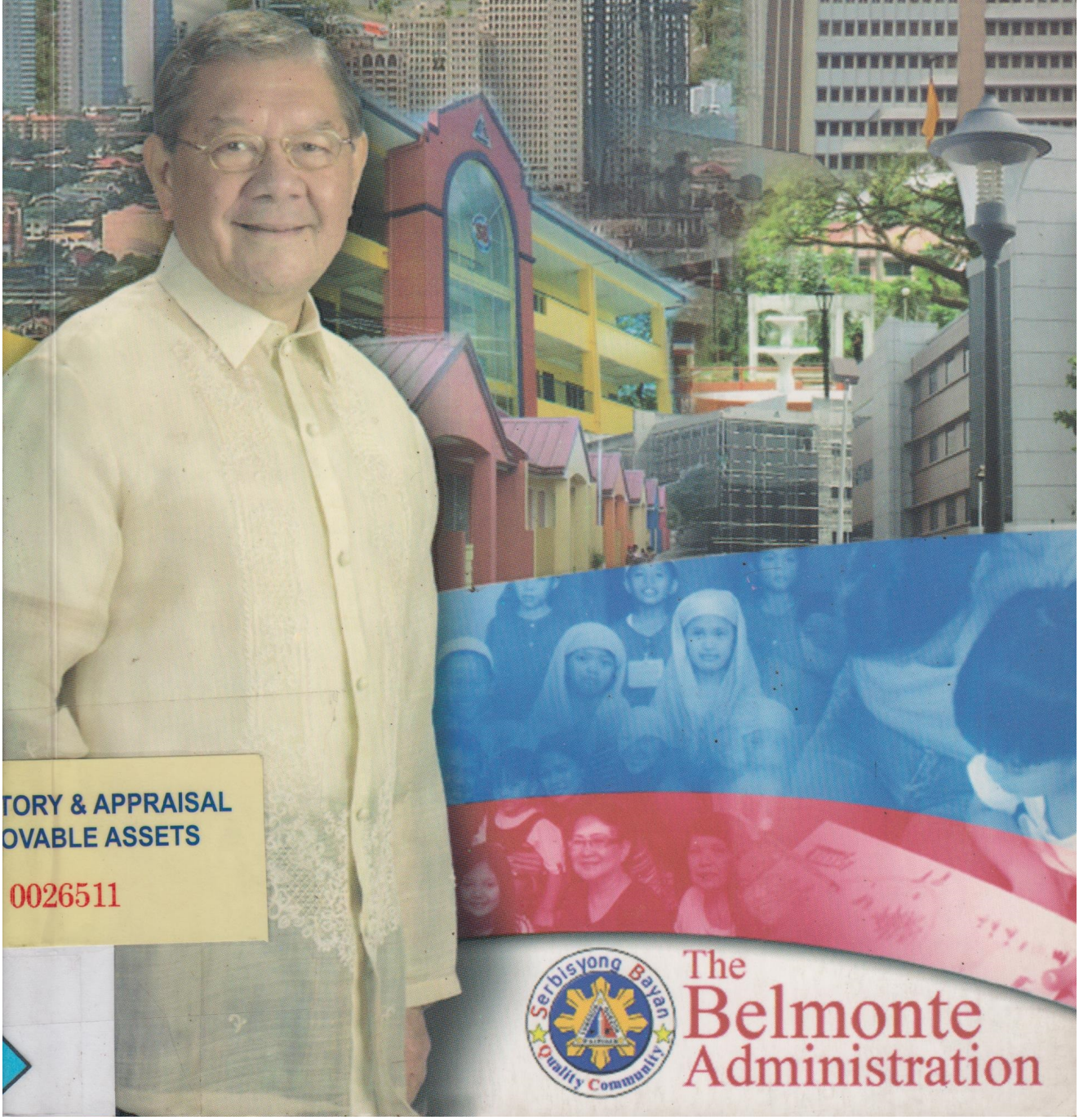
Quezon City: Future Perfect

Annual Report 2007-2008



TORY & APPRAISAL
OVABLE ASSETS
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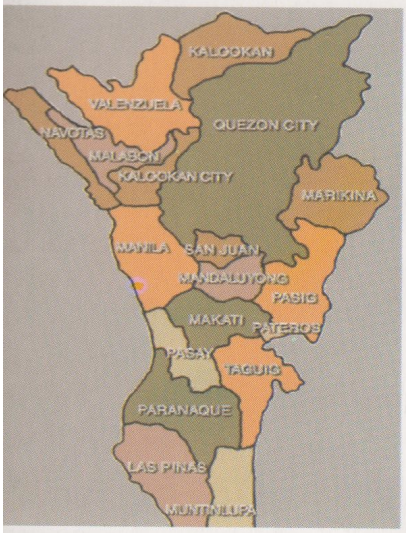
Serbisyong Bayan
Quality Community

The Belmonte Administration

Quick Facts about Quezon City







AREA

16,112.8 hectares

Largest among Metro Manila's 16 cities and 1 municipality

Almost one-fourth the expanse of Metro Manila

LOCATION

Northeast portion of Metro Manila

BOUNDARIES

North: Caloocan and San Jose del Monte, Bulacan

East: San Mateo and Marikina

South: Pasig, Mandaluyong, San Juan and Manila

West: Valenzuela, Caloocan and Manila

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (2007)	2,679,450
Male	1,312,395
Female	1,367,055
Population density	166 people per hectare
No. of households	615,002
Employable population (15 to 60 years)	1,700,158
Women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years)	802,194
Senior citizens (60 years and older)	124,992
Births	536,684 (registered from 2001 to 2007)
Marriages	188,428 (registered from 2001 to 2007)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

District 1	Area: 18.30 sq. km. Population (2007) 401,705
District 2	Area: 98.50 sq. km. Population: 1,559,641
District 3	Area: 23.36 sq. km. Population: 299,217
District 4	Area: 25.17 sq. km. Population: 418,887



BARANGAYS

142 Barangays

Most populated	Commonwealth ..... 172,834 people
	Batasan Hills .....148,624 people
	Payatas ..... 117,001 people
	Holy Spirit ..... 106,038 people
	Pasong Tamo ..... 82,340 people
Biggest land area	Batasan Hills ..... 5.77 sq. km.
	Bagong Silangan ..... 5.06 sq. km.
	Pasong Tamo ..... 4.89 sq. km.
	Payatas ..... 4.57 sq. km.

ROAD NETWORK

Total City road network ..... 2,095.51 km.
- National roads .....215.38 km.
- City roads .....834.83 km.
- Privately owned roads .....1,045.30 km.

Length of roads improved by
City government (2001-2007) ..... 581.99 km.
- Concreted ..... 349.73 km.
- Asphalted ..... 64.83 km.
- Drainage systems installed ..... 91.17 km.
- Sidewalks developed ..... 31.26 km.

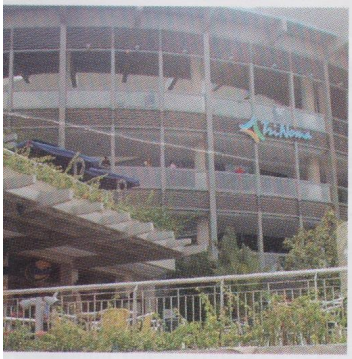
UTILITIES

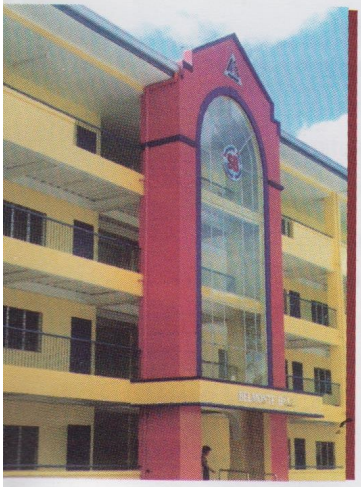
Water (2008)	Average City consumption ..... 43.7 cubic meters per service connection per month
	Commercial users .....180.6 cubic meters
	Industrial users ..... 119.7 cubic meters
	Semi-business users ..... 69.2 cubic meters
	Domestic users..... 33.2 cubic meters
Power (2007)	Average City consumption ..... 294,069,726 kwh per month
	Residential ..... 109,673,563 kwh or 37.30% of total
	Commercial ..... 134,737,806 kwh or 45.82% of total
	Industrial ..... 47,442,309 kwh or 16.13 % of total
	Streetlights ..... 2,216,048 kwh or 0.75 % of total











COMMUNICATION & MEDIA

Installed phone and multimedia lines (2006) 573, 866
Subscribed 931, 248
No. of media companies (2006)..... 11 radio stations
11 television networks
6 cable TV stations
4 newspaper publishers

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

No. of PEZA-registered ICT parks and buildings..... 30
No. of employees in ICT parks 27,388
Areas offering wireless fidelity service 44
Internet cafes (estimate) 600
Computer retailers and distributors 450

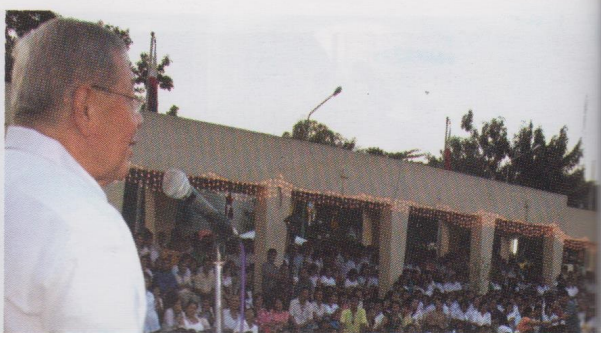
BUSINESS

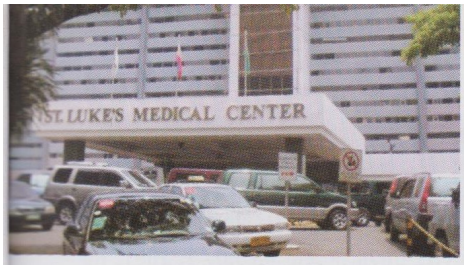
No. of businesses registered (2008) 58,196
Annual average no. of new businesses (2006-2008) 11,320

EDUCATION

Literacy rate 98.32%
School-age population
(3-21 years) 1,031,360
Elementary-age population
(6-11 years) 325,687
High school-age population
(12-15 years) 185,312
Public school enrollment .....409,254 students
Elementary 261,476
High school 147,778
No. of public elementary schools 97
No. of public high schools 45
No. of new school buildings built (2001-2007) 90
No. of new classrooms built (2001-2007) 1,474
No. of tertiary-level institutions (public and private) 65
No. of City-government owned daycare centers 251







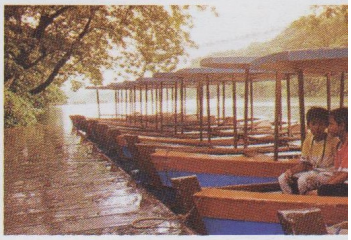




HEALTH FACILITIES

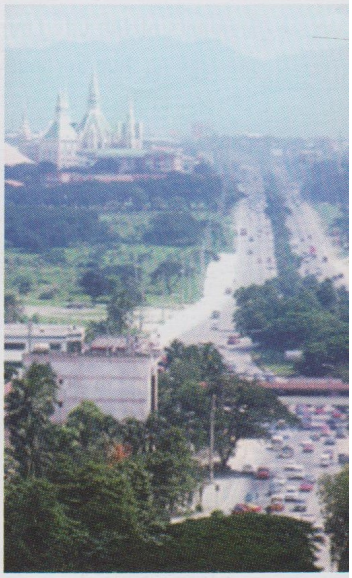
No. of hospitals 61
Government-owned 18
Private 43
Total bed capacity .....8,699 beds
No. of health centers ..... 59, including 7 super health centers
No. of various other
health and wellness facilities .....Medical clinics (301)
Optical (93)
Dental (335)
Dermatology (15)
Laboratory (144)
Physical Therapy (6)





PARKS & OPEN SPACES

No. of community parks 231
Major parks ..... Quezon Memorial Circle (25 hectares)
Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife (80 hectares)
Special parks ..... La Mesa Eco Park (33 hectares)
UP Arboretum (16 hectares)

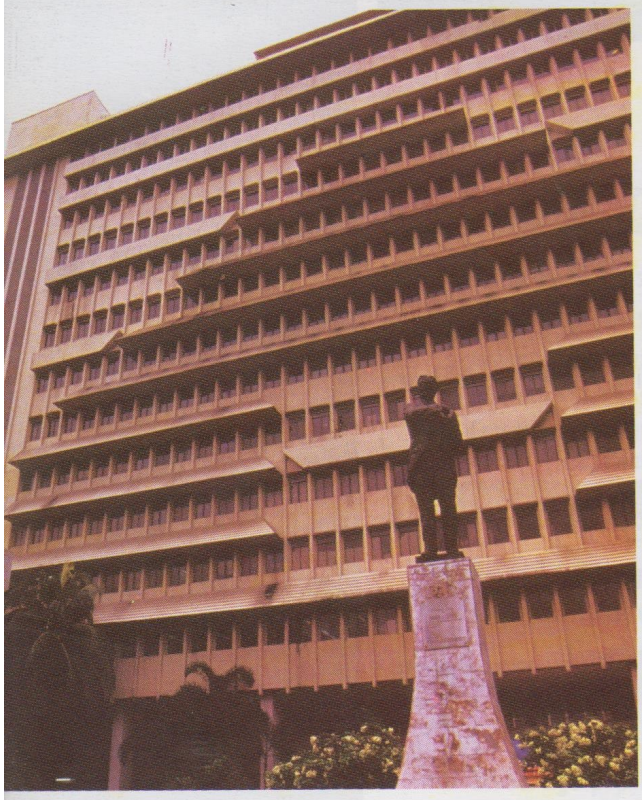


GOVERNMENT

No. of national government
institutions in QC .....125, including the Philippine Congress,
Civil Service Commission, Commission on
Audit, Department of Social Welfare and
Development, and the Sandiganbayan
No. of government-owned
and controlled corporations in QC 25
No. of QC government employees (2007) 11,340



The QUEZON CITY Government



Feliciano "Sonny" Belmonte, Jr. assumed the leadership of the Quezon City Government on July 1, 2001. He has been reelected twice, first in 2004 and then in 2007. He is now serving his third and last term, all the while instituting effective governance as the main focus of his administration since his first day in office.

From the Office of the City Mayor emanate all executive authority and responsibilities. The mayor is the chief executive and leads the city's departments in executing the ordinances and improving public services. The City's Executive branch is composed of about 65 departments, offices, task forces, committees and other units organized to match the needs of the City and its constituents, brought about by population growth, industrial progress and added responsibilities under the Local Government Code.

Legislative power is lodged with the City Council headed by the Vice Mayor as the presiding officer. The incumbent Vice Mayor is Herbert M. Bautista, who has occupied this post from 1995-1998 and from 2001 to the present.

Members of the City Council are 24 Councilors representing the four districts of Quezon City, the President of the Liga ng mga Barangay and the President of the City Sangguniang Kabataan Federation. The Office of the City Secretary serves as the Council Secretariat.

Each of the four legislative districts of Quezon City is represented in the Philippine Congress by a district representative who seats in the 238-member House of Representatives. Like the Mayor, Vice Mayor, and Councilors, the Congressional Representatives are elected in three-year terms.

At the community level, leadership is conferred by electoral process on Barangay Captains, one for each of the City's 142 barangays. Aside from the Barangay Captain, the barangay government consists of seven Barangay Kagawads, the Sangguniang Kabataan Chairperson, the Secretary, and the Treasurer.



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

DISTRICT I

Covers 37 barangays which include: Alicia, Bagong Pag-asa, Bahay Toro, Balingasa, Bungad, Damar, Damayan, Del Monte, Katipunan, Lourdes, Maharlika, Manresa, Mariblo, Masambong, Matalahib (Santo Domingo), N.S. Amoranto (Gintong Silahis), Nayong Kanluran, Paang Bundok, Pag-ibig sa Nayon, Paltok, Paraiso, Phil-Am, Project 6, Ramon Magsaysay, Saint Peter, Salvacion, San Antonio, San Isidro Labrador, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Santa Teresita, Santo Cristo, Sienna, Talayan, Vasra, Veterans Village, and West Triangle.

It has an area of 18.30 sq. km., with a 2007 population of 401,705, represented by the incumbent District Representative Vincent P. Crisologo.

DISTRICT II

Covers 30 barangays which include: Apolonio Samson, Baesa, Bagbag, Bagong Silangan, Balong Bato, Capri, Commonwealth, Batasan Hills, Culiat, Fairview, Greater Lagro, Gulod, Holy Spirit, Kaligayahan, Nagkaisang Nayon, New Era, North Fairview, Novaliches Proper, Pasong Putik Proper, Pasong Tamo, Payatas, San Agustin, San Bartolome, Sangandaan, Santa Lucia, Santa Monica, Sauyo, Talipapa, Tandang Sora, and Unang Sigaw.

It has an area of 98.50 sq. km., with a 2007 population of 1,559,641, represented by the incumbent District Representative Mary Ann L. Susano.

DISTRICT III

Covers 37 barangays which include: Amihan, Bagumbuhay, Bagumbayan, Bayanihan, Blue Ridge A, Blue Ridge B, Camp Aguinaldo, Claro, Dioquino Zobel, Duyan-Duyan, E. Rodriguez, East Kamias, Escopa I, Escopa II, Escopa III, Escopa IV, Libis, Loyola Heights, Mangga, Marilag, Masagana, Matandang Balara, Milagrosa, Pansol, Quirino 2-A, Quirino 2-B, Quirino 2-C, Quirino 3-A, Saint Ignatius, San Roque, Silangan, Socorro, Tagumpay, Ugong Norte, Villa Maria Clara, West Kamias, and White Plains.

It has a land area of 23.36 sq. km., with a 2007 population of 299,217, represented by the incumbent District Representative Matias V. Defensor, Jr.

DISTRICT IV

Covers 38 barangays which include: Aurora, Bagong Lipunan ng Crame, Botocan, Central, Kristong Hari, Damayang Lagi, Doña Imelda, Doña Josefa, Don Manuel, Horseshoe, Immaculate Concepcion, Kalusugan, Kamuning, Kaunlaran, Krus na Ligas, Laging Handa, Malaya, Mariana, Obrero, Old Capitol Site, Paligsahan, Pinyahan, Pinagkaisahan, Roxas, Sacred Heart, San Isidro, San Martin de Porres, San Vicente, Santo Niño, Santol, Sikatuna Village, South Triangle, Tatalon, Teachers Village East, Teachers Village West, U.P. Campus, U.P. Village, and Valencia.

It has a land area of 25.17 sq. km., with a 2007 population of 418,887, represented by the incumbent District Representative Nanette Castelo-Daza.

QUEZON CITY'S BEGINNINGS

A Perspective from the Past to the Present



The creation of Quezon City was born of the social justice philosophy of President Quezon. He wished for the laborers or employees not only a little more food in their stomachs and a little more clothes on their backs, but also a stronger roof over their heads and a healthier environment.

It was Don Alejandro Roces, Sr. who gave President Quezon the idea of establishing his paradise for the working men in the north and northeast of Manila toward the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountain Range. He wanted to avoid the imminent bursting into seams of Manila. Roces was then tasked to negotiate for the purchase of the vast Diliman estate from the Tuasons.

In an actual inspection of the Diliman estate, he pointed to a spot that is now Constitution Hill, south of the Novaliches watershed, overlooking what is now La Mesa Dam. He stared at three plateaus in the area, each one about 300 feet above sea level; all three commanded a spectacular panoramic view of the surrounding scenery. To the east were the San Mateo hills; to the west and northwest, Manila; and to the north, a verdant chain of hills pointing to Ipo where the waterworks still stand today.

His imagination soared like that of one obsessed by a vision of immeasurable vitality. He spoke to Vicente Fragante, director of the Bureau of Public Works, of his plan to build the metropolis.

Early in the morning of September 27, 1939, President Quezon, with some cabinet members and a group of assemblymen visited Diliman. After enjoying the scenery, they had breakfast in the still unfinished administration building of the University of the Philippines. There he stressed the "necessity of early approval of the charter of the proposed city in Diliman site."

The bill creating the new city was fathered by Assemblyman Ramon P. Mitra (Mountain Province, 2nd district). In his bill, the name of the city was Balintawak City.

The day after Quezon took the assemblymen to Diliman, the National Assembly deliberated for the final time on the Balintawak City bill. For a while, there was a heated argument on the name of the new city. Narciso Ramos of 5th district of Pangasinan and Eugenio Peres, 2nd district of Pangasinan, filed an amendment changing the name Balintawak to Quezon.

Finally, the name Quezon was affixed to the bill. Shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon of September 28, 1939, the National Assembly approved Bill No. 1206, creating Quezon City, replacing the original measure for the establishment of Balintawak City. The change was effected through amendments introduced by the

Committee on Chartered Cities. Assemblyman Jose Ozamis of Misamis Occidental also filed an amendment which gave Quezon City officials the minimum compensation allowed by law.

When Bill no. 1206 was sent to Quezon for his approval, he quibbled again over the city's name. But the members of the National Assembly prevailed upon him, and he relented. Thus, even Louis P. Croft, adviser to President Manuel A. Roxas on land planning, in his report to the Capital Site Committee in 1946, wondered "whether the National Assembly created the city solely to name it in honor of President Quezon or intended it at the same time to be the counterpart in the Philippines of Washington, D.C."

Early in October 1939, while going through the various government offices in Malacanang, Quezon met Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Palace wing, where several American experts in various fields had their offices. MacArthur was then military adviser to Quezon and Field Marshall of the Philippine Army. Quezon informed him about the new city he was creating and asked MacArthur if he knew of anyone who could make a good chief of police.

MacArthur turned around, scanned the tables in the office, and fixed his gaze on a young American soldier, in white suit, poring over some papers at a corner table.

"There," MacArthur told Quezon, pointing to the man in the white suit. "That's your man. He'll make a good police chief, because he had some police training in the States." Quezon evaluated the young police-chief candidate and was convinced of his suitability for the job.

But when Quezon was appointing him, he was a lieutenant colonel of the U.S. Army, the soldier said: "I'm very honored, Sir. But I can't accept the honor. I promised my wife we'd be going back home after my tour of duty here is over and my T.D. ends in two months. Sorry, Sir."

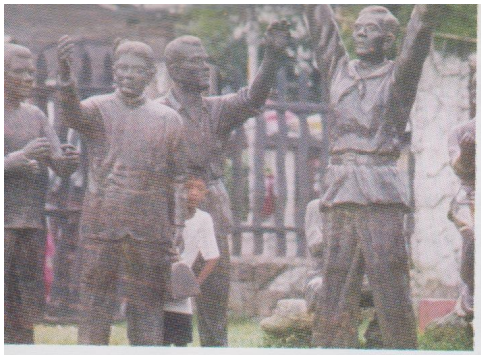


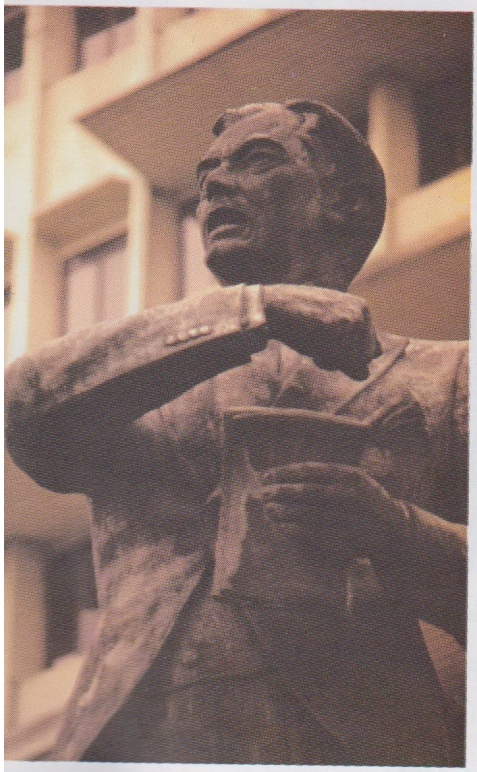
President Manuel Quezon and General Douglas MacArthur in 1944.

