

Chapter 2

Development Performance and Policy Assessment

I. Introduction

As input to the 2010-2013 CSF-CDP, the performance of development indicators was assessed to determine their contribution to the stated targets contained in past plans or other official documents. Implementation issues were surfaced to address them and determine ways to avoid their being repeated. Organizational structures, systems and processes, resource capacities, and strategies were evaluated to re-shape and re-position them to respond to the emerging operational demands of the new CDP, identify areas needing improvement, opportunities waiting to be tapped, and potentials wanting to be unleashed for net socio-economic benefits.

Clustered under the following sectors: a) Environmental Management; b) Good Governance; c) Infrastructure Development; d) Economic Development; and, e) Demographics and Human Development, below is a snapshot of the City's planning environment showing where the City is situated in terms of socio-economic and physical status, the direction it is going if allowed to move freely, and the implications it would have on the City's resource base and growth momentum.

A. Environmental Management

The concept of sustainable development espouses the utilization of resources within their carrying capacities so that future generations will not be precluded from enjoying the very same resources used today. It also means protecting and preserving the environment while optimizing its productive potentials. In this context, sustainable environmental management takes into consideration the interaction of the natural environment (e.g. rivers, lakes, mountains), the built environment (e.g. communities, roads & bridges, manufacturing plants), and the people.

Each of these elements is discussed in more detail in the following sections with the purpose of identifying and understanding weaknesses and strengths and even externalities that may impact on the city's socio-economic development. The results of these were then used in the identification of priority environmental concerns and the formulation of corresponding development interventions.

Past efforts of the City government focused on ensuring that the increased economic activity will not pose serious ecological problems in the City. Thus, solid waste management and other environmental protection measures were implemented so as not to, says Mayor Oca "create a serious disequilibrium between the people and their habitat."

In a serious effort to implement the provisions of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2003, the government remained vigilant in maintaining the City's cleanliness and enforced proper garbage disposal in its barangays. The conversion of the City's open dumpsite into a controlled one and subsequently, its closing and transformation into an MRF and transfer station and eventual disposal of residual wastes in a sanitary landfill delivered the strong message of importance of garbage segregation and the consequential penalties arising from non-compliance with the law. Information and education campaigns stressed the public's role in the successful implementation of the law.

The environment conservation sector of the City were mobilized to support efforts to rehabilitate San Fernando River not only as a flood control measure but also as proud part of *Fernandinos'* heritage. In coordination with the

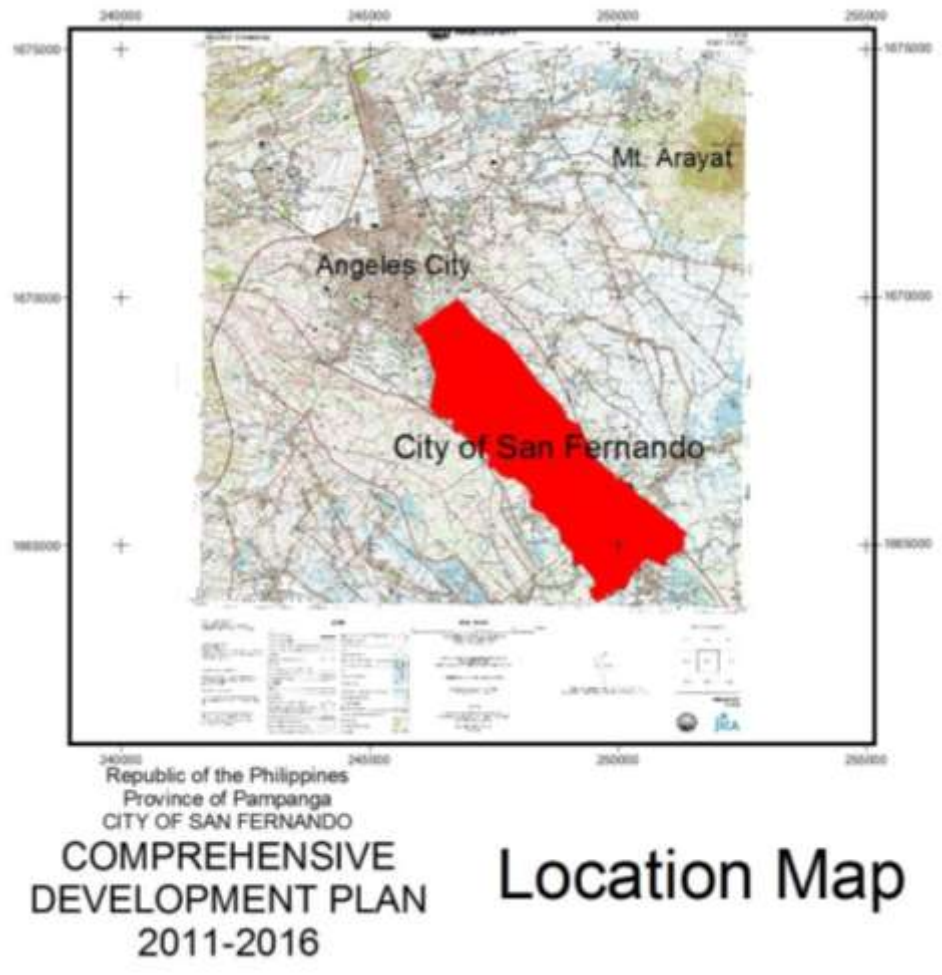


Figure 2: Location Map

Manila Bay Site Coordinating Committee, the water quality of the river and its tributary creeks is constantly being monitored to ensure elimination of water pollution.

1. The Natural Environment. It is apparent in (Figure 2: Location Map) overleaf that the whole coverage of the City of San Fernando has almost flat topography with no distinct natural landmark except for the San Fernando River that crosses the width at the southern end.

The City is shaped like a rectangle (around 4 kilometers wide by 12 kilometers long) that is inclined by 45 degrees from a south-north line. It is around 14 kilometers southwest of Mt. Arayat, the most pronounced landform in the Central Plains of Central Luzon, and adjacent to the southeast of Angeles City. On its western side is the east Mega Dike that was built after lahar flows threatened the City in 1995.

The City is relatively in a flatland area with elevations between 70 and 5 meters above mean sea level (Figure 3- Elevation Map) and an average slope of 0.54 percent.

As earlier mentioned, San Fernando at the southern end is the main drainage way for surface runoff and flood waters in the City. This is fed by four creeks namely St. Jude, Maimpis, Calulut, and Mapalad Creek. Schematically, the network of creeks in the City is depicted in the following diagram:

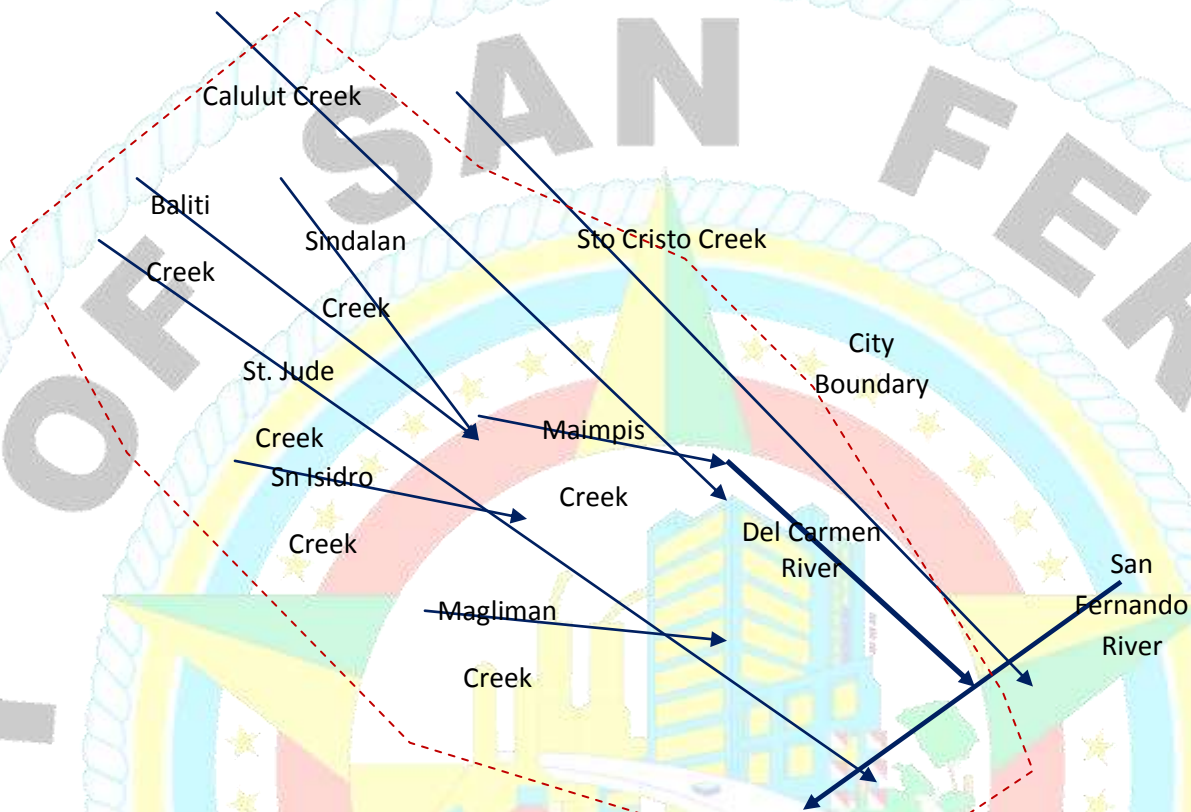
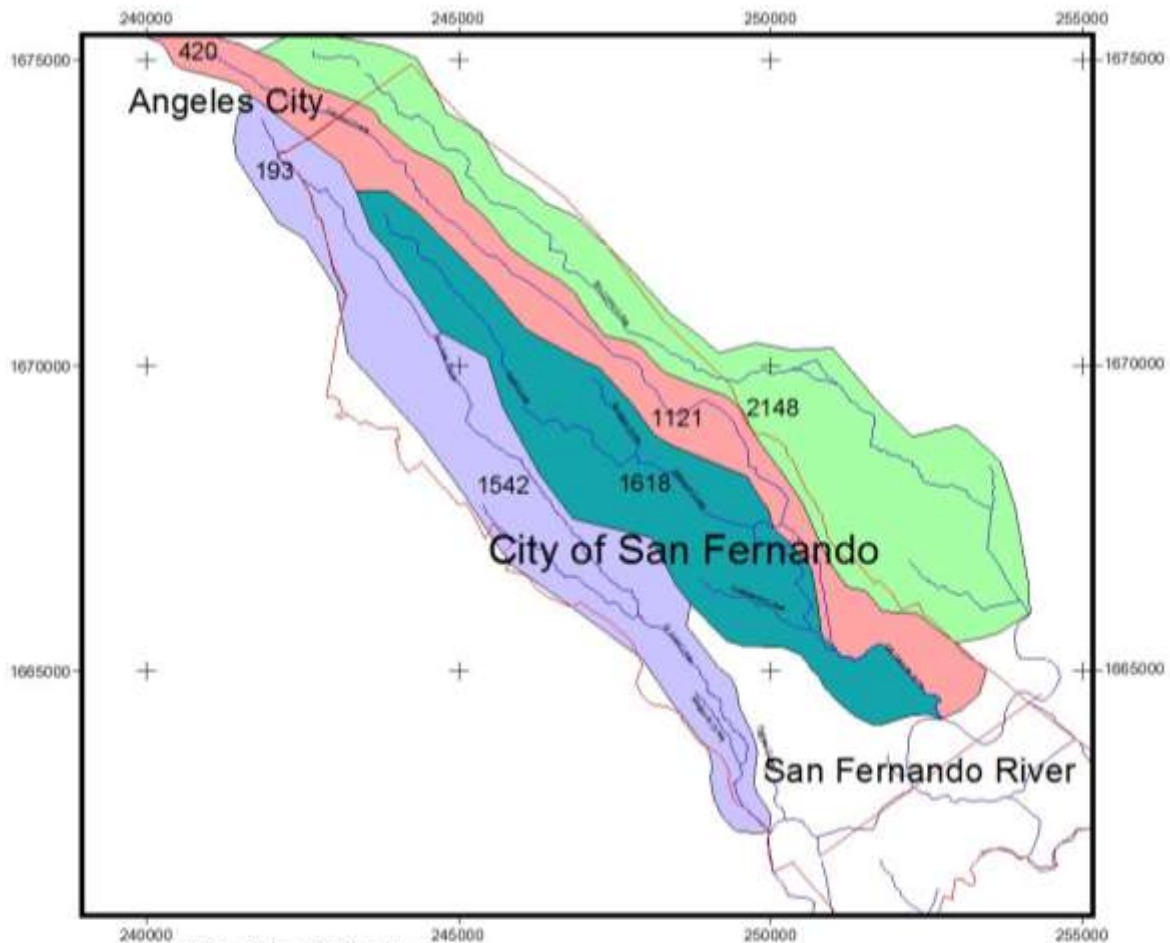


