San Pablo

City of Seven Lakes

Comprehensive Development Plan

2018-2023

City Government of San Pablo
City Planning and Development Office

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Acronyms

ABKD	Aksyon Barangay Kontra Dengue
AHYDP	Adolescent Health and Youth Development Program
AIP	Annual Investment Program
AVP	Audio Visual Presentation
BADAC	Anti-Drug Abuse Council
BFP	Bureau of Fire and Protection
BIMS	Business Information Management System
BNS	Barangay Nutrition Scholar
BOI	Board of Investments
BPLO	Business Permits and Licensing Office
BPSO	Barangay Protective and Safety Officer
CBO	City Budget Office
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan
CDRA	Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment
CDRMMC	City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CGSO	City General Service Office
CHACTO	City History, Arts, Culture and Tourism Office
CHO	City Health Office
City ENRO	City Environment and Natural Resources Office
CNC	Certificate of Non-Coverage
CNSP	children in need of special protection
CPDO	City Planning and Development Office
CPO	City Population Office
CSWDO	City Social Welfare and Development Office
CSWMO	City Solid Waste Management Office
CTO	City Treasurer's Office
CUDHO	City Urban and Development Housing Office
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAO	Department Administrative Order
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOT	Department of Tourism
DOST-ICTO	Department of Science and Technology – Information and Communications Technology Office
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction

DRRMP	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
FDAP	Family Drugs Abuse Protection Program
FDS	Family Development Session
FMO	Flavin monooxygenase
FP	Family Planning
GAD	Gender and Development
HRMO	Human Resource and Management Office
ICT	information, communications, technology
IEC	information, education, and communication
ILHZ	Inter-Local Health Zone
IT	information technology
IT-BPM	Information Technology and Business Process Management
IRR	implementing rules and regulations
LCCAP	Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan
LDC	Local Development Council
LDI	Local Development Indicators
LDIP	Local Development Investment Program
LDIS	Local Development Indicator System
LDRRMO	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
LEIPO	Local Economic and Investment Promotion Office
LGBTQ	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer
LGU	Local Government Unit
MERALCO	Manila Electric Company
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPO	Managing Police Operation
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
MSCMBPL	Mount Banahaw and Mount San Cristobal Protected Landscape
MSME	micro, small, and medium enterprise
NBB	no balance billing
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGA	National Government Agency
NGO	non-government organizations
NHTS	National Household Targeting System
NOH	National Objectives for Health
NTFP	non-timber forest products
OIC	Officer-in-Charge
O&M	operation and maintenance

OPT	Operation Timbang
OSS	One Stop Shop
OTOP	One Town One Product
OWWA	Overseas Workers Welfare Association
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration
PCCI	Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry
PCO	Pollution Control Officer
PDEA	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
PDP	Provincial Development Plan
PESO	Public Employment Service Office
PEZA	Philippine Economic Zone Authority
PHIC	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
PNP	Philippine National Police
PO	Permit to Operate
PPAs	programs, projects, activities, and strategies
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PWD	Person with Disability
RHM	Rural Health Midwife
RHU	Rural Health Unit
RP	Responsible Parenthood
RPT	real property tax
SAR	search and rescue
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDO	Sports and Development Office
SP	Sangguniang Panlungsod
SPC	San Pablo City
SPCWD	San Pablo City Water District
SRS	special report on emission scenarios
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics Team
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills
TIEZA	Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children

Acknowledgement

The City Government of San Pablo sincerely expresses its appreciation to the following for their diligent participation in the formulation of San Pablo City's Comprehensive Development Plan for the planning period 2018-2023:

- Hon. Loreto S. Amante, Local Chief Executive
- Hon. Angie E. Yang, Vice Mayor
- Members of the Sangguniang Panglunsod
    - Hon. Justin G. Colago
    - Hon. Karla Monica Adajar
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    - Hon. Liberty Pamela Capuchino
- City Department Heads:
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    - Mr. Elmer Belen, LEIPO
    - Mr. Emilio Tirones, CUDHO
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    - Ms. Elenita D. Capuno, SP Secretary
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- Members of the Local Development Council
- Representatives of Regional and Provincial Agencies, Private Organizations/NGOs:
    - Ms. Magadalena Serqueña, Philippine Statistics Authority
    - Ms. Susan D. Orbiana, Department of Education Superintendent
    - P/Supt. Eliseo V. Bernales, Chief of Police, San Pablo City Police Station
    - FCI Melchor B. Isidro, City Fire Marshall, San Pablo City Fire Station
    - Engr. Alejandro Evangelista, General Manager, San Pablo Water District
    - Mr. Luisito V. Roque, Manager, MERALCO San Pablo City Business Center
    - Ms. Abie Maghirang, MERALCO
    - Department of Interior and Local Government
    - Mr. Jovel G. Mendoza, District Engineer, Department of Public Works and Highways - Laguna III
    - Overseas Workers Welfare Association
- Staff of the City Planning and Development Office and all Department representatives who actively assisted and participated in the CDP workshops

Finally, an expression of gratitude to all the stakeholders of San Pablo City for their unending support to the development endeavors of the City.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR
SAN PABLO CITY

MESSAGE

Greetings of peace and unity!

Amidst floods, torrential downpours and calamities, the City of San Pablo remained steadfast in all its undertakings; successful undertakings which are manifested and reflected in the skillful hands and creative minds of the men and women of the City Planning and Development Office as they have completed the Comprehensive Development Plan which shall be recorded in the annals of the history of the city.

We have abided by the rules and policies which are requisite of us, making our surroundings cleaner, healthier and greener.

Despite all the calamities that visited the archipelago which devastated crops and households, the City of San Pablo is so grateful with the graces of the Lord for the bounties in harvest He has showered upon us, likewise the blessing of the preservation of man's life.

May I then, congratulate everyone for a job well-done making the City of San Pablo, a premier city, a better place to live in.

May God bless us all!

In service,

LORETO S. AMANTE
City Mayor

CHAPTER 1: Quick Facts about the City of San Pablo

Historical Background

San Pablo was formerly known as Sampaloc-an, located upland as surrounded by mountain ranges and a dormant volcano peak. Centuries of Spanish occupation has left social, economic, and physical imprints on the City such as gridiron street pattern, central plaza, and ancestral houses. On March 7, 1940, San Pablo became a chartered City by virtue of Republic Act 520 through the effort of Assemblyman Tomas Dizon and as approved by Pres. Manuel Quezon. The City was inaugurated on March 30, 1940 with Dr. Potenciano Malvar as first appointive city mayor.

Demography

Table 1. Population Characteristics of San Pablo City, 2017

Population Characteristic	Value
Total Population (2017)	277,055
Growth Rate	1.28%
Male Population	136,134
Female Population	136,789
Sex Ratio	1
Household Population	272,923
Urban Household Population	136,506
Rural Household Population	136,417
Average Household Size	4
Population Density	14

- Projected from the City's growth rate of 1.28%, latest total population of San Pablo City is at 277,055. Females outnumber males by only 655 individuals. Meanwhile, household population is at 272,923 (Table 1).
- Majority of families live in the urban area, however, there is only a difference of 89 families from those living in the rural area.
- The City's has an expansive population pyramid characterized by a wide base and a narrowing top. This represents a higher percentage of younger cohorts which indicates high fertility rates (Figure 1).
- Half (54.94%) of the population is considered dependent of which the majority are school-going. Nevertheless, 68.12% is considered eligible for labor. The City's citizens have high educational attainment (currently enrolled and magnitude of academic degree holders) and a literacy rate of 99.6%.

- Major religious affiliations belong to Catholicism, Iglesia ni Cristo, and other Christian sects. Almost all of the citizens have Tagolog as their mother tongue while traces of Bikolano, Ilokano, and Ilongo are observed.
- The urban area has a population density of 38 persons/ha while the rural side has a relaxed 14 persons/ha.

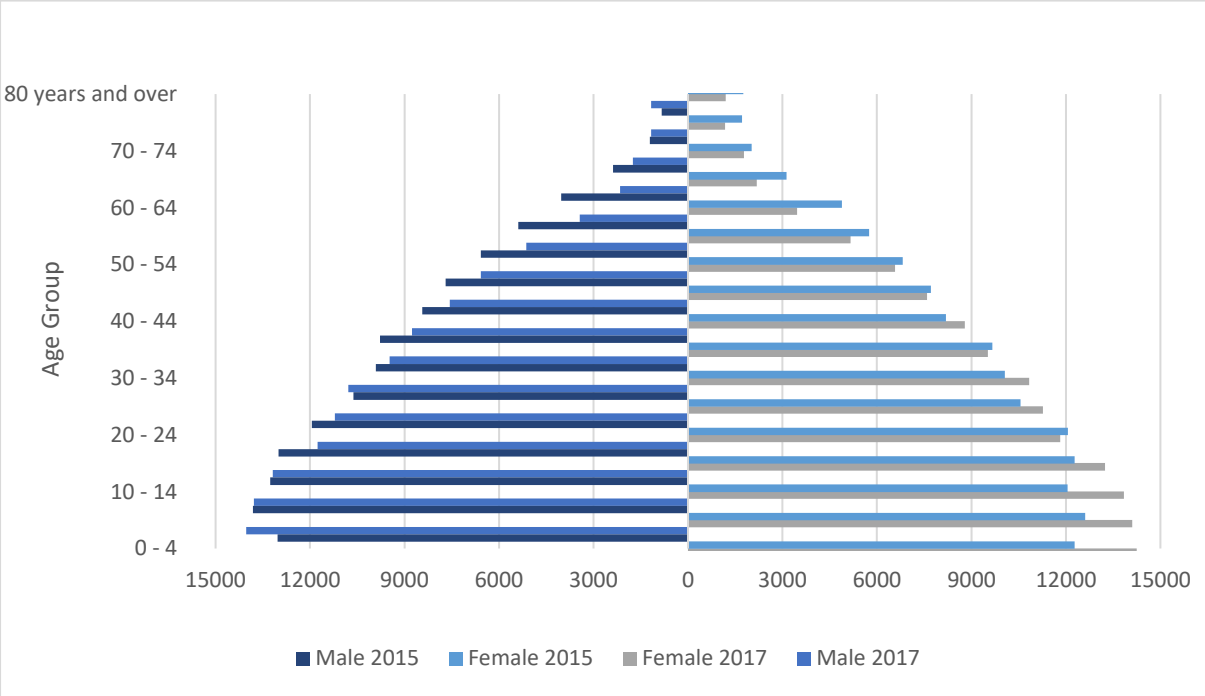

Figure 1. Population Pyramid of San Pablo City

Physical Environment

Land Area

- San Pablo is located at the southern tip of Laguna bounded by Calauan, Laguna in the northwest, Nagcarlan, Laguna in the northeast, Alaminos, Laguna in the west, Rizal, Laguna in the east, Lipa, Batangas in the southwest, and Tiaong and Dolores of Quezon in the south (Figure 2).
- The City has a land area of 19,756 ha (digital cadastral map as certified by DENR) and divided into 80 barangays. Thirty-six barangays constitute the urban part of San Pablo and occupies roughly 17% (3,517 ha) of the total.

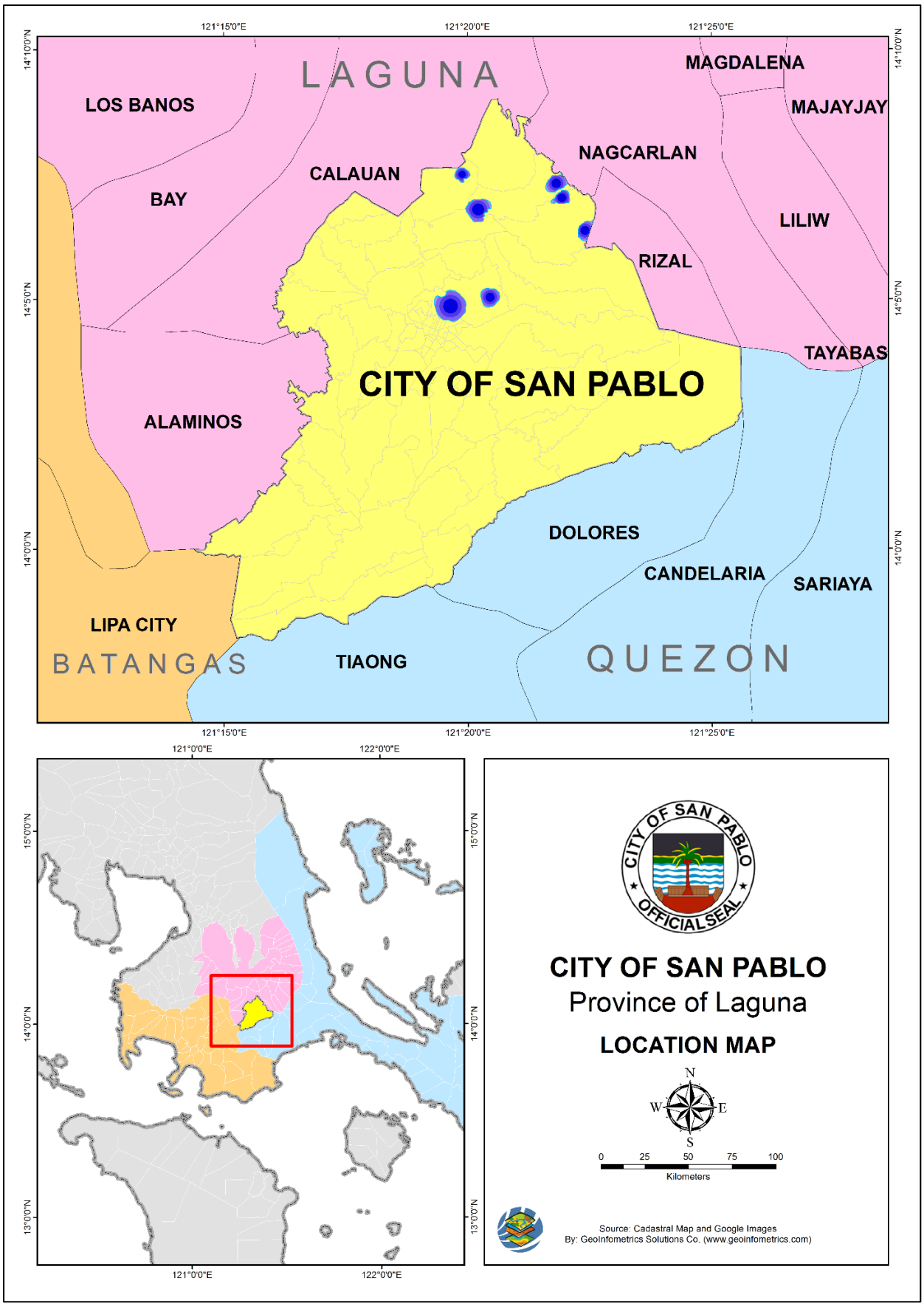

Figure 2. Location Map of San Pablo City

Elevation, Topography, Slope

- In general, San Pablo situates 485 feet above sea level at the lower slopes of Mt. Arayat. The Poblacion sits at a lower elevation of 328 feet above sea level (100 masl).
- The City has a plain to gently sloping terrain as it is bounded by the mountain ranges of Kalisungan and Calauan Hills in the north, Mt. Mabilog in the northeast, Mounts San Cristobal and Banahaw in the east, and Susong Dalaga, Napayong, and Masalukot Hills in the south to southwest.
- More than 50% of the City is gently sloping to undulating observed in the urban center and adjacent rural areas. Subsequent barangays then on have increasing slopes.

Climate, Hazards and Vulnerabilities

- A Type III climate prevails over the city – not very pronounced rain period with a dry period lasting for one to three months.
- The special report on emission scenarios (SRS) models of Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) project an increase of temperature and a reduction of rainfall during Amihan and increase of rainfall during Habagat. Number of days with extreme conditions are also expected to increase.
- According to the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA), eight barangays are at high risk to rain-induced landslide and flooding (San Buenaventura, San Marcos, Atisan, Santa Maria Magdalena, San Isidro, Dolores, Bautista, and San Mateo) (Figure 3). The City is also at constant risk of lahar flow from Mt. Banahaw which is classified as dormant.

Water and Forest

- Seven springs and nine production wells supply roughly 2,000,000 cubic meters of water to the population. The City is under the sphere of a watershed, comprising of 19 rivers and eight creeks
- Hailed as the City of Seven Lakes, Sampaloc, Bunot, Calibato, Mohicap, Palakpakin, Pandin, and Yambo serve as inland water resource, surface drainage, and optimum venue for fisheries.
- Mount Banahaw-San Cristobal Protected Landscape (MSCMBPL) and Malabanban-Cabunsod Watershed are proclaimed as protection forest which protects the forests from excessive harvesting.

