2014 especially on critical areas
		0% Power Interruption	0%	7.80%	7.80%	rampant pilferage, maintenance (e.g. rotten poles, sagging lines)	high volume of complaints	To maintain or reduce frequency of power interruption in line with the system loss cap of 8.5% by Y2011
		100% Earthquake Compliant Buildings	100%	40%	60%	non-compliance on the NSCP and NBC, laxity on the issuance of building permit, inferior quality of materials used during construction	a high chance that the building will collapse	To make sure that 60% of the buildings are earthquake compliant by Y2014

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Vision Elements	Descriptors	Success Indicators	RATING/RATIO		GAP	Causes	Implications When Unresolved	Objectives
			IDEAL	ACTUAL				
5. Local Leadership/ Governance (INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR)	GOVERNMENT VALUED BY THE PEOPLE	100% Birth Registration	100%	80%	20%	lack of knowledge about birth registration	unproductive human resources	To decrease the number of unregistered birth by 10% in 2014
						financial constraints (lack of parent concern)	inaccurate statistics record (off-shoot) delivery of services (social)	
							increase in the number of illiterates	
		0% IRA Dependency	0%	50%	50%	insufficient local sources	limited budget	To increase tax collections by 10% in 2014
						certain areas are flooded		
		100% Business Registration	100%	70%	30%	financial limitations of taxpayers	reduced tax collection	
		100% Business Tax Collection	100%	80%	20%	number of requirements to comply	less projects	To enter new assessments and delete records of demolished buildings, duplicate assessments & retired machineries
						lack of information dissemination		
						notices/reminder letters are not responded accordingly		
						RPT owners left their property		

GOVERNMENT VALUED BY THE PEOPLE	100% Active participation of Barangays on RPT Collection & Business License Collection	100%	20%	80%	political interest	low collection of rpt	
	100% Cash Liquidation	100%	80%	20%	lack of supporting documents	no cash advances	To monitor cash advances liquidation (submission of complete documents)
							To submit/ liquidate cash advances within the specific time period (based on the kind of CA)
	100% Qualified "fit to work" manpower	100%	80%	20%	Recommendation System (utang na loob)	Low government output	To increase qualified city and barangay personnel by at least 90 % * Minimize if not totally eradicate political accomodation
	100% Highly trained employees	100%	80%	20%	Lack of funds	Poor performance	To increase 20% of employees for technical skills and improve the performance of their task for year 2012
	100% Computer Literate Employees	100%	No available data		*Lack of training programs *Lack of determination/ willingness to learn	*Possible increase in revenue was not attained *Business/Real Property delinquencies could not be identify resulting to income lost	
	100% Computerized system	100%	30% (not even close to)	70%	*Absence of good working relationship between the contractor and the end-user *Creation of project monitoring team	*Snail-paced transactions	Fully operational computerized system by 1st half of 2012
	100% Records Management (Established and Functional)	100%	33%	67%	Availability of data	Failure to provide the necessary documents of the the requesting party	To provide accurate and sufficient data by 2012
	100% Effective legislation and ordinances implementation	100% (legislative modernized proceedings)	50%	50%	*Lack of equipment *out-dated system of record management	* Transfer of properties delayed *Government cannot utilize property	Improve records Management System * Implement "Paperless" Legislative System * Monitor the implementation of ordinances relative to concerned sector
		100% Implementation of local leg.)	60 - 70%	30 - 40%	*out -dated record management *Lack of section/ committee for implementation of local legislation		
	100% Legal assistance & documentation to all Malabon constituents	100%	80%	20%	Inavailability of lawyer/s	Ineffective legal assistance	To ensure that all the clients are accomodated
	Complete and updated data bank	100%	50%	50%	*Lack of available data from concerned agencies *Monitoring system	May not meet the real target	To have 100% complete and updated data bank by the 4th qtr of 2013
	100% Titlings of all Real Properties of the City	100%	80%	20%	*Lack of personnel *Lack of fund *High incidental fees (rquired in titling)	*Transfer of ownership delayed *Government cannot utilize property	To have 100% City owned properties titled (ASAP) end of 2012
	100% Better Working Relations with the prosecutor office and Judiciary	100%	60%	40%	Lack of fund for ppa to improve relationship	Legal assistance cannot be provided effectively	To establish a communication system between the legal and the judiciary
	100% Attendance regarding training, workshop and seminars (brgy.level)	100%	50%	50%	Different affiliation	*Incomplete report *No basis in making reports	To attain 100% attendance on all the seminars and trainings * To have 100% complete attendance to all Gov't activity by the year 2012

This chapter will exhibit the comprehensive plan of Malabon City to address the issues and concerns of the city, to strengthen weak areas on which we are lacking, and to improve the strategies and performance of the city.

To be able to move forward in realizing the goal of the city, it is vital that the vision be analyzed and understood. From here, we would determine the situation on where our city is standing, and, the gap between the vision (what we want our city to become) and reality (what our city is right now), as represented by the term success indicator/ ideal and actual respectively.

Lastly, after the vision-reality gap has been identified, the sectoral plans will be created, from the formulation of sectoral goals and objectives to the identification of policy options for each sector.

VISION

The vision statement (see box) of the City Government of Malabon remains compelling, having been developed in the year 2004 through participative planning held at Barangay Maysilo involving representatives from different sectors and organizations. It was crafted during the first term of the present mayor, Hon. Canuto S. Oreta, and is still used as the guiding principle of the city.

Malabon City's VISION STATEMENT

"A city triumphant over the dual forces of poverty and ecological disorder with God-fearing, self-sufficient and secured inhabitants where rivers run free, commerce vibrant in every avenue and the government valued by the people."

It remains relevant in pursuit of the city's direction and aspiration towards good governance, sustained economic growth, peaceful community, clean environment, productive and healthy citizenry.

SIX (6) – POINT AGENDA

Relevant to the vision statement the local chief executive identified his six (6) point agenda which will ensure that the programs, projects and activities outlined will produce socio-economic, physical and environmental prosperity.

Mayor Tito S. Oreta's Six (6)-Point Agenda:

1. Education, Housing and other Social Services
2. Employment, Livelihood and Local Investment
3. Modern Infrastructure
4. Health and Environment
5. Public Order and Safety
6. Fiscal Administration

ENSURING HARMONY AND CONSISTENCY

Table 23 is a COMPATIBILITY MAP, wherein the elements of the vision are enumerated side by side with the corresponding six-point agenda and the development sector.

This will reveal that the ideal state for the locality as envisioned by the present administration is planned to be achieved through the agenda consistent with the economic, social, institutional and environmental development concerns for the general welfare of the people.

Table 23: Compatibility Map
(Vision, Six (6)-Point Agenda and CDP theme)

MALABON CITY'S VISION	MAYOR TITO S. ORETA SIX-POINT AGENDA	CDP THEMES
Triumphant over poverty	*Employment, Livelihood and Local Investment	Economic Development
Triumphant over ecological disorder	Health and Environment	Environment & Natural Resources Management
God-fearing inhabitants	Public Order and Safety	Social Development
Self-sufficient inhabitants	Education, Housing and other Social Services	Social Development
Secured Inhabitants	Public Order and Safety	Social Development
Commerce vibrant in every avenue	*Employment, Livelihood and Local Investment *Modern Infrastructure	Economic Development
Rivers run free	*Modern Infrastructure *Health and Environment	Infrastructure Development and Environment & Natural Resources Development
Government valued by the people	*Fiscal Administration	Institutional Development

VISION – REALITY GAP ANALYSIS

Considering Malabon City’s existing situation and condition as discussed in Chapter 1 and the ideal state where we want the locality to be, the following are the results of the vision-reality gap analysis using the various indicators enumerated under the LGPMS, NSO and City Profile; and the success indicators enumerated and discussed during the workshops conducted (Table 24).

