

CDP

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2018-2022

VOLUME II - COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



CITY GOVERNMENT OF DAVAO

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Chapter I Vision Statement	1
Chapter II Introduction	2
Chapter III Cross-Sectoral Concerns on Climate Change	6
Chapter IV Economic Development	11
Agriculture	14
Forestry	30
Quarrying	33
Manufacturing	35
Food Processing	42
Tourism	45
Information and Communication Technology	52
Construction	56
Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Development	58
Cooperatives	65
Trade	68
Financial Institutions	72
Labor and Employment	75
Chapter V Social Development	79
Health	82
Education	95
Social Welfare	101
Public Order and Safety	115
Sports and Recreation	128
Shelter	134
Chapter VI Infrastructure Development	138
Roads, Bridges, Ancillary Facilities and Drainage	140
Transportation Facilities	151
Water Supply System	156
Power Supply	159
Information and Communication Technology	161
Economic Infrastructure Support	163
Chapter VII Environmental Management	167
Air Quality	170
Forests and Forestlands	175
Parks, Wildlife and Other Resources	180

	Water Resources and Water Quality	186
	Solid Waste Management	193
	Mineral Lands	200
	Climate Change	202
Chapter VIII	Institutional Development	204
	Organization and Management	205
	Fiscal Management	208
	LGU-NGO-PO Linkages	210
	Legislative Output of Sangguniang Panlungsod	212

VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT

VISION

Davao City is a globally livable City and a center of excellence in governance, investment, tourism, climate change adaptation, disaster resiliency, and sustainable growth, driven by empowered citizenry.

MISSION

- Ensure effective and efficient delivery of services through responsive leadership and competent human resources.
- Sustain the gains by ensuring that the people of Davao are empowered, protected, secured, and gender and culturally sensitive to attain the best quality of life.
- Continue to engage participative citizenry in resource-based, market-driven economic activities within the context of balanced ecology, and equity-led development.
- Develop a progressive and future-proof network of infrastructure, utilities, and support services.
- Maintain a disaster-resilient, climate change-adaptive, and ecologically balanced environment through ridge-to-reef approach, proper solid waste management, preservation of natural environment, promotion of renewable energy, and adoption of low carbon and eco-friendly technologies.

CORE VALUES

- Leadership
- Good Governance and Service Excellence
- Resiliency and Unity
- Integrity

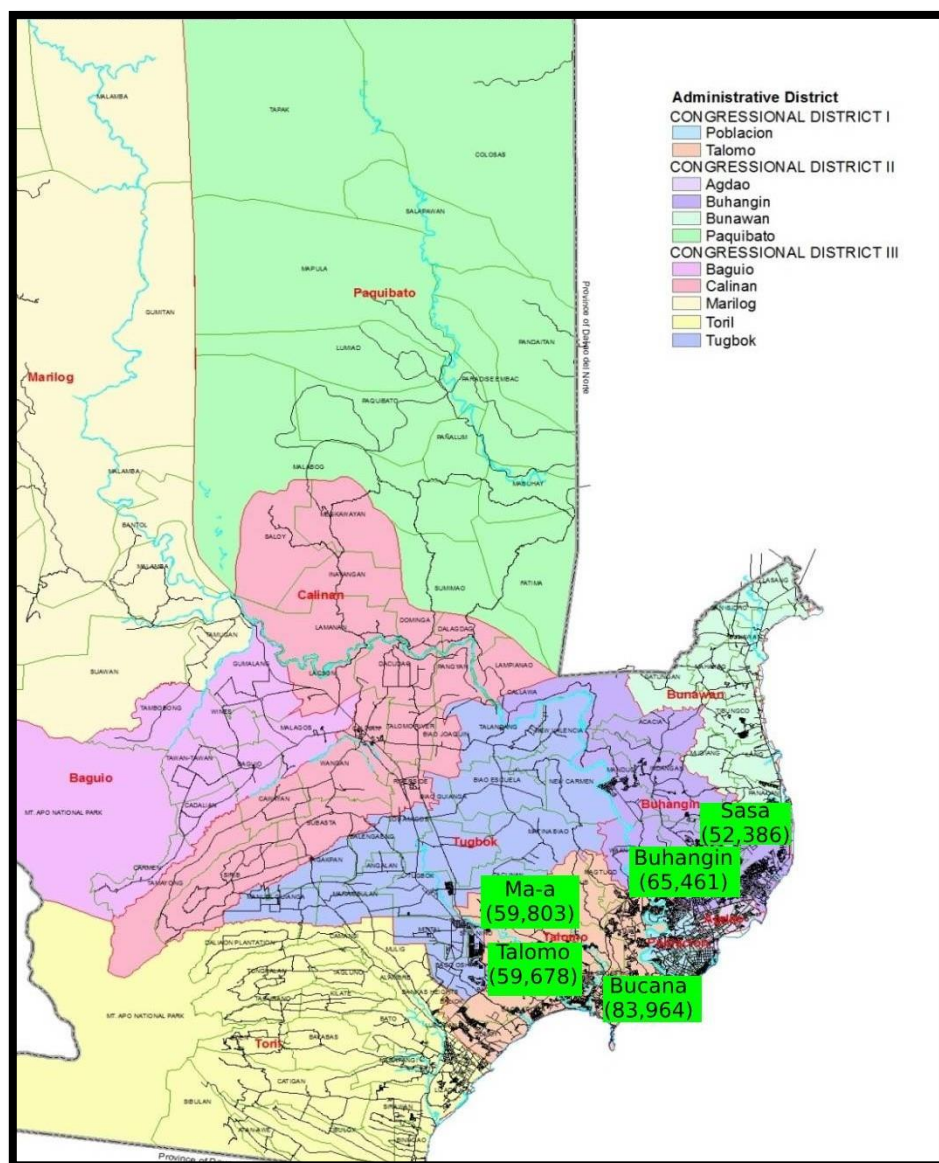
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Facts about Davao City

Demographic Characteristics

Davao City has three (3) Congressional Districts with a total of 182 barangays. It is further divided into 11 administrative districts, where Poblacion and Talomo Districts comprise the First District; Agdao, Buhangin, Bunawan and Paquibato cover the Second District; and Toril, Tugbok, Calinan, Baguio and Marilog encompass the Third District. The First District is the most populous among the Congressional Districts of the City with 592,736 inhabitants.

Figure 1.1 Populous Barangays in Davao City, 2015



Source: Office of the City Planning and Development Coordinator

From 2010 to 2015, the population growth rate of Davao City is 2.30%, reaching a population of 1,632,991 persons (2015 Philippine Statistics Authority Census of Population). Population density is seven (7) persons per hectare. Population projection for 2023 indicated that population will reach to 1,971,499 or an increase of 338,508 inhabitants. The reference period for the population used in the plan is 2015 since it is the official mid-decade population count.

Table 1.1 Summary of Demographic Characteristics

Total population (2015)	1,632,991
Land Area (hectares)	244,000
Population Density (per hectare)	7 persons
Population Growth Rate	2.30%
Number of barangays/villages	182
IRA share	₱3,330,085,561
IRA dependency rate	53.97%
Total LGU Income	₱7,307,595,301.66
Average LGU revenue per capita	₱4,474.97
Eco-system type	Watershed
Economy	First Class

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Region XI

Physical Characteristics

Geographic Location and Land Area

Davao City is located in the southeastern part of Mindanao. It is bounded in the north of Davao Province; in the east partly of Davao Province and Davao Gulf; in the south of Davao del Sur; and in the west of North Cotabato. Davao City Proper is 946 aerial kilometers or 588 statute miles, southeast of Manila. The City has an area of 244,000 hectares, or eight percent (8%) of the land size of Davao Region.

Topography

A substantial part of Davao City is mountainous, characterized by extensive mountain ranges with uneven distribution of plateaus and lowlands. The mountain range, which delimits the western boundary of the City, extends to as far as North Cotabato. The large, contiguous lowland areas of Davao City, are coastal plains and valleys extending inland as gently-rising valleys. These areas are found in Paquibato District, located in the eastern part of the City, which is an extension of the vast lowlands at the head of Davao Gulf. The other substantial lowland areas are located in the southeastern part of the City along the western coast of the Gulf, and are situated in the districts of Bunawan, Buhangin, Agdao, Poblacion, Talomo, and Toril. The Davao River, with its numerous tributaries, is the main drainage system of the City. It originates from Bukidnon Province, flows towards the south, meanders along the central part

and finally flows eastward emptying into the Gulf at the southern periphery of the City Proper. The secondary drainage system of the City is the Talomo River, which is the drainage outlet of the eastern slopes of Mt. Apo. Other major drainage systems include the Lipadas River, Matina River, Lasang River and Sibulan River (CLUP 2013-2022).

Local Economy

Agriculture

Crop Production. In 2016, production areas for agricultural and industrial crops, fruits, root crops, and vegetables spanned approximately 74,158 hectares with a total production of 630,000 metric tons. The Third District is the main location in the production of industrial crops, fruits, rice, root crops, and vegetables. Fruits and industrial crops comprises the largest volume of production.

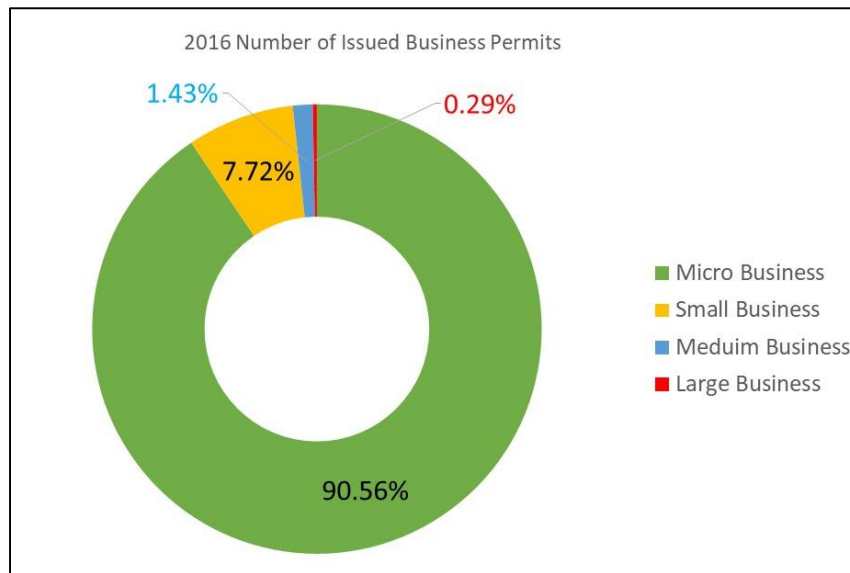
Livestock and Poultry. The volume of livestock production for cattle and carabao was estimated to be at 74,570 heads in 2016. The swine production made up 53.78% or 222,341 heads of the total livestock production while goats represented 11.26% or 46,553. The First District leads in poultry production with an estimated volume of 6,293,775 heads.

Fishery. Aquaculture production in Davao City reached 617.020 metric tons in 2016, which was distributed as follows: inland fishing with 908.79 metric tons, fishponds with 227,418.92 metric tons and deep sea fishing with 388,597.95 metric tons. More than half of the total figures (63%) come from freshwater catch.

Commerce, Trade, and Industry

In 2016, the City has issued business permits to 36,254 establishments with capitalization of ₱227,395,300,819.52 and total declared employees of 188,964. Bulk of capitalization (77.83%) was generated from large businesses, while micro businesses hired the most number of employees at 122,389 or 64.77% of the total.

Figure 1.2 Number of Issued Business Permits, 2016



Source: Business Bureau

A total of 60,759 business lines were registered in 2016. Each business establishment can have one (1) or more business lines. Of the business lines, retailers account for 42.11% (25,586), followed by services with 18.03% or 10,922 establishments. Coming in third are the wholesalers/distributors with 9.66% (5,869) of the total and food handlers composed of restaurants, carenderias, and refreshment parlors at 6.5% (3,993). Moreover, delivery services have been noted with 5.31% (3,227). The rest of the business lines account for less than five percent (5%) of the total.

