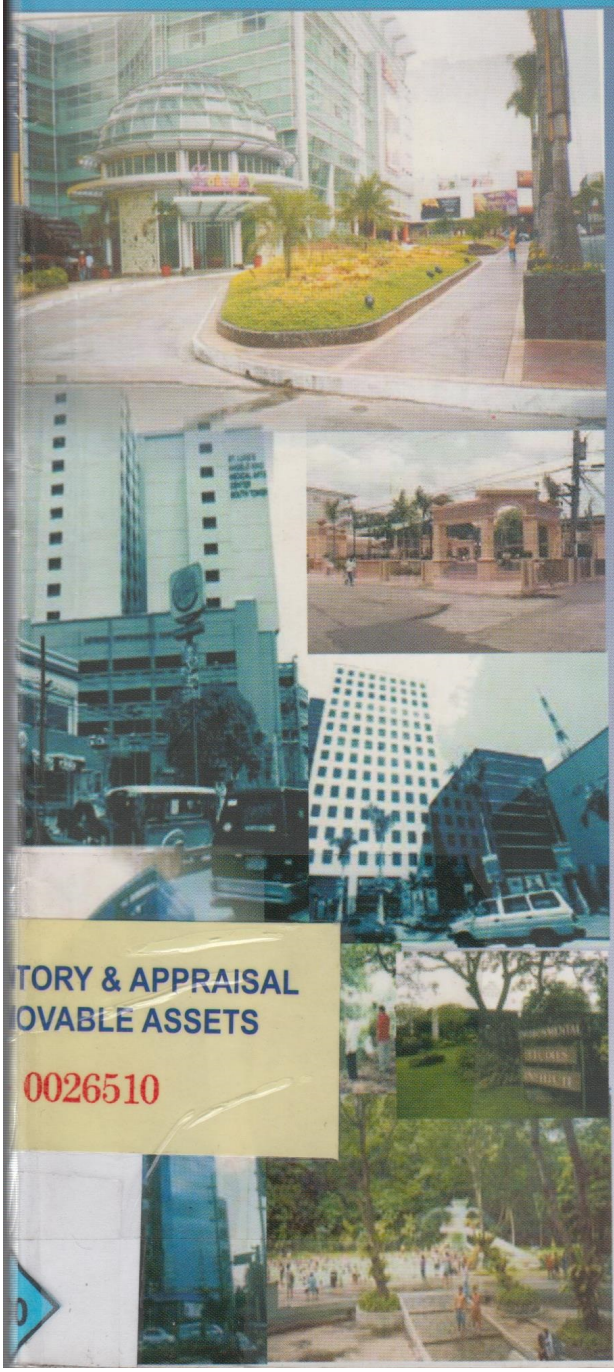


Quezon City

THE BELMONTE ADMINISTRATION

2003-2004

Strengthening the legacy of our heroes, for a dynamic, progressive and caring City



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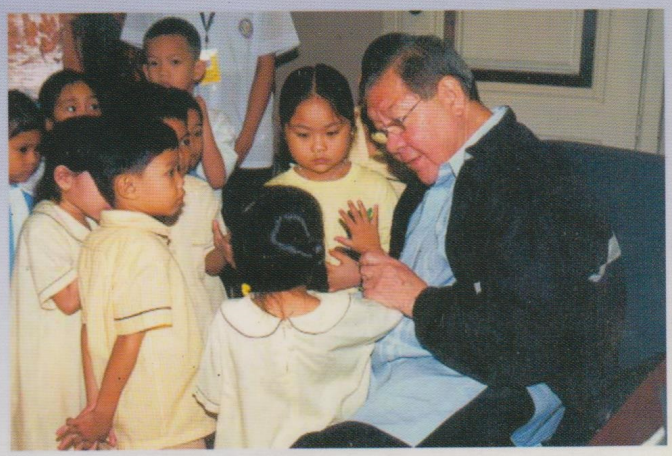




Quezon City, the largest of Metro Manila's cities, is the home of over 2.39 million people, most of them young. Our youthful population has given us a labor pool of 997,000 people, a human resource asset that can empower definitely much more than the 60,000 establishments located in the city at present.

More than 40 new businesses are established in Quezon City everyday. Quezon City has also been known as the center of media operations, of government offices and of hospitals, because of the high concentration of these institutions here.

Of all the cities in the Philippines' metropolitan area, Quezon City has the largest potential for development, given its huge tracts of land still open for urban transformation, its large consumer market and manpower pool, and its strategic location as a transshipment point from north to south of the metropolis.



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.



HIGHLIGHTS

2003 - 2004

In 2003, Mayor Belmonte was chosen as the Most Outstanding Mayor of the Philippines by the Local Government Leadership Awards, in a nationwide search involving 135 local government units. Belmonte won over five other outstanding city mayors, for transforming Quezon City from a city that could barely meet its projected revenues, to become the richest city in the entire Philippines after just a year in his very first term.

In 2003, the Gawad Galing Pook cited the Quezon City Government's Fiscal Management Program as one of the Top 10 Outstanding Local Government Programs, for enhanced revenue collection that enabled the City government to make a dramatic turnaround from being P3 billion in debt in 2001 to attain a budget surplus that has been maintained until now.

The City also earned the Model of Good Governance citation given by Department of Interior and Local Government because, according to the DILG Secretary, Quezon City is the "best managed city."

Quezon City was one of three cities cited by the Metrobank Foundation for the 2003 Most Livable Community Award.

The Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council recognized the City government's efforts for addressing the housing problem of the urban poor, by giving it the Kabalikat sa Pabahay Award in 2003 for being the LGU with the most number of community mortgage programs originated.

For the second consecutive year in the Belmonte Administration's term, Quezon City was cited by the Commission on Audit as the local government unit with the highest net income in the Philippines.

Moreover, for two consecutive terms, in 2003 and 2004, Quezon City was conferred the "Most Business Friendly City" Award by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

As a pioneer in gender-sensitivity initatives, the City is the first to enact a citywide Gender and Development Code, which was passed in 2004 and the first to confer a gender-sensitive media award in local cinema.

CONTENTS

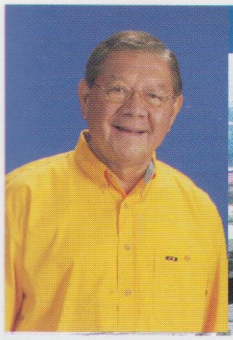
FOREWORD 3

RENEWAL OF OUR COMMITMENT TO SERVE 7

FEATURE STORIES

Small Business Support Transform Lives 17
Social Mining in Quezon City:
Digging for Gold in Youth Offenders
Senior Citizens 35
Towards Becoming a Gender-sensitive
City 38
Barangays as Partners in Keeping the
City Clean 46
Private Sector Partnerships Boost
Tourism 48

CITY GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY 55



F O R E W O R D



I am thankful before God and the people of Quezon City, for this renewed mandate to serve. Thank you for affirming your faith in me, and continuing to vest me with your trust that I will help you bring to reality the city of our dreams.

What is it we dream? That ours will be a City that will be a model for others to follow, that it will be at the forefront of all others - in terms of governance and leadership, and in terms of service and support to its people.

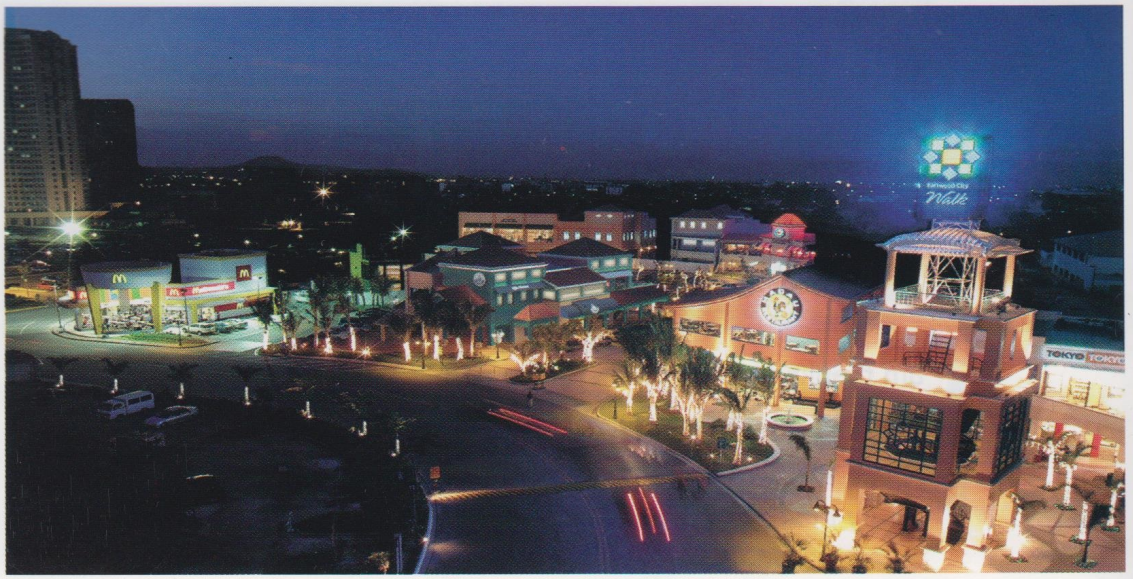
Three years ago, I promised to begin laying the building blocks for a Quality Community. Today, I am proud to say that the foundations are not only being paved, they are becoming stronger.

Three key results were achieved in the first term:

- ★ An efficient bureaucracy capable of delivering and adding on to public services needed;
- ★ A wide and vibrant constituency support for local governance;
- ★ A very strong financial position to pursue wide-scale development.

The people of Quezon City are now enjoying the fruits of this performance, and by your overwhelming vote, you are telling me that you not only want the same pace of accomplishments to continue, you expect more! And, on this second term, I will give you more.

Each problem successfully turned around taught us lessons and pushed us toward new and better options. Now, those lessons shall serve us in good stead in this second term, making us more sure-footed with our actions and encouraging the City government to expand the impact of our gains.



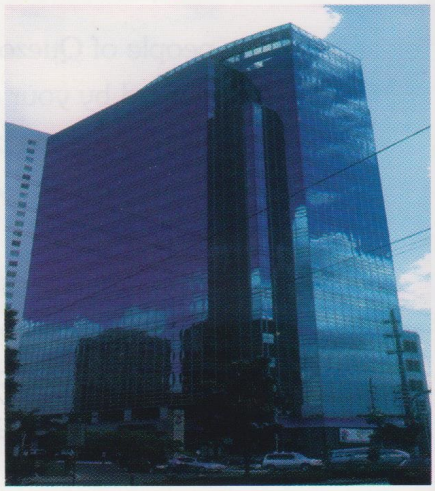
Just like any effective enterprise, Quezon City's development and transformation reckons with an overall framework. On my second term, the goal will be to maximize gains by making strategic investments. Overall, this strategy of my administration will show that Quezon City makes good business sense; there will be gains for all players -- the paybacks are expected to benefit all people living and working there, whether rich, poor or middle-class.

We will be making strategic investments in:

- ★ The physical transformation of the City through infrastructure building and support facilities; and
- ★ Long-term provisions for creating a much improved quality of life for Quezon City residents, particularly the poor.

On this second term of my administration, the framework plan shall be guided by:

- ★ Innovation and breakthroughs
- ★ Equitable spread of development gains
- ★ Increased efficiency in public service
- ★ More perceptible stimulants for business, and
- ★ High-impact development.



We shall no longer be content with simply continuing present operations and fulfilling





previously set mandates. These next three years or, if God willing, the next six, shall be a period for setting new precedents.

I want to make it my legacy to leave to the wonderful people of this City, a beautifully transformed, premier metropolis with a distinct character. After my term ends, I want there to be no doubt in people's minds that Quezon City will be number one in Metro Manila, in terms of development gains. *Ang sabi nga namin nung kami'y nangangampanya, "ang galing ng QC!" Ngayon, ang gusto kong sasabihin natin na walang ka duda-duda, "pinakamagaling na ang QC!"* You all deserve a No 1 City and together, we can work to make this aspiration come true.

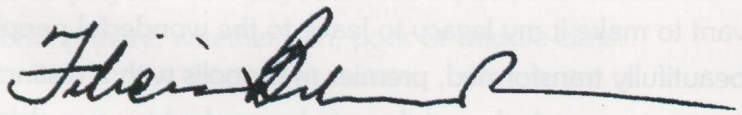


Quezon City has the market, it has the resources and it has niches of advantage scattered around. Your City government will work with its

citizens to weave these potential assets into a cohesive mantel of competitive advantages -- for a vibrant economy is the best marketing tool to attract investments, generate business start-ups and employment opportunities, and stimulate greater productivity.

Always, the ultimate measure to determine if we have done our job well is that people's quality of life must have noticeably improved from the time we start this term up to the time we end it. And enabling an increasing number of people in Quezon City to attain the good life will, of course, be the most meaningful ROI of our investment strategy.

By the grace of God and the teammanship of our people, we have successfully completed our first three years. Now, with the people's will and support, plus our commitments, we shall strive to improve on our next three years. It's time to do better what needs to be done.



RENEWAL OF OUR COMMITMENT TO SERVE



The year 2004 marked a renewal of City officials' commitment to serve Quezon City's constituents. The people have given the officials of Quezon City a mandate, not only to create a better image for our City, but to develop real, discernible and sustainable positive change.

Traditionally, city officials take on the role of providers of public services. However, those public services require enormous investments and resources. To provide them properly, City officials need to put on another hat as economic managers of Quezon City. Taking on these twin roles will allow City officials to take advantage of the City government's financial strength and improved governance capabilities to push our City into the forefront of growth. The rewards of growth will mean not only an improved capacity for service, but also more opportunities for our people to improve their quality of life.

Quezon City must compete more aggressively. The City Government must prove to investors and entrepreneurs that Quezon City is the best location they can choose for business. We must convince our own residents that they are living in the best city they can find.

And the City Government can do these things, because it has laid the groundwork for Quezon City's strategic transformation into the Quality Community that the Mayor had promised his constituency three years ago.

Over those past three years, your City government under the Belmonte administration has repaired, overhauled, and strengthened the engine of

economic growth and social progress at the heart of this City. Over the next three years, the City Government will make that engine run at peak capacity, and we will improve it even more so we can do more for our people.

And as we move forward, we will mark five guideposts, five indicators of our competitiveness:

- ★ Quality of governance;
- ★ Dynamism of the local economy in creating and sustaining businesses;
- ★ Linkages and accessibility that facilitate movement of people and commerce;
- ★ Human resources development that creates a more knowledgeable and productive constituency; and
- ★ Quality of life, as indicated by people's social and physical development, a clean and safe environment and more pleasant surroundings.

Quality of governance

When Mayor Sonny Belmonte campaigned in these recent elections, he realized that the easiest way to convince people was to let our performance speak. There was no need to massage figures, distort facts or make empty promises. The City government's achievements are there to see; people know what we are talking about. Services are faster, processes are more transparent and more efficient - the City's public services are simply better.

Quezon City's improved quality of governance has invited public trust. The City Treasurer's report on taxes collected is open for the public to see, with figures displayed in huge tarpaulins. People see their tax payments duly recorded and the City's income rise. They bear witness to the developments all around us, to show how their taxes are spent.



The City offers the convenience of paying taxes in an air-conditioned taxpayers' lounge with computerized point-of-sale machines.

We have given the public a revenue-rich government. As of July 1, 2004, Mayor Belmonte's first day in his second term, the City had cash on hand and in bank of P 3.429 billion. Under his management, the City government maintained a budget surplus of P 262.61 million in 2002, P 157.40 million in 2003, and P 188.14 million in 2004. We indeed have come a long way from the P 1 billion budget deficit of 2001.



