

# Chapter 4

## Social Development Plan

### 4.1 Introduction

A highly urbanized city like Angeles has inevitably taken a shift from a predominantly agricultural economy to one led by industry and service. The latter normally have higher impact in terms of productivity, employment and growth. In the case of Angeles City, however, the sectoral shift resulting to the dwindling area previously used for agriculture has not accorded the farmers opportunity for stable employment and income. The designation of Angeles City as home for the largest U.S. Military Air Force facility in the Far East and its subsequent conversion into a special economic and freeport zone in Clark have left those not only dependent on agriculture for living, but more so the tens of thousands of in-migrants who were forced to rely on industry and service for survival and life. These people left behind by the development of Angeles as a pillar in the "International Gateway" development strategy have to rely on the national government and the City government for their basic needs.

Devolution in 1991 passed on greater responsibility to the local government in terms of basic service provision. Moreover, the most recent effects of the global economic downturn have made industries within Clark and those outside it but within Angeles City volatile, making them unreliable as stable sources of income. The huge task of providing social services as a

primary responsibility of the City Government of Angeles is even made more complicated by the imperative on the part of the national government to observe more wisdom in the allocation of the shares of local governments in view of the shortfall in internal revenue collections.

## 4.2 Challenges

The following are the specific development problems posing as challenges to the City Government, to wit:

### 4.2.1 Shortage of classrooms and other educational facilities

The rapid increase in the population of Angeles City attributed not only to natural causes but also to heavy in-migration has consistently resulted to shortage of instructional classrooms and other facilities necessary for good quality of education. Presently, the high Classroom-Pupil/Student Ratio is expected to adversely affect the quality of instruction that elementary pupils and high school students would obtain. This situation is real even after the Department of Education (DepEd) Division Office has already adopted class shifting to maximize the use of existing classrooms. Other facilities that need to be beefed up are resource centers (libraries), laboratories, comfort rooms, and sports facilities.

### 4.2.2 High incidence of HIV/STI cases

Although reported cases of HIV/STI incidence are believed to be understated in view of the very sensitive nature of the infection, the picture

for Angeles City in this concern is relatively gloomy with the glaring increase in the number of observed cases.

The concern on HIV/STI incidences is related to the tag of Angeles City as "Entertainment Center". "Guest relations" is a form of service that thrived with the erstwhile activeness of the Clark Air Force Base. Rest and recreation activities that flourished during the base's time continued henceforth as rest and recreation directed this time to investors and tourists flocking to Angeles City. With Clark being an entry and exit point for local and international investors and tourists, this type of service is expected to inevitably continue. While it is an income source for business and the City Government, it also exposes Angeleños to health hazards, the social cost of which may prove greater than potential revenues, and perpetuates the branding of Angeles City as "Sin City".

#### **4.2.3 Increase in teenage pregnancy**

As a social problem, teenage pregnancy is always a double-edged sword. Firstly, it deprives the mother of the right to education and health, and secondly, it deprives the child the right to life and health. It is a form of abuse against both the would-be mother and would-be child. Teenage pregnancy is often the result of social pressures recently largely brought about by the proliferation of internet cafes and the unchecked use of internet connections at home. SMS messaging is adding up to the causes with also the schools usually used as the venue for physical intimacy between parties. Seldom, other public places such restaurants, pubs, and the like. Carnal

knowledge is perpetuated in public places such as hotels, motels, bars and sometimes in the houses, and seldom in schools.

#### **4.2.4 Increase in squatter population**

The direct social problem for Angeles City as an in-migration area is the basic need for shelter. The high population density has resulted to higher cost in real property, making social housing and relocation areas exorbitantly high. The escalation in the prices of real estate and the constant search for employment and livelihood opportunities is foreboding of the bleak picture painted for the squatter problem of Angeles City. Squatter problem breeds subsequent problem in other basic needs provision, property dispute and even crime incidences.