Table 24 : Matrix of Vision-Reality Gap Analysis, Malabon City

VISION STATEMENT	CURRENT REALITY
<p><u>ECONOMIC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• triumphant over poverty• commerce vibrant in every avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Unemployment and underemployment rate of the city is higher than that of the national average. Income per capita is below Php20,000.00, which is low.
<p><u>ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• triumphant over ecological disorder• rivers run free	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Tree cover in the city is low compared to national average. Coastal Fish Catch is decreasing but no illegal activities seen.➤ Presence of industries without proper disposal of solid waste is observed as well as garbage from roads and vacant lots➤ Noise, odor and smog is also observed from time to time➤ The city has only one (1) remaining mangrove➤ Presence of informal settlers along river ways that contribute to water pollution in the city is observed
<p><u>SOCIAL</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• God-fearing , self sufficient and secured inhabitants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Elementary, high school and tertiary/vocational completion rate, as well as simple literacy rate is relatively high compared to the national target.➤ Children nutrition is addressed with only 10% of children in the city registered as underweight, but still needs to be monitored. Morbidity and mortality rate is low compared to national average but still needs to be lowered.➤ Crude death rate, maternal mortality rate and children mortality rate is better than the national average while the infant mortality rate is quite high. Major gap that should be resolved is the social health insurance enrolment.➤ Housing issues in the city is a major concern, having high number of informal dwellers; and constituents without own housing units➤ Malabon City is generally peaceful having index and non-index crime incidents relatively lower than of the national. The city however , still lacks police personnel as well as fire fighters.

<p><u>INFRASTRUCTURE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• rivers run free• commerce vibrant in every avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Basic utilities in the city exceed the national targets (i.e. pipe-in water system and electricity. Access to sanitary toilet is also high.
<p><u>INSTITUTIONAL</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• government valued by the people	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Cost to collect revenue of the city is high.➤ Although the locally sourced revenue is higher than the country’s average, it is lower compared to the regional average.➤ Local regular revenue should be maintained with its high performance➤ Excellent accomplishment on Real Property Tax (RPT) is noted.

SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT sector

Introduction:

This sector would focus on issues that affect the people and/or their lives directly such as education, health, sports and recreation, education & manpower skills, social services, housing and public order & safety. The list of programs, projects and activities are formulated to improve the quality of life and the well being of all constituents of the city. This also includes the concern of the city regarding gender sensitivity, equity, social justice and the like.

Sectoral Goal:

To improve the living condition of Malabon constituents by ensuring quality delivery of social services providing peace, comfort and security towards a better life.

EDUCATION

Issues and Concerns:

- Low enrolment of school-age population
- Specialization on the field of teaching among lecturers/ professors in CMU
- Increasing number of out-of-school youth / high drop-out rates
- Number of reference books/ research materials are outdated
- Insufficient classrooms
- Low rate of functional literate adolescents

Objectives and Targets:

- To increase enrolment of school-age population to 71.22% by the year 2014
- To employ by the year 2014, 85% of faculty members with master's degree in the areas of specialization, required board/bar eligibility and with college teaching experience
- To increase enrolment of Out-of-School Youths (OSY) in technical schools to 80% by the year 2014
- To decrease (if not eliminate) drop-outs in training classes as well as those who failed their training skills to 2% by the year 2014
- To develop high level professions and skilled manpower, enhance employability, productivity and self-reliance

Strategies:

- Education for all
- Continuous update of exact number of school age population and their location
- Strengthen Alternative Learning System (ALS) Program
- Acquisition of equipment and facilities for schools and libraries
- Maintenance and repair of school buildings
- Hiring of additional teachers and conduct of seminars/trainings for staff and school teachers
- Implement special education program for OSYs, adults, disabled and gifted
- Financial assistance and scholarship for deserving students
- Increase quality of education (tertiary level) as well as the competence of teaching personnel
- Expanding tertiary education based on labor market demand by bridging blue collar jobs to white collar status

Programs / Projects / Activities:

1. Identification of possible sites for schools

2. Additional classrooms/school buildings and other service facilities
3. Conduct of Drop-out reduction program
4. Family Mapping
5. Information and Education Campaign regarding ALS through leaflets, orientation and the like.
6. Faculty scholarship programs
7. Purchase/acquisition of computer-based statistical programs, installation of internet, wifi
8. Massive information dissemination per barangay
9. Capacity building program for teachers & students
10. Participation to Regional and National Contest and Conferences
11. Procurement of teaching devices, big books and the like
12. Hiring of teachers
13. Alternative Learning System (ALS) Program
14. Training of teachers for Special Education (SPED)
15. Physical Development Program
 - Don Tobias Marcelo / Admin Bldg. 2nd storey, CMPI
 - One storey building (prepared for 2nd storey), CMPI
 - 2nd flr. Vicencio Bldg., CMPI
 - Perimeter fencing, CMPI
 - Upgrading to 3 phase electrical line along CMPI
 - Flagpole relocation / bust of Don Tobias, CMPI
 - Landscaping and beautification of grounds, CMPI
 - Vicencio Bldg. (conversion of rooftop to 4 classrooms), CMU
 - Oreta Building, CMU
 - Sandoval Building, CMU
 - Construction of 3 storey classroom building, CMU
 - Improvement on CMU perimeter fences
 - Beautification of CMU grounds
 - Repainting of old structures and buildings
16. Career Information
17. Industry Immersion
18. No Training Required (NTR) / Community Based Training Programs & New Courses
19. With Training Required (WTR) Training Programs & Migration of NTR to WTR courses and new courses
20. Proposed Formal Education in CMPI
21. Faculty Development Program for CMU personnel
22. Student Development Program, CMU
23. Institutional Development Program, CMU
24. Computerization service program for Library and registrar's office, CMU
25. Tie-up to other educational institutions/ expansion programs in the use of laboratories and facilities.
26. Assistance Program for Malabon residents with acquired skills
27. Scholarship from TESDA & NGOs
28. Education and vocational skills enhancement for jail inmates
29. Scouting Activities

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ Creation of plantilla positions, additional budget for the opening of new graduate programs at the city's university and at the polytechnic institute
- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of education programs

HEALTH

Issues and Concerns:

- Presence of maternal and infant mortality in the city
- Unsafe birth deliveries (by unskilled birth attendant)

- Full immunization of all children in the city
- Pregnant women not visiting health centers
- Lack of information and knowledge on effects of unsafe birth delivery and having no pre natal consultation

Objectives and Targets:

- To reduce maternal deaths to 0% in Malabon City by the year 2014
- To increase the number of deliveries attended by skilled birth attendant by 29% at the end of 2014,
- To increase the number of Fully Immunized Children (FIC) by 22% at the end of 2012/ to 95% or 100% by the end of year 2014.
- To increase the number of Pregnant Women with 4 or more A.P visits by 20% every year
- To improve health care delivery system
- To strengthen coordination between and among health and related agencies
- To develop a healthy environment to be able to control and prevent diseases
- To provide greater emphasis on a more dynamic implementation of preventive and promotive health and nutrition measures

Strategies:

- Strengthen Implementation of Maternal Care Program in 21 Health centers and hospitals
- Strengthen information dissemination such as counseling among pregnant women
- Enhancement of existing facilities for OPB and MCP
- Effective implementation of EPI in 21 health centers and other private health facilities

Programs / Projects / Activities:

1. Maternal Care Program
 - a. Pre-natal Care
 - Counseled to have a facility based delivery
 - b. Post Partum Care
 - Complete Iron & Vitamin A supplementation
2. Child Care Program
 - a. Newborn screening
 - b. Expanded Program on Immunization
 - c. Integrated Management of Children's Illness (IMCI)
 - d. Nutrition Program
 - e. Strengthen Implementation of Infant and Young Child feeding (IYCF)
3. Tuberculosis Control Program
 - a. Case finding of TB symptomatic
 - b. Provision of medicines on identified base
 - c. Establishment of TB Diagnostic Committee in the city
 - d. Implementation of DOTS Tutok Gamutan
4. Family Planning Program
 - a. Functional Operating room
 - b. Available free Family Planning contraceptives
 - c. Conduct of fertility awareness in barangays
 - d. Organization of Responsible Parenthood Movement in 21 barangays
 - e. Establishments of adolescence health center/ clinic
 - f. Conduct of training for health staff on adolescence health center
5. Dental Health Program
 - a. Various dental health services
 - b. Implementation of Orally fit child program
6. Sexually Transmitted Infection Program
 - a. Case identification
 - b. Regular check-up of commercial sex workers
 - c. Provision of medicines and medical supplies
 - d. Conduct of Health education