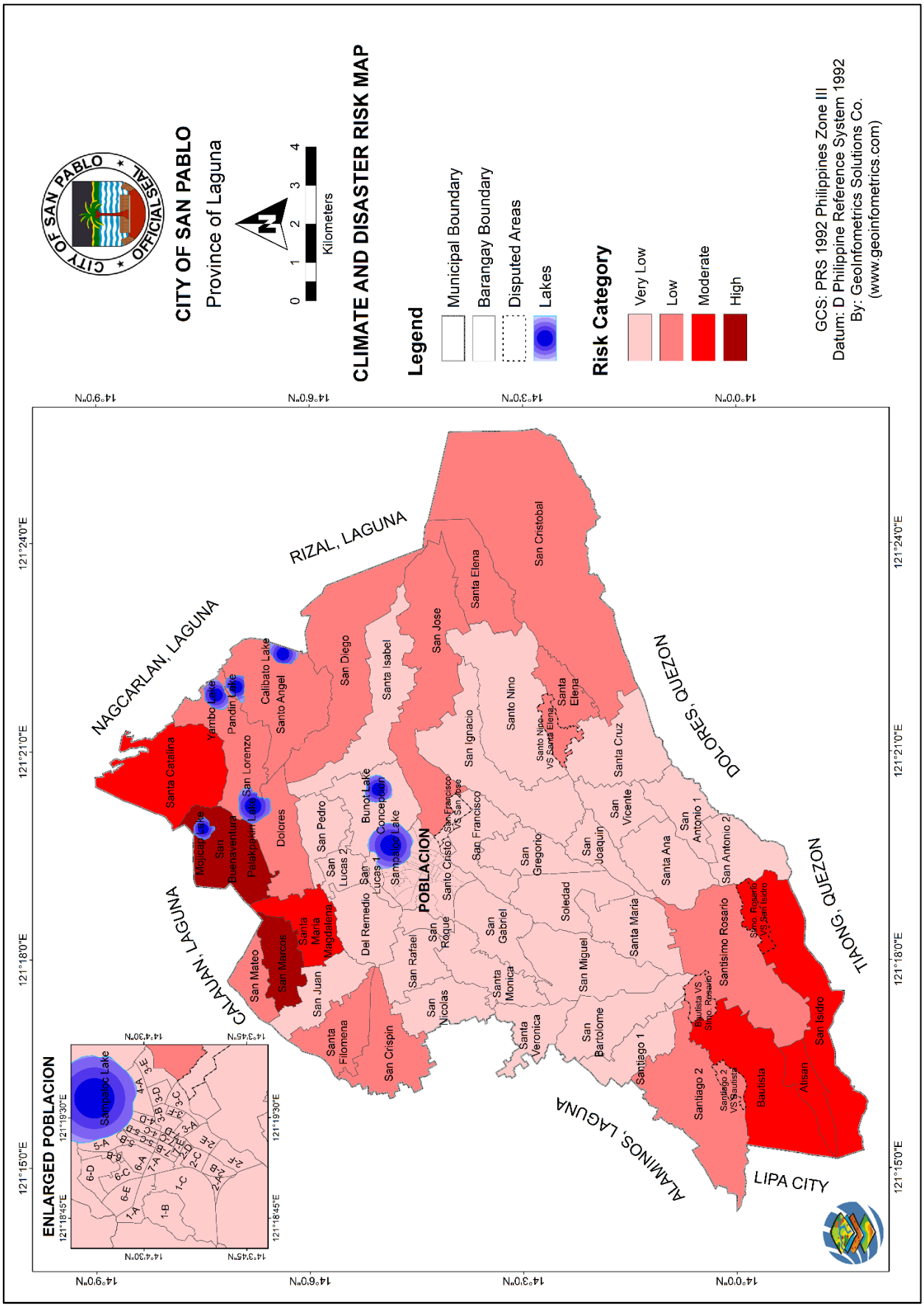

Figure 3. Climate and Disaster Risk Map of San Pablo City

Land Use and Solid Waste

- San Pablo is generally characterized as agricultural land (72%) while forests occupy 7% of the land area. Thirteen percent (13%) are human settlements: 2,537 ha as economic housing and 83 ha as socialized housing (Figure 4).
- Of the agricultural lands of the City, 1,973 ha are eligible for the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program in 44 barangays.
- Three quarters of the total solid waste generation is sourced domestically. Of the total collected waste, only 45% are disposed through the sanitary landfill.

Social Services

Education

- Public primary schools have a student-teacher ratio of 1:29 and a student-classroom ratio of 1:30. On the other hand, public secondary schools have a student-teacher ratio of 1:22.
- Enrolment in public primary schools has decreased from 2015 to 2017 by 1.5% while the same can be observed with private primary schools but with a higher degree of 19%. The opposite trend has been observed in secondary schools where there is a general increase in enrolment. Lastly, similar to primary education, enrolment in tertiary education has seen a decline in enrolment.

Health

- Currently, seven hospitals cater to major medical needs of the public – two of which are operated by the State. San Pablo Colleges Medical Center has the largest capacity. There are 78 barangay health stations (an almost 1:1 ratio) that cater to immediate medical needs which are supported by eight city health stations.
- Number of livebirths in 2017 (6,932) has generally decreased from 2015 (7,288) with more than half as male cohorts. Malnutrition rate has been observed to decrease between 2015 and 2017 yet overweigh cases and severe wasting have been documented to grow.
- Crude birth rate in 2015 is observed as 28 and decreased to 26 in 2017. Crude death rate remains constant at 8 deaths per 1000 people. Top causes of illness among the citizens are related to respiratory infections, hypertension, disorders of the urinary tract, and infectious gastroenteritis among others. See Table 2 for a more detailed summary.

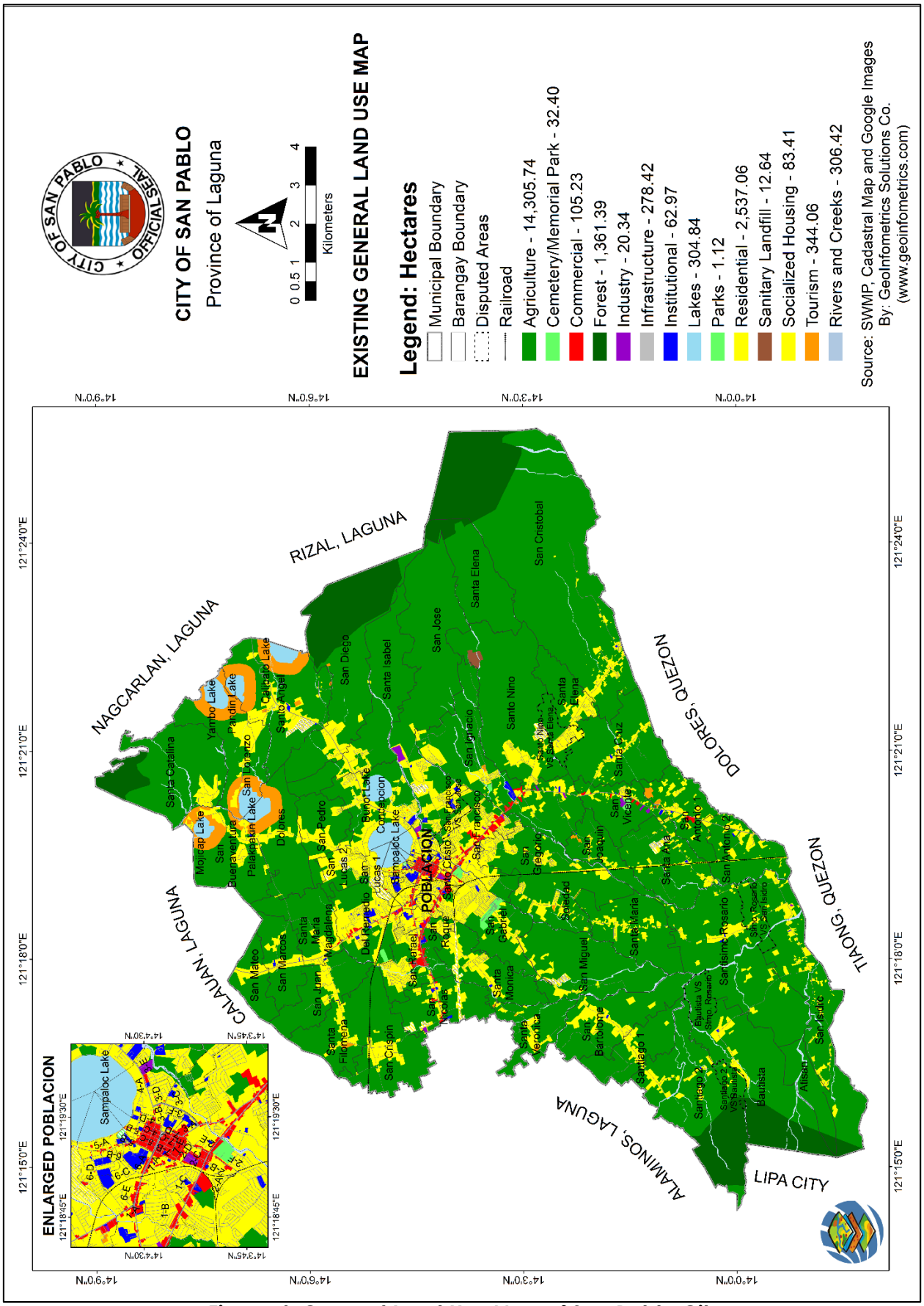

Figure 4. General Land Use Map of San Pablo City

Table 2. General Health Situation of San Pablo City

Indicators	2015	2016	2017
Fertility			
1. Crude Birth Rate	27.18	25.4	25.53
2. Total Fertility Rate	2.937	2.91	3.122
Mortality			
1. Crude Death Rate	8.09	8.17	7.97
2. Infant Mortality Rate	8.64	13.6	9.67
3. Child Mortality Rate	11.8	16.67	13.42
4. Maternal Mortality Rate	4.12	10.1	2.89

- Cardiovascular and pulmonary diseases as well as renal diseases remain to be the top cause of death among the population which can often be traced to diet and lifestyle.

Social Welfare, Housing, Basic Utilities, and Protective Services

- The City government is active in providing social services to persons with disabilities (332 persons) (blindness, speech impairment, mentally challenged, orthopedic handicap, and multiple disabilities) and senior citizens (7,658 persons). Population served by the Social Welfare Office remains relatively constant.
- In 2015, 37,000 households own the housing unit and lot that they occupy. A hefty 11,000 households have tenants who are occupying their units without rent. According to the 2010 Census, 123 housing units out of the total 871 need major repairing.
- The majority of households utilize water-sealed toilets but a significant part still uses pit latrines which have environmental and human health implications.
- While 99.50% are connected to the city water services provider, the rest still utilizes economically and environmentally unsustainable sources. In relation to this, less than 1% of the population is still off the electricity grid – utilizing kerosene, gas, or oil.
- In 2017, 7,575 families have been identified to occupy untitled lands. In relation, 444 housing units have been displaced due to geo-physical hazards and impending infrastructure projects. Informal settlements are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and disaster and need immediate attention. There are five resettlement areas that are currently catering to 5,000+ families. Addition to the current number of economic and socialized housing can aid in the housing backlog.
- Police to population ratio is 1:3,264 while fire officer to population ratio is 1: 13,211 which calls for a need for additional workforce under protective services. In relation, index crimes have decreased from 494 in

2016 to 383 in 2017. This is also true for crimes against property. Also, fires have been numerous in 2017 compared to 2016.

Economy

Primary sector

- San Pablo significantly contributes to the overall crop production in Province. It has a vast area for agricultural production occupying 14,305.74 hectares of 72.41% of the total land area. Coco land intercropped with other fruit trees such as lanzones, rambutan, banana, papaya, and pineapple occupy the largest portion of agricultural lands.
- Crop cultivation cover a total of 2,693.23 ha. with volume of production of 30,449.61 metric ton in 2017. The City produced 4,274 metric tons of rice worth PhP 68,394.86, and 1,217 metric tons of corn worth PhP 26 million. Cassava, fruits, and vegetable are also produced in agricultural communities.
- A decreasing trend in production area and output can be observed with rice and corn while the opposite can be observed with fruit trees and cash crops.
- Swine and poultry production also make a relevant contribution to the primary economy of the City, with swine operated at backyard level while poultry on a commercial scale. In 2017, there are 252,000 heads of poultry and 900 heads of swine in ten farms.
- Most of the lakes are also utilized as fishing grounds and aquaculture. Sampaloc and Palakpakin lake has a production value of PhP 48 million and Mohicap and Bunot with PhP 8 million.
- An upward trend in employment in the agriculture sector is generally observed and evident in vegetable and fruit tree cultivation.

Secondary and Tertiary sector

- In 2017, there are 62 industries operating in the City – ranging from food and beverage to chemical, word/metal, bag, and handicraft. Production amount to more than PhP 1 billion. Said industries employ 1,515 workers with roughly the same quantity of males and females.
- The tourism sector employs some 350 citizens, operating mostly in ecotourism, water activities, and food.

Infrastructure

- A total of 284 km of road provides mobility to the citizens of San Pablo. The majority of these are concrete, mostly are barangay, city, and provincial. Asphalt, gravel, or earth fill are observed in rarely commuted road. Ancillary roads and facilities are mostly in good condition; however, some sidewalks are crowded and needs expansion (streets of M. Paulino, P. Burgos, A. Bonifacio, P. Zamora, M. Basa, and Regidor). To aid connecting barangays, 28 bridges are in place, two are steel bridges of which one is in poor condition.
- The main mode of transport in the City is jeepney which is useful for long-distance travelling. Tricycles are utilized for neighborhood transit.
- As of 2017, there 99% has been connected to the grid. However, there are still 591 households to be electrified.

Institutional Machinery

- The local government employs some 2,074 personnel for its operations. Of this, 64 are co-terminus with the local chief executive, 14 are elective, and 1,032 are under contracts of service. Some 973 staff have tenure of status, roughly of equal number of male and female.
- Twenty-five special bodies were created to work on sectoral development issues, prominently the Local Economic and Investment Board; Gender and Development Focal Point System; History, Arts, Culture, and Tourism Council; Local Development Council; and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council.
- A time series inspection of revenue from business fees and licenses, other taxes, and services and operations show an increasing trend. From a revenue of PhP 225 million in 2013, City revenue has grown to PhP 303 million in 2017. In relation to this, operating expenditures has also grown from PhP 745 million in 2013 to PhP 919 million in 2017.
- Positive growth in business permits issued from 2015 is recorded across primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.

CHAPTER 2: Matrix of Local Development Indicators

This chapter discusses the Local Development Indicators (LDI) of San Pablo LGU, showing a 3-dimentional matrix, that is, sectoral, temporal (indicators for two reference years) and spatial (between the LGU and its higher spatial unit, the province) (Table 3). The LDI forms part of the Local Development Indicator System (LDIS) of San Pablo together with the Rationalized Planning Indicator and Data Set (RaPIDS).

The existing database/ ecological profile of San Pablo was reviewed and updated in order to come up with the LDIS which shall serve as statistical compendium, where various indicators of development or underdevelopment, problems and constraints as well as opportunities and challenges for development will be derived and addressed in the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) in a form of programs, projects, activities and strategies (PPAs) through its implementing tool, the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) and its annual slice, the Annual Investment Program (AIP).

