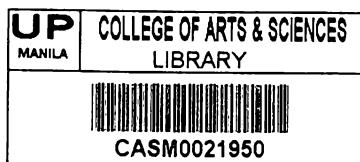


**IMPACT OF CITIFICATION STATUS OF PARAÑAQUE ON ITS  
URBAN PLANNING-RELATED SERVICES**

An Undergraduate Thesis  
Presented to  
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## **ABSTRACT**

This thesis tackles the impacts of the citification of Parañaque on its urban planning-related services such as electrical and water services, public roads, buildings and other structures, and garbage collection and disposal. The researcher gathered data from the city government of Parañaque, as well as in the libraries of the School of Urban and Regional Planning in UP Diliman and the College of Arts and Sciences library in UP Manila for the background of the study.

Using Dialectical/Historical Materialism as the theoretical framework for this thesis, the researcher hypothesized that there have been no significant developments in the provision of these services. To support this hypothesis, the researcher conducted interviews, focus group discussions, and a survey with the citizens of Parañaque, particularly from Barangay Don Bosco and San Antonio. The results of the survey were calculated using the chi-square method. The outcome of the survey proved the researcher's hypothesis that there have been no significant developments in the provision of services such as electrical and water services, public roads, buildings and other structures, and garbage collection and disposal.

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# CHAPTER ONE

## THESIS PROPOSAL

### I. Statement of the Problem

There has been rapid urban growth in our country for the past few decades. The proportion of the population living in urban areas rose from 30 percent in 1960 to 38 percent in 1980 and 49 percent in 1990.<sup>1</sup> However, unlike in many LDCs where high levels of urbanization reflect a shift in the economy's dynamic comparative advantage from one initially based on agriculture to one based on industry and services, the country's high urbanization level has not been matched by a correspondingly high per capita income as well as by a significant shift in labor employment from low to high productivity areas.<sup>2</sup>

Aside from the problem of poverty, serious environmental and health problems were also generated. According to Carl Bartone, an environmental engineer at the World Bank, the most pressing environmental problems in urban areas involve substandard housing, water supply, all sorts of wastes, indoor pollution, industrial and auto emissions, and the construction of

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<sup>1</sup> Urban Poverty in the Philippines: Nature, Causes and Policy Measures. Asian Development Review Studies of Asian and Pacific Economic Issues. Vol.12 No.1. 1994.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

settlements on fragile or vulnerable lands, like wetlands, flood plains, or steep hillsides.<sup>3</sup> Thus, there is a need to study how these urban planning-related problems arose. The improvement of the quality of life of the people should be the goal of urban planning. The local government unit must develop programs to solve these problems for the benefit of their constituents. With the recent citification of Parañaque last February 13, 1998, it must show signs that indeed there is improvement in the quality of the services that they render to the people.

## **II. Objectives of the Study**

General Objective: To assess the impact of the citification of Parañaque on its provision of urban planning related services.

Specific Objectives:

1. To assess whether there is improvement in the condition of the public roads.
2. To assess the adequacy of buildings and other structures in Parañaque.

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<sup>3</sup> "Deepening Pollution Demands Solutions." The Urban Edge Issues and Innovations. Vol.13 No.5. June 1989.

3. To assess whether there is improvement in garbage collection and disposal.
4. To assess whether there is improvement in the electrical and water services in Parañaque.

### **III. Definition of Terms**

A research of this importance demands a definition of terms to explain the context in which the terms are to be used. This also helps avoid confusion that may surface from unclear associations of several meanings with the terms.

1. Air shed – is used to describe the relative purity of air and water pollution.
2. Basic services – electrical and water services, garbage collection and disposal.
3. Community or the neighborhood environment – covers the differentiated communities or neighborhoods such as the slum area, suburbs, central city areas, etc.
4. Infrastructure- the basic facilities, equipment, services, and installations needed for the growth and functioning of a country, community, or organization.

5. Land use incompatibility – when areas zoned for a specific purpose are actually devoted to other uses.
6. Metropolitan growth – the orderly and rational development of a city.
7. Microclimate – at a micro scale, climate sets the level of physical comfort for the citizen, not only when enjoying the opportunities afforded by the public realm, but to some extent indoor as well.
8. Microenvironments – the family or household shelter and the workplace is the setting. These are the places for the individual's most intimate social relations as well as for his most direct and frequent contacts with the man-made physical world.
9. Natural environment – consists of the air shed, watershed, open-space-recreation “shed”, quiet-and-noise zones, olfactory zones, and microclimate zones.
10. Olfactory zones – are used to describe the relative degree and time-span of exposure to unpleasant smells.
11. Open-space-recreation “shed” – covers the conditions within the area that can be reached on a one-day trip.
12. Overground resources – it is needed for services such as for electric and gas utilities, as well as telephone utilities.

13. Quiet-and-noise zones – used to describe the relative degree and time-span of noise exposure.

14. Planner – policy maker, administrator, and physical or social planner.

15. Slum – a densely populated urban area marked by crowding, dirty run-down housing, poverty, and social disorganization.

16. Spatial environment – it is basically under the natural environment but according to Perloff, it deserves a special treatment. This concept would attempt to characterize the use of underground space, land, and overground space in terms of standards of efficient use, changes in values of space, and degree of allocation of space in terms of relative values.

17. Suburb – the residential area on the outskirts of a city or large town.

18. Transportation-utilities environment – this environment, according to Perloff, has the characteristic of tying the metropolitan area into an integrated unit through a series of superimposed networks. The utilities that provide water supply and provide for sewerage and solid waste disposal will tie directly with the natural environment. This

environment also uses the underground, land, and overground resources.

19. Urban design – according to Damien Mugavin, it is the *synthesis of the physical form of the city to achieve goals related to a range of human needs, particularly to activity and meaning.* It deals with infrastructures like buildings, streets, etc., and the relationship between these, in order to *achieve functional, cognitive, social and environmental goals.*

20. Urbanite – a city dweller.

21. Urban planning – according to Jejomar Binay, it is a form of government intervention which refers to the process of making decisions about the physical environment and the effect of changes in this environment on people and the environment.

#### **IV. Theoretical Framework**

A theoretical framework is important in guiding the researcher on how to process the raw data that he/she has gathered. It helps the researcher to discern which direction his/her research should take. The theoretical framework to be used in this research will be *Historical/Dialectical Materialism.* Its concept of the

conflict between the interests of the people and the state that is dominated by the elite will be helpful in this research. Since the ruling class dominates the state, they also dictate its economic and political development plans. By using this framework, the researcher would be able to discern which forces are at work and how these affect the processes in the city.

## **V. Methodology**

The author will use both qualitative and quantitative methods in researching. In the first part of the paper, researches will be done in different libraries, but most of the materials gathered were from the library in the School of Urban and Regional Planning in UP Diliman and the library in the College of Arts and Sciences in UP Manila. However, the researcher will also make use of other libraries such as the ones in the Asian Studies Institute, and in other universities. The researcher will also acquire data from the city government of Parañaque.

The quantitative method will be made use of in the latter parts of the paper to further strengthen the hypothesis of the researcher. Surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions will be conducted on two (2) barangays, Barangay Don Bosco and

Barangay San Antonio. The researcher will choose sixty (60) respondents, thirty (30) from each barangay, by using simple random sampling method to ensure that everyone will be given a chance to participate. To tabulate the results, the researcher will use the chi-square method.

## **VI. Statement of Hypothesis**

Having grown up in the city of Parañaque, the researcher has observed the developments, or lack thereof, that occurred there. The researcher believes that the recent citification of Parañaque did not result in true development. There are still deficiencies on the part of the government in the provision of basic services such as efficient electrical and water supply, public roads, buildings, and garbage collection and disposal.

## **VII. Review of Related Literature**

*The Art of Planning Selected Essays of Harvey S. Perloff*  
Burns, Leland S. and John Friedmann, ed. New York: Plenum Press. 1985.

The writings in this book are best summarized by the editors by these words: "The writings concern what needs to be done

to improve the way that planning is taught, learned, assessed, prescribed, practiced, or the way that planning decisions are formulated, implemented, and evaluated, or, more broadly yet, the way that we should think about cities and regions. Thus it is the art of planning and the way the art is mastered, applied, and continually improved that runs throughout the articles—the constantly returning leitmotif that holds them together.”

*Design in an Urban Environment*  
Paloma, Honorato G. Philippine Planning Journal, October 1970.

The author discussed in this paper the different aspects of planning that should be considered in the evaluation of the problems occurring in urban areas today. Inadequacies of the government to meet rising expectations of the citizenry, despite increasing taxation, cannot be solely blamed. The author said that the other side of the coin must also be examined before coming to conclusions. A look at the other side reveals that the people tend to identify only one sector of the society. Because of this, they lay the blame upon this sector only. This cannot be the case because according to the author, planning taught them that attempts at development occur as a fortuitous occasions only when both private and public sectors are involved in a

harmonious collaboration. *There can really be no effective development programs when either of the sectors deny their participation.*

*Urban Design and the Physical Environment The Planning Agenda in Australia*

Mugavin, Damien. Town Planning Review. Liverpool University Press. Vol.63 No.4. October 1992.

The paper has four parts: 1) Urban design: achieving livable cities, 2) Conventional concerns in urban design, 3) Natural systems: some important components and processes in the physical environment, and 4) Regulatory implications. The third part had tackled the different natural components such as the microclimate, vegetation, water and soils, and its relationship with urban design. For the past several years, literature on planning contained many "manifestos" dealing with what constitutes a good urban design. However, most of the statements are more like *responses to issues encountered during particular design projects*. It is the contention of the author that there is very little of urban design that can be called "theory" and that advances in knowledge of urban design are almost totally derived from the evaluation of built projects.

This paper aims to *explore some of the reasons behind the gap between planner and people, especially in the urban low-income neighborhood concept*. According to the author, the poor rarely articulate their thoughts to higher-level personages unless asked. The first part of the paper dealt with the differential perceptions between the planner and the people. *Who should plan? What kind of time frame and scope are needed in planning? What standards are to be applied in physical planning? What strategies are best for improving the socioeconomic life of the masses?* The second part of the paper dealt with the reconciliation of the differential perspectives. One is to *devise an effective grassroots organizational scheme and a social research program for eliciting the views of ordinary community residents*. Another way is to *Inject greater flexibility and short and middle-range action components into the comprehensive, long-range plan*. The third way was to *reevaluate the minimum standards concept in the light of socioeconomic realities*. The author concluded that *what we are advocating here is not merely a change in planning techniques, but a radical shift in outlook and conviction*.

*Urban Poverty in the Philippines: Nature, Causes and Policy Measures*

Balisacan, Arsenio M. Asian Development Review Studies of Asian and Pacific Issues. Vol.12 No.1. 1994.

This journal article tackled the problem of our country on poverty. Nowadays, rapid urbanization had shifted the burden of poverty from rural to urban areas. The urban poor population in our country has significantly increased over the past decades. The paper first takes an in-depth look at the nature of the urban poverty problem in the Philippines. It provides a comparison and characteristics of poverty. Next, it examines the recent record with respect to employment and earning differences, the determinants of labor earnings of urban households, and issues concerning access to basic needs and services. Afterwards, it characterizes the implications of economy wide and sectoral policies on urban poverty and spatial development. Finally, it draws conclusions and outlines some policy implications.

*The Logic of Disorder: Capitalist Expansion in the Metropolitan Area of Greater Sao Paulo*

Kowarick, Lucio. Development Research Digest Summaries of Current British Research on Development. No.1. Spring 1978.

Although Greater Sao Paulo is a *dynamic center of Brazil, with a rapid rate of economic growth*, it is also an area with a

deteriorating “quality of life.” According to the author, some insight into these conditions *can be gained from an examination of the process of urban expansion*, including its services, infrastructure, space ratios, social relationships and consumption levels—all closely related to economic growth. The abovementioned factors will be useful in the assessment of the condition of the city of Parañaque.

*Planning Perspectives and the Urban Poor: the Chandigarh Experience*

Sarin Madhu. Development Research Digest Summaries of Current British Research on Development. Number 1. Spring 1978

A brief overview of the paper showed that this study monitored the *effects of government action*. According to the author, the growth of Chandigarh over 25 years shows that *rigidity and a dogmatic insistence on high standards has largely excluded the poor from the benefits of planned development and stifled their spontaneous attempts to cope with adverse conditions*. The author argues for a radical alteration of the mechanisms and priorities of urban planning. She also suggested what *basic principles* should govern *land use planning and control, commercial licensing, housing standard controls and public services*.