7. Leprosy Control Program
8. Dengue Prevention and Control Program
9. Primary Eye Care Program
10. Cardiovascular Diseases Prevention and Control Program
11. Voluntary Blood Donation Program
12. Relocation, Reconstruction and Upgrading of Malabon City Hospital
13. Diabetes Control Program
14. Community Based Rehabilitation Program
15. Philhealth Accreditation Program
16. Implementation of Medicare Para sa Masa
17. Monitoring of existing Botika ng Barangay and establishment/ accreditation of additional BnBs
18. Implementation of Local Enhancement and Development Program for Health Services
19. Accreditation of remaining five (5) health centers as Sentrong Sigla certified
20. Realization of the establishment of additional health services
21. Annual Medical examination for Public School teachers
22. Additional Allowance/ incentives for accredited BHWs
23. Implementation of Primary Health Care at the barangay level
24. Implementation of PPAs planned in the CIPH
25. Disaster Preparedness Program
26. Environment Sanitation and Veterinary Services
27. Renal Disease Prevention and Control Program
28. Rabies Prevention & Control Program

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of health programs

SOCIAL SERVICES

Issues and Concerns:

- Involvement of churches in community activities
- Incidence of unwanted pregnancy
- Increasing number of teenage prostitution
- Increasing incidence of family violence
- Increasing number of CICL (Children In Conflict with the Law)

Objectives and Targets:

- To involve all churches and religious organizations in community activities.
- To reduce unwanted pregnancy cases to 0 %
- To reduce teenage prostitution cases to 0 %
- To reduce cases of family violence to at least 25%
- To reduce cases of Children In Conflict with the Law (CICL) by at least 10%
- To increase number of children enrolled in day care centers by at least 25 %

Strategies:

- Establishment of good relationship with the churches and religious organizations within the locality
- Serious advocacy for a strong campaign against unwanted pregnancy, prostitution and other such activities
- Strengthen and uphold family relationships
- Involvement of family and community in identification of needs of the disadvantaged individuals and depressed areas

- Intensified education to develop favorable attitudes, knowledge and skills for the residents to assume administration of community affairs. Volunteers in community development are the OSYs in the depressed areas thru the Sangguniang Kabataan.

Programs / Projects / Activities:

1. Annual forum of community leaders and representatives from churches and other religious organizations
2. Information and Education Campaign regarding unwanted pregnancy, danger in prostitution and the like through seminars, leaflets and the like
3. Conduct of family enrichment seminar (PESS & ERPAT)
4. Conduct Bisita - kaibigan program to public elementary & high schools by the year 2014
5. Recruitment and registration of 3-5 years old children
6. Regular meeting of senior citizens
7. Valentine's Party of Senior Citizens
8. Pabasa
9. Lakbay Aral
10. Elderly Filipino week
11. Christmas Celebration activities, Monthly check-up of senior citizens
12. Outreach program
13. Construction of Youth Home
14. Maintenance of Bahay Sandigan: Tahanan ng Batang Pinoy (Welfare House)
15. Children Welfare
 - a. Day Care Services
 - b. In-School Children Services (Petron Tulong Aral Scholarship program)
16. Youth Welfare
 - a. Conduct of rescue operations such as Sagip Kalinga sa Lansangan, regarding custody cases,
 - b. Organizing/ mobilizing youth organizations (Pag-Asa Youth Association in the Philippines)
 - c. Peer Group sessions
 - d. Conduct seminar/workshop/ trainings on anger management, spiritual enhancement and counseling
 - e. Psychological medical examination, x-ray, msug testing and other assistance to youth and CICL (Children In Conflict with the Law)
17. Family and Community Welfare
 - a. Conduct of Family Enhancement Seminar such as Parental Effectiveness Seminar, Empowerment Reaffirmation of Parental Abilities (ERPAT), Pre-marriage counseling and the like.
 - b. Special services for solo parent and OFWs
 - c. Pamaskong handog sa jail inmates
18. Women Welfare
 - a. Conduct of MARE-lympics
 - b. Organize Ms. Buntis Parade
 - c. Participate in the Women Convention outside Malabon City
19. Persons With Disability Welfare
 - a. Data banking of PWDs
 - b. Provision of identification cards and booklets
 - c. Provision of wheel chairs and other assistive devices
 - d. Conduct of capability enhancement seminar
20. Elderly Welfare
 - a. Provide assistance and monitoring on elderly organizations
 - b. Provide assistance to disadvantaged elderly that requires medical attention and/or transfer of institutions
21. Disaster Relief Operation
 - a. Data Gathering

- b. Mapping & Master listing of affected families
- c. Repacking, Gathering & Distribution of goods
- 22. Crisis Intervention Assistance
 - a. Medical Assistance
 - b. Food Assistance
 - c. Burial Assistance
- 23. Provision of various assistance
 - a. Issuance of certificate
 - b. Issuance of referral letters
 - c. Issuance of social case study reports/ assessment
 - d. Issuance of Parental Capability Assessment
- 24. Reproduction of PWDs' identification cards, booklets and application forms
- 25. Reproduction of Solo parents' identification cards and application forms
- 26. Local Council for the Protection of Children projects and activities
- 27. Public Service
- 28. Community Organizing and Development
- 29. Community service/ relation (barangay affiliation)

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ Creation/adoption of Gender And Development (GAD) Plan
- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of social services programs

HOUSING

Issues and Concerns:

- Undeveloped lots for housing projects
- Presence of informal settlers
- Lack of coordination with other agencies and private sectors
- Unidentified lands or lack of available lots for housing

Objectives and Targets:

- To develop at least 50% of available /identified lots for housing project by the year 2014
- To have a comprehensive data of informal settlers in the city and their exact location
- To coordinate housing/settlement development and avail financial assistance
- To prevent the increase in housing backlogs
- To provide the greater portion of households, specifically the existing marginal and low-income families with affordable and acceptable shelter including basic support services

Strategies:

- Strengthening and monitoring of Community Mortgage Program
- Development / Improvement of lots for housing projects will be maximized
- Private Sector participation will be harnessed through joint venture scheme and liberalize regulations and housing standards will be supported.
- All housing projects for low and marginal income families, including resettlements and provision of physical and service facilities and livelihood shall be sustained and strengthened.

Programs / Projects / Activities:

1. Relocation of informal settlers to be affected by national and local projects
2. City of Malabon Housing Board Program (information dissemination, meetings, field visits, consultation, assistance, monitoring, non-squatting activities, coordination with CMP originators)
3. Research study/ Construction/ Repair / Rehabilitation of Medium Rise Housing/Building/ Subdivision/ Urban Bliss and other housing projects
4. Acquisition/ Development of lands for housing projects
5. Census/ tagging/ mapping of informal settlers and lands for housing projects

6. Data Banking
7. Monitoring and Evaluation

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ Finalization/adoption of City Shelter Plan
- ❖ Incentives for socialized housing projects
- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of housing programs

SPORTS & RECREATION

Issues and Concerns:

- Low participation of people to physical fitness activities
- Increase of lifestyle related diseases

Objectives and Targets:

- To increase participation rate of Malabon constituents especially the minors to sports activities by at least 25%
- To raise the physical fitness and mental condition of the community

Strategies:

- Increase physical fitness activities in the city
- Sports promotion having students, youths, elderly, disadvantaged individuals as primary targets

Programs / Projects / Activities:

1. Conduct of Fun Run activities
2. Conduct of mass exercise
3. Conduct of inter barangay basketball tournament
4. Conduct of inter department basketball league
5. Physical Fitness & Sports development of PNP personnel
6. Monthly ballroom dancing and exercise.