Table 3. Matrix of Local Development Indicators of San Pablo City

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
1. SOCIAL					
Demography	Population Size	• Population size (all census years available including latest) • Household Population	2007- 237,259 2010- 248,890 2015- 266,068 2015- 264,869	2007- 2,473,530 2010- 2,669,847 2015- 3,035,081 2015- 3,021,537	Consistent increase in population size both in the city and province
	Population Growth Rate	• Growth rate, urban and rural, short-term medium term, long term (formula used)	2007-2010- 1.76% 2010-2015- 1.28%	2007-2010- 2.82% 2010-2015- 2.47%	Deceasing trend in population growth rate
	Population Distribution	• Gross population density, 2 reference years • Net population density, 2 reference years • Percent of urban population, 2 reference years • Urban population density, 2 reference years	14 persons/hectare 49.7% 38 persons/hectare	17 persons/hectare	Average population density in the city is lower as compared to that of the province in general Urban area is densely populated with population density of 38 persons/hectare compared to rural density of persons/hectare
	Access to education	• Proportion of 6-12-year-old children who are not in elementary school, by sex, latest • Proportion of 13-16-year-old who are not in		No actual statistics	Province There is an increasing trend in the number of enrollees for the past three years both in elementary and secondary; (Elem. Enrollees from 201,863 in SY 2010-2011 to 330,601 in SY 2014-2015, while Secondary enrollees from 35,790 in SY 2010-2011 to 52,661 in SY 20142015

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
		secondary school, by sex, latest • Completion Rate of Elementary Schooling			Literacy rate- 96.22% (2000, source: PDP)
	Access to health services	• Percent of households without sanitary toilets, latest • Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet increased (families in %) *(In the PDP)*	6.37% 93.63%	9% 91%	There are still households who do not have access to sanitary toilets despite high percentage of households with access to sanitary toilets.
		• Proportion of children 0-5 years old who are below normal weight for their age	<u>2016</u> Under weight (UW): 1,019 severely UW: 224 <u>2017</u> UW: 659 Severely UW: 147	UW: 3,360 (3.87%); Severely UW: 774 (0.89%)	City Deceasing trend of children who are below their normal weight for their age. Provincial Low Operation Timbang (OPT) coverage among 0-71 months old /0-59 months old preschoolers; Low accomplishment in micro-nutrient supplementation.
		• Proportion of children under 5 years old who died of illness, 2 reference years	2016: 16.67% 2017: 13.42%	2013: 4.19% 2015: 4.41%	City Decreasing trend in child mortality rate Provincial 0.46 death rate per 10,000 live births
		• Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy, 2 reference years	2016: 10.1% 2017: 2.89%	No actual Statistics	City Gradual increase in maternal mortality rate from 2016 to 2017

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
		• Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel to total deliveries, latest	6,683/1,000 live births		Provincial Eclampsia and intrapartum hemorrhage are the major causes of maternal deaths with the highest number of cases from 2011-2015. Approximately 67% of births are attended by health personnel
		• Prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases, latest	HIV- 4 cases (0.49) TB- 43.55%	Laguna ranks 3rd in CALABARZON with high HIV/AIDS cases Dengue prevalence is 247/100,000 population	Increasing threats on HIV/AIDS particularly in the cities of Metro Laguna Inter-Local Health Zone (ILHZ) & other cities and municipalities in the province; Only 7 out of 30 LGUs attained the National Objectives for Health (NOH) target for HIV/AIDS Local Response strategy; High incidence rates of dengue in 30 LGUs
		• Death rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases latest	Leading causes of mortality 1. Hypertensive Vascular Disease 2. Coronary Artery Disease 3. Malignant Neoplasm TB mortality rate: 34.36%	Leading causes of mortality 1. Ischemic heart diseases 2. Other forms of hearth diseases 3. Malignant neoplasms	Heart related illnesses are common causes of deaths
		• Philhealth accreditation in its main health facility or rural health unit for Maternal and Primary Care	Sta Maria Bagong Pook RHU	• 28 LGUs	

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
		• Number of poor residents enrolled in Philhealth		• 23 TB-DOTS accredited • 16 LGUs Maternity Care Package accredited • 19 accredited health facilities (CHOs/RHUs) 130,679 National Household Targeting System (NHTS) families (ao June 2016)	Low % of PhilHealth utilization in hospitals 50.3% are enrolled of the total identified poor families; Low % of enrollment of poor families to PHIC
Population and Social Services	Responsible Parenthood	• Number of 3-4- year-old children attending center-based day care services	3,805 (SY 2014-2015) 4,175 (SY 2017-2018)		Increasing number of day care clienteles served
Social Justice	Poverty	• Proportion of households whose members eat less than 3 full meals a day, 2 reference years • Proportion of population with incomes below poverty line (consult data for region)	No available data	Sustenance Incidence for Poor Population 2012: 2.4% 2015:1.8% (1st semester) 2012- 6.9% 2015: 8.5% (1st semester)	Decreasing % of sustenance incidence among poor Increasing trend of population with income below poverty threshold
	Security	• Proportion of households who are informal settlers, 2 reference years • Proportion of households with dwelling structures unable to protect them from the elements, 2 reference	2015: 7,132 families 2017: 7,575 families PSA Data 2010: 296 2015: 292	PSA Data 2010: 3,398	Increasing number of families encroaching public lands Minimal decrease in households in SPC with dwelling structures unable

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
		years (focus on roofing and outer walls)		2015: 3,957	to protect them from the elements in five-year time.
		• Proportion of households with members victimized by crime to total households, 2 reference years	Crime Incidence 2016: 942 2017: 910	Crime Incidence 2016: 4,474 2017: 4,438	Decreasing record of crime incidents from 2016 to 2017.
		• Proportion of households without access to level II and level III water supply system, 2 reference years	0.50%	No actual statistics	There are still households (300) found to have no access to water supply in the LGU.
	Gender Equality	• Ratio of girls to boys in elementary, secondary and tertiary school, latest	Elementary: 95 males/ 100 females Secondary: 95 males/ 100 females Tertiary: 98 males/ 100 females	Elementary: 107 males/ 100 females Secondary: 105 males/ 100 females Tertiary: 99 males/ 100 females	City There are more number of females than males across all school levels in the LGU. Provincial There are more males both in elementary and secondary levels, and more females than males in tertiary level.
		• Share of women in non-agricultural wage employment	41%	41%	Men are predominantly employed than women. Share of women in non-agricultural employment in the LGU is the same to that of the province in general.
2. ECONOMIC					
General	Labor and employment	• Percent of labor force to total number of population	2014- 64.6% 2015- 63.9%	67.5% labor force participation rate	Labor force in SPC declined from 2014 to 2015; The labor force participation rate of Laguna is higher than most provinces in CALABARZON (PDP).
				2014: 91.5	City High employment rate in the City

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
		• Percent labor force employed by sex, 2 reference years	2015: 98.19%	2015: 91.2	Provincial Relatively high employment rate in the province
		• Dependency ratio, 2 reference years (youth and old age)	Youth: 47:100 Old age: 6:100	Youth: 43:100 Old age: 6:100	There are more young-dependent population compared to old-age dependent population
		• Percent of workers in non-agricultural occupation, 2 reference years	2015: 94%	2015: 96%	High percentage of non-agricultural workers both in LGU and province.
		• Proportion of persons 15 years old and above who are not working but actively seeking work	1.12%	8.5%	Relatively low percentage of unemployed labor force
		• Proportion of children below 15 years old who are employed to the total number of employed persons	No data	No data	
Agriculture	Agricultural Production	• Volume/value of agricultural crop production by major crop, 2 reference years	Rice 2015: 5,146.22 MT 2016: 4,920.50 MT High value crops 2015: 9,422.5 MT 2016: 10,460 MT	Rice 2015: 162,520.56 MT 2016: 163,047.07 MT High value crops 2015: 98,952.59 MT 2016: 115,316 MT	City Rice production deceased, while production in other high value crops increased from 2015 to 2016 Provincial Increasing trend in production of rice and other high value crops. Laguna remains to be the top palay producer in CALABARZON, sharing 39.18 percent to the region's total palay output (PDP).

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
		• Volume/value of fish production inland & marine, 2 reference years • Fishing HH/Total HH	2018: 676,512 kg (60,886,080.00 php) 361 fish cage owners	No data	Low income and production of farmers and fishermen due to high cost of inputs (PDP).
	Food self-sufficiency	• Food self-sufficiency index by food groups, latest	No data	No data	
	Forestry	• Per capita value of production • Employment contribution of forestry in percent of total employment	No data	No data	
	Fishery	• Per capita fish consumption (m.t./year) • Ratio of commercial fishing production versus City fishing production	No data All commercial fishing	No data	
Industry		• Ratio of electrical energy consumption in industry & commerce to total consumption • Volume/value or mining/quarrying production, 2 reference years	6.5% NA	No data 6 large scale mining 9 small scale mining	Only small consumption share by commerce and industry; Majority of power consumption is generated by domestic consumers (93.5%). Mining industry in Laguna is not a major source of income. There are no precious metal deposits produced, only sand and gravel, aggregates/andesites, limestone, rocks, basalt and boulders are found in the province (PDP).

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
Industry and Services	Household Income	• Percentage of households with secondary/ tertiary source of income • Percentage of households engaged in main source of income only to total number of households	Secondary economic activities: 134 Tertiary economic activities: 6,253	No actual statistics	Manufacturing industry ranks 2nd as major source of income in the Province (PDP)
Services		• Total number of commercial establishments, in EEU, 2 reference years • Tourism receipts per year	5,749	No data	Majority (57%) of commercial establishments are wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.
	Economic Performance Special Areas	• Percent of taxes gained from Tourism-related businesses	No actual data	No actual data	
3. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES					
Forest Ecosystem	Resource Base and Land Use	• Change in stock of forestry resources: dipterocarp, tree plantation, mangroves, pine, rattan (ha/year) • Soil erosion in upland areas (mm/year) • Forest land classification ratios (in %) • Ratio of population to certified A&D areas (in percent)	1,361.39 ha (6.89%)	41,253 ha (23.44%)	Forest land in San Pablo City (SPC) is comprised of delineated portions of proclaimed protection forest reserves (Mount San Cristobal and Mount Banahaw Protected Landscape-MSCMBPL and Malabanban Forest Reserve) and hilly parts of Barangays Sta.

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
		• Percentage of timberland proclaimed as forest reserve	NA	Timberland 5,727 ha Forest Reserve 11,999 ha	Catalina, Santiago 2, Bautista, Atisan, and San Isidro. 13.88% of the Province's land area is timberland, while 29.09% is declared forest reserve.
Lowland/ Agricultural Ecosystem	Land Use and Land Productivity	• Extent of area devoted to agriculture in percent of A&D • Land Use changes (ha/year) • Land productivity (m.t./ha) • Ratio of upland devoted to agriculture over total upland area (in percent) • Areas under IPM relative to total cropland (in percent)	14,305.74 ha 1999: 18,208.43 ha 2015: 14,305.74 ha 11.28 mt/ha	60,624 ha agricultural 175,973 ha A&D No actual statistics	72.41% of SPC's land area is devoted to agricultural use; 34% of the province's total A&D is devoted to agriculture. 12% decrease in agricultural land area from 1999 to 2015 in SPC 19% of the agricultural lands is devoted to rice and crop production.
	Other Agricultural Areas	• Cropland per agricultural worker (ha) • Extent of agricultural area under mechanized cultivation (in %) • Ratio of agricultural workers to the number of harvesters/threshers servicing the area • Extent of irrigable, irrigated, rain-fed, non-irrigated and	No accurate data Agricultural workers 2016: 1,573 2017: 1,774		Number of workers involved in agricultural activities increased.

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
		prime lands converted to non-agricultural uses (ha/year)	No data	No data	
	Soil degradation	• Extent of problem soils (hectarage) as percent of total land area • Erosion rates by land use (mm/year) • Area distribution of erosion/degradation classes as percent of total land area • Extent of soil conservation (area coverage) as percent of eroded/degraded soils	No actual data		
	Fertilizer and Pesticides Use	• Nitrogen use per unit of agricultural output (kg/m.t.) • Pesticide use per unit of agricultural output (kg/m.t.) • Inorganic fertilizer used per unit area (kg/ha)	No submitted data from farmers Varies on land productivity		
	Fertilizer and Pesticides Use	• Organic fertilizer used per unit area (kg/ha) • Ratio of organic to inorganic fertilizer used	Rice: 10-20 bags/ha Corn:10 bags/ha High value crops: 2kg/sq m		
	Tenure	• Area by tenure of farm per household, 2 reference years			
Urban Ecosystem	Air Quality	• Concentration of air pollutants at selected sites: number of violations of standards in a year per site	Particulate Matter (PM)10-22 µg/Ncm Total Suspended Particles (TSP)-	Particulate Matter (PM) 10- 22 µg/Ncm Total Suspended Particles (TSP)-	PM 0-54 µg/Ncm is considered good air quality as per EMB Air Quality Index; TSP 0-80 µg/Ncm is considered good air quality as per

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
		• Incidence in a year per site per 1000 inhabitants • Emission levels of different pollutants per source	22 µg/Ncm	22 µg/Ncm	EMB Air Quality Index (Annex of RA 8749 IRR)
	Solid Waste Mgt.	• Solid waste per capita in m.t. or cu.m. • Non-biodegradable waste per capita (m.t. or cu. m.) • Number of times in a week garbage is collected from house to house • Percentage of barangays serviced by MRF and Recycling Centers	Domestic waste generation: 91,382.23 tons 7,432.82 kg/day (total) Daily 100%	1,042 tons of solid waste generation per day	75% of the solid waste generated in the city are domestic wastes which are collected daily and the rest are commercial and industrial wastes. Of the total volume of the waste generated in the City, only 45% are collected and are disposed through the Sanitary Landfill and Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in Sitio Baloc.
	Water Quality	• Waste generated per capita per year (in m.t. or cu.m.) • Effluents by source (various units) • Concentration of water pollutants in selected water bodies (various units)	16 of the 18 rivers traversing San Pablo City are in good quality characterized by low levels of pollution. Two (2) of the 18 rivers are highly polluted: Banadero and Malaking Tubig. and overfeeding using artificial feeds.		
	Land Use	• Informal settler density (informal settlers/total population) • % of total land area occupied by squatters	7,575 families/ 60,142 households .10 ha occupied in 2015		

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
		• Rate of change in industrial land use (ha/year)			
Coastal Marine Ecosystem	Resource Base	• Area of fishing ground relative to fishing population (ha/1,000 population)	34,400 ha		
	Resource Base	• Marine protected areas as percent of total area of City waters			
	Threats	• Concentration of key pollutants in selected sites, 2 reference years • Concentration of coliform in selected beaches (in ppm) • Oil spills: number and magnitude • Rate of sedimentation on selected bays (mm/year)	No data	No data	
Freshwater Ecosystem	Surface and Ground Water Quality	• Physical quality indicators, 2 reference years • Chemical quality indicators, 2 reference years • Biological quality indicators, 2 reference years • Nitrate content of selected rivers, 2 reference years	No data	No data	
	Quality of Major Freshwater Bodies	• Rating of the general condition of freshwater body, latest • Number of licensed abstractors and volume of abstraction in mcm per annum	The Seven Crater Lakes are extremely threatened by the resulting pollution from the surrounding areas (domestic wastes pollution and solid wastes), by illegal fish pens, crowded fish pens		

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
		• Area of fish pens as percent of area of freshwater bodies • Magnitude of Fish Kill Incidents in terms of area affected (area affected)			
Critical resources		• Number of environmental-related complaints due to Mining	NA		At present, fifteen (15) quarries are under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government of Laguna. Six (6) are large scale and nine (9) are small scale mining. The Provincial Government vigilantly monitors the operations of these mines in the province.
4. INFRASTRUCTURE					
Social Support	Utilities	• Percent of HH served by electric power • Ratio of HH served by piped water supply to total urban HH • Proportion of population with access to safe water increased (families in %) d *(in the PDP)*	99.09% 99.50% 62,289 households	No data 94 % (2012)	MERALCO is the sole provider of electricity in the City, which serves an estimate of 64,692 households 59,842 have access to piped water supply
	Health	• No. of hospital beds per 1000 population	SPC General Hospital- 32 Hospital beds	2014- 2,821 (1:1.144) 2015- 2,681	Very high occupancy rates particularly in provincial hospitals such as Laguna Medical Center, LPH-San Pablo District Hospital and LPH-J.P. Rizal Memorial District Hospital, LGU hospitals such as Jose Amante Hospital in San Pedro City, Sta. Rosa

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
					Community Hospital and Ospital ng Cabuyao; Too low Occupancy rates in provincial hospitals of Nagcarlan, Majayjay, Luisiana and LGU hospitals of Ospital ng Biñan and San Pablo City Gen. Hospital.
	Education	• Classroom-to-pupil ratio in elementary schools; in secondary schools	Public Elementary- 1:30 Private (Elementary& Secondary: 1:26		Sufficient number of classrooms both in public and private Elementary Education; No data on number of classrooms in Secondary Education
	Telecommunications	• No. of telephones/1000 urban HH • Ratio of postal employees to total HH population	No data		
Economic Support	Public Roads	• Road density (area covered by roads to total land area) • Number of Ports and Facilities to Support Fishing Communities	1.41% Agricultural Support Facilities: Agricultural School Extension Services Loan/Credit Facilities Technical Assistance		City has a long stretch of roads with a total length of 284.37 km, which covers 1.41% of the total land use, covered by infrastructure utilities.
	Public Roads	• Total length of roads in km/total land area of A&D land • Density of farm to market roads (km/100 ha of farmland) • Percent of permanent bridges	284.37 km 28 bridges	1,558.25 kilometers road density of 0.93 km. per square km 69 bridges	Laguna is behind four other provinces within the region in road density. Batangas has the highest road density of 1.31 km. per square kilometer land area. Cavite is second with 1.5 and Rizal, third with 0.95 Local 26 bridges in SPC are made of concrete; 2 are steel bridges and are in poor condition; Provincial

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
					The 69 bridges have a linear length of 2,867.4 meters (EP)
Administrative Support	Office Space	• Total office floor space per City employee (in sq. m)			
	Public Safety	• No. of fire trucks per capita • No. of police outposts/1000 households • No. of prisoners/detention cell	2 fully-serviceable fire trucks No accurate data; main outpost is in Brgy II-D Average of 600 prisoners/145-man capacity jail facility		
	City Cemetery	• Percent occupancy of City cemetery	City Cemetery- 100% occupied Himlayan- 50% occupied	No data	The City has adequate space for burial grounds given the presence of private memorial parks
	Open Space	• Total area of public open space per 1000 inhabitants • Percentage of barangays with covered courts to total number of barangays	1.12 ha 73/80		Open public space accounts to .01% of the total land area of the City 91% of the barangays have standard covered court
5. INSTITUTIONAL					
Local Fiscal Management	Revenue Performance	• Total revenue, 2 reference years • Self-reliance index, 2 reference years	RPT 2016-Php950,116,811.21 2017-Php1,061,254,787.49 2016- 51%		12% increase in total revenue