Quezon could not do anything about it, of course. But that was how close Quezon City was in having as chief of police, a future president of the United States: Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Shortly before noon of Thursday, October 12, 1939, Quezon signed Commonwealth Act 502 "An Act to Create Quezon City," in the presence of cabinet officials, assemblymen, and all those whom he had appointed to the different posts in the new city.

Source: The Quezon City Public Library (http://www.qcpubliclibrary.org)









HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

August 23,1896 - Bonifacio and his men tear their cedulas at Pugad Lawin, and ignite the Filipino Revolution against Spain.

October 10, 1938 – The People's Homesite Corporation purchases 1,529 hectares from the vast Diliman Estate of the Tuason Family as the site of the future capital city.

September 28, 1939 - The National Assembly approves Bill No. 1206 proposing the creation of Quezon City.

October 12, 1939 - President Manuel L. Quezon signs into law Commonwealth Act No. 502, officially establishing Quezon City, and assumes the position of Mayor in a concurrent capacity.

November 10,1939 - Tomas Morato is sworn into Office as Mayor of Quezon City.

December 17, 1945 - President Osmeña issues Proclamation No. 32 , launching the nationwide campaign to raise funds for the erection of a national monument in honor of President Quezon.

January 1, 1946 - Ponciano Bernardo is appointed by Pres. Osmeña as Mayor of Quezon City.

July 17, 1948 - Republic Act No. 333 slices Baesa, Talipapa, San Bartolome, Pasong Tamo, Novaliches, Banlat, Kabuyao, Pugad Lawin, Bagbag, Pasong Putik and other areas from Caloocan and cedes them to Quezon City.

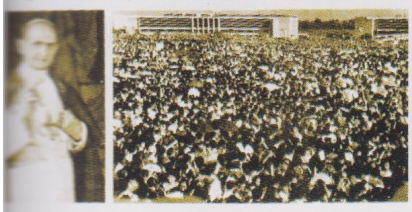
October 22, 1949 - Quezon City is inaugurated as the national capital of the Philippines, marked by the laying of a cornerstone for a capitol building at Constitution Hills.

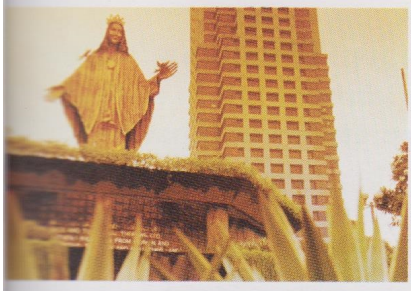
February 4, 1954 - Pres. Magsaysay formally appoints Norberto S. Amoranto as acting Mayor of Quezon City.

June 16, 1956 - Republic Act 1575 is passed in the third session of the third Congress of the Philippines, amending and repealing certain sections of Quezon City. This law radically changes the geographic composition of the City.

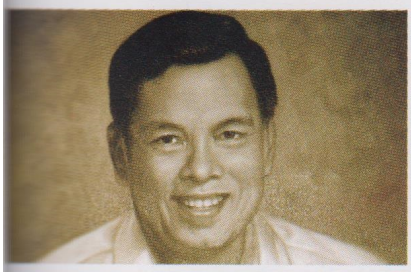


Papal Mass Celebrated Nov. 29, 1970 at Quezon Memorial Circle









November 30,1972 - The 1971 Constitutional Convention held in Quezon City, passes the new constitution of the Philippines.

March 31, 1976 - Adelina Rodriguez succeeds Norberto S. Amoranto as Mayor of Quezon City.

March 31, 1978 - Pres. Marcos declares 1978 as Manuel L. Quezon Centennial Year.

January 1980 - In the first local elections after martial law, Adelina Rodriguez and Stephen Sarino are elected mayor and vice mayor, respectively.

February 22-25,1986 - Quezon City is a site of the EDSA "People Power Revolution."

February 2, 1988 - Brigido Simon, Jr. and Vicente Sotto are sworn into office as duly elected mayor and vice mayor, respectively.

October 12, 1989 - Quezon City celebrates its Golden Jubilee.

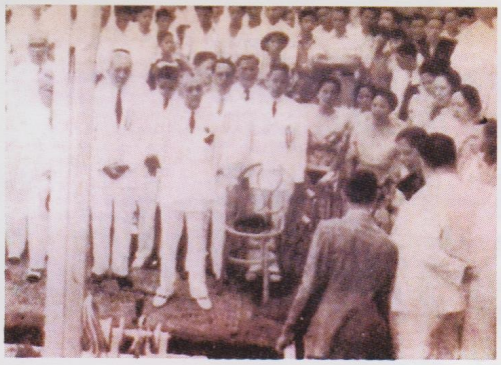
July 1, 1992 - Ismael A. Mathay, Jr. is elected mayor with Charito Planas as vice mayor.

May 8, 1995 - The people of Quezon City give Mathay another mandate. Herbert Bautista is elected vice mayor.

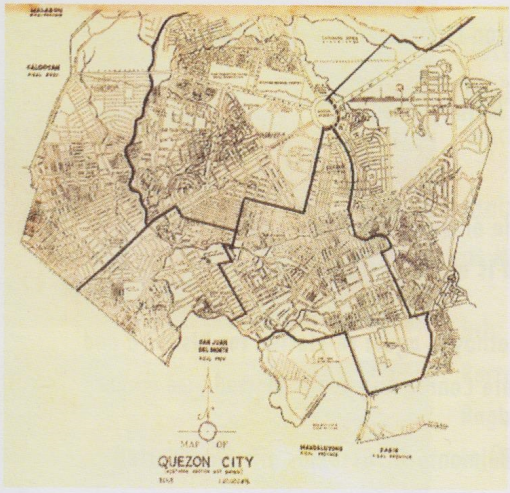
May 11, 1998 - Mayor Mathay is again re-elected for his third and final term. His running mate Connie Angeles is elected vice mayor.

July 1, 2001 - Feliciano Belmonte Jr., assumes office as elected mayor with Herbert M. Bautista as vice mayor. Both are reelected for the next two terms of office, to end on June 30, 2010.





On October 27, 1939, the first City ordinance was approved by the first City Council, signed by the first acting City mayor, Vicente Fragante, who was later appointed Vice Mayor. The ordinance was attested to by the first City Secretary, Alpeus D. Williams.



FIRST QUEZON CITY ORDINANCE

Ordinance Number 1 is an ordinance "Dividing Quezon City into four districts represented by members of the City Council for the purpose of Administration." The four districts were Diliman District, San Francisco Del Monte District, Mandaluyong District (which was amended thru Ordinance No. 4 into Cubao District), and University District.

Diliman District. To encompass Diliman Estate and the north of Calle España, Dario and Salapan rivers and the boundary of the City of Manila; represented by Councilor Alejandro Roces, Sr.

San Francisco del Monte District. To embrace the area north of Calle España and west of Diliman Estate, including San Francisco del Monte and Sta. Mesa Estates, represented by Councilor Jose Paez.

Mandaluyong District (Cubao District). To span those portions of the Magdalena and Mandaluyong Estates included in the City; represented by Vice-Mayor Fragante.

University District. To cover those portions of the Balara Filter sites and those portions of the Mariquina (now Marikina) and Piedad Estates included in the City; represented by Councilor Eusebio D. Aguilar.

The first City ordinance was unanimously passed on October 27, 1939 signed by Vicente Fragante, the vice mayor then, and acting City Mayor, as attested to by Alpeus D. Williams, the first City Secretary.

Since its creation in 1939 up to 1975, Quezon City was part of the representation of Rizal Province, and of Region IV from 1978 to 1984. From 1984 to 1986, it had 4 assemblymen elected at-large.

[2]http://www.qcpubliclibrary.org/

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Serbisyong Bayan
Quality Community

LUNGSOD QUEZON
PILIPINAS

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Message from the MAYOR

In 2001, we promised to make our City a model for others to follow in terms of governance and leadership.

Today, the promise is being fulfilled! We have been hailed as the most competitive city in Metro Manila, and number 2 in the entire country by the Asian Institute of Management.

We have also been cited as one of the top 10 Asian Cities of the Future, outranking all other Philippine cities and ranked no. 7 among more than 200 Asian cities by the London Financial Times and AsiaBiz Strategy Ltd., of Singapore.

Quezon City is now regarded as a teacher of best practices. The websites of the United Nations and the World Bank have highlighted our success. The World Bank said that Quezon City has been transformed from a bankrupt and disintegrating urban center into one of the cleanest and richest cities in Asia. The Asian Development Bank believes that other Philippine cities can take a cue from Quezon City's example.

To turn around the economic condition of the largest city in the Philippines, with its problems of equal scale, it could not be politics as usual. It required a single-minded effort to improve financial management, cut red tape drastically, create efficient systems and limit human discretion, to effectively check and reduce corruption. It required innovation, so that we could respond more effectively to new challenges and chronic situations.

The two most important factors for well-run cities are a growing economy and good governance. I am happy to note that we are getting good grades in both.

Last July, I was asked to speak on behalf of our region at the World Cities Summit in Singapore, where I shared our strategy of urban transformation before 1,500 other mayors, city executives and urban experts from various countries. Quezon City was cited for its efforts to "balance the challenges of urbanization and livability."

Earlier, the German Government also invited us to Berlin, before an international audience of about 400, to share our experiences at its symposium entitled, "Crisis in Governance."

I participated in the Mayors Round Table organized by the East-West Center in Hawaii to discuss lessons and approaches to urban management. I was also there to learn. Learning from the experiences of other cities in different parts of the world will help us progress even better.

Clearly, all over the world, cities are rising as centers of commerce and economic drivers of countries. This accounts for Quezon City's increasing influence as the biggest city and third biggest local government unit in the country.

Ang hangad natin: ang lahat ng ating kapwa taga-Quezon City ay maging edukado, malusog ang katawan at may kapasidad na umasenso sa buhay. This is the legacy that lasts, the legacy we want to leave to our people in Quezon City.



"The global trend is that cities are fast becoming centers of economic competition... Quezon City is taking advantage of this trend, first by creating a base of financial strength and later, by using these resources to fund strategic development programs that are intended to create sustainable improvements throughout the City."

We have set the pace for transformation in Quezon City. Let us lay down the foundations to make sure that these **gains will last beyond this term.**

With all of us as movers, let's work **together to realize the best that is yet to come!**

Let's make it happen.

MILESTONES

Quezon City is the Most Competitive City in Metro Manila

Rank	City	Philippine Cities Competitiveness Ranking Project (PCCRP) Scores						
		Overall Score	Cost of Doing Business	Dynamism of Local Economy	Human Resource and Training	Infrastructure	LGU Responsiveness	Quality of Life
1	**Quezon City**	**6.61**	6.34	5.53	7.62	7.07	6.87	6.95
2	Makati City	6.58	6.61	**5.74**	7.18	6.99	6.57	6.98
3	City of Manila	6.43	6.85	5.46	7.15	7.20	6.76	5.79
4	Marikina City	6.37	7.85	3.82	**8.57**	6.55	6.60	6.53
5	Parañaque City	6.30	7.77	4.00	8.37	6.86	6.17	6.15
6	Muntinlupa City	6.29	**8.07**	3.62	7.75	6.91	6.86	6.33
7	Pasay City	6.24	7.33	3.55	8.18	7.21	6.27	6.71
8	Taguig City	6.21	6.85	3.68	8.13	6.79	6.79	6.74
9	Pasig City	6.18	7.29	4.27	7.24	7.35	6.56	5.67
10	Navotas City	6.06	6.97	3.00	7.28	7.51	7.26	6.39
11	Mandaluyong City	5.99	5.98	3.32	6.78	6.74	6.94	**7.98**
12	San Juan	5.97	7.02	3.55	6.29	**7.60**	**7.27**	5.73
13	Valenzuela City	5.95	6.50	3.99	6.50	6.87	6.82	6.33
14	Malabon City	5.92	7.22	3.75	7.19	7.07	5.74	5.98
15	Las Piñas	5.67	6.69	4.08	6.34	7.26	6.74	3.96

Quezon City is 2nd Most Competitive City in the Philippines

Philippines' Most Competitive Cities
Based on the Asian Institute of Management's Philippine Competitiveness Ranking Project (PCCRP) 2007

Rank	City	Philippine Cities Competitiveness Ranking Project (PCCRP) Scores						
		Overall Score	Cost of Doing Business	Dynamism of Local Economy	Human Resource and Training	Infrastructure	LGU Responsiveness	Quality of Life
1	Davao City	**7.05**	**8.57**	5.46	7.84	**7.94**	7.13	6.47
2	**Quezon City**	**6.61**	6.34	5.53	7.62	7.07	6.87	6.95
3	Makati City	6.58	6.61	**5.74**	7.18	6.99	6.57	6.98
4	City of Manila	6.43	6.85	5.46	7.15	7.20	6.76	5.79
5	Marikina City	6.37	7.85	3.82	**8.57**	6.55	6.60	6.53
6	Lapu-Lapu City	6.30	7.98	3.79	7.68	7.50	6.80	5.73
7	Parañaque City	6.30	7.77	4.00	8.37	6.86	6.17	6.15
8	Muntinlupa City	6.29	8.07	3.62	7.75	6.91	6.86	6.33
9	Cebu City	6.27	8.13	4.23	8.02	7.19	6.78	4.65
10	Pasay City	6.24	7.33	3.55	8.18	7.21	6.27	6.71
11	Mandaue City	6.22	7.96	3.82	8.07	7.36	6.24	5.49
12	Taguig City	6.21	6.85	3.68	8.13	6.79	6.79	6.74
13	Pasig City	6.18	7.29	4.27	7.24	7.35	6.56	5.67
14	Navotas City	6.06	6.97	3.00	7.28	7.51	7.26	6.39
15	Mandaluyong City	5.99	5.98	3.32	6.78	6.74	6.94	**7.98**
16	San Juan	5.97	7.02	3.55	6.29	7.60	**7.27**	5.73
17	Valenzuela City	5.95	6.50	3.99	6.50	6.87	6.82	6.33
18	Malabon City	5.92	7.22	3.75	7.19	7.07	5.74	5.98
19	Las Piñas	5.67	6.69	4.08	6.34	7.26	6.74	3.96
20	Caloocan City	5.58	6.51	4.46	6.94	6.87	4.86	4.60

Asian Institute of Management's 2007 Philippine Cities Competitiveness Ranking Project (PCCRP)

Asian City of the Future 2007-2009

Quezon City is No. 7 Asian City of the Future

Basis: Survey of 200 cities worldwide, commissioned by the London Financial Times through AsiaBiz strategy, an investment and trade promotion consultancy based in Singapore

Rank	City, Country
1	Hong Kong, China
2	Singapore, Singapore
3	Taipei City, Taiwan
4	Melbourne, Australia
5	Dalian, China
6	Shijiazuang, China
7	**Quezon City, Philippines**
8	Cebu City, Philippines
9	Guanzhou, China
10	Davao City, Philippines

Asian City of the Future Best Human Resources

Rank	City, Country
1	Singapore, Singapore
2	Melbourne, Australia
3	Hong Kong, China
4	Taipei City, Taiwan
5	Davao City, Philippines
6	**Quezon City, Philippines**
7	Seoul, South Korea
8	Chongqing, China
9	Shijiazhuang, China
10	Guangzhou, China

Asian City of the Future Best Quality of Life

Rank	City, Country
1	Melbourne, Australia
2	Hong Kong, China
3	Singapore, Singapore
4	Tokyo, Japan
5	Macau, China
6	Taipei City, Taiwan
7	Cebu City, Philippines
8	Sakai, Japan
9	Hiroshima, Japan
10	**Quezon City, Philippines**

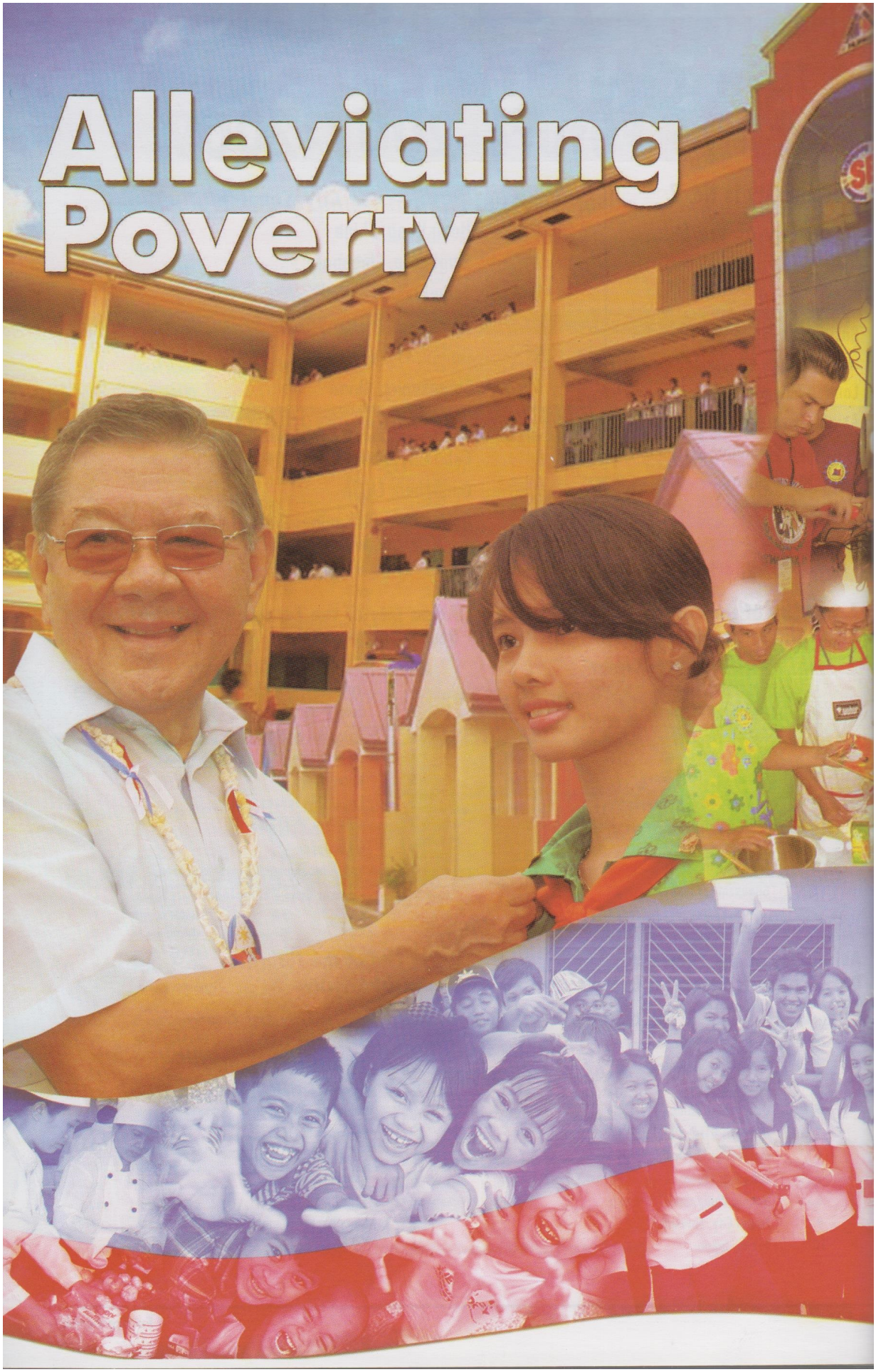
Asian City of the Future Best Economic Potential Category

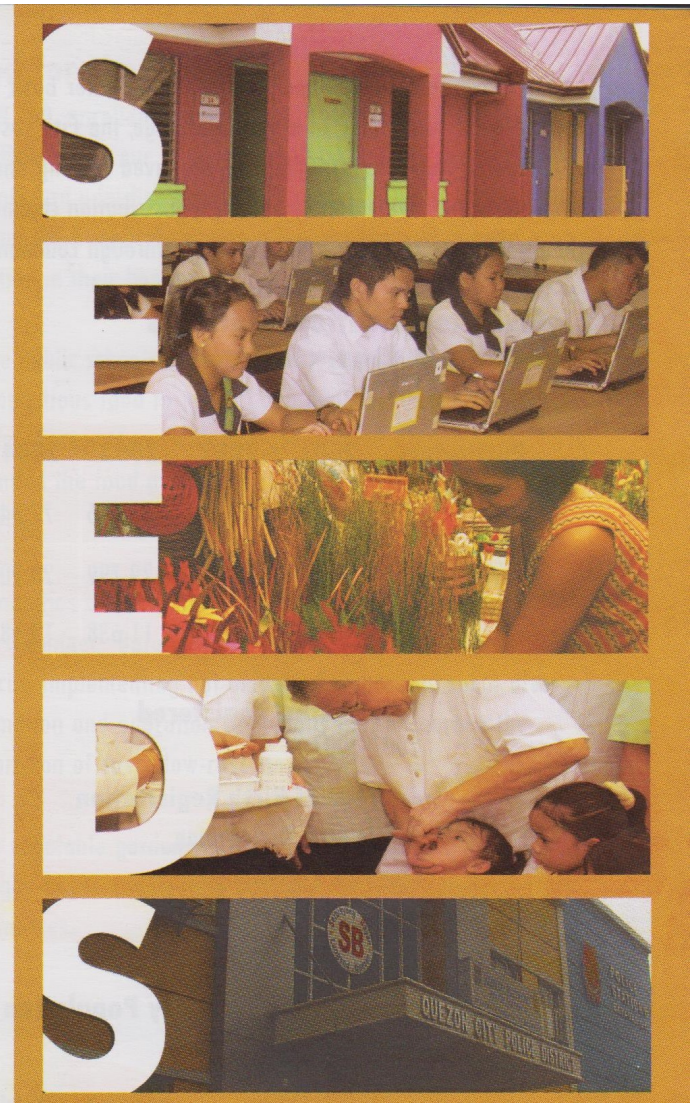
Rank	City, Country
1	Hong Kong, China
2	Singapore, Singapore
3	Dalian, China
4	Guangzhou, China
5	**Quezon City, Philippines**
6	Melbourne, Australia
7	Fukuoka, Japan
8	Macau, Philippines
9	Taipei City, Taiwan
10	Tokyo, Japan

Asian City of the Future Most Cost Effective

Rank	City, Country
1	Shijiazhuang, China
2	Dalian, China
3	**Quezon City, Philippines**
4	Cebu City, Philippines
5	Guangzhou, China
6	Davao City, Philippines
7	Colombo, Sri Lanka
8	Taipei City, Taiwan
9	Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
10	Taichung, Taiwan

Alleviating Poverty





Our City government's poverty alleviation programs have as much to do with human capital investments, as they do with empowerment and survival. Their breadth and complementarity have been praised by the National Government's Anti-Poverty Commission, and components of these have been recognized through awards. They cover the full cycle of living, from conception to death, and from basic needs to enrichment.

Moreover, the City's guidepost of governance is that all must win – all must benefit from development initiatives. Significant gains have been made in improving the quality of life of about 200,000 poor residents through free education, accessible health care and affordable housing. Investments were poured into infrastructure that have great social impact, as demonstrated by the construction and repair of public schools, daycare and health centers, and socialized housing. For the past seven years, the City has been sowing the SEEDS for a better life:

- **S**helter
- **E**ducation
- **E**nterprise startups and growth
- **D**isease-prevention and health promotion
- **S**afe haven

Right to be recognized

The City's empowerment efforts begin from birth, by ensuring that each child has a right to be recognized. To make it easier for a child born in Quezon City to be properly registered, Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. issued Office Order No. 21 last March 2008, enhancing the impact of Ordinance No. 1610 issued in 2005. It waives the need for barangay clearances and certificates of indigency, to enable more indigents to avail themselves of free birth registration privileges. The goal is 100% birth registration in Quezon City.