Figure 4: Network of Four Creeks

At first glance, one may easily conclude that the City is well-drained by the network of four creeks. However, as may be seen in the diagram above, the flow of these four creeks captured on a 7,000-hectare drainage area converge at San Fernando River which may be found traversing the lower portions at the south of the City. Thus, the City is covered by four mini watersheds as may be seen in Figure 3: Network of Four Creeks.



It is worth noting that the headwaters of Calulut Creek which is a major tributary of Del Carmen River originate from Angeles City and passes through an extensive high density urban built up area of the City before it enters the bounds of San Fernando City. It is no wonder that during heavy rains, the resulting high volume flow in Calulut Creek is accompanied by solid wastes and other debris as may be seen in the picture.



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Pampanga
CITY OF SAN FERNANDO
**COMPREHENSIVE
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2011-2016**

Drainage Map

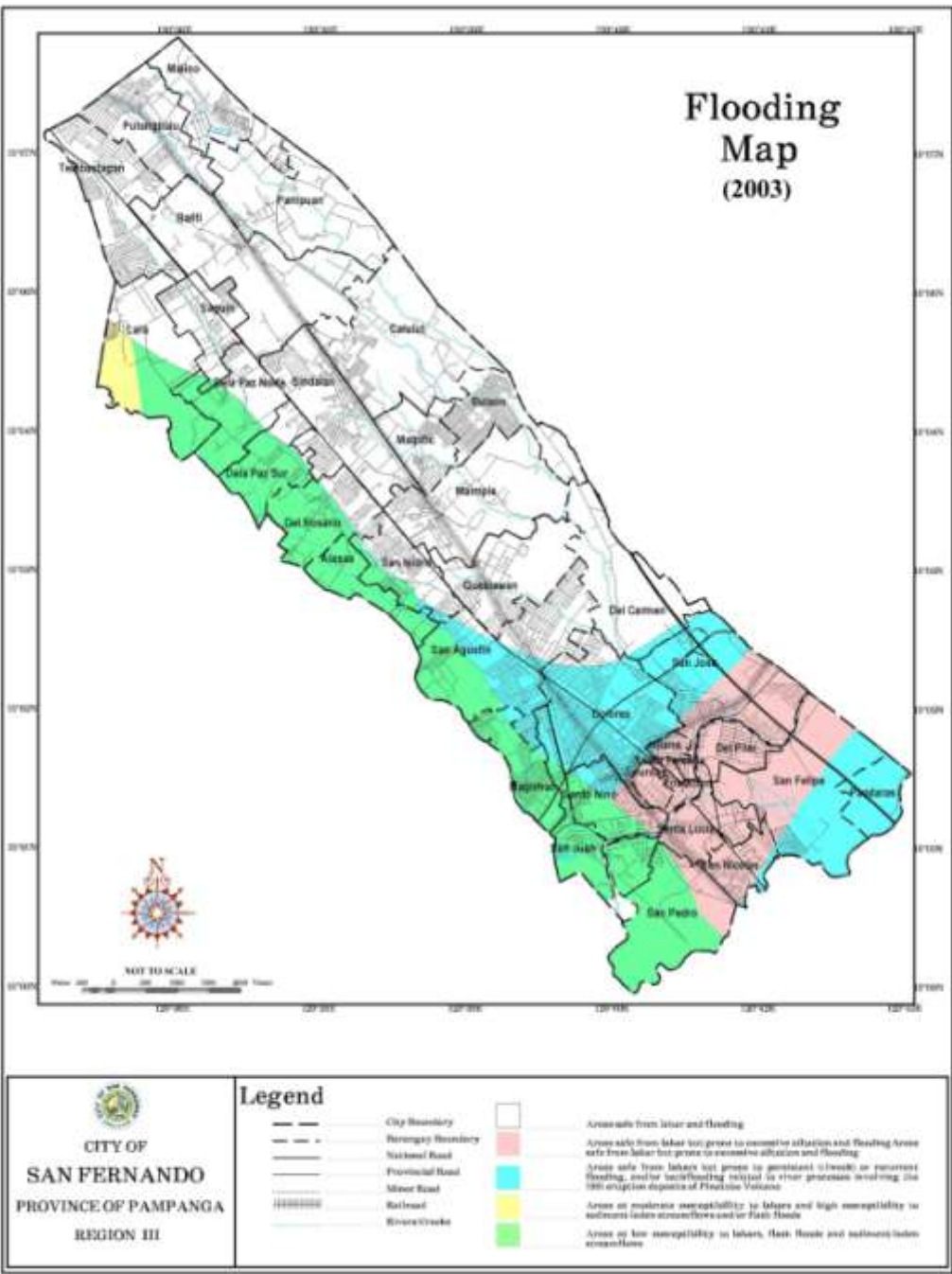
Figure 5: Drainage Map

The southern part of the City serves as a catch basin for all runoff falling within the four mini watersheds shown in Figure 4: Drainage Map. This would mean that if all of the rain that falls within the watersheds is conveyed through the drainage network, every inch of rainfall would result to volume of run-off of some 1.7 million cubic meters that shall accumulate at the southern portion of the City assuming that the run-off shall not be drained out. This brings to fore the importance of maintaining the pumping station established at the western end of San Fernando River.

This is the main reason that the same areas are susceptible to siltation and flooding either recurrent or floods that last for less than a week (Figure 6: Flooding Map).

San Fernando City is endowed with abundant supply of groundwater. Groundwater can be abstracted in its entire territory at depths less than or equal to 20 meters. In Sindalan for example, water table can be as shallow as eight (8) feet or about 2.5 meters.

Figure 6: Flooding Map



A concern of the environmental management plan should focus on maintaining a healthy urban environment consistent with the long term vision of having a City that is “a habitat of human excellence”. Thus, solid waste management, traffic congestion, air quality, water quality needs to be looked into. The externalities resulting from the location of the City vis-a-vis some watersheds should also be considered especially since one of the watersheds discussed in a previous section traverses a densely populated area of Angeles City before it enters San Fernando.

The conditions obtaining in the resettlements areas in Bulaon and Northville have implications downstream or in the old poblacion area.

In response to the provisions of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, the City Government of San Fernando City (P.) passed Ordinance No. 2002-002 in 2002 known as the “City of San Fernando Solid Waste Management Ordinance”. The following objectives were set:

- Promote and protect the health, safety, peace, convenience and the general welfare of inhabitants of the City;
- Ensure the round-the-clock cleanliness in the City, through an orderly waste management;
- Eradicate the unsightly, uncovered and overflowing waste containers in the streets, public places, open spaces and the indiscriminate dumping of garbage on river banks, *esteros*, sewage canals and other water channels;
- Guide, control and regulate the generation, segregation, collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste within the locality and promote an orderly and sanitary system for the same;
- Put an end to the practice of using open dumpsite which serves as a breeding places of harmful insects causing disease, foul odor and harmful gases, which contributes to global warming and thinning of the “Ozone Layer,” generate leachate which pollutes soil and water resources and create unhealthy scavenging activities in the area;
- Minimize pollution from harmful gases produced by needless burning and polluted run-off of hazardous substance into water supply sources;
- Minimize generation of solid waste going into City controlled dumpsite/landfill and maximize possible resource recovery, recycling, composting and utilization by:
 - a. Encouraging the salvage of possible recovery elements from solid waste for re-use, recycle and back to the production process;
 - b. Encouraging the recycling and resource recovery of waste in household through backyard composting and bio-gas production;
 - c. Encourage Non-Government-Organization (NGO) and private sector to participate actively in the solid waste management, and;
 - d. Provide assistance and cooperation in every *barangay* and in the disposal site.