The City's data base can process data for more than 440,000 real property units, enabling not only speed but also accuracy in transactions.

Computerization has contributed remarkably to the City government's collection efficiency. Upgrading our systems to the use of fiber optic cables for data transmission has resulted in zero downtime for our computer systems. Aside from our tax branches, we have also been able to do computerized offsite tax collection. Through this system, in effect "tax paying at your doorstep," our Special Tax Team can go to subdivisions, assess and collect real estate taxes for any property found in Quezon City, through online linkes to the City government's main computer systems.

The City government, under Mayor Belmonte, intends to ease tax payments further by giving the 142 barangay offices one computer each that will be connected online to City Hall. Once the system has been fully set up, taxpayers will be able to inquire about the status of their tax liabilities through these barangay-based computers.

Another key contributor to our high revenue collection efficiency has been our relentless campaign to promote honesty among our employees, especially among those who handle inspection, assessment, and collection. Our anti-corruption campaigns have been complemented by an incentives program that has worked very well. For example, for having collected an unprecedented P100 million in business taxes, the top collectors of our Special Task for Inspection and Examination were rewarded with cash rewards and trips to Hong Kong. For greater control, the giving of tax clearances are now based solely on computer records that are difficult to tamper with, compared to the index cards that were manually prepared before.

Dynamism of the local economy

Public trust has translated into a more positive climate for business. In the 29th Philippine Business Conference in November 2003, Quezon City was conferred the "Most Business Friendly City" Award by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the country's biggest organization of business and industry leaders. It won the award again in 2004.

COMPARISON OF INCOME VS. APPROVED BUDGET

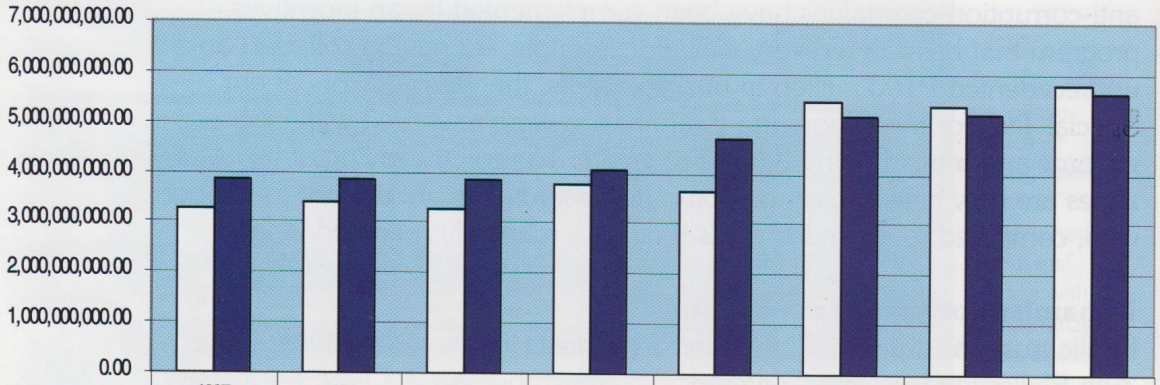
2000 - 2004

(in pesos)

	2001	2002	2003	2004
City Share (Real Estate)	758,309,302.42	865,278,928.28	987,742,449.42	944,192,014.20
Business Taxes	1,128,435,966.54	2,536,319,810.81	2,233,315,274.93	2,590,927,201.65
Other Regulatory/ Misc. Fees	141,616,045.92	170,324,978.89	198,076,327.23	196,442,265.91
Transfer Tax	113,495,669.37	200,013,469.95	171,137,149.88	222,629,018.39
Amusement Tax	146,972,903.35	131,480,835.65	131,529,297.05	131,015,637.13
Community Tax Certificate	45,294,442.20	48,991,369.33	50,888,270.17	54,452,455.75
Internal Revenue Allotments	1,272,875,571.00	1,430,897,412.00	1,472,542,552.00	1,472,766,928.00
Other Income	34,862,046.73	54,303,289.45	112,168,862.73	176,717,578.94
Income	3,641,861,947.53	5,437,610,094.36	5,357,400,183.41	5,788,143,099.97
Budget	4,700,000,000.00	5,175,000,000.00	5,200,000,000.00	5,600,000,000.00
Excess / (Deficit)	(1,058,138,052.47)	262,610,094.36	157,400,183.41	188,143,099.97
Loans/ Borrowings	-	-	-	-

COMPARATIVE CHART OF INCOME VS. BUDGET

1997-2004

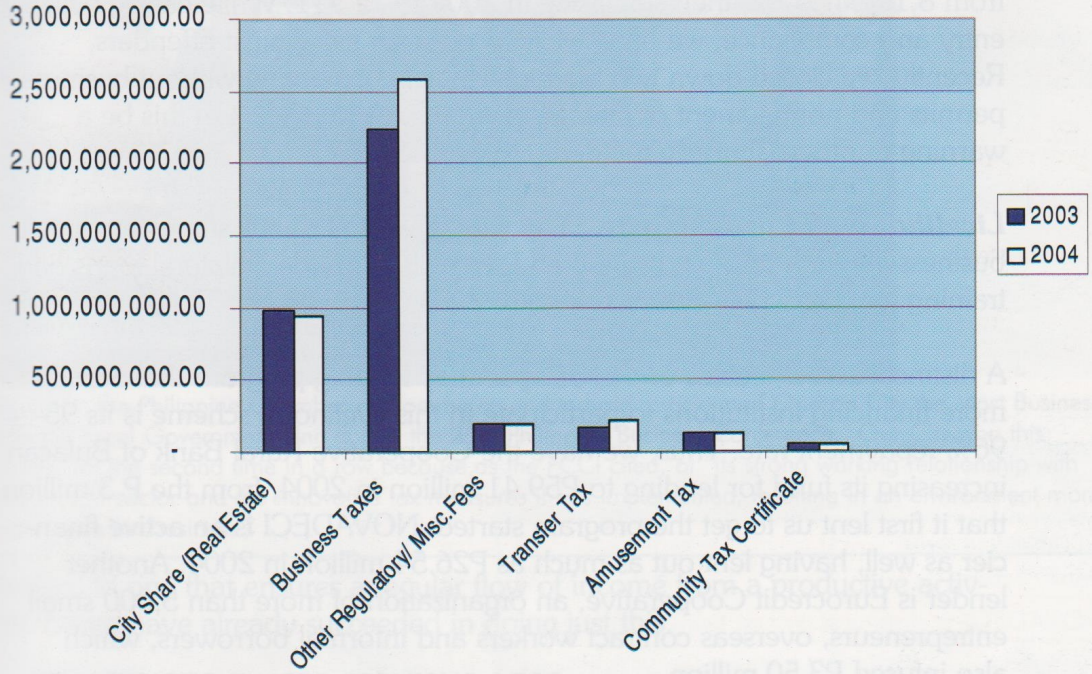


	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Income	3,278,440,928.28	3,414,614,320.80	3,286,396,701.08	3,788,687,846.13	3,641,861,947.53	5,437,610,094.36	5,357,400,183.41	5,788,143,099.97
Budget	3,840,191,100.0	3,850,000,000.0	3,870,000,000.00	4,070,000,000.00	4,700,000,000.00	5,175,000,000.00	5,200,000,000.00	5,600,000,000.00

COMPARATIVE CHART OF TAXES COLLECTED

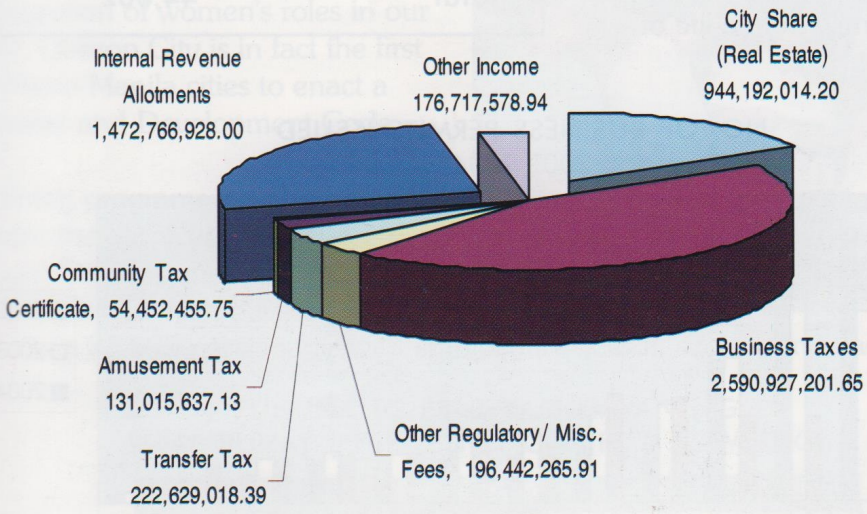
by type of taxes

2003 & 2004



INCOME CONTRIBUTION PER REVENUE SOURCE

2004



Our aim is to make it easy for legitimate businesses to operate and thrive here in Quezon City by making compliance simple and straightforward. Reduced red tape in business registration encouraged an upsurge in new businesses, with those applying for a permit for the first time doubling to 15,186 in 2003, from 8,191 in 2002, then stabilizing in 2004 to 12,711. While easing business entry and compliance, we have wielded our iron fist against offenders. Recently, we closed down two big nightclubs for operating without business permits and nonpayment of over P2 million each in taxes. Let this be a warning to others similarly minded.

Livelihood and productivity. The City government has stimulated small business creation through more than P79 million in non-collateral loans and training for 6,255 new entrepreneurs in 2004.

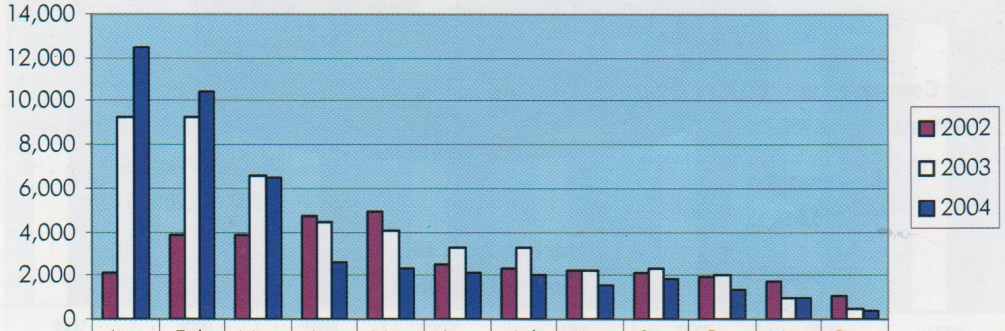
A distinct success feature of our Sikap Buhay lending program that attracts more financing institutions to participate in this livelihood scheme is its 95-96% repayment rate. Thus, we have the Cooperative Rural Bank of Bulacan increasing its fund for lending to P59.41 million in 2004, from the P 3 million that it first lent us to get the program started. NOVADECI is an active financier as well, having lent out as much as P26.54 million in 2004. Another lender is Eurocredit Cooperative, an organization of more than 5,000 small entrepreneurs, overseas contract workers and informal borrowers, which also infused P3.50 million into the liveilihood program.

The greatest payback is, of course, the successful entrepreneur who is able to lift his family from a life of

2004 BUSINESS PERMIT REGISTRANTS

New businesses	12,711
Renewals	31,891
Total	**44,602**

NO. OF BUSINESS PERMITS ISSUED
2002-2004



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002	2,100	3,836	3,857	4,726	4,969	2,547	2,311	2,265	2,090	1,933	1,701	1,094
2003	9,302	9,229	6,532	4,475	4,061	3,265	3,299	2,216	2,276	1,987	978	491
2004	12,44	10,44	6,499	2,608	2,342	2,077	2,027	1,555	1,868	1,358	961	420



In 2004, the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry proclaimed Quezon City the Most Business-friendly Local Government Unit during the 30th Philippine Business Conference. Our City won this Award for the second time in a row because,as the PCCI cited, of "its strong working relationship with the private sector and the innovative tax measures it has implemented, resulting in an environment more conducive for business."

misery to one that ensures a regular flow of income from a productive activity. Some have already succeeded in doing just this.

An interesting facet of our livelihood programs is that the majority of borrowers are women, giving life to the strategy to empower women as co-engines of our development.



We have never faltered in our recognition of women's roles in our City. Quezon City is in fact the first of Metro Manila cities to enact a Gender and Development Code.

Training programs are also offered under the auspices of the City's Social Services and Development Department, which have been able to equip 21,595 participants with employable skills in such courses as cosme-

PUHUNANG PANGKABUHAYAN NG SIKAP BUHAY (PPSB) BENEFICIARIES & COVERAGE

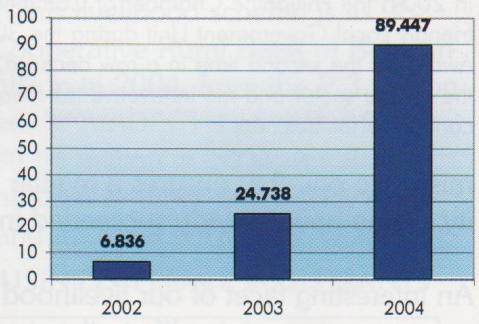
INDICATORS	2002	2003	2004
No. of individual beneficiaries	1,018	2,077	6,255
Of which the following remain active members	1,018	1,645	5,051
Barangays covered	9	39	80



AMOUNTS DISBURSED BY LENDING INSTITUTIONS

2002 - 2004

in million pesos



PPSB CONDUITS / LENDERS

Conduit Banks	Total disbursements (2004)
Cooperative Rural Bank of Bulacan	P 59,406,000
NOVADECI	26,542,439
Eurocredit	3,499,040
TOTAL	**P89,447,479**

tology, dressmaking, and hotel and restaurant services. Programs have also been organized for disadvantaged women so that they may uplift their lives through newfound skills in soap making, candle making, stuff toy production, flower arrangement, beadcraft and perfume preparation.

Another livelihood program is the Enhanced Training cum Entrepreneurship (ETCE), a cooperative arrangement between the Department of Labor and Employment and the City government. On its initial run, ETCE organized and trained informal sector members of a community to implement two projects with United Nations Development Program (UNDP) funding: Sorbetero ng Bayan and Hollow Blocks Making.

To institutionalize the provision of livelihood and employment assistance to the informal sector and to clearly determine the focus and breadth of the livelihood assistance they need, the Public Employment Service Office (PESO) (formerly the Industrial Relations Office) began a City-wide mapping and profiling of workers in Quezon City, the initial results of which are as follows:

INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS SURVEYED, by type of jobs
2004

DISTRICT	HOMEWORKERS	VENDORS	CONSTRUCTION WORKERS	SMALL TRANSP. OPERATORS	OTHERS
1	2,752	2,206	1,325	1,500	1,329
2	5,812	7,601	7,339	4,770	4,564
3	7,722	1,342	1,096	826	28
4	2,766	2,860	1,406	2,725	2,617
TOTAL	19,052	14,009	11,166	9,821	8,538

Employment generation. Those inclined to contribute to productivity through employment are assisted by PESO to get jobs through various strategies:

- Computerized labor-market information services that maintain a growing registry of manpower, skills and job market information that can be processed for the use of employers, job applicants, researchers, investors and policy makers. Computerization has also sped up the processing of job applications and referrals, while improving our knowledge of and access to available markets.

- Job fairs, an employment facilitation strategy aimed at fast-tracking the convergence of job seekers and employers and overseas recruitment agencies. Every year, two job fairs are organized in each district of Quezon City, aside from those held in specific barangays. This is in implementation of an ordinance passed by the City Council last September 2003, directing the PESO to conduct job fairs every year in each of the City's four districts, to spread job access throughout the City. These are in addition to Mega Job Fair conducted at City Hall grounds.

