COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

Refers to a document embodying specific proposal for guiding, regulating growth and development of a city or municipality. It is comprehensive because it considers all sectors significant in the development process; demography, socio-economic, infrastructure and utilities, land use and local administration within the territorial jurisdiction.
Figure 1 - A LOCAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT MODEL

LONG-TERM FRAMEWORK PLAN

IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS

MULTI-YEAR, MULTI-SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS

TERM-BASED AGENDA

IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS

OUTPUTS

OUTCOMES

COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN (CLUP)

- SETTLEMENT POLICIES
- PROTECTION LAND POLICIES
- PRODUCTION LAND POLICIES
- INFRASTRUCTURE POLICIES

ZONING ORDINANCE

OTHER REGULATORY MEASURES

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- SOCIAL
- ECONOMIC
- INFRA
- ENVI. MGT.
- INSTITUTIONAL

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM

EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATIVE AGENDA (ELA)

ANNUAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM

ANNUAL BUDGET

- IMPROVED PUBLIC SERVICES
- NEW OR IMPROVED PUBLIC FACILITIES / INFRASTRUCTURE
- INCREASED PUBLIC AWARENESS & PARTICIPATION

- INCREASED PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT IN LOCAL ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- CHANGE IN SOCIAL & ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF RESIDENTS
- CHANGE IN CONFIGURATION & QUALITY OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
- CHANGE IN LOCAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES

Chart designed by Prof. Ernesto M. Serote
As of 2012

Provincial Physical Framework Plan
Comprehensive Land Use Plan

- OUT OF 80 PROVINCES, 20 HAVE NO APPROVED PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK PLAN

- OUT OF 1635 CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES, 204 LGUS DO NOT HAVE CLUPS AND 928 HAVE OUTDATED PLANS

- OF THE 17 CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES IN METRO MANILA, ONE HAS YET TO HAVE AN APPROVED CLUP WHILE 14 LGUS STILL NEED TO UPDATE THEIR CLUP
LEGAL MANDATES

- 1987 CONSTITUTION  ARTICLE XII, SECTION 1, ARTICLE X11 SECTION 6

- RA 7160 – SECTION 16, 20 (C),

  SECTION 447 (2)(viii)/SEC 452 (2) (vii)

  SECTION 447 (2) (ix)/SEC 458 (2) (ix)

  SECTION 447 (a)(2) (vi)/SEC 458 (a)(2) (vi)

  SECTION 444 (b) (3) (vii) SECTION 444 (b) (3) (vii)

- SECTION 476 (b) (1-5), SECTION 468 (2)
Resolution No. 906 Series of 2013

ESTABLISHING THE TIME FRAME FOR COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN/S AND ZONING ORDINANCE/S AND THE PERIOD FOR THEIR REVIEW, UPDATING AND AMENDMENT

ESTABLISHING a maximum time frame (planning period) of NINE (9) YEARS for a COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN subject to review, updating and amendment by the local government units after THREE (3) YEARS from its date of approval without prejudice to an earlier review, updating and amendment, as the need arises.
Figure 9

UPDATING OR REVISIN G AN EXISTING CLUP

- Existing Data
  - Existing Conditions
  - Sectoral Data
  - Base Mapping
  - Constraints
  - SWOT Analysis

EXISTING CLUP

- Land Use Plan
- Zoning Ordinance and incorporated land use policies
- Prioritized PPPs

REvised CLUP

- Based on updated data
- Steps in strategic process as necessary
- Inputs from monitoring and review(s) undertaken in the planning period

- Should always be kept up-to-date and readily accessible. GIS or MIS is ideal, but also possible in hardcopy

- Review relevance of:
  - Vision
  - Objectives
  - PPPs
  - Not everything will need to be changed. Much may still be relevant.