Estimates reveal that average waste generation in urban areas such as in San Fernando City (P.) is about 0.3 - 0.5 kilograms / person per day. Using the 2009 population data from the CPDO, it is estimated that the average daily waste generation for the whole of San Fernando is between 80 and 135 metric tons that translates to around 29,000 to 49,000 metric tons a year. Considering the waste character of the average San Fernando HH (shown in Table 1: Estimated Daily Waste Generation by Barangay), this can be reduced significantly to between 30 and 40 percent. Waste would be further reduced from 20 – 30% if San Fernando HH would adopt recycling and re-use.

The City Solid Waste Management Board is currently updating the City's Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan for 2012 – 2022. The Barangay Solid Waste Management Committees are also in the process of reorganization. As of February 21, 2011, the City's controlled dumpsite has been closed. Presently, the City is operating the City Transfer Station, wherein only residual wastes are accepted for final sorting and transportation to Metro Clark Waste Management Corporation's Sanitary Landfill.

In 2005, the City of San Fernando found that of the total 45,995 households, about 34,135 (74.3%) households have septic tanks, while 11,778 (25.6%) households neither have septic tanks nor sanitary pits and the remaining 82 (0.1%) households only have sanitary pits. The latter dispose of their sewage to any place convenient to them such as waterways, open field, or vacant lots, among others. The sanitary pit referred herein is a trench or ditch dug through the soil and is used to contain human wastes without any fortification that will prevent effluents from seeping into the soil or the water table.

Table 1. Estimated Daily Waste Generation by Barangay

Barangay	2009 Population	2009 Number of Households	2009 Estimated Waste Generation. M.T.	
			Low	High
Alasas	2800	550	0.84	1.4
Baliti	5400	1100	1.62	2.7
Bulaon	28300	5600	8.49	14.15
Calulut	24200	4860	7.26	12.1
Del Carmen	4150	820	1.25	2.075
Del Pilar	8300	1500	2.49	4.15
Del Rosario	4900	980	1.47	2.45
Dela Paz Norte	2400	450	0.72	1.2
Dela Paz Sur	1100	238	0.33	0.55
Dolores	22500	4320	6.75	11.25
Juliana	3400	680	1.02	1.7
Lara	2500	470	0.75	1.25
Lourdes	5100	950	1.53	2.55
Magliman	3300	630	0.99	1.65
Maimpis	7550	1450	2.27	3.775
Malino	3500	670	1.05	1.75
Malpitic	6300	1250	1.89	3.15
Pandaras	1350	350	0.41	0.675
Panipuan	5500	1050	1.65	2.75
Poblacion	1050	206	0.32	0.525
Pulungbulu	4300	820	1.29	2.15
Quebiawan	12250	2250	3.68	6.125
Saguin	6400	1200	1.92	3.2
San Agustin	19900	3850	5.97	9.95
San Felipe	1800	350	0.54	0.9

San Isidro	9950	1900	2.99	4.975
San Jose	11500	2200	3.45	5.75
San Juan	3950	760	1.19	1.975
San Nicolas	9950	1900	2.99	4.975
San Pedro	9000	1720	2.70	4.5
Santa Lucia	7500	1380	2.25	3.75
Sindalan	11800	2250	3.54	5.9
Sta. Teresita	1150	220	0.35	0.575
Sto Nino	6000	1150	1.80	3
Telabastagan	11800	2250	3.54	5.9
TOTAL	270850	52324	81.26	135.43

Table 2. Solid waste characterization of San Fernando City, 2002				
Solid Waste Management	Volume (Metric Tons/Day)			
	Percent	2002	2012	2022
Household (biodegradable)	15.88	25.28	33.77	58.08
Plastics (Plastics, Rubber, and Leather)	12.23	19.48	26.02	44.76
Paper (Paper and Cardboard)	10.35	16.49	22.02	37.87
Wood (Yard and Fields Wastes)	36.02	57.35	76.61	131.75
Metals	3.52	5.61	7.49	12.88
Glass	2.21	3.52	4.71	8.10
Fibres (textiles)	4.32	6.88	9.19	15.81
Hospitals (Special Wastes)	0.37	0.59	0.79	1.37
Others (Petroleum, Fines and Innerts)	15.23	24.25	32.39	55.71
Total	100.13	159.45	212.99	366.33

As regards industrial liquid wastes, limited baseline data was generated in the *Oplan Pagtatala*. The profile of waste water disposal systems of the major industrial plants located in the City of San Fernando particularly those in food and beverage production is not immediately available. Notwithstanding this, and in consideration of the issues discussed above, the City Government at the interim may determine the quality of groundwater in potentially stressed areas (e.g. densely populated communities and areas within the vicinity of industrial/manufacturing plants) by conducting groundwater monitoring/testing activities. Except for random testing in some areas, there is really no regular monitoring of groundwater extraction and how it impacts groundwater quality and quantity for appropriate land-use planning, zoning and policy determination.

B. Good Governance

As public institutions, Local Government Units (LGUs) are legally vested with appropriate authorities and powers essential for good governance. Aggregated, all the

81 provinces, 136 cities, 1,495 municipalities and 42,008 barangays make up the entire country's political landscape such that an individual LGU's acts may impact on either growth or retardation of the national economy, political stability or otherwise, and credibility rating in the international scene.

The City of San Fernando, Pampanga has gained fame, being the Palladium Hall of Fame Awardee for good governance, Maharlika Hall of Fame Awardee from the Institute for Solidarity in Asia (ISA), the 4th World Class City Mayor in 2006, and had the best *Sangguniang Panlungsod* (SP) in the entire country in 2009. Needless to say it is already an LGU worthy of emulation for those over which it is performing better, and a laboratory for improvement with those better than it.

In the formulation of its CDP, 2011-2016, it is imperative to closely look at the City, its local leadership, its organization, its systems and processes, its physical landscape, its people and their perception, and their implications on its socio-economic situation.

For the good points, it is worthwhile to leave a legacy, a living example that an ordinary LGU can, and for the areas needing improvement, an opportunity to make the last tenure of its Local Chief Executive and some of its SP members the best testimony in local governance, for the country and for the world to see.

1. The Making of Good Local Governance: An Analytical Framework

The venerable Dr. Jose V. Abueva, former President of the University of the Philippines (U.P.) and a renowned political scientist defines "good governance" as "responsive, efficient and effective policy-making and implementation under the rule of law. It depends crucially on effective political institutions (especially the executive and legislative), the political will of a determined leadership, effective and accountable political parties, and the support and cooperation of a dynamic business sector and civil spirited citizens."

Based on this definition, we have to look at the City of San Fernando as a public institution, an instrument of the elusive dream of sustainable development for the Philippines.

What will follow is a diagnosis of the positive determinants that pushed the City to what it is now, and the areas needing improvement.

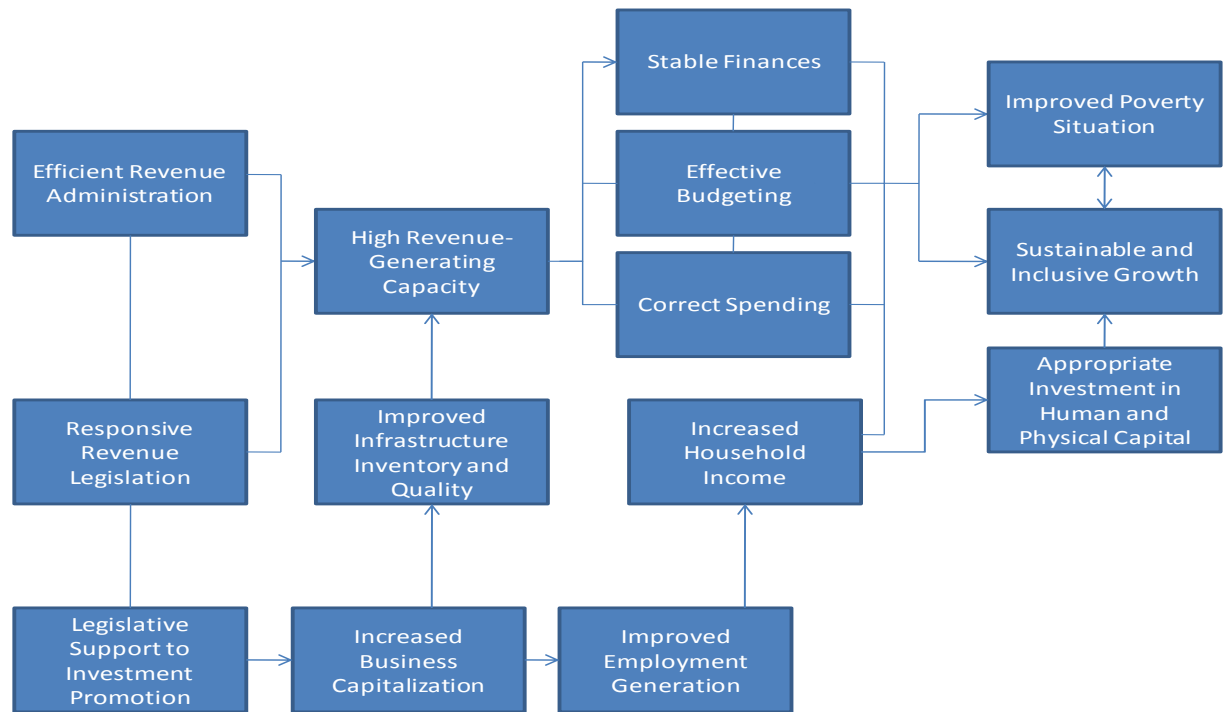
For the presentation and dissection of the different component parts of the City, the following framework was used:

a. Analytical Framework

The final outcome expected from the devolution is an LGU characterized by self-reliance and an attitude of 'indifference' over national government support. To realize this, an effective fiscal administration must be its top priority. This situation must not be made to depend only on the personal qualities of leaders and the individual character of government officials and employees. It should be the potent force capable of transforming a people's mindset such that the change in leadership will not result in

political dislocation or socio-economic disintegration (Figure 7: Local Fiscal Administration and Inclusive Growth Planning Framework).

Figure 7. LOCAL FISCAL ADMINISTRATION AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH PLANNING FRAMEWORK



1) Efficient Revenue Administration. Revenue administration involves the proper enforcement of national tax laws and local revenue ordinances. Efficiency in revenue collection rests both upon the wisdom of the laws/ ordinances and the good values of the people authorized responsible for their proper implementation. To achieve this, the competence of national and local legislators commands high value. Thus, election of legislators done through a popular process and the administration of personnel deserves closer scrutiny. Electoral reforms impact on the quality of legislators; the proper enforcement of administrative laws; and, on the norms for ordinary employees.