- Regular employment facilitation, through the active sourcing of job vacancies for both local and overseas employment. In the past two years, the PESO has surpassed the target number of people it has helped find jobs through this facility.

- Special program for the employment of students through summer jobs, enabling student-beneficiaries from poor families in Quezon City to earn extra income to defray school expenses. In 2003, 197 student-beneficiaries from poor



families in the City earned extra income while deployed in some City government offices. In 2004, 500 completed the program. The target for 2005 is for 600 students to be employed in the program.

JOB FAIRS ORGANIZED
2003 - 2004

TYPE OF JOB FAIR	NO. CONDUCTED		NO. OF REGISTERED APPLICANTS	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
Mega	6	7	11,796	13,788
Barangay	21	18	7,505	6,315
TOTAL	**27**	**25**	**19,301**	**20,103**

RESULTS OF REGULAR EMPLOYMENT FACILITATION
2003-2004

2003		2004		2005
TARGET	ACTUAL PLACEMENT	TARGET	ACTUAL PLACEMENT	TARGET
4,000	4,968	5,000	5,743	6,000

The PESO also organizes Labor and Management Education Seminars to improve understanding of employment-related laws and programs that can lead to more cooperative and productive relations between the two key players in the business equation. In 2004, four such seminars were conducted for 339 participants.



Small Business Supports Transform Lives

Delia Mabulac: From Junk to Stuff Toys



In 1982, Moises and Delia Mabulac, a newly married couple, left their hometown in Catbalogan, Eastern Samar, and proceeded to Manila in pursuit of their own pot of gold. They would find it nearly 20 years later.

They already had two children with them: Isagani, then 4 years old, now 26 and working as an electrical maintenance personnel in a private company, and Glenda, now 23 and living with her husband in Bulacan.

The Mabulac family stayed with some relatives in Bagong Barrio, living off the meager earnings of Moises as an itinerant vendor of *skrambol*, a poor man's version of sherbet quite popular among public school kids.

By 1986, a third child had joined the Mabulac brood: Roger, now 20 years old. It was then that Moises Sr. decided to move his family to a small lot they purchased in Barangay Baesa, where the Mabulac family was blessed with Moises Jr., now 16, and Marie, the bunso, now 15 and a public high school student.

Delia and he made a living out of scrap and junk. They picked these off the streets and sold them to junk dealers. The earnings were actually quite good, so that they were able to slowly build a two-storey concrete dwelling, but it was far from a life of comfort.

Then, in late 2001, they discovered stuffed toys. Or rather, they found out that they could make a better living out of the production and distribution of stuffed toys. Their early productions were big, bulky and a bit crude -- about all that could be expected of newcomers to the industry. The best that could be said of those early months were that the Mabulacs were able to put together the basic equipment for a modest-scale production, and that they had finally hit upon a design that could cut across a very broad market: the distinctive, cuddly bear any baby could hug snugly, handcrafted in different colors, individually wrapped in very fine mesh.

They badly needed capital for cloth, cotton, foam, buttons and thread - standard basics for the manufacture of stuffed toys.

They found their answer in PPSB.

A friendly neighbor told Delia about the micro-lending program. Characteristically cautious but willing to try out new approaches, Delia asked around, liked the answers she heard, and finally decided to apply for membership. She was among the mid-2002 wave of PPSB beneficiaries.

She received a first-cycle loan of P5,000, which she promptly used to purchase the much needed materials. She and her husband, together with the help of some of their children, produced and sold their first bulk orders in time for Christmas of that year. It was a truly merry family that sat down to noche buena then.

From skrambol to scrap to stuffed toys, it has been quite a journey for Delia and her family. She is now on her sixth-cycle loan of Twenty-Seven Thousand Pesos, having successfully paid back her previous loans of Five, Seven, Ten, Fourteen and Twenty Thousand Pesos. This means that she has built a very good credit history since 2002, and has proven herself both trustworthy (in paying back her loans) and capable (in putting those loans to profitable use) as an entrepreneur.

Throughout the first ten months of each year, she jobs out the component parts of her toys, thereby creating employment for at least 15 people outside her family. On the average, her business is able to produce a minimum of about 30,000 stuffed bears per year. She says this is the most she and her family can do, given their limited capital and labor base. Anyway, all their stocks are quickly sold out during the Christmas holidays, during which they work "double overtime" trying to fill as many orders as they can.

She admits regretfully that they are unable to fill all orders. Those from Divisoria alone come faster and bigger than she and her family can cope with. Yet, she dreams big. She is already seriously thinking of expanding her market to the Visayas region. The Mabulacs now earn some P250,000 a year - more than twice what they used to earn through scrap, and at least five times more than their earnings through skrambol.

Delia offers the following advice to would-be entrepreneurs:

- ★ Use the loan only for your business, NOT for personal needs or wants.
- ★ Repay your loans faithfully.
- ★ Hard work and discipline first; there will be time enough later for enjoyment.
- ★ Make the most use of time and resources.

The one hitch in the Delia Mabulac story is that it does not have any ending - not yet, anyway, and perhaps not for quite a long time. The business is ongoing and very healthy, and is looking at further expansion.

But this is exactly what PPSB is about: modest assistance for modest beginnings, and grand hopes for much better tomorrows. It is vision anchored on commitment and action, purpose propped up firmly by efficiency and hard work.

Felina Lyn Francia: New Hope for Out-of-School Youth

In September 2003, Mayor Sonny Belmonte handed out Non-formal Education Certifications to the 76 graduates of the second batch of Nego Tech. Among them was a 20-year old girl named Felina Lyn Francia. Felina has since been making productive use of the skills she got from the program, at the Interlook Salon on Tomas Morato Avenue, Quezon City.

Three years earlier, Felina graduated from Bernardo High School at P. Tuazon, Cubao. Due to financial difficulties, she was unable to enroll in college and take up Fine Arts. Unskilled, she found job-hunting difficult.

In April 2003, her aunt encouraged her to enroll in Nego Tech, a livelihood and employment assistance program inaugurated by the SB administration in October 2002. Aimed at providing vocational and technical skills to make it easy for out-of-school youth and unemployed adults to be hired or start a business, Nego Tech offers three-month training in such courses as: high-speed sewing, practical electricity, basic electronics (radio and TV repair), basic computer repair, house repairs, silk screen printing, cosmetology, dressmaking, food management,





cooking, baking, gift wrapping and packaging, and plant art.

Enrolment in Nego tech is free. Most classes are held in four-hour sessions, three times a week over 12-16 weeks. Baking, cooking, food preservation and plant art require only 72 hours of lessons over six weeks. The certification issued to graduates is honored for employment purposes in the country and abroad.

By July 2003, Felina Lyn acquired enough skills to do part-time work at the beauty salon. Upon her graduation from NegoTech the following September, she became a full-time employee who has managed to develop her own share of satisfied, regular clients.

Her monthly income is not yet sufficient to buy a car, as she dreams, but it has helped make a huge difference in Felina Lynn's outlook in life.

She mustered the self-discipline needed to complete her cosmetology course, commuting on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Cubao to the Nego tech Center at the compound of Doña Josefa Jara Martinez (formerly Tatalon) High School on Victory Avenue, Barangay Tatalon. She continues to show the same commitment to her job, reporting for work from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., six days a week, with only Thursdays as day off. Nego Tech is a program tailor-made for people like Felina Lyn, who are young yet determined to have a better life through determination, hard work and commitment to acquiring productive, employable skills.

More than 800 Quezon City residents have grabbed the opportunity Nego Tech offers and earned their respective certificates of completion.

According to Jaime Maza, Nego Tech program director, the goal is to make the courses more intensive so that, upon graduation, the trainees can "hit the ground running," so to speak, when starting a business or working as an employee. Thus, the course duration will be extended from 70-hour, three-month courses to become 82-hour, four-month courses. The plan is also to expand beneficiaries - from 282 per batch of graduates a semester to 1,000 trainees per semester. The training school also runs a full set of courses during the summer so altogether, the course offerings run a full-cycle of three per year.

New courses at Nego Tech will include: Basic Programming and Food Technology (which will teach how to preserve fruits, how to process ketchup, and how to produce wine.

❖❖❖

Improving supports for business. To further perk up the local economy through more building construction, the process of issuing building permits has undergone major changes. In line with civil sector clamor and national government officials' recommendations to provide a more responsive implementation of the National Government Code, the City government will create a separate Office of the Building Official. This is necessary to cope with the demands of a metropolis with the size and complexity of our City.

This will involve the radical streamlining of systems and procedures through a follow-up-free process, to leave no room for fixers! Presently, it can take as much as 1 to 2 years for a building permit to be approved. We aim for a processing counted in days. Another important facet of the change is the implementation of the Safe Building Program and the Industrial Safety Program, so that we can minimize the occurrence of tragedies and mishaps in buildings and factories in the years to come.

Linkages and accessibility. Your City government has invested P4.045 billion in infrastructure projects to enhance public services throughout the City, during Mayor Belmonte's first term. Nearly P2 billion of this was allocated for a massive road building and improvement program. This will further boost Quezon City's advantage of having one of the most extensive road networks in Metro Manila.

The new and improved roads will link more communities and ease traffic. The most convenience has been experienced by commuters from Novaliches and Barangay Kaligayahan, and those traversing the new expanded, concreted routes.

The Mayor's thrust to ease commuting has encouraged the City government to take the initiative of widening and improving even national roads, such as Tandang Sora, Visayas Avenue and Kamuning. For far too long, Quezon City has depended on the National Government for the bigger infrastructure projects, concentrating on patching up the smaller streets. No more.



We have also constructed and repaired complementary infrastructure like bridges, sidewalks, overpasses and streetlights at a cost of P128.08 million to further rationalize vehicle and pedestrian traffic to make movement easier and safer.

For many years, Quezon City has been derided as a city without sidewalks. Thus, our focus is to restore the use of sidewalks as usable promenades, as well as transform many of them into pocket gardens, to spread greenery throughout the City. One such project is the recently completed sidewalk improvement along Quirino Avenue, and, of course, along Tomas Morato.



These networks of alternative routes, the reality of less traffic in a vehicle-congested Metro Manila, and the attractiveness of our thoroughfares are advantages the City government will continue to build on.

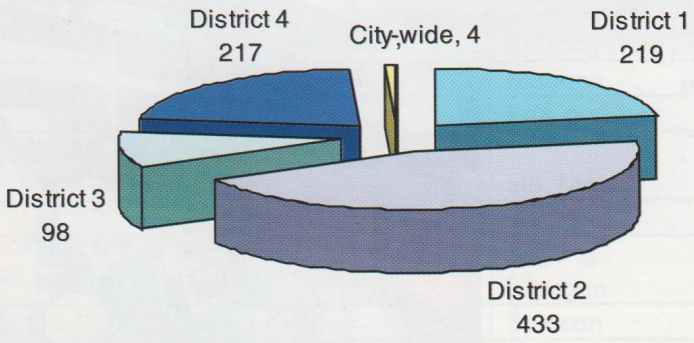
SUMMARY OF CITY-FUNDED IMPLEMENTED INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

2001 - 2004

District	No. of Projects	Amount
1	219	815,193,445.98
2	433	2,086,976,362.66
3	98	309,170,019.58
4	217	774,259,201.79
City-wide	4	59,813,298.69
TOTAL	971	4,045,412,328.70

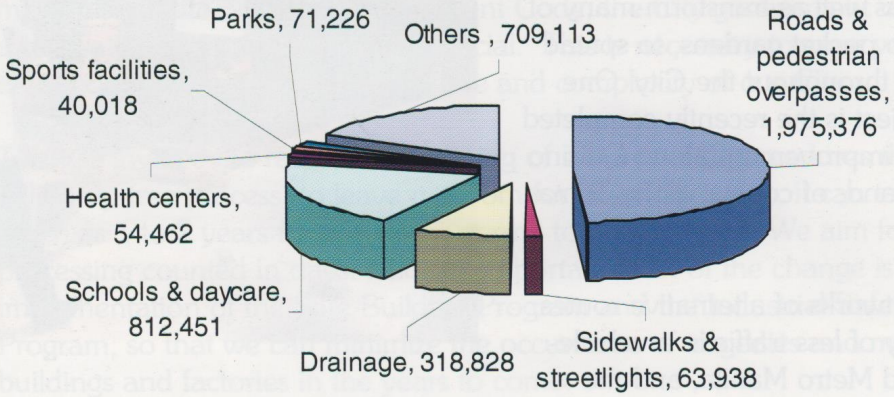
CITY-FUNDED INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS,
Distribution by number of projects, per district

2001 - 2004



DISTRIBUTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Per type of project, in thousand pesos
2001 - 2004







The new Novaliches Fire Station

Inauguration of the Bagbag Elementary School in 2004

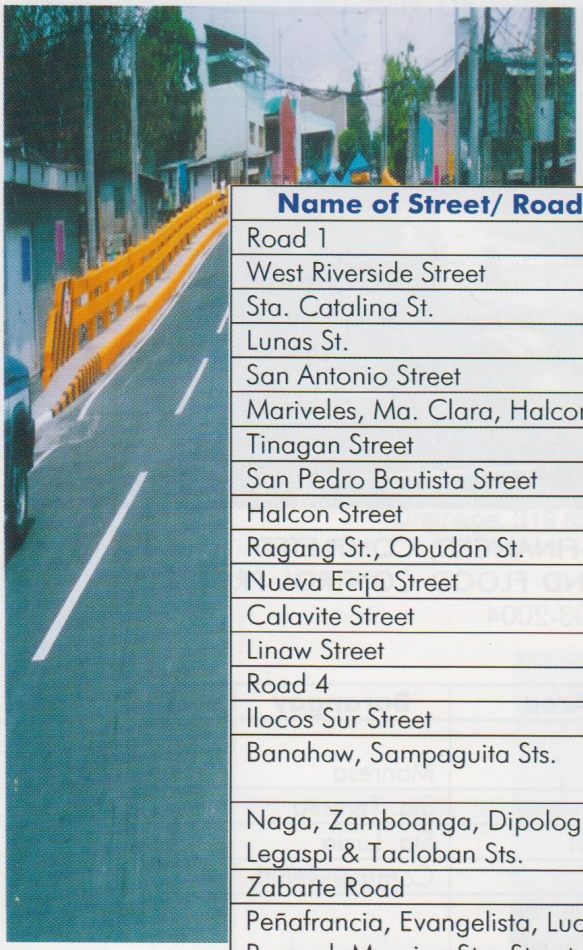




SOME OF THE CITY-FINANCED, COMPLETED DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

2003-2004

Type of Project	Specific Area	Barangay	District
Drainage improvement/ repair	Mauban Street	Manresa	1
	Halcon II Street	Sta. Teresita	1
	P. Paterno Street	Sta. Lucia	2
	Bach Street	Commonwealth	2
	Don Carlos, Don Vicente, Don Miguel, Don Gregorio Streets/ & BF Road, San Vicente Streets	Holy Spirit	2
	Villa Sabina Subdivision	Talipapa	2
	Ramirez Street & Agoncillo, Balagtas Sts.	Novaliches Proper	2
	Campo 2	Talipapa	2
	Imperial, West Point, Columbia, St. Mary's Sts.	E. Rodriguez	3
	Matimyas Street	Don Manuel	4
	Hemady Street	Valencia	4
	Doña Juan J. Rodriguez Ext.	Kristong Hari	4
	8th Street	Mariana	4
	Kabalitang St.	Krus na Ligas	4
Riprapping	Creek along Sarmiento Street	Sta. Monica	2
	Sito Pajo	Baesa	2
	Relocation site	Bagong Silangan	2
	Karingal Creek	Botocan	4