- Will almost certainly require updating

- Will need to be updated and re-prioritized. Many PPPs should be finished and new ones identified

- Monitoring of decisions, outcomes, compliance, and complaints may indicate the need for changes

- In most cases, need only a “minimalist” document providing:
  - Report on process
  - Data updates
  - Policy updates
  - Revised framework
  - Plan updates
  - ZO update
  - CPDO and admin updates/changes
GENERAL WELFARE GOALS (Sec 16, RA7160)

1. Preservation and enrichment of culture
2. Promotion of health and safety
3. Enhancement of the right of the people to a balanced ecology
4. Encouragement and support on the development of appropriate and self-reliant scientific and technological capabilities
5. Improvement of public morals
6. Enhancement of economic prosperity and social justice
7. Promotion of full employment
8. Maintenance of Peace or Order
9. Preservation of comfort and convenience
General Step in CLUP Updating

1. Disaster Management Plan
2. Local Poverty Reduction Plan
3. Gender and Development Plan
4. Sustainable Development Plan
5. Food Security Plan
6. Integrated Area Community Peace and Order and Public Safety Plan
Plans that needs to be integrated

- Comprehensive Development Plan
- Local Development Investment Program
- Thematic Plans
  - Investment Code
  - Environment Code
  - City/Municipal Shelter Plan
  - Local Tourism Development Plan
Update Socio-Economic Profile and Ecological Profile

Sectoral Concerns and Cross Sectoral Concerns on:

- Population and Social Service
- Social Welfare and Development
- Housing
- Economic
- Institutional
- Disaster Risk Management, Hazard Assessment, Capability and Vulnerability Assessment
- Poverty Reduction and Millennium Development Goals

- Health
- Education
- Public Order and Safety
- Environment
- Infrastructure
## Update Sectoral Studies

### 2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- PESO
- Agriculturist
- Tourism Officer
- Coop Devt Officer
- MPDO Staff
- LDC Representative (Brgy.)
- LDC Representative (CSO)
- Sanggunian Representative

### 3. PHYSICAL / LAND USE DEVELOPMENT
- Municipal Engineer
- Zoning Officer
- MPDO Staff
- LDC Representative (Brgy.)
- LDC Representative (CSO)
- Sanggunian Representative
- Municipal Architect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DTI Representative</th>
<th>Chambers of Commerce &amp; Industry</th>
<th>Trade Unions</th>
<th>Bank Managers</th>
<th>Market Vendors</th>
<th>Sidewalk Vendors</th>
<th>Cooperatives</th>
<th>Transport Organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Lions Club
- Jaycees
- Rotary Club
- Academe
- Other interested groups and individuals

- Other interested groups and individuals
### Update Sectoral Studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectoral Committee</th>
<th>Core Technical Working Group (“Must be There”)</th>
<th>Expanded Technical Working Group (“Nice to Have Around”)</th>
<th>Full-Blown Sectoral Committee (“The More the Merrier”)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | • MPDO/CPDO Staff  
• SWDO  
• MHO  
• POSO  
• LDC Representative (Brgy.)  
• LDC Representative (CSO)  
• District Supervisor  
• PTA Federation  
• Sanggunian Representative | • Police Chief  
• Fire Marshall  
• Local Civil Registrar  
• Population Officer  
• PCUP or its local counterpart  
• Nutrition Officer  
• Housing Board Rep  
• NSO  
• Manager GSIS/SSS | • Sports Organizations  
• Religious Leaders  
• Labor Groups  
• Senior Citizens  
• Media Representatives  
• YMCA/YWCA  
• Inner Wheel Club  
• School Principals  
• Charitable Organizations |
## Update Sectoral Studies

| 4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT | • MPDO Staff  
| | • LDC Representative (Brgy.)  
| | • LDC Representative (CSO)  
| | • General Services Head  
| | • LG-ENRO  
| | • Sanggunian Representative | • Sanitary Inspector  
| | | • CENRO  
| | | • PENRO  
| | | • FARMC Representatives  
| | | • BFAR Representative  
| | | • Heads of private hospitals  
| | | • Academe | • Environmental Advocates  
| | | | • Other interested groups and individuals |

| 5. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT | • MPDO Staff  
| | • LDC Representative (Brgy.)  
| | • LDC Representative (CSO)  
| | • LGOO  
| | • Local Administrator  
| | • Sanggunian Representative | • HRDO  
| | | • Treasurer  
| | | • Budget Officer  
| | | • Assessor  
| | | • Academe | • Religious groups  
| | | • Good Governance advocates  
| | | • Other interested groups and individuals |
Performance Challenge Fund
Php 1M for Municipalities, Php3M for Cities and Php7M for Provinces
Financing PPP