2) Responsive Revenue Legislation. Responsiveness in revenue legislation means passing local ordinances that would widen the tax base. In exceptional cases, it requires narrowing of the tax base to speed up economic recovery or a haul-out from the adverse effects of a crisis and mitigating the effects of unfavorable local financial conditions. Responsiveness in revenue legislation means efficiency in legislative action such that it is done at an opportune time when a particular legislation still remains efficacious and relevant.

3) Legislative Support to Investment Promotion. Local ordinances on investment must be enticing. They must be anchored on the basic principle that it is ultimately private investment that shall give flesh to an important economic policy framework.

Tax structures must be competitive and encouraging. Tax administration must allow for flexibility.

Legislation must give high priority to other forms of support by eliminating a business competitive advantage on the basis solely of monopoly over access to relevant information. Leveled business information encourages expansion, diversification and technology upgrading for sustainability and long-term benefits.

- 4) High Revenue-Generating Capacity. Efficient Revenue Administration and Responsive Revenue Legislation will lead to high revenue-generating capacity for the LGU. Legislative support to investment will result in high business capitalization and higher capital investment. Higher capital investment will translate to higher revenues.
- 5) Stable Finances, Effective Budgeting and Correct Spending. Combined with effective budgeting and correct spending, higher revenue-generating capacity will ultimately input into improved poverty situation and sustainable and inclusive growth.
- 6) Improved Employment Generation. Increased business capitalization especially for labor-intensive enterprises will widen the employment base and eventually increase household income.
- 7) Increased Household Income. Increased household income would in the long-run encourage accumulation of human and physical capital and lead to sustainable and inclusive growth and improved poverty situation.
- 8) Sustainable and Inclusive Growth, Investment in Physical and Human Capital and Improved Poverty Situation. The character of growth must be sustainable, long-run and must accord equal access of opportunities for all. Investment in physical and human capital is both the concern of government and the private sector properly guided within relevant policy framework. Alongside improved poverty situation is sustainable and inclusive growth.

b. Existing Situation and Current Trends

- 1) Local Financial Capacity. Revenue sources for LGUs are generally either through the LGU's own sources and those provided by the national government primarily the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA). Its level of dependence (or independence) on national government support is usually measured by the ratio of Own Source Revenues (OSRs) to IRA.

Based on Table 3 (see Annex), in 2004, as far independency from IRA, the cities of Olongapo and Angeles were better than the City of San Fernando, Pampanga (CSFP). It had to go a long way to reach Makati and Quezon City.

In 2005, CSFP has overtaken Angeles City but lagged behind Olongapo, Makati and Quezon City. IRA share in the City's general budget went down by 4.66 percent. For 2006, CSFP was better than Angeles City but was further left behind by Olongapo City. CSFP was overtaken by Angeles City in 2007.

From 2004 to 2010, as percentage share of the total revenue sources of CSFP, IRA consistently decreased. For 2004, increase in IRA went with the increase in the City's revenue levels. This was the year when IRA was at its highest within the time period under study.

In 2005, the 10.83 percent increase in total revenue collections came from local sources, which was more than the increase in IRA share. The greatest local gainers were: Other Taxes and Other Receipts. Business Tax consistently got the lion's share as in 2004.

For 2006, it was observed that Other Taxes experienced 14.53 drop from its 2005 level. More than thirty one (31.41) percent increase in revenues from 2005 was sourced locally through Real Property Tax with Special Education Fund (SEF) and Receipts from Economic Enterprises. It is noticeable that despite the higher revenues collected in 2006, there was a decrease in the share of Infrastructure Projects in the Local Development Fund (LDF).

Other Taxes alternately experienced inter-year increases and decreases, with a net positive value of 409.3 percent within the seven year period under study. For 2008, Regulatory Fees and Other Receipts constituted the bulk of revenues at 110.41 and 21.15 percent increases from 2007 respectively.

At 8.44 percent, the highest increase in revenue level from local sources since 2006 was experienced in 2009. Combined collections from Real Property Tax cum SEF, Business Tax, User Charges and Receipts from Economic Enterprises were responsible for the rise. User Charges experienced the highest increase at 227.31 percent. The 23.54 percent

climb in 2010 revenue collections is attributed to local sources, which was more than the addition in IRA share by 8.53 percent.

The current local dispensation initiated the conduct of annual revenue generation conference, the analysis of expenditure versus output (value for every peso spent) and massive real property and business tax mapping. Funds were appropriated for an efficient land tax monitoring system and the timely updating and revision of the land tax schedules to further improve tax collection.

- 2) Public Investment in Human Capital. Knowledge and skills are an indispensable element of sustainable growth. While education and health are the immediate concerns of the household as private entity, in times when the household cannot appropriate money sufficient to be invested in human capital, government is duty-bound to come in to produce quality human capital.

Based on Table4 (see Annex), the share of Welfare Services in the City’s total budget averaged at 19.63 percent for 2005-2011. Education consistently obtained the highest share in the annual budget. The yearly shift in priorities measured by the relative increase or decrease of the other sub-sectors in the annual budget is noticeable. Greater attention was drawn initially by the Health sub-Sector then by the Housing sub-sector. In 2010 the last year under review, the Social Welfare sub-sector was the greatest gainer in budget increase.

In 2005, Education obtained the topmost priority with almost P46 million or 52.66 percent share in the total budget. Comparing 2005 with 2006, Education continued to obtain the highest budgetary share. The highest increase in 2006 was assigned to Health at 28.06 percent from its 2005 level.

For 2007, Education still maintained the lion’s share but the Housing sub-sector gained the most from 2006, which experienced a 21.09 percent increase. In 2008, the highest budget was still allocated to Education. Housing experienced 150 percent increase from its 2007 level. In 2010, the budget for Social Welfare geometrically increased at 856.10 percent from its 2008 level, that is from P11,824,284 to P113,051,731.

- 3) Peace and Security

As component of political stability, peace and order is a factor considered crucial by business. Thus, the type of crimes committed and the areas where they are committed are critical information and development challenges that would require immediate attention. Safety from natural and manmade disasters is an equally important consideration in investment decision-making.

a) **Crime Incidence**

In 2007, the most number of crimes committed in the City pertains to illegal drugs. For 2008, recorded at 33.09 percent, the highest crime incidence was on Theft. Data do not show whether or not those involved in Theft were under the influence of drugs (see Table 5 – Annex).

To reinforce the City's efforts at combating illegal drugs, the *Sangguniang Panlungsod (SP)* passed a resolution for the City Mayor to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) to consolidate their resources and synchronize their efforts for a more effective anti-drug drive. Compared with 2007, Rape and Illegal Gambling experienced the highest incidence increase.

The City Government's resolve to reduce, if not eliminate crimes against property was clearly demonstrated when in October 2008 its SP enacted an Ordinance requiring all banks, malls, money changers, pawnshops and supermarkets and other similar establishments to install Close Circuit Television Monitors (CCTV) within their premises.

Despite this initiative, in 2009, Theft recorded at 47.46 percent had the highest incidence ratio among all the crimes reported. Unclassified Crimes obtained the highest increase in occurrences for 2009. Based on the geographic comparison of crime statistics for Region III in 2009, CSFP was the most peaceful city as regards Theft, Robbery and Physical Injury; Olongapo City was the best performer as far as Murder and Homicide or crimes against person (see Table 6 – Annex). To further boost the City's PNP capability to fight criminality, in the same year, the City appropriated funds for the provision of patrol cars, ammunitions and communications equipment to the Philippine National Police (PNP) and provided for the donation of lot that could be developed as Type "A" City Police Station.

Amidst the breakthrough in the prevention of crimes against property borne out by the strong collaboration between the PNP and the City government, prevention of crimes against persons remains a critical development challenge. It is natural for business persons to think more seriously of their personal safety than for their properties. CSFP has to perform better both on crimes against persons and property for it to become a preferred destination by private investment.

b) Fire Incidence

While a strong property insurance system can transfer losses from fire incidences, there are additional concerns which adversely affect business operations. To make the City more investment-friendly, it needs to strengthen its capability and this would require a careful profiling of fire hazards within its jurisdiction.

Based on Table 7 (see Annex), for 2007-2009, the most number of fire incidents occurred in Barangay Dolores; the type of structures most commonly damaged is residential; and, the usual cause of the fire identified is electrical short circuit.

In 2007 the highest fire incidence was recorded in Dolores and the most number of physical structures affected are residential houses. The same situation obtained in 2008, the only difference was that the structures affected were mostly commercial. Again, the identified culprit was electrical short circuit.

For 2009, residential houses in the same barangay were most frequently visited by fire. For this year, however, unlike in 2008, the most common cause of fire was

inattention to children playing with combustible materials. In 2010, residential houses of Barangay San Nicolas substituted for those in Dolores as the most favorite site of fire. Electrical short circuit again was pinpointed as cause.

The City's initiative in the SP Resolution requesting the City Mayor to immediately conduct inspection of old, dilapidated and unused buildings was well-intentioned but it still needs to be reduced to concrete results.

4) Business Processing

One regulatory aspect that plays a major role in the City's encouragement of private enterprises is its capacity to expedite the processes involved in the issuance of licenses, permits, franchises and other legal documents. Sustaining the pace by which the processing of applications for permits and licenses is currently done would continue to serve as attraction to business expansion because it would imply reduced cost of doing business.

Business permit processing in the City is ISO-certified. Once all documentary requirements are all completely satisfied, it would take an applicant a maximum of 10 minutes before his/her permit is released.

5) Resources Free for Capital Investment.

For 2004, eight of the 15 cities subject of comparison CSFP included or almost two-thirds had greater resources available for long-term capital investment. These cities are Gapan, Malolos, Olongapo, San Jose Del Monte, Munoz and Tarlac and Makati and Quezon City of the National Capital Region (NCR). In 2005, CSFP overtook Malolos City but lost to Cabanatuan City. CSFP was better than four other cities.

In 2006, at a time when the Science City of Munoz had higher income for capital investment than Quezon City, CSFP lost to Angeles City. CSFP was better than only three cities, from the previous four in 2005. CSFP bounced back in 2007, better than six other cities (Table 8-Annex). Its comeback was attributed to improved operational efficiency.

6) Budget Share for Infrastructure Projects. There are seven major areas for CSFP's allocation for the 20 percent Development Fund, namely: a) Human Ecology Security (Social Development); b) Economic Development; c) Environmental Management; d) Infrastructure; e) Housing (Acquisition of Lot and Resettlement). Though popular opinion attaches negative connotation to priority accorded by local leaderships to infrastructure projects because of the popularized "SOP" concept or the guaranteed pay-off money being given by suppliers of civil works to local officials and personnel relative to a project, this does not change the crucial role of infrastructure projects such as roads, flood controls, telecommunications and electric powers projects in long-term growth.