SOME OF THE CITY-FINANCED COMPLETED ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
2003-2004

Name of Street/ Roadway	Barangay	District
Road 1	Bagong Pag-asa	1
West Riverside Street	Del Monte	1
Sta. Catalina St.	Maharlika, St. Peter	1
Lunas St.	N. S. Amoranto	1
San Antonio Street	San Antonio	1
Mariveles, Ma. Clara, Halcon Sts.	San Isidro Labrador	1
Tinagan Street	San Jose	1
San Pedro Bautista Street	Damayan	1
Halcon Street	Salvacion	1
Ragang St., Obudan St.	Manresa	1
Nueva Ecija Street	R. Magsaysay	1
Calavite Street	Salvacion	1
Linaw Street	St. Peter, Sienna	1
Road 4	Project 6	1
Ilocos Sur Street	Alicia, Sto. Cristo	1
Banahaw, Sampaguita Sts.	Capri, Nagkaisang Nayon	2
Naga, Zamboanga, Dipolog, Legaspi & Tacloban Sts.	Culiat	2
Zabarte Road	Kaligayahan	2
Peñafrancia, Evangelista, Lucas, Pascual, Morning Star Streets	Payatas	2
Ambrosia St.	San Agustin	2
Dumalay Street	Sta. Monica	2
Katipunan Street	Bagbag	2
San Lorenzo & St. Martin Sts.	Commonwealth	2
Panday Pira St.	Novaliches Proper	2
Aguinaldo & Recto Streets	San Bartolome	2
J. Panganiban, M. H. del Pilar Sts	Sta. Lucia	2
Stanford Street	E. Rodriguez	3
South Zuzuaregui Street	Matandang Balara	3
Doña Juana Rodriguez Ext.	Kristong Hari	4
Antipolo	Krus na Ligas	4
Magbanua St.	Paligsahan	4
Umbel, Scout Reyes Sts.	Roxas	4
Landargon St.	Santol	4
Scout Albano St.	South Traingle	4
Masaya Street	Old Capitol Site	4
Scout Torillo Street	Sacred Heart	4
Madasalin St.	Sikatuna Village	4
Mayaman, Mahinhin Streets	UP Village	4
Sgt. Catolos St.	Immaculate Concepcion	4

Human resources development

Quezon City is developing a stronger, knowledge-based local economy starting with the children in our public schools. First, they need access to adequate and comfortable classrooms that will make learning a pleasure rather than a chore. Thus, we are seeking to improve our classroom-to-student ratio.

Seventy-four percent of school children in Quezon City are enrolled in public schools. This school year (SY 2004-2005), we have 248,571 students enrolled in our elementary schools, and 139,440 in our City's high schools.

With the ever increasing number of public school enrollees, the pressure is continually on the City government to construct more school buildings to provide a comfortable student-to-academic classroom ratio for these children. In three of our four districts, we are succeeding, maintaining a high of 43 students to a classroom to a low of 33:1. In our most populous and congested District 2, however, the ratios are still a high 65:1, for elementary and 67:1 for high school, despite the construction of 66 new academic classrooms in that area, because of the influx of 4,605 new enrolees in District 2 for SY 2004-2005.

From 2002 to May 2004, the City government has been able to build 30 school buildings with 478 classrooms, and spent P185 million more for the repair of school buildings and facilities. This year, the QC-LGU has set a budget of P300 million from the Special Education Fund to construct 160 more classrooms, to further improve student-to-classroom distribution.

INDICATORS OF QC PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM
SY 2004 - 2005

ENROLMENT GROWTH

DISTRICT	SY 2003 - 2004			SY 2004 - 2005		
	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
1	38,027	24,332	62,359	38,266	24,866	63,132
2	151,101	72,733	223,834	152,789	75,650	228,439
3	28,097	14,564	42,661	28,172	14,599	42,771
4	29,778	24,032	53,810	29,344	24,325	53,669
TOTAL	**247,003**	**135,661**	**382,664**	**248,571**	**139,440**	**388,011**

RATIOS FOR SY 2004 - 2005

DISTRICT	STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO		STUDENT-CLASSROOM RATIO	
	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY
1	42 : 1	38 : 1	30 : 1	43 : 1
2	48 : 1	45 : 1	65 : 1	67 : 1
3	41 : 1	26 : 1	33 : 1	36 : 1
4	42 : 1	31 : 1	37 : 1	39 : 1
AVERAGE	43 : 1	33 : 1	43 : 1	51 : 1

We are continuing with our programs designed to enhance the information technology (IT) capabilities of our public school system. The electronic library system, which has connected 11 public schools and the Quezon City public library, will expand its network to connect 16 more public high schools in 2004.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SELECTED FOR E-LIBRARY INSTALLATION

SY 2002 -2003	SY 2003-2004
Judge Juan Luna High School	Bago Bantay Elementary School
Esteban Abada Elementary School	Rondon High School
Lagro High School	San Francisco High School
Novaliches High School	Quezon City Science High School
Rosa Susano Nova. Elem School	Ismael Mathay Sr. High School
Quirino High School	Placido Elementary School
Juan Sumulong High School	Sta. Lucia High School
Aurora Quezon Elementary School	New Era High School
Don Alejandro Roces High School	Commonwealth High School
Ramon Magsaysay Cubao HS	Quirino High School
E. Rodriguez High School	Camp Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo HS
	Libis Elementary School
	Pura V. Kalaw Elementary School
	Betty Go Belmonte Elementary Sch.
	Quezon City High School
	Carlos Albert High School
	Camp Crame High School



e-library facilities at (clock-wise) Novaliches High School, Lagro High School and Juan Sumulong High School

The new 4-storey Division of City Schools building will be fully computerized, and will house the data-recovery facility for City Hall and vice-versa. The Negotech has been offering computer courses for both DepEd and City Hall employees, as well as students from various communities. Nego Tech is a program inaugurated by the SB administration in October 2002, which is aimed at providing vocational and technical skills to make it easy for out-of-school youth and unemployed adults to be hired or start a business, Nego Tech offers three-month training in such courses as: practical electricity, basic electronics (radio and TV repair), basic computer repair, house repairs, silk screen printing, cosmetology, dressmaking, food management, cooking, baking, gift wrapping and packaging, and plant art.

Enrolment in Negotech is free. Beginning mid- 2004, basic computer programming, as well as computer maintenance, repair and networking courses will be operationalized to provide computer repair and maintenance services to all public elementary and secondary schools in Quezon City.

Negotech is targeting enrollment of a thousand students every enrolment period, with 3,000 as its yearly target of graduates. Fourth quarter 2004 enrollment figures stood at 575.

The Center of Excellence in Training, Technology and Research (CENTREX) will open initially at the Division of City Schools building, and it will function as a multi-purpose e-facility to provide technical support and IT training and research center for the public school system.

Another innovative program of Quezon City for its public school students is the Center for Student Leadership. Now on its second year,







Center for Student Leadership students in action; undergoing a values education seminar from the KSH Foundation; receiving special awards for outstanding performance.

the program provides intensive leadership training for 126 fourth-year high school students with identified or demonstrated leadership qualities. The eight-month training is envisioned to produce future leaders who are dynamic, productive, innovative, principled and morally upright.

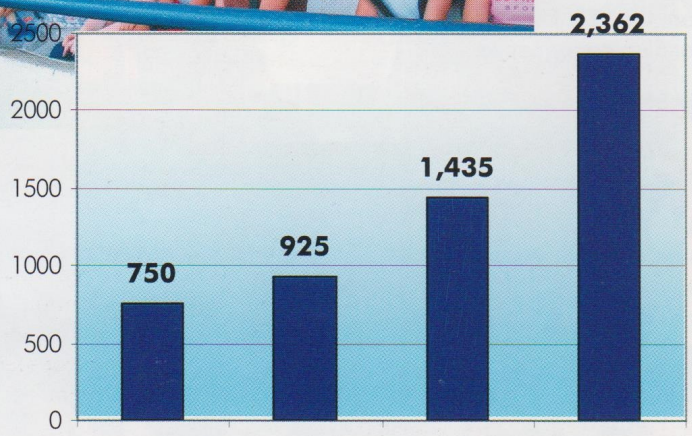
We are providing our teachers ways to become more extensively involved in developing the teaching materials for our students. We are encouraging them to form a cooperative that will produce both textbook and multimedia teaching materials attuned to the requirements of elementary and high school education. The City government will be their strongest and most supportive client.



Another City assistance to teachers are the 135 new multicabs provided for use of public schools and various administrative and cost centers. In addition, the City has appropriated P10.2 million for the purchase of eight vans for District supervisors and one 26-seater bus for the use of school officials, teachers and students.



The City government also maintains a Scholarship and Youth Development Program. As of SY 2004-2005, the number of students supported by the program have increased by 2,362, to reach 4,635



NUMBER OF NEW STUDENTS ADDED TO THE CITY GOVERNMENT'S SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM EACH YEAR

SY 2001-2002	SY 2002-2003	SY 2003-2004	SY 2004-2005
2,023	2,198	2,744	4,635

TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOLARS

students on a budget of P28.5 million. The target is to support 5,000 students by SY 2005-2006, and ultimately expanding the program to benefit 10,000 students by SY 2006-2007.

IT learning will further receive a boost with the development of Quezon City as the TESDA center for advanced information technology training in the Philippines. This will be initiated by the construction of a $4.3 million Korea-Philippines IT Training Center in the campus of the QC Polytechnic University in Novaliches.

The Quezon City Polytechnic University iteself is undergoing retooling to transform it into a premier institution for technical education. It will focus more strongly on degree courses and on one-year technician courses. Beginning SY 2005-2006, the university will offer courses in Entrepreneurial Management, Industrial Engineering and Information and Communications Technology.

Quality of life

Physical well-being. The ability to attain a healthy and secure life is probably one of the most important considerations for our residents. How have we fared? Because survival is the biggest problem for an indigent child, our comprehensive maternal and child care programs ensure that he has at least a fighting chance.

For each child, Quezon City offers free comprehensive child care until he is five years old, through immunization programs, daily supplemental feeding for the malnourished, vitamin supplements, dental services, as well as nutrition and disease prevention education for parents.





QC pre-school children are nourished through a regular feeding program.

The City Department of Health's Expanded Program on Immunization ensures that by the time infants reach one year old, they would have received the complete dose of required immunizations. In 2004, 61,582 infants were fully immunized, covering 88% of the eligible population. Almost 95% of the 510,119 targeted children ages nine months to less than eight years old have received measles immunization to prevent the spread of a common, but sometimes deadly childhood disease.

Children also go through a dental health program consisting of oral prophylaxis, flouride application, toothbrushing drills and are given oral health cards to promote dental health care.

We are facing squarely the issue of overpopulation, because even the best development initiatives will falter if the number of beneficiaries continues to grow exponentially. In response to the gradual phase out of the USAID assistance to our reproductive health program, we are strengthening our family planning initiatives. The City is funding the purchase of condoms, which are widely distributed by our health centers not only for birth control but, also as a preventive for sexually transmitted diseases. We are also prepared to fill up the supply of pills and intrauterine devices as the USAID reduces its supply of these. We are continuing with our information and education campaigns to ingrain the importance of responsible parenthood





NEW AND NEWLY RENOVATED PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS
2002-2004

YEAR	HEALTH CENTER	BARANGAY	REMARKS
2002	Health Center	Apolonio Samson	new
	Krus na Ligas Health Center	Krus na Ligas	renovated
	Bagong Pag-asa Health Center	Bagong Pag-asa	new
	Bago Bantay Health Center	R. Magsaysay	renovated
2003	Sta. Lucia Super Health Center	Sta. Lucia	new; converted from a primary hospital
	M. H. Pedro Health Center	R. Magsaysay	renovated
	Ermin Garcia Health Center	Silangan	renovated
	Kamuning Super Health Center and Lying-in Clinic	Kamuning	new
	Balingasa Health Center	Balingasa	renovated
	Masambong Sentrong Sigla	Masambong	new
	E. Rodriguez Sentrong Sigla	Quirino 2-B	new
	Batasan Super Health Center	Batasan Hills	new
2004	MRB Health Center	Commonwealth	renovated
	Maligaya Park Sentrong Sigla	Pasong Putik Proper	renovated
	Tatalon Health Center	Tatalon,	Converted from an office bldg,
	Project 7 Sentrong Sigla	Veterans Village	renovated
	Bagong Silangan Setrong Sigla	Bagong Silangan	new



among our families, and we anticipate an increase in birth control acceptance.

To provide easy access to good medical care, the City government has upgraded and standardized the facilities and structure of all our health centers so they are well-built, roomy, clean, fully stocked with needed medical supplies at all times and manned by the required medical personnel. From 2002 to 2004, the City government allotted P53.58 million for the construc-

tion of new health facilities and P10.82 million for the repair of existing ones, to enable them to reach the standards we have set.

Quezon City now has five fully operational Super Health Centers that function like mini-hospitals. These are located in San Francisco del Monte, Murphy, Novaliches, Kamuning, and Sta. Lucia. The construction of the sixth, in Batasan, has been completed, and it will also be ready to serve the public soon. These centers maintain 24-hour operations, and are able to attend to non-medico legal emergency cases and normal deliveries.



We are also rehabilitating the Quezon City General Hospital to become a 400-bed medical center so that it can accommodate more indigent patients and assure them of good medical care that paying patients are used to.

Our Sagip Buhay Medical Care program, which provides P5,000 subsidy for hospitalization, has increased its beneficiaries to 51,648, from the time it started in September 2002. The City government has released P47.6 million to 12 hospitals to finance this program. Likewise, PhilHealth coverage which has expanded to benefit low-income contractuals and barangay officials, now covers 62,322 families, with a total funding of P42,767,266.



BENEFICIARIES OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES
2003 - 2004

	2003	2004
Children enrolled in daycare	14,929	18,095
Youth given capability service and training	9,470	4,594
Children and youth given protection, rescue and care	432	601
Youth beneficiaries of advocacy and substance abuse and children's rights programs	2,086	2,981
Women who were given rescue and protective services	1,158	272
Parents who underwent parent effectiveness training	16,380	18,095
Solo parents registered	701	561
Parents who underwent marriage counselling service	2,421	2,102
Women who underwent self-enhancement training	3,690	3,712
Women who were given maternal and child care training	2,940	3,391
Beneficiaries of daycare service for elderly	800	5,000
Elderly volunteers	125	200
Elderly beneficiaries of neighborhood support service	350	900
Disabled persons given assistive devices	-	110
Beneficiaries of info campaign on disability prevention and self and social enhancement	5,430	4,767
Beneficiary of programs for mendicants	700	550

Social well-being. To promote social well-being starting at a very early age, the City government continues to actively support the expansion and improvement of its early childhood development program. This school year, we targeted the opening of 215 daycare centers where 18,095 children are now acquiring early academic and socialization skills, as well as benefiting from supplemental feeding. It is our aim to upgrade our daycare standards to equal those offered by private pre-school centers so that marginalized children can also have the early education opportunities available to the rich and well-to-do.

To complement childcare programs, parents and surrogate parents are provided capability training in child-rearing, early childhood development, improving relationships among married couples as well as relationships between parents and children.

Streetchildren are oriented gradually to go back to their families or relatives through the conduct of group meetings and supervised activities. The City also tapped the support of the Petron Tulong Aral project to provide educational assistance to 124 streetchildren.