Tourism

A total of 1,953 tourism-related establishments has been accredited by the City Tourism Operations Office in 2016. Dining and entertainment establishments topped the list with 1,206 (62%), followed by the accommodation facilities with 273 (14%), money changers with 182 (9%), tour operators, convention facilities, centers, and resorts account for the remaining (15%) of the total.

The estimated tourism receipts in 2016 amounted to ₱29.56 billion based on an average daily expenditure of ₱3,964 in an average stay of four (4) days while the estimated economic benefits derived from the industry is ₱65.03 billion.

CROSS-SECTORAL CONCERNS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Exposure

Davao City falls under the Type IV climate of the Coronas Climate Classification System of the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Sciences Administration (PAGASA). This climate type is characterized by rainfall, which is almost evenly distributed during the whole year.

Climate projections of PAGASA reveal that the City will experience an increase in the average temperature between 0.9 to 1.1°C by 2020 and up to 2.3°C in 2050. This is approximately 28°C and 29°C in 2020 and 2050 respectively. Days are becoming hotter as observed by many throughout the City. For the past three decades, there were 109 days that registered a temperature of 35°C and greater. PAGASA projections revealed it to increase to 2,981 days and 5,373 days in 2020 (2006-2035) and 2050 (2036-2065), respectively. The current observation of dry days for the same time period have reached 7,930 while the projected figure is 4,789 days in 2020 and is expected to increase to 5,368 days in 2050. Projections on change in temperature and total frequency of extreme events are presented in the table below.

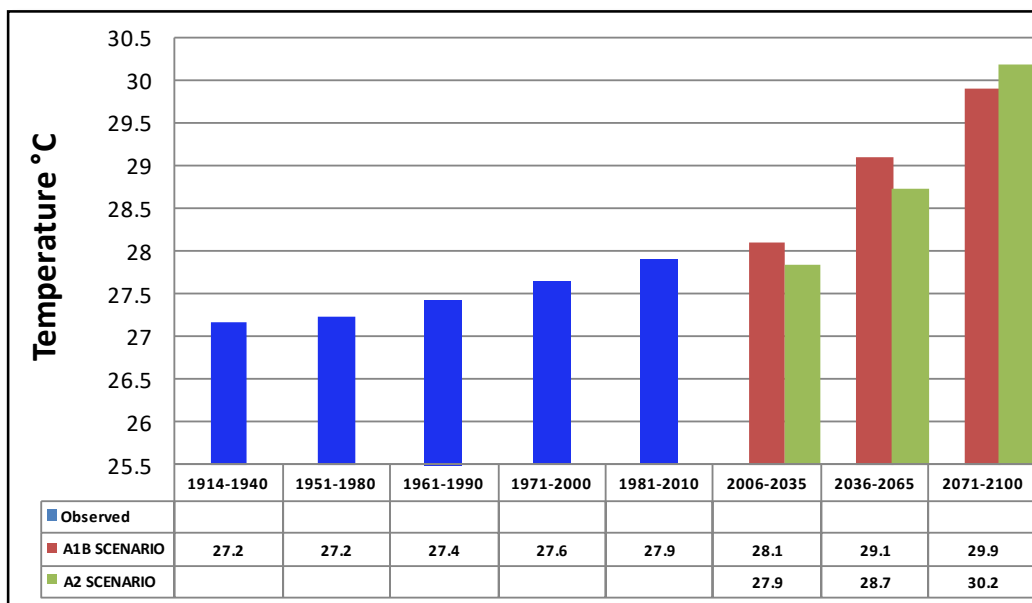
Table 2.1 Seasonal Temperature Change (in %) in 2020 and 2050 under (A1B) Medium-Range Emission Scenario for Davao City

SEASON	OBSERVED (°C)	PROJECTED CHANGE (°C)		PROJECTED MEAN TEMPERATURE (°C)	
	(1971-2000)	(2006-2035)	(2036-2065)	(2006-2035)	(2036-2065)
Dec-Jan-Feb (DJF)	26.9	0.9	1.9	27.8	28.8
Mar-Apr-May (MAM)	27.8	1.1	2.2	28.9	30.0
Jun-Jul-Aug (JJA)	26.9	1.1	2.3	28.0	29.2
Sep-Oct-Nov (SON)	27.1	1.0	2.0	28.1	29.1

Source: PAGASA, Region XI

According to the report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), effects of a 1°C increase in temperature may include decreased availability of water, reduced farmer's productivity, lower cereal productivity in low altitudes, droughts, malnutrition, and increased morbidity and mortality rate. Other effects include storms, floods, increased coral bleaching, increased risk of wildfire, and increased risk of extinction of more than 30% of species in the world. The figure on the next page shows an increasing trend in the average annual temperature of Davao City.

Figure 2.1 Annual Average Temperature of Davao City, 1914-2100



Source: PAGASA, Region XI

In reference to the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) Policy Issues and Guidelines, water-related disasters account for 90% of all natural disasters, and their frequency and intensity generally rise. In Davao City, the average monthly rainfall increased by 10mm from 140mm in 1990 to 150mm as recorded in 2010. Projections on the seasonal precipitation change using the mid-range scenario are presented on the table below.

Table 2.2 Seasonal Rainfall Change (in %) in 2020 and 2050 under (A1B) Medium-Range Emission Scenario for Davao City

SEASON	OBSERVED (mm)	PROJECTED CHANGE (%)		PROJECTED RAINFALL AMOUNT(mm)	
	(1971-2000)	(2006-2035)	(2036-2065)	(2006-2035)	(2036-2065)
Dec-Jan-Feb (DJF)	288.1	18.1	15.2	340.25	331.9
Mar-Apr-May (MAM)	347.1	-9.8	-12	313.08	305.4
Jun-Jul-Aug (JJA)	494.1	-7.8	-12.6	455.56	431.8
Sep-Oct-Nov (SON)	442.3	-2.4	-4.5	431.68	422.4

Source: PAGASA, Region XI

The observed total rainfall volume is the highest during June to November (Southwest Monsoon). A decrease in rainfall is expected in the months of March to November while an increase is likely during the months of December to February, where the projection for 2020 registered a greater (18.1 mm) rainfall volume compared to 2050 (15.2 mm).

Tropical Cyclones are also likely to become more intense, proven by recorded tropical cyclones in areas that had previously been outside the usual path of storms especially in several Cities and Municipalities in Mindanao including Davao City, being known as a typhoon-free metropolis. Sea surface temperatures are also predicted to be between 1°C to 4°C warmer by the end of this century.

These observed and projected changes in the average temperature and precipitation have posed threats and new challenges for the City. Threats include the increasing frequency and magnitude of climate-induced and natural hazards and the potential impacts or losses that it may bring to the City. Given the climate drivers mentioned above, Davao City is exposed to various climate-induced hazards. The Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (VAA) identified at least six major climate change hazards in Davao City, which are flooding, drought, rain-induced landslide, strong wind, sea level rise, and monsoon waves.

Sensitivity

The vulnerability of Davao City is also defined by its socio-economic condition. The sensitivity assessment is conducted by analyzing the five (5) development sectors, which are social, economic, environment, infrastructure, and land use.

The recognized effects of climate change in the social sector include poverty, water supply inadequacy, damaged settlements, issues and problems on health, nutrition, sanitation, and social welfare pressures. A large percentage of the population reside in coastal barangays and within floodplains. Challenges in water supply and sanitation can lead to health problems as well as diseases.

Climate change affects the economic sector in agricultural production, irrigation, fisheries, commerce and trade, and tourism, among others. Changes in temperature and rainfall patterns greatly affect production of fruits and vegetables. Livestock also becomes vulnerable to diseases.

The infrastructure sector is sensitive to climate change particularly in sewerage, drainage, roads, bridges, ports, and power generation. The increase in frequency of floods can take its toll on the existing major infrastructure. Extreme events such as El Niño reduce the capacity to produce the needed (hydro) power for the City.

Environment elements sensitive to climate change include forest cover, soil fertility, wildlife habitat, waste management, natural waterways, and groundwater.

Adaptive Capacity

City-wide adaptive capacity was determined using the six (6) dimensions, which are wealth, information, technology, institution and governance, social capital, and infrastructure.

Wealth. This includes literacy rate, labor, family income, and population health. The people perform a vital role in adapting to climate change.

Information. This includes but not limited to plans for health, agriculture, and disaster risk reduction. These provide the needed guidance to counter the impacts of climate change.

Technology. Davao City has the Central 911 with satellite stations to respond to emergencies to its large jurisdiction. Early warning systems (EWS) were also established to allow pre-emptive action by affected communities.

Institution. Functional committees such as Barangay Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRRMC), Davao City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (DCDRRMC), and Peace and Order Council are among the existing committees/council organized to actively monitor development issues, and formulate strategies especially during calamities in collaboration with different concerned agencies and offices in a coordinated manner. Moreover, the City's Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance incorporated the various hazards to prevent loss of lives and properties.

Infrastructure. Davao City has vital infrastructures located throughout the City. Out of the 182 barangays, 165 of them have a separate structure for health centers while the rest are attached or inside their respective Barangay Halls. The City also has 33 hospitals, 30 of which are privately owned while three (3) are owned by the government. In terms of early childhood development, the City has 538 Day-Care Centers, 106 Home-Based, one (1) Child-Minding Center for the children of government employees, and two (2) mobile Early Childhood Care and Development Councils for the far-flung barangays and disaster affected areas. There is an evacuation center, which can accommodate 500 families in Los Amigos. The City, at times, resort to using makeshift evacuation centers during calamities and disasters. A total of 72 covered courts/ gyms, 14 Barangay Halls/multi-purpose halls, five (5) chapels/churches, three (3) day care centers, and nine (9) government owned infrastructures were observed to have been used as evacuation centers.

Social Capital. Several institutions are also present in the City who are responsible for providing assistance to the less fortunate such as accredited Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and People's Organizations (POs). Gawad Kalinga, which is also present in many cities and provinces, is also active in providing housing for the poor. CSOs focus on community empowerment, which is key to building social capital.

Vulnerability

Vulnerability (exposure + sensitivity) calls for adaptive capacity. The expected impacts of climate change can be greatly reduced by the City's adaptive capacity. The vulnerability to the hazards (ranked from highest to lowest) are:

- 1.) Flooding
- 2.) Sea Level Rise
- 3.) Drought
- 4.) Monsoon Waves
- 5.) Strong Winds
- 6.) Rain-induced Landslides

Hence, there are existing initiatives and ongoing programs of the City government, in partnership with other concerned organizations and agencies, that continuously enhance the City's capacity towards climate change adaptation and mitigation. However, there are other crucial aspects that shall be addressed and prioritized in reducing the threat level while increasing the resiliency of identified highly vulnerable areas of the City.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Davao City Economic Development Plan was prepared with the intention of enabling the City Government in fulfilling its mandates related to economic development, which includes enhancing economic prosperity, promoting full employment, developing self-reliant scientific and technological capabilities, and ensuring food security.

The plan covers the following sub-sectors, which are agriculture, forestry, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, food processing, tourism, information and communication technology, construction, micro, small, and medium-scale enterprises development, cooperatives, trade, and labor and employment.

3.1 Economic Development Goal

The target is to make every sector contribute to the overall growth of Davao City.