From 2007 to November 2008, the City Civil Registrar's Office recorded more than 63,000 births registered for free, which accounts for about 78% of the total number of births registered in Quezon City. No fees are charged for timely birth registration and for those who avail themselves of the City's free late birth registration program called Operation Birth Rite, which started in May 2008.

The City government helps poor families meet other basic needs like food, healthcare and shelter. To promote social well-being at a very early age, the City sustained the expansion of its childhood development programs, including the improved feeding and health programs. These are implemented using the public school system as the primary distribution channel, from daycare centers to the elementary schools. Another channel is the barangay, through community feeding programs.

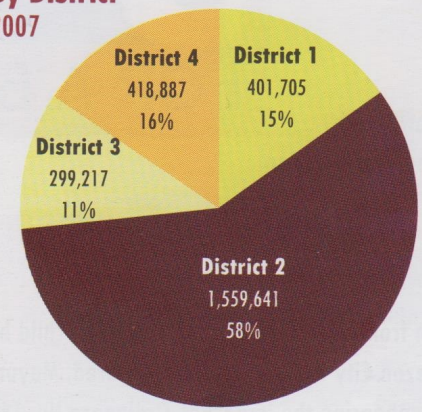
Civil Registration Statistics
Number of People Registered
2001-2009

Particulars	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Births	74,731	78,627	77,916	77,349	75,788	74,500	77,773	536,684
Marriages	30,310	31,558	29,799	28,209	24,969	22,746	20,837	188,428
Deaths	15,488	16,767	11,638	17,187	17,539	18,147	18,118	114,884

Free Births Registered
2001-2007

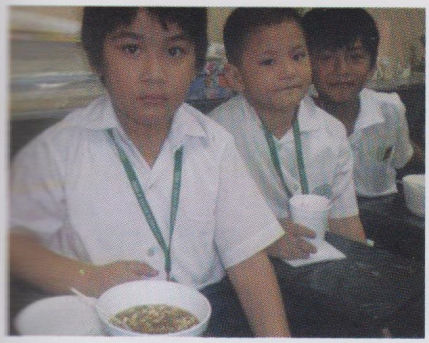
Type of Birth Registration	Percent to Total
Timely Birth Registration	77%
Free Late Registration	23%
Total	100%

Quezon City Population By District
2007



District	2007 Population	% to Total	Growth Rate	Population Density
District 1	401,705	15%	1.001	204.905
District 2	1,559,641	58%	4.274	161.928
District 3	299,217	11%	1.367	136.879
District 4	418,887	16%	1.902	178.770
Total	**2,679,450**	**100.00%**	**2.926**	**166.206**

Source: City Civil Registry Office 2007 Accomplishment Report





Barangay Holy spirit maintains 11 community vegetable gardens, a source of cheap but nutritious organically grown vegetables for residents. The plants are nourished by organic fertilizers from biodegradable materials milled and put into one of the six automatic composters of the barangay. This has won for Barangay Holy Spirit, the bronze prize in the 2004 nationwide search for model barangays with ecological waste management systems, besting almost all other local government units in the country.

Food for the hungriest

All 19,360 enrolled in the City's 251 daycare centers are beneficiaries of our local government's feeding program. The parents and guardians participate actively in the program, and expand the benefit by applying lessons learned in good nutrition in their homes.

At the public schools, the Division of City Schools provides milk and nutritious food to some 5,000 malnourished students yearly. Partnerships with non-government organizations have expanded the food assistance to another 1,100 students in 11 schools.

Communities are also being empowered to wage a strong fight against hunger. Barangays run their Food and Nutrition Councils, implementing not only feeding programs, but also information and education campaigns that encourage the preparation of tasty, low-cost meals.

Urban vegetable gardens in vacant lots, some fertilized by barangay-based composting activities, provide supplementary food sources.

Shelter for the homeless

Providing indigent city residents with a roof over their heads is another component of the Belmonte administration's efforts at improving the plight of the poor. The City's informal settler population, as well as low-income government employees who cannot afford to buy their own homes, are the main target beneficiaries of the City's housing programs.

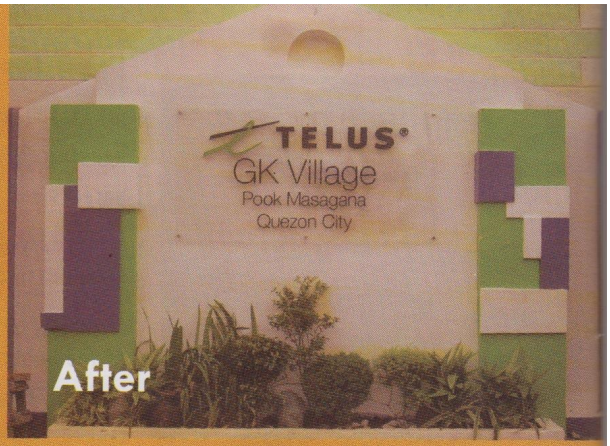


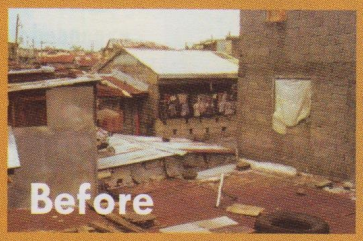
These row houses are some of the dwelling units provided by the City government and its partners such as Gawad Kalinga and Habitat for Humanity, through direct sale and community mortgage projects. Because of its massive urban poor shelter programs, Quezon City has been recognized as the LGU with the most number of CMPs in the 2003 Kabalikat sa Pabahay Awards by the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC).

Through the help of the Urban Poor Affairs Office (UPAO), the Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (HURA), the Subdivision Administrative Unit (SAU), and the City's shelter partners, close to 12,000 families have now been assisted to have decent dwelling units, or to be relocated back to their home provinces. Quezon City has also provided infrastructure and other support to projects of various private initiatives such as Gawad Kalinga and Habitat for Humanity.

Shelter for the Poor

The housing program is an indispensable part of the Belmonte Administration's efforts in alleviating poverty. Testament to this commitment is the construction of close to 4,000 new dwelling units for thousands of informal settlers and underprivileged residents since 2001.







In 2008 alone, the QC Urban Poor Affairs Office awarded dwelling provision to almost 750 beneficiaries, under an affordable 25-year community mortgage program. It also offered financial assistance and relief goods during the relocation of almost 1,000 families living in blighted communities.

The most recent housing project, located in Pook Masagana Area 1 in Barangay Bahay Toro, was completed in November 2008. Seventy families acquired their new 32-sq m. units at reasonable amortization rates.

HURA is a pioneering local government housing initiative in the country. By forming a corporation, the City government is able to act as a housing developer as well, transforming communities and constructing dwelling units, to be able to provide them at rates lower than those available in the market. HURA's main target beneficiaries are low-income government employees. So far, 480 dwelling units in six medium-rise residential buildings have been provided by HURA, in two areas, barangay Escopa III and barangay Vasra.

The UPAO has identified some 201,391 informal settler families in Quezon City. They are the focus of the City's socialized housing schemes through community mortgage and direct sale programs. The implementation of these programs is geared toward the legalization of security of land tenure of informal settlers. Also part of UPAO's mandate is to provide financial and goods assistance to affected families during relocation operations.

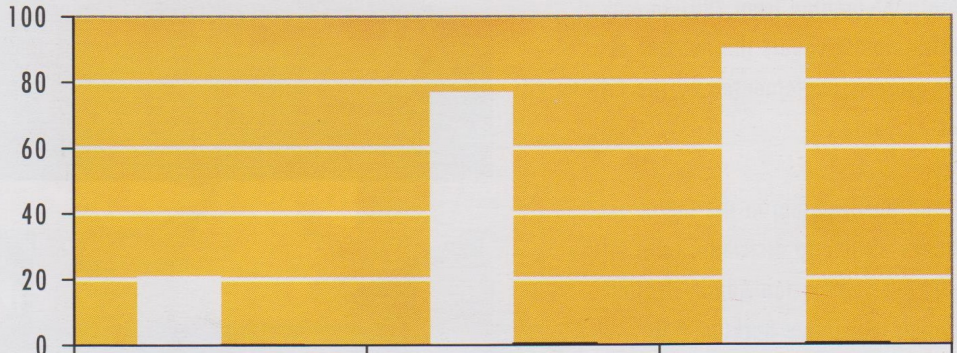
More than 10,000 families have already benefited from the City's shelter strategies. Community Mortgage Programs (CMP) of lands have provided security to 3,225 families, while direct sale of property has benefited 2,458 families. Relocation operations have assisted 4,423 families settle outside the metro. A recent housing project, located in Pook Masagana Bahay Toro, was completed in partnership with Gawad Kalinga in 2008. Seventy families acquired their new 32-sqm units at an affordable amortization rate of P548 a month, payable for 25 years.

Family Beneficiaries of Urban Poor Projects
2001-2007

Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Direct Sale	-	-	1,953	-	447	58	-	2,458
Community Mortgage Program	54	166	385	235	521	1,154	740	3,255
Relocation Operations	53	371	698	880	679	743	999	4,423
Total	107	537	3,036	1,115	1,647	1,955	1,739	**10,136**

Source: Urban Poor Affairs Office (UPAO) 2007 Accomplishment Report

Comparative Figures of CMP Taken-out Projects
1990 to May 2008



	1990-1992	1992-2001	2001-May 2008
No. of Projects	21	77	90
Percentage	11.17%	40.96%	47.87%

Source: Urban Poor Affairs Office (UPAO) 2008 Accomplishment Report

The City government has invested extensively in infrastructure development with its private housing partners. This has resulted in some 283 houses constructed in various communities such as the following:

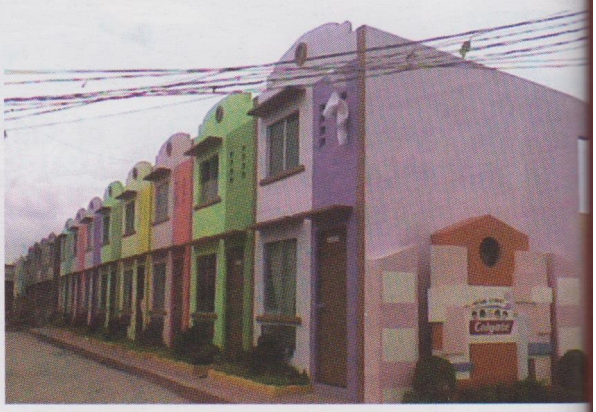
- Sitio Ruby at Barangay Fairview
- Lot 102-O at Barangay Bagong Silangan
- Sandig at Barangay Payatas
- Emerald Fantasy Homes at Barangay Novaliches Proper
- Melchora Aquino Community at Barangay Sta. Lucia

Approved Subdivision Plans

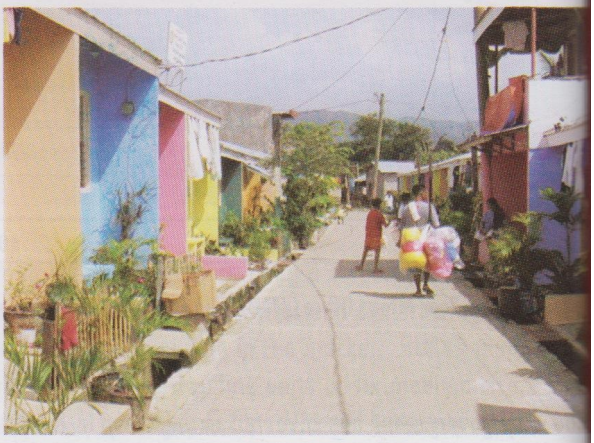
As per BP 220 (Community Mortgage Program)	Number of Projects	Number of Beneficiaries	
Approved Subdivision Plans	18 CMP Projects	1,930 beneficiaries	
Approval Pending with the City Council	8 CMP Projects	517 beneficiaries	
As per PD 957 (Open Market and Socialized Housing)	**Number of Projects**	**Total Area**	**Total No. of Lots**
Approved Subdivision Plans	10 Applications	91,491.20 sq.m.	1,232 lots

Source: Subdivision Administration Unit (SAU) 2007 Accomplishment Report

Quezon City's shelter management programs within the last two decades had the most significant impact during the Belmonte Administration. UPAO reports that out of the total CMP take-out projects since 1990, almost 48% were implemented from 2001 to May 2008, which almost equals the number of taken-out projects implemented by the City in a span of 11 years.

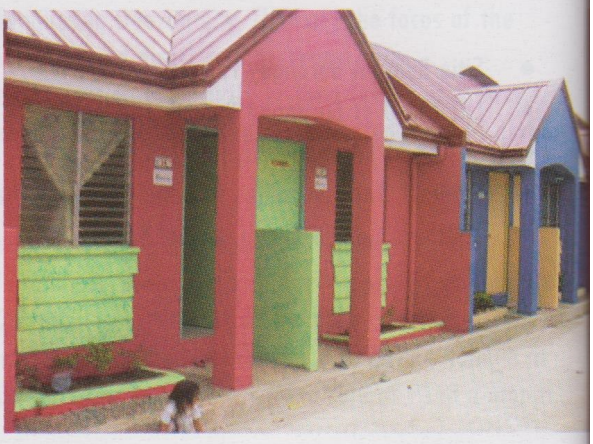


Another unit participating in the City government's efforts to distribute land to the landless is the Subdivision Administration Unit. Through legislative backing, SAU implements CMPs that are approved by the City Council in compliance with Batas Pambansa 220 which provides the standards for socialized housing projects. SAU reports 2,447 beneficiaries of the CMP in 2007 as mandated by BP 220.



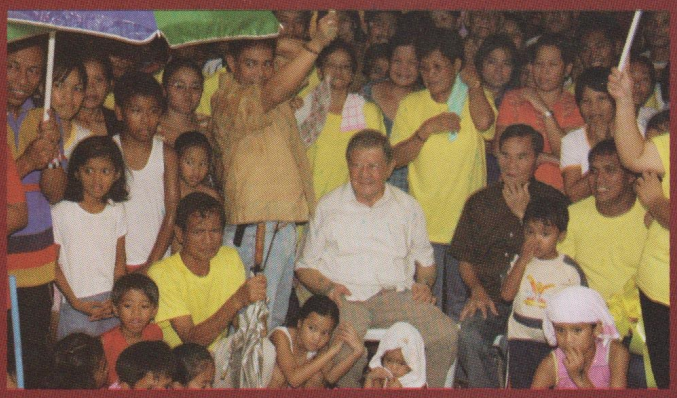
From being a notorious informal settler community in the City's fourth district, Sitio Pajo [top], a part of four large poor urban dweller communities, has become a pleasant village, with wide access roads, a sufficient drainage system and well-lit alleys that complement the organized houses built through the efforts of the City government and many other stakeholders.

Other successful community transformation models include: Lot 102 at Barangay Bagong Silangan [middle] with 325 beneficiaries and the Pangasinan Homeowners Association at Barangay Kaligayahan [bottom] with 60 beneficiary families.



More People Means More Productivity

Quezon City now has 2.68 million people, the biggest population among all cities in the National Capital Region and third biggest LGU in the Philippines. The City's growth alone, of over 505,000 people during a 7-year period, almost equals the entire population of Makati (510,383), and surpasses that of Marikina (424,610). Fifty-five percent of these new residents are migrants.





Two barangays, Commonwealth with 172,834, and Batasan Hills with 148,621 people, have a population bigger than the City of San Juan (125,338) and the municipality of Pateros (61,940) in NCR. The other three most populous QC barangays are Payatas with 117,001; Holy Spirit with 106,038; and Pasong Tamo with 82,340. All these top five most populous barangays are in District 2, where more than half of the City's people reside.

In every square kilometer, there are about 166 persons in Quezon City. It is not as congested as other urban areas as its more than 16,000-hectare expanse of land still has many portions that are open for development.

Median age remains at 24, meaning half of the population is less than 24 years old. The working age of 15-64 is more than 65% of the City's population. This means the City has a rich human resource pool of 1,747,656 people. Persons aged 14 and below and 65 and older are considered the dependent population. Elderly population is 124,922, with a lifespan registered to be higher among females than males.



For every 100 females, there are 96 males, the same gender ratio recorded for Quezon City in 2001. Women of reproductive age, referring to those from 15 to 49 years old, total 802,194. There is a slight growth of 23% in the number of women who are in the reproductive age in a span of seven years.

Some 510,999 are of elementary and high school age, almost 80% of whom are enrolled in Quezon City's public schools. The other 20% are either in private educational institutions or are not attending formal schooling.



In the 2008 National Achievement Tests (NAT) for Elementary, the Quezon City Division of City Schools ranked number 1 in the National Capital Region. Performance of the City's grade school pupils showed a 21% improvement rate, compared to that of the previous year. NAT performances of the City's high schools also improved, moving five notches higher in its rank among National Capital Region school divisions.

Relevant and expansive public education

The City's education programs are instruments by which our young people can be assisted to raise themselves from poverty to an empowered life.

Elementary and high school education. About 410,000 children are enrolled in the City's public elementary and high schools. All of them now enjoy the privilege of having one free textbook per basic subject.

In addition to free tuition and textbooks, our City government through its Social Services Development Department provides assistance to 200 disabled children and 200 children in need of protection, to help them get back to school, by giving them transportation allowance or packs of school supplies.

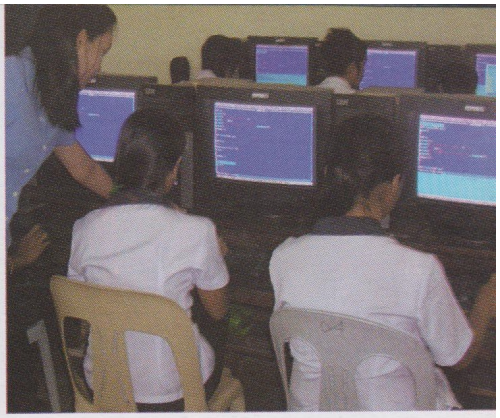
Determined to promote the learning capacities of Quezon City's public school students, Mayor Belmonte ordered a study, involving both government and private practitioners, to determine where improvements can create immediate as well as long lasting impact. The answer was upgrading teaching skills and competencies.

In 2008, the City launched "Training for Outstanding Performance in Education" (TOP Ed) program, for the comprehensive training of our 9,000 public school teachers.

Leadership training for young students continues as well. Provided in addition to the regular DepEd curriculum, the SB Center for Excellence in Leadership (SB CENTREX) Program is now moving towards its sixth year. Class topnotchers, student council presidents, school paper editors-in-chief and potential youth leaders from the City's public high schools participate weekly in specially developed lessons and trainings on leadership, public speaking, power memory enhancement, advanced computer applications training and socio-political awareness. The objective is to groom future leaders of our communities and country, with values of nationalism, idealism and honesty, while still at an impressionable age.

In 2008, SB CENTREX Curriculum has been enhanced into a full-year training program to provide more intensive training modules. From the initial 138 trainees in July 2003 when the program started, there are now 1,026 CENTREX scholars. They receive from the City government, free uniform t-shirts, transportation

allowance, food every training session and automatic scholarship in college through the City's Scholarship and Youth Development Program (SYDP).



The SB e-library program provides 33 public schools with unlimited, easy electronic access to information on various subject matters, in different formats. Eleven of these e-libraries are members of the International Association of School Libraries and are given free membership access to the Rizal Library of the Ateneo de Manila University. Moreover, 22 e-libraries expanded their reading collections with P200,000 worth of materials each, from the National Bookstore.

Tertiary education. The City wants to ensure that public school education in Quezon City is tailored to fit the business and entrepreneurial needs of the market place. That is why it strongly supports education that recognizes technology as the wave of the future. It is the reason the Quezon City Polytechnic University has been transformed into a technological university, currently offering courses in ICT, Industrial Engineering and Entrepreneurial Management, from what was essentially a tech-voc institution.

The rationalization of QCPU began in earnest in 2001, when the City Council approved its charter as a university. In 2005, it obtained accreditation from the Commission on Higher Education. It offered for the first time its degree courses and retooled its technological courses into one-year or shorter term certificate courses.

The orientation of QCPU is towards developing more productive young people, able to contribute to industry and commerce, either as entrepreneurs or job-generators or as able managers of innovative production systems.

College education in Quezon City has been made more attainable through the expanded benefits under the Scholarship and Youth Development Program (SYDP), which now has 12,384 scholars, representing a 1,600% increase from the 750 scholarships awarded in 2001.



Priority in scholarship is given to those who enroll at the QCPU, allowing these City subsidies to plow also into the City's university, augmenting its budget without additional strain on the City's finances.

Valedictorians and salutatorians of Quezon City's public high schools, are automatic scholars. They enjoy tuition fee coverage of up to P40,000 plus P10,000 stipend every semester as a reward for their academic excellence.

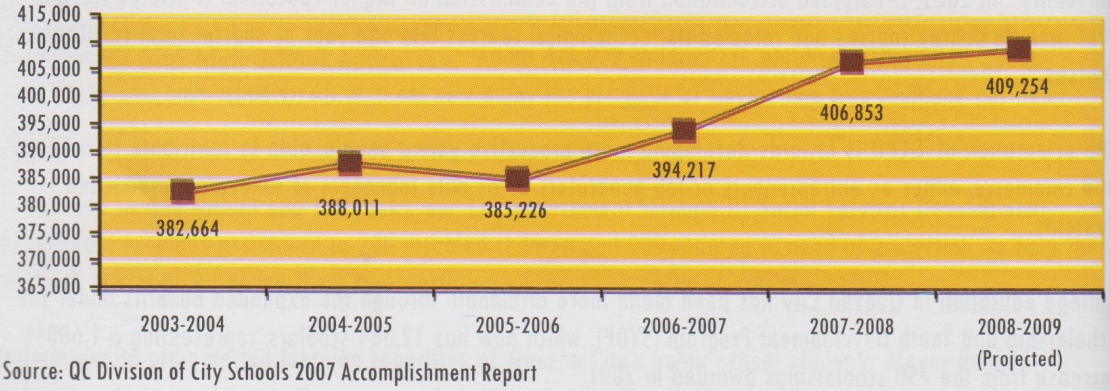
From just being a vocational school, the Quezon City Polytechnic University has evolved into a university offering three full-degree programs, namely: BS Information Technology, BS Industrial Engineering and BS Entrepreneurial Management. From 2005 to 2007, it yielded a 59.83% annual increase in its enrollment that has already reached 3,321 in 2007. Now, many are calling for the legislators' support to further strengthen the City University by amending its charter.