In addition, a collaborative effort of government and business called Micro Geo-Net was launched in 2004. The program involves the joint effort of six barangays, seven business establishments and one religious organization to help streetchildren and streetdwellers cease dwelling in streets and alleys and begin normal lives.

For children in conflict with the law, the City maintains the Molave Youth Home to provide secure custody. care and rehabilitation services for young people with pending cases in courts. Four hundred fifty-three troubled young persons were secured there in 2004.

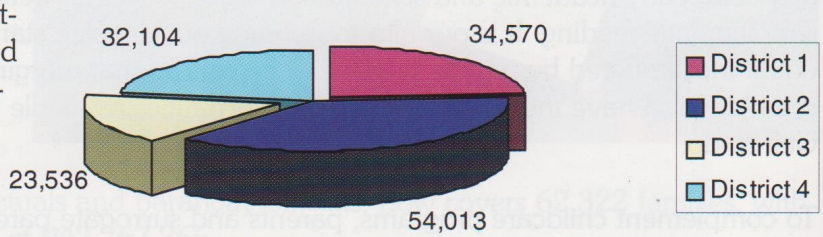


To expand the reach of our comprehensive and integrated delivery of social services that we have implemented in 10 barangays thus far, we have begun capability training programs to enable people from barangays to conduct these services by themselves in their own communities. This type of capability training is a first for any LGU in Metro Manila, and is being conducted in Barangay Balingasa and Barangay South Triangle as a start.

To empower disadvantaged women and the disabled and move them into the mainstream of productive society, the City's Social Services department conducted sessions in self-enhancement development and TAWAG (Tulay Aral Walang Sagabal), a daycare facility where disabled children can interact with normally-abled children.

NUMBER OF SENIOR CITIZENS REGISTERED

By District, as of 2004



Social Mining in Quezon City: Digging for the Gold in Youth Offenders and Senior Citizens

We used to call them "juvenile delinquents" or "youth offenders," but international convention today refers to them as "children in conflict with the law (CICL)." Many people consider them as social detritus, part of the unwelcome and unsightly by-products of modernization and its attendant marginalization of some sectors, and thus hardly give them a second glance.

But in Quezon City, juvenile delinquents are being helped to move into the mainstream of responsible society by the City government in many positive ways.

Youth rehabilitation: Like the Molave

Quezon City's Molave Youth Home is the first-ever facility established by a local government unit specifically for youth offenders. The City did this way back in 1973, long before the passage of the Local Government Code of 1991, which mandates all local government units to put up a separate detention facility for children in conflict with the law. Today, only three other such facilities are in place in the entire archipelago.

The scientific name of the molave tree is vitex parviflora. It is one of five domestic tree species favored for outside furniture, which requires exceptional strength and resistance to decay and splitting.

As its name suggests, the Molave Youth Home is committed to developing in its young wards those qualities that would make them like the molave: strong, resistant to corrosive social elements, and assets to their respective communities.

Poverty and Conflict

Recent data and studies have surfaced some highly disturbing realities about youth offenders, such as:

- ★ Thousands of them are in jail, and a few are even on death row.
- ★ Practically half of them face trial for crimes against property.
- ★ Except for the fortunate few detained in the Quezon City, Manila, Pasay and Cebu youth (offender) facilities, most of them are kept in jail with adult convicts and hardened criminals, and are thus constantly vulnerable to physical and sexual abuse.
- ★ The Philippine judicial system, already notorious for delay and corruption, is particularly harsh in its effects on children: extended jail time due to non-appearance by complainants or lawyers; hardly any of them could afford bail, or are informed of their right to post bail; further vulnerability to "persuasion" (to admit to the crime they are charged with), extortion and other such practices by the police.

Service, not detention

The Quezon City government regards the Molave Youth Home as a social service institution rather than as a criminal detention facility. It thus views its youthful wards not as criminals, simply awaiting their due punishment, but rather as troubled children in need of guidance and affirmation.

This alternative approach is not merely academic but programmatic. The MYH Rehabilitation Program is a holistic system anchored on self-worth and social responsibility. Both the children and their parents are involved in the planning and implementation of activities, although these are necessarily closely supervised by MYH personnel and delimited by MYH objectives and policies.

The result is real for everyone concerned: out of 1,114 admitted to the facility in 2002-2004, only 26 became recidivists, or were re-admitted for new offenses. This marks a recidivist percentage of only 2.3% - far below the national average of 20%, and further

boosting the observation that, among "first offender juveniles," only about 80% would commit only one offense in their lifetime.

Partners in hope

Quezon City personnel handle the overall management of MYH programs. They are assisted by Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) personnel in matters pertaining to security, and by Department of Education (DepEd) personnel in the provision of non-formal education.

The Rotary Club of Diliman supports the MYH livelihood program by providing the materials required for the training in soft industries and handicrafts. Paper recycling, candle-making, soap-making and bead craft are staple skills at MYH.

Various religious institutions lead spiritual and value-formation activities. Among these are the Daughters of Mary Immaculate, Xaverian Missionaries, Claretian Missionaries, and Youth for Christ.

The Alberth Schweitzer Association of the Philippines provides medical and legal assistance. Barangay officials assist in aftercare monitoring and supervision.

These are the City's partners in hope: hope in the basic goodness of youth offenders, and reviving the youth offenders' hope in themselves. Crime, more often than not, even if provoked by poverty, are mostly acts of despair, or a sense of having no other alternatives. The Molave Youth Home is the City's antidote to this particular despair among a few of its youth: MYH is a project of hope.

Lasting, like the Molave

In 1973, the QC City Council passed Resolution No 9789, approving the purchase and development of the 2,000 square meter site for the Molave Youth Home, and put it under the direct supervision of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. Judge Leonor Luciano of the JDRC had lobbied strongly for the resolution.

Ten years later, in 1983, the JDRC was merged with the Regional Trial Court, And this prompted the turnover of the MYH to the City government. In 1990, the City's Social Services Division was upgraded into a City Department, and was tasked with the overall administration of MYH.

Several universities in Metro Manila send their Psychology, Sociology and Social Work students to MYH for their practicum. Among these are UP, Ateneo de Manila, De La Salle, Miriam College and St. Joseph's College.

Most recently, the New York office of the UNICEF chose MYH to be part of its international research on youth offenders. Yes, the Molave Youth Home has come a long way towards defining and redefining youth rehabilitation, not just for Quezon City but also for the rest of the country.

Its success is indicated not by the fact that it has been in place for over 30 years, but rather by the many individual stories it has helped to unfold. Mandy and Nestor are two such stories. After his release in June 2003, Nestor finished his high school studies at St. Luke's School in Novaliches in 2004. He is now awaiting enrolment at the National Police Academy. He insists that his Molave experience transformed his outlook on life.

Mandy spent three years and five months at MYH. He was a minor when the case against him was filed, but he was already 18 when it was decided, and he was thus sentenced to 7 to14 years in prison. The MYH social worker in charge of Mandy, seeing gold where the court saw only dirt, submitted strong representations to the Board of Pardon and Parole, which eventually granted him executive clemency. Shortly after his release, Mandy found a job as a security guard. He has since moved on, and is now employed by a prestigious bank in QC. Like Nestor, he insists that his Molave experience made all the difference in his life.

Nestor, Mandy and thousand of other MYH "graduates" are living and lasting testaments

to the power of genuine public service - rendered with zeal and without vested interests. In all likelihood, they will continue to live productive and peaceful lives, and live long enough to avail of the City's services to its senior citizens.

Senior citizens: Aging gracefully

In a speech delivered to senior citizens and retirees, Senator Jovito Salonga quoted Lin Yutang thus: "In China, the celebration of one's 51st birthday is an occasion of great rejoicing. The 61st and 71st are progressively happier and grander. A man able to celebrate his 81st birthday is deemed especially favored by the gods."

There are 144,223 currently registered as senior citizens in Quezon City. This is equivalent to slightly more than 6% of the City's estimated population of 2,487,078 as of May 2005. The actual number of senior citizens could easily be double this figure, as it does not include those who have not bothered to register.

Curiously, among those registered as senior citizens, women outnumber men by a ratio of 3:1. Does this mean that women are more durable and thus live longer than men? Republic Act No. 7432, better known as the "Senior Citizens Act," sets 60 as the age of seniority. It also mandates all concerned government agencies to adopt policies and implement programs ensuring that Filipinos who have reached this golden age are, basically, enabled to contribute positively to their respective communities, and are duly assisted and appreciated in return.

To give greater life to this mandate, Mayor Sonny Belmonte approved the "Senior Citizen Volunteer Work Program" in June 2003. The program is tasked with very specific objectives: to develop opportunities for able-bodied senior citizens to render volunteer work based on their individual capabilities and interests, and to give such volunteers some financial assistance in return for services rendered.

Productive retirement

Under the program, the volunteer senior citizens render two hours of work for three days a week, or a total of six hours per week. For this service, they receive special trainings that enhance their capabilities, participate in regular dance exercises weekly, and receive P2,000 per month as incentive.

There are four areas of volunteer work for them to choose from: education, law, health, and social services.

Retired teachers provide tutorial sessions in Math, Science and English for elementary and high school students. Other volunteers are assigned to daycare centers in their respective barangays to help out with pre-schoolers. Still others assist librarians in gathering and even preparing reading materials, especially those needed in the tutorial sessions.

Retired lawyers help out at the Molave Youth Home, instructing the children and their parents on legal procedures and remedies,



penalties and other such immediate legal concerns.

In Social Services, some volunteers assist their fellow senior citizens get their OSCA identification cards, while some help out in organizing senior citizens groups or activities in barangays.

In Health, senior citizen volunteers visit their sick or bed-ridden fellows, especially those with no one to look after them, or otherwise provide counselling to their care-givers to ensure that the elderly receive proper care and treatment as well as respect. This may not seem significant to the young and the able-bodied, but it is invaluable comfort and solace to the afflicted.

Looking Forward, Looking Back

The youth have the rest of their lives to look forward to and prepare for. Nowadays it's difficult enough to grapple with the present and easy enough to be led astray by its many temptations, so that any gentle push or pull towards courage and hope could well spell the difference between a life of crime and a life of honest labor. Quezon City's Molave Youth Home is a proven and improving facility dedicated to bringing out the best in the youth offenders put under its care.

The old have their experience and their bit of wisdom to share with those among us who may need it or simply appreciate it. Quezon City's Senior Citizens Volunteer Program is a vehicle for this sharing.

All told, both the young and the old have a place in the heart of the Quezon City government.

❖❖❖

Towards Becoming a Gender-sensitive City

Empowering Women and Men

Karina is a street walker or a call girl. In street parlance, she would be known as a "gimik." She is one of thousands roaming the City streets as prostitutes. Her claims at how she started in the trade is a classic tear-jerker: her child became seriously ill and needed to be hospitalized. Destitute and without marketable skills, she found a profitable practice in "affairs of the flesh." She claims that once she has saved enough, she will readily stop this business. "Enough," however, has a vague meaning, leaving her in this business for the past eight years.

As a "gimik," she has had to endure being beaten black and blue, being jailed, being duped by customers who run out without paying; she has also had her share of fights with people in the business, with law enforcers and with people who both condemned her while partaking of her earnings.

Determined to change but unable to do it alone, Karina approached Bukal, a nongovernment organization dedicated to help prostituted women. Bukal served as her bridge to the Quezon City Gender and Development Resource and Coordinating Office (GAD RCO), which arranged support from the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Karina was helped to return to her home province and her family, where she starts a new life.

GAD RCO is the result of a pioneering effort of the Quezon City government to provide a sustained and visible advocacy for gender-related concerns. It was put into flesh by City Council Ordinance No. 1036 enacted in 2001, and formally established by Mayor Belmonte on May 22, 2002. The Office serves as the focal point for all gender and development concerns of the City, doing training and advocacy work and serving as the technical support arm of the GAD Council, a planning and coordinating body with City officials and NGO representatives



as members. In March 2003, the National Council on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) awarded the Mayor a plaque of appreciation for the City's pioneering GAD initiatives. The award particularly mentioned the Mayor's TGIF (Thank GAD, It's Friday) initiative where City government employees participate in gender sensitivity sessions every Friday.

As a pioneering city in gender mainstreaming in Metro Manila, Quezon City did not have the benefit of learning from the experiences of Philippine cities in similar highly urbanized areas. Moreover, it did not receive any support from national agencies during the initial years of its GAD operations.

However, these did not deter it from achieving a number of breakthroughs. In addition to those already mentioned, it is the first to enact a citywide Gender and Development Code. Approved on April 1, 2004, the code was passed after a series of consultations with various NGOs and people's organizations, barangay officials and community leaders in the City. It serves a guide for the City government and other sectors in addressing gender and rights-based concerns.

The GAD Code mandates all establishments, including the Quezon City government, to abide by such laws as republic Act 9262 (Violence against Women and Children, RA 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons) and RA 8505 (Rape Victims Assistance and Protection Act.

It also includes provisions to promote a gender-sensitive media and campaigns for non-sexist advertising. Integrating gender values in media was initiated in 2003, when the Mayor launched a first in the movie industry -- the conferment of an annual gender-sensitive media award in local cinema in the Metro Manila Film Festival.

Sensitivity to gender issues in Quezon City has also encouraged various local government offices to cost-share and expand schemes for free reproductive health services. The City offers free services to promote maternal care, family planning, reproductive health, as well as marriage counseling services.



Alessandra de Rossi accepts the QC-GAD Special Award for "Homecoming," as the Most Gender Sensitive Film during the Metro Manila Film Fest.

Shelter development. Our policy seeks to provide dwelling units instead of merely awarding land titles because we believe that providing land without giving the poor the means to construct a decent dwelling over this land and without the resources to put his community in order, will not answer the shelter needs of indigents and remove urban blight. In a pioneering strategy to achieve sustainability in addressing the perennial problem of lack of affordable housing for the homeless poor and low-income government employees, Quezon City established its own housing corporation, the Quezon City Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (HURA). It is constructing well-built medium-rise buildings using the most cost-effective technologies and construction materials, as well as efficient space management plans, to provide low-cost dwelling units for the homeless poor. Our strategy is to house the most for the least cost and on the least space of land, recognizing the rising cost of properties in metropolitan areas. In 2004, two residential buildings were constructed in Barangay Escopa III, in District III, which can house 160 families, with dwelling unit prices well within the socialized housing range.



The next project of HURA is dedicated to address the needs of low-income City Hall employees who, without the government's help, would find it difficult to afford buying their own





dwelling units. This project will be developed in Barangay Vasra Quezon City, where four medium-rise buildings are soon to rise.

The City government is also working hand in hand with Habitat for Humanity and a civic-religious organization called Gawad Kalinga which uses "sweat equity" to enable the poor to build their own homes. The City government provides roadways, sewage facilities and piped-in water through arrangements with water concessionaires. In 2004, homes built through sweat equity reached 109.

Our local government is also implementing a successful community mortgage program that has gained recognition from national government housing agencies. In 2001, upon his assumption into Office, Mayor Belmonte energized the Urban Poor Affairs Office and directed them to speed up the processing of properties under the Community Mortgage Program.

With the help of the association of urban poor groups and proactive efforts to recover lost land titles, the City has been able to award certificates of land

The officials and staff of the Urban Poor Affairs Office, pose with the Mayor and Secretary to the Mayor Tadeo Palma, to show off the Kabalikat sa Pabahay Award given to the City Government by the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council for being the LGU with the most number of CMP programs originated.



titles to 4,958 beneficiaries in less than three years' time -- an achievement that took previous administrations more than a decade to match. For this achievement, President Arroyo awarded the City government with the 2003 Kabalikat sa Pabahay Award "for being the LGU with the most number of CMP-originated projects and for QC's invaluable support and contribution to the housing program of the government." For 2004, the efforts of UPAO have resulted in 1,563 titles having been parcelized and 11 titles individualized or unitized.



