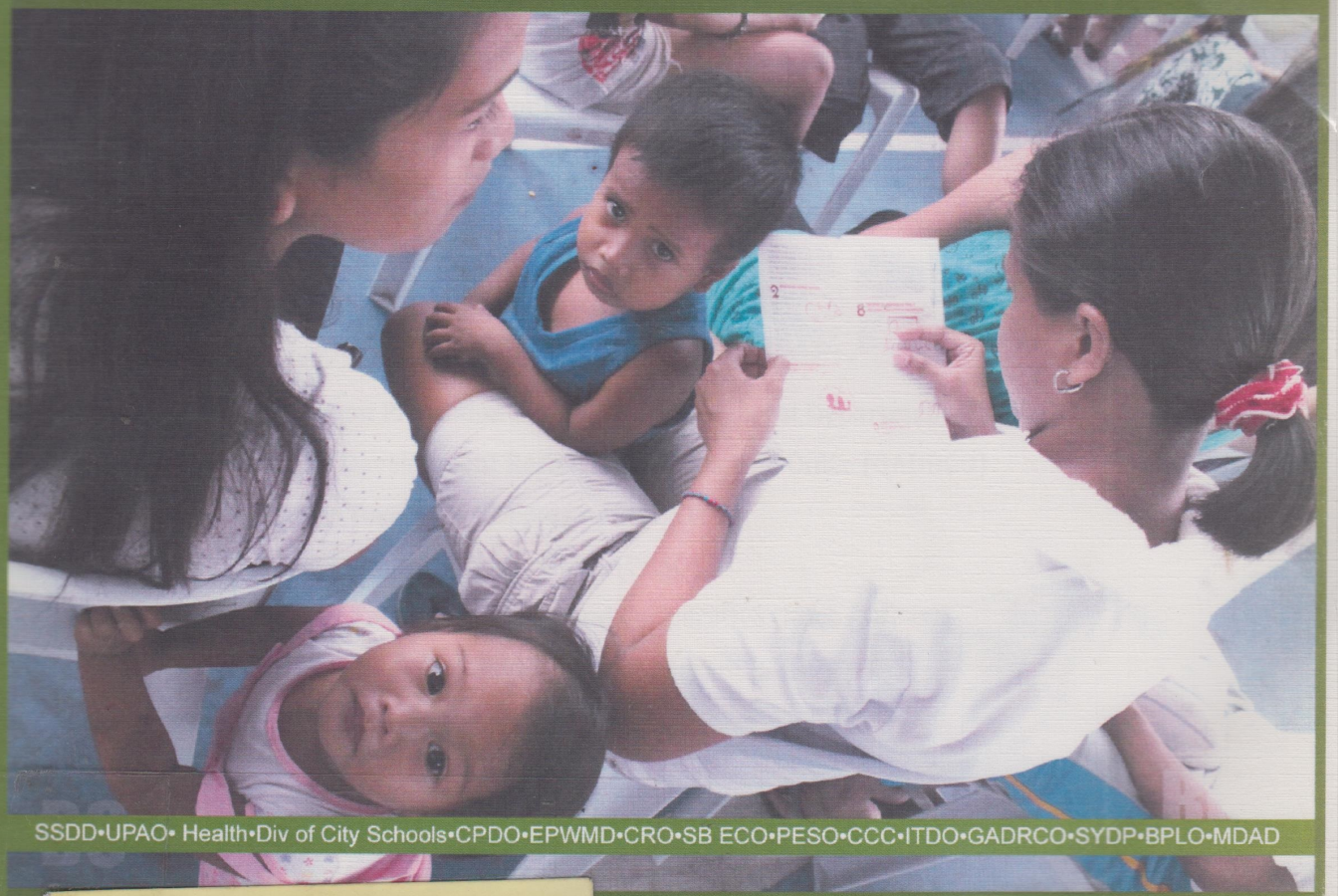
Socio Economic Development Action Plan for 2011 to 2015

Report of The Anti-Poverty Integration Task Force



SSDD•UPAO• Health•Div of City Schools•CPDO•EPWMD•CRO•SB ECO•PESO•CCC•ITDO•GADRCO•SYDP•BPLO•MDAD