Agriculture

- 1.) Ensure availability, accessibility, and affordability of food for all Davaoeños
- 2.) Sustain and expand areas planted with high value crops especially those categorized as “Export Winners” to generate more earnings for Davao City and increase farmers’ productivity
- 3.) Promote and facilitate Urban Agriculture practices such as container garden, Greenhouse garden, vertical indoor plantations, and other schemes that maximize available urban spaces for agricultural production

Industry and Services

- 1.) Increase global competitiveness of the industry and services sectors

Quarrying Industry

- 1.) Sustain supply of quarrying materials to support the construction industry

Tourism

- 1.) Be known internationally in areas of hosting local, regional, national, and international conventions
- 2.) Enhance products and services which provide significant employment opportunities
- 3.) Enjoin each Barangay to craft their respective Barangay Tourism Plan towards the development of new tourist products, sites, and services

Information and Communication Technology

- 1.) Become a preferred destination for Information and Communications Technology (ICT) investments and activities in a healthy and competitive environment with focus on harnessing available resources, multiplying job generation, maximizing socio-economic gains, and encouraging innovation towards sustainability.

The Byaheng Do30 of the administration of Mayor Sara Duterte from 2016 to 2019 features agriculture and tourism among the ten priority areas.

Overall Strategies

- 1.) Focus on developing economic areas and activities where the City has demonstrated advantage, which include tourism, business process outsourcing, chocolate production, organic agriculture, and halal certified products, among others
- 2.) Create an environment that will enable the business sector to invest in priority areas, tap and strengthen market linkages, ensure the availability of goods and services, and bring about jobs necessary for a vibrant local economy
- 3.) Maximize linkages and support from government agencies and international partners to achieve the City's economic goals and objectives
- 4.) Invest purposefully to jumpstart or prime up economic activities and provide the institutional, physical, and technological infrastructure necessary for sustainable economic development
- 5.) Strategically perform a facilitating and enabling role through studies, research and development, planning, and knowledge management
- 6.) Ensure the sustainability of the human and natural resources that support the different sub-sectors and industries through effective regulation, honing, and monitoring

Policies and Legislation

Agriculture

- 1.) Policy measures to support research and development in crops
- 2.) Ordinance for the adoption of effective agriculture practices and promotion of organic farming
- 3.) Ordinance to establish guidelines on contract farming
- 4.) Ordinance for the Creation of a Coastal Security Council
- 5.) Adoption of the Agri-Development Master Plan

Quarrying

- 1.) Revisit and amend existing law on granting quarry permits by the Sangguniang Panlungsod

Manufacturing

- 1.) Research on policy and regulation reforms in the woodworks, metalworks, gifts, and houseware industry

Tourism

- 1.) Policy measures identifying Brgy. Malagos, Marilog Proper and other appropriate areas as expanded tourism development zone/eco-tourism areas
- 2.) Forging of more City Sisterhood Agreements to boost tourism
- 3.) Ordinance identifying and supporting Agro-Tourism in Davao City
- 4.) Ordinance providing for the review of ecotourism standards, including community-based tourism and farm tourism
- 5.) Ordinance for the development of community-based village museum for traditions and culture
- 6.) Ordinance towards approval of a Davao City Tourism Masterplan

Information and Communication Technology

- 1.) An ordinance on the regulation of home-based BPOs
- 2.) Implements policy measures to improve broadband services by encouraging and promoting the entry of new TELCO players

Micro, Small, and Medium-Scale Enterprises

- 1.) Ordinances supporting small and medium-scale enterprises in Davao City

3.2 Sub-Sector Priorities

Agriculture

Davao City has a total land area of 244,000 hectares, 73,100 hectares of which is devoted for agricultural use. The City has strong agricultural industry composed of crops, livestock, poultry and fishery sectors. Sixty-one percent (61%) of the agricultural lands are utilized for the production of cereal, industrial crops, root crops, fruits, and vegetables.

Corn and rice are the main cereals produced by the City. From 2006 to 2016, the area allotted for corn remained higher than rice. However, through the years, areas for corn and rice planting continue to decrease due to irrigation problems. Also, both of their volume declined due to crops shifting (rice to Cavendish) and the reclassification of agricultural lands to residential areas. Despite this situation, the productivity of rice reached its highest productivity rate after 10 years, with 3.59 metric tons per hectare in 2016. On the other hand, corn continued to decrease in small increments from 2.13 metric tons (MT) in 2014 to 2MT in 2015 and 1.97MT in 2016.

Bananas remain to be the leading fruit crop in the City in terms of land area and production. Cavendish, which is produced by multinational companies, is the most in demand variety with 66.4% of banana production in 2016. The City is where the majority of banana chip producers are located. The banana industry aims to further develop and improve in terms of production volume, local and export prices, product quality, and value-added processed products for local and international consumers. The establishment of Cardava processing factories near the farmlands is needed in order to achieve the goals of increasing the farmers' income and adding value to the products.

On the other hand, durian and mango come in second and third, respectively in terms of land area. However, pineapple and mango are next in line when it comes to the volume of production.

In the vegetable industry, eggplant farmers are the highest in number while squash crops covered the largest area and volume in terms of produce. Marilog District is the most concentrated area for vegetable production with 12 different crops.

There are five (5) high-value industrial crops in the city namely abaca, cacao, coconut, coffee and rubber. These crops occupy 43,630 hectares of land and are managed by 33,939 farmers. Coconut has the most number of farmers, the largest land area, and the highest volume of production. Davao City yielded 202.40 million coconut fruits in 2016. Abaca, in contrast, has the least number of farmers, smallest land area and lowest volume produced. While in the root crop industry, cassava occupied the largest area and produced the highest volume in 2016. On the other hand, ube had the least number of farmers and had yielded the least. The City may still be considered a small player in the production of these industrial crops, but it holds a huge potential in becoming a major producer in the near future, with its rich agricultural land

(especially in Marilog, Paquibato, Toril, Baguio, and Calinan areas) and the current large domestic and export markets for agro-industrial processed products. Empowering the farmers throughout the entire process of production through the provision of post-harvest equipment, financial and marketing assistance and agricultural support infrastructure will greatly help in boosting investment opportunities for this industry.

As Davao City continues to strengthen its flourishing agri-based economy, certain facilities have been established to aid in agricultural production, processing and marketing. Two of which are the Davao Agricultural Trading Center (DATC) and Davao Food Complex (DFC), located in Daliao, Toril District. The DATC, which opened in September 2018, is tasked to enhance farmers' profits with the use of a more systematic and practical wholesale marketing system. Meanwhile, the DFC, which is expected to be finished by 2020, will be Davao City's first agri-based food manufacturing estate and among the City's agri-tourism destinations.

In the livestock industry, the swine sector has the largest volume of production accounting for 222,341 heads or 64.73 % of the total, while the cattle sector is at the lowest with 35,875 heads or 10.4%. This is according to the survey done by the Philippine Statistics Authority last 2016. Poultry production in the City is mostly concentrated in District III. It has an estimated volume of 6,293,775 heads in 2016, lower than 2015 by 9.36%.

Lastly, fishing and aquaculture production in Davao City comes from inland fishing, fishponds and deep sea fishing. In 2016, 617,020 MT was yielded amounting to ₱683.4 million. Majority of the products are from commercial or deep sea fishing, with 62.97% of the total production. Aquaculture came in second accounting for 40% of the total volume and 33.4% in terms of total value. Municipal fisheries supplied the least with 16.6% of the total volume.

Issues and Concerns

From the Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2013-2022

The City's corn production is larger than rice. Farmers need irrigation facilities to increase rice production. Even at optimal performance, the full potential yield of cereals cannot serve the requirements of the City. The production levels of root crops and vegetables meet only a small portion of the City's dietary needs. It had been noted that there was a decline on the number of vegetable farms. Although the Organic Agriculture Ordinance is issued in order to set up organic agricultural zones that will be protected from encroachment and contamination of chemical-based farm inputs, it was not systematically implemented.

High-value crops generate large economic proceeds for the City. There was massive expansion in areas for fruit production in the years 2006 to 2010, same with industrial crops areas.

Fish production in Davao City is insufficient. Only a tenth of the per capita consumption of fish is sourced from existing production areas in City. Low production in some aquaculture areas is explained by high production inputs, lack of sources for quality fingerlings, weak financial

capacity, and undeveloped aquaculture potential areas. With this, the catch per unit effort (CPUE) in the municipal waters of Davao City is low.

From the Comprehensive Data Plan Consultation Process General/Cutting across Crops, Livelihood and Fishery

- **Agricultural infrastructure issues**
 - Poor farm-to-market roads (FMRs) and linkage to road networks
 - High cost of transporting produce and catch
 - Limited access to markets
- **Technical support issues**
 - Insufficient outreach of agricultural extension services and providers
 - Inadequate funds to conduct trainings and seminars
 - Slow dissemination of technology to farmers and fishers
 - Need to update the skillsets of laborers/caretakers in agriculture and fishery
 - Low uptake and adoption of new and improved technologies, good agriculture, aquaculture, animal husbandry, and organic production practices
 - Farmers' and fishers' lack of capacity to comply with certification requirements and entrepreneurial skills
- **Financing**
 - Low access to financial assistance, production and market information
 - Scarcity of market linkages
- **Marketing issues.**
 - Lack of venues for direct marketing of crops and livestock that are compliant to food safety standards
 - Proliferation of layers of middlemen
- **Gross Value Added (GVA) income issues**
 - Low income from existing crop-based, backyard livestock and poultry-based livelihood and fishing
 - Need to pursue value-adding
 - Unstable harvests, yields and fish catch
 - Occurrence of post-harvest losses
 - Inadequate common service facilities for processing harvests and catch
 - Low buying prices of agricultural and fishery products
 - Lack of alternative livelihood for farmers and fisher folks

Crops-Specific

- **Issues related to planting materials**
 - Limited supply of quality seeds of high-yielding and disease-free breeds/varieties
 - Diminishing number of pollinators
 - Inadequate access to disease-resistant and high-yielding breeds/varieties
 - Unstable supply of planting materials other than KU50, Lakan 1 and Rayong 5 in the proximity of cassava farms

- Lack of coconut planting materials of hybrid, dwarf, and tall varieties
- Constrained capacity of Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) seed farms
- Shortage of resources to further expand seed nut production
- Limited supply of organic vegetable seeds
- High costs of input materials and vegetables due to outsourcing from other places
- Inadequate number of accredited nurseries that results to inconsistent quality of planting materials available in the market.
- **Pests and diseases**
 - Presence of pest and disease outbreaks
 - Insufficient methods to effectively eradicate pest and disease infestations
- **Infrastructure for crops.**
 - Inadequate supply of water for crops
- **Technical assistance issues**
 - Costly inorganic fertilizers
 - Limited technical expertise on appropriate organic farming practices
 - Issues arose in the delineation of lands for organic and non-organic farming
- **Farmers' access to soil analysis services**
 - Insufficient access to soil analysis services
- **Limited range of Financially-viable and environmentally-safe technologies**
 - Inadequate range of financially-viable and environmentally-safe technologies for small for small and medium-scale farmers
- **Absence of recognized authority that will oversee the crop industry**
- **Limited area to promote and market floriculture/cutflower product**
- **Inadequate support to the growing cacao industry**

Livestock and Poultry-Specific

- **Limited supply of quality breeder stocks**
- **Feeds issues**
 - High costs of feeds
 - Low quality of commercial feeds
 - Limited supply of locally produced feed mixed ingredients
- **Livestock disease control issues**
 - Threats of possible outbreaks of disease that affect livestock and poultry (e.g., Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis (CAE) virus, diarrhea, foot-and-mouth disease, and others)
 - Presence of emerging and re-emerging zoonotic diseases, which are a concern for public health
 - Absence of City Veterinary Quarantine Service Points or Veterinary Sanitary Checkpoints
- **Technology issues**
 - Insufficient range of financially-viable and environmentally-safe technologies for small and medium-scale livestock raisers and methods to effectively eradicate disease infestation