In the introductory part of the paper, the author said that varied forces such as the interplay of historical events and socio-economic forces have shaped Makati's socio-political structure. The second part dealt with the historical context of Makati. The landholding system during the colonial era brought about a great impact on Makati's current structure. The next part dealt with the conflicts and contrasts in urban planning. According to the author, contrasts are made more distinct in the physical and urban planning sense. The author said that Makati seems to project two different urban areas. On the one side, Makati portrays *modernization and sophistication*, with its exclusive subdivisions and commercial establishments, while on the other hand, the less affluent side can be found in the western part of the municipality.

## **VIII. Scope and Limitation of the Study**

This study will deal with the problems related to the urban planning process in Parañaque city only. The problems that will be assessed include the basic services in the city, such as public roads, buildings and other structures, garbage collection and disposal, and electrical and water services. To accomplish this, researches were done in the library of the School for Rural and Urban Planning at University of the Philippines, Diliman and the College of Arts and Sciences library of UP Manila. Quantitative research will also be used in the latter part of the study to support the hypothesis of the researcher.

It is important to inform the readers that this study will only be limited to the abovementioned issues. The researcher would also recommend alternative solutions, which integrates the gathered data from the citizens of Parañaque city.

## **IX. Significance of the Study**

Many researches on the rural parts of the country have already been done while only a few were done on the urban areas of our country. I believe that this research will be of great

contribution to the study of the urban environment. This research will also prove to be an essential reading and reference material primarily to lawmakers, policy makers, city planners, development planners so as to help them in making laws, policies, projects and plans for the city of Parañaque. They could also refer to this research when they want to study other cities. Moreover, cause-oriented groups, NGOs, and the academic community can use this research for enriching their database and as an inspiration for further studies on the topic.

## CHAPTER TWO

### BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

#### **Urban Planning**

Urban planning was defined by Jejomar Binay as a form of government intervention, which refers to the process of making decisions about the physical environment and the effect of changes in this environment on people and the environment. The importance of urban planning must be stressed out because of its impact on the lives of the people. The planner therefore plays a critical role in integrating the needs of the people with the comprehensive plan of the government.

The planner, according to Mary Racelis Hollnsteiner, has a high education level and specialized training. He views himself as the one who can best formulate the needs of the society. The people, on the other hand, view the government as the one which should initiate government programs for them. They believe that top-level government personnel are well educated and can handle their problems.

The kind of time frame and scope are also needed in planning. Hollnsteiner said that for the planner, a *long-range perspective* and a comprehensive plan *delineating the interrelations of the various parts according to a large masterplan* are necessary before implementation can begin. On the other hand, most of the people want neighborhood

improvement *now*. However, the people should consider the option of getting low quality services from any planner's crash programs.

One must then ask what standards are to be applied in physical planning. For the planner, minimum standards must be followed; anything less should not be tolerated.

According to Harvey S. Perloff, the quality of the urban environment – as well as the environment for urbanites – will increasingly be a matter for public concern. He said that there are important elements that directly influence *conditions of living and working of the urban population* and particularly where they influence the *health, comfort, safety, and aesthetic satisfaction of individuals*.

Moreover, he enumerated the different elements under the environmental rubric for metropolitan areas. These are the natural environment, the spatial environment, the transportation-utilities environment, the community or neighborhood environment, and the microenvironments.

The natural environment consists of the air shed, which is used to describe the relative purity of air and water pollution. Another is the watershed, which covers the water supply and water pollution. The open-space-recreation “shed” covers the conditions within the area that can be reached on a one-day trip. The quiet-and-noise zones are used to describe the relative degree and time-span of noise exposure. The olfactory zones

are used to describe the relative degree and time-span of exposure to unpleasant smells. The "micro-climate" zones include uncomfortable heat, wind blockage, etc. Lastly, sunlight exposure which is the relative condition of buildings with regard to good, bad, or indifferent sunlight exposure.

The spatial environment is basically under the natural environment but it deserves a special treatment. According to Perloff, this concept would attempt to characterize the use of underground space, land, and overground space in terms of standards of efficient use, changes in values of space, and degree of allocation of space in terms of relative values.

The community or the neighborhood environment covers the differentiated communities or neighborhoods such as the slum area, suburbs, central city areas, etc.

The microenvironments are the family or household shelter and the workplace is the setting. These are the places for the individual's most intimate social relations as well as for his most direct and frequent contacts with the man-made physical world.

The transportation-utilities environment will be the focus of this research. This environment, according to Perloff, has the characteristic of tying the metropolitan area into an integrated unit through a series of superimposed networks. They tie directly with the natural environment through those utilities that provide water supply and provide for sewerage

and solid waste disposal. This environment also uses the underground, land, and overground resources. The latter is needed for services such as for electric and gas utilities, as well as telephone utilities. However, aesthetic conditions are also considered.

The researcher chose to focus on the transportation-utilities environment because of its importance to the people, and the city as well. It is a major contributor to the quality of urban activities; that is making a living. It makes the city more accessible to businesses through transportation networks, and improved road conditions, thereby creating employment for the people.

Also, the infrastructures are vital for the city's future. The development of infrastructures in the city helps in attracting a wide variety of industries, therefore creating new jobs that offer higher wages. Also the quality of the educational and research institutions, quality of living in the community, and the quality of the utility systems help boost the desirability of a city to potential businesses. Therefore, the city government should prioritize the improvement of these facilities in order to help the city's economy, and its constituents too.

Ernesto C. Mendiola, author of "Strategies for Metropolitan Growth," said that any proposal, which seeks to influence the growth of the metropolitan area, would require new forms of social control. Moreover, these plans are bound to come in conflict with existing vested

interests of the landowners, local governments, national agencies and private developers. The author advised that within the framework of our democratic system of government, we should therefore not lose sight of certain principles and political realities. In order to ensure the effective implementation of proposed plans and programs, there should be urban design research and information dissemination. According to the author, the decision to adopt a planning system approach or legislation can only be arrived at judiciously if the decision-maker and planner has in his possession reliable data which have been scientifically analyzed and evaluated. The researcher agrees with the author's sentiments. For proposed government programs to become effective, these should be well researched and analyzed and evaluated using scientific means. These programs will have a great effect on the constituent's lives; therefore, great care must be taken in drafting these programs. Also, these projects should serve the interests of the constituents and not of the few.

The researcher also agrees with Geronimo C. Suliguin, Jr., author of "Understanding the Metro: Some Thoughts and Observations on Local Urban Development, Management, and Stress," when he said that policy makers believe that policy formulation and faithful implementation are the more effective answers in the issue of urban problems.

## **Profile of the City of Parañaque**

### *A. Brief Historical Background*

The Spaniards founded Parañaque in 1572. It was one of the first Luzon towns to be occupied by the British and American colonizers due to its proximity to Manila Bay. It was also a convenient stopping place for merchants and travelers making their way between Manila and the regions of the south.

Parañaque started as a first class town of Rizal province in 1901. In 1905, the Americans built the first concrete bridge in the area, the Parañaque Bridge, to replace the old wooden one. It was also during this time (1903-1907) when Las Piñas fell under the municipality of Parañaque under the American policy of centralization. Later, the town was reclassified as a municipality under Metro Manila with six (6) barrios.

In the 1970s, development of subdivisions in Parañaque increased. The municipality now had sixteen (16) barangays. The original barrios are now classified under District I that the people call *Kabibhasnan*. The new barangays are classified under District II, while the industrial area near South Superhighway was referred to as *Sucat*.

## *B. Physical Profile*

Parañaque is bounded by Pasay city on the north, Muntinlupa on the southeast, Las Piñas on the southwest and Manila Bay on the west (Please see Appendix A). It occupies an aggregate land area of 46.57 square kilometers, making it the third largest in the National Capital Region (NCR). District I and II are composed of eight (8) barangays per district. The first district consists of barangays Baclaran, Tambo, Don Galo, Sto. Niño, La Huerta, San Dionisio, Vitalez and San Isidro. The second district consists of barangays BF, San Antonio, Don Bosco, Sun Valley, Marcelo Green, Merville, Moonwalk and San Martin de Porres. The area studied by the researcher are the two barangays in District II namely, Barangay San Antonio and Barangay Don Bosco.

The commercial areas in Parañaque are Baclaran, which is the central business district, the corridors of Ninoy Aquino and Dr. A. Santos Avenue, which are the sites of fast growing businesses and commercial activities. Moreover, it is emerging as the banking and financial rows. Business and commercial establishments have also developed inside Barangay Don Bosco along Doña Soledad Avenue in Better Living Subdivision, and within Multinational in Barangay Moonwalk.

The industries in Parañaque are concentrated along the south superhighway from the eastern side of Barangay Merville and Sun

Valley, north and eastern portion of Marcelo Green and the eastern side of San Martin de Porres.

The residential areas constitute the largest section in Parañaque. There are two hundred and seventy four (274) subdivisions in Parañaque. Barangay Don Bosco has the greatest number with forty nine (49) subdivisions, followed by Barangay San Antonio with forty two (42) subdivisions, and thirdly, by Barangay Moonwalk with thirty nine (39) subdivisions. However, there are also depressed areas in Parañaque. Barangay San Antonio has the most number of depressed areas with thirty eight (38), followed by Barangay Moonwalk with twenty nine (29) areas, and San Isidro with twenty five (25) areas. In each area, the household population ranges from 50-1,700 families.

Open spaces can still be found in Parañaque. The remaining largest portion of it, which consists of marine ponds, is located along Ninoy Aquino Avenue and from Don Galo to San Dionisio. Scattered small portions of open spaces can also be found within the subdivisions of Barangay Merville, Don Bosco, Marcelo Green, San Dionisio, San Isidro, and BF.

### *C. Infrastructures and Basic Services*

For a complete list of the infrastructures found in Parañaque city, please refer to Appendix B containing the scalogram of Parañaque city as of the year 2002.

#### *1. Health Facilities*

According to the scalogram of 2002, there are two hundred and three (203) health facilities in Parañaque. There are seventy-seven (77) day care centers, 13 of which can be found in Barangay San Antonio, and 3 more in Barangay Don Bosco. There are also twenty (20) health centers in this city, with the two barangays having one each in their area. There are a hundred (100) health clinics in Parañaque, 7 of which are in Barangay San Antonio, and 10 more in Barangay Don Bosco. As for the hospitals, this city has six (6), wherein five (5) are privately owned, and only one public hospital. There is a private hospital in Barangay San Antonio, while Barangay Don Bosco has none.

The lone public hospital in Parañaque city is the fifty (50) bed capacity Parañaque Community Hospital in La Huerta. It was the former municipal hall of Parañaque, which was converted into a government hospital. Medical services offered in this hospital are surgical operations, obstetrical-gyne cases, pediatric cases,

pathological (lab) procedures including blood chemistry, radiological (x-ray) procedures, dermatological services, internal medicines, emergency cases (all kinds except those requiring special procedures and medico-legal cases with complications), out-patient cases (elective or primary health care) and social welfare services (blue card holder and senior citizens).

## *2. Educational institutions*

There are two hundred and sixteen (216) schools in Parañaque. There are one hundred and one (101) preparatory schools, 3 of which are in Barangay San Antonio, and 11 in Barangay Don Bosco. There are also sixty-seven (67) elementary schools, with Barangay San Antonio having 2 public and 2 private elementary schools, and Barangay Don Bosco having 1 public and 4 private. For the high school level, there are thirty-eight (38) schools, with both barangays having 2 private schools each. As for the tertiary level, there are ten (10) schools, with 9 privately owned and 1 public college, the Parañaque City College of Science and Technology. There are no tertiary level schools in the two barangays. Mayor Joey P. Marquez approved the establishment of the Parañaque City College of Science and Technology under Ordinance No. 00-17 sponsored by Councilor

Fidelino Benzon. It offers an initial course of Bachelor in Industrial Technology, a three-year course with majors in Computer Technology, Electrical Technology, Electronics and Garments. After two years in college, the students have three options: first, join the field of work, second, continue for another year and get a Bachelor in Industrial Technology or thirdly, continue for another two years and obtain a degree course in Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology.

Parañaque city also has seven (7) public libraries. There is one in Barangay San Antonio while the rest can be found in barangays Baclaran, Tambo, Vitalez, BF Homes, Sun Valley, and La Huerta.

### *3. Police and Fire Protection*

There are thirteen (13) police stations in Parañaque. These are situated in barangays Baclaran, Don Galo, San Isidro, Vitalez, BF Homes, San Martin de Porres, Sun Valley and La Huerta.