#### **4.2.5 Prevalence of Reproductive Health related problems**

Angeles City is faced with a greater challenge in terms of meeting reproductive health problems such as maternal and infant mortality incidences. While less attention by mothers to reproductive health concerns is immediately attributed to poverty, it is also a challenge for the City Government particularly its health department to have a genuine grasp of the nature of this problem.

#### **4.2.6 Need to address concerns of the vulnerable groups**

Vulnerable groups are composed of basic sectors though not entirely dependent on government for support as far as their basic needs except in times of economic shocks. With proper support, they can still be made productive members of society particularly in community mobilizing,

organizing and networking. These include the senior citizens, out-of-school youths, specially-abled, labor, women and IPs. While having special kinds of needs, these different groups have also common needs that must be addressed in a strategic and integrated manner.

#### **4.2.7 Low proportion of households with access to safe water supply**

The cost of living in an urban area like Angeles City where every good and service has to be paid for is relatively high, consequently putting much strain on household income. The provision of a basic need like safe and potable water to promote the right to health of the Angeleños families is more critical. Where the poor Angeleño family cannot provide for the same, the government has to come in. Increasing number of households who have no access to safe water was noted. The City Government is challenged to be more proactive in this respect, in order not to jeopardize the physical survival of those who cannot afford to provide for this very basic need by themselves.

#### **4.2.8 High crime incidence**

The complex social environment brought about by cultural mix and the high cost of satisfying even the very basic human needs constitute the underlying causes for the relatively high crime incidence in an urban area like Angeles City. Its continuing role as magnet for people has resulted to a consistent upward move in the number of crimes committed.

## 4.3 Potentials

Amidst the development challenges that it has to address, the City has development potentials as listed below that need only to be unlocked to drive the City's growth and development.

### 4.3.1 High Gross Enrolment Rate

The relatively high number of school-going age population who enter school indicates the capability of the DepEd Division Office to absorb the increasing number of school entrants. The same administrative and operational cost for entrants incurred for new entrants would be the same throughout the school year. To maximize the resources for the educational sector, pupils and students must be kept in school.

### 4.3.2 Angeles City as Metropolitan Center for Education

The City has the most number of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). In terms of quality of education provided, Angeles University Foundation (AUF) has been outdoing colleges and universities in Manila and other areas. It has consistently ranked among the first five HEIs that graduate medical students (Doctors and Nurses). Angeles City is taking pride in its law school which professorial line-up is comparable with those of the top law schools in Metro Manila and other urban areas. Time and again, Holy Angel University (HAU) has topped licensure examinations surpassing even the top colleges and universities in Metro Manila.

### 4.3.3 Presence of Numerous Medical Facilities and Practitioners

Quality services provided by tertiary hospitals and doctors and nurses in Angeles City have been drawing visitors to Angeles City. This is translated

to revenues which could be made higher if staying in the City is made more conducive to transients. Business opportunities and residential areas may become long-term prospects for transients.

#### **4.3.4 Responsive Social Welfare Programs**

The relevance of the City's social welfare programs for senior citizens and the specially-able is a development opportunity for transforming dormant resources into active exponents of development.

#### **4.3.5 Adequate Local Government Support to Public Health Care System**

Preventable diseases are adequately addressed by the City's public health care system. Angeles City has fared better in terms of the ten leading causes of mortality and morbidity. Angeleños are the best assets and opportunities for Angeles City's development. Sustaining efforts in this respect shall ensure the productivity of Angeles residents.

#### **4.3.6 Adequate Local Government Support to Early Childhood Care and Development**

The Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Program has relatively high enrolment rate evidencing the City government's adequate support. A combination of health, educational and psycho-social interventions, and consistent support in this regard shall prepare well would-be entrants to the Elementary Grade level. The Program will equalize opportunities for the long-term development of young learners, the household income of where they belong is deemed inadequate for their schooling requirements.

## 4.4 Goals

- 4.4.1 A decent standard of living for those left behind and set aside by the “sector shift” from Agriculture to Industry and Service;
- 4.4.2 Decreased vulnerability and dependence in times of global economic shocks;
- 4.4.3 Optimal resource allocation and use at the household level.