QUEZON CITY INVENTORY & APPRAISAL
COMMITTEE ON MOVABLE ASSETS

Nº 14- 0026543

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Honorable Mayor Herbert Bautista re-constituted the Quezon City Anti-Poverty Integration Task Force or APITF on August 12, 2010 with Vice Mayor Joy Belmonte as Chairperson through Executive Order No. 18, series of 2010. The Task Force was given the mandate to *"integrate the Quezon City government's efforts to help the poor and provide comprehensive and continuing documentation of these efforts"*. This will be done by combining or adding parts of programs or services for the poor so that these work together or form a unified whole, and attaining close and seamless coordination among the Quezon City Government Departments, Offices, and Units with programs and services that address the needs of the poor. This includes:

- Social Services Development Department (SSDD) - APITF Vice Chair
- Quezon City Health Department (CHD)
- City Planning and Development Office (CPDO)
- Communications Coordination Center (CCC)
- Community Relations Office (CRO)
- Division of City Schools (DCS)
- Environmental Protection and Waste Management Department (EPWMD)
- Gender and Development Resource Coordination Office (GADRCO)
- Information Technology Department (QCITD)
- Public Employment Services Office (PESO)
- Sikap Buhay Entrepreneurship and Cooperative Office (SBECO)
- Scholarship and Youth Development Program (SYDP)
- Urban Poor Affairs Office (UPAO)

Two new members were added by the Mayor upon recommendation of the APITF Chair in January 2012, as follows:

- Business Permits and Licensing Office (BPLO)
- Market Development and Administration Department (MDAD)

In addressing its mandate, the Task Force was given two critical deliverables.

First is the creation, development and maintenance of a comprehensive, integrated and reliable computerized *"Beneficiary Database"* so Quezon City can base its poverty reduction program on the following:

1. The profile and standard typologies of Quezon City's poor to facilitate the development and flow of assistance that is tailor-fitted to their needs;
2. Up-to-date and comprehensive human development indicators that can serve as tools for measuring changes in the quality of life of targeted constituents; and
3. Easily updated, reliable poverty maps showing the location and density of poor communities in the city, and other poverty analysis tools to facilitate decision-making, policy-setting, program-formulation and impact assessments;

Second is the rationalization, integration and coordination of the City's anti-poverty programs and policies through a *"Socio-Economic Development Action Plan"* that breaks down the Quezon City Comprehensive Development Plan into one of three implementation instruments: new, development projects; strengthened or enhanced services; and regulatory measures.

This Report presents the ***Quezon City Socio-Economic Development Action Plan for 2011 to 2015***. It presents the prioritized list of development programs and regulatory measures that will address the critical needs of the City's poor population. These needs were based on a factual profile of the poor as indicated by the results of the baseline household survey which was commissioned by the City government, as well as other existing data from the different Executive Departments and Offices that comprise the Anti-Poverty Integration

Task Force. The Plan also contains a set of Socio-Economic Development Indicators that are anchored on the City's Comprehensive Development Plan and cross-referenced to the Millennium Development Goals. These shall be the City's goal posts in measuring progress in achieving its poverty alleviations goals.

THE CITY'S POOR

International development agencies like the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank define the poor are those who *do not have the capability to access or afford the basic human needs required to survive and function in society.* These 'basic human needs' or goods include nutritious food, shelter, clothing, education, livelihood, clean water, health services, and sanitation, among others. This definition clearly shows that the issue of poverty cannot be prescribe with a one-size-fits-all solution because each individual will invariably have different types and levels of needs for each of these basic goods.

To better address the problem of poverty, therefore, there is a need to categorize the poor into those that are *income poor*, those that are *education poor*, those that are *nutrition & health poor*, and those that are *shelter poor*. Once this is done, an accurate profile for each category of poor can be developed, a good assessment of their actual needs be done and then appropriate interventions programmed for implementation.

To build the profile of our City's poor population, the City commissioning a baseline household survey in 2011. This was conducted within a six-month period from May to November. The target was to have 100% of the households in the City participate in this milestone activity but only 72% actually did. Results of the survey are still very useful to the City's poverty alleviation program because participating households, when classified according to observable socio-economic characteristics, fairly represents the poor. 79% of these respondent-households are categorized as belonging to the lower middle class C as well as classes D and E - - socio-economic classes that have conventionally been labelled as the 'poor' in society. Those who did not participate were overwhelmingly from classes A, B,

middle and upper middle class C. The statistics generated through the survey, therefore, although not representing 100% of all households in Quezon City, already provides us with a good profile of the City's poor - - who are the focus of our current efforts.