Proposed Legislation

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of sports and recreation programs

PEACE & ORDER

Issues and Concerns:

- Increase of crime volume
- Maintenance of no escape record of BJMP
- Increasing incidents of road traffic accidents
- Increasing number of traffic violators
- Updating of skills and knowledge of peace and order implementors
- Insufficient equipment, facilities and the like for peace and order operations
- Disaster preparedness and responsiveness

Objectives and Targets:

- To decrease crime volume in the city by at least 24% per year
- To maintain the 0 escape incidence in Malabon City Jail
- To reduce road accidents by 70%
- To decrease traffic violators by 10 % per year
- To increase volunteer fire brigade members of at least 50 members per year
- To improve service delivery thru Mayor's intelligence information.
- To increase awareness of constituents of the on-going programs, projects and activities of the city government

- To equip peace and order personnel of the knowledge and skills that would be beneficial to them

Strategies:

- Augment the city's lack of police personnel
- Equip all barangay officials and personnel of knowledge and trainings beneficial for them
- Establish a system to educate the pedicab and motorized tricycle drivers of the city's traffic rules and regulations
- Installation of devices, facilities and/or equipments that would be an aid to traffic situation in the city
- Strengthen the implementation of City Ordinance 05-2006 "The Unified Traffic Management Code"
- Respond to all kind of emergencies and provide emergency medical service and rescue

Programs / Projects / Activities:

1. Professionalization of barangay tanods, ex-o, ladies brigade and the like through seminars and train trainings
2. Conduct of training, seminars and the like to upgrade knowledge and skills of person in authority
3. Procurement of CCTV cameras for the new Malabon City Jail Facility located at Brgy. Catmon
4. Additional seminars & trainings for BJMP personnel
5. Procurement of 200 handcuffs to be used during court hearings or transfer of inmates
6. Procurement of communication devices, fire arms and the like for jail management
7. Procurement of prisoner's van
8. National Correction Consciousness week activities
9. Paralegal Assistance program
10. City-wide installation of traffic signage
11. Procurement of vehicles for traffic management such as motorcycles, tow trucks and the like
12. Procurement of facilities and equipments such as communication devices
13. Repainting of pedestrian lanes and center lines
14. Oplan Disiplina operation implementation
15. Traffic and Security Assistance
16. Registration, renewal and issuance of Mayor's Permit to operate to motorized tricycles and pedicabs.
17. Issuance of traffic permits for excavation/ road upgrading/ rehabilitation, PRV installation and the like.
18. Implementation of City Ordinance no. 05-2006 "The Unified Traffic Management Code for City of Malabon"
19. Info drive campaign per tricycle/pedicab associations regarding traffic violations
20. Continuous Operation on illegal parking, obstruction, sidewalk clearing, no franchise
21. Acquisition of tires and batteries for fire trucks and ambulance
22. Purchase of fire fighter suits, gears, tools and communication devices
23. Rehabilitation of fire trucks and ambulance/s
24. Poster making contest
25. Barangay Fire Brigade Olympics
26. Malabon City Barangay Fire Brigade Training at Fire National Training Institute
27. Monitoring of Batang Bumbero project
28. Conduct of seminars, lectures and actual fire fighting operations
29. Elimination of sidewalk vendors along sidewalks and near public & private schools
30. Full implementation of law regarding vendors committing same offenses
31. Establishment of MCAT satellite network in 21 barangays
32. Conduct of various seminars and trainings such as Gender and Development Seminar, Aikido Training Crash Course, Bomb Identifications, Moral Recovery Workshop, NUP skills enhancement seminar, police investigation course, IDFA Pistol / Revolver Classification training & Lecture on Writ of Amparo

33. Conduct of barangay tanod training
34. Conduct disaster preparedness & operation training, First Respondent course, and other seminars, trainings, workshops and the like
35. Disaster Prevention and operation project
36. Purchase of medicines, medical equipment necessary during disaster operation.
37. Acquisition of emergency response vehicles and equipment

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ Requiring fees for the issuance of certificate of detention upon release of inmates, prohibiting cellphones and other electronic gadgets to enter jail premises (implemented), 100% Non Smoking policy
- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of peace and order programs

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT sector

Introduction:

Economic Development sector focuses on issues concerning the economic status of the city and its constituents. It involves cultural preservation & enrichment, tourism, employment & livelihood, building regulation and trade & industry. Formulated programs, projects and activities under this sector aim to enhance the economic activities and culture of the city.

Sectoral Goal:

To strengthen and promote City's trade and industry determined by rich tourism attractions, well functioning cooperatives and sustainable business establishments through incentive and support of the government

CULTURAL PRESERVATION & ENRICHMENT

Issues and Concerns:

- Present location of the city library is not conducive to students and other users
- Documentation of various significant events in the city
- Unorganized documentation of historical facts, figures and photos

Objectives and Targets:

- To have a fully conducive city library by the year 2014
- To properly document all activities participated and sponsored by the city

Strategies:

- Promotion of the use of library
- Involvement of the city in all happenings and historical events in the locality.

Programs / Projects / Activities:

1. Identify possible location of library (2012)
2. Relocation of library (2012)
3. Acquisition of additional equipments & other library materials thru the city fund & tapped NGO support
4. Information, Education & Communication program
5. Data Banking program
6. E-library Program (with internet connections)
7. Implementation of OPAC (On-line Public Access Cataloging)
8. Computerized Charging System (Bar Coding)
9. Creation of Senior Citizen's Corner
10. Valentine treat to regular active library patrons

11. Public Library Day Celebration Storytelling session
12. Exhibit of Malabon Historical Facts
13. Children's Hour "Film Showing"
14. Recreational and Leisure Games
15. Bookmobile Operations "Library and Computers on Wheels" public secondary schools
16. Promotional Campaign thru dissemination of library flyers – barangays
17. Children's Day Celebration "Storytelling Session"
18. National Book Week Celebration - Book Donation to a Public Elementary School
19. Christmas Activities (Annual Gift giving & free meals)

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of cultural preservation and enrichment programs

TOURISM

Issues and Concerns:

- Data bank of festivities and celebrations in the city
- Development of historical and tourist attractions

Objectives and Targets:

- To have data bank of all festivities in the city every year
- To develop and preserve the city's historical heritage/ site by at least 50 % by the year 2014
- To identify and preserve areas that have tourist potentials

Strategies:

- Formulation of Tourism plan
- Improvement of City's tourism industry
- Promotion of city's tourism industry to other places

Programs / Projects / Activities:

1. Preservation of heritage sites (e.g. old houses)
2. Information dissemination campaign in Trimedia like newspaper, t.v., radio & internet
3. Development of promotional materials and strategies for tourism
4. Beautification Project and Landscaping of entry points
5. Cultural Development Program (tour packages and fund raising)
6. Barangay Tourism Program
7. Enhancement of possible business related establishment
8. Citywide organizing & networking of cultural and arts volunteers
9. Research & Documentation of Cultural Tourism Property
10. Program for Artistic excellence/ Establishment of various artist group
11. Conduct of Socio-Cultural Activities such as festivals

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ Ordinance adopting the Tourism Plan
- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of tourism programs

EMPLOYMENT & LIVELIHOOD

Issues and Concerns:

- Decrease in number of registered cooperatives
- Employment mismatched
- High unemployment and underemployment rate

- Operational livelihood center
- Proper monitoring of livelihood assistance granted to beneficiaries
- Opportunities for SMEs
- Development and Establishment of water transport system

Objectives and Targets:

- To increase and organize cooperatives in all barangay and prospective institutions at least 10% yearly
- To organize at least 2 community based small and medium enterprises to avail of the DOST program every year
- To increase labor force employment to 80% by year 2014
- To generate more employment opportunities so as to absorb the expanding labor force
- To align and develop available manpower with existing and potential industries
- To maintain and fully equip the city's livelihood center
- To increase the number of livelihood center users by 10% per year

Strategies:

- Strengthen the cooperatives in the city
- Investment and Enterprise Development
- Product Development
- Strengthen relationship/ linkage with industries within and outside the city

Programs / Projects / Activities:

1. Conduct of seminars/trainings to MSME's & Bgy/community
2. Construction of training center (Livelihood Center accessible to Barangays)
3. Conduct of training on livelihood programs to all constituents of Malabon
4. Conduct inspection and visitation to various cooperatives
5. Cooperative month celebration
6. Provision of assistance to cooperatives
7. MCSO Micro-Finance Program
8. Data banking/ computerization
9. Skills registration (computerized) per barangay
10. Anti- illegal recruiting campaign
11. Assistance/Monitoring of returning Overseas Filipino Workers/Displaced Workers
12. Government Internship Program (GIP)
13. Training Induction
14. Job Induction
15. Industry-Partner Relations
16. Job Placement Assistance
17. Internet Job search program (Phil-Jobnet)
18. Job's Fair/Mini Job Fair
19. Livelihood Program for informal sector/youth entrepreneurship support; UNLAD Kabuhayan Worktrep
20. Overseas Employment Program
21. Pre-employment orientation Program (Local and Overseas)
22. Regular Employment Facilitation (Printing/Reproduction of forms etc.)
23. Vocational and Guidance Program/labor education for Graduate Students Career (H.S.)
24. Vocational and Guidance Program/labor education for Graduate Students Career (LEGS - CMU)
25. Tripartite Industrial Peace Council (TIPC)
26. Discover the World of Work (D-WOW)
27. Conversion of the Livelihood Center into an economic enterprise
28. Procurement of necessary equipment and vehicle for the conduct of livelihood caravans