## 4.5 Objectives

### 4.5.1 People as individuals

- a. To promote the basic values of a good citizen. The good citizen is one who involves himself/herself in civic-oriented activities. Promoting good governance requires participation in the City Government’s affairs particularly in social service delivery. This objective shall ensure not only the judicious use of resource and optimum results from services provided, it also promotes responsible leadership by instilling a higher level of political consciousness on the part of the citizenry.
- b. To promote longer life expectancy. The City’s economic growth and its composition are gauged by the life spans of its citizens. The greater the number of citizens having longer life, the better the economy is managed. Longer life expectancy reflects better social development indicators in terms of education and health.



- c. To lower malnutrition rate. Lowering the price of nutritious food and making this available to the ordinary citizen is a universal objective that prolongs life span. Lower malnutrition rate indicates better accessibility and availability. It is also indicative of economic efficiency or effective nutrition support program or both.
- d. To promote mentally and emotionally stable citizens. Physical is equally important as mental and emotional health. Lower incidence of mental and emotional cases is mirrors a totally healthy society.
- e. To promote a drug-free city. A drug-free city does not only evidence presently inviting peace and order situation, it also prognoses an investment-friendly and developed City.
- f. To increase literacy rate. A high literacy rate is anchored on the developed state of the City. It is also indicative of a productive citizenry as pillar of growth and development.
- g. To nurture highly competitive individuals. In situations where the individual cannot afford to develop his/her skills, the City shall pitch in to directly provide and develop said skills or create an environment conducive to acquiring and developing skills and capabilities.
- h. To increase average family income above poverty level. Increase in average family income is indicative of the pro-poor changing

composition of economic growth. Higher average family income evidences improvement in income generation and distribution.

- i. To promote stable employment. Stable employment will not only accord the household with capabilities to fend for its own needs, it will also enable the City Government to mobilize resources from direct poverty alleviation interventions to investments in more enduring productivity-building economic enterprises and support infrastructure.
- j. To develop creativity and innovativeness in an individual. Individual initiatives on creativity and innovations in science and technology, skills and capability-building and governance, shall be promoted through an appropriate rewards and incentive system.

#### **4.5.2 People as society**

- a. To institutionalize private sector and civil society participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of government programs and projects. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in development planning, program and project identification, implementation and monitoring and evaluation is measured primarily by the number of programs and projects planned, funded and monitored and evaluated, the cost of said programs and projects, the number of beneficiaries, the amount of resources generated and the number of parties involved.
- b. To strengthen advocacy for public interest issues such as human rights, social justice, consumer protection, gender equality and

environmental concerns. Indicators for the effectiveness of advocacy are the number of cases of human rights violations, number of cases disposed involving poor or indigent litigants, number of consumer complaints heard and cases disposed in their favor, number of women-related grievances based on gender differences, and the number of natural disasters or the number of families or persons affected thereby.

- c. To develop disaster-prepared citizenry. The pro-poor bias of this objective is glaring. Citizens vulnerable to natural and man-made disasters are mostly those who are financially incapable to provide for facilities and apparatuses explicitly designed or who at the very least do not have access to information that may spare them from the adverse effects of disasters. Output indicators in this respect are the number of citizens provided with knowledge, skills and material support, and the number of families or individuals spared from the disasters.
- d. To increase mobilization of government, private sector and civil society resources in times of crisis/emergency. Crises and emergencies, whether natural or man-made are the weakest link in development planning and governance. It subjects citizens, rich and poor alike, to vulnerabilities. These adversities are opportunities to re-focus all efforts, whether from government or private sector, in addressing the same.

- e. To pre-empt and prevent corruption. Corruption directly deprives citizens of the services they deserve through the vicious and blatant violation of the time-honored principle that a “public office is a public trust”. It is appropriating resources for personal use for an otherwise public purpose. The number of corruption cases filed and disposed of convicting the accused is an output indicator. Unit cost of projects based on Commission on Audit (COA) reports is another indicator. Absence of complaints, documented questions, suspicions or doubts on the actions of the City’s Bids and Awards Committee (BAC) serves as support indicator.
- f. To assist vulnerable groups to undertake sustainable projects and activities. The number of projects initiated, planned and implemented in partnership with vulnerable groups and the continuation of these projects are indicative of the attainment of this objective.
- g. To help raise the status of well-being of poor families. Decrease in poverty incidence and increase in the magnitude of poor families whose income family income is above the poverty level is the principal indicator. The number of mendicants may serve as support indicator. The number of poor families being assisted by the City Government or with consent or support by the City Government is an alternative indicator for this objective.