General profile or Demographics.

Of the households that participated in the survey, 79% of which are by convention categorized as 'poor':

- 65% are in District 2; 12% each are in Districts 1 and 4; and 11% are in District 3.
- The average household size is 4.383
- More than half of those surveyed have been living in the same barangay 'since birth'; about 20% came from other barangays within Quezon City; and about 10% from another City within Metro Manila.
- 43% of those surveyed are between the highly productive age of 26-64; 42% are children or of school age from 0-19; and 3% are senior citizens of 65 and above.
- There is an equal distribution of men and women with the average age being 23 and 24, respectively
- With such a young average age, it is understandable why only slightly more than half (58% and 53% of the men and women, respectively) are NOT married and 40% for both genders are married. Early marriages do not appear to be an issue as only 2% of those aged 19 years and below are married.
- The religion of the respondents is overwhelmingly Catholic, followed by those from Iglesia ni Cristo.
- In terms of social participation and governance, there is much room for improvement. 40% are registered voters and 23% are not. 37% are not yet of voting age. Only 11% reported that there are household members who are a part of a PO or NGO group

The Income Profile of the Poor.

The income profile of the City's poor based on the survey showed:

- A reported average monthly household gross wage of PhP9,000.00
- A reported average monthly household income of P10,050.05.
- Reported average daily household expenditures showed that: 60% goes to food; 15% to education; 8% to utilities; 6% to transportation and communication; 4% to shelter; 3% each to health services and to what can be considered as vices such tobacco, alcohol and games of chance; 0.7% goes to down payments for a vehicle; and 0.3% goes to recreation
- With an annual per capita poverty threshold of PhP19,802.00 in NCR (2009), the poverty incidence from among those surveyed is 38.07%
- With an annual per capita food poverty threshold of PhP13,831.00 in NCR (2009), the food poverty incidence from among those surveyed is 26.74%

Of those surveyed who are within the working age population of 15 and above, 54% have a job and 46% do not.

- Of those who have a job:
  - ✓ 69.7% are male and 38.3% are female
  - ✓ 44.6% are between the ages of 26-40; 34.7% are between the ages of 41-64; and 15.8% are between the ages of 20-25%
  - ✓ The top five jobs require low level skills, and therefore command low wages, as these are: sales; laborer/unskilled worker; self-employed (with no worker); factory worker; and trader
  - ✓ The top five industries where those who have a job are working do not generate a lot of employment opportunities nor high wages as these are in: community/society/personal services; sales/services; transportation/ communication/ storage; construction; and financial services
  - ✓ The top three place of work for those who have a job are within the City (37%), within the same barangay (33%); and within Metro Manila (21.54%)

- Of those who do not have a job,
  - ✓ Majority are women
  - ✓ 78.59% gave being house-bound or 'taong bahay' as the reason for their not being employed
  - ✓ 50% are not looking at all for a job

The Education Profile of the Poor.

The education profile of the City's poor based on the survey showed that:

- The highest educational attainment of household heads was years in or graduate of secondary education (45.83%); years in or graduate of tertiary education (29.79%); years in or graduate of elementary education (15.9%); and vocational level or graduate (7.6%)
- 70% of school-age population are currently attending school
- Of the 30% who are not currently attending school: 24% are looking for or already have a job; 17% married early or had children; 16% find education to be expensive; and 14% have graduated

Other baseline statistics from the survey showed that:

- 11,230 3-4 year olds are not attending day care centers
- 1,882 5 year olds are not attending kinder
- 170,518 elementary and 93,136 secondary students are over-crowded in 2,437 classrooms in District 2
- 3,028 6-11 year olds are not attending elementary school, especially in District 2
- 4,245 12-15 year olds are not attending secondary school
- 3,055 13-20 year olds did not attend elementary school
- 677 females of 6-15 years of age are not attending elementary or secondary school
- 64,763 16-21 year olds are not attending post secondary school

The Nutrition and Health Profile of the Poor.