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
		• Proportion of delinquencies to total RPT collected, 2 reference years • Proportion of delinquent RPT payers to total listed taxpayers	2017- 55% 2016- 9% 2017-12%		Increasing percentage of recorded delinquencies/ delinquent RPT tax payers from 2016 to 2017
	Expenditure	• Total public expenditure on capital outlay per capita, 2 reference years • Ratio of City government employees to total no. of local taxpayers	Total Public Expenditure 2016- 918,206,578.81 2017- 919,600,747.86 Employees- 1,050 total Local taxpayers- 6,250		0.15% increase in the total public expenditure
	RPT	• No. of big taxpayers who account for 80% of tax revenues • Total revenue collected as percent of annual collection target, 2 reference years • Percent RPT collected to total potentially collectible • Amount of tax arrears recovered over total tax arrears at the beginning of budget year	93% 58%	No actual data	High revenue collection with reference to annual target Relatively high real property tax (RPT) collection with reference to potentially collectible
	City Enterprises	• Proportion of receipts from City enterprises to total local revenues	Business income- 138,884,140.73 Total Revenue- 303,828,454.72		Business fees and licenses contribute to 45% of total LGU revenue

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
Organization and Management		• Proportion of vacancies to total plantilla positions, previous and present administrations • Ratio of Co-terminus positions to total plantilla positions, previous and present administrations • Ratio of casual employees, previous and present administrations • Ratio of employees to total no. of personnel by type, 2 reference years Managerial Technical Administrative • Ratio of confidential positions to total plantilla positions, previous and present administrations	14 vacant positions as of June 2018 1,050 total employees 42 co-terminus positions No data on Casual employees; 1,032 Job Orders	No data 2,688 total employees 2,015 permanent 13 elected 173 contractual 17 consultants 415 casual	4% of the total employees in the LGU are co-terminus
Public Participation		• Ratio of LDC member NGOs and POs per capita, previous and present administrations	30 NGO/PO representatives		25% NGO representation in the Local Development Council
Development Administration	Legislative Output	• Proportion of "development" legislation to total sanggunian output, last and current administrations	Legislative Outputs 2015: 72 2016: 82 2017: 69		

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
	Credit Financing	• Total public debt incurred by the LGU, past and present administrations	2016- 22,039,871.67 2017- 7,550,855.97		
Enhancing Economic Growth and Competitiveness	Business-Friendliness	• Amount of Capital Investment of New Business and Business Renewal • Number of employees derived from new business and business renewal • Number of New Business • Number of Business Renewal	Php 799,295,430.80 1,515		No separate data on amount of new business and business renewal No separate data on number of employees in new business and business renewal
Economic Performance Primary Sector	Production	• Volume/value or mining/quarrying production, 2 reference years • Per capita value of production • Ratio of commercial fishing production versus City fishing production	NA All commercial fishing	6 large scale mining 9 small scale mining	Mining industry in Laguna is not a major source of income. There are no precious metal deposits produced, only sand and gravel, aggregates/andesites, limestone, rocks, basalt and boulders are found in the province (PDP).
Disaster risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation		• Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Typhoon Gener Casualty- 1 Glenda Casualties- 3 Injured- 22	Ondoy, Santi Casualties- 221 Maring Casualties 2	

Sector / Sub-Sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	Planning Area (City/ Barangay)	Larger Spatial Unit (Regional/Provincial)	Local Trend
		• Renewable energy shares in the total final energy consumption	NA	No accurate data	To this date, the Provincial Government of Laguna is considering the conversion of sunlight into electricity through the use of Solar Power. The Provincial Engineering Office has just met with a company providing Solar Power and initially plans to install solar panels in the vicinities of the Laguna Provincial Capitol (PDP).
		• Local drr/cca strategies mainstreamed to sectoral plans	100%		All local plans are DRR/CCA mainstreamed and implemented
		• Proportion of families affected by natural and human-induced calamities provided with relief assistance *(in the PDP)*	Glenda- 19,889 families Ruby- 563 families	196,946 affected families	

CHAPTER 3: Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP)

This chapter discusses the City's medium-term plan to improve the socio-economic status of its citizens by building on currently thriving industries in agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and education. It also seeks to intensify industrialization to reach economies of scale. These agenda are supported by improving efficiency and impact of fundamental social services and utilities, preserving and enhancing the integrity of the natural environment, and easing the effort of conducting business through good governance.

Vision-Reality Gap Analysis

The City's vision explicitly articulates end states in economy (agriculture, tourism, and industry), social fabric (education and health), environment, governance, and climate change and disaster risk resiliency:

"San Pablo, the City of Seven Lakes – a premier agricultural and light industrial zone, education hub, and tourist destination in CALABARZON."

To determine the perceived distance between current state and desired future, a vision-reality gap analysis was carried out with key sectoral representatives. Participants were consulted to rate the current reality, by success indicator, from a scale of 1-10, 1 being the lowest score (indicating little to no achievement). Said score is subtracted from 10 which results to rating for vision-reality gap (Table 4). The details of the results of the vision-reality gap is presented in Annex A.

For the agriculture sector, moderate efforts are needed to enforce eco-friendly practice in agriculture, cultivating the potential of agro-tourism, and increasing farm mechanization. The same can be observed in tourism which necessitates increasing nature-based activities and services, improving the quality of the natural environment, and increasing community participation in lake management.

To solidify the City's light industry, extensive efforts are required to meet the desired end state. Specifically, the local government has the endeavor of increasing the number of operational industries (both local and foreign) by supporting them with hard and soft support infrastructure and utilities.

According to the consultation, the state of the education sector in the City is adequate and already meets the standards of what was envisioned. It was

found out that little to none needs to be done. Nevertheless, the City must strive to preserve and advance what is already doing well in the sector.

Table 4. Vision-Reality Gap Analysis of San Pablo City, 2018

Vision Element	Element Descriptor	Success Indicator	Current Reality Rating	Vision-Reality Gap
Primary Economy	Sustainable and resilient agriculture	Environment-friendly agriculture activities developed and sustained	4	6
		Conservation and preservation of farming ecology in erosion-prone areas thru proper land preparation, cover cropping, hedge row planting, and the like.	8	2
		Zero waste management in the farm	8	2
		Lake sustainability thru lake seeding	10	0
		Conduct of Farmers' Field School, trainings and seminars sustained	10	0
		Developing of farms potential for agro-tourism	4	6
		Developing of agricultural products for processing that are potential for agro-tourism	4	6
		Agriculture production per area increased due to maximized production	10	0
		Increase in the number of farms adopting mechanization	4	6
		Increasing number of agri-entrepreneurs/agri-processors	8	2
Tertiary Economy	Premier tourism destination	Seven crater lakes and its environs sustainably developed and managed as premier eco-adventure tourist attractions and destinations	6	4
		Historical landmarks and cultural heritage restored, preserved and developed into viable tourism products and services	7	3
		Substantially increased the number of nature-based tourism activities, tourism products and services	3	7
		Enhanced promotion and marketing of tourism products and services	7	3
		Increased the integrity of the natural environment through environmental protection and maintenance	4	6
		Strictly enforced laws and devised policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	7	3
		Regulated and managed activities of visitors and tourists without sacrificing their satisfaction and enjoyments of	9	1

Vision Element	Element Descriptor	Success Indicator	Current Reality Rating	Vision-Reality Gap
		the City's tourism products and services		
		Significant increase in tourism income and external sources of funds/grants that sustains and enhance the tourism programs, projects and activities	7	3
		Increased local community participation in the development, management of lakes and other tourist destinations as well as the environmental protections and preservation	5	5
		Developed and implemented tools to monitor development impacts for sustainable tourism	6	4
Secondary Economy	Light industrial zone	Significantly raised industry's share of employment and local revenue	N	
		Increased number of industries registered in the City	2	8
		Increased the access of small-scale industries and other enterprises to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	4	6
		Successfully facilitated the establishment of sustainable and resilient light industrial zones in the City by setting-up "hard" and "soft" support infrastructures and utilities	0	10
		Increased number of local and foreign investors	2	8
		Business climate improved by strictly implementing the "Ease of Doing Business" and tax incentives (tax holiday)	3	7
		Successfully partnered with private sectors in the establishment IT/BPM industries catering local and international markets	4	6
Education	Education hub	Increased number of enrollment in all levels	9	1
		Education programs and facilities certified as center/s of excellence	9	1
		Reached the standard teacher-student and classroom ratio in all schools and universities	10	0
		Increased the supply of qualified teachers/professors (particularly with specialization in ICT) and enhanced their teaching capacities in terms of innovative teaching techniques	8	2
		Significantly increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant	9	1

Vision Element	Element Descriptor	Success Indicator	Current Reality Rating	Vision-Reality Gap
		skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship		
		Built and upgraded education services and facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	9	1
		Substantially expand the number of scholarships available for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, available in private and public education sectors	10	0
		Increase number of educational institutions specializing in IT/BPM	10	0
		Increase proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills	10	0

Cross-sectoral Concerns

Aside from the issues and challenges contained within sectors, there are challenges that cuts across them. Programmatic and transformative measures are required to address these as they are an externality to the current system society operates in. Usually, these are conventions established by the international community and are vertically integrated into local plans and programs by the national government.

Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

Due to the Philippines' geographical disposition, it ranks among the most vulnerable to hydrometeorological and geologic hazards. With climate change, current vulnerabilities may be exaggerated/aggravated which is detrimental to society's operations. This calls for mainstreaming and integration of climate change into development planning in all levels of plans and across sectors. Added value of assessment of the City's climate vulnerabilities is that it complements disaster risk reduction strategies to account for rainfall variability and temperature increase.

According to the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment, the City's Poblacion is at high risk of flooding. With rainfall variability, sudden and severe flooding

may be experienced. This greatly affects mobility within the area that can halt economic operations. Settlements adjacent to rivers and lakes are also at risk to overflow during extreme amounts of rainfall. More importantly, this can trigger rain-induced landslide. Upland barangays that support the agricultural backbone of the City are most susceptible to this hazard. Lastly, the City should anticipate the effects of temperature increase such as adverse impacts to agriculture, water supply, climate-sensitive diseases and illnesses, electricity consumption, and urban heat island effect, among others.

Inclusive growth

Development is an agenda for all regardless of age, gender, educational attainment, and income status. The local government of San Pablo shall strive to uplift the socio-economic standing of everyone at the same pace. It means economic growth that creates employment opportunities for everyone to aid people escape poverty – further striving for closing the income inequality gap. Inclusive growth also means having access to basic and essential services necessary to build the potential of a population (e.g. health, education, skills development, housing, etc.).

Sustainable Development

In pursuing social and economic growth, San Pablo local government shall serve as the steward of the natural environment so as to ensure that the provision of resources and ecosystem services is uncompromised. This environmentalist approach guarantees that the benefits we enjoy today will still be relished by future generations. Sustainable development adopts a systems view in planning wherein it treats sectors as dependent on each other – slight or major changes in the system alters the equilibrium which may or may not be beneficial to society. As such, the local government shall practice foresight in decision-making by using science-based forecasting and planning tools.

Gender and Development

The City shall provide women and men and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) equal economic opportunities, access to basic services and resources, and rights. As a progressive local government unit, it upholds its role to its constituents in advancing their best interests. While a participatory approach in planning is observed, the local government shall emphasize on the vulnerable population including indigenous people,

population in poverty, informal settler families, and agricultural workforce, among others.

Good governance

As a public institution, it is imperative that the local government unit shall exercise the powers granted to promote the general welfare. In this sense, good governance may be evaluated on the degree to which the government has implemented and completed its deliverables. This shall closely be inspected with access to education, healthcare, social welfare, and housing, among others. The City government must also be able to provide a safe, functional, and conducive living environment for its constituents. As a means of checks and balances, the local government unit is obliged to be transparent and disclose any information that may be subject to public scrutiny. This way, corruption is mitigated, good financial practices are inculcated, and accountability is present.

Strategic Framework

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 global goals set by the United Nations and agreed on by the international community as a means to a sustainable and inclusive future. In 2030, countries must attain the targets for a prosperous world for all species. It adopts a whole-of-society approach in which public and private actors across levels and sectors all act on the same agenda. To vertically align with this, sectoral goals are chosen to fall within the scope of the SDGs.

The Country's long term 2040 vision is espoused in National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)'s *Ambisyon Natin*. Filipinos envision an end state wherein they are strongly rooted, comfortable, and secure. To support this agenda, the government encourages investments on housing and urban development, manufacturing, connectivity (mobility), education services, tourism (and allied services), agriculture, health services, and financial services. The foundation of Ambisyon 2040 is currently being laid out by the medium-term Philippine Development Plan (2017-2022).

This agenda is being supported by regional development of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, Quezon (CALABARZON) by identifying important and established growth centers and specialized, support peripheral economies. When zooming into the Province of Laguna, the vision puts emphasis on uplifting the status of the vulnerable population. This is characterized by

focused interventions on health care, shelter, social welfare, skills and capability development, and rehabilitation.

San Pablo contributes to the economy of the Province through agriculture and tourism, as a source of natural resources, and as a hub for commercial and education activities. In addition, it aspires to hasten industrialization of existing industries to increase output. To uplift the socio-economic status of its population, the City builds on these strengths (Figure 5).

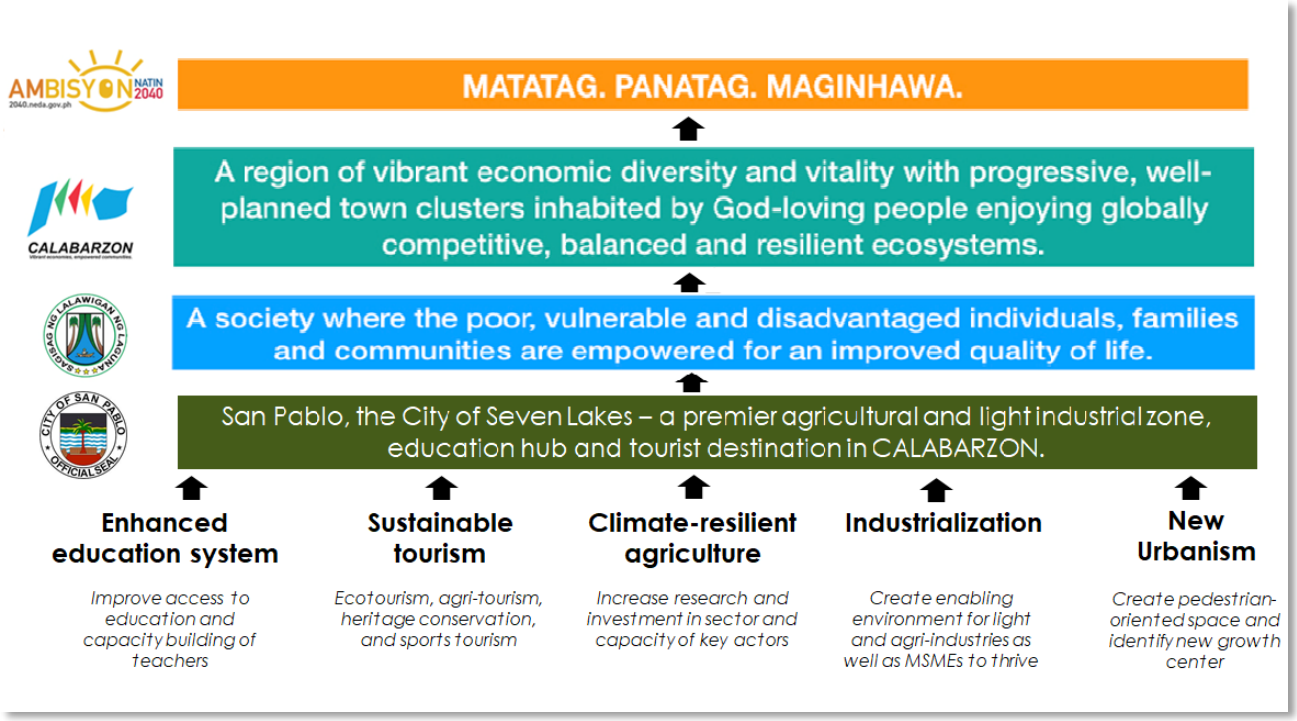

Figure 5. CDP 2018-2023 Overall Strategic Framework

Sectoral Development Plans

This section outlines the City's priority development agenda essential to attain the people's vision. This is in addition to the basic services that shall be delivered (to a wider scope of beneficiaries) and in fulfilment of core roles the local government must actualize. In relation to the ecological profile which serves as the baseline, sectoral goals and objectives serve as a means to measure progress and accomplishment of the local government while programs and projects set the pathway towards that achievement.