Parañaque Fire Station has eight (8) stations, including Central Fire Station. These are situated in barangays Baclaran, San Antonio, BF Homes, Don Bosco, Merville, San Dionisio and La Huerta. The City Fire Station has five (5) units of Super Tanker that can contain three thousand five hundred (3,500) gallons of

water; four (4) units of FMC (Fluid Momentum Controller) pump one thousand (1,000) gallons capacity, three (3) units of mini fire truck that are assigned to barangays, and one (1) unit EMS ambulance.

#### *4. Waterworks and Power Supply*

Much of the city's water supply comes from Manila Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS). However, there are still some areas that are not reached by their services. These areas rely on water pumps, artesian wells (especially those in the depressed areas), and water deliveries. MERALCO supplies most of the power in Parañaque. Power is distributed to the following types of consumers: residential, institutional, commercial, and industrial.

#### *5. Garbage Collections and Disposal*

The acquisition of garbage trucks, acquisition of dumping site (by lease), implementation of zero waste and eco-waste management, construction of modern incineration system are the job of SWAESO.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA**

The researcher hypothesized that there is no significant development in the provision of the basic services in Parañaque even though it is now a city. A survey was done to validate the hypothesis of the researcher. Through simple random sampling, the researcher gave questionnaires to the chosen respondents.

The researcher chose sixty (60) respondents, thirty (30) each from Barangay Don Bosco and Barangay San Antonio, by using simple random sampling. In the questionnaire, the respondents were first asked to provide the following information about themselves: name, occupation, civil status, gender, and the name of their barangay.

#### **Demographic Background of the Respondents**

Of the thirty (30) respondents from Barangay Don Bosco, there were seventeen (17) male respondents and thirteen (13) female respondents (Table 1).

**Table 1. One-Way Classification of the Gender of 30 respondents  
From Barangay Don Bosco**

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Male	17
Female	13
Total	30

In Barangay San Antonio, there were only nine (9) male respondents and seventeen (17) female respondents (Table 2). In this barangay, there were four (4) respondents that did not fill out this part of the questionnaire.

**Table 2. One-Way Classification of the Gender of 30 respondents  
From Barangay San Antonio**

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Male	9
Female	17
Total	26

\*There were four (4) respondents that did not fill out this part of the questionnaire.

The respondents were also asked to write down their civil status. In Barangay Don Bosco, there were twenty (20) respondents that were

single, nine (9) that were married, and one (1) that was widowed (Table 3).

**Table 3. One-Way Classification of the Civil Status of 30 respondents from Barangay Don Bosco**

<i>Status</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Single	20
Married	9
Widowed	1
Total	30

In Barangay San Antonio, there were eighteen (18) respondents that were single, seven (7) that were married, and one (1) that was widowed (Table 4). In this part of the questionnaire, there were four respondents that did not fill it out.

**Table 4. One-Way Classification of the Civil Status of 30 respondents from Barangay San Antonio**

<i>Status</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Single	18
Married	7
Widowed	1
Total	26

\*There were four (4) respondents that did not fill out this part of the questionnaire.

The respondents' occupations were diverse. In Barangay Don Bosco, there were twenty-seven (27) respondents that filled out this part of the questionnaire, eleven (11) of which were college students, four (4) self-employed/ businessmen, two (2) engineers, and two (2) housewives. The rest were one (1) each from the following occupations: medical x-ray technician, professional med. Rep., Deputy City Assessor, school bus operator, systems analyst, stockman, vice-principal. There was also one (1) respondent who was retired.

In Barangay San Antonio, there were twenty-two (22) respondents that filled out this part, fourteen (14) of which were college students, five (5) housewives, and one (1) each from the following occupations: massage therapist, housekeeper, and government employee. The list of the occupations of the respondents and their frequencies are tabulated in

Table 5.

**Table 5. One-Way Classification of the Occupation of the 60 respondents from Barangays Don Bosco and San Antonio**

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
College student	25
Deputy City Assessor	1
Engineer	2
Government Employee	1
Housekeeper	1
Housewife	7
Massage Therapist	1
Medical X-ray Technician	1
Professional Med. Rep.	1
Retired	1
School Bus Operator	1
Self-employed/businessmen	4
Stockman	1
Systems Analyst	1
Vice-Principal	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>

\*There were eleven (11) respondents that did not fill out this part of the questionnaire.

## **Presentation of Data**

The respondents were then asked twenty (20) questions that were divided into four categories: 1) public roads, 2) buildings and other structures, 3) garbage collection and disposal, and 4) electrical and water system (A sample copy of the questionnaire can be seen in Appendix C). The questions were based on the objectives of the city government of Parañaque indicated in its Medium Term Development Plan (Appendix D). The researcher did this to find out if these objectives were met.

Under the first category, there were four questions asked. The respondents were first asked if these public roads are convenient to use. In Barangay Don Bosco, nineteen (19) said yes, and eleven (11) said no. In Barangay San Antonio, twenty-two (22) said yes while eight (8) said no. The answers were put into table 6.

**Table 6. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the Convenience of using Parañaque's public roads**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	19	22
<b>No</b>	11	8
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The respondents were then asked if these roads are congested with traffic. Twenty-six (26) in Barangay Don Bosco said yes, while only

four (4) said no. In Barangay San Antonio, twenty-two (22) said yes, and eight (8) said no. The tabulation can be seen in Table 7.

**Table 7. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the congestion of traffic on Parañaque's roads**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	26	22
<b>No</b>	4	8
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The respondents were also asked a follow-up question regarding the regularity of traffic. Forty-eight (48) answered this question while the rest did not. Twenty-eight (28) said there is congestion everyday in these roads, while thirteen (13) said it only happens during rush hours. Three (3) said that it happens only every morning and night, while only two (2) respondents said that it only happens sometimes. There were also two (2) respondents that did not indicate their answer on the regularity of traffic.

The third question for the respondents was about the comfortability of traveling along these roads. In both of the barangays, fourteen (14) said yes, and sixteen (16) said no (Table 8).

**Table 8. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the comfortability of traveling along Parañaque's roads**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	14	14
<b>No</b>	16	16
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The last question under the category of Public Roads was about the improvement in the condition of these roads. In Barangay Don Bosco, twenty-one (21) said yes, there are improvements in the condition of these roads, and only nine (9) disagreed. In Barangay San Antonio, seventeen (17) said yes, while thirteen (13) said no (Table 9).

**Table 9. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the improvements in the condition of Parañaque's roads**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	21	17
<b>No</b>	9	13
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The respondents were also asked to list down the improvements that they have observed, if there are any. The respondents cited the following: asphalting and cementing of public and private roads; road rehabilitation; road widening; placing of street lights; adding more traffic aid; placement of road signs for motorists; and construction of *humps*.

There were also two respondents who said that these improvements only come about during the election period.

The second category was about the various buildings and structures in Parañaque city. The first question was about the lack of schools in the city. In Barangay Don Bosco, twenty (20) respondents said that the city lacks in schools, while ten (10) said that it does not. In Barangay San Antonio, eighteen (18) said yes, while twelve (12) said no (Table 10).

**Table 10. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the lack of schools in Parañaque city**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	20	18
<b>No</b>	10	12
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The respondents were then asked which level/s are lacking. Three (3) respondents said that the city lacks in preschools. Ten (10) said that the city lacks in schools in the primary level. Fourteen (14) said that there is a deficiency in the secondary level, and eleven (11) said that there is a need for more schools in the tertiary level.

The next question was about the adequacy of the hospitals in Parañaque city. In both barangays, there are more respondents who think that the six (6) hospitals in this city are inadequate. In Barangay Don

Bosco, only ten (10) agreed that it is adequate, while twenty (20) disagreed. In Barangay San Antonio, only five (5) agreed, while twenty-five (25) think otherwise (Table 11).

**Table 11. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the adequacy of Parañaque's Hospitals**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	10	5
<b>No</b>	20	25
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The next question was about whether the thirteen (13) police stations in Parañaque are enough to keep the city safe. In Barangay Don Bosco, only eight (8) think that it is enough, while twenty-two (22) think that it is not. In Barangay San Antonio, only five (5) agree that it is enough, while twenty-five (25) disagree (Table 12).

**Table 12. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the sufficiency of Police Stations in Parañaque city**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	8	5
<b>No</b>	22	25
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The next question was about the adequacy of the eight (8) fire stations in the city. In Barangay Don Bosco, eight (8) agree that it is adequate, while twenty-two (22) disagree. In Barangay San Antonio, ten (10) agree that it is adequate, while twenty (20) disagree (Table 13).

**Table 13. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the adequacy of Parañaque's Fire Stations**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	8	10
<b>No</b>	22	20
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The next question was about whether there are recreational facilities in their respective barangays. In Barangay Don Bosco, seventeen (17) said there are recreational facilities in their barangay, while thirteen (13) said there are none. In Barangay San Antonio, eighteen (18) said yes, while twelve (12) disagreed (Table 14).

**Table 14. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the existence of Recreational Facilities in their barangays**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	17	18
<b>No</b>	13	12
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The respondents were then asked to list these recreational facilities. The respondents gave the following: basketball court, volleyball court, tennis court, gym, and playground.

The next question was about whether Parañaque has all the facilities found in a city. In Barangay Don Bosco, thirteen (13) said yes, while seventeen (17) said no. In Barangay San Antonio, twelve (12) agreed, while eighteen (18) disagreed (Table 15).

**Table 15. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the issue on whether Parañaque has all the facilities found in a city**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	13	12
<b>No</b>	17	18
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The respondents who disagreed were then asked what facilities does the city lack. They gave the following answers: sports and recreational facilities; public recreational facilities; parks; tourist spots; clubhouse; high tech facilities; free health centers; public hospitals; police stations; museums; public colleges; and universities.

The last question under this category was about whether there is development in these facilities now that Parañaque is a city. In Barangay Don Bosco, seventeen (17) said yes, while thirteen (13) said no. In

Barangay San Antonio, only ten (10) said yes, while twenty (20) said no (Table 16).

The respondents who disagreed were asked why they did not see any development in these facilities. They gave the following answers: the public facilities are degenerating because of the lack of maintenance; there should be improvement in the water facilities; the mayor is not a good administrator; the city officials lack in political will; there is inconsistency in the development of projects; there are projects that are not functional and accessible to the public (such as the San Dionisio mini park); there are unfinished projects; lack of budget; and poor management of city officials.

**Table 16. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the development of Parañaque's facilities**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	17	10
<b>No</b>	13	20
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The third category was about Garbage collection and disposal. The first question was about the regularity of garbage collection by the city government's garbage trucks. In Barangay Don Bosco, only nine (9) said that their garbage is regularly collected, while twenty-one (21) disagreed. In Barangay San Antonio, only seven (7) respondents say that their

garbage is regularly collected by the city government's garbage trucks, while twenty-three (23) disagreed (Table 17).

**Table 17. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the regularity of Garbage Collection by the City Government's Garbage Trucks**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	9	7
<b>No</b>	21	23
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The respondents who said that their garbage is not regularly collected by the city government's garbage trucks were asked who collects their garbage. Most of them answered that "private collectors" get their trash. These are the boys from depressed areas who ride around in their *pedicab* who collect garbage at five (5) pesos per plastic bag. Others say that their homeowners association pays for the collection of their garbage, while there are a few who say that no one collects their garbage and that they just burn it.

The next question was about whether there is a waste management or waste segregation scheme in their barangays. In Barangay Don Bosco, sixteen (16) answered yes, while fourteen answered no. In Barangay San Antonio, only eight (8) answered yes, while twenty-two (22) answered that there is none (Table 18).

**Table 18. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the existence of Waste Management or Waste Segregation Scheme in their Barangays**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	16	8
<b>No</b>	14	22
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The last question under this category was about whether there is improvement in garbage collection and disposal now that Parañaque is a city. In Barangay Don Bosco, fourteen (14) said yes, while sixteen (16) disagreed. In Barangay San Antonio, six (6) said yes, while twenty-four (24) said no (Table 19).

The respondents were also asked why they think there are no improvements in garbage collection and disposal in Parañaque city. The respondents gave the following answers: the city government does not collect their garbage, waste segregation scheme is not properly implemented, there is a lack of disposal area, that is why garbage can be found on the streets even behind the city hall, and poor management by the mayor.

**Table 19. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the improvements in Garbage Collection and Disposal**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	14	6
<b>No</b>	16	24
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The last category is about the electrical and water system of Parañaque city. The first question was about the sufficiency of the city's electrical supply. In both Barangay Don Bosco and San Antonio, twenty-seven (27) said it is sufficient, while only three (3) respondents did not agree (Table 20).