The nutrition and health profile of the City's poor based on the survey showed:

- 94% had 3 meals a day and 5% had 2
- 82% said they did not experience hunger
- 98% said they had no underweight children
- Considering that 45% of the total are children, are of school age or are senior citizens, it is not surprising that 74% said they are not practicing family planning. Those who do, however, the use of pills is the major method used. Health Centers are the main source of information on family planning
- Only 31% are registered PhilHealth members; 69% are not
- Only 2% of the respondents reported having any form of disability. The most number reported disabilities involving their body and limbs, followed by special children with autism or cerebral palsy

Additional information from the records of the Quezon City Health Department show that there is:

- a decreasing trend in malnutrition from 5.28% in 2007 to 1.9% in 2011 but there are still 16,970 households that consume less than three meals a day as per the baseline sudy
- a decreasing trend in infant mortality rates (from 22% in 2007 to 11% per 1,000 live births in 2011)
- a decreasing trend in child mortality rates from 1.12% in 2010 to 1.02% in 2011
- a high incidence of maternal deaths due to delays in seeking consultation and preference for home delivery; the report maternal mortality rate for the City of 0.66 in 2011 is high compared to the NCR average of 0.55 in 2007
- low newborn screening test compliance with only about 26% of 8,877 deliveries having availed of the test
- increasing contraceptive prevalence rate from 26.10% in 2007 to 60% in 2011 but is still below the MDG target of 90%

- increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS among men having sex with men (MSM) from less than 1% in 2007 to 1.5% in 2009 to 5.56% in 2011 as reported by the Integrated HIV Behavioral & Serological Surveillance
- increasing dengue cases from 2,416 in 2009 to 8,431 in 2011

The Shelter Profile of the Poor.

The shelter profile of the City's poor based on the survey showed that:

- 78% do not own the land where they are living on
- In terms of land tenure status: 53% are informal settlers; 27% are renting; 16% are sharers; 2% are caretakers
- Only 24% are Pag-Ibig members; 76% are not

Additional information from the records of UPAO and EPWMD show that there is:

- a high magnitude of informal settlers with more than 31,000 in danger areas and 200,000 in other areas
- high housing backlog due to the high cost of housing provision, high population and limited access to financing
- more than 67,000 households still without access to safe water
- more than 25,000 households without sanitary toilets
- almost 20% of the population are not practicing waste segregation and a large portion does not have access to materials recovery facilities or MRFs

PLANNED RESPONSES FOR THE CITY'S POOR

Based on these profiles of the City's four poor groups, an assessment of the possible explanations for the observed conditions and implications of these assessment was made by the Task Force. The solutions or priority policy interventions were then identified as a way of responding to the critical and immediate needs of each poor group. These interventions are in any of the following three forms: new/development projects, strengthened services, and regulatory measures.

A summary of the proposed policy interventions are presented in the following matrices.

Development Action Plan for the Income Poor:

Policy Intervention	Description
I. Development Projects	
Cultural/Values Transformation	Promotes values for responsible citizenship and city building for all QC residents and stakeholders. The project shall act as a moral booster for QC citizens/residents to actively participate in city building and ensuring its sustained economic growth.
QCitizen Card	Sets up an ID system which would produce an identification card for various sectors and focus groups within Quezon City. This ID card will identify holder as a Quezon City beneficiary. The ID system enables monitoring and other data significant to administration of the city and updated information for management decision making. The ID card will be a smart data card which will be able to store data of the holder and will require a data reader and printer.
Skills Registry Project / Formation of Worker's Guilds	Creates a skills database of residents of employable age (supply) and available jobs (demand) in a particular barangay. This project will assist in provision of readily available information on employment opportunities. The Registry will facilitate the search for and matching of the skill supply with demands of industry, coupled with job bridging activities (i.e. job fair, job matching, job referral) Organizes Worker's Guilds, starting with priority industries