Enrollment Growth Per District
2003 to 2008-2009 Projections

District	SY 2003-2004			SY 2004-2005			SY 2005-2006		
	Elementary	Secondary	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Total
1	38,027	24,332	62,359	38,266	24,866	63,132	37,474	24,031	61,505
2	151,101	72,733	223,834	152,789	75,650	228,439	153,205	75,572	228,777
3	28,097	14,564	42,661	28,172	14,599	42,771	28,121	14,031	42,152
4	29,778	24,032	53,810	29,344	24,325	53,669	28,781	24,011	52,792
Total	**247,003**	**135,661**	**382,664**	**248,571**	**139,440**	**388,011**	**247,581**	**137,645**	**385,226**

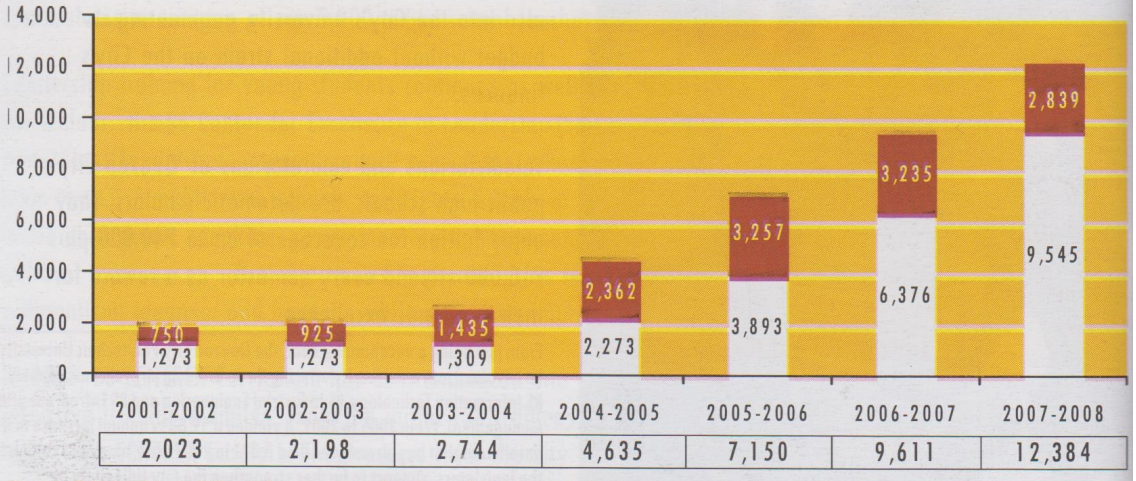
District	SY 2006-2007			SY 2007-2008			SY 2008-2009 (Projected)		
	Elementary	Secondary	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Total
1	37,978	23,767	61,745	38,590	24,486	63,076	38,094	24,809	62,903
2	157,773	78,507	236,280	162,935	83,354	246,289	164,913	85,044	249,957
3	28,362	13,931	42,293	28,784	13,976	42,760	28,536	13,637	42,173
4	29,365	24,534	53,899	29,928	24,800	54,728	29,933	24,288	54,221
Total	**253,478**	**140,739**	**394,217**	**260,237**	**146,616**	**406,853**	**261,476**	**147,778**	**409,254**

Enrollment Increase in QC Public School System
2003 to 2009 Projections



Source: QC Division of City Schools 2007 Accomplishment Report

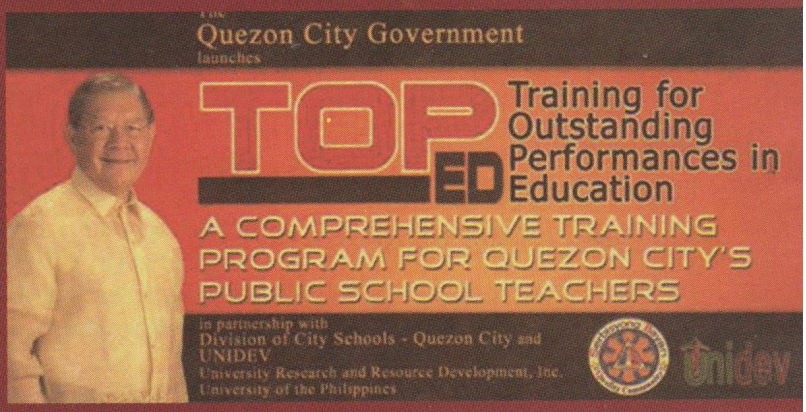
Number of Quezon City Government Scholars
2001 to 2007



Source: Scholarship and Youth Development Program 2007 Accomplishment Report

All the way to the **TOP of Education**

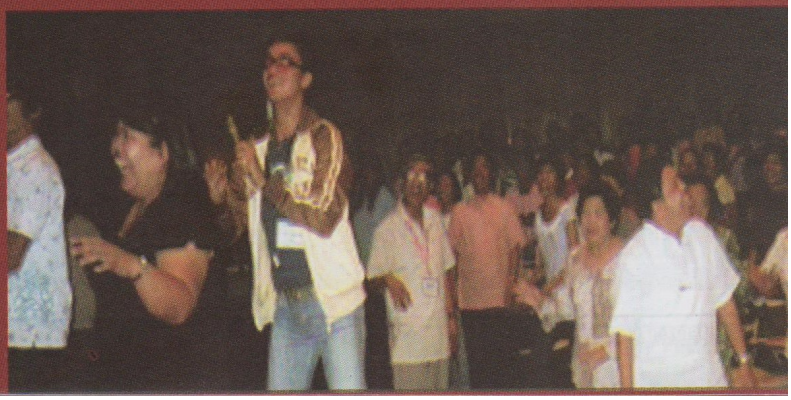
TOP Ed has began training, at the City Government's expense, public school teachers in the five key learning areas: English, Math, Science, Social Studies, and Filipino. The first batch comprised of 450 teachers. The first phase is for eight consecutive Saturdays, which started on the third week of November 2007 until the third week of January 2008, at the National Institute for Science and Mathematics Education Development (NISMED) complex at the UP Campus in Diliman, Quezon City.



The target is to train 20 batches, to cover all 9,000 teachers from both elementary and high school, over a period of one year. The training is a certificate course that will add to teachers' skills and credentials, and will be recognized as a factor in career movement.

TOP Ed has been developed with the help of the University Research and Resource Development Inc. (UNIDEV) of the University of the Philippines and Growth, Upgrading and Resource Office (GURO) of Miriam College.

This free professional development course adds to the many incentives that the Belmonte Administration has given to public school teachers in Quezon City, which include free computer training at IT-Centrex, free sacks of rice, cash rewards for meritorious performance, increase in longevity pay, honoraria for taking on additional teaching loads, free annual medical check ups, and free membership in death aid contribution, aside from vehicles for each school and the DepEd office.



QC Delegation Wins Gold in Science Olympiad

Two students of the Quezon City Science High School bagged the top prizes at the 16th International Environment Project Olympiad (INEPO) held last June 2008, in Antalya, Turkey.



Howell Henrian Bayona and Avril Bries each won a gold medal for their respective scientific research, besting more than 190 budding scientists from 43 countries. They were the only Filipinos who represented the Philippines in the said competition.

Bayona's research, completed with classmate Ian Kim Tabios, was entitled "Harvesting Electrical Energy Cellulose Using Cow Manure Microorganism as Biocatalysts in a Two Chamber Microbial Fuel Cell." It explored the possibility of tweaking the chemical composition of cow manure to produce electricity.

Bries, on the other hand, tested the potential of pineapple peelings as an alternative fuel source. Her research was entitled "The Extraction of Bioethanol from Pineapple Peelings through Simultaneous Saccharification Using the Yeast Saccharomyces Cerevisiae."

The INEPO provides students from different countries, the opportunity to present their research exploring eco-friendly fuel alternatives and methods that eliminate pollutants. Through the competition, it aims to raise the youth's consciousness of the growing ecological problems as well as to promote the positive attitude that they can be a part of the solution.

Supplementary education. The City expands access to quality education not only for those under the formal school system but also for out-of-school youth. It is the first LGU to implement the Balik Paaralan para sa Out-of-School Youth and Adult (BP-OSA) Program. It focuses on giving learning interventions to high school dropouts using the alternative learning support delivery system.

From 2001-2003, this program resulted in 1,228 back-to-school youth completers in both elementary and high school. They yielded a completion average of 71% and a passing rate of 82% in the accreditation and equivalency test.

The numbers more than doubled in the years 2004 to 2007, where 2,555 completed the program. They are given a chance to go back to formal schooling. The number of beneficiaries continues to grow and the completion and passing rate continue to improve.

Because of its positive results in Quezon City, the DepEd NCR implemented the BP-OSA Program in other school divisions.

Enterprise startups and growth

Education moves hand in hand with training. Quezon City keeps growing entrepreneurs.

The Sikap Buhay lending program has graduated 47,039 micro-entrepreneurs as of June 2008, and has released close to P650 million in seed and growth funds for livelihood in 80 barangays.

The program's conduits have grown to seven, with the addition of the Center for Community Transformation, Uplift Philippines and the Bagbag Multipurpose Cooperative. Studies have shown that beneficiaries' incomes have increased by 200% to 600%, and the program has inculcated credit discipline, self-reliance and greater financial independence for their families.

Because of Sikap Buhay's high impact delivery, it drew the attention of the International Labor Organization. In the ILO impact study, the Sikap Buhay lending program is seen as an effective poverty alleviation tool for the entrepreneurial poor. The program has enabled a rise in incomes that makes it possible for the poor to send their children to school, provide them nutrition, undertake home improvements, as well as develop the confidence to make key life decisions and lead their communities.

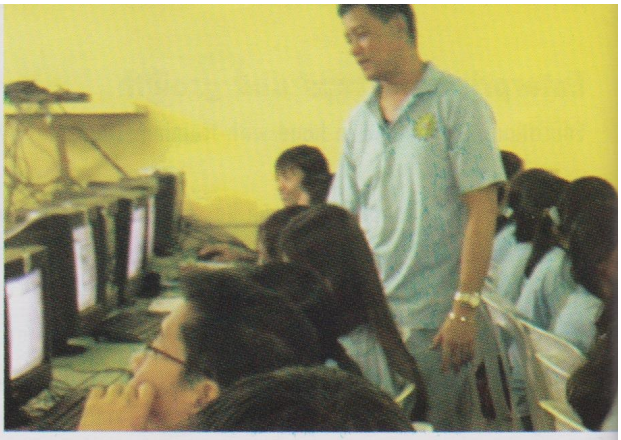
The Social Services Development Department has its own barangay-based skills-building programs, whose graduates have reached close to 150,000 people so far, while SB Negotech has trained 4,933.



Through the SSDD, Quezon City provides technical know-how in putting up micro-businesses under the Small Income Generating Assistance (SIGA) Program. Together with the Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD), the City government has extended P2 million in capital assistance to 533 thriving entrepreneurs.

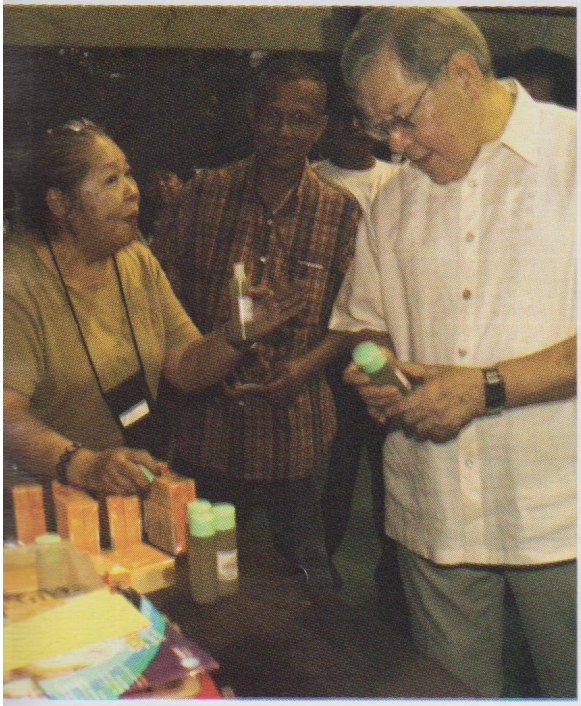
It also implements the Tindahan Natin project, a national government initiative which provides low-priced but quality rice, noodles and sugar for marginal earners. About 288 individuals were extended capital assistance amounting to P5.76 million.

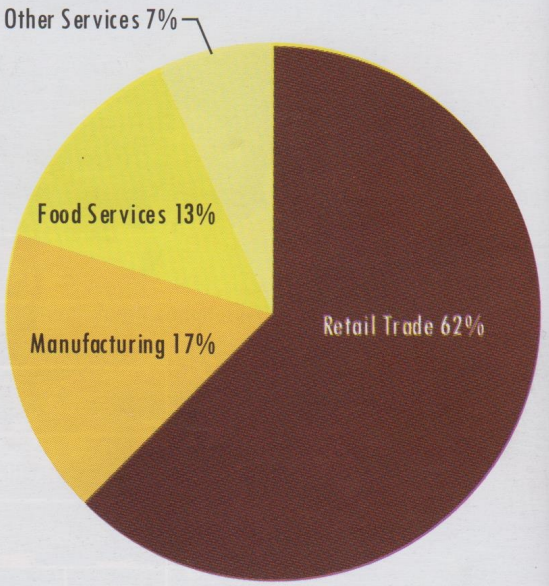
Consistent with the City's no dole-out policy, livelihood projects are being strengthened and improved so that they can be implemented by private sector partners. Training more trainors and partnering with NGOs will multiply the City's resources.



The Sikap Buhay Entrepreneurship and Cooperatives Office (SB-ECO), Social Services Development Department (SSDD) and SB Negotech Center are the lead institutions in Quezon City that provide capital assistance, training programs and after-care monitoring to budding micro-entrepreneurs. The SB-ECO and SSDD facilitate capital loan assistance to thousands of Quezon City residents who realize that doing business, even in small-scale, opens opportunities to growth and productivity. The SSDD provides trainings in making candles, chocolates, doormats, perfumes, virgin coconut oil, vinegar, semi-precious stone jewelries, balloon-designs, and many more. They also teach marketable packaging, business financial management and product development, while regularly monitoring the progress of their beneficiaries. The SB Negotech offers TESDA-accredited courses that give them opportunities to continue studying to higher apprenticeship levels.

PPSB Beneficiaries' Distribution of Enterprises 2007





Source: 2006 Sikap Buhay and Cooperatives Development Center and 2007 Anti-Poverty Task Force Accomplishment Reports

To further encourage entrepreneurship, the City pushes for the full implementation of the Barangay Micro-Business Enterprises Act. Ordinance 1576 cuts the rate of local business taxes in half for microenterprises.

Another office that fosters entrepreneurship initiatives is the Public Employment Services Office (PESO). In 2007, it assisted 575 individuals in establishing their micro-businesses. It promotes self-employment and entrepreneurship while still facilitating its regular employment facilitation functions.

Some 12,340 jobseekers have been assisted by the City government through PESO's regular employment facilitation services, and 193 job fairs, the highest number of job fairs organized by the department in the last seven years.

For better employer-employee skills match and to further bring employment closer to where the workforce resides, the IRO-PESO continues the skills registry databanking or Project Skil-Lista.

This comprehensive skills-mapping aims to fast-track employment facilitation by establishing skills registry centers in Quezon City barangays. These registry centers match skills of registered jobseekers in the communities to manpower demands of both foreign and local labor markets.

In the first quarter of 2008, the IRO-PESO has established skills registry centers in 107 barangays, that is 75% coverage of all barangays in Quezon City. The aim is to establish skills registry centers in all 142 barangays.

Job Fairs Organized
2001-2007

Type of Job Fair	Number Conducted						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Mega	5	8	6	7	10	10	10
Barangay	5	13	21	18	26	46	65
Mini-Job Fairs	-	-	-	34	96	107	118
Total	**10**	**21**	**27**	**59**	**132**	**163**	**193**

Source: Industrial Relations Office – Public Employment Services Office (IRO-PESO) 2007 Accomplishment Report



For a number of times, Quezon City's Public Employment Service Office (PESO) has been hailed Best PESO in the country, the most recent of which was last 2007. The award was earned through the successful job placements facilitated by the QC-PESO, which was made a permanent City department by our City government.

Maximizing the IT advantage

To encourage the growth of the ICT industry, particularly the business process outsourcing companies, the Business Process Outsourcing-Information Communications Technology (BPO-ICT) Task Force was formed. It was created to provide a one-stop shop for local government services for the growing BPO-ICT industry in Quezon City.

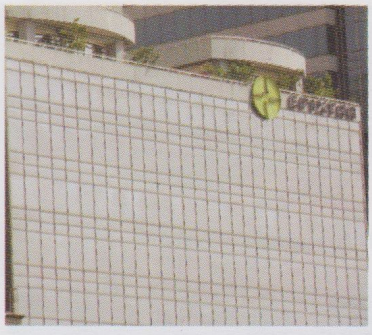
Quezon City's attraction as the ICT capital is bringing with it, exponentially growing employment opportunities. The City has been cited by the Global Services-Tholons Study as one of the Top 50 emerging global outsourcing cities, joining the ranks of top BPO locations in the world such as Shanghai and Beijing in China, New Delhi and Bangalore in India, Krakow in Poland, and Buenos Aires in Argentina.

To cope with the thousands of job openings in this sector, the City launched a six-week training course on key call center competencies, focusing on those who need a little more training or what they call the "near-hires."

A study conducted by Quezon City's ICT Council shows that about 5 of 100 applicants to BPO career-related jobs get hired outright, while the rest are considered near-hires. They are not able to make it to the final screening because of deficiencies in comprehension, analysis, and other key competencies required in the industry.

The training is aimed at increasing the chances of near hires to make it in the call center industry. The training is for free and the target trainees are the poor. To encourage faithful attendance, lunch and transportation allowance are provided. The PESO makes sure that all the applicants are deserving, in terms of skills capabilities and economic status.







Top 50 Global Outsourcing Cities

2008 New Entrants

Rank	City	Country
21	**Quezon City**	**Philippines**
22	Toronto	Canada
26	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
30	Mexico City	Mexico
31	Jaipur	India
36	Singapore	Singapore
37	Chengdu	China
44	Guadalajara	Mexico
45	Mandaluyong	Philippines

Source: Global Services Tholons Special Report (October 2008)

Disease prevention and health promotion. Of the City's 59 health centers, 39 have been given Sentrong Sigla Certification by the Department of Health. This means that about 66% of our health centers are compliant with national standards of public health care, while 44 health centers are PhilHealth accredited.

PhilHealth coverage has been extended to more than 47,000 poor residents of Quezon City, whose families are assured of the government's medical insurance coverage. The City intends to provide health insurance coverage to all identified poorest of the families who are living below the poverty threshold. A survey conducted in each barangay has profiled these 60,000 families and provided a data base of their needs.

The City public hospitals continue to provide access to quality medical services to indigent patients. In 2007, the Novaliches District Hospital serviced 84,277 patients. It offered various free medical services like pap smear, ECG, x-ray, bone scan, cataract screening, breast examination, cyst removal, OB ultrasound and dental checkup. A total of 552 indigent residents were able to avail themselves of the free services.



The Mayor and the City councilors grace one of the many immunization programs of the City.

Health Services Given	Number of Children Beneficiaries	Percent Coverage
Measles Immunization	233,690	97%
Vitamin A Capsule	371,677	95%
De-worming Tablets	341,493	96%
Total	946,860	96% (Average)

Source: City Health Department 2007 Accomplishment Report

Meanwhile, the Quezon City General Hospital accommodated 126, 737 patients in the same year. New and expanded hospital buildings and facilities have also been planned. These will enable the hospitals to serve the people more, with upgraded quality health care.

Of all age groups, disease prevention is most crucial to infants who are most vulnerable to diseases. As a direct response, the City Health Department implemented the Knock-Out Tigdas Program, in addition to various regular vaccination programs available in all 59 City health centers.

The program provided anti-measles immunization, Vitamin A capsules and deworming tablets to 946,860 children nine months to two years of age which covers 96% of target infants and toddlers. The City aims to achieve 100% coverage in the succeeding years.

Reproductive health care. In February 2008, the City Council courageously enacted a landmark ordinance on reproductive health management, which gives families the freedom of choice on ways to nurture their health and fertility, and the overall quality of their lives. The ordinance raised the budget for reproductive health services and commodities to P12-million a year—the highest given by any LGU.



Among the most common services availed of by couples in the 59 Quezon City public health centers are family planning-related services such as free contraceptives distribution and family planning advice and seminars.

Daily, government health and social workers face the reality of infants and children dying because of poor nutrition and lack of adequate medical care. The parents were destitute and desperate, unable to provide for themselves, much less for a growing number of children.

This ordinance gives a holistic approach to reproductive health services, including information campaigns, free medical services like ligation and vasectomy for indigent patients, and free contraceptives in health centers. Now anyone who visits a health center can request to be oriented by a health worker on reproductive health, the full range of medically safe options on family planning, the benefits of birth spacing, infant care and prevention of childbirth risks.

Use of modern and safe family planning methods is widely acceptable to Quezon City residents. In 2007, there were 110,730 users of family planning commodities provided by the City Health Department, almost 43% of whom were new users. The number of new acceptors continues to rise.

As a complement to the City's reproductive health management strategies, the City Health Department now has a one-stop center to provide the youth access to medical services and information on their reproductive health.

Called the "Teen Healthquarters," the center is staffed by City Health volunteers who offer counseling and provide referrals and information-education to residents aged 15-24, the age group that is most sexually at risk.

Among the medical services available in the center are pregnancy and pap smear tests, post-natal care, breast and testicular examinations, Hepatitis B vaccination, circumcision, as well as testing for gynecological problems. This center also offers dental care, skin care, weight management, immunization, ear piercing, blood typing, blood pressure monitoring and drug counseling services.

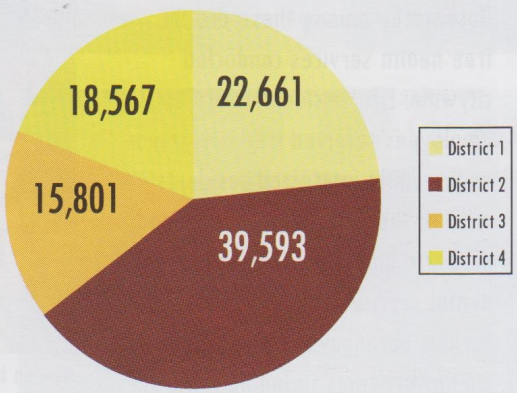
Senior citizens empowerment

Since 2001, a total of 22,617 senior citizens have registered in Quezon City, and each was given a nationally uniform ID card to obtain discounts for basic necessities and medicines.

The City's Senior Citizen Volunteer Work Program is an innovation of the Quezon City government. It continues to attract productive senior citizens who are willing and able to render at least six hours of work a week. There are about 200 participants in this program, with some working in daycare centers and schools, while others help out youth offenders undergoing rehabilitation at the Molave Youth Home. As an incentive, the volunteers receive special trainings, participate in fitness and wellness sessions, and are given a stipend of P3,000 a month.

Senior Citizens Registered By District

2001-2007



For a more proactive approach, the Office for Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA) created a Board to hear inputs and complaints, in order to make the City's program more responsive to the needs of its intended beneficiaries. The Board also offers assistance in filing complaints or charges against any establishment which refuses to comply with RA 9257, or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act.

Senior Citizens Registered Per Year

2001 to March 2008

District	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	March 2008	Total
District 1	1,390	2,087	3,259	3,026	3,882	3,909	3,781	1,327	22,661
District 2	3,700	4,400	5,000	4,237	4,922	6,748	8,195	2,391	39,593
District 3	1,170	1,653	2,099	1,622	3,622	2,348	2,462	825	15,801
District 4	1,140	2,520	2,440	2,463	3,766	2,602	2,781	855	18,567
Total	**7,400**	**10,660**	**12,798**	**11,348**	**16,192**	**15,607**	**17,219**	**5,398**	**96,622**

Source: Office of the Senior Citizens' Affairs 2007 Accomplishment Report

The City Council has again demonstrated its commitment to the well-being of the elderly by passing an ordinance which created a one-stop-shop to provide senior citizens with easy access to medicines and certain commodities. Another ordinance mandated the release of P5-million to cover the operation expenses of the Senior Citizens Multi-Purpose District Cooperative.

Gender equality and empowerment

March, Women's Month, is especially busy for the Gender and Development Resource and Coordinating Office (GADRCO) which spearheads several activities in partnership with other City offices and private sector entities.

Noteworthy among these are the free health services conducted citywide. Fifty residents and City Hall employees received free pap smear exam, while interested residents went to the City Hall for free blood pressure and sugar test, eye exam, dental services and skin analysis. Various barangays also conducted similar activities including lectures, breast exam and free pap smear services.



Now on its 5th year, the Gender Awareness and Development Summit continues to empower women and establish equality among the sexes. It is widely participated in by men and women from the City government, police force, civic organizations and communities.