The respondents were also asked why they think it is sufficient. All of them answered that it is because there are rare brownouts and blackouts that happen in Parañaque.

**Table 20. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the sufficiency of Parañaque's electrical supply**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	27	27
<b>No</b>	3	3
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The next question was about the sufficiency of Parañaque's water services. In Barangay Don Bosco, three (3) said that it is enough, while

twenty-seven (27) disagree. In Barangay San Antonio, six (6) said that it is enough, while twenty-four (24) disagree (Table 21).

The respondents were also asked where they get their water. Their answers were: Maynilad, water delivery, and deep well.

**Table 21. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the sufficiency of Parañaque's Water Services**

	Barangay Don Bosco	Barangay San Antonio
<b>Yes</b>	3	6
<b>No</b>	27	24
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The next question was about whether the drainage system in their barangay effectively mitigates or prevents floods. In Barangay Don Bosco, thirteen (13) respondents agree, while seventeen (17) disagree. In Barangay San Antonio, eight (8) respondents agree, while twenty-two (22) think otherwise (Table 22).

**Table 22. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the efficiency of the Drainage system in their barangays**

	Barangay Don Bosco	Barangay San Antonio
<b>Yes</b>	13	8
<b>No</b>	17	22
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The last question in this category was about whether the *esteros* or canals in their barangay are clean. In Barangay Don Bosco, only six (6) think that these are clean, while twenty-four (24) disagree. In Barangay San Antonio, only three (3) think that these are clean, while twenty-seven (27) think otherwise (Table 23).

**Table 23. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the cleanliness of their Barangays' Esteros/Canals**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	6	3
<b>No</b>	24	27
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The next question was about whether the respondent thinks there is development in the provision of the abovementioned services such as electrical and water supply, public roads, buildings and other structures, and garbage collection and disposal. In Barangay Don Bosco, thirteen (13) said there is development, while seventeen (17) disagree. In Barangay San Antonio, only six (6) respondents think that there is development, while twenty-four (24) disagree (Table 24).

**Table 24. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the development in the Provision of Services (Electrical and Water Supply, Public Roads, Buildings and other Structures, and Garbage Collection and Disposal)**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	13	6
<b>No</b>	17	24
<b>Total</b>	30	30

The respondents were also asked why they think there is no development in the provision of these services. Only twenty-seven (27) answered this follow-up question. There were five (5) respondents who said that these services even worsened. Four (4) respondents said that the city officials lack political will and leadership. There were three (3) who said that the provision of these services were still the same as before Parañaque became a city. There were two (2) respondents that said development should be all-year round and not only on occasions and two (2) respondents that said there were no signs of implementation. One (1) respondent attributed the lack of development in the provision of these services to lack of budget. Four (4) respondents said that there were still no solutions to prevent floods. One (1) said that Parañaque still lacks in public hospitals, and another one said that the water services were still insufficient. One (1) respondent said that the esteros/canals were still dirty, and another one said that the city's garbage collection and disposal system was inefficient. One (1) respondent said that there's corruption in

the city government and lastly, one (1) respondent said that the citizens of Parañaque cannot feel its progress.

Lastly, the respondents were asked if there is overall development in Parañaque now that it is a city. In Barangay Don Bosco, sixteen (16) think that there is development, while fourteen (14) think there is none. In Barangay San Antonio, nine (9) agree that there is development, while twenty-one (21) disagree (Table 25).

**Table 25. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the overall development in Parañaque city**

	<b>Barangay Don Bosco</b>	<b>Barangay San Antonio</b>
<b>Yes</b>	16	9
<b>No</b>	14	21
<b>Total</b>	30	30

In the last part of the questionnaire, the respondents were asked to comment on the development of Parañaque city. Out of the sixty (60) respondents, only forty-seven (47) answered this part of the questionnaire. Most of them say that there are some improvements but there are still major problems that need to be solved. One is the problem with the garbage collection and disposal. Three (3) said that garbage collection and disposal must be improved. Another is the insufficient water service. Five (5) respondents said that the water services of Parañaque should be improved. Eight (8) of them said that education should be given

priority by building more public schools, colleges, and universities. Infrastructures development should also be looked into, especially the maintenance of public roads, canals, street lights, as well as the construction of public hospitals, recreational facilities, schools, colleges, and universities. Four (4) of them said that health services should also be improved by building more public hospitals for the poor citizens of Parañaque. One (1) respondent said that the canals should be cleaned to prevent floods during the rainy season that causes illnesses to the people. Two (2) respondents commented that more streetlights should be placed on the roads to prevent accidents. One (1) respondent commented that there should be more police visibility to prevent the occurrence of crimes. Five (5) respondents said that the traffic problems of the city should be looked into.

Some respondents commented on the poor management of the city mayor, Joey P. Marquez, and his officials. Four (4) respondents said that the city officials lack the political will to implement the city's projects. Four (4) said that there is corruption in the city government. Lastly, ten (10) respondents said that Mayor Joey Marquez is not an effective leader that's why the city needs strong leadership.

## ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data gathered from the surveys show that majority of the respondents from barangays Don Bosco and San Antonio think that there is no development in the provision of basic services such as garbage collection and disposal, electrical and water system, public roads, and buildings in Parañaque city. In Barangay Don Bosco, seventeen (17) think that there is no development, and in Barangay San Antonio, twenty-four (24) also think that there is no development in the provision of the said services. To test whether the data gathered will prove the researcher's hypothesis, it will be subjected through the **chi-square test**.

The formula for the chi-square test is

$$\chi^2 (\text{corrected}) = \sum \frac{([O_1 - E_1] - 0.5)^2}{E_1}$$

### 1) Statement of Hypothesis

$H_0$  – There is no significant difference between the actual observed proportion that said there is development in the provision of basic services in Parañaque city from the ideal or expected proportion.

$H_1$  – There are more respondents who answered that there is no significant development in the provision of basic services in Parañaque city.

**Table 19. Response of 60 respondents from the 2 Barangays regarding the Development in the Provision of Services (Electrical and Water Supply, Public Roads, Buildings and other Structures, and Garbage Collection and Disposal)**

Frequencies	Barangay Bosco	Don	Barangay Antonio	San	Total
Yes	13 ( $e_1 = 9.5$ )		6 ( $e_2 = 9.5$ )		19
No	17 ( $e_3 = 20.5$ )		24 ( $e_4 = 20.5$ )		41
Total	30		30		60

The expected frequency (e) was calculated using the formula

$$e = \frac{(\text{column total})(\text{row total})}{\text{Grand total}}$$

- 2) Confidence level is placed at significance level of 0.10 since it is a one-tailed test.
- 3) Degree of freedom

$$df = (c - 1)(r - 1)$$

Where: c is the number of columns

r is the number of rows

$$df = (2 - 1)(2 - 1)$$

$$= 1$$

- The tabular value of  $\chi^2$  in the chi-square distribution table can be obtained through getting the intersection of the values of the desired level of significance and the computed

degree of freedom. In this computation, the tabular value is

2.71.

4)

$$\begin{aligned}\chi^2 (\text{corrected}) &= \sum \frac{([O_1 - E_1] - 0.5)^2}{E_1} \\&= \frac{([13 - 9.5] - 0.5)^2}{9.5} + \frac{([6 - 9.5] - 0.5)^2}{9.5} + \frac{([17 - 20.5] - 0.5)^2}{20.5} \\&\quad + \frac{([24 - 20.5] - 0.5)^2}{20.5} \\&= 0.947 + 1.684 + 0.780 + 0.439 \\&= 3.85\end{aligned}$$

Since the computed value of the chi-square is greater than the tabular value, the null hypothesis is rejected. We shall accept the alternative hypothesis, which states that there are more respondents who answered that there is no significant development in the provision of basic services in Parañaque city.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **Conclusion**

This research had proven that there are no significant developments in the provision of services (electrical and water supply, public roads, buildings and other structures, and garbage collection and disposal) in Parañaque even though it is now a city. It is further validated by the result of the chi-square, which tallies with the response of the people.

In general, the respondents listed down the following reasons as to why they think there is no development in the provision of these services: the city officials lack political will and leadership, the respondents also saw lack of implementation by the city government, presence of corruption, and lack of budget allocated for these services.

The respondents further commented that are still no solutions to prevent floods, Parañaque still lacks in public hospitals, the water services are still insufficient, the esteros/canals are still dirty and the city's garbage collection and disposal system is inefficient. They observed that the

provision of these services is still the same as before Parañaque became a city and some think that it even worsened.

These observations cannot be simply dismissed. The peoples' views are reflective of what is happening in the city. These are their sentiments on the issues that directly affect them.

There were two (2) respondents that said development should be all-year round and not only on some occasions such as the election period. The researcher agrees with it. Politicians in Parañaque tend to repair roads, clean the sidewalks, and collect garbage only when the elections are near. Maintenance of roads, and the provision of services, such as collecting garbage, should be done on a regular basis to prove to the city's constituents that the saying "this is where your taxes go," which they always put on the billboards promoting their project, is true.

One (1) respondent said that the reason why there is no significant development in the provision of these services must be the lack of budget. However, there has been a continuing increase in the city government's revenues. From 1995 to 2001, the city's income rose from P 519,549,249.39 to P 1,154,047,224.70 with an average growth rate of 15.96% (Please see Appendix E).

The researcher believes that the increase in budget should equate to more efficient provision of services for the constituents. However, as what the author Geronimo C. Suliguin, Jr. said, there is also the formulation of policies and its' faithful implementation. The researcher agrees that these are the more effective answers in the issue of urban problems.

## **Recommendations**

The planners of the city government should address the problems of the citizens of Parañaque regarding the provision of services (electrical and water supply, public roads, buildings and other structures, and garbage collection and disposal).

The researcher recommends that the planners make a grassroots level research to comprehend the problems of the citizens. During policy formulation, they should take into account the citizens' grievances and make policies that will address them.

The researcher also recommends that the city government should involve the citizens more in the deliberation of programs by holding public meetings and public forums.

Lastly, the researcher would like to recommend that the city government should be more transparent. The citizens have a right to

know about what is happening in their city, if projects are being done, and if there are programs that they can benefit from.

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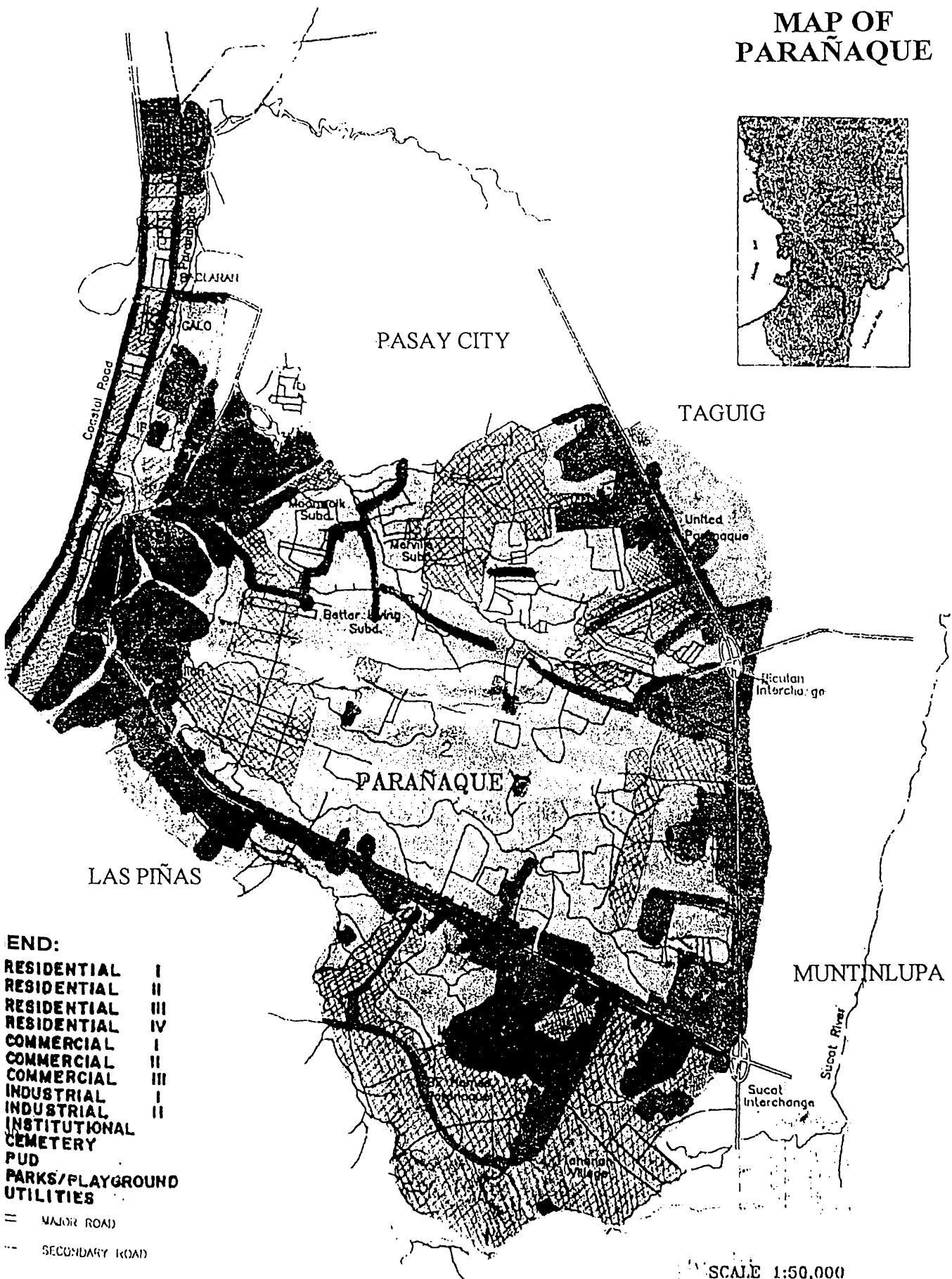
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# MAP OF PARAÑAQUE