Policy Intervention	Description
	of IT/BPO, health & wellness, construction and hotel & restaurant, as a means of professionalizing workers of the sector, facilitating the linkage between skills supply and demand, and ensuring the availability of the skills supply in QC. The establishment and maintenance of a database will likewise support this effort.
Competency Building for Priority Industries	Develops highly-skilled/competent human resources for the city's priority industries through the provision of scholarships and job placement
Youth Entrepreneurship Development Program	Instills an entrepreneurial mindset among high school students, allow them to adopt livelihood technologies, and equip them with basic business knowledge and skills. The interventions will ensure the readiness of young individuals to start-up a micro enterprise after graduation as an option if they cannot pursue tertiary education or cannot find jobs in the formal sector. The interventions include Creativity Workshops for mentors and students, livelihood technology training for students on youth-friendly technologies with provision for start-up kits, and basic business skills training. The Program will be launched and pilot-tested in 2012 in 5 high schools identified by the Division of City Schools (one per School District). It will be replicated in 2013 with a 2nd batch of 5 high schools. Process documentation of the Program will be very critical in the 2nd year as systems and procedures for the Program will be standardized as different models of implementation. In 2014, the Program will be ready for adoption or mainstreaming.
Promotion and Development of Home-Based Industries	Provides viable economic activities for home-bound constituents who are of working age but are unable to look for work. The profile of these constituents will be detailed to identify mechanisms or support services that will enable them to engage in economic activities. Technology of easily marketable products and services will then be taught and access to markets provided.
Additional Survey Sampling	Conducts survey for the target beneficiaries of the Day Care Program of the City Gov't. to generate added inputs, validate

Policy Intervention	Description
	or improve the quality of data results generated from the city-wide census in 2011 For the year 2012, there are total of 286 Day Care Centers in Quezon City, 284 Day Care Centers are located in different depressed Barangays and the Arugaan Day Care Center and Yakap Day Care Center located in Quezon City Hall. In April to May 2012, there will be 56,875 families to be surveyed.
Updated Labor Market Information Management	Involves with the establishment/ development of economic information / database (FROM: employment size data as provided in the business registration application forms from BPLO) on business & industry human resource requirements for use by various stakeholders
IT-based People's Participation on e-Governance	Sets up an inter-active web based platform and promote the participation of stakeholders in city building.
II. Regulatory Measures	
Pass Ordinance on Local Investment Code	Enhances/improves the investment climate thru attraction of more investments in the city. The code articulates the city's investment priorities, promotion programs and policies as well as fiscal & non-fiscal incentives that would be made available for both foreign & domestic investors
Amend Revenue Code: for QC to use PSIC	Aims to use the Philippine Industry Classification Code (PSIC) to ensure uniformity & comparability of business statistics compiled in the region & in the country.
Review, update and propose revisions on the Market Code	Involves with revision of some provisions of the existing Market Code to create a healthier business activities that will truly serve the purpose of the general welfare clause enunciated in the Local Government Code of 1991
Pass Ordinance on Prioritize hiring of QC residents in QC business	Involves with review of proposed Ordinance of Hon. Councilor Alfredo Vargas for employment promotion & assistance to city residents.
Other Priority Legislative Measures	*PO 2010-005* – An Ordinance Requiring All Owners of Business Establishments Operating within the Jurisdiction of Quezon City to hire/Employ Residents of the Barangay

Policy Intervention	Description
	where the Business is Located, Subject to their Qualification Requirements and Providing Penalties for Any Violation Thereof
	PO 2010-030 – An Ordinance Amending Ordinance No. 1429, s-2004, Otherwise Known as "An Ordinance Creating the Quezon City Business Registry Databank and Providing Incentives and Benefits Therefore, and for Other Purposes"
	PO 2010-031 – An Ordinance Creating the Workers Affairs Office (WAO) of Quezon City and Providing Its Powers and Functions and Providing Initial Funds Thereof
	PO 2010-026 – An Ordinance Creating the Overseas Filipino Workers Development Council (OFWDC)

Development Action Plan for the Education Poor.

Policy Intervention	Description
I. Development Projects	
Construction and operationalization of additional Day Care Centers	Establish additional day care centers in identified areas in order to provide day care access to unserved 3-4 year old children.
Adoption of innovative Day Care Services	
a. Mobile Day Care Centers	Provide ECCD programs and services to day care children in improvised classrooms such as modified container vans. Coordination with respective barangay captains will be done for the proposed site of the facility.
b. Home-Based Day Care Centers	Provide day care services to 10 day care children in an identified home within a community by a trained community volunteer worker to be supervised by a day care coordinator. Initially, 12 Home-based day care centers will be established.