QCPD policewomen and female personnel were given a lecture on cancer prevention and breast exam, while the City's male employees attended a male reproductive health orientation. The participants were informed about symptoms and effects of reproductive health disorders, STDs, AIDS, and family planning options.

To heighten awareness on gender issues, GAD-conscious films such as "Bluella," "Impossible Dream," and "Musmos na Pangarap" were shown in the Assessment Lounge for taxpayers to view while they transacted their business.



Awarding Gender Sensitive Films was initiated by the Quezon City government, to encourage media to put dignity in the role of women in film, and to encourage respect for human dignity in society.

Safe haven

The City's SEEDS strategy includes a provision for creating safer communities. This protection function is being exercised by the Quezon City Police District (QCPD) – adjudged as the best Police District nationwide in 2008.



The US Department of Justice also recognizes the QCPD for having model police stations in its International Criminal Investigations Training Assistance Program.

The City government has been providing the QCPD with 108 brand new patrol cars, 38 motorcycles and 2 ambulances. More than 80% of gasoline used for patrol and operations of the QCPD were likewise funded by the City government. In addition to this, some 313 base, mobile and handheld radios, pistols, shotguns, bullet-proof vests and state-of-the-art bomb detection kits have been given by the City to increase police efficiency. More police stations have also been built in various parts of the City.



A well-supported police effort to eradicate spurious criminal activities in key areas around the City are the Sumunod sa Batas zones. Here, law enforcement is very stringent, dedicated to eradicating minor offenses such as vandalism, littering, graffiti, drunkenness and vagrancy, as well as other violations of the law.

Noteworthy is the steady decline in the number of carnapping cases in Quezon City, dubbed as the carnapping capital a few years back. The vigorous implementation of the Anti-Carnapping Campaign continues to bear fruit as carnapping statistics continued to drop since 2001 (650 cases). In 2007, QCPD recorded 136 carnapping incidents, a 22% improvement rate representing a decrease of 39 cases from 2006.

Another innovative strategy against criminality is the Sumunod sa Batas or SB Zones, a pilot program that establishes discipline zones, where citizens strictly obey basic laws and ordinances. The first model is the toughest area of all – Commonwealth Avenue, where the police are earning kudos, but also a few brickbats.

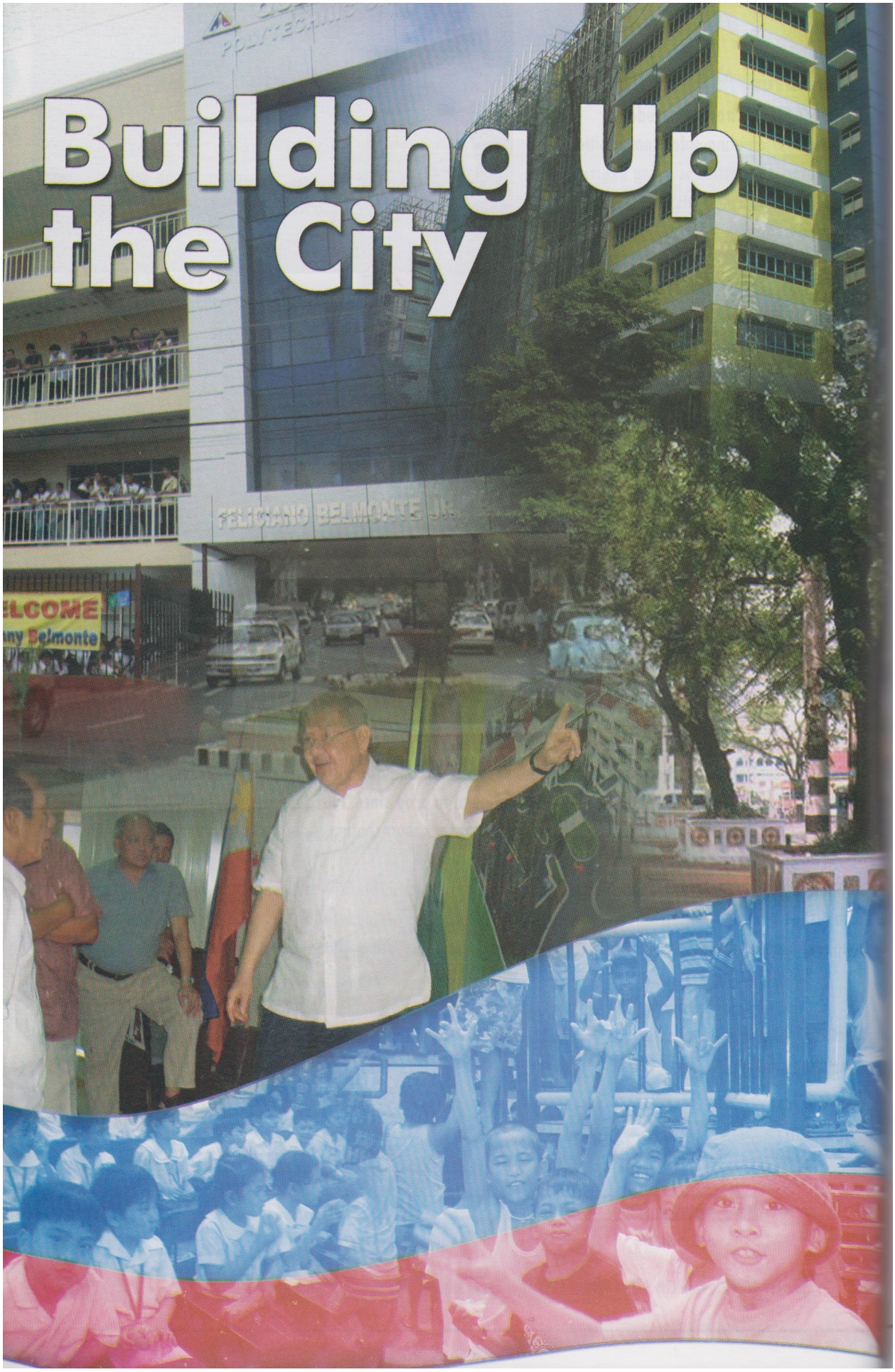
Decrease in Carnapping Cases 2001-2007



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Carnapping incidents	650	439	346	370	312	175	136

Source: 2007 Quezon City Police District Accomplishment Report

Building Up the City



Rising to the urban challenge of growth

Growth is stimulated by an efficient infrastructure network and well-planned communities. That is why Quezon City, beyond its current operating expenses, generates the highest percentage of savings among LGUs to fund infrastructure development, now going on at a rate never experienced by the City before.

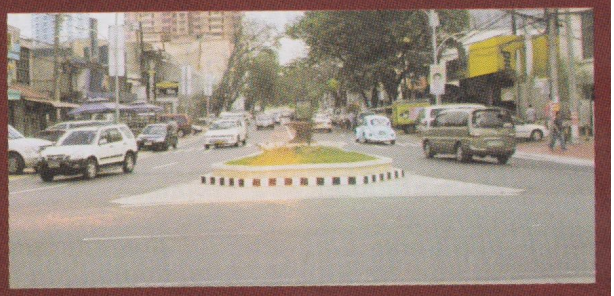
The City government's average annual infrastructure investment growth rate is 71.3%. From a mere P315 million in 2001, the City's funding for infrastructure development has risen by more than 10-fold over the past seven years. The goal has consistently been to create a livable city with the following features:

- highly interconnected road system;
- enough school buildings for comfortable student-to-classroom ratios;
- nice, public parks in almost every community cluster;
- adequately-stocked health centers accessible to poor neighborhoods;
- traffic efficiency through clearly identified streets and well-placed traffic signages;
- well-lit streets for increased road safety;
- visible police and fire station presence.

Based on the latest available land use survey, more than 5,000 hectares of land in Quezon City are still undeveloped. This has attracted the attention of large-scale developers wanting to put up integrated, mixed-use communities.



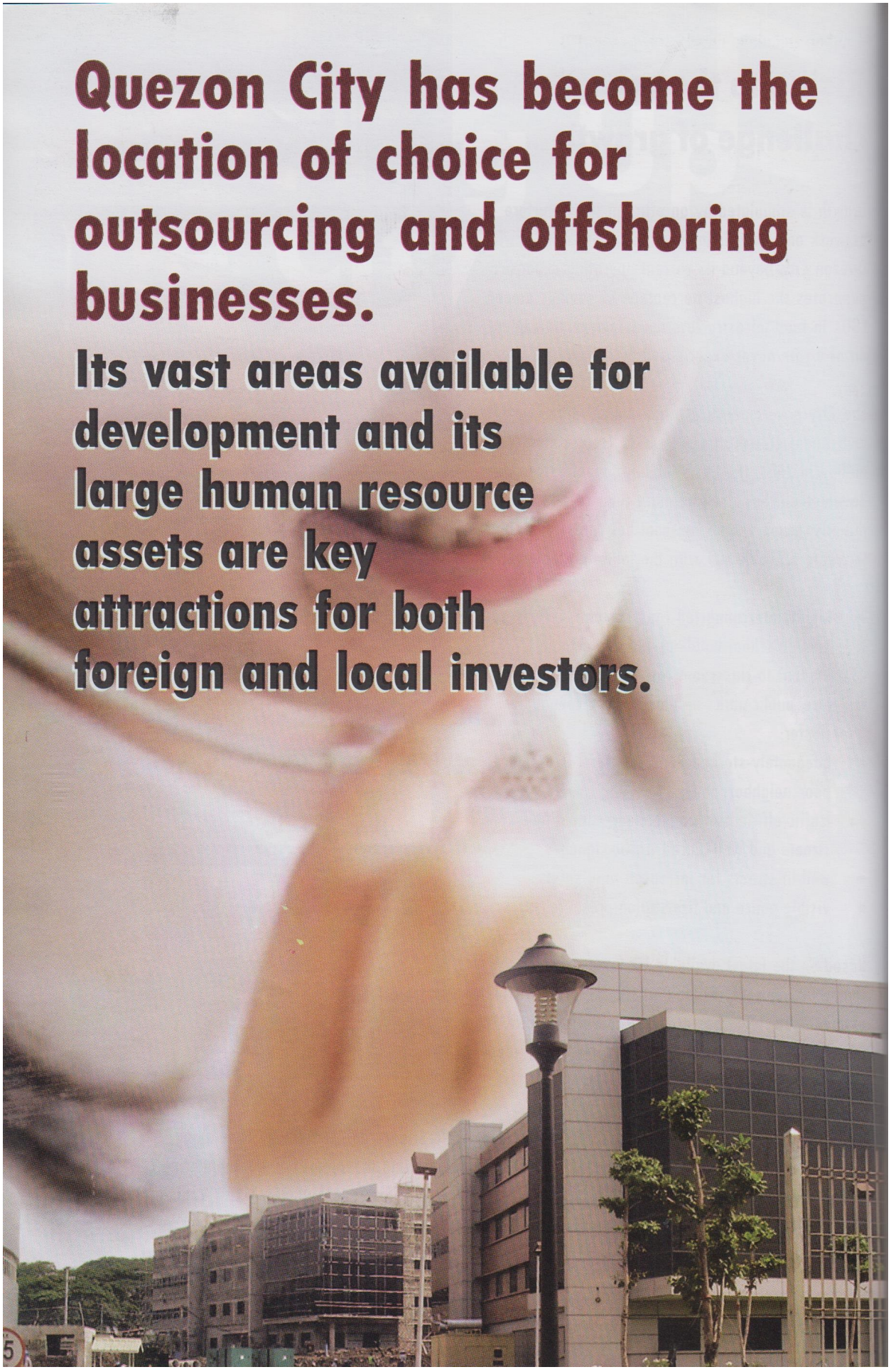








Among the recent developments is the 38-hectare UP-Ayala Science and Technology Park along Commonwealth Avenue, which began operations in 2008. Following the success of the pioneering cyberpark in Eastwood City in 2001, Quezon City now has 30 Philippine Export Zone Authority (PEZA)-registered ICT parks and buildings. The impressive growth of this industry in recent years prompted national government agencies and businesses to dub Quezon City as the ICT capital of the country.


Quezon City has become the location of choice for outsourcing and offshoring businesses.
Its vast areas available for development and its large human resource assets are key attractions for both foreign and local investors.

Another ambitious development project is the proposed 250-hectare Central Business District (CBD) that aims to transform the North and East Triangles and the Veterans Memorial and Medical Center area, from a largely blighted and disparately developed area into a well-planned, mixed-use environmental model community with business, residential and institutional components.

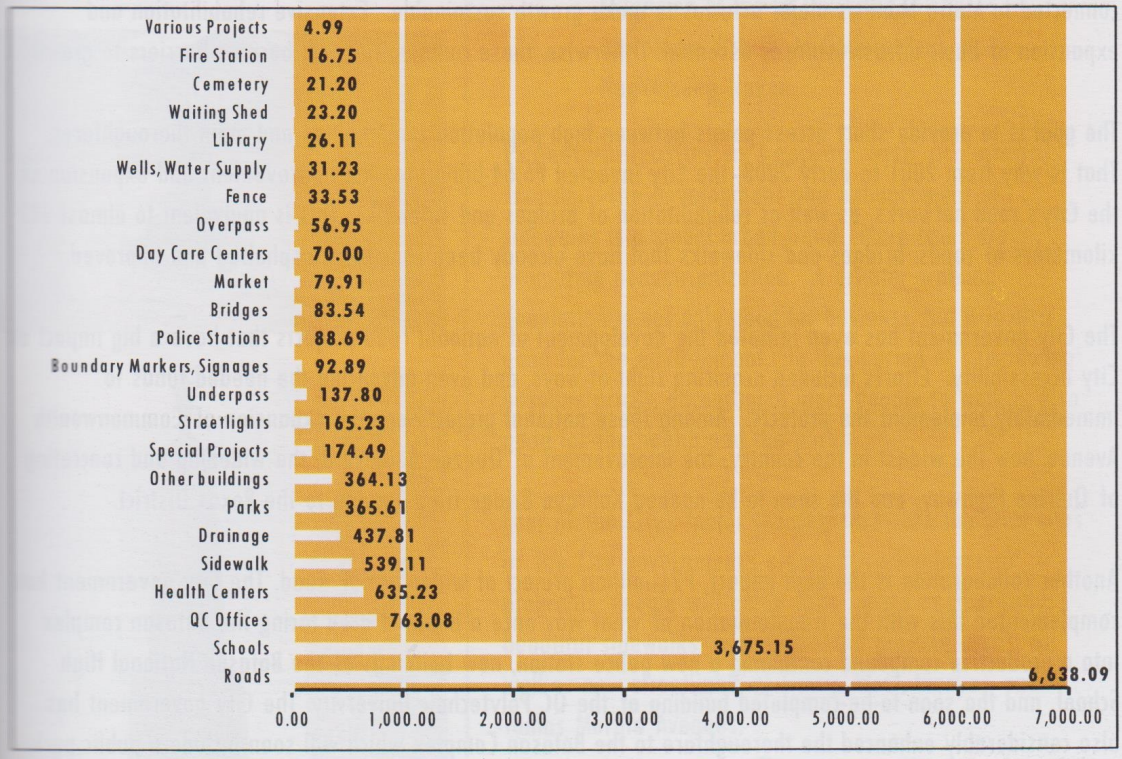
In 2007, the World Bank completed the framework plan for the CBD. Development began with the TriNoma commercial complex, followed by construction within the 12-hectare Eton properties.

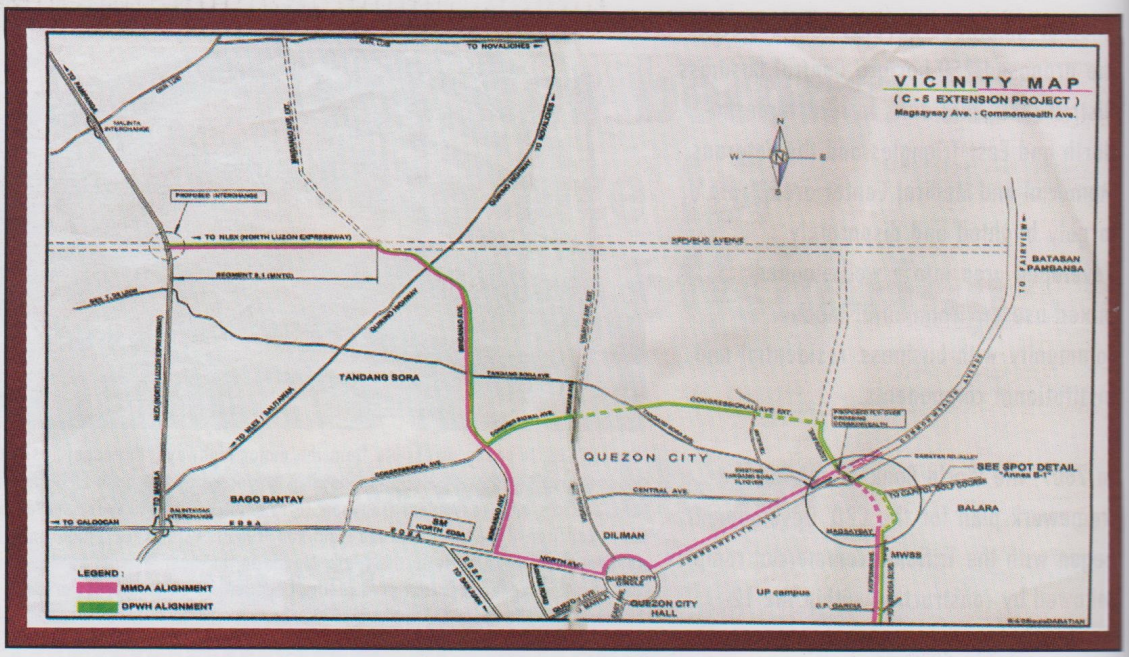


Quezon City is easily accessible from the major highways, thoroughfares and mass transit systems of Metro Manila. It is traversed by the main EDSA highway where buses give convenient transport to commuters. It is likewise served by the Mass Rail Transit 3 (MRT-3) and the Light Rail Transit Systems (LRT) that connect commuters to Makati City to the south, Manila to the west, as well as Marikina to the east. So expansive is the area of the City, that its eastern areas are also connected to the main C-5 highway.

Among various private initiatives, the SM Development Corporation has been busy expanding in various parts of Quezon City. It is putting up Grass Residences, a three-tower condominium complex connected to its mall via a bridgeway. Grass Residences has allotted 2.5 hectares of premium open space or 75 percent of the total land area for parks and playgrounds. Many other developers are following suit.

City-funded Infrastructure Projects
By Project Type, in Million Pesos
2001 to 2008





In cooperation with the Department of Public Works and Highways, the City government is creating road links that will connect SLEX to NLEX. The opening of Damayan Road at Barangay Old Balara will mark the construction of an imposing overpass from Tandang Sora Avenue Extension to Luzon Avenue, traversing Commonwealth Avenue. This will open easier routes for those travelling to and from Katipunan Avenue and Congressional Avenue Extension, which in itself is another important road project by the City government.

The City government is updating its zoning ordinance to provide clearer guidelines on permissible developments, in line with modern urban development values that favor mixed-use communities that promote pedestrianization, efficient transport circulation systems, and environmentally sound planning.

Creating extensive road networks. As more high-growth communities are created, they must be connected to Metro Manila's major arteries to make growth sustainable. Extensive rehabilitation and expansion of basic infrastructure is essential. Otherwise, these communities will become barriers to growth.

The goal is to provide short access points between high population communities and main thoroughfares. That is why from 2001 to early 2008, the City invested P6.64-billion for the improvement and expansion of the City's road networks, as well as rehabilitation of bridges and sidewalks. This is equivalent to almost 582 kilometers of roads, bridges and sidewalks that have already been concreted, asphalted and improved.

The City government has even initiated the development of national road projects that have a big impact on City accessibility. Efforts included acquiring right-of-ways, and even advancing the needed funds to immediately implement the projects. Among these national projects are the expansion of Commonwealth Avenue, now the widest in the country; the improvement of Quezon Boulevard; the widening and concreting of Quirino Highway; and the soon-to-be-opened Kaliraya Bridge from Tatalon to the Roxas District.

Another collaboration is the high impact, P21-million project of widening IBP Road. The City government has complemented this with the transformation of what was once a blighted area facing the Batasan complex into a productive compound containing a new police station, new buildings of the Batasan National High School, and the soon-to-be-completed building of the QC Polytechnic University. The City government has also considerably enhanced the thoroughfare to the Batasan Complex which will soon include a public park.

More road infrastructure projects are underway, designed to:

- **Connect Commonwealth Avenue to Quirino Highway**, which is a 15-year old dream that will begin in early 2009. We have negotiated the right-of-way and volunteered to contribute P20 million to its P140 million cost.
- **Connect SLEX to NLEX**. Our contribution to this national project is to connect Katipunan Avenue to Commonwealth by expanding Damayan Road, wide enough to accommodate a fly-over across Commonwealth to Luzon Avenue, which will be put up by the DPWH.
- **Help complete Congressional Avenue Extension**, to connect Mindanao and Luzon Avenues crossing Visayas and Tandang Sora Streets.







With pleasurable sidewalks that invite walking and jogging, residents find it convenient and environmentally-sound to travel by foot. It also improves the cityscape as it complements many park development projects which include the Tomas Morato Rotunda redevelopment [two pictures below]. The City government improved the centerpiece to keep up with the fast emerging commercial activities in the area, and to ease vehicular traffic, with the design widening roadways.

We continue creating new shortcuts, such as:

- A bridge across Tullahan River and the MWSS aqueduct, to connect Commonwealth through Atherton Street in North Fairview, to Accountant Street at Barangay Sauyo, on to Sta. Lucia and Gulod, towards Quirino Highway, without passing through the streets of Fairview.
- A connection from Katipunan Avenue Extension at the SB Diversion in San Bartolome directly to General Luis at Nagkaisang Nayon.

Pedestrianization in keeping with eco global trends. The development and enhancement of sidewalks is a global urban trend. More cities are promoting pedestrianization. A greater walking population is not only good for business, but it is also good for the environment. In this period of see-sawing gasoline prices, encouraging more people to walk is also good for the health and the pocket.

Four of the City's major thoroughfares are the pilot sites of the City government's sidewalk redevelopment programs. People will enjoy wider, more aesthetically beautiful sidewalks, well-delineated parking areas, as well as new streetlights at Timog, West, Visayas, and Tomas Morato Avenues.

The City continues to put up overpasses that make crossing streets in Quezon City safer, especially in those streets that are widest and busiest. Among the new overpasses is that which connects TriNoma and SM City North EDSA, which is integrated into the malls' green architectural design and is well illumined to ensure safety of the pedestrians. Another safe access way is the one located at the Ateneo de Manila and Miriam College campuses in Katipunan.



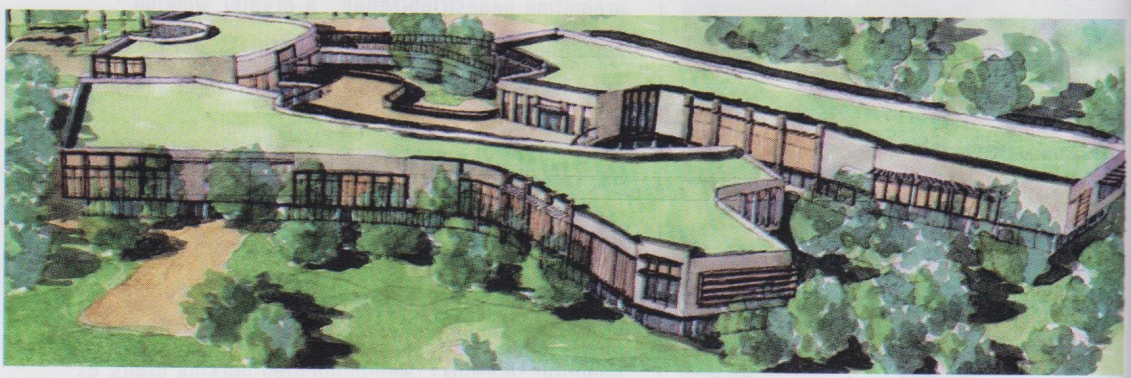
Two of the City's major shopping complexes: SM City North EDSA and TriNoma are connected by a pedestrian overpass that makes mall-hopping easier and more convenient. It also provides people safer ways to cross the street while improving traffic flow in this busy district where three major thoroughfares converge, namely: EDSA, West and North Avenues.