Reconstitution of land titles

Along with the reconstitution of land titles for CMP projects, the City's Land Titling Office has also been assisting the Land Registration Authority to facilitate the reconstitution of nearly 20,000 land titles, as a service to property owners in Quezon City. More than 7,000 of these CTCs have been claimed by the owners.

Senior citizens continue to be part of the City Hall productive force - the first such program in Metro Manila. From the 125 volunteers last year, we now have 200 who are busy undergoing caregiver training and then serving as caregivers of the bedridden elderly. Others work in the public library or help organize and disseminate information to other senior citizens. These elderly volunteers are some of the 144,223 registered senior citizens who have benefited from our special projects that cover women, the disabled, and mendicants.

Clean environment. Every citizen deserves a clean environment. This objective continuously pushes us to improve on our garbage collection efficiency. From 2003 to 2004, we have been able to keep garbage collection costs down to around P44 million a month, including the amount entailed for making special collection schedules for bulky wastes from each barangay.

Studies conducted by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and other agencies have shown that our package clean-up system is not only more cost-efficient but also results in cleaner surroundings, than the traditional per-trip collection resorted to by other LGUs. Quezon City is the first if not the only city in Metro Manila that is strictly implementing the imposition of penalties on garbage contractors who do not comply with provisions of their contract. It is part of the duty of garbage contractors in Quezon City to educate constituents in their service area on the proper



Continuous maintenance operations improved significantly the state of the Payatas Dumpsite. Among those being done are road tracing and grading, laying of crushed rocks to strengthen the road network, soil topping and spraying of chemical deodorizers to neutralize the stench, as well as the greening and irrigation of the old dumpsite.

management of waste. Their involvement in the solid waste management information and education campaign has led to the creation and deployment of Solid Waste Education and Environment Program (SWEEP) Coordinators.

Our dumpsite itself has undergone a radical transformation - where there were once dangerous mountains of unstable garbage, we are now starting to see greenery as mongo plants and vetiver grass have been planted in the old dumpsite to enrich the soil, while holding off erosion. The propagation and planting of vetiver grass is part of the study conducted by students of the University of the Philippines and the National University of Singapore to confirm the capability of this grass to treat leachate. This study is a research entry to the prestigious Mondialogo International Engineering Competition of UNESCO.

Payatas is now known for many significant firsts, none of which is connected in any way to tragedy. Quezon City is the first LGU in Metro Manila to have been given clearance by the DENR to proceed with the conversion of its dumpsite into a controlled dump facility. The conversion began in January







Since the succesful testing of methane gas at the site by the Philippine National Oil Company in 2002, pipelines have been installed to extract the gas from the dumpsite. Since October 2004, methane gas has been able to power a generator for eight hours a day.



2004, in compliance with the provisions of the Ecological Waste Management Act (Republic Act 9003). It aims to extend the lifespan of this disposal facility, while minimizing the harm that the dumpsite can do to the environment.



The first-ever methane gas extraction in a waste disposal site in the Philippines is being undertaken in Payatas in coordination with the Philippine National Oil Company/EC and the Philippine Bio-Science Company, Inc.

Now, the demo-power plant there can provide about 100 kilowatts of power, enough to provide electricity in and around the dumpsite. If sufficient methane gas is extracted, a bigger power plant can be installed which can light up the whole of Payatas. At a time of ever-rising power costs elsewhere, the production of cheap power will be a wonderful incentive for locating in Payatas.

The dumpsite disposes of its load of used tires through an agreement with Union Cement which makes use of the old tires in the processing of cement. The Payatas Operations Group already sent 13,628 tires for the cement kiln co-processing facility. This is equivalent to removing 95 tons of trash from the dumpsite.

To comply with the DENR directive to segregate bio-waste from non-bio-waste, a biodegradable waste processing facility was constructed to hasten the conversion into compost.

Disaster preparedness at the site addresses both the potential dangers of internal combustion and flooding. A fire station has been constructed within the Payatas community to augment the services of the nearest Quezon City fire department.

Since its conversion into a Controlled Waste Disposal Facility, the Payatas Dumpsite has attracted a number of local and foreign visitors who are either into research, attracted to complementary businesses or philantrophic work for the indigents who proliferate around the area.

It is also only in Quezon City that the waste management expenses of barangays, expressed in savings to the city, are reimbursed in an effort to make them more self-reliant in the collection and disposal of their waste. Two ordinances support and promote this City government-barangay partnership:

- Ordinance No. SP-1191, series of 2002, which provides incentives to all barangays to utilize their own trucks for solid waste collection serice in their respective barangays, in the form of up to 100% reimbursement of expenses for hauling services.

- Ordinance No. SP-1203, series of 2002, which grants incentives to barangays with the best solid waste management programs.

The City also saves its rivers and waterways through the regular implementation of the Sagip Batis project, which is an intensified campaign to clean up waterways to preserve the environment and ease flooding. This effort has been lauded not only by residents of Quezon City but also by other government offices like the Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission since it meant clearing up many river tributaries leading to the Pasig River. Sagip Batis is a

Barangays as Partners in Keeping the City Clean

In Quezon City, many communities participate and are active partners in the City's relentless campaign to keep the environment clean and to manage its waste effectively. These community efforts, done through the auspices of the various barangays, have received national and local recognition.

In the nationwide search for al search for Model Barangays for Eco-Waste Management, which involves more than 42,000 barangays nationwide, Quezon City's Barangay Holy Spirit was among the five barangays with the most efficient solid waste management program, and received the P250,000 three-star Bronze Award from President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo in ceremonies held last August 5, 2004. The search was initiated by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources through the National Solid Waste Management Commission and the Department of Interior and Local Government, in collaboration with different environmental nongovernment organizations (NGOs).

Barangays Bagumbuhay and Phil-Am also made it as two of the top 35 barangays with efficient waste management schemes.

Special recognition was also given to Quezon City for its dumpsite conversion with power generation program.

In October 2004, the City conducted its own search for the best barangays implementing good solid waste management practices using the following criteria:

- ★ Creation and composition of a solid waste management committee
- ★ Regular conduct of meetings, as well as proper documentation of these
- ★ Accomplishments, based on approved Barangay Solid Waste Management Plan
- ★ Compliance with existing City/ Environment Protection and Waste Management Department's policies and guidelines on solid waste management and cleanliness
- ★ Overall cleanliness of the barangay.

In this local search, the following were considered the top barangays:

BEST BARANGAYS IN IMPLEMENTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

DISTRICT	BARANGAY	BARANGAY CAPTAIN	TOTAL SCORE
1	Phil-Am	Jose A. Diaz	89.5
	Vasra	Roberto Fortun	84.0
	Bagong Pag-Asa	Fermin Bilaos	68.0
2	Holy Spirit	Felicito Valmocina	95.0
	Balonbato	Leonor L. Briones	93.5
	Greater Lagro	Manuel Tolentino	87.0
3	Bagumbuhay	Datiles Raulito	88.0
	Villa Maria Clara	Gloria Rosal	68.0
	White Plains	Glicerio Intengan	65.5
	Libis	Armando Eduarte	65.5
4	UP Campus	Humiliada Advincula	94.5
	Pinagkaisahan	Vivian B. Quitiquit	91.0
	TV East	Robert Edmund Bautista	72.0

continuing project powered by 1,000 volunteers from 100 barangays through which these waterways pass through.





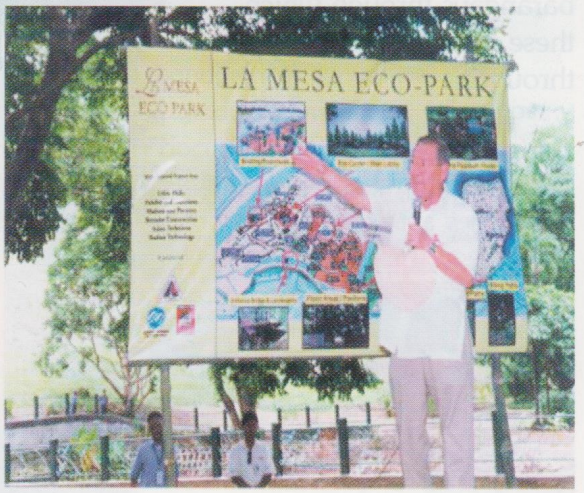
Pleasurable surroundings. Your City government continues to pursue the development of parks and playgrounds as part of its strategy to transform Quezon City into a Garden City. In April 28, 2004, we inaugurated the La Mesa Dam Ecopark, reviving one of the oldest parks of Quezon City. This joint undertaking of your City government with ABS CBN Foundation and the MWSS contains an Eco Center, a swimming pool, picnic areas and playgrounds that the public now enjoys. By the end of 2004, thirteen parks would have completed rehabilitation and improvement. These include the Norberto S. Amoranto Park, West Triangle Park, the historic Pugad Lawin Shrine, the Villa Nova Park in Nagkaisang Nayon, the Park in Roces Avenue, and Central Park in Barangay New Era.



To spread the benefits of beautiful landscapes throughout the City, we will empower barangays to develop people's parks and sidewalk promenades throughout their communities, in a cost-sharing arrangement with the City government.

Private Sector Partnerships Boost Ecotourism

Reviving the La Mesa Dam Ecopark



A beautiful ecopark thrives in the heart of the La Mesa Dam Watershed which sprawls over 2,700 hectares in Novaliches, Quezon City.

A biodiveristy assessment made by UP Los Baños indicated sightings of various rare species of plants and animals in this cool, forested area, including the long-tailed macaque and the red jungle fowl. Conservation of these rare species can best be achieved by developing an ecological park at La Mesa Dam.



Thus, began the determined effort of the Quezon City government, the ABS-CBN Foundation and the Manila Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) to restore the eco resort in a 33-hectare area.

Mayor Belmonte said that the ecopark used to be at the center of a tug-of-war between the national and local government agencies, with the unproductive competition leading to the park's long hibernation.

Now, this tree-lined paradise is one of the natural jewels of Quezon City, which the public is free to enjoy -- to commune with nature, to take a refreshing swim or go for a relaxing boat ride.

The 50-year old swimming pool has been revived and stands as the centerpiece of the park. Pavilions and kiosks have also been rehabilitated and restored. Jogging and bike paths as well as nature trails promise a nice, wholesome adventure for the whole family. ❖❖❖



The centerpiece of parks development will be the radically transformed Quezon Memorial Circle, which will feature promenades and fountains, with underpass approaches through the Elliptical Circle. The development of two underpasses will be budgeted this fiscal year.

This rebirth of the Quezon Memorial Circle will complement the developments along Commonwealth Avenue, which has become much more easily traversed. Obstructions along Commonwealth Avenue are undergoing continuous clearing by us in coordination with the Metro Manila Development Authority. For the safety of pedestrians, the City has completed the following projects:

- The P9.8 million steel pedestrian overpass in front of Commonwealth Market;
- The P20 million steel pedestrian overpass at the Manggahan area which about 200,000 people cross each day; and



- The lighting up and repainting of pedestrian overpasses all along Commonwealth Avenue.

Safety and security. In the 2003 Performance Evaluation of the Philippine National Police, the Central Police District (CPD) received the

CRIME STATISTICS
2003 & 2004

	2003		2004	
	REPORTED	SOLVED	REPORTED	SOLVED
Crimes vs. persons	643	580	676	597
Crimes vs. property	1,833	1,762	1,631	1,566
Crimes vs. chastity	64	57	49	48
INDEX CRIMES	2,640	2,399	2,366	2,201
NON-INDEX CRIMES	2,197	2,163	1,620	1,572
Crime solution efficiency	96.20%		96%	
Ave. monthly crimes reported	18.169		18.26	

following recognition:

- ★ Police District of the Year
- ★ Best District SWAT Team
- ★ Best Mobile Patrol Unit of the Year
- ★ Best District Director of the Year (Gen. Napoleon Castro).

The City government has provided the CPD with over P50 million worth of new equipment, including 305 long and short firearms, bulletproof vests, base, mobile and handheld radios.

To lessen the risk exposure of policemen, the City also financed the acquisition of a portable bomb detection x-ray machine and a bomb suit. These are in addition to the more than 40 vehicles with sirens and communication equipment provided by the City, along with 28 motorcycle units and two special vehicles to the SWAT team.

The CPD is the first PNP unit to be equipped with an automatic vehicle locator system, which allows it to easily locate its mobile patrols in its area of responsibility in aid of effective dragnet operations. In addition, the police has also been provided with cellular phones to facilitate coordination.

Providing safe surroundings for our residents and transients in Quezon City continues to be a critical concern of your City government. The Central Police District (CPD) maintains a personnel strength of 2,792 policemen. With the City's over 2.2 million population, this means a police-to-population ratio of 1:831. The CPD needs 331 more police personnel to reach the ideal ratio of 1:500. Despite the deficiency in personnel, the CPD report a crime solution efficiency of 96%. Providing support to the CPD's safety and security effort are the City are the Barangay Security and Development Officers who receive a regular allowance from the City government and the Department of Public Order and Safety personnel.

Police presence in communities will be aided through the construction of several new police stations funded by the City at a cost of P25.48 million, with assistance from friendly senators.

To complement the national government's relentless drive against drug abuse, the CPD has identified 131 drug-affected barangays, 64 of which are considered seriously affected. Twenty of the seriously affected barangays have undergone clearing operations. Among the more publicized drug-related cases has been the arrest of Wilson Lim in a buy-bust operation, the raid of a unit in Mariposa Condominium where an estimated 600 kilograms used in the manufacture of shabu were confiscated, and the arrest of three Chinese nationals selling 28 kilos of shabu in Eastwood, Libis.



Police drug abuse campaign reinforces the activities of the Quezon City Anti-drug Abuse Council (QCADAC) chaired by Vice Mayor Herbert Bautista, which has an anti-drug text hotline, and civic sector efforts such as the Volunteer Anti-drug Abuse Crusaders. Our new rehab building in the Tahanan Center will soon be completed.

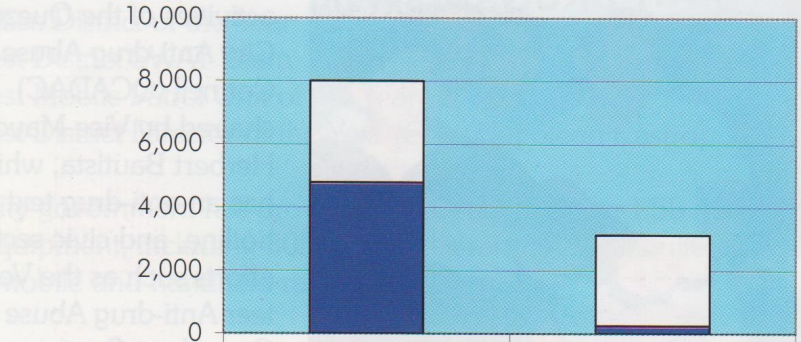
Laying out the strategy for a premier city

Quezon City is well-positioned not only to grow, but to compete. Direction-setting, strategy formulation and implementation is a coordinative effort made easier by the regular bi-monthly meetings of the Executive Committee composed of all City officials and headed by the Mayor.

Part of the tools for participative management and collective direction-setting is a Strategic Planning workshop participated in actively by all City officials. Two such department-wide planning sessions have been organized, one at the beginning of each of the Mayor's term.