As far as budgetary allocation for infrastructure projects, comparing 2004 with 2005, CSFP came with a good start at an increase of 24.24 percent over 2004's level.

Compared with 2005, 2006 was still a better year for infrastructure projects despite the decrease in the total annual budget by more than 17 percent that resulted to a budget cut of 4.64 percent for infrastructure projects.

There was no budget earmarked for 2007 for infrastructures, as the emphasis clearly shifted to Social and Economic Development and Environmental Management. This was the second term of Mayor Oscar S. Rodriquez’s election to office as CSFP’s mayor. This trend continued through 2008. Despite the increase in budget from 2007 by more than 21 percent, still there was no allocation for infrastructure projects.

Continuing emphasis on Social and Economic Development and Environmental Management was observed in 2009 with Social Development Projects getting the lion’s share of the City budget. In the same year, more than P33 Million was earmarked as counterpart fund for the *Sagip Ilog*, an Official Development Assistance (ODA)-funded project for the City’s flood control and sanitation and beautification drive. Constituting 28.99 percent in the DF at 93 percent increase, it was the highest among all the other sectors from the 2009 level. Infrastructures earned the bulk of the 2010 Development Fund budget (see Table 9 – Annex).

C. Infrastructure Development

The Infrastructure sector plays an important role in economic development and improvement of living standards. Appropriate infrastructure can promote the investment climate by facilitating trade and movement of people, and increasing efficiency in production processes, reducing business cost and providing physical access to welfare service facilities. Policy on infrastructure development can either enhance or impede economic development.

As most infrastructure projects require a large amount of financial and other resources, the government often faces challenges and options in project prioritization. A good project that would go wrong because of poor project selection leads to an inefficient use of public money; creates losses and other problems to the public. Careful planning is therefore required to ensure effectiveness of infrastructure development. A clear policy framework is needed and the development direction set forth by the local officials should be based on facts and reliable data reflecting the LGU’s current status in infrastructure development.

1. Transportation

Transport development directly contributes to the improvement in the standard of living. Roads provide access to various institutions and connect people and resources. Urban mass transit saves time and expense. Inter-city passenger transport makes more convenient for people to travel either for business or recreation. In addition, transport development can immediately spur economic growth, i.e., by reducing the costs of doing business.

a. Roads.

There are two

Table 10: Inventory of Roads as of October 2010					
Administrative Classification	Total Length (in kms.)	Road Surface (in kms.)			% of Unpaved/ Total
		Concrete	Asphalt	Gravel/ Earth	
National	38.67	12.01	26.65	0	0
Provincial	5.59	5.59	0	0	0
City	3.23	2.33	.90	0	0
Barangay	232.64	177.45	0	55.19	0
Total	280.13	197.38	27.55	55.19	19.7

Source: Engineering Office, CSFP.

interregional arterial roads and one major east-west lateral connection passing through the City of San Fernando, namely: MacArthur Highway or Manila North Road (MNR), North Luzon Expressway (NLEX) and the Jose Abad Santos Avenue (JASA), formerly known as Gapan–San Fernando–Olongapo (GSO) road respectively.

Table 9 shows the road inventory of the City of San Fernando as of October 2010. The City has a total road length of 280.13 kilometers (kms.) with classified National accounting for 13.8 percent, Provincial 2.0 percent, City 1.2 percent and Barangay 83.1 percent. Except for the remaining 55.19 kms. of barangay roads, almost all of these roads are already paved, either concrete or asphalt. The local roads are regularly maintained by the City Government in coordination with the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH).

With a total land area of 67.74 square kilometers (sq.-kms.), the road density of the City was computed at 4.14 kms. of road per sq.-km. of land which is way above the national standard of 1.00 km./sq.-km.

b. Bridges. There are a total 33 bridges within San Fernando. Per latest assessment of the City Engineer’s Office, six needs rehabilitation while another five are being proposed for construction.

c. Rail. One project that will benefit the City of San Fernando, once completed is the Manila Clark Rapid Railway System (MCRRS) or the North Rail. A major undertaking of the national government, the North Rail project aims to build a fast, reliable and an efficient railway system in Central and Northern Luzon. Its implementation will be undertaken in several phases (I-IV). Phase I of the Project is an 82-kilometer rail line between Caloocan City in Metro Manila and the Clark Special Economic Zone (CSEZ) in Pampanga. Other phases of the project are: Phase II - Branch line to Subic Economic Freeport Zone; Phase III - Extension to Bonifacio Global City; and, Phase IV - Extension to San Fernando, La Union. Three multi-modal stations or terminals provided with park-and-ride facilities are planned to encourage car owners to use the mass transit system, namely: CSEZ, Guiguinto, Bulacan and Bonifacio Global City.

There will also be in-line stations to be built in various cities/municipalities i.e., Section 1- Caloocan, Valenzuela, Marilao, Bocaue, Guiguinto and Malolos; Section 2 - Calumpit, Apalit, City of San Fernando, Dau or Angeles City and Clark/ Mabalacat.

d. Transportation Mode. The mode of public transport in the City of San Fernando is purely road-based consisting largely of jeepneys for primary routes, tricycles, pedicabs and *kalesas* for feeder routes. Buses are available for long-distance travels. There are companies serving the City inward to other destinations such as Victory Liner Inc., Genesis Transport Service, Inc., Bataan Transit Co., Inc. (BTCI) among others. Taxi service is not that well-established, however, there are some groups operating independently.

e. Transportation Facilities. Sidewalks are in relatively good condition. The City Government has succeeded in its drive to clear them of various obstructions e.g., illegal vendors, particularly in the *Poblacion* area. Previously, with sidewalks occupied, pedestrians had to walk on roads although there are overhead pedestrian bridges built in some areas.

Traffic lights are installed in various intersections. Traffic rules or regulations are usually enforced by the Traffic Management Unit (TMG) a national support unit of the Philippine National Police (PNP), also under the LGU. Traffic management offices are scattered in different key areas of the City.

Table 11: Bus and Jeepney Terminal and Parking Facilities

Location	Terminal Facility		Parking Facility	
	Capacity	Condition	Capacity	Condition
City Central Terminal				

Source: Engineering Office, CSFP

- f. **Drainage.** Around 30 percent of the total land area of City of San Fernando is considered flood prone. These areas are mostly in the *Poblacion* and south of JASA and those along major creeks. The San Fernando River is the largest and considered the main drainage channel of the City.

2. **Communication**

Availability of inexpensive broadband access infrastructure is significant in developing a widespread “information economy” and facilitative of e-commerce. This is the next major area for productivity improvement after industrialization.

The City of San Fernando is advance in terms of telecommunication services. Communication links are sufficient. Most of the leading telecommunication companies in the country have facilities within the City like the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. (PLDT Co.), Digital Telecommunications Phils. (Digitel), Globe Telecom and Smart Communications. They have vital transmission towers located in San Fernando. With regard to internet service, there are several Internet Service Providers (ISPs) offering dial-up, dedicated and DSL types of service. Over a hundred internet cafés are available in strategic areas.

Table 12: Inventory of Telephone Services
as of _

Franchise Holder	Facilities and Capacity	No. of Subscribers	
		Existing	Potential/ Pending Application
PLDT		13, 570	
Digitel			
etc.			

Source:

There are four TV stations namely KTV Channel 12, Infomax Channel 8, CLTV 36 and ABS-CBN TV46 Pampanga. There are also two radio stations, RW 95.1 of the Radio World Broadcasting Corporation of the Philippines and the Power 92.7 of the Love

Radio Network. Several local newspapers are published in the City which includes SunStar Pampanga, The Probe, Coffee Punch, Pampanga Times and the Observer.

3. Power

Energy, power or electricity is a necessity for everyday life, that every activity requires it. The question is how one can utilize it in a sustainable way.

San Fernando’s electricity supply is provided mainly by the San Fernando Electric Light & Power Company, Inc. (SFELAPCO). SFELAPCO has four power distribution substations namely Magdalena, Greenville, Lourdes Heights and Basa Sub-Stations with a combined capacity of 119.2 MVA. It is the seventh largest privately-owned electricity distributor in the country. It procures energy from the government-owned National Power Corporation – TransCo (NPC-TransCo) and from Hedcor, Inc., a hydroelectric firm of the Aboitiz Group.

Table 13: Electricity Coverage as of October 31, 2010

	Total	Served with Electricity	%
Barangay	35	35	100.00
Household	52,504	52, 504	100.00

Source: SFELAPCO; Socio Economic Panorama 2009-2010, CSFP
Note: * does not include household served by Angeles Electric

Thirty four (34) out of the 35 barangays of the City are served by SFELAPCO. Due to its proximity to Angeles City, Barangay Pulung Bulu and some portions of Telabastagan are served by the Angeles Electric Corporation. In terms of household, per account of the SPELAFCO, by February 2010, about 50,000 households in San Fernando had access to electric power service, consuming an average 10 million kilowatt-hours per month.

4. Water

The provision of adequate, clean and affordable water is one of the most important services of local governments. It falls under their responsibility through the local water districts. However, in cases where public water supply is inadequate, it is augmented by private individual sources. In other cases, commercial establishments, large industries and/or private housing subdivisions usually install their own independent systems to ensure water supply availability.

San Fernando has 35 *barangays* with a population of about 270,850. At present, the City of San Fernando Water District (CSFWD) has its water service facilities available in 35 *barangays* with 28,994 total a number of active connectors as of February 1, 2011. Most of the areas served by the system enjoy 24-hour water supply.