Improving parks and other pleasurable destinations. The Cityscape is also improving with the rise of more public parks and recreational areas which serve as breathing spaces and are free for everyone to enjoy.

In July 2008, the City government resumed management control over the Quezon Memorial Circle, considered to be the City's version of a central park. Palafox Associates was commissioned to create a new masterplan for the park, incorporating the proposed Quezon City Museum as a special feature of what is planned to be a modern park, with distinct environmental features.

The proposed QC Museum will play a significant role in projecting the City's position as a balanced urban center that is globally competitive yet mindful of the richness of its history. The goal is to showcase the City's significance in the history of the nation, its present contributions to the economic development of the country, and the potential role of Quezon City and the Philippines in the international community.

With an area of about one hectare at the right side of the Circle's Quezon Avenue entrance, which in itself will be developed as an attractive gateway to the park, the museum is conceived to become a two-storey structure to complement the Quezon shrine's grand pylon. The wide courtyards will serve as walkable areas and a possible site for transient art galleries. The proposed museum design complies with the requirements of modern, green architecture standards.



With almost 70 years of existence as a city, Quezon City takes pride in shaping Philippine history, being the venue of many historical events such as the Cry of Pugad Lawin, Battle of San Mateo and recently, the EDSA People Power Revolution. The proposed City museum will showcase the City's rich culture and history, intertwined with its present position as the country's premier center of development.

Quezon City Parks Developed/Rehabilitated
July 2007 to March 2008



Commonwealth Heights 1 Park,
Barangay Commonwealth



Don Antonio Heights Park,
Barangay Holy Spirit



Diamonon Park,
Barangay Bahay Toro



Del Nacia 3 Park,
Barangay Talipapa

Year	Name of Park	Barangay
July 2007	Project 4 Park	Milagrosa
	North Olympus Park	Kaligayahan
	Tatalon Park	Tatalon
	Villilia Park	Talipapa
	Mendoza Village Park	Sangandaan
	Zabarte Park	Kaligayahan
	Greenville Park	Sauyo
	Del Nacia III Park	Talipapa
	Phil-Am Park	Phil-Am
	Delta Park	Tandang Sora
	Doña Imelda Park	Doña Imelda
2008	Africa Park	Loyola Heights
	Camp Aguinaldo Park	Camp Aguinaldo
	Commonwealth Heights I Park	Commonwealth
	Cruzville Park	Kaligayahan
	Damar Village Park	Damar
	Dapitan Park	Sta. Teresita
	Diamonon Park	Bahay Toro
	Don Antonio Heights Subd Park	Holy Spirit
	Escopa III Park	Escopa III
	Galas Park	San Isidro Labrador
	Greenfields III Park	San Agustin
	Greenheights Subd Park	San Bartolome
	Hilltop Open Space	Tatalon
	Ideal Park	Commorwealth
	Malaya Park	N. S. Amoranto
	Manotok Subd Park	Baesa
	Manresa Park	Manresa
	Nomar II Village Park	San Bartolome
	Northridge Park	Sta. Monica
	Palmera IIIPark	Sta. Monica
	Pinayahan Park	Pinyahan
	Pleasantville Park	Talipapa
	Rosalia Village Park	Tandang Sora
	San Pedro V Park	Pasong Tamo
	St. Dominic 9 Vill. Park	Talipapa
	Upper Bugallon Park	Bagumbuhay
	Villa Beatriz Subd Park	Matandang Balara
	Villa Verde Subd Park	

Source: Parks Development and Administration Department
2008 Accomplishment Report

The transformation of the Circle started with the construction of the first pedestrian underpass in Quezon City, from City Hall to the QMC. The next underpass, from Philcoa, will provide another easy access to the Circle. The Circle will also be linked to the planned Quezon City Central Business District, where developments have begun to rise along the EDSA corridor.

The Quezon pylon, the City's distinctive 66-meter high landmark, will attain increased visibility once magnified by the P4.2 million lighting project. Creative illumination using 72x3 watts RGB LED lamps will be designed and installed around the pylon.

Aside from the QMC, the City has about 88 public parks, most of which have already been upgraded. There are, in addition, more than 300 community parks and various pocket parks and open spaces throughout the City. There is practically one in every community cluster. The barangays, which are the beneficiaries of these parks, are the City's partners in their upkeep and maintenance.

Tandang Sora, the City's own heroine, is now honored in a much improved monument in her birthplace, which has been named after her. The City government spent about P18 million for the development of the Tandang Sora Shrine. With the permission of Melchora Aquino's relatives also living in the area, relicts of the heroine were transferred to the Shrine in Banlat.

The Boy Scouts Rotonda at Timog and Tomas Morato intersection was put up in memory of the Filipino scouts who died in a plane crash in 1963, enroute to represent the Philippines in an international jamboree. The City government has funded a P20-million project to repair, refurbish and improve the rotunda, including the existing bronze statues.



The Tandang Sora Shrine was developed to give honor to our national hero who was born, grew and lived in Quezon City. Melchora Aquino became the revolutionaries' caring, sympathetic mother in her own backyard at Pugad Lawin, now a part of Quezon City's Barangay Bahay Toro. Her relics are housed in this shrine at Barangay Tandang Sora (formerly, Banlat) where she was born on January 6, 1812.

Facing squarely the challenges of environmental management. Quezon City constituents deserve a livable city. If waste is not managed well, the entire city would be perceived as a dump, no matter how nice and wide the roads and other physical infrastructure are. Success at keeping the City clean and green is always number one in the satisfaction list of its residents.

A comprehensive and sustainable sanitation and septage management program is being developed to reduce the sanitation issues that affect ground water of households and commercial consumers. Together with this, an ordinance shall be formulated to give the program more teeth by providing appropriate sanctions for violations.



First signed in 2003, the used-tire retrieval partnership between the Quezon City government and Holcim allowed the reduction of the Payatas dump facility's volume by 40,000 pieces or 106 tons of tires in 2006. The tires are used as an ingredient in co-processing cement. A renewed agreement was signed last April 8, 2008 for the retrieval of all used tires from the dumpsite.

The City government and Holcim Philippines also renewed its partnership to make use of the latter's technology for the retrieval and processing of 100% of the used tires from the Payatas Controlled Disposal Facility. This is not only an ecologically sound practice, as old tires prevent organic materials in the dumpsite from completely decomposing, but also a good business opportunity because the tires are used as an ingredient in cement co-processing. Holcim's new technology makes sure that the conversion leaves no ash or other residue that can harm the environment – that's recycling at its best.

Expanding educational infrastructure. From 2001 to 2007, we have added or enhanced 90 more public elementary and high school buildings, providing 1,474 new classrooms, at a cost of P2.8 billion.

The Quezon City Polytechnic University now has a new campus in Sto. Cristo, behind SM North EDSA. A new Academic Building shall rise in its main campus in San Bartolome, which is already a wifi zone. QCPU's satellite campus just across the Batasan Pambansa is well underway to accommodate the increasing enrollment. Soon, the IT-Centrex Building will be operational, providing another centralized location for ICT instruction, in addition to the Korea-Philippines IT Center.

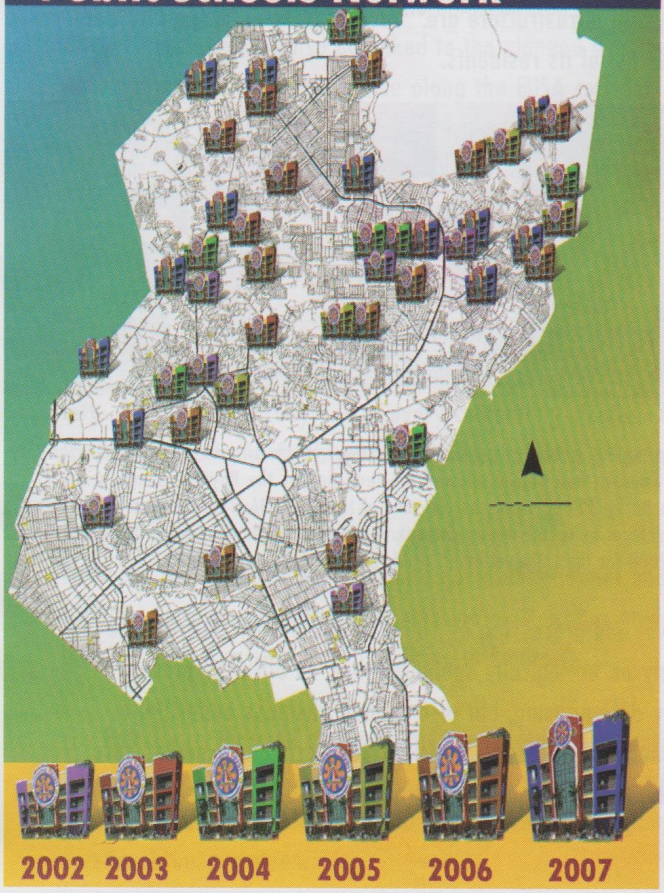
Number of New School Buildings and Classrooms Constructed

July 2001-2007

Year	Elementary		High School		QCPU	
	Buildings	Classrooms	Buildings	Classrooms	Buildings	Classrooms
2001	6	108	2	24	-	-
2002	6	85	5	80	-	-
2003	5	80	6	98	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	18	147	6	86	-	-
2006	14	246	8	139	1	19
2007	15	228	7	111	1	23
Total	**54**	**894**	**34**	**538**	**2**	**42**

Source: Office of the City Engineer 2007 Accomplishment Report on City-funded Infrastructure

Quezon City's Public Schools Network



Classrooms in Quezon City are being decongested by the continuing construction of SB Halls in public elementary and high schools. Classroom deficiency has been addressed in three of the four districts of Quezon City, while classroom deficiency in the 2nd district has been diminishing.



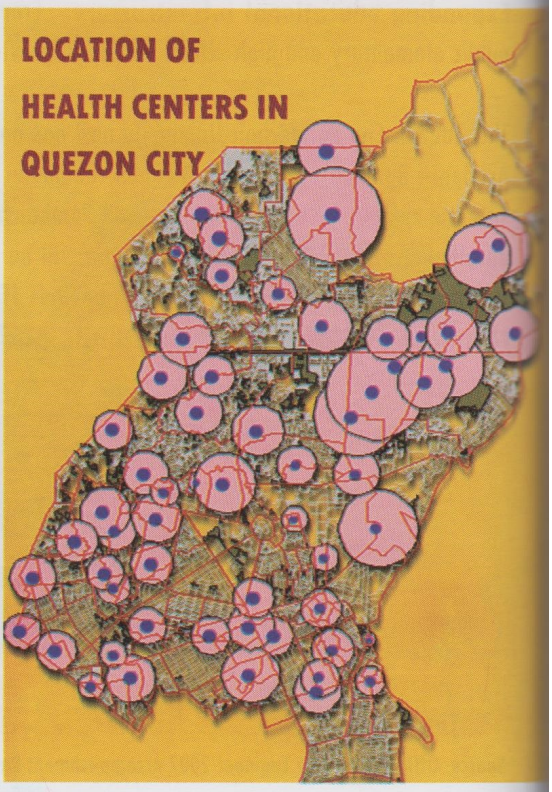






Health centers are well-distributed around the City to address health concerns of those who cannot afford expensive medical care. Super health centers, already about seven, provide lying-in services comparable to those offered by general hospitals.

LOCATION OF HEALTH CENTERS IN QUEZON CITY



Improving public health infrastructure.
To enhance the service capacity of the City's health care system, the City government has constructed 19 new health centers, and repaired and renovated 21 others since 2001.

Five new health centers extending medical services in the community are:

- Holy Spirit Super Health Center
- Libis Health Center
- P. Bernardo Health Center and Social Hygiene Clinic (PICS)
- Lupang Pangako Health Center, Payatas
- Commonwealth Health Center

Newly renovated are:

- Doña Imelda Health Center
- Teens Health Center

City government hospitals provide needed health care to the people. With the fast growing population, the need to upgrade them and improve their facilities have become urgent.



A new, P559-million, modern medical center is set to rise in Quezon City with the construction of a new 250-bed Quezon City General Hospital (QCGH). The new building will occupy 1.2 hectares of the 3.2-hectare Barangay Bahay Toro compound of the QCGH. It will be a five-storey medical facility, with a 10,000 sq. m. floor area.



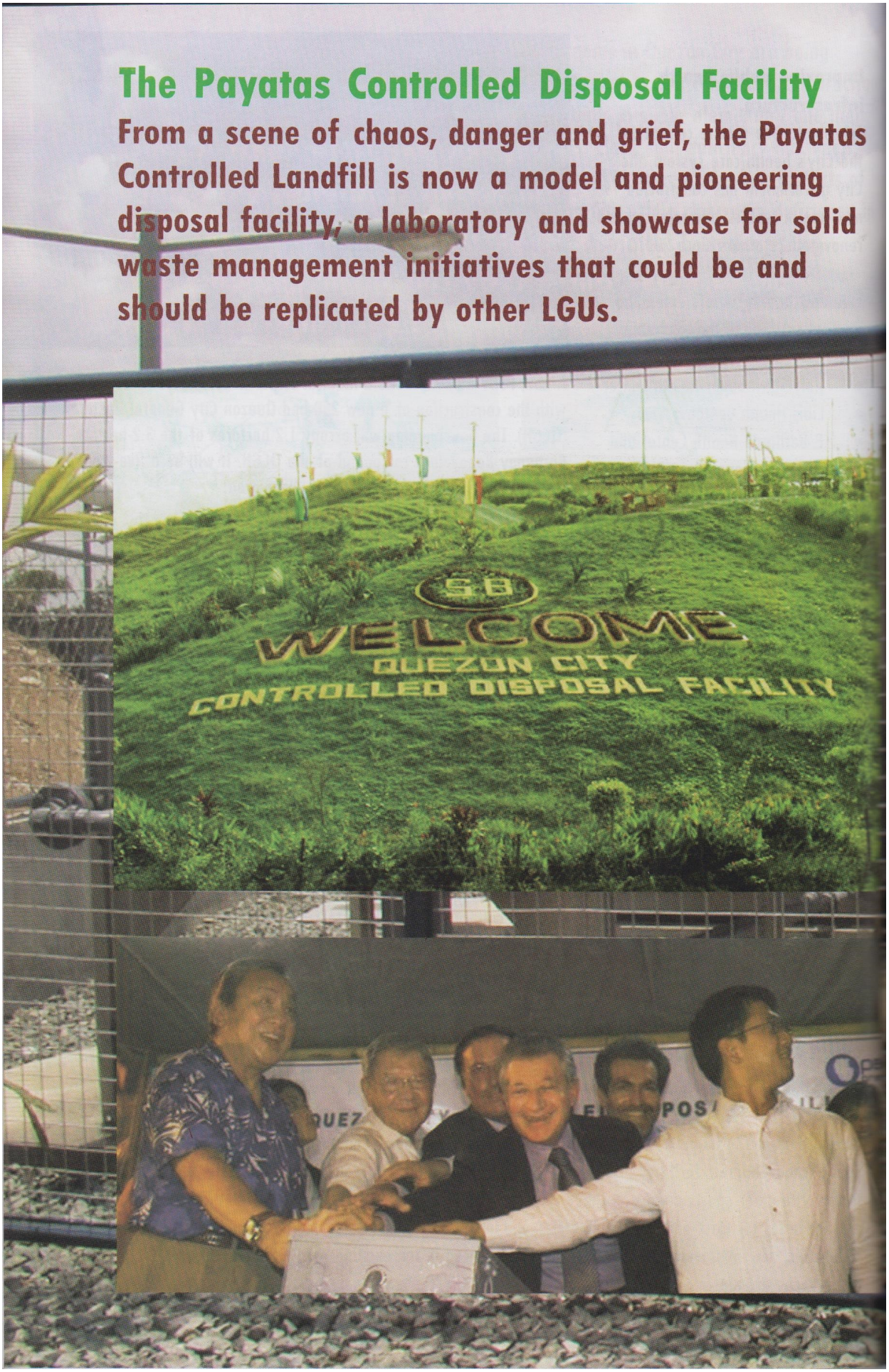
That is why the Novaliches District Hospital is undergoing a major facelift with the ongoing construction of a three-storey medical building. Once completed, it will increase the hospital's bed capacity by 20 beds. The NDH's two-storey main building will also undergo repairs including the construction of a holding area, sanitation and waste disposal facilities, and land development work.

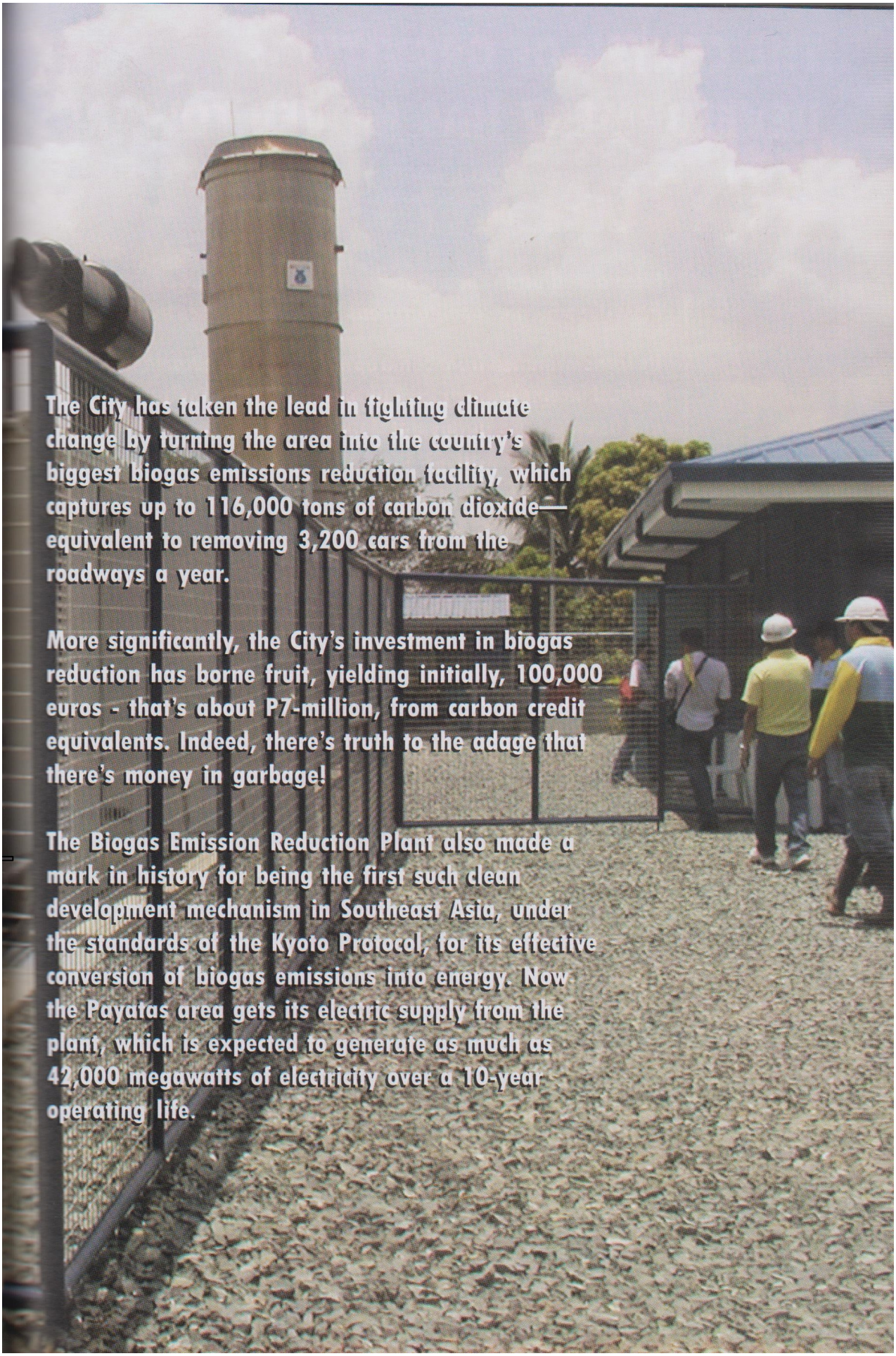
Augmenting public sports facilities. Sports development must be holistic. Adequate facilities must come with programs geared toward increasing competitiveness in sports and promoting physical fitness not just of athletes, but provide recreation for community residents as well.

Among the soon-to-be-built sports facilities is the Belarmino Sports Complex, which will provide the City's public school children, facilities they have long needed for their sports programs. No longer would they have to travel to other sports arenas like they used to, as the Belarmino Sports Complex will provide adequate practice areas for track and field, gymnastics, and indoor sports like chess and darts, among others. Meanwhile, new improvements have also been introduced in the existing Amoranto Sports Facility located along Roces Avenue.

The Payatas Controlled Disposal Facility

From a scene of chaos, danger and grief, the Payatas Controlled Landfill is now a model and pioneering disposal facility, a laboratory and showcase for solid waste management initiatives that could be and should be replicated by other LGUs.





The City has taken the lead in fighting climate change by turning the area into the country's biggest biogas emissions reduction facility, which captures up to 116,000 tons of carbon dioxide—equivalent to removing 3,200 cars from the roadways a year.

More significantly, the City's investment in biogas reduction has borne fruit, yielding initially, 100,000 euros - that's about P7-million, from carbon credit equivalents. Indeed, there's truth to the adage that there's money in garbage!

The Biogas Emission Reduction Plant also made a mark in history for being the first such clean development mechanism in Southeast Asia, under the standards of the Kyoto Protocol, for its effective conversion of biogas emissions into energy. Now the Payatas area gets its electric supply from the plant, which is expected to generate as much as 42,000 megawatts of electricity over a 10-year operating life.