Seal of Good Housekeeping
Seal of Good Local Governance
Performance Challenge Fund

Php 1M for Municipalities,
Php3M for Cities and Php7M for Provinces

Good Financial Housekeeping
Social Protection
Disaster Preparedness
Business Friendliness and Competitiveness
Peace and Order
Environmental Management
Figure 1 - A LOCAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT MODEL

LONG – TERM FRAMEWORK PLAN

IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS

MULTI-YEAR, MULTI-SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS

TERM – BASED AGENDA

IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS

OUTPUTS

OUTCOMES

Chart designed by Prof. Ernesto M. Serote
### Legislation in PPP

**Table 21 – Sample Strategy, Program/Projects, Services and Legislations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Projects/Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Increased farm yield</td>
<td>1.1 Put up post-harvest facilities</td>
<td>1.1.1 Construct mechanical dryers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.2 Install solar dryers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.3 Put up storage facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 Install irrigation systems</td>
<td>1.1.4 <em>Encourage investments in processing plants</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Better prices of farm produce</td>
<td>2.1 Competitive pricing by traders</td>
<td>1.2.1 Gravity irrigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2.2 Communal irrigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2.3 Improve market infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Alternative livelihood services available</td>
<td>3.1 Higher educational attainment</td>
<td>2.1.1 <em>Encourage competition</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1.2 <em>Regulate prices</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1.3 Improve market infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1.1 Offer short courses on entrepreneurship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1.2 Skills training on non-farm trades and crafts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.2 Attract investors into the local area</td>
<td>3.1.3 Adult education project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.2.1 <em>Encourage formation of cooperatives</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.2.2 <em>Offer local tax breaks</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.2.3 Improve transport and communication facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Items in *italics* are either services/non-projects or require regulatory measures.
How do you distinguish projects that need legislation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects/Services/Legislation</th>
<th>PROJECT</th>
<th>SERVICE</th>
<th>LEGISLATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Develop gravity irrigation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2 Install communal pump irrigation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3 Increase water yield of aquifer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4 Promote use of certified seeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Construct mechanical dryers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2 Regulate use of streets as solar dryers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.3 Put up storage facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.4 Encourage investments in processing plants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1 Encourage competition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2 Regulate prices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3 Improve market infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1 Install internet-based access to commodities market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sample Table of Legislative Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Priority Programs and Projects</th>
<th>Legislative Requirements</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Committee Responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Improved local economy</td>
<td>Increased investments</td>
<td>Investment Promotion Program</td>
<td>Amendment of Investment Code</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Finance, Appropriations, Ways &amp; Means</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>Improved capacity of LGU</td>
<td>Fiscal gap reduced</td>
<td>Revenue Enhancement Program</td>
<td>Updating the Revenue Code</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Improved marine environment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mangrove Rehabilitation Program</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Executive and Legislative Agenda

The Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) was conceived to serve as a “powerful vehicle for effective local governance”. It may be defined as:

a. a planning document, covering a 3-year period corresponding to the term of local elective officials that is mutually developed and agreed upon by both the executive and legislative departments of an LGU;

b. an integrated plan that contains the major development thrusts and priorities of both the executive and legislative branches towards a common vision for the locality;

c. an instrument that will prioritize responses to multi-stakeholder needs, e.g., programs, projects, activities, legislations and capacity development programs, and put into action local development plans.
The goal is to establish QC as

Green Lung of Metro Manila

The Knowledge Industry Capital of the Country

The Health and Wellness Center of Asia
Vision of QC to its citizen

- A healthy, educated and secure citizenry
- A strong, diverse and vibrant economy
- A well-linked, balance and attractive cityscape
- A clean, green and pleasant environment
- A dynamic, sound and participative governance
Approved Plans and Programs