- Unavailability of necessary tests against diseases that have economic importance (e.g. Leptospirosis and Brucellosis) and for checking chemical and microbial residue in meats
- **Technical support issues**
 - Issues arose due to foul odors coming from livestock farms that do not dispose wastes properly
 - Inappropriate use of chicken dung either as fertilizer or as feeds to fish

Fishing-Specific

- Inadequate infrastructure, testing laboratories and facilities for analysis of chemical composition, minimal residue levels, and contamination detection
- Need for better management of coastal resources

Agriculture Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To promote food security and ensure the availability, accessibility, and affordability of food
 - a.) Optimize production of rice and corn in suitable areas
 - b.) Encourage consumption of root crops, particularly sweet potato (camote), as substitutes for rice
 - c.) Expand areas suitable to vegetables
- 2.) To sustain production of high-yielding and high-value crops
 - a.) Ensure availability of high-yielding and high-resistant seeds and breeds
 - b.) Expand areas suitable for fruit, vegetables, and industrial crop production
 - c.) Establish Davao City as the chocolate capital of the Philippines
- 3.) To optimize production, improve quality of products, add value, and create job opportunities in the agriculture sector
 - a.) Revitalize the coconut industry in Davao City
 - b.) Upgrade existing slaughterhouses to “AAA” category
 - c.) Increase production of livestock, poultry and improve meat quality, attain agri-industrialization and meet the consumption requirements of the populace
 - d.) Increase agro-processing activities
- 4.) To protect and sustain the croplands and coastal ecosystems
 - a.) Regulate conversion of coastal areas and impose land control measures to prevent overdevelopment
 - b.) Manage livestock and poultry wastes to prevent contamination of water supplies and waterways (e.g., canals, creek, rivers, coastal areas, etc.) and further prevent environmental pollution from other sources
 - c.) Protect and conserve environment through organic farming

Agriculture Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

Crop Production

- 1.) Quality Seed Production Program
 - a.) Upgrading of central nursery and setting up of satellite nursery
 - b.) Upgrading of tissue culture laboratories
 - c.) Establishment of coconut seed farm
- 2.) Research & Development (R & D)
 - a.) Strengthen R & D Services
 - b.) Establishment of Davao City Cacao Research and Development Center
 - c.) Establishment of stingless bee multiplier farms
 - d.) Establishment of satellite cassava multiplier farm
- 3.) Organic Farming Program
 - a.) Establishment of Davao City Organic Center
 - b.) Showcase organic farming technologies for organic demonstration plots
 - c.) Trainers' training on Organic Farming
 - d.) Organic Vegetable seed production project
 - e.) Declare areas exclusively for organic farming
- 4.) Integrated Pest/Fertilizer Management Program (DA/LGU)
 - a.) Trainers' training on pest control & fertilizer management
- 5.) Soil and Water Management Program (DA/ BSWM/LGU)
 - a.) Distribution of soil test kits (STK) to agricultural technician's and farmer's associations
- 6.) Farmers' Capability Building Program
 - a.) Establishment of demonstration farms
 - b.) Development of Farmers' Guide on Crops
 - c.) Trainers' Training on: Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Good Aquaculture Practices (GAqP), Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP), Participatory Guarantee System (PGS), and climate-smart practices
 - d.) Package of technology trainings and behavioral change
 - e.) Farmer Field School (FFS)
 - f.) Farmer Business School (FBS)
- 7.) Agri-Business Enterprise Development Program (DA/DOST/DTI/LGU)
 - a.) Support to Davao Food Terminal Complex (DFTC)
 - b.) Chocolate Enterprise Development Project (CEDP) Phase I
 - c.) Establishment of agribusiness enterprise for production/crop processing
 - d.) Establishment of One-Stop Shop Agribusiness Development Center
- 8.) Agri-Institutional Development
 - a.) Support to various commodity industry councils

- 9.) Agri-Infrastructure Support Program (DA/DPWH/LGU)
 - a.) Farm-to-market road projects
 - b.) Establishment of tramline and other efficient means of transporting goods
 - c.) Spring development, small farm reservoir, pump irrigation, ram pump, SWIP, open-source pump
 - d.) Upland micro catchment technology in water harvesting with the use of indigenous materials
 - e.) Provisions for mini-backhoe and other necessary equipment

Livestock and Poultry

- 1.) Livestock and Poultry Development Program (DA/DTI/DOST/LGU)
 - a.) Establishment of livestock multiplier farms
 - b.) Establishment of livestock auction market
 - c.) Establishment of poultry feed mill (DA/LGU/investors)
- 2.) Meat and Meat Products Regulation & Monitoring Project
- 3.) Research and Development (DA/LGU/academe)
 - a.) Strengthen research & development services
- 4.) Animal Disease Prevention
 - a.) Establishment of Davao City Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (DA/LGU)
- 5.) Agribusiness Enterprise Development
 - a.) Establishment of agribusiness enterprises for livestock
 - b.) Establishment of one-stop shop for agribusiness
 - c.) Establishment of poultry feed mill enterprise
- 6.) Agri-Infra Support Development Program
- 7.) Climate Change Adaptation
 - a.) Utilization of green technology

Fisheries

- 1.) Crafting/Approval of the Fishery Development Plan
 - a.) Preparation of successor plan for Davao City Agri-Fishery Development Plan (DCAFDP) 2013-2027
- 2.) Fishery Production Program
 - a.) Establishment of Davao City Fishery Hatchery (DA/LGU)
 - b.) Freshwater aquaculture production
 - c.) Upland freshwater production
 - d.) Inland household fishpond
 - e.) Aquaponics (urban)
 - f.) Sea Ranching, Shellfishes Production
 - g.) Sea cucumber production
 - h.) Fish cage production (Mariculture Park)
 - i.) Seaweeds production & marketing
 - j.) Soft-shelled crab production
 - k.) Ornamental fish production and marketing
 - l.) Establishment of chemical testing & analytical laboratory

- 3.) Agribusiness Enterprises Development
 - a.) Establishment of Fish Landing Centers
 - b.) Establishment of One-Stop-Shop Agribusiness Development Center
 - c.) Establishment of Agribusiness Enterprise for Fisheries
- 4.) Marine Protected Areas Development Program
- 5.) Coastal-based Resource Management Program
- 6.) Alternative Livelihood for Fisherfolk
 - a.) Clothing, livestock, poultry, containerized gardening, and food processing

Table 3.1 Davao City Agriculture Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
Crops		
Problems related to planting materials		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited supply of quality seeds of high-yielding varieties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish organic rice seed production and conventional rice seed production ▪ Establish certified corn seed production and organic corn seed production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality Seed Production Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of access to and limited supply of disease-free and high-yielding breeds/varieties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading of existing tissue culture laboratories ▪ Upgrading of tissue culture laboratories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment/Upgrading of tissue culture laboratories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diminishing pollinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop multiplier farmers to increase the population of insect pollinators in the agricultural districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stingless bee multiplier farms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited number of accredited nurseries resulting to inconsistent quality of planting materials available in the market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading of CAO central nursery ▪ Establish budwood gardens and scion grove ▪ Support R&D on varietal improvement and appropriate planting materials and inputs ▪ Conduct research studies ▪ Strengthens CAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading of Central Nursery and Setting up of Satellite Nursery ▪ Establish Davao City Cacao Research and Development Center ▪ Strengthen Research and Development Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of access to and availability of steady supply of planting materials other than the KU 50, Lakan 1, and Rayong 5 within the proximity of cassava farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set up farmers' group-managed multiplication farms to diversify into the propagation of improved high-yielding varieties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancement of existing and establishment satellite cassava multiplication farms

Table 3.1 Davao City Agriculture Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited supply of organic vegetable seed ▪ Increased cost on input materials and vegetables due to outsourcing from other places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensify organic vegetable seed production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organic Vegetable Seed Production Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to soil analysis services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacitate the City Agriculturist's Office on soil and water management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribution of Soil Test Kit (STK) to agricultural technicians and farmers' associations ▪ Soil and Water Management Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pests and diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pest and disease outbreak ○ Limited methods to effectively eradicate pest and disease infestations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Buffer stocking of insecticides and pesticides (rodenticides, etc.) chemical, mechanical, non-mechanical, and bio-technology practices for pest and disease outbreaks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated Pest Management Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marketing related concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited venue for direct marketing, compliant to food safety standards ○ Limited common service facility for processing fruit and vegetable products ○ Proliferation of layers of middlemen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrade Davao Food Terminal Complex including training center equipped with facilities and accommodation, electrification, cold storage, fencing, and other equipment. ▪ Processing of cacao into tablea, butter fat, confectionery, and other tablea-based products ▪ Non-Food Crop Processing ▪ Processing of abaca fiber and twine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide support to the Davao Food Terminal Complex (DFTC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate supply of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaborate with DA and other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spring development, small farm reservoir, pump irrigation, ram pump, SWIP, open-source pump, upland micro catchment technology, and water harvesting (with the use of indigenous materials) ▪ Provision of mini backhoe

Table 3.1 Davao City Agriculture Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical support for crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited technical expertise on appropriate organic farming practices ○ High cost of inorganic fertilizer ○ Delineation for organic and non-organic farming (land use issue) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiate more programs on organic farming and other good agricultural practices, especially in barangays and remote/far-flung areas ▪ Introduce best practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of Davao City Organic Center ▪ Establishment of Organic Training Facility and Sustainable Agriculture Information Center ▪ Establishment of Organic Demonstration Plots to showcase organic farming techniques ▪ Declare areas exclusively for organic farming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of technical support due to limited outreach of existing agricultural extension services and providers ▪ Lack of skilled laborers/caretakers ▪ Low uptake and adoption of good agriculture practices and organic production practices ▪ Lack of capacity to comply with certification requirements ▪ Low adoption of farmers to new and improved technologies ▪ Lack of entrepreneurial skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize group of skilled caretakers, laborers, and experts to provide extension services to barangays and remote/far-flung areas ▪ Accredited extension service providers to increase their credibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of trainers, coops, farmer leaders, and experts as mentors in integrated pest management (IPM), organic farming, Good Agricultural Practices, Good Aquaculture Practices, Good Animal Husbandry, Participatory Guaranty System, and climate-smart practices ▪ Farmer Field School (FFS) ▪ Package of technology trainings and behavioural change ▪ Farmer Business School (FBS) ▪ Establishment of demonstration farms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to financing for crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of access to financial assistance ○ Lack of market linkage ○ Limited access to production and market information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide assistance in accessing loans ▪ Strengthen value adding through processing ▪ Provide assistance in marketing linkage and information on price ▪ Promote expansion areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of One-Stop Shop Agribusiness Development Center

Table 3.1 Davao City Agriculture Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop programs that provide health benefits, calamity assistance, and life and accident insurance to all farmers and laborers ▪ Offer access to government projects 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited range of financially viable and environmentally safe technologies for small and medium scale farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen Research and Development Services ▪ Adopt new technologies for higher yields and returns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: Crops research and development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of recognized local authority that will oversee the agricultural industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide support to the Davao City Commodity Industry Council (Cacao, Durian, Saba Banana, Vegetable, Dairy, and Coffee) which shall serve as policy-making body and undertake monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extension of support to existing Davao City Commodity Industry Council
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited area to promote and market floriculture/cutflower products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish Floriculture Exhibition Center One-stop shop (display area and training center) through partnership with UP Mindanao 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of Floriculture Exhibition Center
<i>Livestock and Poultry</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited supply of quality breeder stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish 4 multiplier farms and 2 for organic multiplier farms (goat, sheep, hog, native chicken, and apiculture) ▪ Establish dairy multiplier farm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of livestock multiplier farms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feed issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High cost of feeds ○ Low quality of commercial feeds ○ Limited supply of locally produced feed mixed ingredients ○ Increased cost on feed ingredients due to importation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperative-managed distribution of feeds for feed mill ▪ Promote alternative source of feeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of poultry feed mill enterprises