THE CENTER OF GRAVITY OF DEVELOPMENT HAS MOVED TOWARDS

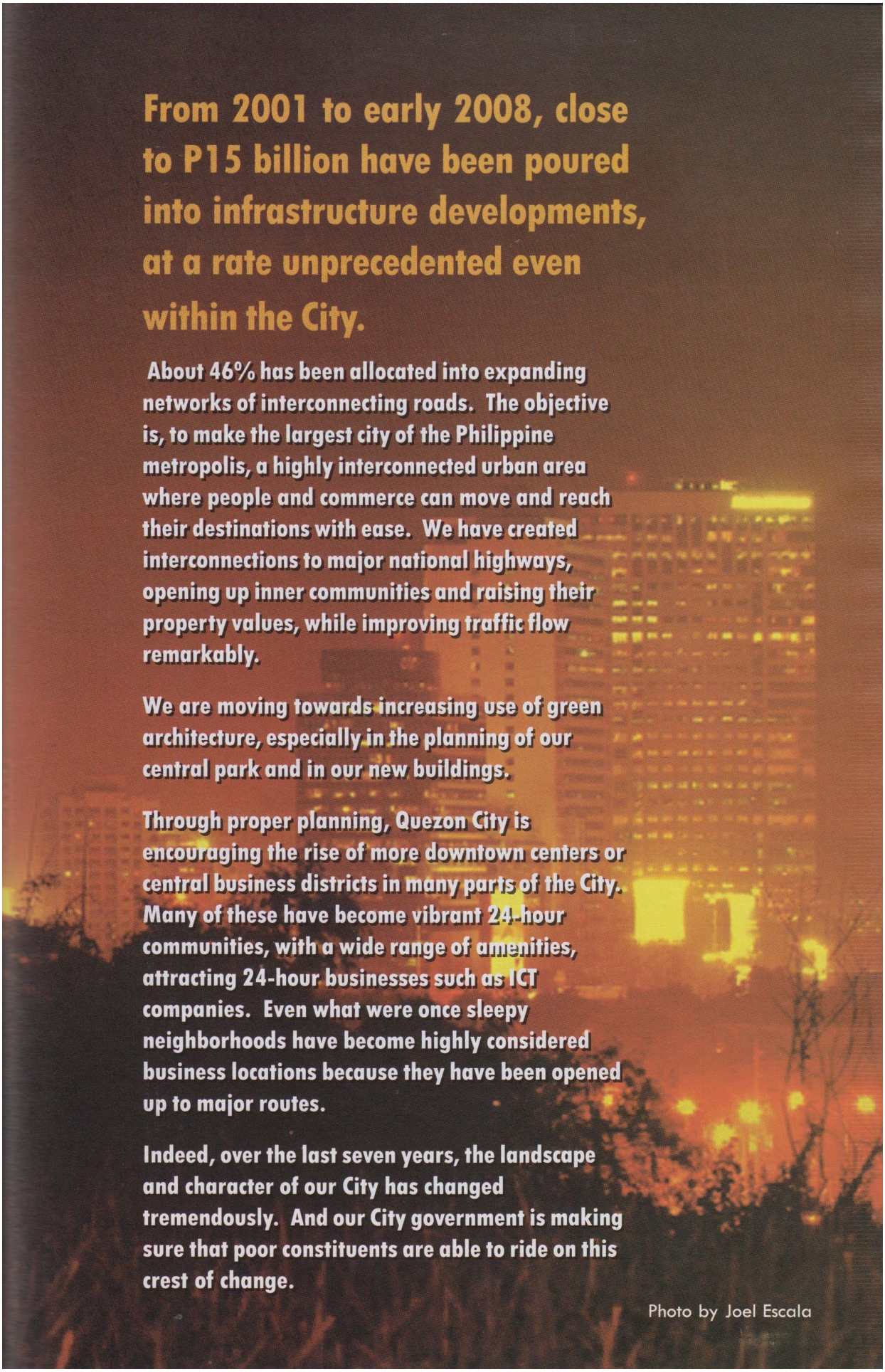
QUEZON CITY

From a mediocre urban center a decade ago, to one of the most dynamic metropolitan areas in the Philippines today...

Its transformation from bankruptcy in 2001, to become the highest income earning local government in the Philippines, and its enterprise-development innovations, have made the Quezon City government a good enterprise model in itself. The city's mayor, Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. cites common sense applications of good governance strategies, "We first set our house in order." He knew that no organization could achieve anything, much less, no development gains could be sustained without first strengthening and making more effective the core foundations of governance – its management and human resource capacity, its financial resources, and its systems. Thus, the Belmonte Administration has focused on transforming the Quezon City government into an effective manager of an efficient City-enterprise.

Good city management has, in turn, become one of Quezon City's main attractions. The city comes with other plus factors. Strategic and reasonably priced commercial sites, availability of mass transit systems, as well as the large consumer market and manpower pool, have lured investors to set up shop in Quezon City.

Among Philippine local governments, Quezon City has had the highest investments for infrastructure development, which has become one of our best instruments for urban transformation.



From 2001 to early 2008, close to P15 billion have been poured into infrastructure developments, at a rate unprecedented even within the City.

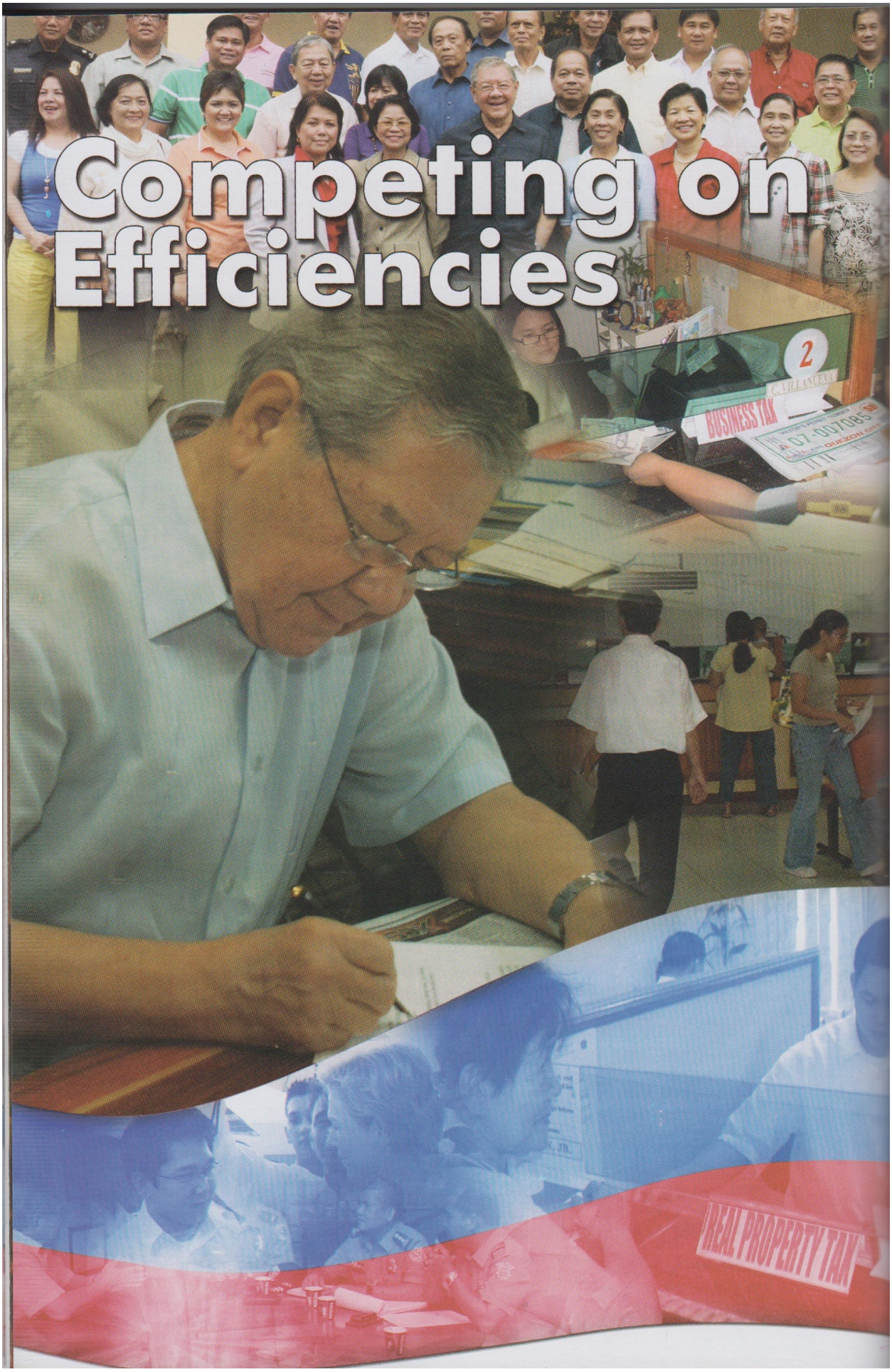
About 46% has been allocated into expanding networks of interconnecting roads. The objective is, to make the largest city of the Philippine metropolis, a highly interconnected urban area where people and commerce can move and reach their destinations with ease. We have created interconnections to major national highways, opening up inner communities and raising their property values, while improving traffic flow remarkably.

We are moving towards increasing use of green architecture, especially in the planning of our central park and in our new buildings.

Through proper planning, Quezon City is encouraging the rise of more downtown centers or central business districts in many parts of the City. Many of these have become vibrant 24-hour communities, with a wide range of amenities, attracting 24-hour businesses such as ICT companies. Even what were once sleepy neighborhoods have become highly considered business locations because they have been opened up to major routes.

Indeed, over the last seven years, the landscape and character of our City has changed tremendously. And our City government is making sure that poor constituents are able to ride on this crest of change.

Photo by Joel Escala


Competing on Efficiencies
BUSINESS TAX
REAL PROPERTY TAX

The quality community that the City is becoming today is being achieved through the consolidated efforts of Team Quezon City - the members of the City Council, City government personnel, barangay officials, civic and community organizations, and the many, sometimes nameless, private individuals and organizations who are there, at the forefront, providing services to the people.

Achievements of the Belmonte Administration over the last seven years have earned both local and global recognition. Quezon City's remarkable performance is attributed to the strategy of "balanced development" which seeks to effectively address the fundamentals of quality living as well as business productivity.

QC is the Most Competitive City

Quezon City's reputation as a model of best practices is recognized in the international community as well. Quezon City was ranked No. 7 Asian City of the Future, based on a survey commissioned by the London Financial Times through AsiaBiz strategy, an investment and trade promotion consultancy based in Singapore. It joined the ranks of Hong Kong, Singapore and Taipei, besting more than 200 Asian cities.

Mayor Sonny Belmonte has high praise for the civic pride of Quezon City residents. He consults regularly with business and community leaders. He considers prudent fiscal management and good governance as the pillars of city hall. Now on his last term, his mission in the next two years is to make Quezon City the center of gravity for business and the collective good of his constituents.

- www.manilatimes.net

Consistently figuring in the top 10, and practically outranking other Philippine cities except in one category, Quezon City was assessed number 5 in the category "Best Economic Potential." It was third best in Asia in terms of "Cost Effectiveness," sixth best in terms of "Best Human Resources," and 10th best in terms of "Quality of Life."

Among the reasons consistently cited by the local business community is the credibility of the local government whose governance initiatives have made it a favorite case study of international institutions like the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

The Asian Institute of Management, in its "2007 Philippine Competitiveness Ranking Project" ranked Quezon City as the most competitive city in Metro Manila and second most competitive in the country. The study covered 90 cities, classified into metro, mid-sized and small. Twenty-five cities were chosen as top performing, based on the criteria. Among the 25, four cities are in the National Capital Region, 11 in Luzon, 4 in the Visayas, and 6 in Mindanao. They were ranked according to how effective these cities were in providing an environment conducive to business and industry.

Quezon City was cited especially for the dynamism of its local economy, the quality of life of its residents and the responsiveness of the local government in addressing business needs. Other criteria used were human resource and training, infrastructure, and cost of doing business.

The study used a methodology of the Swiss-based International Institute for Management Development, the same institution that prepares the World Competitiveness Yearbook. It was spearheaded by the Asian Institute of Management Policy Center in collaboration with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Labor Organization (ILO), SM Investments Inc., and the Petron Corporation.

In a 2008 Tholons special report on global services, Quezon City ranked among the top 50 emerging global outsourcing cities. They conducted a location assessment based on scale and quality of workforce (including education), business catalyst, cost, infrastructure, risk profile, and quality of life. Within the six categories are 15 subcategories that differentiate cities, and to a large extent determine their individual capacities to fulfill particular services. Quezon City ranked as the number 21 emerging global outsourcing city, the highest among all nine new entrants.

To better assess the City's economic performance, the City Planning Office, in coordination with the National Statistical and Coordination Board, has initiated a City Product Benchmarking Project. It aims to identify the City's economic benchmarks that can outline the major growth patterns of every major facet of the commercial sector of the city. This will serve as guide for policy directions of the City government for business promotion and nurturing growth of commercial activities.

Sharing best practices with the world. Because of the City government's best practices and innovations, Mayor Sonny Belmonte has become a sought-after speaker in international forums sharing governance practices.



The German government invited Mayor Belmonte to be panelist in its symposium on 'crisis of governance.' Mayor Belmonte is the first elected Filipino official to be invited in this internationally-attended workshop series organized by the German Federal Intelligence Service *Bundesnachrichtendiest*. He shared with about 400 Asian and European officials and experts, his successful governance strategies in Quezon City.

In June 2008, Mayor Belmonte was chosen panel speaker on behalf of Southeast Asian countries in the East Asia Summit Conference on Livable Cities held in Singapore. He shared his experiences and views on good governance of sustainable cities with approximately 1,500 delegates composed of city mayors, top government officials and policy makers, senior officials from international organizations, academicians and business leaders. The Ministry of National Development of Singapore cited him for his achievements in turning Quezon City into a model urban center.

In Honolulu, Hawaii, Mayor Belmonte joined the ranks of leaders of emerging urban centers in the Asia Pacific region in a mayor's and leaders' roundtable discussion organized by the East West Center for its latest seminar series, "Urban Asia: Challenges of Transition and Governance."

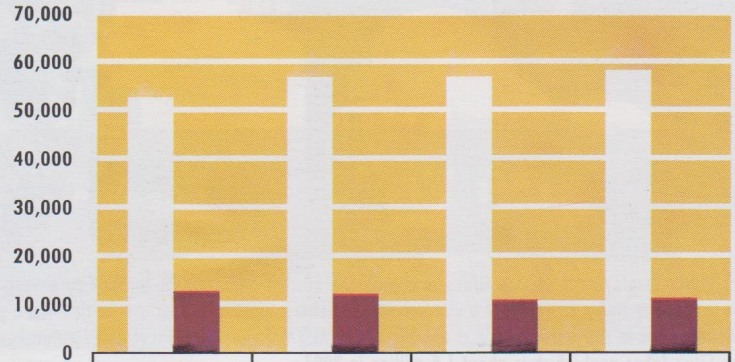
No red tape. The City has vastly improved its service capabilities by cutting down red tape. In 2008, Quezon City welcomed businesses with a fast-track path to business renewal with the automation renewal system (ARS), through Executive Order No. 10.

This covered the new category of establishments called "minimally regulated businesses," which include retailers, lessor of apartments, commercial establishments, and small-scale contractors of goods and services. Through the ARS, the payment of taxes and fees automatically renews the business permit. On the receipt these words appear: "This serves as the business permit of 2008."

In 2008, a total of 58,196 businesses registered in Quezon City, a significant increase from 52,576 in 2005. Jobs have grown by 18,000 this year alone, based on the increase of work permits issued.

Systems for the issuance of building permits have also been overhauled to encourage greater compliance and make it easier for people to start their construction. Office Order No. 25 issued on August 2008, simplifies procedures. Once the complete documents are accepted by the Building Official, the applicant can start construction while the permit is being processed. The City Council has been asked to pass legislation creating a Building Official's Office separate from the City Engineer's Office, to create better systems efficiencies.

Overall and New Business Permits Issued
2005-2008



	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Business Permits Issued	52,576	56,753	56,810	58,196
New Businesses	12,681	12,058	10,773	11,110

Categorized New Businesses
2008

Type of Business	Number of Establishments
Contractor of goods and services	6,825
Retailer of goods	2,494
Wholesaler of goods	1,010
Eating places	642
Manufacturer of goods	67
Amusement places	40
Unclassified	32
Total New Businesses	**11,110**

Source: Business Permit and Licensing Office Report 2009

Rationalizing the City bureaucracy. A number of City government offices have become permanent departments and offices because of the importance of their functions and services to the public.

One of this is the Industrial Relations Office-Public Employment Service Office (IRO-PESO), which is among the few public employment LGU agencies that are established departments. By virtue of a legislative enactment by the City Council, it was turned into a permanent department, an action lauded by the Department of Labor and Employment and other LGUs.

PESO's Anti-Child Labor Program also earned an International Labor Organization citation. Ours is the only PESO with programs addressing child labor. This would be a good time to remember Ignacio Santos-Diaz, who actively led the QC-PESO, and passed away in the midst of public service.



Quezon City's Public Employment Service Office is among the busiest departments in the City government. It is a well-visited office in the City Hall's 7th Floor by a number of jobseekers, most of whom are fresh college graduates. As a permanent department in the bureaucracy, it establishes strong linkages with local and foreign companies who are ready to absorb the City's labor pool which is about 1.5 million in 2007.

Ordinance No. 1607, Series of 2006, which turned the City's microfinance and cooperatives development program into a permanent department, has earned a Bantayog award for Best Local Legislation with great impact on QC residents. It is the first time that such an award is given for a Quezon City legislation. Councilor Joseph Juico should be thanked for championing this ordinance supportive of micro-financing and cooperatives development.

From being a task force, QC-Information Technology is now a permanent Office in the City government, more enabled to support the ICT needs of the local bureaucracy.

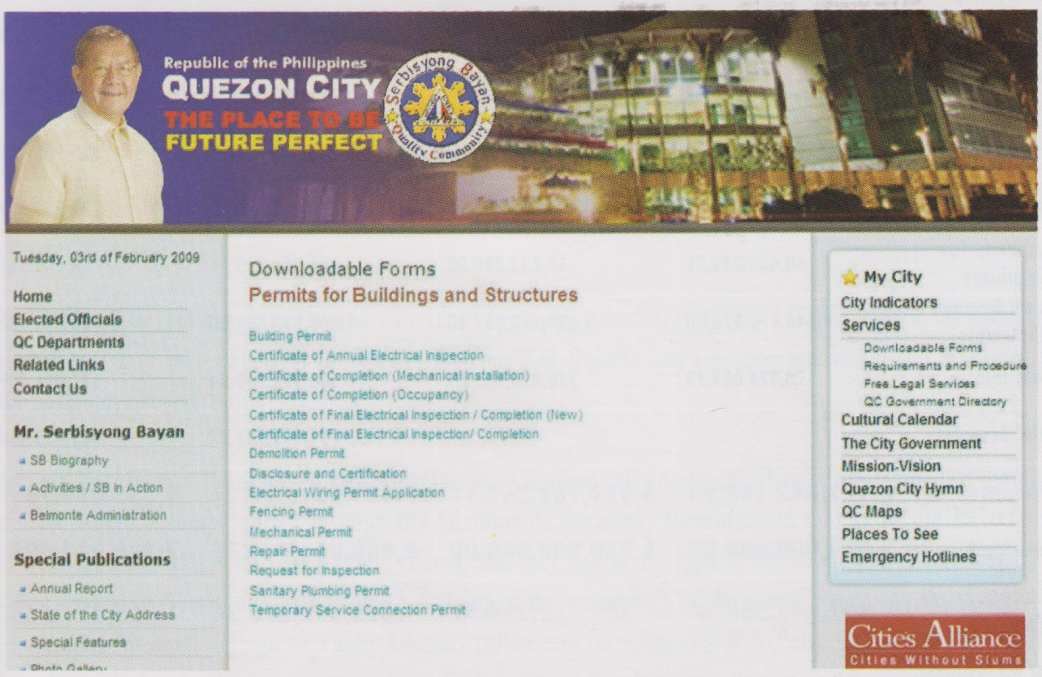
Other offices that are now departments are the Environmental Protection and Waste Management Department (EPWMD) and the Cultural and Tourism Affairs Office (CTAO).

Moving toward e-governance. The City government also discharges its services through its website. Downloadable forms of basic City government services, are available online through the Quezon City government website, www.quezoncity.gov.ph. Among the most availed of are applications for locational clearances, civil registration services and various permits and clearances required for building structures in the City.

The City Building Official has 15 downloadable forms along with 16 other downloadable application forms for various City government services. The numbers continue to rise as the City departments and offices are more determined to use technology to cut down the number of steps in their respective application processes.

The City's computerization efforts include an enhanced webmail system that can accommodate concerns of anyone from anywhere regarding the City government. Virtually all departments and offices in the City have webmail addresses that are made available to all at the QC website. The public and even departments and divisions can communicate internally or externally 24/7 using the webmail addresses.

The City is also exploring possibilities of delivering public services online. The City Civil Registry Office is getting ready to automate submissions online of requests for documents it issues. Right now, the office is assessing up to what extent, applications for copies of birth certificates, death certificates, marriage contracts, marriage license and other related services can be made more interactive. Once operational, this pilot computerized transacting system will reduce physical queues and decrease the processing time of applications.



There are 31 downloadable forms, along with many other license application requirements and processes, available online the Quezon City government website. It also features up-to-date statistics, news items and announcements that Quezon City residents, who are now becoming more and more computer-savvy, find useful. All City government departments can be emailed from the City's website.

Further strengthening fiscal competence

Revenues continue to climb steadily. A budget surplus has been maintained for each of the past seven years. It was P 1,155,451,785.52 million in 2008, and an average of P 415,058,609.117 million over seven years. The City government has been able to maintain a comfortable cash position as well, which reached P8 billion in December 2008.

The Commission on Audit reported that in 2007, Quezon City was the top LGU in terms of current assets with more than P8 billion in current assets. In the same report, Quezon City was the LGU with the highest gross income. With a more than P8.43 billion gross income in 2007, we outdid the income generation performance of Makati, Manila, Pasig and Davao cities.

Despite the City's extensive expenditures mostly on massive infrastructure investments and social services delivery, Quezon City is still number two of all Philippine LGUs in terms of net income. It is only about P8 million behind Makati and almost P2 billion away from Pasig, which is number 3 in the list.

After paying out inherited debts in 2001, Quezon City has been the LGU with the highest net income in the country in 2002 and was able to maintain such position for another three years.

Comparison of Income vs. Approved Budget

Per Income Source, in Pesos
2005 to 2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008
City Share (Real Estate Tax)	1,025,572,687.52	1,137,226,959.52	1,154,741,220.83	1,186,994,253.86
Business Tax	2,640,002,880.71	2,783,349,476.85	2,864,338,010.82	3,193,249,059.75
Other Regulatory/ Misc. Fees	267,330,647.40	352,074,538.16	438,507,548.35	464,146,250.72
Transfer Tax	238,988,324.55	235,725,565.83	286,016,407.67	325,933,915.56
Amusement Tax	143,446,942.82	131,262,836.26	134,462,588.75	137,763,687.33
Community Tax Certificate	60,405,249.21	66,833,390.90	86,874,713.21	98,105,781.96
Internal Revenue Allotments	1,548,171,823.00	1,624,468,837.50	1,869,248,586.00	2,110,373,730.00
Other Income	198,924,003.73	220,820,655.15	500,903,269.84	671,951,649.43
Special Accounts	-	-	154,459,532.77	166,933,456.91
Income	**6,122,842,558.94**	**6,551,762,260.17**	**7,489,551,878.24**	**8,355,451,785.52**
Budget	**5,820,000,000.00**	**6,250,000,000.00**	**6,800,000,000.00**	**7,200,000,000.00**
Excess/ (Deficit)	**302,842,558.94**	**301,762,260.17**	**689,551,878.24**	**1,155,451,785.52**
Loans/ Borrowings	-	-	-	-

Average annual budget surplus: P 2,884,410,263.82 ÷ 7 = **P 412,058,609.117**

Source: Financial Management Unit, City Treasurer's Office

Real Property Tax Shares Transferred to Barangays, in Pesos
2002-2007

Year	Amount Transferred to Barangays
1st and 2nd Tranche (2002)	316,108,421.03
2003	408,820,262.76
2004	404,125,745.30
2005	437,696,339.78
2006	474,956,925.63
2007	492,292,161.77
Total	**2,533,999,856.27**

Source: City Accounting Department Report on Real Property Taxes Transferred to Barangays

2007 Top 5 Richest QC Barangays

1. BAGUMBAYAN	19,545,159.72
2. SOCORRO	13,172,832.12
3. SOUTH TRIANGLE	11,628,889.52
4. UGONG NORTE	11,078,232.13
5. APOLONIO SAMSON	8,949,922.54

P2.53 billion in real property tax shares has, so far, been transferred to our 142 barangays, for them to use to manage their own development. This is the result of Quezon City's pioneering innovation of conferring on all barangays, fiscal autonomy.

To help ensure that these resources are effectively utilized, all barangay officials are trained in managerial and governance competencies through the Sustainable Barangay Development Course at the University of the Philippines. This intensive training course, the only one of its type in the country, was initiated by the City's Barangay Operations Center which developed the curriculum in partnership with the University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP-NCPAG). In turn, it has created a template which other local governments are adopting, to develop their own training programs.