To come up with the sectoral development plans, the results of the vision-reality gap analysis and problem-solution analysis (detailed results are shown in Annex B) were translated in goals, objectives/targets, strategies. The proposed activities/interventions and proposed policy interventions from the

two analyses were one of the bases for the formulation of the proposed programs, projects and activities (PPAs) and legislative agenda. The long-list structured PPAs are presented in Annex C.

Environmental Management

The natural environment serves as the backbone of San Pablo's development. It is the source of non-renewable resources and ecological servics vital for society to thrive. This section outline's the local government's initiatives in preserving and enhancing the current state of the natural environment. Key action areas are identified in forestry, water, solid waste management, and land use. Improving nature's quality will directly reduce risks from climate change and disasters.

This sector tackles issues in solid waste management, urban sprawl, decreasing environmental quality due to population pressures, and climate and disaster risks.

This sector aligns to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Philippine Development Plan outcome area:

SDG11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems

PDP: Ensuring ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment

Sectoral Goal: Achieve environmental quality that supports both sustainable economic growth and environmental integrity to ensure well-being and resilience of all San Pableños.

Objectives

- Decrease waste generation; increase waste collection; establish a serviceable and effective solid waste management (SWM) facilities
- Promote, develop and sustain environment-friendly businesses, industries and services in San Pablo City (SPC)

- Management of forest ecosystem thru citizen participation in terms of protection and reforestation projects.
- Rehabilitate and improve quality of surface water resources in SPC; Compliance with the Supreme Court Continuing Mandamus re Manila Bay Tributaries Clean up and Rehabilitation
- Efficiently use water in all Government offices in SPC
- Increase resiliency of the City government and San Pableños
- Implement land use and zoning ordinance as planned and approved

Solid Waste

Strategies

- Continuous operation and maintenance of Materials Recovery Facility
- Effective garbage collection
- Capacity building of Barangay Eco Warriors and some Barangay Officials on anti-littering law, plastic regulatory ordinance and waste segregation
- Massive Information Education Campaign

Programs and Projects

- Repair of Material Recovery Facility (MRF)
- Purchase of SWM vehicles and equipment
    a. Purchase of additional two (2) garbage trucks with retractable 8 bins
    b. Purchase of one (1) dump truck
    c. Purchase of service vehicle
- Capacity building of Barangay Eco Warriors and some Barangay Officials (Monitoring)
    a. Participation of Barangay Officials on anti-littering law, plastic regulatory ordinance, and waste segregation
    b. Strict implementation of plastic regulatory ordinance
- Massive Information Education Campaign
    a. Installation of signage regarding waste segregation in every barangay
    b. Annual seminar about waste segregation and anti-littering law for barangay level
    c. Annual seminar about waste segregation on private and public schools
    d. Annual seminar about waste segregation and plastic regulatory ordinance for business establishments' owners

Industrial Operations

Strategy: Implementation and enforcement of all applicable laws, rules and regulations (e.g. PD 1586, PD 984 & DAO 26) for the construction and operation with round the clock monitoring and inspection of pollution control facilities for all industries located at environmental critical areas

Programs and Projects

- Survey, inspection and monitoring of industrial establishments, additional office budget appropriations for mobility/service vehicle
- Require all establishments (government and private) to secure all necessary environmental clearances/permits (Environmental Compliance Certificates (ECC) /Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC), Discharge Permit, Permit to Operate (PO))
- Report to concerned National Government Agency (NGA) for non-compliance
- Orientation and information, education campaign on Hazardous Waste Management in all schools, barangays, institutions and sectoral organizations
- Designation of Pollution Control Officers (PCOs) in all establishments (government and private) -- who liaise on all environmental compliance of an establishment

Forestry and Watershed

Strategy: Citizen participation in terms of protection and reforestation projects

Programs and Projects

- Determine loss of forest (vegetative cover); change in stock of forestry resources: dipterocarp, tree plantation, mangroves, non-timber forest products (NTFP) (ha/year)
- Determine total vegetation-covered area, vs total land area (%)
- Tree planting (upland and/ or urban reforestation)
- Determine soil erosion in upland areas (mm/year)
- Determine areas priority for reforestation for soil erosion control
- Identify areas for reforestation, tree planting
- Establish reforestation areas (urban and upland)
- Identification of Critical habitat/areas restored in ha/year
- Assign a dedicated staff under City ENRO and/or Tourism for the Business Information Management System (BIMS)
- Determination of maximum number of visitors in fragile ecosystems (i.e.: mangroves, Marine Protected Areas (MPA) in a given period time

- Monitoring of visitors, vis-a-vis carrying capacity of fragile ecosystems that serve also as eco-tourism areas (Number of visitors in protected areas per year)
- Identify total number of households (formal and informal) per square km. of protection/conservation area
- Determine and/or eradicate (current) illegal settlements and disallow occupancy of new settlers in protection or conservation areas
- Identification of conservation areas that are exposed to high threats (settlements encroachment, unsustainable resource extraction, etc.)
- Identify number of conservation programs implemented per five years
- Incorporate tree planting as a requirement to various socio-civic activities (marriage applications, graduation, civil service, etc.)

Water

Strategies

- Freshwater Ecosystem Management and Conservation
- Water conservation in key LGU offices/departments

Programs and Projects

- Require all establishments, including government facilities to install wastewater treatment facilities, including, but not limited to: City Hall, Public Markets, hospital, etc.
- Determine rating of the general condition of freshwater body, latest (if water resource is being monitored by DENR), if not, determine if polluted/not polluted
- Identify effluents by source (various units)
- Mobilize community to participate on regular clean-up of rivers and waterways
- Determine number of households living in waterways without access to sanitary toilet and clear waterways of settlements.
- Provide toilet facilities, including septic tanks to constituents that still has no access to sanitary toilets.
- Conduct of tree planting activities along lakeshores and riverbanks
- Banadero River Tributaries Clean - up and Rehabilitation
- Green Restroom Fee and others - using rainwater for flushing the toilet
- Incentivizing programs on water conservation

Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

Strategies

- Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
- Disaster Preparedness

- Disaster Response
- Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation
- Climate proofing of all local facilities and buildings (schools, brgy centers, etc.)

Programs and Projects

- Installation of warning signage for landslide and water level gauge, indigenous rain gauge
- Training/ Technical review for the formulation and mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (DRRMP), Contingency Plan, Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan (LCCAP), Business Continuity Plan & Pre-emptive and Forced Evacuation Plan
- Basic and Advanced Training for City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (CDRRMO) & Search and Rescue (SAR) Members/ Responders
- Disaster Risk Reduction & Mgt. Training for City Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (CDRMMC) & CDRRMO
- Training for barangay officials/level
- IEC Materials for Information Education Campaign
- Strengthening of Community and Stake Holders Partnership
- Observance of Local/National Disaster Related Activity
- DRRM Awareness Programs & IEC for Community DRRM Orientation and Drills
- Availability & Procurement of Resources (Logistics)
- Purchase of Heavy Equipment for Disaster Preparedness, Fire Truck, Service Vehicles
- Issuance of Public Advisories in Accordance to Protocols Developed
- Prepositioning/Mobilization of Resources
- Purchase of foods for rescue team/ CDRRMC Members
- SPC SAR Members Accident Benefits
- Purchase of Relief Goods to Disaster Victims
- Provision of relief goods to disaster victims and tents and other temporary shelter facilities
- Climate-proof evacuation centers
- Reduce or completely remove structures in danger zones
- Advocacy on climate-responsive agriculture and fisheries (adoption of applicable crop varieties, crop rotation and other relevant farming technologies)
- Study use of solar energy as a renewal energy source for land transportation (especially tricycle)
- Implementation of energy efficient buildings low cost design ventilation system and construction technologies (i.e. higher headroom/ceiling, wider windows, proper sitting against sun orientation, sunscreen insulation, etc.)

- Implementation of energy efficient buildings low cost design ventilation system and construction technologies (i.e. higher headroom/ceiling, wider windows, proper sitting against sun orientation, sunscreen insulation, etc.)

Land Use

Strategies

- Promotion of Agro-forestry
- Land Use Monitoring

Programs and Projects

- Management protecting the environment while adapting the "Conservation Farming System Village"
- Ensure minimal percent of protected areas converted to other uses
- Monitoring of Land Use changes (ha/year)

Legislative Agenda for Environmental Sector

- Ordinance supporting the supreme court continuing mandamus re Manila Bay tributaries clean up and rehabilitation, whereby all establishments – government and private entities – are required to comply to general effluent standards (DENR DAO 2016-08) to ensure protection of water resources
- Ordinance on reduction of solid waste generation in all barangays
- Ordinance on allocation of funds for procurement of vehicles, equipment and operation and maintenance (O&M) to ensure serviceable and effective solid waste management
- Resolution requiring all institutions and business establishments and association to participate in reforestation/tree planting activities
- Ordinance on promoting citizen participation for protection and reforestation projects.
    a. Tree planting by education sector (students, graduating students)
    b. Tree planting by civil society (during marriage contract application, etc.)
    c. Tree planting by businesses sector
- Ordinance requiring practice of water conservation in all government offices
- Ordinance requiring implementation of disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) and Local Climate Change Action (LCCA) Plans to institutionalize resiliency
- Ordinance requiring compliance of all business and industries to secure relevant environmental permits prior to issuance of business permits

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Social Development Plan

As population is the starting point of planning, this section espouses San Pablo's action areas to enhance the quality of lives of its citizens. Services contained in this sector are building blocks to maximizing the full potential of the population. Prevailing challenges in this sector are water and sanitation, malnutrition, housing backlog and informal settlements, and lack educational services.

This sector aligns to the following SDGs and Philippine Development Plan outcome areas:

SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong opportunities for all

SDG11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

PDP: Accelerating human capital development

PDP: Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families

PDP: Building safe and secure Communities

Sectoral Goal: Enhance the state of well-being of the local population through quality social services, affordable education, improved health condition, safe shelter and orderly and resilient communities

Shelter

Goal: San Pablo City to be an ideal shelter site in Southern Tagalog

Objectives

- Strict implementation the Building Code

- Provide safe and livable socialized housing to the indigent homeless families of the city
- Review, reassess the informal settlers in the City's landholdings
- Improve technical capacity and knowledge of employees and community associations

Strategies

- Implementation of Building Code
- Site Development
  a. Identification of beneficiaries
  b. Utilization of LGU funds
  c. Partnership with NGAs for socialized housing project
- Removal/relocation of informal settler families
- Provision of technical assistance and trainings for employees and community associations

Programs and Projects

- Strengthening and mobilization of Local Housing Board
  - Strict implementation of Building Code
- Monitor Housing Developers with their compliance with the housing plan and building code
  a. Housing and Resettlement Assistance
  b. Identification and validating of potential beneficiaries
  c. Tapping the Resettlement Assistance Program for Local Government Units
  d. Tap different government programs such as PAG-IBIG Fund's Housing Program
  e. Coordinate with Housing Urban Development Coordinating Council and National Government Housing Agencies involved in assisting LGUs in the respective socialized housing project
  f. Acquisition and development of 44 hectares of land for social housing expansion in existing socialized housing in Brgy Sta Ana
- Provide for rehabilitation and on-site development of blighted and slum area
- Technical Assistance/ Capacity Building
  a. Conduct seminars about different housing programs being offered by different housing authorities and financial institutions for employees
  b. Provide technical assistance to community association related to housing concerns and issues
  c. Augment the capability of Local Government Unit in undertaking urban development and housing programs and projects

- Monitor the movement of population and its influence to achieve a balance between urban capabilities and population
- On-going court proceeding on the Land Titling of government lot situated at Brgy. San Gregorio, San Pablo City as housing project for PAG-IBIG
- Reorganization of local housing board and housing office
- Pooling of human resources from Offices

Social Services

Goal: Improve quality of life by providing social services to vulnerable and disadvantaged group.

Objectives

- Strengthen capacity of personnel
- Sustain implementation of basic social welfare services
- Improve and expand social welfare service

Strategies

- Proper training interventions implemented to enhance technical capacity of Day Care Workers
- Implementation of comprehensive programs for children, person with disability, women, elderly and other vulnerable groups
- Implementation and monitoring of Gender and Development (GAD) Plan
- Policy review and implementation of RA 7910
- Organize and strengthened sectoral groups and councils

Programs and Projects

- Capacity Building
  - Enhance the capacity of staff in the delivery of day care services
- Comprehensive Programs
  a. Comprehensive program to address the needs/issues of street children
  b. Expanded Senior Citizen beneficiaries
  c. Comprehensive programs for person with disabilities (PWDs)
  d. Strengthening of RA 9442 for Person with Disability
  e. Different Programs targeted to other vulnerable groups such as women, solo parents
  f. Conduct a comprehensive Program on fighting crimes involving minors
- Strengthening the Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) desk at Brgy. Level

- Strengthening Advocacy for Magna Carta for Women (RA 7910)
- Strengthening the organized women group (KALIPI)
- Strengthen the Family Drugs Abuse Protection Program (FDAP) and Brgy. Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC)
- Facility and program designed to provide service and support activities to children needs of special Protection (CNSP)

Education

Goal: Provide affordable and quality complete education

Objectives and Strategies

- Provide adequate school facilities to the school-going population of the city
- Increase number and capacity of school teacher and staff
- Introduce efficient system/policies to cater the education needs of the school-age population
- Increase the employability of graduating students

Strategies

- Build conducive learning environment
- Enhance capacity of the teachers and professors and/or trainers and provision of competitive benefits
- Strengthen policies and programs on education
- Provision of education quality enhancement programs and projects
- Implementation of K to 12 basic education program
- Provision of skills employability enhancement programs
- Improvement of access to quality education and training
- Establishment of Information and Technology (IT) Education Center

Programs and Projects

- Provision of water supplies to all public schools
    - Immediate construction of water supply connections to selected schools
- Renovation of school buildings
    a. Identify specific schools with dilapidated classrooms and/or buildings
    b. Encourage parents and private entities in improving school facilities
    c. Immediate renovation of dilapidated classrooms/school buildings
- Construction of classrooms in secondary level
    a. Identify schools where there are overcrowding of classrooms
    b. Construction of secondary classrooms
- Construction of classrooms in elementary level

   a. Identify schools where there are overcrowding of classrooms
   b. Construction of secondary classrooms
- Identify teachers/staff from each school who needs further training and capacity building
- Provide training and capacity building to teachers/staff
- Efficient Implementation of K-12 System
   a. Adopt good practices from other schools
   b. Provide financial assistance/loan to students who cannot afford to increasing financial needs with the implementation of K-12 system
- Opening classes in public schools to children with special needs
   - Mainstream special education system to the regular education system of elementary public schools
- Scheduling of classes in schools where there is inadequate number of classrooms and teachers
   - Assess the condition of classes and make necessary adjustments with the classes schedule
- Identify the scholarship program of the city
   a. Increase the number of scholarships being provided by the City government
   b. Tap private entities to provide scholarship programs
- Develop partnership with IT companies
   a. Conduct seminars and training related to information, communication, and technology (ICT)
   b. Conduct annual job fair with partner IT companies
- Integration of SK programs on education

Health

Goal: Improve access and quality of health services and facilities

Objective and target: Provide sufficient and quality medical facilities, supplies, and services in each barangay

Strategies

- Strengthen health infrastructure facilities and services and capacity development of health personnel
- Improve delivery of health services

Programs and Projects

- Water Sanitation
- Capacity Building
   a. Community Assembly, IEC and coordination with Barangay Officials
      i. Information dissemination on dengue, chikungunya awareness

ii. Aksyon Barangay Kontra Dengue (ABKD)
iii. 4 O'clock Habit

b. Training for Health Personnel

- Enrollment of additional PHILHEALTH indigents
- Hiring of personnel
  a. Medical Technologist
  b. Rural Health Midwife (RHM)
  c. Rural Health (RH) Physician
  d. Information Technologist
- Data Management System
- Bloodletting Activity
- Vector Borne disease prevention and control
- Monitoring of communicable/zoonotic diseases (Flavin monooxygenase (FMO), Avian Flu, Rabies)
- Ensure Public/consumers of clean and high-quality animal products
- Implementation of all laws pertaining to animal production, disease prevention and treatment
- Establishment of Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC) Point of Care Accreditation of no balance billing (NBB) Compliant Hospital

Public Order and Safety

Goal: Provide protective services that assure peace, order, and security.