Policy Intervention	Description
Construction of Additional School Buildings in District II	Provide additional classrooms for the city's public elementary and secondary schools with current classroom deficiency of more than 10 classrooms. This will also include land acquisition and on-site clearing for school expansion and establishment of new schools where needed.
School Repair and Improvement Program	Involves the repair and improvement of existing public elementary and secondary school buildings and ancillary facilities which are physically poor in state but still serviceable to provide better learning atmosphere and ensure safety of students and teaching personnel and keep school property in good condition.
Alternative Delivery Mode of Education and Drop-Out Reduction Program in District II	Compliment the formal educational system by making basic education more accessible to pupils/students in disadvantaged situations through modular, self-paced method of instruction. It will also promote distance learning to independent learners/students who experience difficulty in going to school daily due to lack of time, distance, physical impairment or financial difficulties. Moreover, oversized school classes will be reduced without prejudice to students' school participation and eventually upgrade quality of education.
Adolescent Health Education in High School Students in Public and Participating Private Schools and Out -of-School Youth in Quezon City	Entails teaching adolescents, both in and out of school on various aspects concerning their well being to include topics on smoking, drinking alcoholic beverages and drug abuse among others. This will be piloted in all 46 public high schools in the city. It involves the training of, initially, 5 teachers from each of these public schools on the adolescent health modules formulated by the Adolescent Friendly Reproductive Health Service (AFRHS) Network. These topics will be added to the current curriculum.
II. Strengthened Services	
Scholarship for Ordinary Students (SOS)	Provide tertiary education scholarship to poor but deserving non-honor graduates of QC public high schools.

Policy Intervention	Description
Educational Assistance for Skills Building Voucher System	Provide educational assistance by issuing a voucher funded by the city government and TESDA. This program prioritizes but is not limited to call center short courses, medical transcriptions, welding, hotel and restaurant and tourism short courses. Aside from the scholarship program for degree courses, educational assistance will likewise be granted to deserving out-of -school youth and college undergraduates.
III. Regulatory Measures	
Advocacy for the approval of the following Ordinances: Proposed Ordinance 2010-066 " An ordinance Institutionalizing the Alternative Learning System at the Barangay Level through the Operation and Maintenance of a Barangay Community Learning Center and the QC ALS Coordinating Office"	Institutionalize ALS in the Barangay level and provide access to equitable and quality basic education to out-of-school youth and adults.
Other Priority Legislative Measures	Proposed Ordinance 2011-032 "An Ordinance Operationalizing the Alternative Learning System (ALS) in the local government of Quezon City, providing guidelines therefore and for other purposes.

Development Action Plan for the Nutrition and Health Poor.

Policy Intervention	Description
I. Development Projects	
Establishment of Vertical Gardens in Daycare Centers and Households of Identified Severely Underweight Pre-schoolers	Provide alternative food sources for families of malnourished children and in day care centers, by adopting simple and practical technologies on containerized gardening.
Open Lying-in Clinics-Public-Private Partnerships	Establish a birthing facility to be managed and maintained by a private institution in collaboration with the Quezon City Government. This is a facility where public and private midwives will be able to provide safe delivery for pregnant women. It will contribute in the increase of facility based deliveries and decrease incidence of maternal deaths.
Positive Approach in Promoting Breastfeeding and Birth Spacing	Develop Information and Education Campaign (IEC) Materials to effect behavior change with emphasis on initiation and maintenance of breastfeeding as well as birth spacing of at least 3 year between siblings. Breastfeeding is one of the contributory factors to child health and survival. Birth spacing ensures that mothers not only recover their pre-pregnant state of health but a way of helping them achieved their planned family size to be able to devote and enjoy more time for their children.
Institutionalizing SMS4MSMs (Short Message Services for Male having Sex with Male)	Establish a network based intervention for HIV-AIDS prevention. It is an innovative, social interactive technology for disseminating HIV-AIDS prevention information through text messaging. A short message on HIV-AIDS is passed to the head of an MSM clan which is then forwarded to respective members.
Establishment of Sundown Male Clinic in Kamuning Super Health Center	Provide services for the prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections including HIV among male clients. It includes STI diagnosis and management/consultations, urethral smearing, syphilis screening, HIV counseling and testing, health promotions and referrals. It will be opened from 3:00pm to 11:00 pm from Tuesday to Saturday. The target beneficiaries are male having sex with male, male sex