## 4.6 Targets

The following positive changes in the following indicators are expected to be attained within the planning period:

### 4.6.1 Health and Nutrition

- a. Longer Life Expectancy from the current level by 2 years for men and 4 years for women;
- b. Decrease in Malnutrition Rate by 10 percent from its current level;
- c. Decrease in the number of drug-related crimes from its current level by 50 percent;
- d. Zero Incidence of HIV/STI cases;
- e. Zero incidence of teen-age pregnancy;
- f. Decrease in Infant Mortality Rate by 100 percent from its current level;
- g. Decrease in Maternal Mortality Rate by 100 percent from its current level;
- h. 100 percent of Families with Access to Safe Potable Water;
- i. Decrease in the Number of Preventable Diseases by 50 percent from its current level;
- j. Decrease in the Number of Deaths from Diseases by 80 percent from its present level;
- k. Increase in the Number of Visitor-Patients by 50 percent from its current level;

### 4.6.2 Education

- l. Increase in the Functional Literacy Rate by 3 percent from its present level;

- m. Construction of additional 20,000 instructional classrooms every year for three successive years;
- n. Increase in the Number of Visitor-Students by 30 percent from its current level;
- o. Ninety-Five (95) percent of children aged 3-6 are enrolled under the ECCD Program;

#### **4.6.3 Employment and Income**

- p. Increase the Average Family Income by 20 percent from its current level;
- q. Decrease in the Number of Families living below the Poverty Threshold by 20 percent;
- r. Increase in Employment Rate by 30 percent from its current level;

#### **4.6.4 Productivity Improvement**

- s. Existence of a program providing for Rewards and Incentives to Creative, Innovative, and Specially-Skilled Angelenos;
- t. Increase in the number of projects initiated, planned and implemented in partnership with vulnerable groups by 100 percent based on current level;

#### **4.6.5 Social Welfare and Protection**

- u. Decrease in Crime Incidence by 80 percent from its current level;
- v. Decrease in the number of cases filed with the Commission of Human Rights (CHR) or in regular courts involving human rights violations by 50 percent;

- w. Increase in the number of cases disposed of involving poor or indigent litigants determined in their favor by 50 percent;
- x. Decrease in the number of women-related grievances based on gender differences by 100 percent from its current level;

#### **4.6.6 Housing**

- y. Decrease in the number of informal settler families by 30 percent from its current level.

## **4.7 Strategies and Policies**

### **4.7.1 National Policies**

National policies that may dictate the local strategies and policies that must be adopted to address the challenges and unleash the potentials of the City are the following:

- a. Gender and Development. Gender-Sensitivity and Gender-Responsiveness as development and planning principles must be used as backdrop in the Angeles City development planning exercise. As planning framework, gender-sensitivity shall guide the situational analysis, goal, objective and strategy formulation as well as program and project identification and prioritization. By reason of gender differences, the active role in development and due consideration to the physiological characteristics of women shall be given paramount importance.
- b. Human Development. The state of human development of Angeles City shall be measured by the international standard known as

the Human Development Index (HDI). HDI provides the individual persons contribution in the City's income as measured by the per capita income distribution, literacy rate and life expectancy. Higher per capita income provides anchor to higher literacy rate and life spans. Educated and healthy Angeleños serve as the backbone of economic growth and development.