TOTAL PERSONNEL OF THE QUEZON CITY GOVERNMENT as of December 31, 2004



	EXECUTIVE	LEGIISLATIVE
CONTRACTUAL	3,209	2,838
PERMANENT	4,772	290

Mayor Belmonte's team for development are the 5,062 permanent and 6,047 contractual employees of the City government. This team of employees have been enjoying a number of benefits made possible by the Mayor, including a continuing Good Governance incentive and cash gifts on top of their 13th month pay, as well as PhilHealth benefits that cover even the lowest paid contractual employee. Even past their retirement age and past the grave, these employees of the City government can bank on some form of financial support. Through Ordinance No. 1186 passed in 2002, families of deceased retired government employees can claim P20,000 each as death benefits. Thus far, families of 26 deceased, retired employees of the QC LGU have been able to claim benefits totaling P520,000.

Reinforcing City Hall's efforts is the participation of the 142 barangays who have become autonomous managers of their respective communities. Upon the initiative of the Mayor to provide barangays full fiscal control over their share of real property tax collections, the City government has released P1,049,568,379, as the share of the barangays in the real property collections of the City from 2002 to 2004. P438 million was released in 2004 alone.

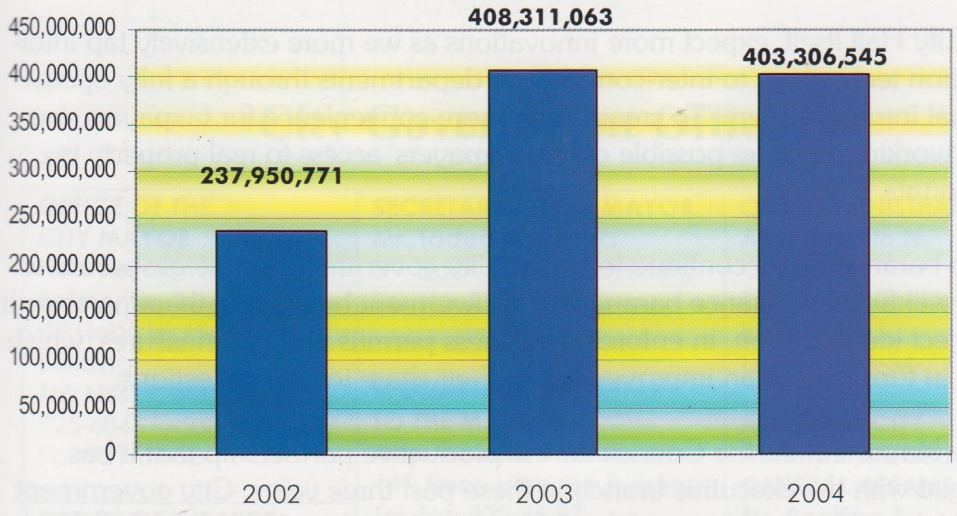
The City government has organized several seminar-workshops to promote effective barangay government administration. These include seminars on fiscal management, the barangay justice system, diversion for juveniles in conflict with the law, technical writing and community organizing, human relations and values formation. To further enhance barangay capacities, a barangay technical and legal assistance program as well as a training on monitoring and coordination. are being provided to give community officials support in the discharge of their various responsibilities.

Already, barangay officials are actively involved in the monitoring of the implementation of City infrastructure projects, in tax information campaigns,

REAL PROPERTY TAX SHARES TRANSFERRED TO BARANGAYS

COMPARATIVE DATA

(amounts are in pesos)



in peace and order activities, in health and sanitation projects, in promoting disaster awareness and in the performance of actual disaster coordination activities, as well as in promoting good environmental protection and solid waste management practices in their respective communities.

Another crucial partnership is that which we are forging with this new team of the City Council. Together, we shall be creating breakthroughs for Quezon City that give life to our shared dream of making it a premier city - a model for other cities to follow - in terms of governance and leadership and in terms of service and support to its people.

Our development strategy will be rationalized by a strategic framework that will maximize the City's competitive strengths. These will be inspired by policy and program directions that will lead to:

- A significantly expanded and upgraded public hospital care system;
- A radical transformation of the City's landscape to introduce and spread more green gardens and parks, as well as produce more eco-tourism focal points throughout the City; and
- Better incentive packages to enterprises and investors to develop central business districts in the City along the framework of specially designed economic zones.

We would also like to take advantage of Quezon City's large presence of educational institutions and tie these up with business in a win-win situation that will integrate the highly educated, academic manpower resource with the research and development and high-technology needs of enterprises.

Public school education in Quezon City will be the arena for even more

innovations. We want to make learning an exciting adventure through a sustainable tie-up with business that will showcase an inter-active science exploratorium featuring new technology in action.

In City Hall itself, expect more innovations as we more extensively tap information technology to inter-connect our departments through a fully operational intranet system. To create even more convenience for taxpayers, we are working to make possible online taxpayers' access to real property tax accounts.

The barangays will continue to be the City government's strategic partners. We will further enhance barangay empowerment by making them partners in project identification, in enforcing business permits and tax measures, which will in turn lead to an improvement of their share in City collections.

The Mayor thanks the Council for the productive partnership that it has forged with the executive branch in these past three years. City government officials will continue to work together in pushing for a law that will rationalize the apportioning of congressional districts in Quezon City, to reflect the number of their respective inhabitants and on the basis of a uniform and progressive ratio. Our City's sheer population of 2.2 million easily justifies its redistribution into a minimum of 6 districts, increasing our representation in Congress.

Mayor Belmonte has mobilized and is moving full speed with his team of innovators, achievers and doers. Surely, in the next years, Team Quezon City will be the team to beat. Its initiatives are investments in Quezon City's future.

The City's development strategy shall be guided by the following:

- ★ Innovation, so that the City government can continue to make breakthroughs in solving age-old problems;
- ★ Equitable sharing of development gains, so that all will gain from the fruits of development;
- ★ Increased efficiency in public service. Each person in the City government should look at himself as an engine of productivity;
- ★ Clearer and more attractive stimulants for business. The City government should make it easy for businesses to locate here and prosper - for more businesses mean more home-grown jobs and downstream and upstream opportunities for entrepreneurs;
- ★ And lastly, high-impact development. All work should be aimed at making our City a breakthrough-creating, firebrand of development.

Truly, the City government has the makings of a champion team who can put this city high on the roadmap to success.

❖❖❖

City Government Officials

OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR
Hon. Feliciano Belmonte, Jr.
3rd Floor, High-rise Building
Tel. Nos. 924-35-92 / 925-6045 locals 229 - 235
Fax 921-67-50

OFFICE OF THE VICE MAYOR
Hon. Herbert M. Bautista
2nd Floor, Annex Building
Tel. No. 920-14-59 / 922-23-58

SENIOR ADVISERS TO THE MAYOR
Sec. Salvador M. Enriquez, Jr.
Tel. Nos. 922-44-58 / 925-6045 local 368

Dr. Manuel S. Alba
Tel. Nos. 925-6045 local 479

12th Floor, High-rise Building

SECRETARY TO THE MAYOR
Mr. Tadeo M. Palma
3rd Floor, High-rise Building
Tel. No. 922-95-48

SPECIAL ASST. SECRETARY TO THE MAYOR
Atty. Victoria V. Loanzon
14th Floor, High-rise Building
Tel. No. 922-45-87

ASST. SEC. TO THE MAYOR
Mr. Jose O. Castro
12th Floor, High-rise Building
Tel. No. 925-6045 local 373

ASST. SEC. TO THE MAYOR / SPECIAL ASST. TO THE MAYOR
Mr. Aquilino Illera
3rd Floor, High-rise Building
Tel No. 924-60-45 local 236

CITY ADMINISTRATOR
Atty. Paquito N. Ochoa, Jr.
11th Floor, High-rise Building
Tel. No. 926-84-71

ASSISTANT CITY ADMINISTRATOR FOR GENERAL AFFAIRS
Mr. Pacifico F. Maghacot, Jr.
12th Floor, High-rise Building
Tel. No. 925-6045 local 204

ASSISTANT CITY ADMINISTRATOR FOR OPERATIONS
Mr. Manuel N. Sabalza
12th Floor, High-rise Building
Tel. No. 925-6045 locals 374, 390



Mayor Feliciano "Sonny" Belmonte, Jr.



Vice Mayor Herbert Bautista



From left: **Secretary to the Mayor Tadeo M. Palma, City Administrator Paquito N. Ochoa, Jr. and Senior Adviser to the Mayor Salvador M. Enriquez, Jr.**



From left: **Assistant City Administrator Manuel N. Sabalza, Special Assistant Secretary to the Mayor Victoria V. Loanzon, Assistant City Administrator Pacifico F. Maghacot, Jr. and Assistant Secretary to the Mayor Jose O. Castro**

DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES

Mr. Donato Matias, Officer-in-charge **BARANGAY OPERATIONS CENTER (BOC)** City Hall Compound	924-14-17 924-14-30 924-38-32 924-18-52
Mr. Pacifico Maghacot, Head **BUSINESS PERMITS & LICENSING OFFICE (BPLO)** Ground Floor, High-rise Building	(Fax) 928-11-54
Ms. Editha V. Alzona, City Accountant **CITY ACCOUNTING DEPT.** 3rd Floor, Annex Bldg.	928-05-75
Ms. Teofista LL. Pajara, Officer-in-Charge **CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE** Ground Floor, Left wing, Annex Bldg.	926-59-96
Ms. Bella L. Fernandez, City Budget Officer **CITY BUDGET OFFICE (CBO)** 4th Floor, High-rise Building	926-80-35
Mr. Ramon Matabang, City Civil Registrar **CITY CIVIL REGISTRY OFFICE (CCRO)** Ground Floor, Annex Bldg.	922-60-77 925-04-53
Mr. Rolando P. Montiel, Head **CITY GENERAL SERVICES OFFICE (CGSO)** 6th Floor, High-rise Building Building & Equipment Maintenance Division – BEMD Aircon Maintenance / Cooling Power – Beside the Detachment	924-35-95 927-29-48 loc.279 927-69-38
Atty. Christian U. Valencia, City Legal Officer **CITY LEGAL OFFICE** 7th Floor, High-rise Building	929-19-91
Ms. Marlene S. Aguilar, City Personnel Officer **CITY PERSONNEL OFFICE** 5th Floor, High-rise Building	920-60-45 loc.259 922-19-04
Mr. Tomasito L. Cruz, Officer-in-charge **CITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT OFFICE** 10th Floor, High-rise Building	922-45-54
Dr. Victor B. Endriga, City Treasurer **CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE (CTO)** 2nd Floor, High-rise Building	922-43-64
Mr. Albert A. Seno, Officer-in-Charge **COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICE (CRO)** 10th Floor, High-rise Building	922-25-17
Atty. Victoria V. Loanzon, Officer-in-charge **CULTURAL & TOURISM AFFAIRS OFFICE (CTAO)** 9th Floor, High-rise Building	926-76-41
Mr. Manuel N. Sabalza, Head **DEPT. OF PUBLIC ORDER & SAFETY (DPOS)** City Hall Compound Radio Room Security & Intelligence Division	924-18-51 924-18-44 921-10-63 925-20-27
Engr. Joselito B. Cabungcal, Officer-in-charge **ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT** 8th Floor, High-rise Building Sign Board Permits Engineering Maintenance Division – Beside DPOS	928-47-92 434-08-77 924-16-61

Ms. Frederika Rentoy, Head **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION & WASTE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT (EPWMD)** Gate 5, City Hall Compound	924-38-16 924-15-39
Mr. Ignacio Santos Diaz, Jr., Head **INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS OFFICE – PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE (IRO-PESO)** 7th Floor, High-rise Building	921-22-23
Mr. Albert Gallarpe, Chairman **LIQUOR LICENSING REGULATORY BOARD (LLRB)** 7th Floor, High-rise Building	925-60-45 loc.297 -300
Mr. Neil R. Lina, Officer-in-charge **MARKET DEVELOPMENT & ADMINISTRATIVE DEPT. (MDAD)** 4th Floor, High-rise Building	922-90-73
Mr. Tadeo M. Palma, Officer-in-charge **NOVALICHES DISTRICT CENTER (NDC)** Jordan Plains Subdivision, Novaliches BPLO – Division	938-31-50 939-67-83 939-67-11
Engr. Zaldy A. dela Rosa, Head **PARKS DEVELOPMENT & ADMINISTRATION DEPT. (PDAD)** 9th Floor, High-rise Building Nursery Arboretum – ground floor	 922-93-82 920-28-23
Mr. Gregorio T. Banacia, Chief **PUBLIC AFFAIRS & INFORMATION SERVICES OFFICE (PAISO)** 3rd floor right wing, Annex Bldg.	928-64-66
Atty. Christian U. Valencia, Officer-in-charge **PUBLIC ASSISTANCE & LEGAL AFFAIRS OFFICE (PALAO)** 7th Floor, High-rise Building	925-6045 locals 301, 302
Dr. Maria Paz D. Ugalde, City Health Officer **Q.C. HEALTH DEPARTMENT** Gate 5, City Hall Compound Property/Sanitation Section Administrative Division Planning Section	926-41-97 926-42-37 926-42-34 926-42-01
Ms. Emelita L. Villanueva, City Librarian **QUEZON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY & INFORMATION CENTER** City Hall Compound	922-40-60 927-98-34
Ms. Arlene Abueva, Head **QUEZON CITY HALL POST OFFICE** City Hall Compound	922-81-42
Atty. Elbert T. Quilala, Chief **QUEZON CITY REGISTRY OF DEEDS (RD)** LRA Bldg., East Ave./V- Lina Rd.	926-01-84
Ms. Ma. Teresa M. Mariano, Head **SOCIAL SERVICES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (SSDD)** City Hall Compound Molave Youth Home	924-14-12 924-14-40 927-15-88
Ms. Margarita I. Toledo, Chief **TRICYCLE REGULATORY UNIT (TRU)** City Hall Compound near gate 6	924-14-25 924-14-93
Mr. Ramon T. Asprer, Head **URBAN POOR AFFAIRS OFFICE (UPAO)** City Hall Compound	924-65-32 929-48-38 924-64-71

TASK FORCES AND OTHER UNITS

Mr. Marlowe Y. Jacutin, Chief **CONTROL, PREVENTION AND REMOVAL OF ALL ILLEGAL STRUCTURES AND SQUATTING (COPRISS)** Molave St., near Gate 3, Q.C. Hall Compound	433-53-03
Ms. Mary Ruby Palma, Head **GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES & COORDINATION OFFICE (GAD-RCO)** City Hall Compound beside DPOS	434-58-94
Mr. Wenceslao A. Cortez **Q.C. ANTI – DRUG ABUSE COUNCIL (QC-ADAC)** City Hall Compound Tahanan Center Rehabilitation Center (Payatas)	926-95-35
Ms. Nena Ordoñez, Officer **Q.C. BUSINESS AFFAIRS COORDINATING OFFICE (Q.C. BACO)** 10th Flr., High-rise Building	920-18-26 to 27
Dr. Ofelia M. Caragué, Executive Director **QUEZON CITY POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY** Quirino Hi-way, San Bartolome, Novaliches	936-05-26 936-30-19
Mr. Conrado Buenaventura, Officer-in-charge **OFFICE OF SENIOR CITIZENS' AFFAIRS (OSCA)** Near Gate 5, City Hall Compound	925-24-66
Ms. La-Rainne A. Sarmiento, Head **TASK FORCE SIKAP BUHAY** City Hall Compound	924-6306 924-6313
Mr. Rogelio Reyes, Head **SCHOLARSHIP & YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SYDP)** City Hall compound, beside the Q.C. Hall library	435-00-32
Atty. J. Voltaire Enriquez, Head **& Asst. City Treasurer for Operations** **TASK FORCE AMUSEMENT TAX** 2nd Floor, Annex Bldg.	925-6045 local 500
Mr. Jose O. Castro, Head **TASK FORCE Q.C. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (QC-IT)** 2nd Floor, High-rise Building	925-6045 locals 227, 228, 221 & 225
Coun. Voltaire Liban, III, Chairman **PEOPLE'S LAW ENFORCEMENT BOARD (PLEB)** 3rd Floor left wing annex	925-60-45 loc.257
Arch. Pedro P. Rodriquez, Chief **SUBDIVISION ADMINISTRATION UNIT** 3rd Floor, beside Session Hall	925-60-45 loc.470
Col. Jameel Jaymalin **PAYATAS OPERATIONS GROUP (POG)** Payatas	427-84-43