- Comprehensive Development Plan
- CLUP for updating
- Local Development Investment Program
- City Shelter Plan
- Local Tourism Development Plan
To ensure economic development

- Redevelopment of Cloverleaf Area/Balintawak and declare the vending sites
- Expansion of urban renewal projects, Balintawak, Cubao and Novaliched districts to develop a vibrant economic climate conducive to doing both local and foreign investment.
Infrastructure Dev’t Goal

To provide QC citizen efficient services and facilitate and make the city an attractive place to visit, live, play, work and do business;

- Construction of By pass road fr Mapayapa Village (Sampaguita Ave) to Visayas Ave.
- Construction of road continuity incl. Visaya Ave (Tandang Sora to Republic Ave) and Republic Avenue (Luzon to Mindanao Avenue)
- Redevelopment of the Cloverleaf Are
Physical Development Challenges

- Increase in informal settlements
- Intensification of commercial activities, residential to commercial, C1 to C2, industrial to commercial
- Decreasing Industrial Zones moving out of the City
- Development of Special Urban Zones as dictated by Market forces ex Balintawak
Identified Growth Areas; The CBD-Knowledge Community District, Cubao Growth Center, NGC – Batasan Growth Center, Novaliches-Lagro Growth Area, Balintawak-Munoz Growth Area
Local Development Investment Program

1. Philhealth para sa Masa
2. Comprehensive Barangay Community SWM
3. Socialized Housing Program
4. Upgrading of QCGH into a Medical Center
5. Solid Waste Disposal system/sanitary landfill
6. Riprapping along rivers and creeks
7. Construction of Additional Classrooms
8. Establishment of Modern Traffic Management System
9. Drainage Improvement
10. Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Program
City Shelter Plan Goal

- Create a sustainable, safe and secure community where every member is adequately housed, has access to basic services and has opportunity for productivity
- Give priority in providing housing for the low income groups in economically and environmentally resilient communities consistent with UDHA
- Encourage and extend support of the initiative of the private sector in addressing the need of the middle and high income segments of the population
City Shelter Plan Strategies

- Increase the supply of affordable housing
- Encourage, Develop and promote mixed types of affordable housing
- Generate funds for socialized housing
- Improve peoples access to economic opportunities and capacity to repay
- Sustain community initiated and self-help projects on housing and community improvement
- Contain and control illegal squatting and growth of informal settlements
Local Tourism Development Plan Goals

1. Development QC is the Progressive Green City
2. Develop Tourism Districts
3. Develop QC as a premiere global site for conventions and meeting
4. Develop QC as hub for Culture and Arts
5. Create a conducive environment for tourism investment and initiatives
6. Develop and execute marketing plan
QC Zoning Map District I

Quezon City

Legend
- R-1 Low Density Residential Zone
- R-1-A Low Density Residential Sub Zone
- R-2 Medium Density Residential Zone
- R-2-A Medium Density Residential Sub Zone
- R-3 High Density Residential Zone
- C-1 Minor Commercial Zone
- C-2 Major Commercial Zone
- C-3 Metropolitan Commercial Zone
- I-1 Light Intensity Industrial Zone
- I-2 Medium Intensity Industrial Zone
- Agro-Industrial Zone
- Institutional Zone
- Historical Spot and Shrine
- Urban Redevelopment Zone
- Special Urban Development Zone
- Special Development Area
- Socialized Housing
- Parks
- Utility
- Cemetery
- Road
- Water

Ordinance No. SP-3200, S-2013
Enacted: February 11, 2013
Approved: March 28, 2013

2013 Zoning Map of District I
QC Zoning Map District II

Quezon City

Legend
- R-1 Low Density Residential Zone
- R-1-A Low Density Residential Sub Zone
- R-2 Medium Density Residential Zone
- R-2-A Medium Density Residential Sub Zone
- R-3 High Density Residential Zone
- C-1 Minor Commercial Zone
- C-2 Major Commercial Zone
- C-3 Metropolitan Commercial Zone
- I-1 Light Intensity Industrial Zone
- I-2 Medium Intensity Industrial Zone
- Agro-Industrial Zone
- Institutional Zone
- Historical Spot and Shrine
- Urban Redevelopment Zone
- Special Urban Development Zone
- Special Development Area
- Socialized Housing
- Parks
- Utility
- Cemetery
- Road
- Water
- Waterways