Objectives and Targets

- Maintain peace and order in the City
  a. Immediate reactionary police force provided in times of crisis situation
  b. Delivery of basic police services against criminality provided
  c. Achieved drug-free City

Strategies

- Peace building and conflict prevention
- Ensure the city against possible terrorist attack and threat groups by the creation of Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT) Team
- Assist the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) in the apprehension of persons engage the use of illegal drugs and prosecution of drug related cases
- Institutionalize emergency response networks
- Improve fire protection services and facilities and capacity building of Bureau of Fire and Protection (BFP) personnel

Programs and Projects

- Increase police visibility
  a. Hiring of police personnel
  b. Strong coordination with barangay officials and Barangay Protective and Safety Officer (BPSO) to monitor the security of public
  c. Increase compensation/incentives among BPSO to boost the moral to encourage volunteers
- Provision of equipment and gadgets for protective services
  a. Provision of level-up vehicles and upgrade office gadgets to speed up information and dissemination
  b. Provide personal Philippine National Police (PNP) gadget to each personnel
  c. Provide personal PNP gadgets to each BPSO
- Capacity enhancement program
  a. Sending PNP personnel to different trainings offered by PNP on rotation scheme/by batch
  b. Allow PNP personnel to attend seminars and moral recovery programs
  c. Allow PNP personnel to attend training on Anti-Red Tape Act and Civil service rules and regulations
  d. Strengthen the capacity of BPSO in providing different protective services to their respective barangays
- Managing Police Operation (MPO)
- Increase BFP personnel
  - Coordinate with BFP to allocate more fire officers
- Encourage more volunteers to join BFP force by offering intensive seminars and trainings
  - Provide adequate incentives/honorarium to fire volunteers

Sports and Recreation

Goal: Develop sports and sports tourism in the City

Objectives and Targets

- Promote sports and recreation as an effective tool in developing/creating a better generation of disciplined and responsible citizens.
- Establish of different sports and recreation facilities

Strategies

- Rehabilitation and improvement of the existing sports facilities and services

- Strengthening the community visibility and spirit as well as its volunteerism and leadership aspects
- Development and construction of new sports center in the City that caters both local and regional sports tourism markets
- Development and construction of Sports Academy
- Development of new multi-partnership among sports, businesses, tourism sectors and the community

Programs and Projects

- Enhance sports and recreation program
  a. Creation of grass root programs of different sports events
  b. Provide varsity scholarships to potential athletes
- Institutionalization of Sports and Development Office (SDO)
  a. Inform/involve and coordinate with office all sports and recreational programs/projects/activities that will be implemented with the City
  b. Allocation of adequate funding for sports and recreation programs
- Establishments of sports complex
  a. Identify lot potential for establishment of sports complex (potential site in Brgy. San Gregorio)
  b. Acquire lot for the establishment of Sports Complex
  c. Provision of facilities and hiring of staff
- Establishment of parks
- Establish sports academy
  a. Identify lot potential for establishment of sports academy
  b. Acquire lot for the establishment of sports academy
  c. Construction of sports academy
  d. Provision of facilities and hiring of staff
- Annual City-wide sporting event
  a. Conduct sports event in line with City Festival/fiesta
  b. Physical fitness activity for elderly such as Zumba and aerobics
  c. Introduce new sporting events such as dragon boat racing and marathon in partnership with NGOs

Population and Nutrition

Goal: Improve quality of life of the people through effective and efficient delivery of social services

Objectives and Targets

- Timely delivery of social services
- Achieve a more balanced and healthy population

Strategies

- Improve access of social services to different barangays
- Information dissemination and monitoring on nutrition programs
- Strengthen advocacy on youth and gender program
- Development and maintenance of population database
- Encourage volunteerism from other offices
- Strengthen advocacy on family planning and responsible parenthood

Programs and Projects

- Food Supplementation Program
- Nutrition Information and Education Campaign
- Monthly Growth Monitoring through Operation Timbang (OPT)
- Nutri-Kitchen and Storage Room
- Adolescent Health and Youth Development Program (AHYDP)
- Gender and Development (GAD) Program
- Organization of MR GAD Barangay desk
- Population Database Development Data (Barangay Population Survey by the Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS))
- Pooling of human resources from Offices
- Family Planning Program through Public-Private Partnership on Family Planning Services
- Family Development Session- Responsible Parenthood/ Family Planning (FDS, RP, FP) Barangay classes
- Pre-marriage Counseling

Legislative Agenda for Social Sector

- Ordinance on providing slots for athletes and guidelines for persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the city scholarship program
- Ordinance on comprehensive mitigation of dengue cases (as prescribed by DOH)
- Expansion of PhilHealth coverage to all barangays
- Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and implementation of Department of Social Welfare Development (DSWD) services and programs
- Ordinance on supporting programs and projects for senior citizens, PWDs and women
- Ordinance curtail activities of professional squatters and squatting syndicate
- Fund allocation for housing assistance particularly during calamities/disaster
- Enforce and monitor compliance of housing developers to 2% of land area for greeneries

- MOA and implementation of housing services and programs with other institution
- Provision of funds for barangay security equipment and gadgets
- Ordinance for health and wellness program
- Ordinances identifying and promoting the development of open spaces/parks

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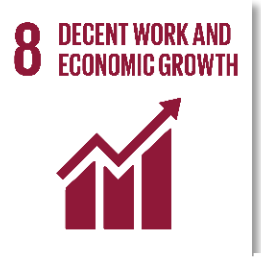
Economic Development Plan

This section outlines the City's strategies to increase output from production areas as well expanding the range of choice of products and services for its citizens. Important issues this section address are decreasing agricultural output, maximizing tourism potential, and stimulating local and foreign investments. To ease the conduct of business in the City, institutional arrangements and improvements must command this sector.

This sector aligns to the following SDGs and Philippine Development Plan outcome areas:

SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable



SDG8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth full and productive employment and decent work for all

SDG9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

SDG12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

PDP: Expanding economic opportunities in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries

PDP: Expanding economic opportunities in industry and services

Sectoral Goal: Develop a strong and climate-resilient economic base through a combination of policies and public investments and services that enables

agriculture, tourism, business and industry to flourish in the City which assure the citizens of a steady supply of goods, services, employment and income

Agriculture

Goal: Attain sustainable utilization of agricultural land and resources while ensuring local economic profitability, food security, and ecological integrity.

Objectives and Targets

- Strengthen the capacity of personnel and farmers, fishers, and animal raisers
- Maximize agricultural productivity
- Improve Agro-industrial Development

Programs and Projects

- Artificial Insemination
- Vaccination and deworming
- Soft loan assistance (facilitate loans/assists farmer-clients with banks)
- Market matching and linkages
- Promotion and development of potential livelihood/income-generating projects
- Farmers' Field School in Organic farming
- Lake seeding

Tourism, Arts, and Culture

Goal: Tourism as a vital instrument of the sustainable development particularly of the environment and natural resources, conservation and protection, socioeconomic development and preservation of historical landmarks and cultural heritage.

Objectives and Targets

- Develop the seven crater lakes and its natural environs (limiting)
- Rehabilitate and develop the historic landmarks and cultural heritage
- Encourage local participation in tourism development
- Promote agri-tourism
- Substantially increase the number of nature-based tourism activities, tourism products and services to generate local employment and revenue

Strategies

- Resettlement of informal settlers along Sampalok lake

- Construction and installation of environment-friendly tourism facilities and infrastructures
- Establishment of a center for arts and culture
- Promotion of resource management and conservation strategies
- Strengthen local community participation
- Development and/or enhancement of sustainable tourism products and services
- Development of a community-based tourism development enterprises
- Adaptive re-use of buildings along the proposed heritage zone
- Coordination and partnership with local farm operators and strengthen their capacity to be more productive and competitive
- Development of promotion and/or marketing strategies for local markets and investment in product development of the natural and cultural assets as high priority of the City
- Promotion of agri-tourism to the tourism trade and coordination with regional travel tourism office and tourism media
- Use tourism income and tap external sources of funds/grants to sustain and enhance the tourism programs, projects and activities
- Strictly enforce laws and devise policies to promote sustainable

Programs and Projects

- Installation of garbage bins and lamp posts around the lake to be funded by Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA)
- Purchase of new garbage truck (solely for Sampalok Lake)
- Development of unique, quality products through the assistance of Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and other authorities
- Organization of small businessmen and retailers into cooperatives for them to avail of incentives and financial support from financing institutions.
- Feasibility Study
  a. Feasibility studies for water-based activities for potential investors (in cooperation with Local Investment Board)
  b. Feasibility Study and launch of an aggressive information campaign about the profitability of tourism endeavors with the assistance of Department of Tourism (DOT), DTI and other authorities in this field – to attract local and other investors.
- Capacity Building
  a. Rediscovering of agri-tourism through the help of City, History, Arts, Culture and Tourism Office (CHACTO), DOT and DA and the Sanguniang Panglunsod.
  b. Information campaign for existing eco-adventure and experiential tourist destinations (encouraging owners to apply for DOT

accreditation to benefit from the DOT promotional programs region wide and nationwide)

Commerce, Trade, and Industry

Goal: Develop a competitive and innovative commerce, trade and industry that fosters inclusive growth through job generation and enterprise development.

Objectives and Targets

- Facilitate the establishment of systematic, coordinated, and sustained promotion and marketing and execution of investment policies, programs, projects and activities
- Identify revenue generating and enterprise development projects
- Rebrand San Pablo City as business-friendly destination
- Strengthen and empower Micro and Small-Medium Enterprise (MSMEs)
- Enhance the city's competitiveness for investment through improvements in the regulatory environment

Strategies

- Enhance the capacity, facilities and services of Local Economic and Investment Promotion Office (LEIPO)
- Streamlining of business processing and registrations
- Partnering with industrial developers/owners through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Projects
- Identify of new growth centers/town centers in the City
- Develop and promote "One Town One Product" (OTOP) with partnership with CHACTO and City Agriculture Office
- Provide assistance to prospective investors by identifying economic opportunities in the city
- Implement marketing strategies which effectively highlight the city's strengths as a business location
- Provide support for business start-ups and the development of MSME's
- Encourage the formation and growth of barangay microbusiness enterprise
- Strengthen human resources development to ensure that skills are matched to industrial needs
- Strict implementation of Comprehensive Investment and Incentive Code
- Promote balanced development of natural resources based on acceptable and rationalized land use

Programs and Projects

- Institutionalize the LEIPO
  a. Establishment of Business Center Building (part of Economic Support Infrastructure)
  b. Purchase of vehicle
  c. Allocating plantilla position
  d. Capacity building of LEIPO staff by participating in training and seminars
  e. Information dissemination of Local Economic and Investment Office (LEIPO and Negosyo Center)
  f. Increase visibility of the LEIPO by participating in national and local meetings, forums, seminars and conventions related to their function
- Streamlining business registration
  a. Integration and linking of Business and Licensing System with all departments Systems that are part for business processing
  b. Launching of online application and payment: to register, to be assessed and pay business taxes
  c. Strengthening of Inspection Team (CTO, CEO, CHO, CPDO and BFP) by delineating duties and responsibilities of team members and ensuring a timely submission of inspection reports
  d. Streamlining the procedures and protocols in One Stop Shop (OSS)
  e. Creation of inventory of business establishments for regulating and monitoring purposes
- Coordination and Facilitation of PPP Project
  a. Formulation and implementation of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Ordinance:
  b. Facilitation and coordination of potential projects for Public-Private Partnership (PPP) financing
- Establishment of 240 hectares IT-BPM Park
  a. Initiation and organization of IT-BPM Council with government and non-government memberships to prepare the Information Technology and Business Process Management (IT-BPM) roadmap
  b. Accreditation and participation in the national government programs on the Next Wave Cities on IT-BPM
  c. Accreditation of IT-Park as economic zones or industrial park with fiscal and non-fiscal incentives from Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) or Board of Investments (BOI)
  d. Phase 2-Project conceptualization for San Pablo IT-BPM Park Project (Phase 2)
  e. Phase 3 - Planning of the Entire 240 hectares
- Creation of New Town Centers
  a. Identification of investment priority areas that will be developed and promoted

b. Coordinate with CPDO with the Conduct of Feasibility Studies: a. San Filomena/San Crispin Town Center; b. San Bartolome/San Miguel Town Center; c. Resort District Atisan/Santisimo Rosario Town Center; d. Santa Cruz/San Vicente Town Center; e. Resort District Santa Elena/San Cristobal Town Center; f. Resort District San Lorenzo/Dolores Town Center

- Identification of Commercial Areas for Expansion
  a. Conduct of scoping activities to identify potential lands for commercial expansion in different barangays
  b. Coordinate with City Assessor's Office and BPLO to identify underutilize commercial areas and buildings
  c. Facilitating meetings with land and building owners/managers on how to efficiently use and market underutilized properties
- Identification OTOP (One town One Product) to be marketed and promoted
  a. Coordination with Tourism and Agriculture Offices to identify and finalize in product to be developed and promoted
  b. Facilitate training with DTI, DOLE on product development and marketing
- Establishment of data bank and updating of economic profile of the City
  a. Development of databank, Investment Priority Areas Profile, investment site locations, and investor's profile
  b. Regular updating of economic profile and monitoring of business establishments and services in the City
- Development of Information and Promotional System (promotion portfolio of SPC)
  a. Request for assistance from the Department of Science and Technology-Information and Communications Technology Office (DOST-ICTO), DTI, TESDA, and the private sector association led by the Information Technology and Business Processing Association of the Philippines (IBAP) for promotion and marketing activities
  b. Coordination and consultation with different LGU departments involved in the promotion and business and investment
  c. Development of Audio-Visual Presentation (AVP) to promote SPC as the first preference to do business
  d. Production of brochures for promotions
- Building linkages and matching programs
  a. Conduct of quarterly "Kapihan" with the business community thru Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI)-San Pablo City
  b. Conduct of Market Encounter with DTI
  c. Conduct a Business Summit that will showcase the business and investment potential of the city specially in IT, Agri-Processing, and Tourism

d. Conduct of symposium and or consultation

- Product development and business management program
  a. Provide technical and financial support to the entrepreneurs with Coop Office, PCCI and financial institutions
  b. Conduct of business-related seminars thru Negosyo Center
  c. Drafting of proposals to access funds from national government agencies such as DTI, DOLE, DOT, DA
  d. Conduct of seminars on financial management and loan acquisition thru financial institutions (banks, microfinance) and government agencies
- Job-matching Program
  a. Facilitate training targeting required skills and certifications thru TESDA and other private sectors
  b. Tapping for funding from national government for "near hire" training for prospective employees who require remedial training to qualify for employment in a wide range of voice and non-voice
  c. Coordinate with PESO for the job requirements and hiring of local and foreign companies of their job hiring and skills requirements
  d. Conduct of Job Fair and coordinate with Universities for the Job Fair and Career Orientation
- Implementation of regulatory measures
  a. Preparing and monitoring the implementations of projects regarding local economic development
  b. Monitoring and analysis of city competitiveness data
  c. Creation of mechanism for investors/entrepreneurs' suggestions and feedback

Legislative Agenda for Economic Sector

- Ordinance for the establishment of fish sanctuary in every lake
- Ordinance for loan and financing assistance to smallholder farmers and fishermen and MSMEs
- Resolution adopting the Implementation of General Management Plan of Lakes Yambo, Mohicap, Palakpakin, Kalibato and Bunot
- Ordinance on regulation of development along Sampalok Lake
- Creation and Institutionalization of Art and Culture Office and Council
- Ordinance controlling the use and maintenance of historical/heritage buildings/sites and landmarks and penalizing violations thereof
- Resolution for the creation of small business to form cooperatives
- Ordinance revising the tax codes to incorporate standard rates for tourism products and services
- Localizing the implementation of RA 11032 "Ease of Doing Business" Act
- Ordinance creating plantilla position for LEIPO

- Ordinance for the rules and regulation for the implementation of Public-Private Partnership (PPP)
- Ordinance for the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of the Local Investment Board
- Ordinance for the implementing rules and regulations on how to localize the implementation of RA 11032 " Ease of Doing Business Act"
- Resolutions endorsing the program/projects to be funded from the national programs
- Strict implementation of zoning ordinance

Infrastructure and Physical Development Plan

Infrastructure and physical development support the socio-economic activities of the City – it provides a network to which hard and soft resources flow. Loss and damage in this sector will mean a delay or halt in the normal functions of society. With the increase in population, bottlenecks and shortages are experienced, ergo, an increased demand. Efficiency is central to this sector especially in issues of access to water, traffic congestion, damaged road and bridges, clogged waterways, and damaged public buildings.