- c. Sustainable Development. Sustainable Development as planning framework must be read into the Angeles City Comprehensive Development Plan. Capacities of the City's natural resource and its development limits must be taken into account in planning in view of the fact that these resources must be used in the context of not only meeting the needs of the present generation but also of the future generations. No less than the Supreme Court in the landmark case of *Oposa vs. Factoran* enunciated the concept of "inter-generational responsibility." Indeed, providing for the needs of the current generation with little or no regard to the intrinsic qualities of land has resulted to *Climate Change* which is not a local but a concern with global scope. Simply put, whatever is done on a piece of land in Angeles will have an effect on the remote parts of the planet. In this regard therefore, "disaster proofing" of development efforts and mainstreaming *Disaster Risk Reduction* and *Climate Change Adaptation* into the Sustainable Development Agenda and strategies at the City level has become not only a social responsibility but a moral imperative.



- d. The Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan 2004-2010. The Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP), 2004-2010, shall guide the identification of goals, objectives and targets in the Angeles City Development Plan. Angeles City's development framework and targets must be supportive of that of the MTPDP because the attainment of MTPDP targets carries the attainment of the City's development targets as the MTPDP is an embodiment of all the local government's development goals, objectives and targets. Coordination and synchronization of plans is a principal feature of planning hierarchical linkages that use political and administrative jurisdiction and machinery as background.
- e. Early Childhood Care and Development. Republic Act No. 8980 (2000) adopted Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) as development strategy and program. As a development principle, ECCD recognizes the productive linkaging from simultaneously addressing the health, education and psycho-social needs of children aged 0 to 6 before their entry to the primary level of education.
- f. Juvenile Justice and Welfare System. Republic Act No. 9344 (2006) increased the age of exemption of the youth from criminal liability to 15 years old. The law already assumed that young persons who commit crimes at the age of 15 and below do not have yet the discernment as an indispensable element of criminal liability and could not be prosecuted and made answer for a crime.

### 4.7.2 Local Strategies and Policies

The City's Strategies to meet the Goals and Objectives above are the following:

#### 4.7.2.1 Education, Children and Youth

- a. Strengthen the Distance Learning, Other Off-School and Alternative Learning Systems in the delivery of educational services;
- b. Strictly enforce the regulatory framework in terms of permitting internet cafes to operate;
- c. Greater restriction for minors in the purchase from commercial establishments in Angeles City and in the use of mobile/cellular phones by minors in schools and public places;
- d. Greater collaboration between the city government, parents, school administration, church, private sector organizations and student organizations on guidance of children and in- and out-of-school youth;
- e. Encourage organization of families as active advocates and exponents of children and youth-related programs and projects;
- f. Eliminate all causes of drop-out;
- g. Adopt creative and innovative ways to ensure completion of primary schooling by all students and pupils.
- h. Support colleges and universities by making attractive studying in Angeles City through maintenance of peace and order in the university belts and in all areas where students lodge.

#### 4.7.2.2 Health

- a. Strengthen the existing surveillance and inspection mechanism for the entertainment establishments and workers;

- b. Establish incentive system for wholesome entertainment;
- c. Create more employment and livelihood opportunities;
- d. Intensify Role of Barangay Health Centers and the City Health Office on preventable diseases;
- e. Adopt a Local Reproductive Health Ordinance.
- f. Support medical institutions and practitioners by making the short stay of visitors to Angeles City more worthwhile.

#### 4.7.2.3 Housing

- a. Enhance the Present Community Mortgage Program by the National Housing Authority (NHA);
- b. Strict monitoring in the implementation of the Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA);
- c. Strict implementation of the Zoning Code, the National Building Code and the Civil Code Provision on the Prohibition of Private Use of Property of Public Domain;
- d. Innovative Design for Resettlement/Relocation Houses.

#### 4.7.2.4 Social Service Program Implementation

- a. Intensify implementation of the Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) Strategy;
- b. Adopt a multi-stream and focused support to the poorest of the poor;
- c. Strengthen Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) in education, health service delivery and socialized shelter program;

- d. Create a Local Social Unemployment Insurance Fund for those dependent on Export and Business Locators inside the Clark Zone.