2013 Zoning Map of District II

Ordinance No. SP-2266, S-2013
Enacted: February 11, 2013
Approved: March 26, 2013
QC Zoning Map District V

2013 Zoning Map of District V
Case Study: Pasay City
GREETINGS from PASAY CITY
**PASAY CITY PROFILE**

**BOUNDARIES:**
North - City of Manila
East - City of Makati & Municipality of Taguig
South - City of Parañaque
West - Manila Bay

**FEATURES:**
- Slope: 2%
- Total Land Area: 1,805.11 hectares
- No. of Barangays: 201
- Total Population: 354,908 (as of May 2000)
- Projected Population: 295,058 (as of 2006)
- Population Density: 24,476 persons/sq.km
PASAY CITY HISTORY of DEVELOPMENT

- The Original Settlement Area (OSA) was generally populated well before the year 1900.
- The Old Reclamation Area (ORA) was largely settled between 1900 to 1950.
- The Original Villamor Air Base Area (OVABA) was used by the Philippine Air Force from the 1950’s to the present.
- The Airport Area (AA) was developed mainly between 1950 and 1980.
- The New Coastal Reclamation Area (NCRA) was developed possibly between 1950 and the present.
PASAY CITY VISION

A scenic premier city, thriving with business and economic opportunities, guided by dynamic and efficient local leadership and home to self-reliant, healthy and morally upright people.
VISION

Maximize Tourism Potentials

Enhance the City’s Image

Promote multi-sectoral Partnerships

Upgrade infrastructure & Utility Systems

Support business & Commercial Activities

Increase the LGU’s revenue

Upgrade the level of LGU Service

Promote Welfare of City Residents

TODAY’S REALITIES
THE APPROVED LAND USE MAP OF PASAY CITY

BASED ON ITS FORMULATED COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN
COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN
PASAY CITY

SCENIC
PREMIER
CITY

Environmental
Management Plan

Infrastructure
Development Plan

Transportation
Management Plan

Thriving with
Business &
economic opportunities

Guided by
dynamic &
efficient local leadership

Home to
Self-reliant
Healthy and
Morally
Upright
people

Economic
Development Plan

Institutional
Development Plan

Social
Development Plan

LAND USE PLAN
THE PASAY CITY POVERTY MAP BASED ON THE RESULTS OF CBMS SURVEY 2005
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demography</th>
<th>Total Number of Household</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Household size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean Household size</td>
<td>65117</td>
<td>270,130</td>
<td>132,704</td>
<td>137,426</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 0-5 years old</td>
<td></td>
<td>35,370</td>
<td>18,191</td>
<td>17,178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6-12 years old</td>
<td></td>
<td>37,143</td>
<td>19,252</td>
<td>17,891</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 13-16 years old</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,204</td>
<td>9,511</td>
<td>9,693</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6-16 years old</td>
<td></td>
<td>56,347</td>
<td>28,763</td>
<td>27,584</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Summary of preliminary results of CBMS core indicators for Pasay City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Needs</th>
<th>Core Indicators</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Proportion of children 0-5 year old who died</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy related-causes</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Proportion of children 0-5 years old who are moderately and severely underfed</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Proportion of households living in makeshift housing</td>
<td>4,218</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of households who are squatters</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water &amp;</td>
<td>Proportion of households with no access to safe water</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>Proportion of households with no access to sanitary toilet facilities</td>
<td>1,787</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Proportion of children 6-12 years old not in elementary school</td>
<td>8,216</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Proportion of children 13-16 not in secondary school</td>
<td>5,709</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Proportion of household with income below the poverty threshold</td>
<td>8,933</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of households with income below the food threshold</td>
<td>2,497</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of households who experienced food shortage</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Proportion of persons in the labor force who are unemployed</td>
<td>21,760</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace &amp; Order</td>
<td>Proportion of persons who are victims of crime</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Existing Transport Infrastructure Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road Network</td>
<td>158.75 km. (road length)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of bridges</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transportation Facilities:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Airport:</strong></td>
<td>1. NAIA IPT 2 &amp; 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Domestic Airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Gen. Aviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Railways:</strong></td>
<td>1. Mass Rapid Transit (MRT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Light Rail Transit (LRT-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terminals:</strong></td>
<td>1. Bus Terminals- 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Jeepney / FX Terminals-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Tricycle Terminals- 78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PASAY CITY, THE COUNTRY’S TRANSPORT HUB
Problems and Concerns