Table 3.1 Davao City Agriculture Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock and poultry disease control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eminent threat of possible disease outbreak (e.g. CAE, diarrhea, foot-and-mouth disease, and others) ○ Absence of City Veterinary Quarantine Service Points or Veterinary Sanitary Checkpoints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensify Disease Monitoring and Surveillance Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish quarantine facility ○ Resume operation of quarantine checkpoints (in Buda) and establish quarantine checkpoints in strategic areas (e.g., Lasang and Sirawan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock and Poultry Development Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Laboratory tests are unavailable for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Animal diseases that have economic ramifications (e.g. Leptospirosis and Brucellosis) ○ Emerging and re-emerging zoonotic diseases which are primary concern for public health ○ Chemical and microbial residue laboratory test for meat ○ Chicken dung is not maximized to address limited availability and commercial distribution of organic fertilizer and inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance the existing Davao City Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (DCADDL) through the provision of Laboratory equipment and reagents ▪ Establish fertilizer production facility from chicken dung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Davao City Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory ▪ Establishment of fertilizer production and marketing enterprises

Table 3.1 Davao City Agriculture Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gross Value Added (GVA) income issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low income from the existing backyard livestock and poultry-based livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock Production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dairy Milk production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source out Island Born • Buyback scheme • Forage and Pasture Development ○ Poultry production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry breeding farm • Poultry Hatchery Dressing Plant ○ Establish livestock raising projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goat Fattening • Cattle Fattening • Organic Chicken production ○ Livestock Breeding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle • Swine • Goat ○ Capability building for livelihood projects ○ Establish livestock production enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock and Poultry Development Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural infrastructure for livestock and poultry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Poor farm-to-market roads (FMRs) and linkage to road networks ○ Limited access to market ○ Increased cost of transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct Farm- to -Market Roads (FMR) ▪ Rehabilitate existing FMRs ▪ Construct Tramlines in areas without FMRs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farm-to-Market Roads Development Program ▪ Establishment of tramline

Table 3.1 Davao City Agriculture Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical support problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conflict in residential areas because of foul odor of farms due to improper waste disposal ○ Slow dissemination of technology transfer to farmers ○ Limited funds to conduct trainings and seminars ○ Training centers in Paquibato District are distant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste to energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Biogas Production Facility ○ For backyard swine raisers: Installation of association-managed biogas digester facility in areas with densely populated livestock raisers ○ Conduct Information, Education Campaign on waste to energy ○ Processing of animal waste using Hyper Thermophelic Bacteria to fertilizer ○ Conduct seminars on the utilization of green technology (odor-free feeds and effective microorganisms) ○ Conduct of trainings and seminars in strategic venues (barangays and remote/far-flung areas) to reach and educate more farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Utilization of Green Technology ▪ Livestock and Poultry Development Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marketing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited venues for direct marketing of livestock that is compliant with food safety standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish livestock auction market for small and large ruminants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of Livestock Auction Market
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financing for livestock and poultry issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of access to financial assistance ○ Lack of market linkage ○ Limited access to production and market information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide assistance in accessing loans ▪ Strengthen value adding through processing ▪ Provide assistance in marketing linkage and information on the price of the products ▪ Promote expansion areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish One-Stop Shop Agribusiness Development Center

Table 3.1 Davao City Agriculture Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop programs that provide health benefits, calamity assistance, and life and accident insurance to all farmers and laborers ▪ Offer access to government projects 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regulation concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Weak implementation of policy that regulates the entry of meat from other regions and imported meat (quarantine and price control) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensify regulation and monitoring of meat establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meat and meat products regulation and monitoring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fingerlings and breeder-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited supply of fingerlings ○ Lack of breeder base population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish LGU-managed freshwater hatchery and marine hatchery ▪ Production of fingerlings (<i>hito</i> and <i>tilapia</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishery Development Plan ▪ Establishment of Davao City fishery hatchery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marketing issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited venue for direct marketing, compliant to food safety standards ○ Proliferation of layers of middlemen ○ Lack of market linkage ○ Limited access to production and market information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish Community Fish Landing Centers ▪ Venue for wholesaling and retailing fish and fish by-products ▪ Provide assistance in marketing linkage and information on price ▪ Promote expansion areas ▪ Develop programs that will provide health benefits, calamity assistance, and life and accident insurance to all fisherfolk and laborers ▪ Offer access to government projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of Fish Landing Centers ▪ Establishment of one-stop shop Agribusiness Development Center

Table 3.1 Davao City Agriculture Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options/provision for alternative livelihood projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishery Production Projects Freshwater aquaculture production Upland freshwater production Inland Household Fishpond Aquaponics (urban) Sea ranching, and shellfishes production Sea cucumber production Mariculture park (fish cages production) Seaweeds production and marketing Soft-shelled crab production Ornamental Fish Production and Marketing Land-based alternative livelihood for fisherfolk Clothing, livestock, poultry, containerized gardening, and food processing Establishment of fisheries enterprises Add more MPAs, breeding grounds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate infrastructure and facilities for analysis of chemical composition, minimal residue level and contamination detection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish laboratory equipped with facilities and supply for chemical composition, minimal residue level, and contamination detection and analysis for consumer goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of chemical testing and analytical laboratory Duplication of CVO Analytical Laboratory

Table 3.1 Davao City Agriculture Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of support for new developments and technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agri-Fishery Support Services Program project components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tissue culture production ○ Institutional development ○ Farmer's and Fisherfolk Information Technology Services ○ CAFC operations ○ Agri-Fishery Product Utilization Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agri-fishery support services (AFSS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of access to financial assistance for fishery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide assistance in accessing loans ▪ Strengthen value adding through processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of one-stop shop agribusiness development center
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for better management of coastal resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement interrelated program components namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Marine protected area management ○ Strengthening Fishery Law Enforcement ○ Land-based fishery alternative livelihood ○ Fishery festivals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coastal-Based Resource Management Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changes in the economy, society and environment affecting agri-fishery sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of successor plan for DCAFD 2023-2027 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of successor plan for DCAFD 2023-2027 ▪ Marine Protected Areas Development Program

Forestry

Forestry is the science and craft of creating, utilizing, conserving, and repairing forests and associated resources to meet desired goals, needs, and values for human and environmental benefits.

In Davao City, there are two (2) tenurial instruments that are being utilized, namely: Integrated Forest Management Agreement (IFMA) and the Socialized Integrated Forest Management Agreement (SIFMA).

The IFMA is a contract for the sharing of production and providing exclusive rights to develop, manage, protect and utilize a specific area of forest land and resources for a specified period in accordance with the principle of sustainable development.

On the other hand, the SIFMA allows agreements to develop, utilize, and manage a small area of forest land in accordance with the approved Comprehensive Development and Management Plan.

In the City, there are five (5) forest concessionaires registered under the Integrated Forest Management Agreement (IFMA) covering a total of 2,478 hectares. Another 28 concessionaires are registered under Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreement (SIFMA) utilizing a total of 365.88 hectares.

Issues and Concerns

From the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) 2013-2022

Davao's forest cover is only 16% of its total land area which could lead to the endangerment of the habitat for wildlife and heightened possibility of erosion and landslides.

Based on the CLUP, 16,000 hectares of the City's area is covered under 13 forest management agreements between DENR and private groups. However, forest management has not been maximized and the rate of forestland development has been slow.

From the Comprehensive Data Plan Consultation Process

The feedback from the City's stakeholders indicated that the analysis from the CLUP still holds:

- Rapid degradation/depletion of the City's forest resources attributed to overexploitation;
- Lack of coordination between the different national agencies and the LGU in the performance of devolved and retained functions;
- Slow replanting of farm forest which is to be undertaken by the contracted community.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To undertake effective reforestation initiatives and sustainable forest management.
- 2.) To increase the contribution of the forestry sector in employment generation and countryside development.

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

- 1.) Intensify the protection of remaining old growth/dipterocrop and second growth forest from any form of destruction such as land conversion and illegal logging.
- 2.) Strengthen the Bantay-Bukid Program.
- 3.) Strict implementation of forestry production standards, fees and charges.
- 4.) Strengthen the convergence between NGAs and the LGU.
- 5.) Expand the coverage of National Green Program and ensure security of *kaingineros* and other qualified occupants through long term stewardship contracts.

Table 3.2 Davao City Forestry Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Rapid degradation/depletion of the City's forest resources attributed to overexploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Implement sustainable development of forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Intensify the protection of remaining old growth/dipterocrop and second growth forest from any form of destruction such as land conversion and illegal logging (NGAs/LGU)▪ Strengthening of the Bantay-Bukid Program (DENR/LGU)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Lack of coordination between the different national agencies and LGUs in the performance of devolved and retained function	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Strengthening of the Environmental Management Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Strict implementation of production standards, fees and charges▪ Strengthening of the convergence between NGAs and LGU
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Slow replanting of farm forest which is to be undertaken by the contracted community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Implementation of community-based forestry program to harness local communities in forest renewal and provide them livelihood opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Expand the coverage of National Green Program and ensure security of <i>kaingineros</i> and other qualified occupants through long-term stewardship contracts (DENR/LGU)

Quarrying

Quarrying is the act of extracting useful material (such as building stone) from quarries.

There are six (6) types of non-metallic minerals that are mined or extracted in the City, which are lime (used for cement production), limestone, earthfill, sand and gravel, tuff/pozzolan, and gabbro.

The lime generated the most revenue in 2016 at ₱198,103,917.

On the other hand, the production of sand and gravel, earthfill, and tuff/pozzolan increased in sales and production from 2015 to 2016. However, the generation of gabbro had the opposite trend. From producing 580 cubic meters in 2015, it went down to 540 cubic meters in 2016. It also had the lowest revenue at ₱109,000 as compared to other minerals, which raked in millions of pesos.

Issues and Concerns

From the Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2013-2022

Illegal quarrying was identified as among the causes of soil erosion in the City.

From the Comprehensive Data Plan Consultation Process

The following issues and concerns were raised by stakeholders for the CDP 2018-2023:

- Illegal quarrying that hinders implementation of government infrastructure projects;
- Issues on environmental degradation caused by mining activities;
- Difficulty in the monitoring of quarry and non-metallic mineral extractions;
- As observed by Mines and Geoscience Bureau (MGB) representatives, City revenues in terms of collection/income from quarrying and mining operations are low due to the low tariff imposed by the local government compared to neighboring provinces.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To ensure responsible extraction of quarry materials in keeping with conservation and protection goals for the environment.
- 2.) To increase city revenues from quarry permits and mining non-metallic minerals.

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

- 1.) Completion of Land Classification and Evaluation Project.
- 2.) Conversion of quarry sites to useful endeavors such as housing and relocation.
- 3.) Assign personnel to monitor production in quarry sites.

Table 3.3 Davao City Mining and Quarry Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Issues on environmental degradation caused by mining activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening of the Environment Impact Assessment system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completion of Land Classification and Evaluation Project ▪ Conversion of quarry sites to useful endeavors such as housing and relocation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low revenue collection/income from quarry and mining due to low tariff imposed by the local government as compared to neighboring provinces as observed by Mines and Geoscience Bureau representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in tariff fee for sand and gravel to the levels as that of neighboring municipalities, cities and provinces ▪ Strict implementation of production standards, fees and charges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: Revisit and amend existing law on granting quarry permits and mining by the Sangguniang Panlungsod
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulty in the monitoring of quarry and non-metallic mineral extractions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Require permit holders to report production regularly and pay the corresponding tax thereof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assign personnel to monitor productions most especially in quarry sites

Manufacturing

In the City Economic Development Plan, the Manufacturing sub-sector is composed of metal works, furniture and woodworks, and toys, gifts, wearable and housewares.