Policy Intervention	Description
	workers and male clients of female sex workers.
Establishment of an additional Social Hygiene Clinic for District II (A. Maxima Super Health Center)	Expand Social Hygiene Clinics in the city to prevent and control HIV-AIDS. The clinic will provide services like consultations, diagnosis and management of STIs thru VD and Syphilis smearing including Counseling and Testing to the Most at Risk Population for STIs and HIV in District II.
II. Strengthened Services	
Public-Private Partnerships on Nutrition	Bring together nutrition related programs, projects and services of various government organizations and non-government organizations in the city, to maximize resources for the rehabilitation of malnourished children and pregnant women. The project activities cover; identification of potential partners, build strategic alliance, develop advocacy kits and organize series of donor/sponsor meetings.
Use of Birth Planning Tool Among Pregnant Mothers	Encourage the utilization of a birth plan chart that would guide pregnant women and their families in preparation for a safe facility based delivery. The birth plan enumerates the necessary elements that will do away with the conditions associated with maternal deaths namely: delay in seeking care, delay in reaching health facility and delay in receiving appropriate care.
Philhealth Accreditation of Private Birthing Homes/Lying-in Clinics	Issuance of Permit to Operate to all Private Birthing Homes in the city to promote higher standards of quality maternal care and as basis in securing PhilHealth accreditation of these facilities. This is also in support of City Ordinance No. SP-2100, S-11 known as An Ordinance Regulating the Operations of Birthing Homes in the city.
Community-Based Dengue Vector Control Strategy	Organize house to house advocacy campaign to eliminate dengue mosquito breeding areas within the households in particular and the community in general with the active participation of the barangay and household member. A high risk area(clustering of cases or 1dengue death) within the barangay will be selected for the house to house activity

III. Regulatory Measures	
Encourage City Councilors to allocate a certain percentage of their "Community Development Fund" for PhilHealth Sponsorship.	The proposed City Council Resolution will facilitate an increase in the number of indigent families that could be sponsored from their area of jurisdiction in addition to the PhilHealth sponsorship of the Quezon City Government.
Advocacy for the approval of the Children's Code	This will strengthen the provisions on child rights for survival, protection, development and participation
Advocacy for the approval of the Ordinance Prohibiting Home Births in QC	This Ordinance supports the mandate of facility based deliveries to have safer outcomes of live births and live mothers.
Other priority legislative advocacies	*PO-2011-010*: Requiring Couples and Individuals to Undergo both Natural and Artificial Family Planning Seminars
	PO-2011-001: Creating under QCGH an Ophthalmology Dept, ER-OPD Emergency Dept, a Rehabilitation Medicine Section, an Admitting Section and a Mgt Info Section
	PO-2010-040: Establishment of a Hospital to be known as Senior Citizens Medical Center of QC
	PO-2011-071: Upgrading the existing Laboratory Clinic under the QCHD
	PO-2010-028 Granting full hospitalization benefits including medical treatment to Senior Citizens at the QCGH and QC District Hospital

Development Action Plan for the Shelter Poor *(Includes interventions for environment sustainability).*

Policy Intervention	Description
I. Development Projects	
BistekVille Socialized Housing Projects I and II	Continue and sustain the development of the 2 projects, located in Barangay Payatas and in Barangay Kaligayahan; 6.45 hectares of a model community with amenities, facilities and opportunities for productivity and self-reliance for 1,247 informal settler families (ISFs)
Relocation of ISFs from Danger Areas	Resettle 8,000 more ISFs to National Housing Authority resettlement projects provided with basic socio-economic services and opportunities
Sauyo Eco-Townsville Project	Negotiate the acquisition and pursue the development of the 1.99-ha. A.O. Knitting and Marketing Corp. Property; 394 ISFs provided with housing in a new model community within the city
IPM Property Near-City Housing Project, Rodriguez, Rizal	Resettle 303 out of the target 953 ISFs affected by the construction of the sanitary landfill in a private-sector led new near-city model housing project.
Study of Potential Housing Development Projects	Study the possibility of legally unlocking and developing the 89-ha. BF Property and the excess/buildable portions of the MWSS Aqueduct for housing.
Rainwater Harvesting Project	Collection and conversion of rainwater into clean, potable water possibly in evacuation centers or housing projects being established
Materials Recovery System	Establishment of mobile Materials Recovery Systems (MRS) in lieu of the stationary Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) in cooperation with junkshop operators
Urban Farming	The project seeks to promote urban agriculture as an adaptation measure against global warming which has negative impacts on food production.