- Influx of rural migrants
- Air Pollution
- Proliferation of “colorum” tricycles Overcrowding the City streets
- Aging infrastructure facilities
- Traffic congestion
- Alarming degradation of the environment
STRATEGIES:
• Recognized road hierarchy
• Implemented one-way traffic on secondary and tertiary roads.

Pasay City Traffic Map
In accordance with the City’s Traffic Code of 1992.

• Updated almost every other year to conform to the guidelines set forth by MMDA.
STRATEGIES:
• Recognized road hierarchy
• Implemented one-way traffic on secondary and tertiary roads.

Pasay City Traffic Map
In accordance with the City’s Traffic Code of 1992.

• Updated almost every other year to conform to the guidelines set forth by MMDA.
PASAY CITY
MAJOR TRANSPORT INFRA PROJECTS IDENTIFIED IN THE CLUP

- Widening of City Streets
- Construction of Bridges
- Construction of Ramp Fly over
- Development of Multi-Modal Terminal
PASAY CITY PARK STRIP PLAN

Along the park strip, a Bike lane maybe Constructed to promote Mobility through Non-motorized vehicle.
58 buildings in Manila illegally built – Officials

At least 58 high-rise commercial and residential buildings in the city of Manila have been illegally constructed in violation of the zoning ordinance, city officials disclosed.

A report created by the ad hoc committee of the city council identified the developers who erected the buildings without the required zoning locational clearance:

Rise of 42-story building sparks Loyola student protest

August 12, 2011 10:48pm

Rising over one of the busier intersections in Quezon City is a building that will be nearly twice as high as any other in the neighborhood. A well-coiffed student protest movement is trying to stunt its growth.

Students of Ateneo de Manila University and Miriam College demanded Friday that the Quezon City government revoke the exemption it issued in 2010 allowing the SM Development Corporation’s (SMDC) Blue Residences tower to exceed the height limit prescribed in the city’s comprehensive zoning ordinance.

They said that their area is a fault line prone to earthquakes that make it risky for a structure that tall. Moreover, they argue that a building that high will drastically increase traffic in an area already notorious for rush-hour jams of cars dropping off and fetching well-to-do students.

Andrew Copuyoc and Nicole Alonzo, presidents of the student councils of Ateneo and Miriam respectively, said only buildings of up to 24 stories may be built in that area of Loyola Heights where Blue Residences is being constructed.

However, SMDC was able to secure a zoning exemption from the city council of Quezon City which allowed the developer to add 18 more stories to make the mixed-use condominium structure 42 stories high, Copuyoc said.
Manila Struggles With Port Congestion

Nearly 900,000 Cargo Containers Moved Through Port of Manila in First Quarter

Nearly 900,000 cargo containers moved through the Port of Manila in the first quarter of 2023, highlighting ongoing logistical challenges faced by the city's port authority.
‘Divert Manila cargo to curb port congestion’

SOME of the cargo coming from and/or leaving the port of Manila should be diverted to two other facilities located in the North and South of the Philippine capital, a state-run think tank said in a policy note.

The Philippine Institute of Development Studies (PIDS) made this recommendation in a policy note as part of short-, medium- and long-term initiatives to curb and eventually avert port congestion in Manila.

The policy note, entitled “Port Congestion and Underutilization in the Greater Capital Region: Unpacking the Issues,” which was published last month, recommended that a cap be imposed on the capacity of Manila’s ports and divert cargo traffic to and from the Manila International Container Terminal and the Manila South Harbor to the Subic and Batangas Ports.