The metal works industry underwent a major boost in 2014 with the arrival of New Carcar Manufacturing Inc., a large steel manufacturing company which declared ₱965,600,000 in investments, accounting for 71.38% of the entire capitalization amount that year. However, companies involved in metal works dropped from 124 registered manufacturers to 95 manufacturers the following year. This, however, had minimal effect on the total capitalization. In 2016, there were additional 14 new companies, which helped in increasing the total amount of investments to ₱1.3 billion, a 0.26% growth rate from 2015.

Woodworks and furniture-making, on the other hand, had been struggling through the years. It experienced a sudden drop in terms of investments, from ₱ 498,614,560 in 2013 to only ₱202,564,561 in 2015, cutting it to more than half. This may be attributed to the halt of operations of a huge wood manufacturing company that had a value of about ₱300,000,000 and decrease in popularity of wooden furniture/products. By 2016, manufacturers were only down to 68 from 102 registered in 2015. This significant change resulted to an all-time low of 51.59% growth rate in investments.

The toys, gifts, wearables, and housewares industry attained a growth rate of 3.25% in 2014, but were not able to sustain it in the succeeding years. It slowly declined in investments by 25.42% and 29.67% in 2015 and 2016, respectively. In order to revive this sector, the Mindanao Trade Expo Foundation Inc. (MTEFI), in partnership with government line agencies, local government units (LGUs) and private organizations, are spearheading a project that aims to provide intensive training to producers that will enhance their skills, productivity, and competitiveness by introducing new techniques on handling materials and introduction to new tools and equipment.

Issues and Concerns

From the Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2018-2022

The locations of the manufacturing firms are well distributed around Davao City but with pronounced concentration in District I. There is overcrowding of establishments in the Central Business District. There are pollution-causing industries in District I that may eventually pose dangers to the people and environment.

There is a healthy demand for industrial lands in the City. However, the prices of land classified as industrial have become very prohibitive for land consolidators to make a head start in developing industrial complexes.

From the Comprehensive Data Plan Consultation Process

The issues and concerns put forward by stakeholders are more specific to each industry. Having low productivity, poor product quality, and limited access to markets are common across the three (3) industries.

Manufacturing: Woodworks Industry

- Scarcity of raw materials
- Poor condition of roads
- Inadequate product marketing tools/limited access to market
- Low quality of products
- Need for integrated marketing and technical assistance
- Inadequate database for the wood industry

Manufacturing: Metal Works Industry

1.) Low productivity

- Outdated/ unproductive machinery and equipment
- Lack of skilled workers for design and product development
- Poor product quality

2.) Lack of technical information for product development

Manufacturing: Gifts, Toys, and Housewares (GTH) Industry

- Insufficient capital and institutional support
- Low level of production
- Uncompetitive pricing
- Limited access to markets
- Outdated designs
- Insufficient data on the GTH industry cluster
- Divided industry clusters

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To sustain and manage resources in support of the manufacturing industry
 - a.) Ensure adequacy of industrial lands. Calinan can be a consolidation area for agri-industrial products prior to their delivery for processing in Toril.
 - b.) Ensure supply of raw materials
 - c.) Support enhancement of capabilities in product development and design
- 2.) To facilitate easy access to financing support for MSMEs
- 3.) To facilitate the transport of products
- 4.) To support the development of linkages and markets

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

Woodworks Industry

- 1.) Reforestation Program
- 2.) Sustainable supply for the WPP's to operate
- 3.) Maintain existing roads
- 4.) Construction of new road networks
- 5.) Encourage development of product promotional packages via internet
- 6.) Develop appropriate marketing strategies and price monitoring tool for the wood industry/
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
- 7.) Establish an Integrated Wood Working Development Project
- 8.) Capability Building and Enhancement Program
- 9.) Production of quality products
- 10.) Product price stabilization

Metal Works Industry

- 1.) Institutional support in the crafting of the industry roadmap
- 2.) Research on product development (academe)

Gifts, Toys, and Housewares Industry

- 1.) Negosyo Center
- 2.) Magnegosyo Ta Day Program
- 3.) Roadmap for GHT Industry
- 4.) Marketing Strategic Plan
- 5.) Product Development Research (academe)
- 6.) Manufacturing Industry Survey

Manufacturing: Woodworks Industry

Table 3.4a Davao City Woodworks Industry Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scarcity of raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Propagation of industrial trees in production forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reforestation Program (DENR/LGU)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maximize trading agreements with supplier countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable supply for the wood processing plants to operate (NGAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor condition of roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain existing roads, and identify new road networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance existing roads and construction of new road network
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate product marketing tools/limited access to market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop product marketing tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage the private sector to establish product marketing packages for their product (DTI)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct wood summits, conventions and the like 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low quality of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide in-house capability building activities and accreditation of skilled workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capability Building and Enhancement Program (stakeholders)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct monitoring inspection of wood processing plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Product price stabilization (DTI)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening the industry and lobbying for regulation reforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: Policy and regulations reforms in the Woodworks industry (DENR/DTI)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for integrated marketing and technical assistance ▪ Inadequate database for the wood industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct of skills training/technology demonstrations ▪ Technical assistance ▪ Improvement of production ▪ Conduct of inventory/survey on the wood industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Market promotion and development ▪ Participation in international and domestic fairs/exhibits and missions ▪ Establishment of common display center ▪ Productivity and quality improvement (DTI/stakeholders)

Manufacturing: Metal Works

Table 3.4b Davao City Metal Works Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
Low productivity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outdated/ unproductive machinery and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading product development expertise ▪ Upgrading of machineries and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional support in the crafting of the industry roadmap (NGAs/LGU)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of skilled workers for design and product development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Productivity and quality improvement ▪ Upgrading of existing machinery in lieu of additional capital equipment 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor product quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated marketing and technical assistance 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of technical information for product development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of database and better information dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research on product development (academe)

Manufacturing: Gifts, Toys, and Housewares (GTH) Industry

Table 3.4c Davao City Gifts, Toys, and Housewares Industry Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient capital and institutional support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide easy accessible financing support to MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Negosyo Center ▪ Magnegosyo Ta Day Program (DTI/LGU)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low level of production ▪ Less productive technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invest in new technology/modern machineries ▪ Upgrade production technologies ▪ Conduct required skills training/capability building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roadmap for Gifts, Toys, Housewares Industry (DTI/Stakeholders)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uncompetitive pricing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct meetings/conventions 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct trade fairs and missions ▪ Venture in high-potential markets, particularly exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marketing Strategic Plan (DTI/stakeholders)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outdated designs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct product consultation workshops for product development and modifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Product development research (academe)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient data on the GHT industry cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct industry survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manufacturing industry survey (DTI/LGU)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Divided industry clusters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening of the industry association for the following ends, among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wholesale purchase of raw materials, equipment, machines and spare parts ○ Joint local and international marketing of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manufacturing industry survey (DTI/LGU)

Manufacturing: Gifts, Toys, and Housewares (GTH) Industry

Table 3.4c Davao City Gifts, Toys and Housewares Industry Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening of the industry association for the following ends, among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wholesale purchase of raw materials, equipment, machines and spare parts ○ Joint local and international marketing of products ○ Consolidation of production and shipping of the products ○ Consolidation of production and shipping of the products ○ Standardize the prices and quality of products ○ Linkaging with the government and the private sector ○ Improve knowledge of the industry's trends, technologies, and issues 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preservation of indigenous arts (i.e. weaving, craft making) so that these can be utilized in the production of gifts, toys, and housewares 	

Food Processing

Food processing is the conversion of certain edible raw materials into food or other forms of food through a series of mechanical steps, techniques and/or chemical operation. This process involves activities such as chopping, marinating, juicing, mixing, cooking, preservation, canning, and packaging.

In 2013, there are 854 businesses engaged in food processing. A slight increase was noted in 2014 with an addition of nine (9) new establishments. However, in 2015, there were only 857 registered manufacturers and further decreased by 1.4% in 2016 with only 845 establishments left.

Total investments amounted to ₱877 million, ₱1.647 billion, ₱2.119 billion, ₱1.379 billion in 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 respectively. In 2013, a significant increase of 88% or ₱771 million was observed and continued to rise by 28.65% or ₱472 million in 2015. A different trend was exhibited in 2016, where investments significantly decreased by ₱567 million. It was notable that almost 50% of registered bakeries have stopped its operations while some shifted in different line of business.

In terms of employment, the total number of declared employees in 2013 was 5,249. An additional 1,245 workers were registered in 2014 with the opening of new businesses. In 2015, despite the decrease in food manufacturers, laborers were still in demand, reaching 7,447 employees involved in the food business. However, in 2016, the number of workers declined to 6,664.

Issues and Concerns

The following issues and concerns were raised by City stakeholders, which needed to be addressed by the CDP:

- Shortage of raw materials supply;
- High cost of transporting raw materials from sources to processing plants;
- Insufficient information regarding the fruit processing sector and its values and principles;
- Inadequate start-up capital of small food processors;
- Short shelf life of processed foods;
- Insufficient institutional support to the food processing sector.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To sustain and manage resources in support of the food processing industry
 - a.) Ensure sustainability of supply of materials
 - b.) Provide support to food preservation activities for all commodities
 - c.) To facilitate the transport of food processing materials and products
 - d.) to provide access to information on the sector's technology updates and government policies
 - e.) Increase productivity on foods production
 - f.) Extend shelf life of processed foods
 - g.) To ensure that financial support to food processing businesses, particularly start-ups, is readily available

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

- 1.) Research and development on food processing
- 2.) Improve network of farm-to-market roads
- 3.) Construct new road networks linking production areas to markets
- 4.) Orientations and information dissemination campaign on Sustainable Resource Management (SRM) values and principles
- 5.) Negosyo Center
- 6.) Conduct financial literacy training programs for food processors
- 7.) Streamlining loan processes for small enterprises/Micro Small Medium Enterprises
- 8.) Development (SMED) Council
- 9.) Conduct seminars and trainings on product packaging
- 10.) Food technology seminar
- 11.) R&D on food processing

Table 3.5 Davao City Food Processing Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shortage of raw materials supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct researches on sustainability of supply of raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research and development on food processing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of transporting raw materials from sources to processing plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvement and maintenance of existing farm-to-market roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain existing farm-to-market roads
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of new road networks linking production areas to markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct new road networks linking production areas to markets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient information regarding the fruit processing sector's and its values and principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create a knowledge center in the City that regularly gives information about latest regulations, policies, research results, and technical findings on food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Orientations/information dissemination campaign on SRM values and principles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack or insufficient start-up capital of small food processors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adopt a simplified yet affordable loan avenues for MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Negosyo Center
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financing seminar programs of banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct financial literacy training programs for food processors ▪ Streamlining loan processes for small enterprises (MSMED Council)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short shelf life of processed foods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct technology trainings on food packaging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct seminars and trainings on product packaging (DTI/LGU)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrade machineries to increase sales and profitability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food technology seminars (DTI/LGU)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient institutional support to the food processing sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research & Development on food processing (academe)

Tourism

Recognized as one of the safest cities in the world for many years and now the home of the first Mindanaoan President, Davao City remains the prime destination in the Southern Philippines. With the efforts of the City Government of Davao, local attractions, festivals, and activities are constantly improved and polished to cater the growing number of tourists.

In 2017, 2,012,625 tourists were recorded to have visited the City, 1,838,310 of which were Filipinos. With the prevalence of seat sales from different commercial airlines, which makes travelling more affordable to Filipinos, the inflow of tourist traffic will definitely increase in the coming years. The declaration of Martial Law in May 2017 has not hindered foreign travellers and Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) from paying the City a visit, with 126,294 and 48,020 in head count, respectively. This was a 7.95% increase as compared to 2016's total number of tourist arrivals, which is at 1,864,343. The last quarter of the 2017 (September-December) had the highest volume of tourists ranging from 170,000-200,000 visitors every month.