This section aligns with the following SDGs and Philippine Development Plan outcome areas:

SDG6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDG9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

SDG11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

PDP: Accelerating infrastructure development

Sectoral Goal: Provide adequate and quality infrastructure facilities to support the social and public services and sustain socio-economic growth

Objectives and Targets

- Enhance the quality of public service by constructing and upgrading public buildings and office facilities
- Promote rural-urban connectivity and facilitate movement of vehicles and people through road concreting, new road openings, repair of damaged roads and bridges and widening of existing city roads
- Mitigate flooding through construction of drainage facilities and declogging of existing drainage systems and waterways
- Improve access to safe and reliable water supply in public schools and rural barangay such as Atisan
- Enhance economic activities in the City through the construction of farm-to-market roads, business centers, economic support infrastructures and establishment of new amenities as source of local revenue
- Eliminate or reduce classroom congestion in public elementary, secondary schools and tertiary level
- Expand or improve other social-related facilities such as health centers, day care centers and socialized housing

Strategies

- Increase public investments in support infrastructure to promote socio-economic growth
- Faster pace of project implementation
- Build Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA)-compliant infrastructure facilities
- Community engagement/partnership in social and economic-related infrastructures
- Maintain strong coordination and linkages with national agencies and other entities for funding support
- Promote urban growth dispersal by through rural and urban connectivity

Programs and Projects

Public Administrative Support Infrastructure

- Construction of Philippine National Police (PNP) Station and Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) Station in San Gregorio
- Establishment of Business Center Building
- Completion of the City's Multi-Purpose Convention Center
- Ecopark in Malabanban Watershed Reserve in Sto. Angel
- Improvement and Rehabilitation of Doña Leonila Park 1st Phase (by DBM Php 14.0 M grant);
- Construction of 20 mini parks along Dagatan boulevard
- Sports complex to be constructed in San Gregorio

Economic Support Infrastructure

- Upgrading and rehabilitation of bridges in Sta. Ana, San Diego/Sto. Angel, Sto. Angel going to Rizal, Gugulmin Bridge in San Isidro and in Sto. Rosario
- Road widening and repair program
    a. San Juan-San Crispin-Sta. Filomena Road with drainage construction (4km)
    b. Widening of San Joaquin-San Ignacio Road (1km)
    c. Widening of San Jose Road going to the proposed City Hall (0.7km)
    d. Road repair of different barangay roads
- Widening of Santa Ana Road (3 km) for the IT-BPM Park
- Improvement of Maharlika High-way (13.08 km)
- Development of Interconnected Roads (33.74 km)
    a. San Lorenzo-Dolores-Santa Cruz-Vicente (16.24km)

b. Atisan-Santisimo Rosario (7.34km)
c. Additional San Bartolome-San Miguel-San Crispin-Santa Filomena (1.05km)
d. San Lorenzo (4.41km)
e. Santa Elena (4.06km)
f. Additional Santa Elena-San Cristobal (0.63km)

- Development of City roads (12.59km)
  a. Proposed 4-lane City Road 1 (5.42km)
  b. Proposed 4-lane City Road 2 (4.91km)
  c. Proposed 4-lane City Road 3 (2.26km)
- Installation of traffic light system and road signs
  a. Install traffic light system at the intersection of Maharlika Hi-way and Santa Ana Road
  b. Pedestrian lanes
  c. Traffic signs and striping
  d. Curb at intersections: 30-foot radius
- Development of grand terminals (1 ha.)
  a. Barangay del Remedio
  b. Barangay San Francisco
- Upgrading of Drainage System
  a. Drainage construction in different barangays
  b. Declogging of existing canals in different barangays
- Repair of Material Recovery Facility (MRF)
- South Luzon Expressway (SLEX) Extension TR-4 Project (9.53km)
- Alaminos-San Pablo (ASAP) Bypass Road (11.13km)
- Construction of the Philippine National Railways South Haul Project (PNR SLH): from Bay, Laguna to Matnog, Sorsogon traversing San Pablo City, under the Build, Build, Build Program of the National Government being implemented by Department of Transportation (DOTR)
- Construction of Brgy. Atisan Water System (by San Pablo City Water District (SPCWD))
- Construction of waste water facilities (by SPCWD)
- Construction new network towers and upgrading of existing towers in anticipation of IT-BPM Park (through private sector)
- Installation of cable transmission lines to unserved barangays (through private sector)
- Facilitation for the development of all support infrastructures in IT-BPM park
- Construction of farm-to-market road (Brgys San Juan, Bautista, and Stmo Rosario)
- Installation of irrigation facilities (solar irrigation, ram pump)
- Establishment of a well-equipped Farmers Information, Training and Processing Center

- Establishment and maintenance of a demo farm with stockroom and other facilities- sorting and wash area, procurement of farm inputs, garden tools and equipment and the like)
- Establishment of a Trading Post/Market stall for naturally-grown or organic produce
- The Wharf and Floating Stage Project for all water-based tourism facilities and activities
- Construction/Establishment of permanent access road to all lakes (except Sampalok which has an existing peripheral road)
- Development and establishment of a "One stop shopping" Center for San Pablo products in a strategic place in the city
- Sampalok Lake Tourism Infrastructure Projects

Social Support Infrastructure

- Construction of health centers in different barangays
- Establishments of day care center in different barangays
- Construction of evacuation center
- Installation of lights among 5 police box/hubs and possible construction of structured hub or Police Community Precinct
- Construction of Centralized Command System with integrated communication system
- Acquisition and development of 44 hectares of land for social housing expansion in existing socialized housing in Brgy Sta Ana
- Provision to access to power connection in socialized housing
- Upgrade/provide sanitation facility in socialized housing
- Upgrade existing roads or provide access roads in socialized housing
- Upgrade/provide existing drainage system in socialized housing
- Upgrade/provide water supply particularly in rural areas (e.g. Atisan)
- Provide for rehabilitation and onsite development of blighted and slum area
- Repair and maintenance of school buildings (San Vicente Elementary School (ES), Branzza ES, San Miguel ES, San Lorenzo ES, San Diego ES) and other structures (Brigada Eskwela)

Legislative Agenda for Infrastructure and Physical Development Sector

- Enactment of ordinance for orderly and efficient utilization of livelihood and tourism facilities
- Ordinance for "No Build Policy" for planned business establishments within identified high-risk area
- Ordinance for the implementation of Green Building Code with emphasis to public offices, facilities and infrastructure projects

- Ordinance for the incentive for business establishments adopting green building designs

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Institutional Development

To fulfill the mandate of the City government to the law and to the people, necessary institutional arrangements should be in place. This enables a streamlining of the operations of the local government unit for better fiscal management, improved organizational management, increased transparency, and expanded public participation in planning and decision-making. Following strategies address staffing requirements, taxpayer delinquency, and additional protective force.

Institutional sector aligns with the following SDG and Philippine Development Plan outcome area:

SDG16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

PDP: Ensuring people-centered, clean, and efficient governance

Sectoral Goal: Strengthen the capability of the City government to implement transparent and good governance and effectively undertake development planning and fiscal management towards sustainable development.

Fiscal Management

Objectives and Targets

- Standardize recording of financial transactions
- Consolidated financial records
- Alignment of accounting system
- Improved accountability and governance through transparency in financial management
- Increased real property tax collection
- Institutionalize data generation and management system

- Organized files through construction/improvement of storage facilities
- Increased efficiency and comfort ability of staff
- Increased locally-sourced revenue level

Strategies

- Development and Installation of e-New Government Accounting (NGA) system
- Improve revenue and income generation
  - Review and revise existing tax ordinances of the city
- Establish and maintain a data-based/management information system
- Organization of filing and storage facility of cadastral maps
- Purchase of equipment
- Development of an Action Plan for efficient public expenditure to reduce debts

Programs and Projects

- Installation of E-NGAs
  - Computerization of Payroll System
- Tax Collection
  a. General revision of assessment (every three year)
     - Reclassification and reassessment of real property
  b. Collection of tax payments in partnership with the City Treasurer's Office (CTO) and assistance from City Budget Office (CBO)
     - GIS based tax-map
     - On-line payment system of Real property tax
- Purchase/Construction of storage facilities
- Purchase service vehicle for field work
- Capital improvement
- Formulation of activities to reduce delinquent tax payers

Organization and Management

Objectives and Targets

- Institutionalization of Management Information System and Office to enhance office internal processes and management
- Improved organization productivity by instituting career advancement
- Strengthened capacity of employees

Strategies

- Creation of Management Information System Office
- Implementation of Information Management System
- Strengthen the human resource personnel

- Proper training interventions implemented to address technical issues in every department and local government unit

Programs and Projects

- Human Resource and Management Office (HRMO) computerization project
  a. Employee database
  b. Payroll System
  c. Submission and completion of data needed for the computerization
- Human Resource Management
  a. Performance Evaluation
  b. Values Orientation Workshop
  c. Team Building
  d. Physical Fitness/ Sports Fest
  e. Training/ Lakbay Aral (Local and International)
- Training of Personnel
  a. Conduct Training on Value Orientation Workshop (VOW) and Code of Ethics
  b. Conduct Training on Supervisory Development Course
  c. Conduct Training on Basic Customer Service Skills (BCSS)
  d. Conduct Training on Public Service Ethics and Accountability

Development Administration and Transparency

Objectives and Targets

- Transparent and responsive legislation
  - Sanggunian tracking system established and maintained
- Capacitate legislative staff
- Provide fair administration of justice

Strategies

- Installation of information tracking system
- Conduct of capability building for legislative staff
  - Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) Materials in addition to the usual and existing information dissemination tools
- Strict compliance to full-disclosure policy
- Installation of an information tracking system
- Compliance to Seal of Good Local Governance
  a. Implementation of Full Disclosure Policy
  b. Improve the official website for posting of financial status per R.A. No. 10633
- Anti-Graft and Red Tape Eradication Program

a. Full implementation of Anti-Red Tape Law
b. Citizen Charter
c. Local Governance Watch
d. Business Permit Streamlining Project (computerized business permitting/licensing)

Public Participation

Objectives and Targets

- Ensure Public Participation in development planning and program implementation
- Increased participation of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Strategies

- Information Dissemination to the Public
- Strengthened partnership and coordination with CSOs
- Promote/Enhance CSO Accreditation Process

Programs and Projects

- Proper IEC Materials on PPAs for the Public
- Involvement to Development Planning
- Encourage CSO participation in local plans and programs

Legislative Agenda for Institutional Sector

- Ordinance revising the tax code to include computerization fee, printing fee, etc.
- Resolution to enter in to Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with bank institutions and online service provider for the online payment system
- Ordinance for the Creation of Management Information System Office
- Ordinance for fund allocation for capacity development and enhancement
- Review ordinances and/or identify other sources of income to supplement internal revenue allotment
- Ordinance for LGU-wide computerization of services (e.g. computer fee, printing fee, non-contact payment/bank payment/card payment)

CHAPTER 4: Local Development Investment Program (LDIP)

This chapter, the Local Development Investment Program, serves as the principal instrument for implementing the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP). It translates the CDP into programs and projects selected by the LGU for funding in the annual general fund budget or through special fund generation schemes. The LDIP is a multi-year planning tool to ensure that programs/projects to be implemented are aligned with the overall goals and objectives of the City which are:

1. Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture;

2. Premier Tourism Destination;

3. Education Hub; and

4. Light Industrial Zone

Figure 6 situates the LDIP in the CDP process as it succeeds the ecological profiling and precedes Budgeting, Implementation, and Monitoring and Evaluation. The City of San Pablo identified programs that are mainly consisting of existing, continuing and new projects aimed at addressing the development issues and challenges in the City (e.g. Climate change and vulnerability, sustainable development, inclusive growth, business friendliness and competitiveness, peace and order, etc.).

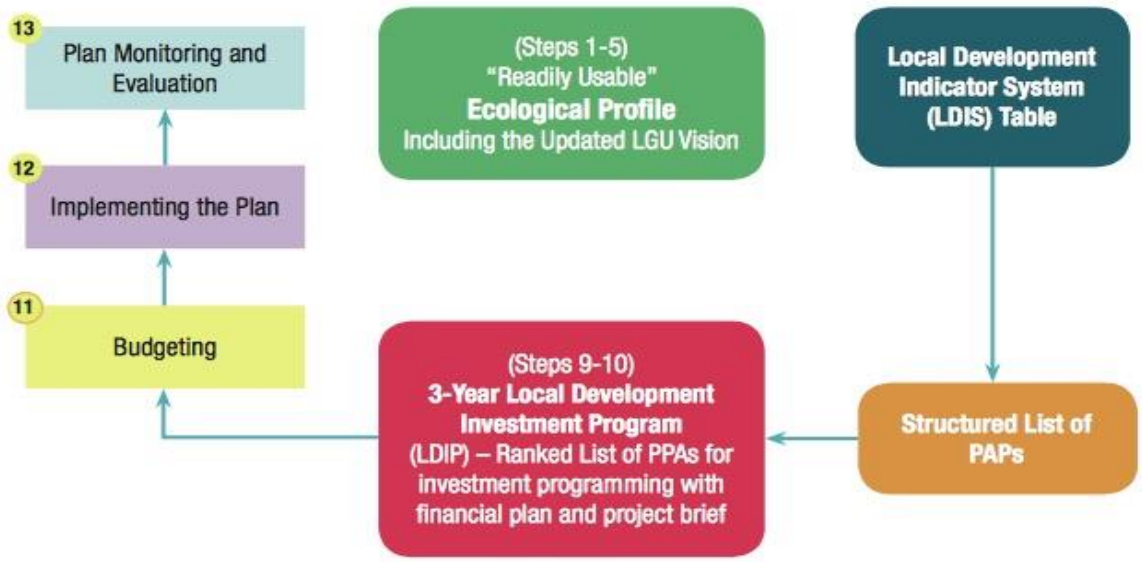

Figure 6. LDIP as an Output Document

Projected Cost of the Local Development Investment Program

In the Local Development Fund, the investible portion is the component of the local budget which will be earmarked for financing the priority programs and projects in the Annual Investment Plan (AIP) while the remaining portion will go into financing the costs of functions and services of the different city offices and departments.

The CDP which will be implemented through the LDIP requires a total cost of PHP 1.63 Billion for the next six (5) years[1]. The sector with the highest budgetary requirement is Infrastructure with PHP 1.2 Billion which is 75 % of the total budget. Meanwhile, the Environment sector has the least budgetary requirement of PHP 25 Million. Table 5 presents the required budget of each sector.

Table 5. Projected Cost of LDIP of San Pablo City

Sector	Budgetary Requirement (PhP '000)	Percent Share
Environmental	25,500.00	1.56
Social	308,418.00	18.88
Economic	36,941.00	2.26
Infrastructure	1,225,223.19	75.02
Institutional	37,100.00	2.27
Total	**1,633,182.19**	**100.00**

Ranked List of PPAs for Investment Programming

The following are the top 30 proposed development projects for the City of San Pablo (Table 6). These selections were based from the evaluation of the projects' potential contribution to the realization of the sectoral and over-all long-term goals. The list could still be expanded as new projects are determined to be critical to the growth and development of the City. The project briefs of the prioritized projects are presented in **Annex D**.

[1] The cost excludes the cost of the PPAs to be implemented for 2018 since the budget for this year had been appropriated already.

Table 6. Ranked List of Proposed Projects for Investment Programming, San Pablo City, Laguna

(1) Rank	(2) Proposed Project	(3) Sector	(4) Cost Estimate (PHP '000)	(5) Period of Implementation	
				(a) From	(b) To
1	Establishment of a well-equipped Farmers Information, Training and Processing Center	Infrastructure-Economic Support	12,000.00	2019	2023
2	Establishment and maintenance of a demo farm with stockroom and other facilities- sorting and wash area, procurement of farm inputs, garden tools and equipment and the like)	Infrastructure-Economic Support	2,000.00	2019	2019
3	Establishment of a Trading Post/Market stall for naturally-grown or organic produce	Infrastructure-Economic Support	1,500.00	2019	2020
4	Construction/Establishment of permanent access road to all lakes (except Sampalok Lake)	Infrastructure-Economic Support	30,000.00	2019	2020
5	Development and establishment of a "One stop shopping" Center for San Pablo products in a strategic place in the city	Infrastructure-Economic Support	40,000.00	2019	2020
6	Construction of Centralized Command System with integrated communication system	Infrastructure-Social Support	1,000.00	2019	2019
7	Installation of irrigation facilities (solar irrigation, ram pump, pisos, etc.)	Infrastructure-Economic Support	6,000.00	2019	2019
8	Upgrading of Drainage System	Infrastructure-Economic Support	10,000.00	2019	2019
9	Propose Construction of 4-Storey Police Station	Infrastructure-Public Administrative Support	8,000.00	2019	2020

(1) Rank	(2) Proposed Project	(3) Sector	(4) Cost Estimate (PHP '000)	(5) Period of Implementation	
				(a) From	(b) To
10	Renovation of CHO extension Office	Infrastructure-Social Support	5,000.00	2019	2022
11	Construction of sports complex	Infrastructure-Public Administrative Support	180,000.00	2019	2023
12	Water Analysis Laboratory	Infrastructure-Social Support	1,500.00	2019	2022
13	Development of grand terminal (1 ha.)	Infrastructure-Economic Support	140,000.00	2022	2023
14	Road widening and repair program	Infrastructure-Economic Support	200,000.00	2021	2022
15	Widening of Santa Ana Road (3 km) for the IT-BPM Park	Infrastructure-Economic Support	60,000.00	2022	2023
16	Development of City roads (12.59km)	Infrastructure-Economic Support	261,872.00	2019	2022
17	Construction of Laundry, Ramp and Morgue	Infrastructure-Social Support	5,000.00	2019	2019
18	Establishment of Business Center Building	Infrastructure-Economic Support	3,000.00	2019	2019
19	Completion of the City's Multi-purpose Convention Center	Infrastructure-Public Administrative Support	99,500.00	2019	2019
20	Upgrading and rehabilitation of bridges	Infrastructure-Economic Support	27,437.59	2019	2019
21	Installation of traffic light system and road signs	Infrastructure-Economic Support	10,072.00	2021	2021

(1) Rank	(2) Proposed Project	(3) Sector	(4) Cost Estimate (PHP '000)	(5) Period of Implementation	
				(a) From	(b) To
22	Eco-park in Malabanban Watershed Reserve in Sto Angel	Infrastructure-Public Support	3,000.00	2019	2023
23	Housing and Resettlement Assistance (Phase 1)	Social	13,941.60	2019	2020
24	Provide for rehabilitation and on-site development of blighted and Slum area	Social	3,000.00	2019	2023
25	Environmental Management and Pollution Control among Commercial/Industrial Establishments	Environment	1,000.00	2019	2023
26	Establishment of adolescent health friendly facility for ADHP	Social	5,000.00	2019	2022
27	Information dissemination on dengue, chikungunya awareness	Social	100.00	2019	2019
28	Training on fish feeds formulation and production	Economic	78.00	2019	2019
29	Orientation and information, education campaign on Hazardous Waste Management in all schools, barangays, institutions and sectoral organizations	Environment	1,000	2019	2023
30	Curtail activities of professional squatters and squatting syndicate	Social	300.00	2019	2020

Aside from the PPAs included in the LDIP, the following are the PPAs (**Error! Reference source not found.**) that will be funded from external sources such as PPP, NGAs, Private sector and others. Moreover, PPAs with assured funding from the regular funds are in **Error! Reference source not found.**. These are 5% Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Fund and the Special Education Fund of the City.