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of employment and livelihood programs

BUILDING REGULATION

Issues and Concerns:

- Presence of establishments / buildings not complying with building code standards
- Monitoring of government buildings/establishments

Objectives and Targets:

- To increase number of building safety standard compliant to 100%
- To increase number of government and other commercial establishments conforming with the building code to 100%

Strategies:

- Strict implementation of building code, rules and regulations

Programs / Projects / Activities:

1. Assessment/inspection of private and public buildings in compliance to the existing National Structural Code of the Philippines (NSCP) and National Building Code (NBC)
2. Procurement of demolition equipments and vehicles
3. Efficient processing of permits through computerization

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of building regulation programs

TRADE & INDUSTRY

Issues and Concerns:

- Increasing number of retiring/ closing establishments
- Compliance of all business on business permit requirements
- Encouragement of possible investors
- Lack of incentives to investors

Objectives and Targets:

- To increase number of commercial/ business establishment by 10% every year
- To increase issued barangay business permits by 25% by the year 2012
- To increase registered business establishment (brgy./city) by 5% by 2014

Strategies:

- Laws and regulations affecting fair and equitable conduct of business in the city will be efficiently enforced and violations shall be dealt with swiftly and fairly
- Development of Central Business District and Commercial District

Programs / Projects / Activities:

1. Business Regulation Program
2. Monitoring of the prices of basic necessities/ price tags and timbangan ng bayan
3. Citywide marketing program
4. Hosting/meeting with Nat'l Assn. of Business Permits & Licensing Office
5. Annual Celebration of Business Week
6. Quarterly meeting with the business/private sector
7. Ocular Inspection and Tax mapping
8. Issuance of Licenses & Permits to New Businesses
9. Renewal of Licenses and Permits of Existing Business
10. Continuous updating of business profile - i.e., increase in area/actual use, addition of new line, number of actual manpower, retirement, change of ownership &/or address
11. Updated computerized business registration system

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ Tax incentive measures for investors
- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of trade and industry programs

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT sector

Introduction:

Infrastructure Development sector focuses on issues that affects all built form within the city such as road network & bridges, flood control and drainage, social & other infrastructure, government buildings & public facilities, transportation, communication and other utilities. The primary goal of this sector, where all the policy options under it is gearing, is assurance that all public infrastructures meet the standard for safety, comfort and progress of the city.

Sectoral Goal:

To ensure an improved level of physical development and accessibility characterized by convenience, comfort, reliability and security supportive to social, environmental and economic development and progress.

ROAD NETWORK & BRIDGES

Issues and Concerns:

- Road repair and maintenance
- Proper coordination/linkages with the national government agencies

Objectives and Targets:

- To resolve the 20% gap on rehabilitation of road network by Y2014

Strategies:

- Maintenance and upgrading of the city's horizontal infrastructure

Programs / Projects / Activities:

1. Upgrading low-lying roads and rehab. of canals/drainages
2. North Rail Transportation Project
3. NLEX Segment 10
4. Opening of new roads
5. Upgrading/ concreting/ rehabilitation/ improvement of various national and local roads, streets and alleys
6. Upgrading/ concreting/ rehabilitation/ improvement of various bridges
7. Updating of road inventory (by class and surface type)

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of program for road network and bridges

FLOOD CONTROL & DRAINAGE

Issues and Concerns:

- Unfinished/delayed KAMANAVA Mega Flood Control and Drainage System Improvement Project
- Change in the original design of the KAMANAVA Mega Flood Control and Drainage System Improvement Project
- Absence of a Master Drainage Plan for the City

Objectives and Targets:

- To have a 100% completed and fully operational KAMANAVA Mega Flood Control and Drainage System Improvement Project by Y2012
- To come up with a Master Drainage Plan for the City by the end of 2012

Strategies:

- Upgrading/rehabilitation of flood control systems

Programs / Projects / Activities

1. Construction/ Upgrading and improvement of canals/drainages
2. Declogging of canals
3. Concreting / Upgrading / Rehabilitation of river walls / dikes
4. Rehabilitation of dilapidated flood control facilities
5. Raising of overtopped river dikes
6. Construction of additional pumping stations, floodgates and other flood control facilities
7. Completion of KAMANAVA Flood Control and Drainage System Improvement Project
8. Creation of Master Drainage Plan

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ Ordinance adopting the City's Master Drainage Plan
- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support offlood control and drainage programs

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

Issues and Concerns:

- Coordination with concerned offices on the proposed social and other sectoral support infrastructure and target implementation

Objectives and Targets:

- To construct all infrastructure that would be of support to other programs/ projects and activities of other sectors

Strategies:

- Close coordination with other departments/ agencies that would be needing infrastructure support

Programs / Projects / Activities:

1. Construction of Socialized Housing
2. Construction of Youth home
3. Relocation, construction, upgrading of City Hospital
4. Relocation and reconstruction of City Library
5. Construction of Water Laboratory
6. Construction of facility for disposal of hazardous waste
7. Construction of boundary marker
8. Construction of recreational facilities
9. Construction of police tourists posts
10. Establishment of New Cemetery with Crematorium
11. Establishment of Solar Energy System
12. Provision of various Terminals in the barangays
13. Construction of waste treatment facility
14. Construction of waste water facility
15. Construction of water transport terminal

Proposed Legislation

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of social and other support infrastructure program

GOVERNMENT BUILDING & PUBLIC FACILITIES

Issues and Concerns:

- Absence of streetlights in some areas of the city
- Assurance of quality of government buildings

Objectives and Targets:

- To install and maintain the streetlights in Malabon the end of Y2014 especially on critical areas
- To increase the number of earthquake proof government buildings by 60 % in Y2014

Strategies:

- Intensive monitoring of the condition of government buildings and public facilities
- Coordination with barangays for safe guarding of streetlights

Programs/ Projects/ Activities:

1. Increase bulb wattage of streetlights particularly at crime-proned areas
2. Annual inspection of government / public buildings
3. Recommend rehabilitation/demolition of all government/ public buildings/structures that shows deterioration due to earthquake
4. Construction / Relocation of public establishments
5. Repair/ Rehabilitation/ Improvement and maintenance of government buildings and public facilities
6. Construction of fence / railings

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of government buildings and other public facilities program

OTHER UTILITIES **(electricity & water supply)**

Issues and Concerns:

- Interrupted communication lines due to stolen cables
- Illegal water connection
- Power interruption (minimal)
- Coordination with government agencies and utility providers

Objectives and Targets:

- To increase number of communication lines by 20% in Y2012
- To use “only” the water supplied by Maynilad (100%) by Y2014
- To drop NRW by 10% (Physical and Commercial losses)

Strategies:

- Continuous upgrading and maintenance of utilities

Programs/ Projects/ Activities:

1. Installation of new facilities (NGN) Next Generation Network
2. Marketing Strategies and Programs such as deactivation of deepwells, monitoring of establishments with deep wells as per MOA between Malabon and NWRB, CAPEX Programs (Y2012-2014)
3. Electric Capital Project (ECP), Project SWITCH, Increasing of bulb wattage on critical areas

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of programs on utilities

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT sector

Introduction:

This sector tackles the environmental concerns of the city such as parks, wildlife & other reservations, water resources, air quality, energy management, waste management and agricultural & fisheries support. Programs, projects and activities under this sector aim to address the environmental problems like global warming, climate change and the like.