To keep up with the rising number of tourists, new hotels and resorts have been established. A five-star luxury hotel (Dusit Thani) that can house a 1,000-capacity ballroom and function rooms that is expected to be fully operational by 2019. Its construction will greatly help in furthering Davao's Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Events (MICE) programs that aims to establish the City as the front-runner in hosting local and international events. Davao also intends to attract more tourists, including retirees, to increase the tourist receipts.

The City is also making efforts in creating a tourist program that is distinctly Davaoeño. The IMD4 Davao Project is suggesting in developing a tourism corridor on Davao's rich cultural history and agriculture. Toril District will be the center of the said project. The route divides in Toril and extends up to Calinan District and to the foot of Mt. Apo. The following are six major facilities that are proposed along the corridor: Farm/Agri-Tourism Circuit; Little Tokyo; Davao Pioneer Museum; Madayaw Traveller's Station; Retirement Facility; Kadayawan Cultural Village. All of which will showcase a mixture of Davao City's beautiful landscape and its rich history.

Issues and Concerns

From the Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2018-2022

Although tourists can maximize their stay in Davao City because of the close proximity of its tourist attractions, there is need to develop more natural tourist attractions in other districts to balance tourism development that is currently concentrated in the First District.

For instance, the City has large agriculture and forest areas but the development of potential tourism areas is slow. Access issues in particular will discourage tourists from visiting these natural sites.

The safety, health, sanitation and pollution monitoring capability of the local government need an upgrade to ensure that tourism establishments provide quality services to clients. In

particular, enforcement of building regulations must be intensified to ensure tourism infrastructure standards are met. Tourism-related organizations also have to become better at policing their ranks.

Negative perceptions on Region XI's peace and order situation, especially by those from outside the country, persist and affect the City's tourism industry.

From the Comprehensive Data Plan Consultation Process

Stakeholders' inputs indicate that key issues and concerns from the CLUP persist:

- Inadequate promotion of the City as a major tourist destination;
- Blacklisting/bad publicity of Mindanao as a tourist destination;
- Non-compliance of private tourism establishments on tourism standards;
- Commercialization of the cultural heritage of the indigenous people and the continuous exploitation and possible destruction of social values;
- Absence of a Tourism Development Plan;
- Need to upgrade infrastructure and utilities to support tourism development;
- Issuance of the Implementing Rules and Regulation (IRR) for the Tourism Code.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To establish Davao as an attractive destination for tourists by capitalizing on a range of special places and their unique natural and cultural assets, and Davao's being the gateway to Mindanao and BIMP-EAGA
 - a.) Davao City is recognized as the Most Tourist-Friendly City in the Philippines
 - b.) Davao City is regarded as the Chocolate Capital of the country
- 2.) To be known internationally for hosting local, regional, national and international meetings, conventions and events
- 3.) To enhance the City's tourism appeal by ensuring a quality environment, easy transport system, and cultural revitalization initiatives.
- 4.) Provide infrastructure that supports private sector activities and investments in tourism
- 5.) To sustain tourism activities which could translate into significant employment opportunities

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

- 1.) Tourism Development Program
- 2.) Community-Based Eco-Cultural Tourism
- 3.) Development of community-based village museum for traditions and culture: Village Museum and Tribal Villages for Traditions and Culture
- 4.) Adoption of mandated tours
- 5.) Establishment of Cultural Center for IPs
- 6.) Upgrading of facilities
- 7.) One Community, One Product Program
- 8.) Lumad/IP Knowledge Center
- 9.) IP Library showcase
- 10.) Davao City as Most Tourist- Friendly City in the Philippines
- 11.) Experience the World in Davao Tourism Program
- 12.) Establishment of IP Database
- 13.) Tourism development within the context of environmental regulations
- 14.) Halal Tourism Initiatives Programs
- 15.) Profiling of transients in the barangay, residential rental facilities and all other accommodation and lodging facilities
- 16.) Identify and develop open green parks for 2013-2022 CLUP, 80 ha by 2021
- 17.) Tourism Infrastructure Enhancement Program
- 18.) Improvement of the transport system
- 19.) Multi-level parking facilities with incentives
- 20.) Determination of designated stops for all transport vehicles including the amenities, and the penalties for non-compliance
- 21.) Alpha-numeric codes in relation to transport coding
- 22.) Davao tourism iconic tours
- 23.) Additional appropriation for the completion of the Davao City Sports Complex
- 24.) Establishment of riverside promenade, parks, bike lanes, and tourism development
- 25.) Street Naming Rationalization Project
- 26.) Ordinance on preservation of street names
- 27.) Improvement of public parks and construction of toilets and signages
- 28.) Crafting of a Tourism Development Plan
- 29.) Crafting of the IRR of the Tourism Code

Table 3.6 Davao City Tourism Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate promotion of the City as major tourist destination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen coordination between the government and private investors in tourism related undertakings ▪ Tap overseas Filipino communities to act as marketing representatives who will generate interest in business engagements to the City ▪ Intensify efforts to promote City as a wholesome tourist destination and as a viable place for investments ▪ Provision of linkages to tourism sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tourism Development Plan (LGU) ▪ Tourism Development Program (DOT/LGU) ▪ Tourism product development ▪ Development/Establishment of international cultural themes: Chinatown, Japanese and Indian ▪ installation of signage in international language ▪ Improvement of tourism network (physical and organizational)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bad blacklisting/publicity of Mindanao as a tourist destination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote good image and strengthen international relations ▪ Branding of Davao as the hub and gateway for Mindanao and BIMP-EAGA ▪ Creation of more visitor destinations that provide meaningful experiences. ▪ Conservation of City's history and heritage as a tourism feature ▪ Maximize social media coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forging of more sisterhood pacts with others key cities and countries ▪ Tourism promotion in Southeast Asia ▪ Sustain the City's efforts as Most Tourist-Friendly City in the Philippines ▪ Constant press release and success stories to be featured in tri-media ▪ Establishment of more Information Centers ▪ Enhancement of existing Experience the World in Davao Tourism Program

Table 3.6 Davao City Tourism Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-compliance of private tourism establishments on tourism standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct monitoring of tourism establishments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ASEAN Clean Tourist City Standard ○ Compliance to Accessibility Law ○ Compliance to Tourism Code ▪ Conduct inventory of tourism-related establishments ▪ Capability training using DOT rating scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tourism Standards Compliance Program (DOT/LGU) ▪ Tourism Code Compliance Program ▪ Profiling of tourism establishments ▪ Convergence among departments concerned in tourism business licensing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commercialization of the cultural heritage of the indigenous people and the continuous exploitation and possible destruction of social values ▪ Tourism Development Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancement of cultural knowledge among IPs/living traditions ▪ Conduct studies on indigenous cultures ▪ Conservation of the City's history and heritage as a tourism feature ▪ Product development (one town, one product) ▪ Closure of trekking site: Mt. Apo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tourism Development Program ▪ Community-based eco-cultural tourism ▪ Development of community-based village museum for traditions and culture: Antayapan Museum Datu Salumay/Sitio Licao ▪ Policy agenda: Identification of Brgy. Malagos and Marilog proper as expanded tourism development zone ecotourism area ▪ Adoption of mandated tours ▪ Establishment of one Cultural Center for IPs ▪ Upgrading of facilities ▪ One Community, One Product Program ▪ Lumad/IP Knowledge Center ▪ IP library showcase ▪ Establishment of IP database

Table 3.6 Davao City Tourism Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tourism development within the context of environmental regulations ▪ Halal Tourism Initiatives Program ▪ Profiling of transients in the barangay, residential rental facilities and all other accommodation and lodging facilities ▪ Identify and develop open green parks for 2013-2022 CLUP: 80 ha by 2021; 60 ha by 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to upgrade infrastructure and utilities to support tourism development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of Cultural Center ▪ Expansion of the Davao International Airport ▪ Improvement of seaport facilities ▪ Development of on-site and off-site facilities for tourism destination ▪ Installation of directional signages for tourists in international languages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tourism Infrastructure Enhancement Program (DOT/LGU) ▪ Improvement of the transport system (DOTr/LGU) ▪ Multi-level parking facilities with incentives ▪ Determination of designated stops for all transport vehicles including the amenities, and the penalties for non-compliance ▪ Alpha-numeric codes in relation to transport coding ▪ Davao tourism iconic tours (LGU/private sector) ▪ Additional appropriation for the completion of the Davao City Sports Complex ▪ Establishment of riverside promenade, parks, bike lanes, and tourism development ▪ Street Naming Rationalization Project

Table 3.6 Davao City Tourism Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ordinance on preservation of street names ▪ Improvement of public parks and construction of toilets/signage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of a Tourism Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data gathering ▪ Plan formulation ▪ Consultation with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crafting of a Tourism Development Plan (LGU)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Issuance of an IRR for the Tourism Code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review on eco-tourism standards to include community-based tourism and farm tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crafting of the IRR of the Tourism Code (LGU)

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The telecommunications sector in the Philippines received substantial investments in infrastructure throughout the years, from fixed-line development in 1990s to the more recent mobile telephone market and wireless broadband services. Along with these developments are the stemming of new branches in the Information and Communication (ICT) industry, these include: Business Processing Outsourcing (Voice Contact Center, Process outsourcing-), Non-Voice (data entry/transcription), Knowledge Process Outsourcing (graphics, content, animation, engineering service and design), and Information Technology Outsourcing (software development.)

Developing Davao City as investment haven for information and communication technologies (ICT) and business process outsourcing (BPO) is one of the City Government's key economic agenda. The continued upward trend of ICT industry is evident with the growing number of companies that are coming in (Teleperformance, Convergys, IBEX, VXI and Excellence Global Solutions) and still increases each year.

In 2014, the BPO sector registered \$18.9 billion in total revenue and is predicted to grow by 30% to 32% from 2015 onwards. In terms of employment, the BPO industry generated 20,000 jobs in 2015 and ended the same year with some 70% growth to 34,000 jobs.

Davao City continued gaining international recognition as it bagged the 66th spot in the Top 100 business process outsourcing (BPO) destination in the world in 2016, which was three (3) ranks higher from 2015, when it was at the 69th.

Another indication of the progress and development of the ICT industry is the growing number of members of the BPO association of Davao, Inc. (ADI), which has now 35 members. BPO ADI is an association of big multinational companies and small to medium companies operating in the City.