Table 7. List of Programs and Projects to be Funded from External Sources

Programs and Projects	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost (PHP '000)
Establishment of 240 hectares IT-BPM Park	Private-Public Partnership	
Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) Station	PNP	
Improvement and Rehabilitation of Doña Leonila Park 1st Phase	National Government	14,000.00
Construction of 20 mini parks along Dagatan boulevard	National Government	
Improvement of Maharlika High-way (13.08 km)	National Government	327,000.00
Development of Interconnected Roads (33.74 km)	National Government	405,000.00
SLEX Extension TR-4 Project (9.53km)	National Government	
Alaminos-San Pablo (ASAP) Bypass Road (11.13km)	National Government	
Construction of the Philippine National Railways South Haul Project (PNR SLH)	National Government	
Construction of Brgy. Atisan Water System	San Pablo Water District	
Construction of waste water facilities	San Pablo Water District	
Provision of water supplies to all public schools	San Pablo Water District	
Construction new network towers and upgrading of existing towers in anticipation of IT-BPM Park	Private-Public Partnership	
Installation of cable transmission lines to unserved barangays	Private Sector	
The Wharf and Floating Stage Project for all water-based tourism facilities and activities	National Government	
Installation of garbage bins and lam posts around the Lake	National Government-TIEZA	
Sampalok Lake Tourism Infrastructure Projects	National Government-DOT-TIEZA	1,409,000.00
Construction of evacuation center	National Government	
Provision to access to power connection in socialized housing	Private Sector	
Upgrade/provide sanitation facility in socialized housing	Private Sector	
Socialized Housing Project	National Government	
Upgrade existing roads or provide access roads in socialized housing	National Government	
Upgrade/provide existing drainage system in socialized housing	National Government	

Table 8. Programs and Projects from Local Funds not included in LDIP

Programs and Projects	Source of Funds
Installation of warning signage for landslide and water level gauge, indigenous rain gauge	LDRRM Fund
Training/ Technical review for the formulation and mainstreaming of DRRM Plan, Contingency Plan, LCCAP, Business Continuity Plan & Pre-emptive and Forced Evacuation Plan	LDRRM Fund
Basic and Advanced Training for CDRRMO & SAR Members/ Responders	LDRRM Fund
Disaster Risk Reduction & Mgt. Training for CDRMMC & CDRRMO	LDRRM Fund
Training for barangay officials/level	LDRRM Fund
IEC Materials for Information Education Campaign	LDRRM Fund
Strengthening of Community and Stake Holders Partnership	LDRRM Fund
Observance of Local/National Disaster Related Activity	LDRRM Fund
DRRM Awareness Programs & IEC for Community DRRM Orientation and Drills	LDRRM Fund
Availability & Procurement of Resources (Logistics)	LDRRM Fund
Purchase of Heavy Equipment for Disaster Preparedness, Fire Truck, Service Vehicles	LDRRM Fund
Issuance of Public Advisories in Accordance to Protocols Developed	LDRRM Fund
Prepositioning/Mobilization of Resources	LDRRM Fund
Purchase of foods for rescue team/ CDRRMC Members	LDRRM Fund
SPC SAR Members Accident Benefits	LDRRM Fund
Purchase of Relief Goods to Disaster Victims	LDRRM Fund
Provision of relief goods to disaster victims and tents and other temporary shelter facilities	LDRRM Fund
Reduce or completely remove structures in danger zones	LDRRM Fund
Advocacy on climate-responsive agriculture and fisheries (adoption of applicable crop varieties, crop rotation and other relevant farming technologies)	LDRRM Fund
Study use of solar energy as a renewal energy source for land transportation (especially tricycle)	LDRRM Fund
Implementation of energy efficient buildings low cost design ventilation system and construction technologies (i.e. higher headroom/ceiling, wider windows, proper sitting against sun orientation, sunscreen insulation, etc.)	LDRRM Fund
Repair and maintenance of school buildings (San Vicente ES, Branzza ES, San Miguel ES, San Lorenzo ES, San Diego ES) and other structures (Brigada Eskwela)	SEF Fund
Construction of classrooms in elementary and secondary level	SEF Fund
Construction of Sports Academy	SEF Fund

Financing Source for the LDIP

Based on the expected LDIP cost, the City of San Pablo has four major financing sources for the LDIP, which are:

(1) Local (Internal) – Sources composed of tax and non-tax revenues and
(2) Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers – Transfers from National Government Agencies which are budgetary transfer and/or grants from the national

government, congress and senate and other
(3) External Financing – National Government, Other LGU, and Development Partner
(4) Other Financing Options – Loans, Public-Private Partnerships, etc.

Around 54% of the LDIP cost can be funded by the City government while the rest are expected to be sourced out for intergovernmental transfers (25.46%), external source (10.14%) and other financing options such as loans and PPPs (10.14%). As shown in Table 9, Intergovernmental transfers (PHP 186.9 Million) has the biggest share besides its own and Infrastructure still has the highest financing due to its nature. The diversification of fund sources ensure that programs and projects have sufficient funds so that these can be implemented sustainably.

Table 9. Local Development Investment Financial Plan, San Pablo City, Laguna

Sector	City government of San Pablo	Percent Share	Intergovernmental Transfer	Percent Share	External Financing	Percent Share	Other Financing Options	Percent Share
Environment	19,729.35	1.21	2,919.75	0.18	1,425.45	0.09	1,425.45	0.09
Social	238,623.01	14.61	35,313.86	2.16	17,240.57	1.06	17,240.57	1.06
Economic	28,581.25	1.75	4,229.74	0.26	2,065.00	0.13	2,065.00	0.13
Infrastructure	947,955.18	58.04	140,288.05	8.59	68,489.98	4.19	68,489.98	4.19
Institutional	28,704.27	1.76	4,247.95	0.26	2,073.89	0.13	2,073.89	0.13
Total	**1,263,593.06**	**54.25**	186,999.36	**25.46**	**91,294.88**	**10.14**	**91,294.88**	**10.14**

Local Development Fund

Since 2013 up to 2017, the City of San Pablo's total revenue across all local fund source is increasing from PHP 225.8 Million to PHP 303.8 Million (Table 10). The highest revenues came from Business Fees and Licenses and Services and Operations. Business Fees and Licenses also has the highest percent increase in revenue from 2016-2017. Although the 2018 data is available, it is limited as it only covers August 31. Therefore, the 2017 data is used for comparison and analysis.

Table 10. Time Series Record of Revenue of San Pablo City, Laguna from Different Sources

Year	(1) Business Fees & Licenses		(2) Other Taxes		(3) Services and Operations		(4) Total Local Revenue	
	(a) Amount	(b) % Change	(a) Amount	(b) % Change	(a) Amount	(b) % Change	(a) Amount	(b) % Change
2013	88,875,510.01		9,319,123.56		127,591,074.38		225,785,707.95	
2014	93,343,785.89	5.03	11,601,631.94	24.49	137,011,807.49	7.38	241,957,225.32	7.16
2015	106,849,969.47	14.47	14,889,953.21	28.34	139,532,292.69	1.84	261,272,215.37	7.98

Year	(1) Business Fees & Licenses		(2) Other Taxes		(3) Services and Operations		(4) Total Local Revenue	
	(a) Amount	(b) % Change	(a) Amount	(b) % Change	(a) Amount	(b) % Change	(a) Amount	(b) % Change
2016	121,868,805.73	14.06	14,939,242.82	0.33	141,464,445.14	1.38	278,272,493.69	6.51
2017	138,884,140.73	13.96	15,330,962.78	2.62	149,613,351.21	5.76	303,828,454.72	9.18

Source: City Accounting Office

On the other hand, the total property tax revenue of the City amounted to PHP 179.8 Million in 2017. There is an increasing trend in the collection for as much as 16.9% (Table 11). Although increasing, the City Assessors Office aims to improve collection especially of those delinquent tax payers through computerization and strengthened coordination with the barangays officials.

Table 11. Time Series Record of Property Tax Revenue of San Pablo City, Laguna

Year	(1) Assessed Valuation		(2) Tax Rate			(5) Total Revenue from Property Taxation	
	(a) Amount	(b) % Change	(a) General	(b) SEF	(c) Total	(a) Amount	(b) % Change
2013	4,744,458,810.00	8.96	1%			105,838,325.31	3.03
2014	5,243,521,840.00	10.52	1%			120,157,750.00	13.53
2015	8,575,652,920.00	63.55	1%			139,993,919.77	16.51
2016	9,265,729,541.00	8.05	1%			153,723,986.99	9.81
2017	9,773,495,630.00	5.48	1%			179,761,769.50	16.94

Source: City Assessor's Office

Moving forward, in 2017, PHP 919.6 Million was the operating expenditure of the City. General Public Services has always been the highest operating expenditure of the City but in 2016 and 2017, Other expenditures incurred a total of PHP 352 Million and PHP 548.1 Million respectively (Table 12). The operating expenditure of the City is increasing in an unpredictable rate but it still expected to increase in the succeeding years.

Table 12. Time Series Record of San Pablo City, Laguna Operating Expenditures

Year	(1) General Public Services		(2) Social Services		(3) Economic Services		(4) All Others		(5) Grand Total	
	(a) Amount	(b) % Change	(a) Amount	(b) % Change	(a) Amount	(b) % Change	(a) Amount	(b) % Change	(a) Amount	(b) % Change
2013	311,213,480.37		213,121,093.22		89,661,499.61		131,444,123.97		745,440,197.17	
2014	304,457,456.09	-2.17	218,374,748.01	2.47	91,032,246.78	1.53	179,566,861.75	36.61	793,431,312.63	6.44
2015	349,861,186.18	14.91	110,251,634.33	-49.51	74,916,439.01	-17.70	271,610,811.38	51.26	806,640,065.90	1.66
2016	271,144,771.48	-22.50	214,566,329.86	94.62	80,539,251.76	7.51	351,956,225.71	29.58	918,206,578.81	13.83
2017	269,128,846.52	-0.74	53,363,905.89	-75.13	48,993,057.36	-39.17	548,114,938.09	55.73	919,600,747.86	0.15

Source: City Accounting Office

The City of San Pablo has a total obligated debt service expenditure of PHP 7.6 Million as of 2017. Table 13 shows that the total debt (principal with interest) is decreasing since 2013 because of increasing revenue and other external fund sources.

Table 13. Obligated Debt Service Expenditure of San Pablo City, Laguna

Year	(1) Principal	(2) Interest	(3) Total (1+2)
2013	20,801,735.08	6,995,906.93	27,797,642.01
2014	20,801,735.08	4,314,602.55	25,116,337.63
2015	20,801,735.08	2,696,620.39	23,498,355.47
2016	20,801,735.08	1,238,136.59	22,039,871.67
2017	7,406,423.14	144,432.83	7,550,855.97

Source: City Accounting Office

New Development Investment Financial Potential

Based on the data provided, the City's projected budgetary requirements are summarized considering the following assumptions[2].

- Projected total revenues at 12 percent
- Projected mandatory expenditures at 5.0 percent
- Projected debt service at 7.0 percent
- IRA to increase at 7 percent
- 20 percent local development fund (LDF)

Given these assumptions, a new development investment financing potential for 2018-2023 was estimated (Table 14). The reports by City government showed that the total revenues in 2017 is PhP 1,061,254,787.49. The total revenue includes tax revenue, non-tax revenue, business and service income, and other external sources. With the projected total revenues of the City, it can be observed that the City cannot comply yet with the LDF compliance ratio in 2018. It is understood that the City is in transition and starting to implement its physical development and socioeconomic development plans. The City government is still strengthening its partnership with private sectors and development partners to help them realize its vision. Moreover, for the succeeding years, LDF compliance ratio is expected to be more 1, which shows that the City government can definitely fund its proposed

[2] Assumptions are based on the percentage points of 2016 and 2017 data and adjusted to a conservative percentage.

programs and projects by its local development fund. To realize such investment financing potential, the City government and its stakeholders should work together and look for development funding. The form of new development investment financing potential is attached as **Annex E** of this plan that needs to be signed by Local Finance Committee members.

Table 14. New Development Investment Financing Potential, 2018 to 2023 San Pablo City, Laguna

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Projected Total Revenues	1,188,605,361.99	1,331,238,005.43	1,490,986,566.08	1,669,904,954.01	1,870,293,548.49	2,094,728,774.31
	Less						
2	Projected Mandatory Expenditures	989,653,198.36	1,046,405,160.65	1,107,343,817.91	1,172,932,588.35	1,243,706,179.81	1,320,283,285.76
2.1	PS	433,291,481.66	454,956,055.74	477,703,858.53	501,589,051.45	526,668,504.03	553,001,929.23
2.2	MOEE	438,078,200.65	459,982,110.68	482,981,216.21	507,130,277.02	532,486,790.88	559,111,130.42
2.3	Capital Outlay	54,906,144.07	57,651,451.27	60,534,023.84	63,560,725.03	66,738,761.28	70,075,699.34
2.4	Debt Service	13,362,747.56	14,298,139.89	15,299,009.68	16,369,940.36	17,515,836.18	18,741,944.71
2.5	5% Calamity Fund	50,014,624.43	59,517,403.07	70,825,709.66	84,282,594.49	100,296,287.44	119,352,582.06
3	New Development Investment Financing Potential (NDIFP) (1.0 – 2.0 = 3.0)	198,952,163.63	284,832,844.78	383,642,748.17	496,972,365.65	626,587,368.68	774,445,488.54
4	Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA)	744,878,794.00	797,020,309.58	852,811,731.25	912,508,552.44	976,384,151.11	1,044,731,041.69
5	20% Local Development Fund (LDF) (20% of IRA)	148,975,758.80	159,404,061.92	170,562,346.25	182,501,710.49	195,276,830.22	208,946,208.34
6	LDF Compliance Ratio (3.0/5.0) *Note: Compliance should be LDF Compliance Ratio ≥1)	0	2	2	3	3	4

Note: 5% Calamity Fund is the obligated fund not the actual expenses

Moreover, medium term financial plan for 2019 to 2023 is presented in **Annex F**, which shows the uses and sources of funds per year, while the LDIP Summary shows the detailed fund allocation of the PPAs per sector (**Annex G**).

CDP Implementation Instruments

Several instruments and authority levers that will aid in the implementation of the priority PPAs in the LDIP were also drafted. These instruments provide the linkage from planning to budgeting and completes the cyclical nature of planning thru monitoring and evaluation strategies. One of the implementation instruments used is the Annual Investment Program (AIP), which provides a year's worth of PPAs. The 2018 AIP of the San Pablo City is presented in **Annex H**.[3]

Aside from budgetary instruments, capacity development (CapDev) program is also formed which outlines the capability building interventions or programs that need to be undertaken to address identified capability deficiencies (see **Annex I**). The CapDev program indicates the capacity development strategies, programs and initiatives that need to be undertaken to address organizational competency gaps, the target groups, specific approaches that are recommended, resources required and the timeline. Moreover, associated priority legislative requirements are listed as integral part of this CDP in implementing the proposed PPAs (see **Annex J**). These are priority legislations that need to be enacted by the Sangguniang Panlungsod to support development priorities of the City government in the medium- and long-term plan. These include new legislation as well as amendments and updates to existing legislations.

Finally, to ensure timely and effective implementation of the programs, projects and activities, annual accomplishment report is outlined in **Annex K**, as well as the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Strategies (**Annex L**). M&E serves as the link between one planning cycle to the next. Through M&E, the planned and unplanned developments can be determined, monitored and evaluated that can be used for the planning cycle of the City government.

[3] Although the AIP should be an annual slice of the LDIP, the 2018 AIP is not part of the LDIP since the 2018 AIP had been approved before the start of 2018. LDIP is only for 2019-2023 for approval of the Sangguniang Panlungsod.

2018