Table14: No. of Connections, Average Consumption

Type of Consumer	No. of Connections	Average Water Consumption
Domestic	27,578	29.33 L/Hr
Commercial	1,276	50.45 L/Hr
Industrial	0	0
Others	140 (Gov’t)	
Total	28,994	

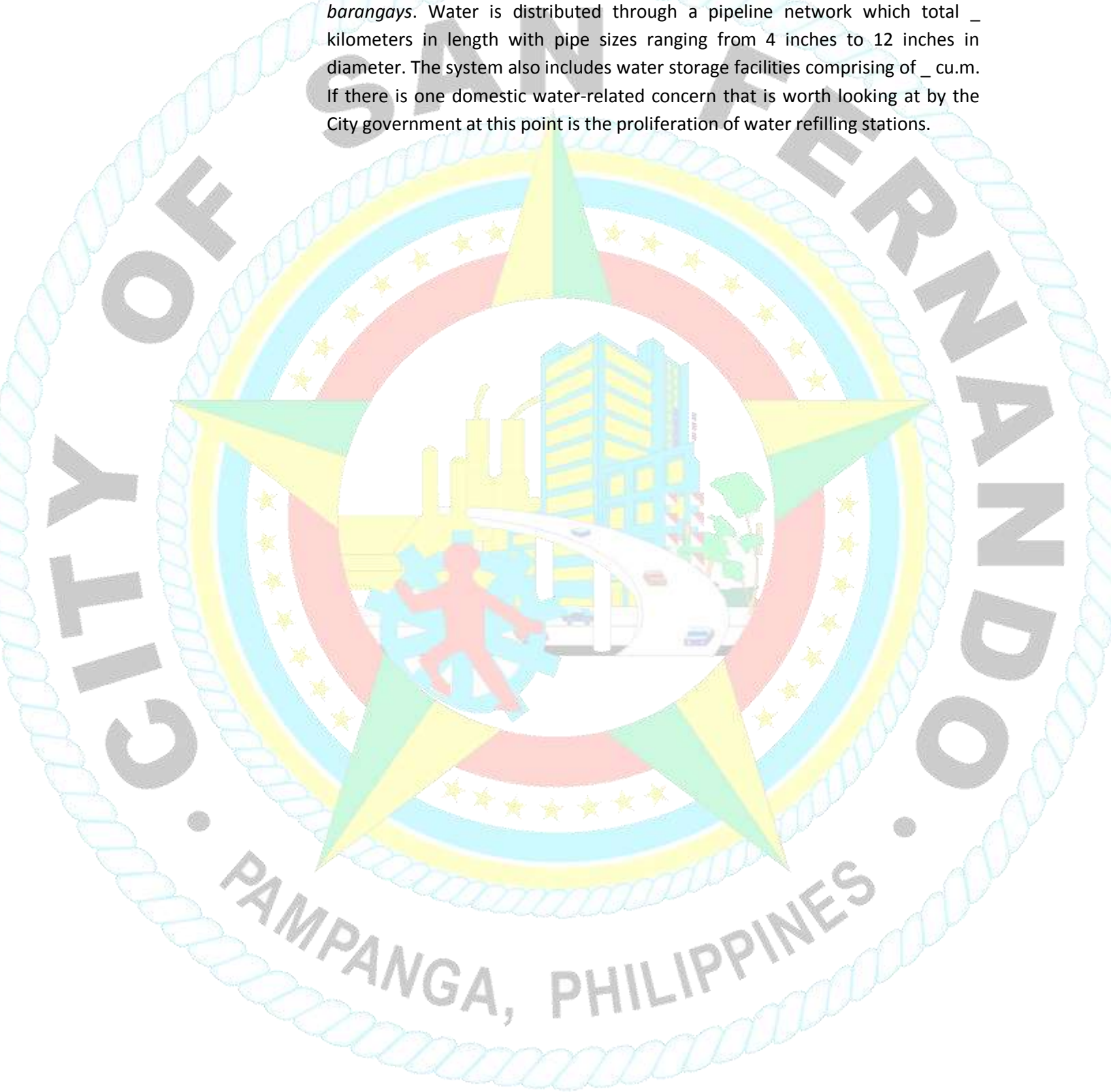
Source: CSFWD

Table 15: CSFWD: Waterworks System/Inventory of Facilities

Type	No.
Pumping Station	25
Booster Pump	
Elevated Steel Tank	
San Separator	
Chlorination Station	
Others	

Source: CSFWD

CSFWD supplies water to its concessionaires from various sources located in Moras Dela Paz, Sto. Tomas and San Matias, Sto. Tomas. Its spring sources could be found in Brgy. Dolores and shallow wells at _ and _. There are 25 pumping stations, _ booster pumps distributed within the City proper and in the various *barangays*. Water is distributed through a pipeline network which total _ kilometers in length with pipe sizes ranging from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter. The system also includes water storage facilities comprising of _ cu.m. If there is one domestic water-related concern that is worth looking at by the City government at this point is the proliferation of water refilling stations.



D. Social Development

1. Education

Most people readily identify education as the most important public service because it demonstrates care for children and leads to strong communities. Schools also consume a considerable portion of public expenditures.

As of school year 2009 – 2010, Pre-School education is being provided by 72 schools of which (35) 48.6 % are government schools. Public Pre-School accounted for the (3,714) of the total enrolled (total enrolled preschoolers (6,134) SY2009 –2010) preschoolers .

Supplementing the preschools, Day Care Centers (DCC) provide Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) under the management of the City Social Welfare Department Office (CSWDO). As of 2010 there are (51 DCCs) operating in the CSF. At least one DCC operates in each of the 35 barangays of the City. However () a number of the DCCs and workers do not have accreditation. Many DCCs likewise are in need of repair and upgrading of facilities.

Data from the Department of Education Region III reveal that 77.3 percent (School Year 2008 – 2009) of Grade 1 pupils in public schools have some form of ECCD. While higher than the provincial and regional averages, this is still way below the ideal universal ECCD coverage. Children who have undergone kindergarten or some form of ECCD tend to perform better in Grade 1.

In addition to low Participation Rate other challenges face pre-school education: (a) sub-standard facilities in DCCs; b) lack of teachers with permanent status; c) low salary of contractual pre-school teachers.

Elementary Education, as of school year 2009 – 2010 was provided by (37) public and (28) private schools. More than 31,873 of the (37,946) elementary pupils are enrolled in public schools. Gross elementary participation (enrollment) rate in public schools stood at 82.89 percent (SY 2008- 2009). This is an improvement from the 81.79% level in SY 2004 – 2005 but still below the regional average. Similarly net participation rate which stood at 71.66% (SY 2008 – 2009) has increased from the level five years ago but below the regional average and far from the Department of Education (DepEd) and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of complete basic education coverage.

There are (11) public and (14) private schools providing Secondary Education in the City as of SY 2009 - 2010. Of the (18,798) total enrolled in SY 2008-2009, (14,274) comprising (75.90%) are in public schools. A notable increase in the Gross Participation Rate was achieved since SY 2004 – 2005 through various programs implemented. Gross Participation Rate rose to (62.30) % in SY 2008-2009 from (55.58) % in SY 2004 – 2005.

Low Completion Rates and high Drop-out Rate remain problems at both elementary and secondary levels. Economic difficulty was cited as the primary reason for the

high drop-out rate. Another factor that contributes to low completion and high dropout rates are lack of interest of students and parents.

The results of the National Achievement Tests (NAT) show that the students in general are not acquiring the required mastery of subject contents in English, Science, Mathematics, Filipino and *Araling Panlipunan*. The mean performance scores obtained by students are way below the 75 percent minimum standard of the DepEd. The situation is true for elementary and secondary levels and at both public and private schools.

The reasons held for the poor performance are shortages of teachers, classrooms, textbooks and furniture in public schools. The Teacher-Pupil Ratio in SY 2009-2010 was 1:42 for elementary level and 1: 38 for secondary level. The Classroom-Pupil Ratio stood at 1:47 and elementary and 1:60 for secondary. Against the standard of the DepEd, there is a need to increase the number of teachers and classrooms in elementary public schools. Meanwhile, although there are enough teachers at the secondary level, there is an acute shortage of classrooms. At the same time, wide disparities at the school level exist. For example, the teacher-pupil ratio in different schools ranges from 23.3 to 66.3. The same is observed in pupil classroom and furniture ratios.

Additionally, low achievement tests scores of pupil were attributed to poor reading skills of students and poor nutritional and health status. The DepED counted 1,105 students, Grades 2 to 6 (SY 2009-2010) who are non-readers. Almost one-in-five elementary pupil is malnourished.

There are 16 Tertiary level schools scattered in the City, all of which except one are privately owned. Starting Academic Year 2009-2010, the City College of the City of San Fernando, the very first government-run Higher Education Institution (HEI) was opened to provide access to higher education to poor but deserving *Fernandino* students. The HEIs offer a variety of courses ranging from 2-year technical courses and 4-5 year degrees in Education, Business Administration, Information Technology, Computer Programming and other related courses,... *Fernandino* students also availed of State-subsidized tertiary education at Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University (DHVTSU) in the Municipality of Bacolor that is only a few minutes away from the City's CBD.

2. Health and Nutrition

a. Overall Health Status

Key health indicators in the City of San Fernando reveal no particular pattern in the last five years since 2005.

To describe the state of health and nutrition of the City in general embodies the overall response in pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to which the Philippines is also committed to in 2000.

Improved health status in relation to MDG means reduced child mortality and reduced maternal mortality. Infant Mortality Rate, Child Mortality Rate, and Maternal Mortality Rate had shown erratic trends. Though MMR dropped to zero in 2006 and jumped in 2007 and 2008 and fell to 0.41 in 2009, still the local situation is

better than national. The MMR is 0.4-0.6 per1000 live births as against the national rate of 0.7-0.9 per 1000 livebirths.

IMR is currently not a problem. The local condition is far better than the national incidence. The City’s IMR is 0.5 per 1000 LB as against the national rate of 15-17 per 1000 LB.

Children Mortality Rate in the LGU is far better than the national situation. The City’s CMR is 10 or below per 1000 live births as against the national rate of 30-33 per 1000 live births. The City Health Office and its health programs geared towards improving child care and ensuring that child mortality is deterred are being sustained.

All of the key indicators are all in the acceptable value.

Table 16 . Key Health Indicators, 2005 – 2009

YEAR	CBR	CDR	IMR	CMR	MMR
2005	20.55	4.12	1.53	3.26	0.19
2006	19.02	4.05	1.75	3.71	0.00
2007	19.41	4.55	1.73	6.28	0.22
2008	19.23	4.24	1.49	0.64	0.64
2009	20.32	4.75	3.97	2.98	0.40

b. Morbidity and Mortality

Though majority of the causes of morbidity are all communicable, the leading causes of mortality are mostly non-communicable and are lifestyle related diseases. These can be attributed to the growing number of malls, fastfood chains, and decreased open lots for sports and exercise. In migration is also a definitive contributing factor since there are more than 7,000 commercial establishments in the City, universities and private schools also abound. The daytime population of the City is one million. Influx of transient and informal settlers availing health services is also contributory to both leading causes of morbidity and mortality

Records from the CHO from 2006-2009 reveals that the leading causes of morbidity are upper respiratory infection comparative to the national situation. Others include parasitism, hypertension, wound infection, skin disorder. Generally the trend in morbidity is more of infectious disease or communicable in nature. Contributing to the high rate of parasitism is that only 20% of enrolled school children as per Universal Medical and Dental Program and Essential Health Care Package of the City Schools Division availed of the free deworming agents by the Department of Education. Attitudes and practices of families towards this as leading health problem have to be addressed. National data reveals that public elementary and secondary schools have shortage of 72, 886 urinals and 78, 199 toilet seats in SY 2011-2012 as per Medium Term Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (MTPPAN). The said inadequacies in facilities are causal factors of parasitism.