## 4.8 Programs and Projects

### 4.8.1 Housing

- a. Housing Development Program
  - Socialized Housing Project
    - Land Acquisition for concessional amortization scheme
    - Site Development for Relocation Project
    - "Balik-Barangay" cum Community Development Assistance Project
    - Public Private Partnership for Low cost Housing Development Project
- b. Monitoring of the 20% fund allotted for the City (UDHA)
- c. Badjao Community Barangay Assimilation
- d. Tenement Housing for Urban Poor

### 4.8.2 Health

- a. Primary Health Care and Reproductive Health Program
  - Maternal & Child Care
    - Full Immunization Project
    - All RHUs will be established as birthing centers (MDG)
    - Contraceptives Self-Reliance Project
      - PTB
      - Family Planning
      - HIV/AIDS/STIs

- Vitamin A/Micronutrient Supplementation
- Free Service for Litigation
  - Rehabilitation and Construction of Barangay Health Centers
- b. Tertiary Health Care Access Program
  - Referral cum Voucher to Private Hospitals for Indigent Patients
  - Public-Private Hospital Sponsoring Project
  - Cost-Sharing with other LGUs (MOA)
- c. Construction of Additional ONA Building
- d. Renovation of ONA Old Buildings
- e. Additional facilities (CT scan/dialysis)
- f. Additional medicines for ONA
- g. Additional manpower to operate the additional facilities of ONA
- h. Upgrading of ONA from secondary to training hospital
- i. PhilHealth Cards for the Indigents
- j. Upgrading of Reproductive Health Women Center (RHWC) cum Teen Info Center for Youth (Surla St., Balibago)

### **4.8.3 Education**

- a. School Building Project
  - Construction of School Building (Cutud re:Northrail Project)
  - Repair and improvement of school buildings
  - Additional instructional materials and textbooks
  - Bayanihan para sa Eskwelahan
  - Adopt-a-School Scheme
- b. Early Childhood Care and Development Program

- Supplemental Feeding for Pre-Elementary and Elementary Pupils  
(Identified thru their performance)
- Mother-Child Teaching Project
- Free Pre-Elementary Education Project
- c. Baon-para-kay-Bunso Project
- d. Tertiary Education Access Program
  - Partnership with SUCs for Scholarships to National Priority Courses
  - Scholarship Fund-Sharing with CHED
- e. Special Education for Special Children
- f. City College of Angeles City
- g. Low-cost Transient Building Project (for Students)
- h. Learning Support Progra
- i. Voucher Scheme for Poor but Deserving High School Students
- j. Non-Formal Education Program
  - LGU-NGA Partnership for the Ladderized System

#### **4.8.4 Social Welfare**

- a. Day Care Program
  - Construction of Daycare Centers (SapaLibutad and Northville)  
@250,000 (for 60 daycare children)
  - Upgrading of DCC at ECCD pilot areas (15 brgys.)
  - Construction of Detention Home for CICL
- b. Anti-Drug Abuse Program
  - IEC on the Evil Effects of Drugs
  - Financial Assistance to Youth-Initiated Activities
  - Family-Based Dialogue on Proper Parenting

- c. Values Formation Program
  - o Integration of Values Education to School Curriculum
  - o IEC on the Evil Effects of Drugs
  - o Search for Model Families
- d. Promotion of Child Rights and Protection IEC Materials
- e. Strengthening of Local Council for the Protection of Children
  - o Training of Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
  - o Anti-Violence against Women and Children
- f. Establishment of Retirement Village

#### **4.8.5 Arts and Culture**

- a. Cultural Promotion and Development Program
- b. Restoration of Old Heritage Sites
- c. Formulation of Community Theater groups
- d. Historical Sites Preservation

#### **4.8.6 Sports and Recreation**

Sports and Recreation Development Program

#### **4.8.7 Public Order and Safety and Protection**

- a. Construction of Angeles City Police and Jail Offices
- b. Barangay Multi-Purpose Hall Improvement and Construction Project
- c. Comprehensive Approach to Urban Disaster Preparedness
  - o Training of Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council
- d. Quick Response and Disaster Impact Mitigation Program
- e. Traffic Management
- f. "Timbangan ning Balen" Program