II. Strengthened Services	
Green Socialized Housing Design	Incorporate green designs in housing projects thru EPMC resolution • Green and energy efficient housing design • Urban farming • Rainwater harvesting • Ecological solid waste management
Water provision in Areas without Safe Water Supply	Coordination with Maynilad and Manila Water Co. for the delivery of water (short-term) and installation of water lines in areas without potable water
Provision of Sanitary Toilet in Areas Where such Facility is Absent	Coordination with barangays for the construction of sanitary toilets complying with environment and sanitation standards in possible areas.
Waste Segregation /Reduction at the community level	Service includes: • Intensified IEC in communities • Advocacy campaign like waste market and recycling day • Introduction of technologies on solid waste reduction • Organize and capacitate community volunteers to be stewards of the environment • Strict implementation of environmental laws especially at the barangay level
III. Regulatory Measures	
Creation of a Socialized Housing Fund	An ordinance creating a Socialized Housing Fund is necessary to ensure that the idle land tax and socialized housing tax will accrue and be utilized for the development of socialized housing.
Establishment of Minimum Design Standards for Multi-Level CMPs	An Ordinance is proposed for the establishment of minimum design standards for multi-level units in CMPs and requiring originators and developers to maximize the value of land through the construction of multi-level dwelling units.
Advocacy for the approval of the subdivision plans of BistekVilles I and II	The proposed Ordinances have undergone first reading in the City Council and were referred to Committee on Subdivision, Housing and Real Estate

POLICY ROAD MAP

Socio-Economic Development Indicators were also crafted to be used as the policy road map to help guide the City on what it wants to achieve towards the social and economic development of its constituents. It contains the specific measurements and time frames for achieving these goals together with what is to be measured to monitor progress towards the goal.

The Indicators are anchored on the City's Comprehensive Development Plan and cross-referenced to the Millennium Development Goals to ensure compliance with national government's commitments to international agreements. In total, there are 7 goals, 20 targets and 86 indicators.

For the Income Poor.

The goal is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. This entails achieving three things by 2015: reducing by 50% the number of households living in extreme poverty; reducing to a single digit the unemployment rate; and reducing to zero the underemployment rate. It also entails increasing by 100% access to tools and opportunities in ICT.

For the Education Poor.

The goals are to achieve universal access to primary education and promote gender equality. This entails ensuring that by 2015: all Quezon City residents can complete the full course of basic education; there is gender equality in primary & secondary education in all levels of education; there is an increase to 100% of Quezon City residents being able to access tertiary and higher education; and that there is women's participation in politics and governance.

For the Nutrition and Health Poor.

The goals are to: reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other infectious diseases; and reduce lifestyle-related diseases. This entails: reducing by 50% the number of population below the minimum dietary energy consumption; reducing by 50% the number of underweight children 0-5 years old & children 6-12 yrs; reducing by 67% the mortality rate among children under 5 years old; reducing maternal mortality rate by 75%; increasing access to reproductive health services to 100% of those who choose to avail of reproductive health services; decreasing prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS cases to less than 1%; increasing TB Cases Detection Rate and TB Cure Rate to 70% and 85% respectively; decreasing prevalence rate of dengue, rabies and leprosy fatality rates to less than 1%; and providing access to affordable essential drugs

For the Shelter Poor.

The goal is to create, nurture and sustain a clean and green environment that is conducive to living and accords citizens a feeling of security. This entails: reducing by 50% the number of without access to safe water, sanitary toilet and electricity; and achieving a significant improvement in the lives of 1.3 informal settler families.

END NOTES

This Socio-Economic Development Action Plan is by no means an exhaustive listing of interventions for the City's four poor groups. It is a prioritized list that took into consideration the critical needs of the different poor groups based on the profiles generated through the 2011 baseline household survey as well as complementary statistics from the different Departments and Offices of the local government. In this light, other interventions may still be crafted. What is important, however, is that with this Development Action Plan, the City now has: (a) set development goals for uplifting the quality of life for each poor group; (b) Socio-Economic Development Indicators to track progress against these goals; and (c) specific interventions through programs, strengthened services and regulatory measures as concrete actionable items in the next 4 years. The various stakeholders involved in the effort towards poverty alleviation in the City can use the Development Action Plan as the common road map or blueprint so that efforts are not dissipated and the achievement of the development goals are better assured.

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