HOSPITALS

Dr. Edgardo V. Salud, Director **QUEZON CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL (QCGH)** Seminary Road near EDSA	 455-48-01 453-09-28(fax)
Dr. Eduardo F. Aldana, Director **NOVALICHES DISTRICT HOSPITAL (NDH)** Novaliches	 417-73-95 417-47-54 ER

OTHER ENTITIES

Sec. Salvador M. Enriquez, Jr., President & General Manager **QUEZON CITY HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL AUTHORITY** 12th Floor, High-rise Building Regina A. Samson, Manager, Executive Services	922-4458 925-6045 local 368 925-6045 local 370
Mr. Andy Apostol, OIC **AMORANTO SPORTS COMPLEX** Roces Avenue	374-25-87 374-25-93 374-25-24 374-25-86
Chief Supt. Arturo W. Olit **BUREAU OF JAIL MANAGEMENT & PENOLOGY (BJMP)** 103 Kalayaan Ave.	929-47-01 435-10-40 929-26-22
Col. Elmo San Diego, Chief **CITY HALL DETACHMENT** Ground floor, City Hall compound	 921-27-97
Manuel S. Warren, Auditor **COMMISSION ON AUDIT** Ground floor, City Hall compound	 926-12-62
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION Field Office- Q. C. Hall, 5th Floor Central Office-Batasan Hills NCR-Kaliraya St.	 928-32-16 931-79-35 / 39 712-89- to 75
COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS (COMELEC) Molave St., Q.C. Hall Compound District I – Ms. Floriana De Guia District II – Ms. Lea Alarcon District III – Ms. Rhodora Aquino District IV – Ms. Evelyn Bautista	 922-49-38 928-89-07 924-14-14 924-61-74
Dr. Victoria Q. Fuentes, Superintendent **DIVISION OF CITY SCHOOLS** Scout Torillo cor. Kamuning	 431-92-30 416-53-93
Fiscal Lea T. Castelo **FEDERATION WOMEN'S CIVIC ORGANIZATION** Molave St., City Hall Compound	 926-13-64
Maj. Oscar B. Villegas, City Fire Marshall **QUEZON CITY HALL FIRE DEPARTMENT** City Hall Compound	 924-19-22 924-18-57
Ms. Virginia Ibañez **METRO MANILA DEV'T. AUTHORITY (MMDA)** Redemption Center, Kalayaan Ave.	926-55-22 926-91-50 926-85-11

Exec. Judge Ralph Lee **METROPOLITAN TRIAL COURT (MTC)** Hall of Justice, City Hall Compound	924-38-51
Mr. Ramil Rodriguez **NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (NBI)** City Hall Compound	926-39-03
Mr. Dante Liban **PHIL. NATIONAL RED CROSS - Q.C. CHAPTER** City Hall Compound	433-65-68 920-36-72
PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE Hall of Justice, City Hall Compound	924-38-77 924-38-80
Cecille B. Gutierrez, District Director **QUEZON CITY TESDA** City Hall Compound	435-67-57 / 58
Atty. Charito Planas **QUEZON CITY MEMORIAL CIRCLE** Elliptical Road	924-34-12 924-33-95 435-36-00
Exec. Judge Natividad G. Dizon **REGIONAL TRIAL COURT (RTC)** Hall of Justice, City Hall Compound	924-39-27 924-31-38 924-38-43



District I Councilors : *(from left)* Elizabeth A. Delarmente, Bernadette Herrera-Dy, Victor V. Ferrer, Jr., Rommel R. Abesamis and Joseph P. Juico. Not in photo is Francisco A. Calalay, Jr.



District II Councilors : *(from left)* Winston Castelo, Aiko Melendez, Allan Butch Francisco, Godofredo Liban III, Ramon Medalla, and Eric Rey Medina



District III Councilors : *(from left)* Jorge Banal, Wencerom Lagumbay, Franz Pumaren, Diorella Sotto-de Leon, Dante de Guzman and Julian Coseteng



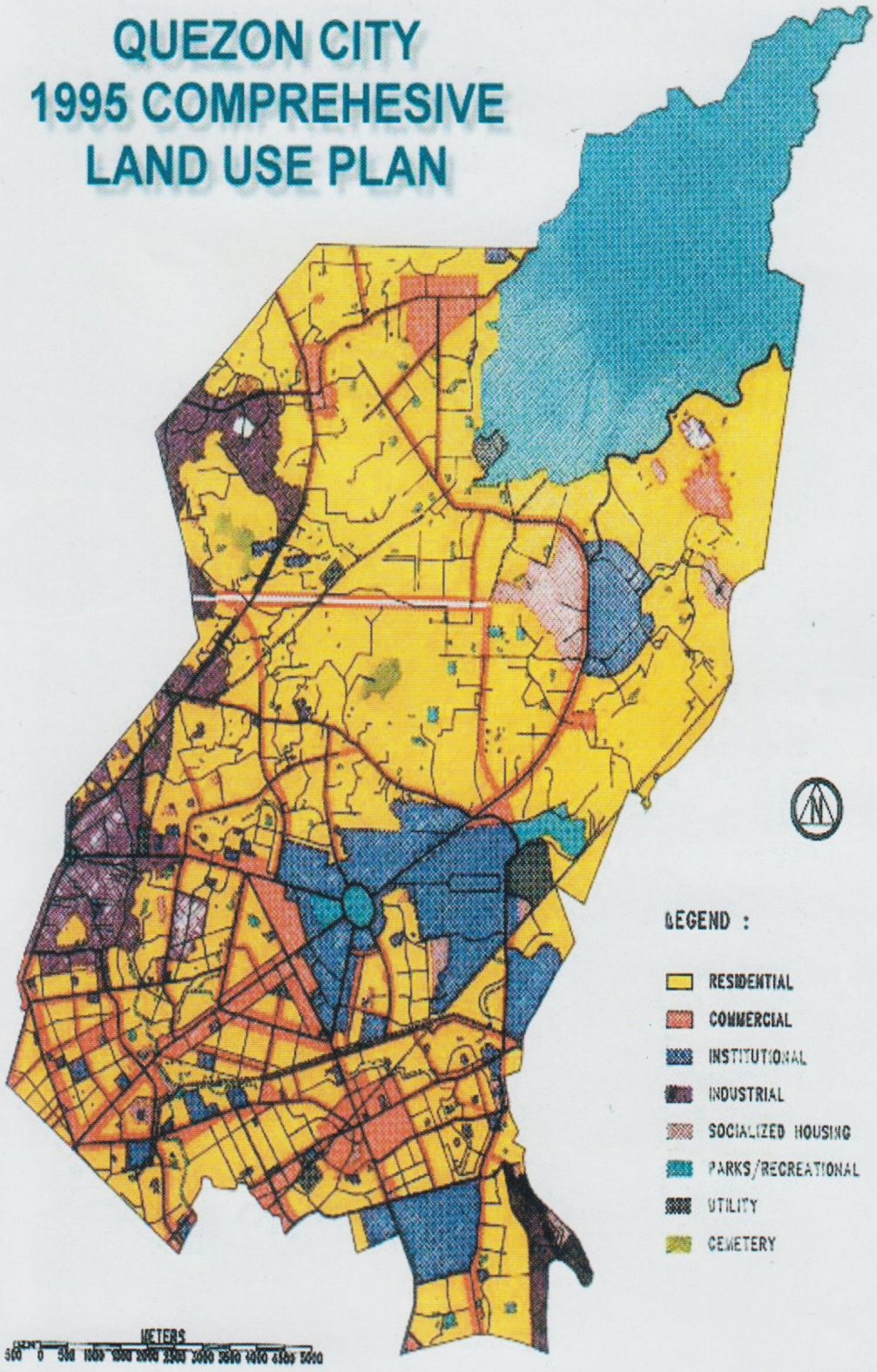
District IV Councilors : *(from left)* Alma Montilla, Bayani Hipol, Antonio Inton, Edcel Lagman, Jr., Restituto Malañgen and Janet Malaya)

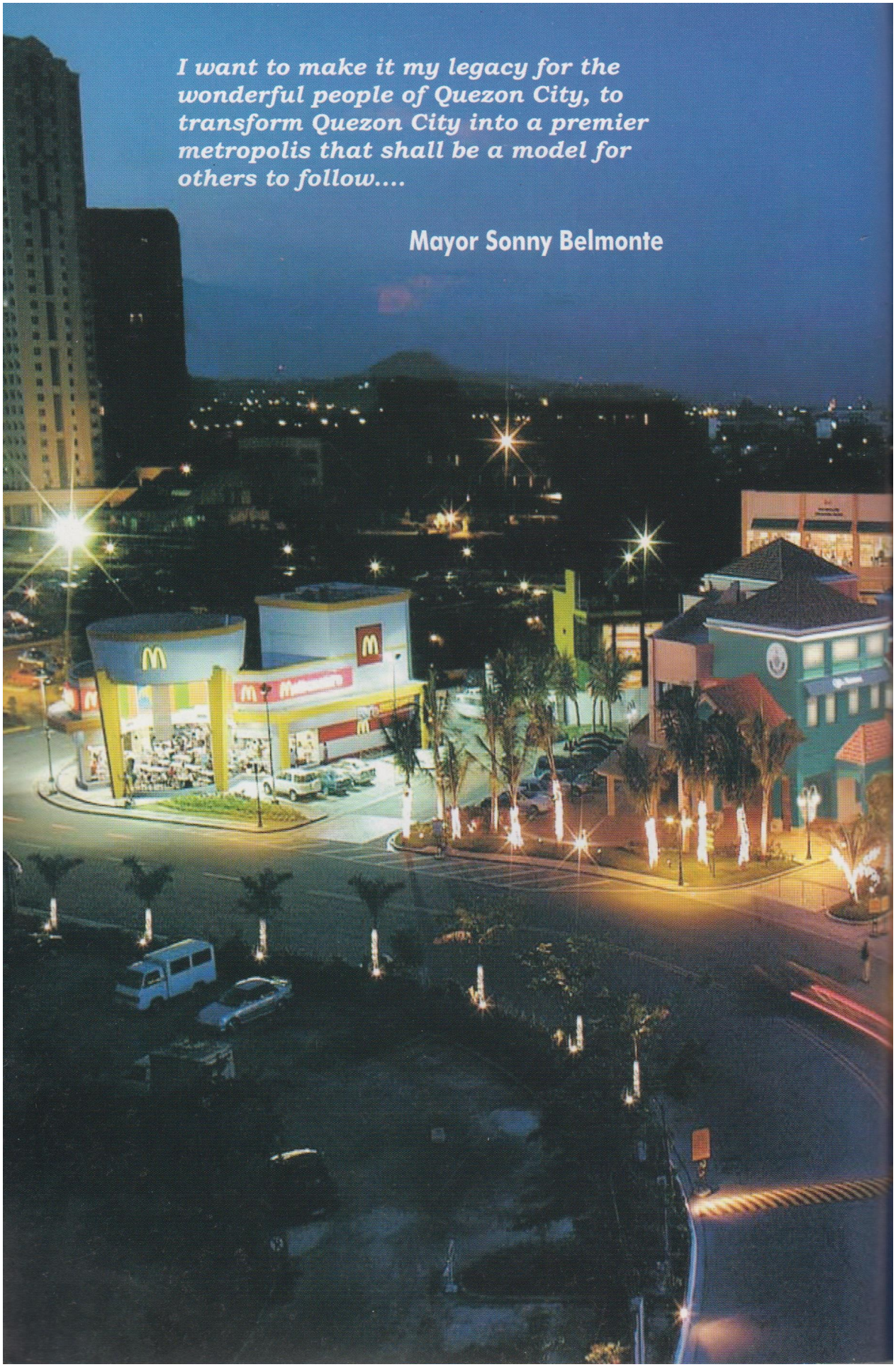
COUNCILORS AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

DISTRICT I COUNCILORS	Tel. Nos.
Bernadette C. Herrera-Dy	922-58-24, 925-6045 loc 253
Elizabeth A. Delarmente	929-43-96, 925-6045 loc 437 & 438
Victor V. Ferrer, Jr.	920-50-62, 925-6045 loc 429 & 430
Francisco A. Calalay, Jr.	924-35-98, 925-6045 loc 440 & 432
Rommel R. Abesamis	922-32-32, 925-6045 loc. 255
Joseph P. Juico	922-09-10, 925-6045 loc.254
DISTRICT II COUNCILORS	Tel. Nos.
Winston T. Castelo	922-28-72, 925-6045 loc. 435 & 436
Aiko Melendez	922-08-76, 925-6045 loc. 421 & 422
Ramon P. Medalla	927-50-49, 925-6045 loc. 433 & 434
V. Godofredo L. Liban III	922-32-46, 925-6045 loc. 441 & 442
Eric Rey Z. Medina	925-6045 loc. 476 & 477
Allan Butch T. Francisco	922-32-51, 925-6045 loc. 459 & 460
DISTRICT III COUNCILORS	Tel. Nos.
Jorge L. Banal	926-61-11, 925-6045 loc. 457 & 458
Franz S. Pumaren	922-20-18, 925-6045 loc.447
Wencerom Benedict C. Lagumbay	926-58-52, 925-6045 loc. 443 & 472
Dante M. De Guzman	922-32-50, 925-6045 loc. 419 & 420
Julian M.L. Coseteng	922-34-15, 925-6045 loc. 445 & 446
Diorella Maria Sotto-De Leon	922-40-83, 925-6045 loc. 431
DISTRICT IV COUNCILORS	Tel. Nos.
Edcel B. Lagman, Jr.	926-93-44 local 393
Antonio E. Inton	922-29-13, 925-6045 loc.427 & 428
Alma F. Montilla	929-69-69, 925-6045 loc. 267
Janet M. Malaya	922-32-49, 925-6045 loc. 439 & 263
Restituto B. Malañgen	922-34-23, 925-6045 loc. 425 & 426
Bayani M. Hipol	922-37-40, 925-6045 loc. 285 & 491
EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS	
Xyrus Lanot, *ABC President*	922-32-29, 925-6045 loc. 367
Junie Marie Castello, *SK President*	921-58-54, 925-6045 loc. 468 & 469
Atty. Eugenio Jurilla, *City Secretary*	922-5963, 925-6045 loc. 386


BULACAN
N CALOOCAN
VALENZUELA
NAVOTAS
MALABON
QUEZON CITY
RIZAL
CALOOCAN
MARIKINA
SAN JUAN
MANILA
MANDALUYONG
PASIG
MANILA BAY
MAKATI
PASAY
PATEROS
TAGUIG
PARANAQUE
LAS PINAS
LAGUNA DE BAY
MUNTINLUPA
CAVITE

QUEZON CITY 1995 COMPREHESIVE LAND USE PLAN




I want to make it my legacy for the wonderful people of Quezon City, to transform Quezon City into a premier metropolis that shall be a model for others to follow....

Mayor Sonny Belmonte



Championing the transformation into a Quality Community

QUEZON CITY IN
COMMITTEE O
No