ENCLOSURE:

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY  
MANILA MAP 1:25,000  
RIGHT 1985  
ETROPHIL CORPORATION

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE FOR SOCIAL CHANGE  
MANILA OBSERVATORY BLDG., ATENEO UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, QUEZON CITY  
SEPTEMBER 1998

SCALE 1:50,000

0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

BARANGAY		SCALOGRAM OF 2002																				City of Parañaque																
		Preparatory Schools Elem. Schools(Public) Elem. Schools(Private) High School (Public) High School (Private) Tertiary Schools(Public) Tertiary Schools(Private) Hospital (Public) Hospital (Private) Health Center Health Clinic Day Care Center Multi-Purpose Hall Public Library Parks/Plaza Playground/Sports Police Station Fire Station Market/Talipapa Banks Supermarkets Gasoline Station Waiting Shed Cinema/Movie House Postal Office Telegraph Station Public Telephone Bus/Jeepney Terminal Tricycle Terminal Cockpit Arena Church/Chapel/Convent Drugstore Cemetery/Memorial Hotel/Inn/Motel Artesian Well Fish Port Public Toilet																																				
TOTAL		101	20	47	6	32	1	9	1	5	20	100	77	63	7	46	112	13	8	46	119	56	31	67	7	9	5	39	12	42	2	116	73	7	11	138	2	4
Barclaran		6	3	1	1			1	2	25	1	3	1	1	1	1	17	15	8	1	1	2	2	5	1	7	4	1	35	1								
Tambo		5	3					1	1	6	1	1	1		5		1	6	2	5	1	3	4	5	2													
Sto. Niño		3	1					2	3	3		3		5			10																					
Don Galo		2	1		1			1	4	1	1	1	2	2		1																						
San Isidro		10	1	10	3			1	1	2	13	3	3	3	3	18	4	2	3	1	3	1	4	2						38								
Vitalez		2						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1																					
San Antonio		3	2	2		2		1	1	7	13	4	1	1	19	1	2	7	7	5	6	1	2	2	1	1	6	6	1									
B.F. Homes		21	2	11	1	10	2		2	2	7	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	22	9	3	8	3	4	8	14	9	4										
Don Bosco		11	1	4		2			1	10	3	3	2	8		2	2	16	5	2	8	2	1	5	6													
Merville		10		2		1			2	3	5	9	22	24	1		3	1	11		2	2	2	2	9	1												
San Martin de Porres		1	1	1				1	3	7	1	4	2	1	1	3	2	2	7		3	2	4	1	13	4	1	8										
Sun Valley		8		6	5				1	11	8	4	1	1	9	3	1	5	2	3		3	2	9	5													
San Dionisio		6	3	2	1	2	1	6	1	1	5	5	1	2	5	1	6	11	7	7	1	2	5	2	5	6	12	2	1	4								
La Huerta		5	1	2	1	2		1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	1	1	1	3	1	2	6	5	10	1	2							
Marcelo Green		5		2		2			1	1	9	9	15	5	26		6	2			2	5	15	8														
Moonwalk		4	2	4		2			1	7	8					3	1	3					7															

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Civil Status: \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: \_\_\_\_\_  
Barangay: \_\_\_\_\_

Yes      No

### I. Public Roads

1. Is it convenient to use? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are these roads congested with traffic?  
How often? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is it comfortable to travel along these roads? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are there improvements in the condition of these roads now that Parañaque is a city?  
What are these improvements? \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Buildings and other structures (source: 2002 Scalogram)

1. Do you think that Parañaque lacks in schools?  
Which level/s? \_\_\_\_\_
2. There are 6 hospitals in Parañaque, 5 of which are private and only 1 public hospital. Do you think that these are adequate for the citizen's needs? \_\_\_\_\_
3. There are 13 police stations in this city. Do you think that these are enough to keep our city safe? \_\_\_\_\_
4. There are 8 fire stations in this city. Do you think that these are adequate? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Does your barangay have recreational facilities?  
List some: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Do you think that Parañaque has all the facilities found in a city?  
If not, what does it lack? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Do you think there is development in these facilities now that Parañaque is a city?  
If not, why? \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Garbage collection and disposal

1. Is your garbage regularly collected by the city government's garbage trucks?  
If not, who collects your garbage? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Is there a waste management/segregation scheme in your barangay? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you think that there is improvement in garbage collection and disposal now that Parañaque is a city?  
If not, why? \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. Electrical and Water System

1. Do you think that Parañaque's electrical supply is sufficient for your needs?  
Why? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you think that Parañaque's water services are enough?  
Where does your water supply come from? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Does the drainage system in your barangay efficiently mitigates/prevents flood? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are the *esteros*/canals in your barangay clean? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you think there is development in the provision of the abovementioned services now that Parañaque is a city? \_\_\_\_\_

If not, why? \_\_\_\_\_

Overall, do you think that Parañaque has developed now that it is a city? \_\_\_\_\_

What are your comments on this? \_\_\_\_\_

Name: NEKO N L. LIM  
Occupation: MED. X-RAY TECH

Civil Status: S  
Sex: M  
Barangay: DON BOSCO

### I. Public Roads

1. Is it convenient to use?
2. Are these roads congested with traffic?  
How often? VERY OFTEN! esp. AT PUCUTAN INTERCHANGE
3. Is it comfortable to travel along these roads?
4. Are there improvements in the condition of these roads now that Parañaque is a city?  
What are these improvements? \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Buildings and other structures (source: 2002 Scalogram)

1. Do you think that Parañaque lacks in schools?  
Which level/s? PRIMARY & SECONDARY
2. There are 6 hospitals in Parañaque, 5 of which are private and only 1 public hospital. Do you think that these are adequate for the citizen's needs?
3. There are 13 police stations in this city. Do you think that these are enough to keep our city safe?
4. There are 8 fire stations in this city. Do you think that these are adequate?
5. Does your barangay have recreational facilities?  
List some: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Do you think that Parañaque has all the facilities found in a city?  
If not, what does it lack? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Do you think there is development in these facilities now that Parañaque is a city?  
If not, why? \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Garbage collection and disposal

1. Is your garbage regularly collected by the city government's garbage trucks?  
If not, who collects your garbage? OUR HOMEOWNER ASSOCIATION PAYS FOR THE COLLECTION OF OUR GARBAGE
2. Is there a waste management/segregation scheme in your barangay?
3. Do you think that there is improvement in garbage collection and disposal now that Parañaque is a city?  
If not, why? OUR PUCUTAN MARKET REALLY STINKS!

### IV. Electrical and Water System

1. Do you think that Parañaque's electrical supply is sufficient for your needs?  
Why? AS LONG AS YOU PAY YOUR METACO BILL YOU WILL HAVE A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY
2. Do you think that Parañaque's water services are enough?  
Where does your water supply come from? MAYNILA
3. Does the drainage system in your barangay efficiently mitigates/prevents flood?
4. Are the esteros/canals in your barangay clean?

Do you think there is development in the provision of the abovementioned services now that Parañaque is a city?

If not, why? \_\_\_\_\_

Overall, do you think that Parañaque has developed now that it is a city?

What are your comments on this? There's still the annoying & pestering traffic, the uncollected garbage, water problem is a stinky market!!!

Name: MASANGKAY, RYAN R.  
Occupation: STUDENT

Civil Status: S  
Sex: M  
Barangay: DON BOSCO

### I. Public Roads

1. Is it convenient to use?
2. Are these roads congested with traffic?  
How often? every night
3. Is it comfortable to travel along these roads?
4. Are there improvements in the condition of these roads now that Parañaque is a city?  
What are these improvements? Asphalting project

Yes  No

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Buildings and other structures (source: 2002 Scalogram)

1. Do you think that Parañaque lacks in schools?  
Which level/s? Primary level
2. There are 6 hospitals in Parañaque, 5 of which are private and only 1 public hospital. Do you think that these are adequate for the citizen's needs?
3. There are 13 police stations in this city. Do you think that these are enough to keep our city safe?
4. There are 8 fire stations in this city. Do you think that these are adequate?
5. Does your barangay have recreational facilities?  
List some:  
6. Do you think that Parañaque has all the facilities found in a city?  
If not, what does it lack? Sports & recreational facilities
7. Do you think there is development in these facilities now that Parañaque is a city?  
If not, why? The Mayor sucks!

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Garbage collection and disposal

1. Is your garbage regularly collected by the city government's garbage trucks?  
If not, who collects your garbage? No one
2. Is there a waste management/segregation scheme in your barangay?
3. Do you think that there is improvement in garbage collection and disposal now that Parañaque is a city?  
If not, why?

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. Electrical and Water System

1. Do you think that Parañaque's electrical supply is sufficient for your needs?  
Why?
2. Do you think that Parañaque's water services are enough?  
Where does your water supply come from? NAWA
3. Does the drainage system in your barangay efficiently mitigates/prevents flood?
4. Are the *esteros*/canals in your barangay clean?

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

Do you think there is development in the provision of the abovementioned services now that Parañaque is a city?

If not, why? In as of the Mayor, he should answer this.

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

Overall, do you think that Parañaque has developed now that it is a city?

What are your comments on this? Because of rampant corruption, programs and projects are not properly implemented. Mismanagement.

Name: JASON OLYMPIA  
Occupation: PROFESSIONAL TROPICAL REP.

Civil Status: SINGLE Sex: MX  
Barangay: DON BOSCO

Yes No

### I. Public Roads

1. Is it convenient to use?
2. Are these roads congested with traffic?  
How often? EVERYDAY
3. Is it comfortable to travel along these roads?
4. Are there improvements in the condition of these roads now that Parañaque is a city?  
What are these improvements? ASPHALT ROAD

### II. Buildings and other structures (source: 2002 Scalogram)

1. Do you think that Parañaque lacks in schools?  
Which level/s? ELEMENTARY & HIGH SCHOOL
2. There are 6 hospitals in Parañaque, 5 of which are private and only 1 public hospital. Do you think that these are adequate for the citizen's needs?
3. There are 13 police stations in this city. Do you think that these are enough to keep our city safe?
4. There are 8 fire stations in this city. Do you think that these are adequate?
5. Does your barangay have recreational facilities?  
List some:
6. Do you think that Parañaque has all the facilities found in a city?  
If not, what does it lack? POOL, CLUBHOUSE, PARKS, ETC...
7. Do you think there is development in these facilities now that Parañaque is a city?  
If not, why?

### III. Garbage collection and disposal

1. Is your garbage regularly collected by the city government's garbage trucks?  
If not, who collects your garbage?
2. Is there a waste management/segregation scheme in your barangay?
3. Do you think that there is improvement in garbage collection and disposal now that Parañaque is a city?  
If not, why?

### IV. Electrical and Water System

1. Do you think that Parañaque's electrical supply is sufficient for your needs?  
Why? NO/LESS BLOWOUT
2. Do you think that Parañaque's water services are enough?  
Where does your water supply come from? TAZONILAO
3. Does the drainage system in your barangay efficiently mitigates/prevents flood?
4. Are the esteros/canals in your barangay clean?

Do you think there is development in the provision of the abovementioned services now that Parañaque is a city?