Institutionalizing citizen participation

The City government has institutionalized the voice of the 142 barangays and 50 sectoral representatives through the City Development Council (CDC). Since 2005 when it was first convened, the CDC has been a fully functional council that helps the communities move in unison with the City government. There have been five regular meetings of the CDC, in addition to the various conventions it has organized.



The City Development Council is chaired by the Mayor and serves as a major consultative venue for various sectors in Quezon City.

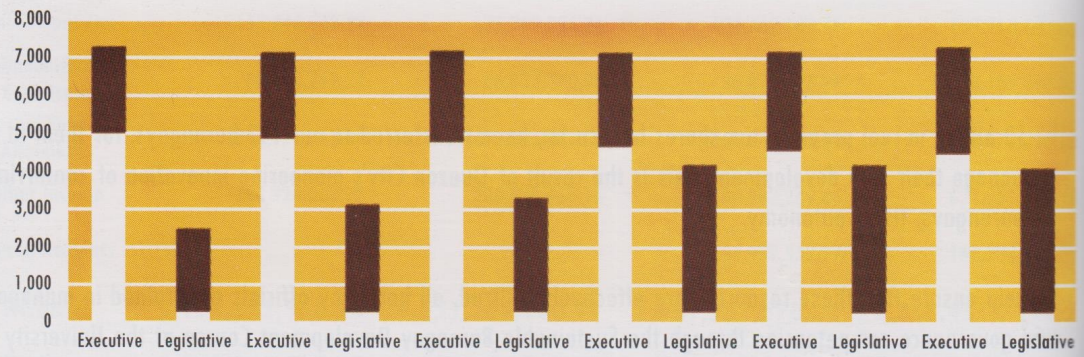
In the March 2007 regular session, Mayor Belmonte presented policy directions of his government for his last term, to enable the organizations and barangay chief executives to develop program initiatives that are in sync with the thrusts of the City government.

Through the assistance of the Department of Interior and Local Government City Government Operations Office (DILG-CGOO), the selection of the sectoral representatives were facilitated last January 26, 2008. It was followed by the selection of the representatives to the CDC executive committee.

Providing incentives for good performance

For the past seven years, the City government has managed to maintain a personnel base in the 11,000 range while expanding the breadth and reach of its services.

Total Personnel of the Quezon City Government



	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Executive	Legislative	Executive	Legislative	Executive	Legislative	Executive	Legislative	Executive	Legislative	Executive	Legislative
Contractual	2,274	2,188	2,257	2,839	2,395	2,994	2,467	3,879	2,593	3,896	2,790	3,796
Permanent	4,986	270	4,860	269	4,772	290	4,653	284	4,557	275	4,477	277
Sub Total	7,260	2,458	7,117	3,108	7,167	3,284	7,120	4,163	7,150	4,171	7,267	4,073
Grand Total	10,078		10,225		10,451		11,283		11,321		11,340	

Source: City Personnel Department 2007 Report

Quezon City is among the few LGUs to implement fully the 10% increase in the basic pay of permanent government employees mandated by Executive Order 719 issued by the President in June 2008. Compliance to the EO is subject to the LGU's availability of funds. As a token of recognition for employees' efforts to provide efficient public services, the increase was implemented last July 2008. On the same occasion, contractual employees were each granted P500 increase in their basic pay. These add to the many benefits granted to Quezon City government employees given during the Belmonte Administration.

Infrastructure supportive of public service efficiency. Public service efficiency is enhanced by a well-organized office compound with clear, highly accessible areas for public service transactions. The City continues to create improvements to make transacting business at the City Hall more convenient. Taxpayers comfortably do their business in two spacious payment and assessment lounges, which have television and free coffee.

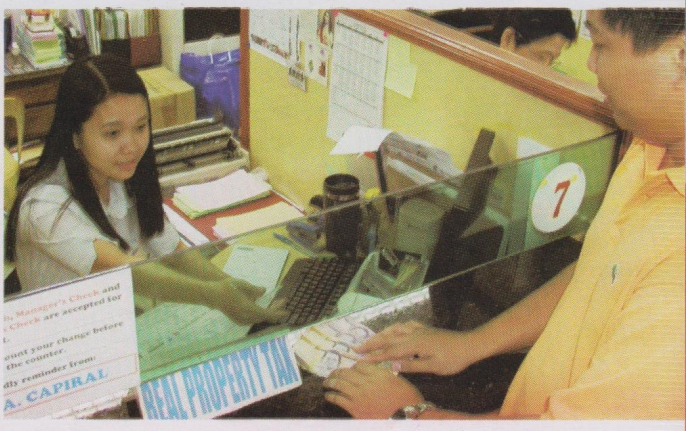
The development plan for the Quezon City Hall complex will rationalize space allocation, by making more accessible, offices with frequent interactions with the general public.

New structures are being introduced into the City Hall compound, which include the soon-to-be completed twin tower eight-storey buildings, with basement. In front of this new building, an extension of the City Hall Annex, is a wider service area of the City Treasurer's Office and the Accounting Department. It will also allow ease in public service transactions, with the first of the three levels designed to provide more work stations to service taxpayers and business permit applicants.



At a cost of roughly P325 million, the eight-storey twin tower in the City Hall compound will significantly improve public service as a result of better rationalized office locations. There will be an additional 7,188 sq. m. of office space available for departments which will be transferred to the new buildings. Meanwhile, the P79-million City Hall Annex Building Extension will rise along a significant stretch of Mayaman Street of the City Hall compound, yielding an additional floor area of 7,300 sq. m. for all the three floors of the building.





The City Council



District 1

From left to right
Francisco A. Calalay, Jr., Bernadette C. Herrera-Dy,
Dorothy A. Delarmente, Victor V. Ferrer, Jr.,
Joseph Emile P. Juico and Ricardo T. Belmonte, Jr.

Alexis Grace R. Matias
President
Sangguniang Kabataan



District 2

From left to right
Winston T. Castelo, Ramon P. Medalla,
Allan Butch T. Francisco, Voltaire Godofredo L. Liban III,
Eden Delilah A. Medina and Aiko S. Melendez



District 3

From left to right
Jorge B. Banal, Jr., Franz S. Pumaren,
Wencerom Benedict C. Lagumbay, Dante M. De Guzman,
Diorella Maria G. Sotto-De Leon and Jaime F. Borres

Concepcion M. Malangen
President
Liga ng mga Barangay



District 4

From left to right
Antonio E. Inton, Jr., Jesus Manuel C. Suntay,
Janet M. Malaya, Edcel B. Lagman, Jr.,
Vincent Eric G. Belmonte and Bayani V. Hipol

Gawad Parangal Honors Outstanding QC Citizens



The Gawad Parangal is the highest form of recognition extended by the Quezon City government to honor its outstanding constituents who contribute to the realization of the City's vision of a Quality Community, as well as to the progress and betterment of the Filipino nation as a whole.

The Gawad Parangal was launched by Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. in 2002. Its conferment every year since then, represents the highlight of the City's Foundation Day celebration, underscoring the role that awardees play in transforming, enhancing, and improving the underpinnings of this City, and contribute significantly to its pride of place.

They are heroes and leaders, all manner of movers and shakers, whether ordinary citizens or famous luminaries, whom Quezon City is proud to acknowledge as its residents or firmly rooted business or civic organization. They embody the spirit of our dynamic city through lifetime achievements or various acts of distinctive achievement, which benefit a community, the entire City or even the country.



Eduardo M. Cojuangco, Jr.

Ambassador Cojuangco, more popularly known as "Danding," is a model of the truly successful Filipino businessman. He has been at the helm of no less than 15 significant companies, and is currently the Chairman/CEO of San Miguel Corporation, contributing to the growth and development of the economy, generating employment and providing essential services and products.

He was also active in government, having occupied high-level responsibilities including ambassador plenipotentiary and governor of the Development Bank of the Philippines. He was elected as congressman of the First District of Tarlac, and later as governor in the same province. He also ran in the presidential election in 1992.

For his outstanding achievements, Cojuangco has garnered various citations and honors including the Legion of Honor from the national government and Knight of the Order of Sylvester from the Vatican.



Justice Carolina C. Griño-Aquino

Justice Grino-Aquino has served in the Philippine Judiciary for many years, exemplifying high standards of integrity, ethics and decency, initially as a judge of the lower courts, and later, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (1988-1993). As one of the first lady justices to be appointed in the Supreme Court, she has actively promoted the role of women in the judiciary and government service in general.

As a champion debater in law school, her professors and peers could already tell that she will go a long way. Indeed, her list of achievements grew as years passed. Bar Topnotcher (1st); Philippine Women Judges Association Awardee (1997) and Gintong Ina Awardee (1989), among others.

Not one to rest on her laurels, the retired lady justice presently chairs the Philippine Judiciary Foundation, and is a member of several Supreme Court committees, including the judicial reforms committee. Due to her untarnished reputation, she was recently chosen to be part of the investigating panel on the Court of Appeals anomaly whose findings became the basis for the high court's decision against the erring magistrates.

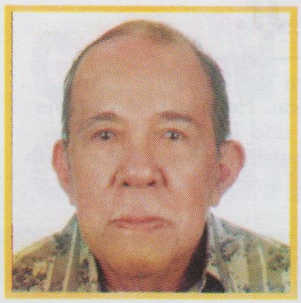


Teresita Sy-Coson

Being the heiress-apparent to retail magnate Henry Sy can't be easy, but Tessie Sy-Coson has demonstrated that she has what it takes to steer their multibillion-dollar business empire to even greater heights. Her experience enables her to predict consumer tastes and upcoming trends in the market, while her hands-on management style builds trust and confidence among employees. Her leadership mantra is: Focus on what should be done.

Her successful efforts particularly in mall development has caught the attention of US-based Fortune Magazine, which cited her as one of the 50 Most Powerful Women in Business in 2002, 2003 and 2006—the only Filipino to make it to the list at the time.

Sy-Coson currently holds several key positions within their family's group of companies, namely, vice-chairman of SM Investments Corporation and chairman of the merged BDO-EPCI Bank, now the second largest bank in the country. In the boardroom, she appears to have been cast from the same mold as her wily octogenarian father.

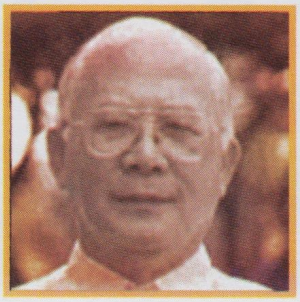


Eddie Romero

A prolific director, Eddie Romero is highly acclaimed for his creative artistry, masterfully reflecting Filipino culture and values in his works. He has enriched Philippine cinema with more than 70 films and 20 screenplays including award-winning classics like *"Ganito Kami Noon...Paano Kayo Ngayon?," "Aguila"* and *"Banta ng Kahapon."*

For two decades, Romero shared his expertise to various cultural organizations where he served as a consultant, including the National Commission for Culture and the Arts, Cultural Center of the Philippines, Philippine Development Council, and Film Academy of the Philippines.

Among the honors he has been conferred with over the years are: National Artist for Film and Broadcast Arts (2003); ASEAN Award for Outstanding Contribution to Regional Culture (Jakarta, 1997); Cultural Center Gawad Urian for Outstanding Achievements in Film (1991); Catholic Mass Media Award, as Director of the Decade (1981); and several Famas Awards.



Bienvenido L. Lumbera

As National Artist for Literature, Dr. Lumbera is one of the most prolific of them all—having written, edited and lectured on countless literary works. His painstaking research on the achievements of the Filipino nation in the field of culture for the past several hundred years, has contributed to the Filipino self-awareness and pride.

An avid promoter of Philippine literature, Dr. Lumbera has challenged the point of view that Western literature is superior, and restored the poems and stories of the vernacular writers to an esteemed place in the Philippine literary canon. "Language," he said, "is the key to national identity." He produced three award-winning books of criticism and an anthology of Philippine literature.

Dr. Lumbera's fertile imagination has also produced numerous screenplays for stage, film and television. The following awards are a testament of his significant contributions to the written word: Ramon Magsaysay Award (1993), Gawad Manuel L. Quezon (1994), and National Book Award for Drama by the Manila Critics Circle (2004).



Jessica Sojo

Jessica Soho began her career in the broadcast industry as a rookie reporter during the Martial Law era when most of the stories assigned to her were non-political. Fast forward to the present, and Soho is already vice-president for news programs in GMA Network, having earned her stripes as a broadcast journalist in her over two decades in the industry.

For twenty-three years, Soho has covered war zones in the Middle East, reported on innumerable local news stories and world events, and written many award-winning documentaries. Now as VP, she oversees "24 Oras," "Saksi" and "Flash Report" and takes charge of the 880-strong News and Public Affairs Department, even as she remains active as a reporter and a host of her own show, "Kapuso Mo, Jessica Soho."

Among her many accolades are the coveted George Foster Peabody Award for Investigative Journalism and the New York Film and Television Festival Award for Coverage of a Breaking Story—making history as the first Filipino to win in each category. She also earned the Ten Outstanding Young Men award (TOYM, 1993) and the Rotary Club's TV Journalist of the Year award (1989 and 1990).



Amando M. Tetangco, Jr.

Taking on the challenge of maintaining a strong peso amidst record high global oil prices and political instability is no ordinary feat. But having risen from the ranks, Gov. Tetangco has prepared himself to assume the mantle of leadership of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

His extensive experience includes being the deputy director of the BSP in charge of banking services, economic research and treasury, and functional areas geared toward maintaining monetary stability. From 1992-1994, he served as an alternate director of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, DC where he participated in policy-making in the executive board.

As BSP governor, his mission is to achieve "price stability towards sustained economic growth." Amidst a worldwide financial crunch, Gov. Tetangco is achieving this mission through deft management of the foreign exchange rate during times of volatility, and by championing the BSP advocacy of micro-finance programs.

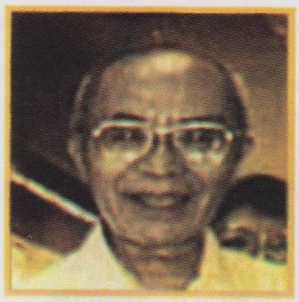


Manuel L. Morato

As the son of a distinguished father, Hon. Tomas Morato, who was the first mayor of Quezon City, Manuel "Manoling" Morato has shown in many ways his devotion to preserve the legacy of his eminent father to uphold Quezon City's status as the premier city of the country. Beyond this, he has served his country in various capacities as well.

He was active as a government official under the Ramos administration. He served as chairman and general manager of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office, where he pioneered the Philippine Lotto; and as chairman of the Movie and Television Review and Classification Board. He was the presidential adviser on the Moral Recovery Program.

Morato is also a familiar face in the fields of media and the arts, having written columns for the Philippine Journal, and other tabloids; and hosted talk shows in the NBN and RPN networks. He published the "Urian Anthology," which includes a filmography and selected essays on local cinema, as well as biographical accounts of Rizal and Quezon.



Jaime C. Bulatao, S.J.

Father Bulatao is a beloved teacher, counselor and author. He has pioneered the application of the tools of clinical psychology in analyzing the Filipino individual's social and cultural behavior, earning him the National Social Scientist Award from the Philippine Social Science Council in 1990.

With a PhD degree from Fordham University, he is currently teaching at the Ateneo de Manila University where he is frequently voted as most outstanding faculty by students and fellow faculty members. Aside from teaching, he has also promoted his academic discipline through various organizations, including the Philippine Mental Association and Philippine Guidance and Personnel Association.

Father Bulatao is a recipient of numerous awards including Achievement Award by the Philippine National Science Society (1987); Gawad ng Pagkilala by the Pambansang Samahan ng Sikolohiyang Pilipino (1990); and National Book Awardee for Social Sciences by the Manila Critics Circle (1992-1993).



Dolores Cabral

A Sikap Buhay awardee, Cabral is a living proof that anybody can lift herself out of poverty by starting a micro-business through a small loan. She is now a successful micro-entrepreneur engaging in retail rice distribution, and at the same time, a civic leader who shares her knowledge and skills to other members of the community.

Outstanding Organizations-Institutions

National Book store

From a humble shop in Escolta in 1939, National Book Store has become an unbeaten enterprise comprising more than 100 branches nationwide, including its first international venture in Hongkong. Its loyalty program, "Laking National," aptly describes the way it has helped millions of patrons who have indeed, grown up with the book store.

Apart from its commercial success, National Book Store also endorses corporate social responsibility through its National Bookstore Foundation Inc. which promotes literacy and spreads the message that through reading and learning, people can pursue their dreams and realize their life's purpose.

Quezon City Parks Development Foundation, Inc.

Anyone who is old enough can best appreciate the transformation of Quezon Memorial Circle Park from a virtual waste dump twenty years ago to a green haven of trees and gardens where people can play, exercise and take a breather from the urban chaos.

The premier park of Quezon City, the Quezon Memorial Circle Park was the result of the partnership of GOs and NGOs which have committed to create a People's Park with the minimum of expenses. Led by Charito Planas, the QCPDFI developed the park and promoted its activities, making it a fitting site for the memorial of QC founder, President Quezon—all without financial support from the government.

Special Citation

Kilyawan Boys Choir

Named after the songbird Kilyawan (Golden Oriole), the Kilyawan Boys Choir is composed of students, aged 8 years to 22, who hail from different schools in Quezon City and Manila. Their beautiful interpretations of various musical pieces have impressed local and international audiences alike.

The Choir has engendered pride and inspiration to Filipinos by victoriously representing the country in many choral competitions, including the prestigious 4th World Choir Games (2006) in China, where they won the gold and silver medals in the qualifying rounds; and the 5th World Choir Games (2008) in Austria, where they won the World Championship in Pop Choral Vocal Ensemble Category, besting more than 400 other choral groups.



Antonio Limuaco Fabella

After years of memorable performances as a principal ballet dancer and choreographer (among his most delightful works are "Dancing to Czerny," "Dancing to Verdi," *"Sayaw Pinoy"* and *"Dalagang Pilipina"*), Fabella is now devoting his later years to sharing his talent and skills as dance director and artistic consultant to various organizations. The beneficiaries are mostly the young and the underprivileged who want to immerse themselves in the art and culture of dance.

Fabella is currently the president (and co-founder) of the Quezon City Performing Arts and Development Foundation; artistic consultant of the Bayanihan Philippines National Dance Co., and artistic council member of the Philippine Ballet Theater, among others. Through his efforts, the QC Performing Arts Group became one of the best in the country.



Norma C. Pacaigue

Norma Pacaigue is an exceptional academician, tenaciously inspiring her students at the Novaliches High School to take their education seriously and to cultivate a passion for life-long learning. She has helped enhance the techniques in teaching social studies and history, by co-authoring a Social Science workbook (being used in the regional level) and a World History textbook.

For her achievements, she was conferred the Ulirang Guro Award of Quezon City in 2005, and more recently the Outstanding Teacher of the Philippines by the Metrobank Foundation in 2007. Her passion for teaching extends beyond the classroom and into the community, her church and various professional organizations where she also shares her knowledge and skills.



PSupt. Alex Botis Sintin

A policeman is frequently exposed to temptations of corruption and laziness. But PSupt. Sintin is one of the rare members of the police force whose dedication and commitment to his work is not merely lip service but manifested in action. With 21 years of sterling service, he was distinguished as the Outstanding Policeman in Service by the Metrobank Foundation (2008).

He previously worked in PNP-NCR and later as police chief in Sta. Maria, Bulacan, but it is in his current assignment as Chief of the QCPD Intelligence and Operation Unit that PSupt. Sintin was able to fully showcase his talents. He led the successful operations of COPLAN "Magwheels" (against carnapping); COPLAN "Tickling McRider" (against hold-up gangs); and the arrest of the armed syndicate behind the BPI SM Fairview robbery, among many others.



MAYOR **FELICIANO "SONNY" BELMONTE, JR.**

SB assumed the leadership of the Quezon City Government on July 1, 2001 and has since then been re-elected twice. He is now serving his last term, all the while instituting effective governance as the main focus of his administration.



VICE MAYOR **HERBERT M. BAUTISTA**

"Bistek," as he is fondly called,
has occupied this post from 1995 to 1998
and from 2001 to the present.

The City's Executives




Pacifico F.
Maghacot, Jr.
Asst. City Administrator
for General Affairs
Manuel N.
Sabalza
Asst. City Administrator
for Operations
Jose A.
Castro
Asst. Secretary to the Mayor

OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR

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Mr. Aproniano M. Boongaling
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DEPARTMENTS & OFFICES

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Board Chairman
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Now, more than half a century hence, Quezon City is at the forefront of developments as a progressive urban center, ably working with the challenges of global competition.

An ICT Hub

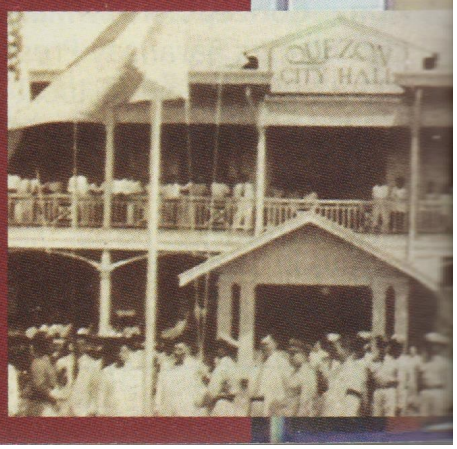
Its large consumer market and manpower pool has attracted more than 50,000 business establishments to locate in Quezon City. Finding the city a cost-effective location are business process outsourcing (BPO) companies, who find real estate values very competitive and areas available for business very expansive. Among the ICT companies that have chosen to expand in Quezon City are IBM, e-Telecare, Convergys, SITEL and Sykes Asia. Manpower sourcing is easy because Quezon City is home to over 38,000 ICT professionals, and more graduate to swell the ranks every year. The City has at least 44 destinations offering wireless fidelity (wifi) service technology. Among the most expansive are the 35-hectare Araneta Center Cubao and Eastwood Cyberpark which offer free wifi technology to anyone who wants to use a computer within their environs. Even the community that hosts Quezon City's dumpsite, Payatas, is a wifi zone, along with many other coffee shops and restaurants around the City.

Center of Health and Wellness Tourism

A fast-evolving reputation is that of being the wellness capital of the Philippines. It is the best place to be when you need easy access to medical care. In the country, Quezon City has the most number of hospitals with the biggest bed capacity. Among the 61 government and private hospitals here are the internationally known Philippine Heart Center, the National Kidney Center and Transplant Institute, the Philippine Lung Center and the St. Luke's Medical Center. Also nearby is the Philippine Children's Medical Center. Health professionals have chosen the City as the site of the Philippine Mental Health Association and the Philippine Medical Association. The medical facilities fit nicely into a dense, complementary wellness cluster filled in by physical fitness centers, health clinics, alternative healing centers, spas, beauty and cosmetology centers as well as medicine and medical equipment companies, making Quezon City the center of health and medical tourism industry.

Locus of Government Operations

It is a well-known locus of government operations, being host to 125 national government offices and 25 government-owned and controlled corporations. Historical Diliman is where many government offices are located, including the Quezon City Hall. Some of the national government institutions which maintain their head offices here are the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), Social Security System (SSS), the National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR), the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PhilVolcs), the National Computer Center, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Departments of Agriculture (DA), Agrarian Reform (DAR), and the Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). North of Diliman, in the Commonwealth area, lies the House of Representatives, where the country's congressmen hold their sessions.



It was during the term of Mayor Ponciano Bernardo (1946 to 1949) when the first Quezon City Hall was built at a cost of P156,772.48. Quezon City was the country's capital city then and was hailed the permanent seat of the national government by then President Quirino.

Vision

The Quezon City Government envisions itself to be a model of effective governance and responsible leadership, working in partnership with the citizenry in building a Quality Community.

Mission

To provide quality service which will make Quezon City an ideal community where people live, work and do business in a hospitable, progressive and peaceful environment.

THE
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COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATION CENTER

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