“Cargoes bound for or coming from the south of Manila should call on the Batangas Port while those bound for or coming from the north of Manila should call on the Subic Port,” a recommendation of the PIDS policy note read.

Citing 2014 data from the National Economic and Development Authority, the PIDS said that the two Manila ports have an average utilization rate of 79%, with both having a combined volume of 2,884,029 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) vis-à-vis the total capacity of 3.7 million TEUs.
Challenges on CLUP

It’s final: Pandacan oil depot must go
(The Philippine Star) | Updated March 11, 2015 - 12:00am

File photo
Challenges on CLUP

Villar seeks SC help vs. CA ruling favoring Manila Bay reclamation project

By AMITA O. LEGASPI, GMA News October 10, 2013 5:24pm

Sen. Cynthia Villar has once again brought to the Supreme Court her legal battle against the planned P14-billion Manila Bay reclamation project in Las Piñas and Parañaque cities.

On Thursday, Villar filed a petition asking the Supreme Court to review and reverse the Court of Appeals decision denying the “writ of kalikasan” issued against the controversial project.

In a petition for review on certiorari, Villar, wife of former and presidential candidate Manny Villar, said the appellate court has “committed grave and serious error” with its decision.

She asked the SC to render judgment in favor of the 315,849 residents of Las Piñas City and to declare “null and void” the implementation of the Altech Coastal Bay Project for allegedly being violative of the constitutional right to a balanced and healthy ecology.

In April 2012, the Supreme Court, in response to a petition from Villar, issued a “writ of kalikasan” against the project and remanded the case to the Court of Appeals for hearing.
Challenges on CLUP

Timeline: Who gets the landfill?

Research by Maria Althea Teves, abs-cbnNews.com/Newsbreak
Posted at 05/09/2010 10:15 PM | Updated as of 05/09/2010 10:23 PM

The 2010 gubernatorial race in Rizal province promises to be politically charged as there has been a history between the 2 leading candidates—incumbent Governor Casimiro Ynares III and suspended Rodriguez town Mayor Pedro Cuerpo—of feuding over who would have control over landfills in Rodriguez.

December 1, 2001

The municipality of Rodriguez and the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) enter into a memorandum of agreement, allowing MMDA to dump garbage in the Montalban Solid Waste Disposal Facilities (MSWDF) for P450 per ton of trash.

January 16, 2002

The MSWDF formally opens, with the attendance of President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and MMDA Chair Benjamin Abalos.
Manila passes measures to boost tax collection by at least P3B

by Jenny F. Manongdo
November 26, 2013

Manila, Philippines — The Manila City Council has passed into law the Revenue Code for 2014 and the Revised Schedule of Fair Market Values of Real Properties in the City of Manila, two measures that are expected to increase tax collection in the city by at least P3 billion.

Local lawmakers have approved the new measures despite strong objection from Councilor Arnold “Ali” Atienza of the Fifth District of Manila.

The new ordinances, authored by Fifth District Councilor Raymundo Yupangco, is expected to bring in at least P3 billion more in tax collection by the second year of implementation. The capital city is beleaguered with a P3.5 billion budget deficit as stated in the Commission on Audit (COA) report in 2012.

In a letter addressed to Yupangco, who is also chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Atienza expressed worry over the 300 to 350 percent tax increase that will arise from the new revenue code.

“The increase will obviously result in tax increase that will further afflict the public, and it is my utmost conviction that this increase is both untimely and insensitive to the taxpayers of Manila,” Atienza said in his letter.

Yupangco said Atienza did not show up at the public hearing last Nov. 11 and also last week when the new ordinances were discussed and approved on second reading. Atienza was also absent in yesterday’s session.
Challenges on CLUP

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
Hazard Assessment
Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment
Gov’t orders immediate stop to land conversion

By TJ Burgosio
Philippine Daily Inquirer
First Posted 04:08:00 04/16/2008

MANILA, Philippines?Taking a cue from the experts, Agrarian Reform Secretary Nasser Pangandaman Tuesday ordered an immediate stop to the conversion of agricultural lands to real estate development in the face of a feared shortage in the supply of rice.
Thank you!