PTB is still a major communicable health problem. In 2009, it ranked no. 10 in the leading causes of morbidity from its previous rank of no. 7 in the leading causes of mortality in 2006. The launching of the “Kalinga Fernandino” in 2007 which is an innovative local health program that addressed holistically the multifactorial cause

of TB like providing families of TB patients with medical assistance, scholarship, livelihood, provision of complete drug regimen for PTB seemingly addressed the core problem; however in 2009, PTB again ranked no. 6 in the leading cause of mortality. The inter-agency responsibilities to address the root cause of PTB had problems in sustaining the effort. No DOTS facility applied for accreditation by the different RHUs, the Fernandino Coalition Against TB (FERCAT) became inactive ; the Public-Private mixed DOTS was not yet established; there was a problem in managing the Multi-Drug Resistant Cases (causes of death of some PTB cases) to name few of the reasons . Initiatives that are laudable are the following: maintenance of the electronic TB registry, regular procurement of program drugs both for adults and children with PTB; augmentation of DOH-CHD3 for additional SCC drugs for Category 3 PTB and PPD diagnostic kits for TB in children; Quality Assurance trainings for Primary Health Care Team.

Dental caries is one of the leading causes of morbidity. It ranked no. 9 in 2006 and went down to no. 10 in 2007. The existing oral health problems is addressed by preventive oral health programs including Oplan Zero Cavity (Orally Fit Fernandino Child) and the regular dental health services of the City. CHO needs 5 dentists as per the DOH prescribed health manpower to population rate. The City has only 3. This has to be addressed to fully serve all the RHUs.

Table 17 . Leading Causes of Morbidity, 2006-2009

2006			2007			2008			2009		
Cause	No. of cases	Rate	Cause	No. of cases	Rate	Cause	No. of cases	Rate	Cause	No. of cases	Rate
Upper Respiratory Infection	32258	134.04	Upper Respiratory Infection	22057	92.39	Upper Respiratory Infection	14043	75.82	Upper Respiratory Infection	18473	74.37
Hypertension	2869	11.92	Parasitism	2186	9.16	Parasitism	2426	26.17	Diarrhea	2476	9.97
Diarrhea	2725	11.32	Hypertension	1938	8.12	Tonsillitis	940	15.67	Hypertension	2187	8.81
Dermatoses	1967	8.17	Wound Infection	1773	7.43	Bronchial Asthma	865	6.5	UTI	1239	4.99
Parasitism	1816	7.55	Dermatoses	1575	6.60	Wound Infection	853	5.79	Tonsillitis	1194	4.81
Wound Infection	1476	6.13	Diarrhea	1357	5.68	Skin Disorder	665	5.26	Parasitism	1194	4.81
Tonsillitis	1222	5.08	Headache	1328	5.56	Pneumonia	479	5.18	Bronchial Asthma	955	3.84
Urinary Tract Infection	1017	4.23	Tonsillitis	1017	4.26	Diarrhea	406	4.20	Skin Disorder	443	1.78
Dental Caries	953	3.96	Abdominal pain	977	4.09	Headache	281	3.83	Anemia	306	1.23
Bronchial Asthma	859	3.57	Bronchial Asthma	955	4.00	Dental Caries	273	1.30	PTB	259	1.04

As to the leading causes of mortality, non-communicable diseases like diseases of the heart, cancer all forms, CVA, Diabetes Mellitus and its consequent complication

like chronic renal failure are consistently in the top 10. This is the same as in the national situation. Efforts to address lifestyle diseases need to be augmented though the CHO has maintained budgetary allocation for diagnosis, management, referral and rehabilitation of cases. “Hataw Fitness” campaigns and “No Smoking” interventions were also launched. A “wellness program” starting with City Employees is in the initiative package for the next 3 years.

Table 18. Leading Causes of Mortality, 2006-2009

2006			2007			2008			2009		
Cause	No. of cases	Rate	Cause	No. of cases	Rate	Cause	No. of cases	Rate	Cause	No. of cases	Rate
Diseases of the heart	195	8.10	Diseases of the heart	199	8.34	Diseases of the heart	304	1.24	Diseases of the heart	317	1.28
Cancer all forms	133	5.53	Cancer all forms	187	7.83	Cancer all forms	181	0.74	CVA	129	0.52
Pneumonia all forms	123	5.11	Pneumonia all forms	120	5.03	Cardiovascular diseases	114	0.47	Cancer all forms	118	0.48
DM Nephropathy	90	3.74	CVA	89	3.73	Pneumonia all forms	99	0.40	Kidney Failure	81	0.33
CVA	75	3.12	Hypertension	83	3.48	Chronic renal failure	68	0.28	Pneumonia all forms	71	0.29
Hypertension	74	3.07	Renal failure	61	2.56	COPD	51	0.21	Pulmonary TB	59	0.24
PTB	61	2.53	Diabetes Mellitus	51	2.14	Multiple organ failure	34	0.14	Sepsis	38	0.15
COPD	43	1.79	Multiple Organ Failure	50	2.09	Accident	32	0.13	Hypertension	26	0.10
Vehicular Accident	18	0.75	COPD	46	1.93	Diabetes Mellitus	29	0.12	Multiple organ failure	25	0.10
Pancreatitis	18	0.75	PTB	43	1.8	PTB	25	0.10	Vehicular Accident	24	0.10

c. Nutrition

The trends in the prevalence of underweight among pre-schoolers are reduced very slowly though the targets for 2010 to 2015 (as part of the MDG) are already met by the City. The last 5 years saw a gradual sustained decrease in the trends of underweight Preschoolers (PS) or a prevalence rate of 6.95 to 4.24. The reduction in the prevalence of 2010 children is far below the national trend of 22.8% in 2005 to 25.6 % in 2008 compared to MTPPAN target of 21.5. The 4.24 prevalence of underweight preschoolers is even below the Regional average of 4.84 of the 11 cities in Region 3.

A double burden nutrition problem is the prevalence of above normal or overweight among preschoolers and school children. Both showed a gradual sustained decrease from 3.19 to 1.64 and 3.76 to 2.97 respectively. The initiatives and interventions by the City Nutrition Committee which drafted the Comprehensive Nutrition Program

sustained the reduction slowly but surely. The City Schools Division Medical Unit staffed with a Division Medical Officer, a Dentist and 3 School nurses augmented by OCA NARSes (project-based nurses deployed by CHO in 37 integrated schools) sustained the efforts and showed results in the indicator.

Purposive efforts of the City recognized that undernutrition starts very early in life i.e. in the 1st year and even in the womb hence, the need to focus on the first 2 years of life and the window of opportunity to address malnutrition in both the pre-pregnancy and pregnancy period. The City’s initiative is to provide Basic Emergency Maternal and Neonatal Care (BeMonC) through establishment of Birthing Stations complete with facilities for Breastfeeding Advocacies and actual practice, promotion of early and adequate antenatal care including Iron and Vit. A supplements, optimum infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, proper health and nutritional care of the sick child.

Table 19. Nutritional Status of Preschoolers and School Children (IRS)

a. 2005-2009 OPT Results, Pre-schoolers, 0-72 months (*IRS)

YEAR	TARGET	TOTAL PS WEIGHED		NORMAL		BELOW NORMAL LOW		BELOW NORMAL VERY LOW		ABOVE NORMAL		Total BNL + BNVL	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
2005	44399	43912	98.90	39459	89.86	2910	6.63	143	0.33	1400	3.19	3053	6.95
2006	42114	42046	99.84	38420	91.38	2583	6.14	101	0.24	942	2.24	2684	6.38
2007	41787	40913	97.91	37363	91.32	2494	6.10	139	0.34	917	2.24	2633	6.44
2008	42860	42476	99.10	39022	91.87	2276	5.36	131	0.31	1047	2.46	2407	5.67
2009	43256	41367	95.63	38936	94.12	1586	3.83	166	0.40	679	1.64	1752	4.24

b. 2005-2009 School Weighing Report, School Children, 6-12 years old (*IRS)

YEAR	TOTAL NO. ENROLLED	TOTAL SC WEIGHED		NORMAL		BELOW NORMAL LOW		ABOVE NORMAL		Total malnourished BNL +OW	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
2005	29866	29866	100	22717	76.06	6025	20.17	1124	3.76	7149	23.94
2006	31221	30762	98.53	25142	81.73	4641	15.09	979	3.18	5620	18.27
2007	32259	31827	98.66	24883	78.18	5838	18.34	1106	3.48	6944	21.82
2008	33075	32989	99.74	25567	77.50	6262	18.98	1160	3.52	7422	22.50
2009	35606	35242	98.98	28188	79.98	6009	17.05	1045	2.97	7054	20.02

* IRS – International Reference Standards

d. Health Facilities and Personnel

There are 11 hospital operating in the City of San Fernando. Two (2) are public hospitals and 9 are private hospitals. Two (2) public hospitals are tertiary and secondary- Jose B. Lingad Memorial Regional Hospital (JBLMRH) with a 250-bed capacity hospital and Ricardo P. Rodriguez Memorial District Hospital which is a 42-bed capacity hospital. The 9 private hospitals have a combined capacity of 42 beds, which brings the total number of hospital beds in the City to 843. This translates to a combined “Bed-to-Population Ratio” of 2.90 which is a relatively high ratio compared to the other towns of Pampanga. Though there is a high “Hospital Bed to

Population Ratio”, majority of these come from private hospitals thus there is now increasing trend of request for medical assistance in order for the patients to be discharged (data from CSWD and Mayor’s Office).

Complementing the eleven (11) hospitals are two (2) poly clinics located in St. Ferdinand Ong Yu Building. The Pampanga Medical Society who has 830 members has 60% actively practicing in the different hospitals and private clinics in the City. There are 4 Rural Health Units and 42 Barangay Health Centers which serve the public health needs of the City’s constituency. The CHO in 2010 have one male and five female doctors, one male and two female dentists, 33 female midwives, 3 female nutritionists, 8 sanitary inspectors, 12 nurses, 135 project based nurses, 357 BHWs, and 55 BNSes.