Sectoral Goal:

To sustain ecological balance by ensuring good quality of air, land and water through its proper management and utilization which includes protection and preservation of natural resources

PARKS, WILDLIFE & OTHER RESERVATIONS

Issues and Concerns:

- Greening sites within the city
- Environment projects/ programs monitoring team

Objectives and Targets:

- To achieve 100% greening sites identified and 50% of these developed up to year 2014
- To create and establish Environmental committee by the end of 2012

Strategies:

- Promotion of environmental protection activities

Programs/ Projects/ Activities:

1. Greening Program
2. Beautification, landscaping and tree planting
3. Operation of plant nurseries
4. Formulation of environmental code
5. Building, Parks, Grounds administration and maintenance
6. Kapaligirang Luntian” program
7. “Linis Bilis “ program

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of parks, wildlife and other reservations er programs

WATER RESOURCES

Issues and Concerns:

- Presence of garbage and effluents along the rivers and water wastes
- Presence of ground water extraction activities

Objectives and Targets:

- To decrease garbage and other effluents in rivers and waterways by at least 20% in the year 2013
- To fully regulate ground water extraction activity in the city by year 2012

Strategies:

- Ensuring cleanliness and free flowing of rivers and waterways in the city

Programs/ Projects/ Activities:

1. Rehabilitation of rivers and waterways
2. Declogging of rivers and waterways
3. Clean-up of rivers and waterways
4. Groundwater Management Activities
 - Monitoring of establishments with deep wells (as per MOA with NWRB)

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of programs on water resources

AIR QUALITY

Issues and Concerns:

- Air quality in the city

Objectives and Targets:

- To ensure good quality of air in the city
- To limit gas emission from vehicles and establishments
- To lessen effects of global warming

Strategies:

- Promotion of activities related to clean air

Programs/ Projects/ Activities:

1. Clean air activities (anti-smoke belching campaign)
2. Creation of ASBU (Anti Smoke Belching Unit)
3. Air quality testing
4. Monitoring of smoke belching vehicles, establishments and other air pollutants

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of programs on air quality

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Issues and Concerns:

- Absence of alternative source of energy

Objectives and Targets:

- To develop atleast one (1) alternative source of energy other than electricity

Strategies:

- Coordination with private organizations, national government and other organizations in development of alternative source of energy

Programs/ Projects/ Activities:

1. Establishment of solar energy system

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of energy management programs

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Issues and Concerns:

- Improper disposal, management and treatment of solid wastes
- Catmon dumpsite rehabilitation
- Public awareness on proper waste disposal

Objectives and Targets:

- To collect all daily generated garbage
- To establish Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) in all 21 barangays by 1st quarter of 2012
- To eliminate / control the dropping points of garbage
- To lessen the volume of garbage in public markets and all establishments per year
- To develop the Catmon dumpsite into a commercial district

Strategies:

- Establish system that would promote waste segregation
- Establishment of MRF/s
- Strengthen coordination between and among agencies involved in waste management, flood control
- Reconstitution of Barangay Solid Waste Management Council (BSWMC)
- Promotion of clean and green surroundings
- Intensify information dissemination regarding waste
- Elimination of market generated waste
- Rehabilitation of Catmon dumpsite

Programs/ Projects/ Activities:

1. Implementation of “segregation at source” and “separate collection”
2. Conduct of seminar /training on proper implementation of MRF
3. Conduct seminars, trainings, workshops and the like to members of BSWMC
4. Search for cleanest and greenest barangay
5. Conduct of livelihood training sessions for conversion of market generated waste into livelihood products such as fertilizer
6. Catmon rehabilitation program
7. Monitoring of activities in Catmon dumpsite area
8. Finalization and passage of ten (10) year Solid Waste Management Plan
9. Pamahalaan at Eskwela Kontra Basura (PEKOBA)
10. Brigada Eskwela
11. Construction of waste treatment facility
12. Construction of waste water facility
13. Construction of facility for disposal of hazardous wastes

Proposed Legislation

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of waste management programs

AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES SUPPORT

Issues and Concerns:

- Unorganized City Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council

Objectives and Targets:

- To re-organize the City Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council by the year 2012

Strategies:

- Strengthen support in agriculture/ fishery industry of the city
- Strengthen information dissemination regarding greening program of the city

Programs/ Projects/ Activities:

1. Registration of fisher folks
2. Orientation re: fishery laws, rules & regulation
3. Planting of vegetables and other agricultural plants
4. Establishment / operation of plant nurseries
5. Plant production and development
6. Provision of technical assistance/ services
7. Climate change mitigation and/ adaptation activities

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of agriculture and fisheries support programs

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT sector

Introduction:

This sector tackles the issues and concerns involving civil service & professional regulation, development planning, policy formation & statistical management, legislative services, financial & fiscal management and organization and management. All programs, projects, activities and legislative requirements in this sector are gearing towards a faster and better public service for all Malabon and non-Malabon residents.

Sectoral Goal:

To increase and enhance good quality of collection and services and at the same time develop an efficient and effective city administration responsive to the needs of the constituents which will cultivate a transparency toward comprehensive approach of collecting, development, programming and training.

CIVIL SERVICE & PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

Issues and Concerns:

- Updated data profiling of all city & barangay employees
- Skills enhancement of all employees

Objectives and Targets:

- To increase qualified city and barangay personnel by at least 90 %
- To increase 20% of employees for technical skills enhancement and improve the performance of their task for year 2012

Strategies:

- Upgrading of skills and abilities of government employees

Programs/ Projects/ Activities:

1. Update of data bank information of all employees, as well as their functions to City Government
2. Conduct trainings/seminars/workshop for the benefits of employees
3. Computerization of service records, COE & other 201 file-related documents
4. Awarding/recognition on deserving/outstanding employees (Magalang na kawani, Model street sweeper, Model traffic enforcer and the like.
5. Reorganization in the City Government
6. Publication of Vacant Position

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of civil service and professional regulation programs

**DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, POLICY FORMATION &
STATISTICAL MANAGEMENT**

Issues and Concerns:

- Presence of unregistered births in the city
- Updated data of the city government

Objectives and Targets:

- To decrease the number of unregistered birth by 10% in 2014
- To provide accurate and sufficient data by 2012
- To have 100% complete and updated data bank by the 4th qtr of 2013

Strategies:

- Delivery of civil registration services to all constituents
- Update all data concerning the city

Programs/ Projects/ Activities:

1. Mobile Registration; Bisita Barangay
2. Community Based Monitoring System
3. Conduct of regular monitoring/ research on recent data to various agencies and/or offices
4. Feasibility Study on additional multi- storey niches
5. Coordinate with the Barangay Officials
6. Establishment of New Cemetery with Crematorium
7. Cemetery Improvement
8. Updating of City Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)
9. Updating and maintenance of Malabon City Government website

Proposed Legislation

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of development planning, policy formation and statistical management programs

LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

Issues and Concerns:

- Tracking of legislative documents
- Legal assistance to all Malabon constituents
- Miscommunication among judiciary offices

Objectives and Targets:

- To implement the “Legislative Paperless System”
- To monitor the implementation of ordinances concerning different sectors
- To ensure that all clients seeking legal assistance are accommodated
- To have 100% City owned properties titled by the end of 2012
- To establish a communication system between the legal and the judiciary

Strategies:

- Set-up of a system that would fast track city ordinances and other legislative documents
- Secure copy of City Government’s land/ property titles
- Establish good relationship with other agency especially judiciary for smooth flow of transactions

Programs/ Projects/ Activities:

1. Computerization of records of the Sanggunian Panglunsod
2. Creation of a backstopping Committee (for monitoring)
3. “Legislative Paperless System”
4. Conduct inventory of City Government’s land / property
5. Conduct inter-agencies seminars, trainings and workshops
6. Develop plans and strategies on programs projects related to legal services

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of legislative services program

FINANCIAL & FISCAL MANAGEMENT

Issues and Concerns:

- IRA dependency of the city
- Liquidation of some cash advances
- Updating of real properties in the city

Objectives and Targets:

- To increase tax collections by 10% in 2014
- To update all data on real property assessment by the year 2013
- To have a 100% tax mapped properties within the city
- To have 100% liquidation at every end of the year.

Strategies:

- Enhancement of revenue collection
- Update of real properties within the city
- Re-orientation of disbursing officer of the liquidation process and deadlines
- Budget Execution. Preparation, Review, Authorization and Accountability

Programs/ Projects/ Activities:

1. Tax Amnesty Program
2. Revenue Enhancement Program
3. Public Auction (RPT)
4. “Oplan Lessor” - updating of records & assessment roll change of ownership, segregation, consolidation & new assessments, cancellation, duplication, and machineries no longer in operation
5. Conduct orientation on liquidation process (including deadlines) on disbursing officers
6. Implementation of Local Revenue Amendments
7. Income and Revenue Generation and Monitoring Program
8. System Procedures Upgrading Program
9. Tax collection enhancement and Efficiency Program

Proposed Legislation

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of financial and fiscal management programs

ORGANIZATION & MANAGEMENT

Issues and Concerns:

- Computerization System of the City Government
- Participation of every barangay in all the celebration, events and the like of the city.