If not, why? THEY STILL HAVEN'T FOUND A SOLUTION TO PREVENT FLOOD

Overall, do you think that Parañaque has developed now that it is a city?

What are your comments on this? THEY SHOULD PIND A SOLUTION FOR THE TRAFFIC; THEY SHOULD HAVE POLICE VISIBILITY / BARANGAY TURNS 24 HRP. A. DAY.

Name: RON ORTIZ  
Occupation: SELF EMPLOYED

Civil Status: M Sex: M  
Barangay: DON BOSCO

Yes  No

### I. Public Roads

1. Is it convenient to use?
2. Are these roads congested with traffic? How often? everytime I traveled along sucat rd. fr. SSHW to Imelda Ave.
3. Is it comfortable to travel along these roads?
4. Are there improvements in the condition of these roads now that Parañaque is a city?   
What are these improvements? little, some portions are layed out with asphalt, some are not.

### II. Buildings and other structures (source: 2002 Scalogram)

1. Do you think that Parañaque lacks in schools? Which level/s? elementary, high school, college
2. There are 6 hospitals in Parañaque, 5 of which are private and only 1 public hospital. Do you think that these are adequate for the citizen's needs?
3. There are 13 police stations in this city. Do you think that these are enough to keep our city safe?
4. There are 8 fire stations in this city. Do you think that these are adequate?
5. Does your barangay have recreational facilities? List some: public recreational facilities
6. Do you think that Parañaque has all the facilities found in a city? If not, what does it lack? public recreational facilities
7. Do you think there is development in these facilities now that Parañaque is a city? If not, why? I havent seen any significant development in all areas now that Parañaque is a city.

### III. Garbage collection and disposal

1. Is your garbage regularly collected by the city government's garbage trucks?   
If not, who collects your garbage? garbage boys at ₱10.00/pick up
2. Is there a waste management/segregation scheme in your barangay?
3. Do you think that there is improvement in garbage collection and disposal now that Parañaque is a city?   
If not, why? there is no clear vision on proper waste management.

### IV. Electrical and Water System

1. Do you think that Parañaque's electrical supply is sufficient for your needs? Why?
2. Do you think that Parañaque's water services are enough? Where does your water supply come from? Maynilad but not sufficient; Water delivery
3. Does the drainage system in your barangay efficiently mitigates/ prevents flood?
4. Are the esteros/canals in your barangay clean?

Do you think there is development in the provision of the abovementioned services now that Parañaque is a city?

If not, why? development should be all year round not on occasions.

Overall, do you think that Parañaque has developed now that it is a city?

What are your comments on this? Comparing Parañaque to other cities in Metro Manila you could compare that nothing has much change now that its a city Parañaque should focus its resources in its development in infrastructure, public service, peace and order, education, health services to live up its billing as a city.

Name: JOEY del ROSARIO  
Occupation: DEPUTY CITY ASSESSOR

Civil Status: M Sex: M  
Barangay: DON BOSCO

Yes No

### I. Public Roads

1. Is it convenient to use?
2. Are these roads congested with traffic? How often? EVERYDAY especially in the morning
3. Is it comfortable to travel along these roads?
4. Are there improvements in the condition of these roads now that Parañaque is a city? What are these improvements? The concrete roads are overlaid with asphalt.

### II. Buildings and other structures (source: 2002 Scalogram)

1. Do you think that Parañaque lacks in schools? Which level/s? Elementary and high school
2. There are 6 hospitals in Parañaque, 5 of which are private and only 1 public hospital. Do you think that these are adequate for the citizen's needs?
3. There are 13 police stations in this city. Do you think that these are enough to keep our city safe?
4. There are 8 fire stations in this city. Do you think that these are adequate?
5. Does your barangay have recreational facilities? List some:
6. Do you think that Parañaque has all the facilities found in a city? If not, what does it lack? Parks, Public & Sports Facilities
7. Do you think there is development in these facilities now that Parañaque is a city? If not, why? Not visible

### III. Garbage collection and disposal

1. Is your garbage regularly collected by the city government's garbage trucks? If not, who collects your garbage? Private collector
2. Is there a waste management/segregation scheme in your barangay?
3. Do you think that there is improvement in garbage collection and disposal now that Parañaque is a city? If not, why?

### IV. Electrical and Water System

1. Do you think that Parañaque's electrical supply is sufficient for your needs? Why? No brownouts
2. Do you think that Parañaque's water services are enough? Where does your water supply come from? Manginab
3. Does the drainage system in your barangay efficiently mitigates/ prevents flood?
4. Are the *esteros*/canals in your barangay clean?

Do you think there is development in the provision of the abovementioned services now that Parañaque is a city?

If not, why? Lack of political will.

Overall, do you think that Parañaque has developed now that it is a city?

What are your comments on this? The leaders in the city must have a clear political will to serve the city.

Name: JAY LACAT  
Occupation: MACMAQIS TATNAPIST

Civil Status: SINGLE Sex: F  
Barangay: SAN ANTONIO, P'QMB

Yes      No

### I. Public Roads

1. Is it convenient to use?
2. Are these roads congested with traffic? How often? NOT ALL THE TIME
3. Is it comfortable to travel along these roads?
4. Are there improvements in the condition of these roads now that Parañaque is a city?

What are these improvements? \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Buildings and other structures (source: 2002 Scalogram)

1. Do you think that Parañaque lacks in schools? Which level/s?
2. There are 6 hospitals in Parañaque, 5 of which are private and only 1 public hospital. Do you think that these are adequate for the citizen's needs?
3. There are 13 police stations in this city. Do you think that these are enough to keep our city safe?
4. There are 8 fire stations in this city. Do you think that these are adequate?
5. Does your barangay have recreational facilities? List some: \_\_\_\_\_  
6. Do you think that Parañaque has all the facilities found in a city?    
If not, what does it lack? PARKS
7. Do you think there is development in these facilities now that Parañaque is a city? If not, why? NO POLITICAL WILL

### III. Garbage collection and disposal

1. Is your garbage regularly collected by the city government's garbage trucks? If not, who collects your garbage? SCAVENGER W/ A FEE
2. Is there a waste management/segregation scheme in your barangay?
3. Do you think that there is improvement in garbage collection and disposal now that Parañaque is a city? If not, why? CORP. SOME PEOPLE TAKE IT AS FOR A LIVING

### IV. Electrical and Water System

1. Do you think that Parañaque's electrical supply is sufficient for your needs? Why? CORP. SOME OF THE HOUSES HAVE NO LIGHTS
2. Do you think that Parañaque's water services are enough? Where does your water supply come from? MWASH / PRIVATE DRINKING
3. Does the drainage system in your barangay efficiently mitigates/ prevents flood?
4. Are the esteros/canals in your barangay clean?

Do you think there is development in the provision of the abovementioned services now that Parañaque is a city?

If not, why? \_\_\_\_\_

Overall, do you think that Parañaque has developed now that it is a city?

What are your comments on this? WISH THAT PEOPLE CONCERN PLAN READ THIS AND DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Civil Status: Single Sex: M  
Barangay: San Antonio

Yes No

### I. Public Roads

1. Is it convenient to use? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are these roads congested with traffic? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_  
How often? Every Saturday along La Huerta.
3. Is it comfortable to travel along these roads? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are there improvements in the condition of these roads now that Parañaque is a city? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_  
What are these improvements? \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Buildings and other structures (source: 2002 Scalogram)

1. Do you think that Parañaque lacks in schools? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_  
Which level/s? High School
2. There are 6 hospitals in Parañaque, 5 of which are private and only 1 public hospital. Do you think that these are adequate for the citizen's needs? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_
3. There are 13 police stations in this city. Do you think that these are enough to keep our city safe? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_
4. There are 8 fire stations in this city. Do you think that these are adequate? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_
5. Does your barangay have recreational facilities? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_  
List some: Sport complex
6. Do you think that Parañaque has all the facilities found in a city? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_  
If not, what does it lack? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Do you think there is development in these facilities now that Parañaque is a city? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_  
If not, why? Parañaque Govt. should try to improve some important facilities such as school facilities especially on some public schools (lock & classrooms).

### III. Garbage collection and disposal

1. Is your garbage regularly collected by the city government's garbage trucks? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_  
If not, who collects your garbage? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Is there a waste management/segregation scheme in your barangay? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you think that there is improvement in garbage collection and disposal now that Parañaque is a city? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_  
If not, why? \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. Electrical and Water System

1. Do you think that Parañaque's electrical supply is sufficient for your needs? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_  
Why? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you think that Parañaque's water services are enough? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_  
Where does your water supply come from? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Does the drainage system in your barangay efficiently mitigates/prevents flood? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are the esteros/canals in your barangay clean? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_

Do you think there is development in the provision of the abovementioned services now that Parañaque is a city? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_

If not, why? \_\_\_\_\_

Overall, do you think that Parañaque has developed now that it is a city? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_

What are your comments on this? The govt. officials of Parañaque are trying to improve the economic growth and devt. I hope that they will become transparent to the different programs.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Civil Status: \_\_\_\_\_  
Barangay: SAN ANTONIO Sex: \_\_\_\_\_

Yes No

### I. Public Roads

1. Is it convenient to use?
2. Are these roads congested with traffic?  
How often? DURING RUSH HOUR AND HEAVY RAINS
3. Is it comfortable to travel along these roads?
4. Are there improvements in the condition of these roads now that Parañaque is a city?  
What are these improvements? ROAD REHABILITATION

### II. Buildings and other structures (source: 2002 Scalogram)

1. Do you think that Parañaque lacks in schools?  
Which level/s? SECONDARY
2. There are 6 hospitals in Parañaque, 5 of which are private and only 1 public hospital. Do you think that these are adequate for the citizen's needs?
3. There are 13 police stations in this city. Do you think that these are enough to keep our city safe?
4. There are 8 fire stations in this city. Do you think that these are adequate?
5. Does your barangay have recreational facilities?  
List some: PARKGROUND
6. Do you think that Parañaque has all the facilities found in a city?  
If not, what does it lack?
7. Do you think there is development in these facilities now that Parañaque is a city?  
If not, why?

### III. Garbage collection and disposal

1. Is your garbage regularly collected by the city government's garbage trucks?  
If not, who collects your garbage? PRIVATE COLLECTORS
2. Is there a waste management/segregation scheme in your barangay?
3. Do you think that there is improvement in garbage collection and disposal now that Parañaque is a city?  
If not, why? MAY BE THE CITY GOV'T HAS NO THOUGHT BUDGET

### IV. Electrical and Water System

1. Do you think that Parañaque's electrical supply is sufficient for your needs?  
Why? MINIMAL INTERRUPTION
2. Do you think that Parañaque's water services are enough?  
Where does your water supply come from? MWSI
3. Does the drainage system in your barangay efficiently mitigates/prevents flood?
4. Are the *esteros*/canals in your barangay clean?

Do you think there is development in the provision of the abovementioned services now that Parañaque is a city?

If not, why? BECAUSE WE ELECT A NOT EFFECTIVE LEADER

Overall, do you think that Parañaque has developed now that it is a city?

What are your comments on this? MAY BE ON THE NEXT ELECTION WE ELECT AN EFFECTIVE LEADERS

Name: MAGAT, GINO M.  
Occupation: STUDENT

Civil Status: SINGLE Sex: M.  
Barangay: SAN ANTONIO

Yes No

### I. Public Roads

1. Is it convenient to use?
2. Are these roads congested with traffic?    
How often? ALWAYS
3. Is it comfortable to travel along these roads?
4. Are there improvements in the condition of these roads now that Parañaque is a city?    
What are these improvements? ROADS

### II. Buildings and other structures (source: 2002 Scalogram)

1. Do you think that Parañaque lacks in schools?    
Which level/s? \_\_\_\_\_
2. There are 6 hospitals in Parañaque, 5 of which are private and only 1 public hospital. Do you think that these are adequate for the citizen's needs?
3. There are 13 police stations in this city. Do you think that these are enough to keep our city safe?
4. There are 8 fire stations in this city. Do you think that these are adequate?
5. Does your barangay have recreational facilities?    
List some: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Do you think that Parañaque has all the facilities found in a city?    
If not, what does it lack? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Do you think there is development in these facilities now that Parañaque is a city?    
If not, why? \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Garbage collection and disposal

1. Is your garbage regularly collected by the city government's garbage trucks?    
If not, who collects your garbage? LITTLE BOYS WHO COLLECT GARBAGE
2. Is there a waste management/segregation scheme in your barangay?
3. Do you think that there is improvement in garbage collection and disposal now that Parañaque is a city?    
If not, why? LACK OF GARBAGE TRUCKS

### IV. Electrical and Water System

1. Do you think that Parañaque's electrical supply is sufficient for your needs?    
Why? SOMETIMES THEY DONT (fix) AND ELECTRICAL POSTS
2. Do you think that Parañaque's water services are enough?    
Where does your water supply come from? DELIVERY
3. Does the drainage system in your barangay efficiently mitigates/prevents flood?
4. Are the *esteros*/canals in your barangay clean?