To attain the standard of DOH ratio of health manpower, the City still needs to hire 7 doctors, 7 sanitary inspectors, 7 nutritionists, 20 midwives, 2 dentists. The current number of existing CHO staff are holding permanent and casual positions and the hiring of 135 project based nurses more than serve the needs of the populace.

e. Cemeteries and Memorial Parlors

Cemeteries and memorial parlors as per Code on Sanitation of the Philippines or PD 856 could pose health problems if not properly maintained specifically the sanitation of their areas. There are 4 public cemeteries in the city located in Baliti, Sta. Lucia, Manggold, and Calulut. The poor sanitary conditions of the cemeteries in San Fernando Catholic and Manggold Cemetery which is also prone to flooding and dumped with garbage pose health hazards to the community nearby.

Contamination of ground water is not a remote possibility in the current state of the said cemeteries.

On the other hand, 5 out of 8 private cemeteries (Chinese Cemetery, Sanctuario, Calulut Memorial Garden, St. Joseph Memorial Park and Christ the King) have to comply with health certificate requirements, while 3 out of 8 have good sanitary condition.

It is imperative that a comprehensive sanitation plan be drafted for the next 3 years to follow the new IRR on disposal of dead persons.

f. Animal Bite

Records reflected in the Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS) of the CHO from 2006 to 2009 reveal no particular pattern in the last 5 years. However, there were efforts to pass in 2009 an enabling ordinance for the control and eradication of human and animal rabies and to establish advocacy on responsible pet ownership. In 2010, during the 2nd and 3rd quarter, the Animal Bite Treatment Center of CHO was established with the assistance of DOH for active and passive immunization against rabies. Of the 110 cases of animal bites 80% are caused by dog bites mostly

Category II. The CHO plans to develop and maintain a human rabies surveillance system and continue pre-exposure treatment to high risk personnel and provide post-exposure treatment to bitten individuals.

Table 20. Animal Bite, 2005-2010

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 2 nd and 3 rd quarter
35	14	70	53	110

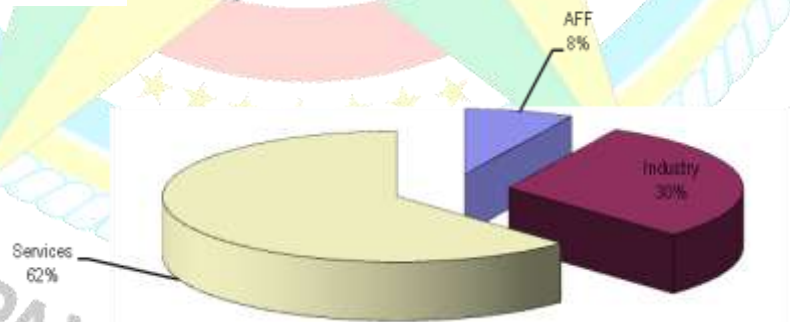
E. Economic Development

Economic and political dynamics in the City of San Fernando are fast altering the City’s economic landscape and causing it to shed some “old skin”. With the changes come the pressure or challenge to face up to the demands presented by the opportunities brought about by said changes, and in harnessing its potentials as well as addressing the barriers to creating the desired change.

1. Economic Structure

The City’s economy has taken the turn from a predominantly agricultural economy (35 years ago during Mr. Arturo Tangco’s era as Agriculture Head) to one oriented toward Industry and Services. In the survey conducted by the University of the Assumption (UA) on the socio-economic make-up of the City, employment is shown to concentrate in the Services sector with about 75 percent of the City’s labor force accounted here. The Industry sector comes in second in employment share with 36 percent, while Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry (AFF) accounts for the least share with 9 percent.

Figure 8. : % Distribution of Employed Labor Force
City of San Fernando



Trading represents the single biggest share of the employed with about 18 percent, followed by Manufacturing with 15 percent, and Transportation, Communication and

Storage (TCS) with 13 percent. This structural pattern of the economy mirrors that of the country, the region and the province of Pampanga.

The direction of the City's economy is essentially influenced by its being the seat of government at the regional level and transit hub for travels north, west, east and south of the region. This pattern of growth may well be the City's imprint in the future -- even as the City is taking a facelift that would encourage further investments here - because of the spike in real estate development. And as the City is the heart and center of the region and the province, its role would have to be as source of the services and assistance needed by the other sectors [industry and agriculture] that are the base of the other municipalities surrounding it.

Yet, even if services are shaping the local economy, the City is also known for its thriving local industries such as lantern-making, processed meat, sweets and delicacies and handicrafts. Said industries have consumers extending beyond the City's borders making these industries therefore the City's economic base along with services.

Nevertheless, micro-enterprises make up for the bulk of the City's business establishments. Sustaining these businesses so that they will continue to be viable and provide employment to local labor, that otherwise could not be employed in other industries, is a challenge that the City must attend and respond to in addition to attracting investments with high potential for expanding the local economy and creating jobs.

F. Population and Human Development

The end-state of all development initiatives of the City is a people who have attained a level of dignity and who have achieved freedom to privately appropriate goods and services and productive resources with little or no interference from government. They are a people cut above the rest as borne out by their high family incomes, free access to quality health and education services and productive assets and can freely decide on their unique contributions to the general welfare. They are a people whose independent exercise of political and civil rights is guaranteed primarily by their decent socio-economic status protected by a credible legal framework.

1. Demographics and the Populated Areas. The analysis of the population of the City of San Fernando was based on 2009 population estimates provided by the City Planning and Development Office (CPDO). Although this data set is not officially recognized by the National Statistics Office (NSO), the same were used considering the community-level analytical approach adopted. The analyses focused on the built-up area due to the urban characteristic of the City. As such the built-up areas were estimated from the NAMRIA topographic map 2007 edition which shows high density and low density residential areas including major buildings and infrastructures.

Figure 8 shows the extent of the built-up areas of San Fernando City. A more detailed discussion of the characteristics of these areas is presented in a succeeding section. This section focuses on the demographics of these areas.

Table 20 shows that the cluster of *barangays* representing the old municipal center is almost fully built-up (Barangays Juliana, Poblacion or Sto. Rosario, and Sta. Teresita).

However, their combined share of the City’s total built-up is a mere 3.2 percent. After the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in 1991, the built-up area expanded on both sides of MacArthur Highway. Businesses opened up along the stretch of this main road going towards Angeles City. The improvements of the intersection of Olongapo-Gapan Road (now Jose Abad Santos Avenue) with MacArthur highway further served as a magnet to private investments as new businesses including financing institutions located on the corridor. The Dolores intersection became a business node. Other complementary land uses such as residential, service establishments, and entertainment expanded from this node. This resulted to the development of the present built-up areas as may be seen in Figure 9.

In terms of densities, variations in population and household densities are apparent although there is a clustering of the lower end of high density areas in the recently built areas.

Figure 9 further shows that there are numerous industries and consolidated land uses that shall impinge on the quality of the environment of the City.

Table 21: Estimated Population and Household Densities in Built-up Areas by Barangay

Barangay	Total land Area sq.m.	Share of Brgy. area to City total	Built-Up as percent of Brgy. area	Brgy. BU as share of City total BU	2009 BU Population Density (persons/ha.)	2009 BU Household Density (HH/ha.)
Alasas	1,206,121.47	1.7	3.8	0.2	489.90	120.29
Baliti	4,201,559.80	6.0	3.5	0.8	293.25	74.67
Bulaon	1,680,762.54	2.4	50.0	4.5	269.25	66.60
Calulut	4,128,454.34	5.9	18.1	4.0	259.28	65.09
Del Carmen	2,695,844.11	3.9	8.7	1.3	142.16	35.11
Del Pilar	1,351,686.34	1.9	57.8	4.2	84.96	19.19
Del Rosario	1,751,486.19	2.5	25.8	2.4	86.83	21.71
Dela Paz Norte	1,773,772.62	2.5	17.6	1.7	61.59	14.44
Dela Paz Sur	1,415,753.01	2.0	10.3	0.8	60.46	16.35
Dolores	3,329,604.83	4.8	71.0	12.7	76.16	18.28
Juliana	206,070.00	0.3	100.0	1.1	131.99	33.00
Lara	3,020,849.02	4.3	6.4	1.0	103.01	24.21
Lourdes	309,252.07	0.4	69.8	1.2	189.08	44.03
Magliman	1,251,753.57	1.8	23.6	1.6	89.40	21.33
Maimpis	3,463,890.41	5.0	14.1	2.6	123.31	29.60
Malino	1,727,573.76	2.5	23.0	2.1	70.41	16.85
Malpitic	1,183,770.38	1.7	12.4	0.8	342.94	85.05
Pandaras	882,329.00	1.3	0.7	0	1864.18	483.31
Panipuan	3,290,504.36	4.7	9.4	1.7	142.16	33.92
Poblacion	213,580.04	0.3	98.5	1.1	39.92	9.79
Pulungbulu	2,110,866.98	3.0	30.1	3.4	54.14	12.91
Quebiawan	2,264,913.68	3.3	23.6	2.9	183.50	42.13
Saguin	1,288,256.66	1.9	39.1	2.7	101.75	23.85
San Agustin	3,842,808.62	5.5	47.1	9.7	87.97	21.27
San Felipe	3,678,484.18	5.3	7.2	1.4	54.47	13.24
San Isidro	1,407,487.12	2.0	51.5	3.9	109.77	26.20

San Jose	3,224,551.50	4.6	27.6	4.8	103.32	24.71
San Juan	1,316,121.62	1.9	0.8	0.1	3140.82	755.39
San Nicolas	809,575.44	1.2	71.6	3.1	137.42	32.80
San Pedro	2,479,873.61	3.6	14.9	2.0	194.58	46.48
Santa Lucia	1,237,212.36	1.8	56.4	3.8	85.91	19.76
Sindalan	2,761,571.89	4.0	42.3	6.3	80.72	19.24
Sta. Teresita	184,764.89	0.3	94.6	0.9	52.63	12.58
Sto Nino	1,256,538.80	1.8	60.8	4.1	62.82	15.05
Telabastagan	2,663,440.10	3.8	34.3	4.9	103.45	24.66
TOTAL	69,611,085.31	100.0	26.7	100.0	116.62	22.53

Note: Estimated using NAMRIA Topo map 2007 edition, barangay boundaries and 2009 population data from CPDO database.