Objectives and Targets:

- To have a fully operational computerized system by 1st half of 2012
- To attain 100% attendance of barangay personnel and concerned city employees on all the seminars and trainings

Strategies:

- System familiarization and upgrading
- Strengthen the linkage between the barangays and the city government
- Inculcate to barangay officials and city government employees the importance of trainings, seminars and workshops

Programs/ Projects/ Activities:

1. Installation of various LGU and barangay applications
2. Conduct orientation against absenteeism
3. Acquisition of office equipments, furniture and fixtures of various departments
4. Procurement of service vehicles of different departments
1. Creation of City ordinance that prohibits absences all trainings and seminars
2. Preparation of Central Records Management Operation manual
3. Introduction and Adoption of Document Scanning system
4. Improvement of existing record management system for current and non-current records
5. Warehousing Facilities Enhancement Project
6. Bar coding and Inventory control management system project
7. Equipment Repair and maintenance enhancement program
8. “Tanggap Sagabal” program
9. Completion of Computerization System
10. Maintenance of existing hardware and software
11. Procurement of I.T. equipment
12. Training of personnel on hardware and software
13. Conduct of special activities

Proposed Legislation:

- ❖ City Ordinances and/or resolution in support of organizational management programs

BARANGAY SECTORAL PLAN

In relation to the sectoral development plans of the city, the 21 barangays of Malabon, had also prepared their own development plans for the years 2012- 2014 to ensure that the actual varying need of their respective area are properly addressed. Table 25 to 29 shows the consolidated development plans of the 21 barangays of Malabon City from 2012-2014.

Table 29: Consolidated Barangay Development Plans for
Social Development Sector

Sub-Sector	Programs/ Projects/ Activities (PPAs)
Education and Manpower Skills	Conduct of skills training (<i>e.g. welding, electronics, etc.</i>)
	Other PPAs for Education and Manpower Skills
Health	Conduct of Medical & Dental missions
	Procurement of medicines
	Procurement of medical equipments
	Other Health PPAs
Housing	Conduct of census
	Conduct inventory of vacant lots for housing projects
	Other Housing PPAs
Public Order & Safety	Procurement of peace & order facilities and equipment
	Procurement of patrol vehicle
	Procurement of communication devices
	Conduct of other Peace & Order activities
	Creation/ Installation of signages
	Disaster risk reduction management (<i>e.g. training of Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council, disaster warning system, etc.</i>)
	Other PPAs to ensure public order & safety
Social Services & Welfare	Conduct of activities for elderly
	Conduct of activities for abused and disadvantaged
	Conduct activities for children
	Conduct activities for disabled/ handicapped
	Other Social Services & Welfare PPAs
Sports and Recreation	Conduct of sports league
	Conduct of physical fitness activities
	Other Sports and Recreational PPAs
	Procurement of equipment and vehicle for social development (<i>e.g. handheld radios, ambulance, police car</i>)

Table 26: Consolidated Barangay Development Plans for
Economic Development Sector

Sub-Sector	Programs/ Projects/ Activities (PPAs)
Cultural Enrichment & Preservation	Conduct of Book fair, display of artifacts, reading sessions and other activities related to books & culture
	Other PPAs for the preservation and enrichment of cultural heritage
Tourism	Conduct of cultural Activities
	Other Tourism PPAs
Employment and	Job fairs

Livelihood	Livelihood trainings (<i>e.g. dressmaking, weaving, etc.</i>)
	Other Employment and Livelihood PPAs
Agriculture	Planting of vegetable seeds and other agricultural plants
	Other Agricultural PPAs
Building Regulation	Conduct of building/establishment inspection
	Other PPAs for Building Regulation
Trade and Industry	Establishment/ enhancement of community products
	Other Trade and Industry PPAs
Transportation and Communication	Conduct inventory of vehicular terminals (pedicab, motorized tricycle, bus, PUJ)
	Other PPAs for Transportation and Communication
	Procurement of equipment and vehicle for economic development (<i>e.g. processing machine</i>)

Table 27: Consolidated Barangay Development Plans for
Infrastructure Development Sector

Sub-Sector	Programs/ Projects/ Activities (PPAs)
Road Network & Bridges	Upgrading/concreting/rehab./improvement of various roads/streets
	Upgrading/concreting/rehab./improvement of various bridges
	Creation of barangay map/s
	Conduct of inventory list of barangay streets, alleys, bridges and the like
	Other PPAs to improve road network
Flood Control & Drainage	Construction/upgrading/rehab./improvement of canals
	Declogging of canals
	Concreting/ upgrading of river walls. Flood gates, pumping stations and the like
	Other PPAs to mitigate/eradicate flooding
Government Building & Public Facilities	Construction/Relocation of public establishments (<i>brgy.hall, health center, day care center, multi-purpose hall, basketball court, etc.</i>)
	Repair/rehab./improvement/maintenance of govt. buildings and public facilities (<i>brgy.hall, health center, day care center, multi-purpose hall, basketball court, etc.</i>)
	Construction of fence/railings
	Other PPAs for govt. bldgs. and public facilities
Land Use	Strict implementation of Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance
	Reclassification/conversion of land uses
	Other PPAs for the conservation and proper utilization of land resources
	Procurement of equipment and vehicle for infrastructure development (<i>e.g. water pump, backhoe</i>)

Table 28: Consolidated Barangay Development Plans for
Environment & Natural Resources Development Sector

Sub-Sector	Programs/ Projects/ Activities (PPAs)
Land Use	Monitoring and maintenance of environmental lands (e.g. mangroves, parks, etc.)
	Other PPAs to support the conservation and proper utilization of land resources
Parks, Wildlife and other reservation	Tree-planting activities
	Improvement of parks, wildlife and other reservations
	Other PPAs for the maintenance and management of parks, wildlife and other reservations
Water Resources	Rehabilitation of rivers and waterways
	Dredging of rivers and waterways
	Other PPAs to support the conservation of water resources
Air Quality	Clean-Air activities (e.g. anti-smoking belching campaign)
	Other PPAs to improve/maintain good air quality
Waste Management	Waste collection
	Street sweeping activities
	Construction/establishment of Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs)
	Other Clean & Green activities
	Climate change mitigation/adaptation activities (e.g. recycling, climate change mitigation/adaptation campaign)
	Procurement of equipment and vehicle for environment development (e.g. garbage truck)

Table 29: Consolidated Barangay Development Plans for
Institutional Development Sector

Sub-Sector	Programs/ Projects/ Activities (PPAs)
Development Planning, Policy Formation & Statistical Services	Creation of barangay comprehensive development plan and other development plans
	Securing and monitoring of barangay statistical records such as income, expenditure etc.
	Other PPAs for devt. planning, policy formulation and statistical services
Legislative Services	Creation of barangay resolutions, ordinances and the like
	Other legislative PPAs
Financial & Fiscal Management	Computerization/ Data banking of barangay business permits, cedula and the like
	Other PPAs for financial and fiscal management
Organization & Management	Purchase of office supplies & equipments
	Purchase Furnitures & Fixtures
	Training/seminars of barangay officials, tanods, lupon and the like
	Other PPAs regarding administrative services, information technology, and other executive support programs
	Procurement of equipment and vehicle for institutional development (e.g. service vehicle)

After identifying the current situation of the city in chapter 1, analyzing the matrix of the local development indicators of Malabon City in comparison with the national average or targets and formulating the city’s development plan in chapter 3, Chapter 4 will point to the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) which is comprised of sectoral impact priority projects for the years 2012-2014, as an instrument in realizing the development plan.

The programs, projects and activities that were formulated in chapter 3, after its implementation basically assumes that the development issues and gaps identified in response to the attainment of the Malabon City’s vision as well as the MCSO six point agenda, is addressed.

Key features of this LDIP involves the projected population increase of the city every year, city’s projected income per fiscal year and other elements that would affect each sectoral programs and budget allocation.