Do you think there is development in the provision of the abovementioned services now that Parañaque is a city?

If not, why? THEY ACT ONLY WHEN THE ELECTION IS NEAR

Overall, do you think that Parañaque has developed now that it is a city?

What are your comments on this? THEY MUST HAVE MORE PROJECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS CITY

Name: C. R. M.  
Occupation: Housewife

Civil Status: Married Sex: F  
Barangay: Sn. Antonio

Yes No

### I. Public Roads

1. Is it convenient to use? ✓ —
2. Are these roads congested with traffic?  
How often? everyday during rush hours ✓ —
3. Is it comfortable to travel along these roads? — ✓
4. Are there improvements in the condition of these roads now that Parañaque is a city?  
What are these improvements? asphalting of some main roads ✓ —

### II. Buildings and other structures (source: 2002 Scalogram)

1. Do you think that Parañaque lacks in schools?  
Which level/s? all levels (elem., high sch., college) ✓ —
2. There are 6 hospitals in Parañaque, 5 of which are private and only 1 public hospital. Do you think that these are adequate for the citizen's needs? — ✓
3. There are 13 police stations in this city. Do you think that these are enough to keep our city safe? — ✓
4. There are 8 fire stations in this city. Do you think that these are adequate? — ✓
5. Does your barangay have recreational facilities?  
List some: no parks, basketball courts, no playgrounds — ✓
6. Do you think that Parañaque has all the facilities found in a city?  
If not, what does it lack? public recreational facilities — ✓
7. Do you think there is development in these facilities now that Parañaque is a city?  
If not, why? because our mayor Tsong Mungay + other officials lack political will — ✓

### III. Garbage collection and disposal

1. Is your garbage regularly collected by the city government's garbage trucks?  
If not, who collects your garbage? the Carlton boys for a fee — ✓
2. Is there a waste management/segregation scheme in your barangay? — ✓
3. Do you think that there is improvement in garbage collection and disposal now that Parañaque is a city?  
If not, why? our city is very dirty, garbage are all over the streets — ✓

### IV. Electrical and Water System

1. Do you think that Parañaque's electrical supply is sufficient for your needs?  
Why? we don't have brownouts most of the time ✓ —
2. Do you think that Parañaque's water services are enough?  
Where does your water supply come from? deep wells delivery to Maynilad — ✓
3. Does the drainage system in your barangay efficiently mitigates/ prevents flood? — ✓
4. Are the esteros/canals in your barangay clean? — ✓

Do you think there is development in the provision of the abovementioned services now that Parañaque is a city?

If not, why? we have floods everytime, the creek stinks — ✓

Overall, do you think that Parañaque has developed now that it is a city? ✓

What are your comments on this? The officials of the city should have policies in implements changes for the development of Parañaque. They should the people most of the time to know their grievances or provide solutions to the problem. The mayor should call barangay officials to supervise their barangays + activate

## CHAPTER 5

### DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES

#### SECTOR: PHYSICAL

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
A. Upgrading of Public Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To provide convenient and comfortable access to the traversing public.</li> <li>* To paved the way for the rapid social and economic growth of the community</li> <li>* To decongest the heavy traffics in the city due to continuous increase of motor vehicles traversing in the city.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concreting of the whole Quirino Ave.</li> <li>2. Construction of foot bridges and access roads</li> <li>3. Expropriation and construction of Interlinking Roads.</li> <li>4. Construction of temporary bridge and road improvements of interlinking roads (Hernandez - Sta. Magdalena ) including road repairs of alternate route, construction of bridge and road asphalting of access roads.</li> <li>5. Widening of roads</li> <li>6. Construction of Manila Bay Express-way to serve the traversing public from Bulacan to NAI/A.</li> </ol>	City Engineering DPWH  - do -  - do -  DPWH	20,000,000.00  20,000,000.00  20,000,000.00  50,000,000.00

**SECTOR: PHYSICAL**

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
		7. Construction of NAIA Skyway (Elevated road) from NAIA 3 via Andrew Road and Airport Road to Roxas Blvd.	DPWH	
		8. Construction of C-5 Road	DPWH	
		9. Construction of flyover road along Canaynay Road to Dr. A. Santos Ave.	City Engineer / DPWH	400,000,000.00
		10. Rehabilitation & improvement of sidewalks and streetlights along Dr. A. Santos Avenue.	- do -	35,000,000.00
		11. Road improvements of Filipinas Ave. UPS 5, Bgy. San Isidro	City Engineer	6,700,000.00
		1. Road improvement of Cul de Sac Road, Bgy. Sun Valley	- do -	6,540,000.00
		13. Concreting of Bodoni St., 4th Estate Subd., Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	6,500,000.00
		14. Road improvements of Puyat Compd. Bgy. Tambo	- do -	3,400,000.00
		15. Road improvements of Franciscan St Sta. Ana Village, Bgy. Sun Valley	- do -	2,850,000.00
		16. Concreting of Tomas Claudio St., Bgy. Bacilaran	- do -	2,400,000.00

SECTOR: PHYSICAL

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
		17. Concreting of San Crispin St., Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	2,350,000.00
		18. Road improvements of Sto. Domingo St., SAV 10, Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	1,880,000.00
		19. Concreting of St. Michael St., Bgy. Don Bosco	- do -	1,720,000.00
		20. Concreting of St. Tomas St., Bgy. Don Bosco	- do -	1,555,000.00
		21. Concreting of St. Paul St., Bgy. Don Bosco	- do -	1,540,000.00
		22. Road improvements of Sta. Catalina St., SAV 1, Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	1,530,000.00
		23. Concreting of St. Mathew St., Bgy. Don Bosco	- do -	1,525,000.00
		24. Road improvements of Variety St., 4th Estate Subd., Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	1,500,000.00
		25. Concreting of G.G. Cruz St., (From Rivera to Peña St.) Bgy. Baclaan	- do -	1,450,000.00
		26. Road improvements of Natividad St., SAV 6, Bgy. San Isidro	- do -	1,400,000.00
		27. Road improvements of Nazareno St., SAV 6, Bgy. San Isidro	- do -	1,400,000.00

SECTOR: PHYSICAL

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
		28. Concreting of Sta. Cecilia Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	1,365,000.00
		29. Concreting of Sto. Cristo St., Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	1,310,000.00
		30. Road improvements of San Nicolas St., SAV 6, Bgy. San Isidro	- do -	1,275,000.00
		31. Concreting of San Matias St., Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	1,250,000.00
		32. Concreting of Socorro St., FINASIA Homes, Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	1,240,000.00
		33. Concreting of St. Peter St., Lopez Village, Bgy. San Isidro	- do -	1,240,000.00
		34. Concreting of Swigert St., Moonwalk Village, Bgy. Moonwalk	- do -	1,220,000.00
		35. Concreting of San Clemente St., Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	1,215,000.00
		36. Concreting of Maryland St., Topland Subd., Bgy. San Isidro	- do -	1,210,000.00
		37. Concreting of San Marcelino St., Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	1,175,000.00

**SECTOR: PHYSICAL**

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED</b>	<b>FUNDS REQUIRED</b>
		38. Concreting of St. Paul St., Lopez Village, Bgy. San Isidro	- do -	1,170,000.00
		39. Concreting of St. Louie St., Bgy. Don Bosco	- do -	1,155,000.00
		40. Concreting of St. Simon St., Bgy. Don Bosco	- do -	1,135,000.00
		41. Concreting of San Francisco St., Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	1,135,000.00
		42. Construction of Access Road at Bgy. Vitalez	- do -	1,100,000.00
		43. Road improvements of Sta. Rita St., SAV 6, Bgy. San Isidro	- do -	1,020,000.00
		44. Concreting of St. Anthony St., Bgy. Don Bosco	- do -	1,100,000.00
		45. Concreting of First St., Belisario Compd., SAV 6, Bgy. San Isidro	- do -	1,100,000.00
		46. Construction of box culvert at the entrance of Casa Filipina, 4th Estate Subd., Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	2,000,000.00
		47. Improvement of sidewalk at Doña Soledad Ave., Bgy. Don Bosco	- do -	4,000,000.00

## SECTOR: PHYSICAL

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
48. Concreting of St. Mark St., Bgy. Don Bosco		- do -		1,000,000.00
49. Concreting of San Bernardo St., SAV 5, Bgy. San Antonio		- do -		1,000,000.00
50. Concreting of Sorita Ana St., SAV 5, Bgy. San Antonio		- do -		1,000,000.00
51. Concreting of San Lazaro St., SAV 5, Bgy. San Antonio		- do -		985,000.00
52. Concreting of Sta. Bernardita St., SAV 9, Bgy. San Antonio		- do -		980,000.00
53. Road improvements of St. Francis Extn., Bgy. Moonwalk		- do -		970,000.00
54. Concreting of St. Peter St., Bgy. Don Bosco		- do -		950,000.00
55. Concreting of St. John St., Bgy. Don Bosco		- do -		840,000.00
56. Concreting of 4 de Julio St., Bgy. Baclaran		- do -		830,000.00
57. Concreting of San Ramon St., SAV 5, Bgy. San Antonio		- do -		800,000.00

**SECTOR: PHYSICAL**

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
		58. Concreting of San Narciso St., SAV 5, Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	800,000.00
		59. Road improvements of 4th St., UPS 5, Bgy. San Isidro	- do -	800,000.00
		60. Concreting of Sta. Maria St., Blk.4 SAV 12, Bgy. San Isidro	- do -	790,000.00
		61. Concreting of St. Francis St., Bgy. Don Bosco	- do -	765,000.00
		62. Road improvements of Unida St., Bgy. Baclaran	- do -	730,000.00
		63. Concreting of San Simon St., SAV 8, Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	730,000.00
		64. Concreting of ST. Thomas St., Lopez Vilalge, Bgy. San Isidro	- do -	715,000.00
		65. Concreting of San Pascual St., SAV 8, Bgy. San Antonio	- do -	695,000.00
		66. Concreting of Guyabano St., Purok 5, Sampaloc Site II, BF	- do -	685,000.00
		67. Concreting of J. Gabriel St., Bgy. Baclaran	- do -	640,000.00

## SECTOR: PHYSICAL

SECTOR: PHYSICAL

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
		78. Concreting. of Borman St., Moonwalk Village, Bgy. Moonwalk	- do -	440,000.00
		79. Concreting of Topland Ave., Topland Subd., Bgy. San Isidro	- do -	385,000.00
		80. Road improvements of Mactan St., (From J. Correa St. to Airport Rd.) Bgy. Bacillan	- do -	355,000.00
		81. Concreting of San Jose St., Blk. 3, SAV 12, Bgy. San Isidro	- do -	330,000.00
		82. Road improvements of E. Rodriguez Ext., (Ph-1) Bgy. Sto. Niño	- do -	315,000.00
		83. Concreting. of Mirasol St., Gatchalian Subd. 1, Bgy. San Dionisio	- do -	300,000.00
		84. Concreting. of Camia St., Gatchalian Subd. 1, Bgy. San Dionisio	- do -	275,000.00
		85. Concreting. of Haise St., Moonwalk Village, Bgy. Moonwalk	- do -	260,000.00
		86. Concreting of San Francisco St., SAV 12, Bgy. San Isidro	- do -	250,000.00
		87. Improvement of center islands	- do -	2,000,000.00

**SECTOR: PHYSICAL**

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED</b>	<b>FUNDS REQUIRED</b>
		88. Road Improvement of Bagong Ilog St. Bgy. Baclaran	City Engineer's Office	600,000.00
		89. Road Improvement of Riverside St. Bgy. Don Galo	- do -	400,000.00
		90. Road/Drainage Improvement of Pa- Lanyag Road from end of concrete to boundary of Pque./Las Piñas, Bgy. San Dionisio	- do -	1,000,000.00
		91. Road/Drainage Improvement of F. Balagtas St., Bgy. Don Galo	- do -	500,000.00
		92. Construction of walkways along Seve- rina Ave., Bgy. Marcelo	- do -	500,000.00
		93. Road improvement of Edison St., Mission Area, Wella, Bgy. Merville	- do -	800,000.00
		94. Road improvement of J. P. Rizal St., Bgy. Sto. Niño	- do -	400,000.00
		95. Improvement of various roads at United Paranaque II, Bgy. San Martin de Porres.	- do -	750,000.00
		96. Road Improvement of Camp Claudio Bgy. Tambo	- do -	1,500,000.00