SECTORAL INVESTMENT:

Malabon City’s Local Development Investment Program will comprise of the following impact priority projects.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

<u>Priority Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (Php)</u> Y2012-2014
❖ Education and Manpower Skills	
• Construction of Classrooms, School Buildings and other Service Facilities	20,000,000.00
• Scholarship Program	2,000,000.00
• Construction/Expansion/Enhancement of Training Facilities and Grounds	5,500,000.00
❖ Health	320,000,000.00
• Relocation/Reconstruction/Upgrading of City Hospital	
• Construction of Water Laboratory	5,000,000.00
❖ Housing	
• Construction of Socialized Housing Projects	170,000,000.00
• Acquisition/Development of Lands for Housing Projects	50,000,000.00
• Formulation of Local Shelter Plan	2,000,000.00
❖ Public Order and Safety	
• Traffic Management Facilities Improvement	10,000,000.00
• Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan	2,000,000.00
• Provision of Terminals in Various Barangays	3,000,000.00
• Formulation of Transportation Code	2,000,000.00
❖ Social Services and Welfare	
• Construction of Youth Home	10,000,000.00

For the social development sector, it is estimated that a total of Six Hundred Thirty Six Million Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php636,500,000.00) for the next 3 years will be necessary to implement the priority projects broken down into the following sources: Five Hundred Fifty One Million Pesos (Php551,000,000.00) or 86.57% from the city government, from the national

government Twenty Five Million Pesos (Php25,000,000.00) or 3.93% and the remaining Sixty Million Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php60,500,000.00) or 9.51% will be tapped from other sources.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

<u>Priority Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (Php)</u> Y2012-2014
❖ Cultural Preservation and Enrichment	
• Establishment/ Relocation/ Reconstruction of City Library (including the establishment of Kids Art Center)	100,000.00
❖ Employment and Livelihood	
• Upgrading of Livelihood Center	3,200,000.00
❖ Tourism	
• Development of Heritage Zone	10,000,000.00
• Beautification Projects & Landscaping of entry points	500,000,000.00
• C-4 Beautification	20,000,000.00
• Development of Water Transportation	320,000,000.00
• Construction of Recreational Facilities	2,000,000.00
• Formulation of Tourism Plan	2,000,000.00

For the economic development sector, it is estimated that a total of Three Hundred Fifty Seven Million Eight Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php357,800,000.00) for the next 3 years will be necessary to implement the priority projects broken down into the following sources: Twenty Seven Million Eight Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php27,800,000.00) or 7.77% from the city government, and the remaining Three Hundred Thirty Million Pesos (Php330,000,000.00) or 92.23% will be tapped from other sources.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

<u>Priority Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (Php)</u> Y2012-2014
❖ Water Resources	
• Construction of Waste Treatment Facility	15,500,000.00
• Rehabilitation of Rivers and Waterways	14,000,000.00
• Groundwater Management	500,000.00
❖ Waste Management	
• Construction of Wastewater Treatment Facility	10,000,000.00
• Construction/Establishment of Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs)	500,000.00
• Rehabilitation of Catmon Dumpsite	101,000,000.00
• Formulation of City Environmental Code	500,000.00

For the environment and natural resources development sector, it is estimated that a total of One Hundred Forty Two Million Pesos (Php142,000,000.00) for the next 3 years will be necessary to

implement the priority projects broken down into the following sources: Five Million Pesos (Php5,000,000.00) or 3.52% from the city government, from the national government Fifteen Million Pesos (Php15,000,000.00) or 10.56% and the remaining One Hundred Twenty Two Million Pesos (Php122,000,000.00) or 85.92% will be tapped from other sources.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

<u>Priority Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (Php)</u> Y2012-2014
❖ Road Network and Bridges	
• North Rail Transportation Project	5,000,000.00
• Opening/Creation of Alternate Routes/Access Roads	10,000,000.00
• NLEX Segment 10 Project	5,000,000.00
• Development/Opening of New Roads (Construction of Gozon-Galauran Road; Road for Potrero Asset; Construction of Road Dikes along Tullahan River)	48,000,000.00
❖ Flood Control and Drainage	
• Creation of Master Drainage Plan	5,000,000.00
• Construction of Floodgates, Pumping Stations and other Flood Control Facilities	10,000,000.00
• Remaining Works of KAMANAVA Mega Flood Control and Drainage System Improvement Project	200,000.00
❖ Utilities	
• Establishment of Solar Energy System	12,000,000.00

For the infrastructure development sector, it is estimated that a total of Ninety Five Million Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php95,200,000.00) for the next 3 years will be necessary to implement the priority projects broken down into the following sources: Fifty Two Million Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php52,200,000.00) or 54.83% from the city government, from the national government Five Million Pesos (Php5,000,000.00) or 5.25% and the remaining Thirty Eight Million Pesos (Php38,000,000.00) or 39.92% will be tapped from other sources.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

<u>Priority Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (Php)</u> Y2012-2014
❖ Development Planning, Policy Formulation and Statistical Management	
• Community Based Monitoring System	3,000,000.00
• Updating of Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance	1,500,000.00
❖ Financial and Fiscal Management	
• Establishment of New Cemetery with Crematorium/Development of Existing Cemetery	10,000,000.00

• Formulation of Investment Code	1,000,000.00
• Amendment of Revenue Code	1,000,000.00
• Tax Mapping	2,150,000.00
❖ Organization and Management	
• Completion of Computerization System (Upgrading of System)	15,000,000.00

For the institutional development sector, it is estimated that a total of Thirty Five Million Pesos Six Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (Php35,650,000.00) for the next 3 years will be necessary to implement the priority projects broken down into the following sources: Twenty Five Million Six Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (Php25,650,000.00) or 71.95% from the city government, and the remaining Ten Million Pesos (Php10,000,000.00) or 28.05% will be tapped from other sources.

Priority projects for the Local Development Investment Program 2012-2014 will cost One Billion Two Hundred Sixty Seven Million One Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (Php1,267,150,000.00). Of the total, city government is assumed to invest the amount of Six Hundred Forty Six Million Six Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (Php646,650,000.00) or 51.03% of the total cost using its annual appropriations from the national government the amount of Forty Five Million Pesos (Php45,000,000.00) or 3.55% and from other sources the remaining Five Hundred Seventy Five Million Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (45.42%) (Table 30).

Table 30. Estimated Cost for the Priority Projects by Sector, 2012-2014

Sector	Estimated Cost (Php) Y2012-2014			
	National	City	Other Sources	Total
Social Development Sector	25,000,000.00	551,000,000.00	60,500,000.00	636,500,000.00
Economic Development Sector	-	27,800,000.00	330,000,000.00	357,800,000.00
Environment and Natural Resources Development Sector	15,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	122,000,000.00	142,000,000.00
Infrastructure Development Sector	5,000,000.00	52,200,000.00	38,000,000.00	95,200,000.00
Institutional Development Sector	-	25,650,000.00	10,000,000.00	35,650,000.00
Total	45,000,000.00	661,650,000.00	560,500,000.00	1,267,150,000.00

FINANCING THE PLAN:

Table 31 presents the projected revenue of Malabon City for the years 2012-2014, at an annual rate of ten percent (10%) increase.

Based on historical data, the expenditures of the City is at an average of eighty eight percent (88%) of its total revenue.

Given that the average annual capital investments of the City for the years 2012-2014 (Table 30) would be at estimated cost of Two Hundred Twenty Million Five Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (Php220,550,000.00) or about twenty percent (20%) of the average total projected revenue (Table 32), it is safe to say that the city government is in a stable financial standing to invest on its major priority development projects.

Table 31. Projected Revenues of Malabon City, By Source, 2012-2014

Source	Y2012 (Php)	Y2013 (Php)	Y2014 (Php)
Tax Revenue	307,813,885.50	338,595,274.05	372,454,801.46
Non-Tax Revenues	171,261,194.50	188,387,313.95	207,226,045.35
Internal Revenue Allotment	531,281,109.70	584,409,220.67	642,850,142.74
Extra Ordinary Receipts/Grants/Aid	3,101,395.00	3,411,534.50	3,752,687.95
Total	1,013,457,584.70	1,114,803,343.17	1,226,283,677.49

Table 32. Total Projected Revenue (Y2012-2014), Average Annual Revenue and Average Annual Capital Investment

Total Projected Revenue (Y2012-2014) (Php)	Average Annual Revenue (Total projected revenue divided by 3 years) (Php)	Average Annual Capital Investment (Php)	Percentage to Total Annual Revenue
3,354,544,605.36	1,118,181,535.12	220,550,000.00	20%

**“Failing to Plan is
Planning to Fail...”**

Malabon City Development Plan 2012-2014
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***“ The essence of being a planner is having the ability to change the plan even it is
about to be implemented....”***