SECTOR: PHYSICAL

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
	97. Road Improvement of Seaside, Bgy. Tambo	- do -		600,000.00
	98. Road Asphaltting of various roads at Bgy. Merville	- do -		1,500,000.00
	99. Road improvement of 16th St., Bgy. Tambo		City Engineer's Office	1,200,000.00
	100. Concreting of Landscape Main' Road up to Seacom, Bgy. Marcelo Green as added access to Dr. A. Santos Ave.	- do -		4,000,000.00
	101. Concreting of Scott Carpenter, Ph-2 Moonwalk Village, Bgy. Moonwalk	- do -		2,500,000.00
	102. Road Improvement of Armstrong Ave. (to elevate), Bgy. Moonwalk	- do -		1,000,000.00
	103. Improvement of various roads at Makati South Hills, Bgy. San Martin de Porres.	- do -		750,000.00
	104. Concreting of Pathways at Sitio Sto. Niño, Bgy. San Martin de Porres	- do -		500,000.00
	105. Road improvement of various roads at Bgy. Don Bosco			15,000,000.00

**SECTOR: PHYSICAL**

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
B. Upgrading of Drainage System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To provide proper and efficient flood mitigation/intervention.</li> <li>* To prevent damage to life and property.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>106. Road improvement of various roads in Bgy. Don Galo</li> <li>107. Road improvement of various roads in Bgy. Sto. Niño</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- do -</li> <li>- do -</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,500,000.00</li> <li>2,500,000.00</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Riprapping/dredging/restoration/declogging and widening of creeks and canals.</li> <li>2. Riprapping of the back of Bgy. Hall at Elsie Gaches St. and PCJ Parish Adoration Chapel, Bgy. BF</li> <li>3. Rehabilitation of drainage system at J. de Leon, P. Dandan and Isagani Sts., Bgy. La Huerta</li> <li>4. Installation of drainage system at Sitio Fatima Kawayan, Bgy. Marcelo Green</li> <li>5. Construction of new canals.</li> <li>6. Construction of a water control station at La Huerta.</li> <li>7. Construction of Flood Gate and Water Treatment Plant along Parañaque River.</li> <li>8. Rehabilitation of Parañaque River.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>City Engineering DPWH</li> <li>- do -</li> <li>DPWH</li> <li>DPWH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>300,000,000.00</li> <li>5,000,000.00</li> <li>1,000,000.00</li> <li>300,000.00</li> <li>10,000,000.00</li> <li>50,000,000.00</li> <li>20,000,000.00</li> </ul>

**SECTOR: PHYSICAL**

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
		9. Improvement of drainage system at Sitio Sto. Niño, United Hills, United Parañaque II and Makati South Hills Bgy. San Martin de Porres	City Engineering	2,500,000.00
		10. Drainage system along Armstrong Ave., to corner of Mc Devitt Street westward down to creek and towards the Don Galo River, Bgy. Moonwalk	City Engineering	1,500,000.00
		11. Drainage system along Armstrong Ave. from corner of Calle Rosa toward Glenn Street to be connected to newly constructed DPW/H drainage system, Bgy. Moonwalk	- do -	1,500,000.00
		12. Fencing of river bank with cyclone wire and GI posts along river bank at Purok 7 of Bgy. Moonwalk towards the boundary of Moonwalk and La Huerta to avoid children from falling in river while playing along the roadside.	- do -	2,000,000.00
		13. Drainage system of Felicity Street at Bgy. Don Bosco	- do -	1,000,000.00
		14. Rehabilitation and improvement of various drainage system at Bgy. Don Galo	- do -	1,300,000.00

**SECTOR: PHYSICAL**

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
C. Transportation System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To provide mass transit system to conveniently and comfortably accommodate large numbers of riding public.</li> <li>* To decongest the heavy traffics in the city due to continuous increase of motor vehicles traversing in the city.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction LRT South Extension I</li> <li>2. Establishment of jeepney and tricycle terminals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- do -</li> <li>LRTA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10,000,000.00</li> <li>10,000,000.00</li> </ul>
D. Building and other Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sports Complex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To provide a whole some place for the recreation of the youths and adults.</li> <li>* To provide an additional income for the City of Parañaque.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Hall of Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To provide spacious court rooms.</li> <li>* To accommodate more CTC, RTC br. To facilitate speedy delivery of judicial services</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Four-Level Building w/ parking area &amp; gym <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To provide ample/space parking space.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consultation meeting/dialogue</li> <li>2. Site Development</li> <li>3. Construction of the Sports Complex at reclamation area.</li> <li>4. Monitoring and Evaluation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>City Engineering Office</li> <li>- do -</li> <li>- do -</li> <li>DOJ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100,000,000.00</li> <li>200,000,000.00</li> <li>400,000,000.00</li> </ul>

**SECTOR: PHYSICAL**

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
4. School Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To provide school building accommodate college students</li> <li>* To provide effective school facilities.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of College Building</li> <li>2. Construction of Elem. School Buildings to all barangays with no elem. school building.</li> <li>1. Repair/Impv. of school bldgs. in different areas.</li> <li>2. Purchase of lot for Elementary School (Osorio Compound) Bgy. SMDP</li> <li>3. Purchase of lot for school building Bgy. Sun Valley..</li> <li>4. Purchase of lot for school building, Vitalez.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- do -</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35,000,000.00</li> <li>50,000,000.00</li> <li>64,000,000.00</li> <li>10,000,000.00</li> <li>5,000,000.00</li> <li>5,000,000.00</li> </ul>
5. Medium Rise Socialized Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To upgrade the living condition of the urban poor, government employees and teacher</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Const of Medium Rise Socialized at Maralit Comp.</li> </ol>		100,000,000.00
E. Upgrade other facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To provide a complete, satisfaction and efficient facilities for the provision of basic services to the constituents</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Const/Improvement of multi-purpose hall/gym in different barangays</li> <li>2. Repair/Improvement of cityhall</li> <li>3. Const/Improvement of day care centers in various barangays.</li> <li>4. Construction of additional health centers in other barangays.</li> </ol>	<p>City Engineering Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- do -</li> <li>- do -</li> <li>- do -</li> <li>- do -</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20,000,000.00</li> <li>20,000,000.00</li> <li>15,000,000.00</li> <li>10,000,000.00</li> </ul>

**SECTOR: PHYSICAL**

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
		5. Construction/improvement of barangay halls in different barangays	City Engineering Office	30,000,000.00
		6. Construction of Bay Patrol office	- do -	2,000,000.00
		7. Construction of Police/Fire Sub-station	- do -	5,000,000.00
		8. Constr/rehabilitation of service road along Pque River from Bgy. Baclaran to Bgy. Don Galo.	- do -	20,000,000.00
		9. Construction of Multi-level Govt Hospital.	- do -	100,000,000.00
		10. Construction of Bgy. Wet Market at Vermica de Leon St., Bgy. Sto. Niño	- do -	5,000,000.00
		11. Construction of Multi-Purpose Hall at United Paranaque II, Bgy. San Martin de Porress	- do -	3,000,000.00
		12. Construction of San Antonio Barangay Hall complete with furnishings.	- do -	5,500,000.00
F. Capability Building	* To improve the technical and operational capabilities of the City Engineering Office	1. Acquisition of the following: a. Heavy Equipment b. Maintenance Equipments c. Shop Tools		15,000,000.00 5,000,000.00 500,000.00

**SECTOR: PHYSICAL**

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
G. Beautification, Cleanliness and Sanitation Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To provide a clean, sanitary and healthful environment to the people of Parañaque</li> <li>* To instill an awareness on the value and importance of trees in the community</li> <li>* To provide a clean and green community.</li> <li>* To provide incentives for sustenance to individual and community efforts towards the attainment of clean, beautiful, healthy and green community.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Acquisition of rescue equipments in times of disaster and calamities.</li> <li>3. Purchase of one dump truck per Bgy.</li> <li>1. Establishment of plant nursery per barangay seed bank</li> </ol> <p>2. Procurement of seedlings</p> <p>3. Conservation and rehabilitation of mangrove areas.</p> <p>4. Planting of fruit-bearing trees to islands and main thoroughfares.</p> <p>5. Landscaping/planting of ornamental plants along the main thoroughfares (center island)</p> <p>6. Encourage backyard and bio-intensive and container gardening.</p> <p>7. Dialogue with Barangay Concl Homeowners Association, Civic Organizations.</p>	<p>CDCC</p> <p>GSO</p> <p>Cleanliness &amp; Beautification Committee</p> <p>- do -</p> <p>- do -</p> <p>1,300,000.00</p> <p>- do -</p> <p>1,000,000.00</p> <p>- do -</p> <p>300,000.00</p> <p>- do -</p>	<p>40,000,000.00</p> <p>24,000,000.00</p> <p>2,400,000.00</p> <p>1,500,000.00</p> <p>3,000,000.00</p> <p>1,000,000.00</p> <p>300,000.00</p> <p>150,000.00</p>

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**SECTOR: PHYSICAL**

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
H. Garbage Collection and Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To maintain the cleanliness of esteros/ major thoroughfares and side streets.</li> <li>* To provide a clean, sanitary and healthful environment to the people of Parañaque</li> <li>* To provide proper and effective waste and garbage disposal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Operation Linis Estero</li> <li>2. Acquisition of citywide garbage trucks.</li> <li>3. Implementation of zero waste and eco-waste management.</li> <li>4. Construction of modern incineration system in line with the proposed amendments on the present Clean Air Act.</li> <li>5. Establishment of staging area per barangay.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- do -</li> <li>Information Office</li> <li>Cleanliness &amp; Beautification Committee - do -</li> <li>SWAESO</li> <li>SWAESO</li> <li>SWAESO</li> <li>SWAESO</li> <li>SWAESO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>450,000.00</li> <li>200,000.00</li> <li>500,000,000.00</li> <li>30,000,000.00</li> <li>60,000,000.00</li> <li>15,000,000.00</li> <li>30,000,000.00</li> <li>1,500,000,000.00</li> <li>32,000,000.00</li> </ul>

**SECTOR: PHYSICAL**

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY INVOLVED	FUNDS REQUIRED
I. Upgrade Electrical and Water System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To provide complete, functional and efficient sewerage system in Pque</li> <li>* To provide adequate supply of electricity in all parts of the city.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Implementation of waste segregation and recycling scheme.</li> <li>7. Establishment of barangay eco-waste system</li> <li>1. Consultation of shallow/deep wells.</li> <li>2. Construction of pumping station.</li> <li>3 Construction of Sewerage System in Paranaque.</li> <li>4. Installation of temporary electrical connection in the depressed areas.</li> <li>5. Installation of street lights in DASA, Ninoy Aquino Ave. and different bgys.</li> <li>6. Installation of Streetlights at Sampaguita Ave., UPS4, Bgy. Marcelo Grn.</li> <li>7 Installation of street lights at Lamingan Bridge, Bgy. La Huerta</li> <li>8 Various street lighting system Bgy. Don Galo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mayors/Planning/Barangay</li> <li>Mayors/Planning/Barangay</li> <li>City Engineering Office</li> <li>- do -</li> <li>- do -</li> <li>UPAO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10,000,000.00</li> <li>16,000,000.00</li> <li>3,000,000.00</li> <li>3,000,000.00</li> <li>50,000,000.00</li> <li>4,000,000.00</li> <li>20,000,000.00</li> <li>300,000.00</li> <li>150,000.00</li> <li>1,200,000.00</li> </ul>
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**COLLECTION TREND OF REVENUES**  
**City of Parañaque**  
**CY 1995-2000**

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>ACTUAL INCOME</i>	<i>GROWTH RATE</i>
1995	P 519,549,249.39	0
1996	825,299,362.39	58.84 %
1997	835,849,858.09	1.27 %
1998	790,292,982.64	-5.45 %
1999	979,090,719.74	23.88 %
2000	1,097,984,056.94	12.14 %
2001	1,154,047,224.70	5.1 %
AVERAGE GROWTH RATE	----	15.96 %

**ESTIMATED REVENUE OF PARAÑAQUE**  
**CY 2002-2006**

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>ESTIMATED REVENUE</i>
2002	P 1,338,695,000
2003	1,552,886,000
2004	1,801,348,000
2005	2,089,563,000
2006	2,423,893,000