Issues and Concerns

The following were raised as issues and concerns affecting ICT in Davao and needing attention in the CDP:

- Slow connectivity;
- High subscription;
- High demand for qualified talents;
- Need for better trained talent pool for online jobs and BPO locators;
- Proliferation of home-based BPOs; and
- Inadequate government support to the ICT sector.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To establish Davao as the preferred destination for ICT investments and activities while in an environment of healthy and competitive dynamics among players focusing on the utilization of available resources, job generations, and socio-economic gains and sustainability
 - a.) Facilitate greater access and connectivity to ICT services (telephony, broadcast, internet) for all Davaoeños
 - b.) Provide needed infrastructure improvement, incentives and services, and an environment conducive to ICT for businesses, particularly BPOs

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

- 1.) Formulation of ICT-BPO Development Plan
- 2.) Establishment of innovation/incubation hub
- 3.) Formulation of local investment incentives package that will attract players in the ICT industry to locate in Davao City
- 4.) Talent Development Program
- 5.) Bridging and Training Programs

Table 3.7 Davao City ICT Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICT services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Slow connectivity ○ High subscription 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pursue ICT accessibility and connectivity initiatives ▪ Allow entry of new TELCO players ▪ Strengthen ICT-BPO industry ▪ Provide gateway for shorter route, affordable and fast internet connection/availability of IT Hub 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulation of ICT-BPO Development Plan (Private Sector/LGU) ▪ Policy agenda: Improved broadband services allowing entry of new TELCO players ▪ Establishment of innovation/incubation hub
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate government support to the ICT sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide an environment conducive to ICT growth ▪ Focus on the needed infrastructure improvement, incentives and services ▪ Strong collaboration and network between and among public and private stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulation of ICT-BPO Development Plan (Private Sector/LGU) ▪ Formulation of local investment incentives package that will attract players in the ICT industry to locate in Davao City
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human resource development issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High demand for qualified talents ○ Need for better trained talent pool for online jobs and BPO locators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide training programs to residents intending to enter the ICT industry workforce ▪ Establish collaborations and partnerships with training and academic institutions, donors and other related agencies ▪ Provide support to trainers on conduct of capability building initiatives ▪ Provide funds for bridging program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulation of ICT-BPO Development Plan (Private Sector/LGU) ▪ Talent Development Program (Private Sector/LGU) ▪ Bridging and Training Programs (Private Sector/LGU)

Table 3.7 Davao City ICT Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proliferation of home-based BPOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide regulating schemes Effective recruitment program ▪ Develop talent pool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: Ordinance on the proliferation and regulation of home-based BPOs in Davao City ▪ Davao Alliance Program (members of which are second tier schools such as Colleges)

Construction

Construction performance in Davao City continues to manifest an erratic trend. In 2012, the assessment cost in construction posted a total of ₱14.46 billion and significantly increased by 42.44% to reach ₱20.59 billion in 2013. However, it dropped to ₱10.68 billion the following year and continued to decrease by 28.37%, amounting to a measly ₱7,651 billion by 2015. Davao City's real estate investment experienced a comeback in 2016 registering a total of ₱12,828 billion assessment cost, which can be attributed to the 9.4% economic growth rate that Davao Region accomplished in the same year.

Issues and Concerns

- Duplication of infrastructure projects proposals for local government and Department of Public Works and Highway (DPWH)
- Lack of skilled workers
- Shortage of construction materials and supply

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To ensure the availability and sustainability of labor and construction materials
 - a.) Conditions for providing needed skilled workers, as well as construction materials and supply created and sustained to support the construction boom in the City
- 2.) To create a common platform of geo-referencing system of infrastructure projects among local and national-government agencies

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

- 1.) Skills Training Program/TESDA
- 2.) Convergence Program for NGAs and LGUs
- 3.) Quarrying Development Plan
- 4.) Production Loan Programs

Table 3.8 Davao City Construction Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Duplication of infrastructure projects proposals for local government units and DPWH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide mechanisms for the close coordination among national and local agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Convergence Program for NGAs and LGUs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of skilled workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Train more people in construction works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Skills Training Program (TESDA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shortage of construction materials and supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide support in the production of construction materials locally ▪ Look for local sources more especially on aggregates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quarrying Development Plan (LGU) ▪ Production Loan Programs

Micro, Small, and Medium-Scale Enterprise Development

In the Philippines, Micro, Small, or Medium-scale enterprise is defined as any business activity or enterprise engaged in industry, agri-business and/or services that has an asset size (less land) of up to ₱100 million, and an employment size with less than 200 employees.

Davao City issued business permits to 36,254 establishments with capitalization of 227,395,300,819.52 and 188,964 total declared employees in 2016.

Of the total numbers of establishments that were given business permits, 36,148 or 99.7% were micro, small, and medium-scale. Micro businesses hired the most numbers of employees with 122,389 in total or 64.7% of the total.

On the other hand, large-scale enterprises numbered 106 but provided bulk of total capitalization at 77.8%. There is a slight increase of 5.94% from 2015's capitalization.

Issues and Concerns

From the CLUP 2013-2022

A large number of manufacturing establishments in Davao are considered micro and small-scale. A strong micro-entrepreneurial drive amongst the populace has been noted. However, many of them use the City's streets and sidewalks as their business space. There is a need to invest in the provision of urban spaces for informal and micro businesses and assist budding entrepreneurs in improving or expanding their businesses, as well as enhancing products and services.

From the CDP Consultation Process

The stakeholders concentrated on matters concerning business climate (access to finance, accessibility of goods and services, productivity and efficiency, industry cluster development and promotion) business capacity (human capital development, technology and innovation) and business opportunities (access to market):

- Need to enhance MSME direct support;
- Lack of LGU support for MSMEs;
- Need to support start-up MSMEs;
- Limited access to some goods and services;
- Need for the coordination of government programs and policies on productivity enhancement among stakeholders in compliance with quality, quantity, availability, and affordability;
- Need to sustain existing markets and tap into emerging markets locally and globally.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To set in place institutional support structures for the development of start-up and existing MSMEs
 - a.) Improve the business climate
 - b.) Enhance productivity and efficiency by coordinating government programs and policies
- 2.) To ensure that financial products, services, and support programs that MSMEs need are sustainably available even to start-up MSMEs
 - a.) Make the process and cost of obtaining MSME loans reasonable, affordable, simplified, and streamlined
- 3.) To assist MSMEs in sustaining existing markets and tap emerging ones

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

- 1.) Crafting of MSME Development Plan/ Localization of MSME Development Plan
- 2.) Convergence of the MSMED Council
- 3.) MSMEs Profiling Project
- 4.) Market research and development
- 5.) Entrepreneurial training
- 6.) Continuous operations and institutionalization of Negosyo Centers in Davao City: Magsaysay Park, Toril, and Calinan.
- 7.) Establishment of Negosyo Centers in District I (Talomo) and District II (Buhangin)
- 8.) Implementation of Shared Service Facility (SSF) Program
- 9.) Implementation of One Town, One Product (OTOP)
- 10.) Crafting of Labor and Employment Opportunities Development Plan
- 11.) Streamlining of government loans to MSMEs to be part of MSME Plan
- 12.) Negosyo Center
- 14.) Streamline and simplify loan processes for MSMEs and cooperatives
- 15.) Provide financial literacy trainings for MSMEs and enhance guarantee system
- 16.) Assess and implement related laws and programs
- 17.) Consumer Welfare and Protection Program
- 18.) Continuous implementation of consumer welfare on trade regulation in areas of business registration, licensing, and accreditation; consumer welfare with advocacy and constituency building; and consumer complaints
- 19.) MSMED Plan convergence of all stakeholders
- 20.) Infrastructure support systems resilient to climate change
- 21.) Upgrading of existing infrastructure to support marketing of MSMEs
- 22.) Establishment of MSME section in Davao City
- 23.) Implementation of Industry Cluster Program
- 24.) Crafting/Updating of:
 - a.) Food Processing Development Plan;
 - b.) Furniture and Wood Products Development Plan;
 - c.) Metal Works Development Plan;
 - d.) Household Wares, Gifts, and Toys Development Plan;
 - e.) Manufacturing/Non-Food Processing

- 25.) Encourage and promote entrepreneurship
- 26.) Intensify advocacy and education campaigns
- 27.) Expand shared facilities
- 28.) Provide financing for equipment and machinery
- 29.) Promote Philippine National Standards (PNS) by NGAs and its adoption by MSMEs
- 30.) Develop internationally harmonized industry performance standards
- 31.) Promotion of agriculture resource-based value adding initiatives
- 32.) MSMED Plan: Online marketing seminars; enhancement of marketing through social media.
- 33.) Expand market access to existing and new markets presented by the AEC and other preferential trade agreements
- 34.) Promote e-Commerce
- 35.) Organize local and international marketing events
- 36.) Organize signature events
- 37.) Participate in overseas trade fairs
- 38.) Design export programs

Table 3.9 Davao City Micro, Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MSMEs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Need to enhance MSME direct support ○ Lack of LGU support for MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update the MSME Development Plan ▪ Adopt policies for MSME development wherein the City can assist on business development ▪ Put in place Socio-Economic support (infrastructure and utilities) ▪ Sustain results-based MSME development among stakeholders ▪ Provide gender-responsive and environment-friendly MSMEs ▪ Simplify, standardize, and harmonize MSME-related rules and regulations at all levels, which will encourage MSMEs to utilize the opportunities in macroeconomic policy, infrastructure development, trade deals, and etc. ▪ Expedite delivery of MSME assistance services ▪ Streamline business systems ▪ Reduce regulatory burden ▪ MSME City Plan ▪ Reduce MSMEs' cost of doing business ▪ Remove restrictions, provide urban spaces for informal and micro businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crafting of MSME Development Plan/ Localization of MSME Development Plan (DTI/LGU) ▪ Convergence of the MSMED Council ▪ MSMEs Profiling Project (DTI/LGU) ▪ Market research and development (academe) ▪ Entrepreneurial training (DTI/LGU) ▪ Continuous operationalization/ institutionalization of Negosyo Centers in Davao City: Magsaysay Park, Toril, and Calinan (DTI/LGU) ▪ Establishment of Negosyo Centers in District I (Talomo) and District II (Buhangin) (DTI/LGU) ▪ Implementation of Shared Service Facility (SSF) Program (DTI) ▪ Implementation of One Town, One Product (OTOP) (DTI) ▪ Crafting of Labor and Employment Opportunities Development Plan (LGU) ▪ Urban Spaces Development Program

Table 3.9 Davao City Micro, Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Need to support start-up MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adopt a simplified and affordable credit facility for MSMEs/loan financing ▪ Bank financing seminars ▪ Streamline and simplify loan processes for MSMEs, incentivize local banks and related institutions to reach MSMEs at the ground level while equipping MSMEs with knowledge and enticements to avail of formal financial channels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Streamlining of government loans to MSMEs to be part of MSME Plan (DTI/LGU/financial institutions) ▪ Negosyo Center (DTI/LGU) ▪ Streamline and simplify loan processes for MSMEs and cooperatives (financial institutions) ▪ Provide financial literacy trainings for MSMEs and enhance guarantee system (DTI/LGU) ▪ Assess and implement related laws and programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to some goods and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adherence to consumer welfare trade regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consumer Welfare and Protection Program (DTI) ▪ Continuous implementation of consumer welfare on trade regulation in areas of business registration, licensing, and accreditation; consumer welfare with advocacy and constituency building; and consumer complaints (DTI)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for the coordination of government programs and policies on productivity enhancement among stakeholders in compliance with quality, quantity, availability, and affordability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Info on productivity enhancement must be made available and accessible to all MSMEs for more competitive, standards-compliant, socially responsible, and environment-friendly products and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MSMED Plan convergence of all stakeholders (DTI) ▪ Policy agenda: Ordinances supporting small and medium-scale enterprises in Davao City ▪ Infrastructure support systems resilient to climate change (DPWH/LGU) ▪ Upgrading of existing infrastructure to support marketing of MSMEs (DPWH/LGU)

Table 3.9 Davao City Micro, Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Davao City Government shall pursue the MSME localization as a response to address the key challenges and critical constraints that hamper the growth and development of MSME sector in Davao City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of MSME section in Davao City
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Industry cluster development and promotion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Need to identify more stakeholders to complement the different industry value chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen industry clusters in Davao City (abaca, cacao, ICT, wearables, homestyle, fruits and nuts, coco coir, livestock, and poultry) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of Industry Cluster Program (DTI) ▪ Crafting/Updating of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food Processing Development Plan ○ Furniture and Wood Products Development Plan ○ Metal Works Development Plan ○ Household Wares, Gifts, and Toys Development Plan ○ Manufacturing/Non-Food Processing Development Plan (DTI)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human capital development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Need to enhance/upgrade skills and capability of human resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand and strengthen human resource capacity of MSMEs through optimal application of a combination of mentoring, group training, field outreach, and online training complemented with practicum and learning by doing approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage and promote entrepreneurship (DTI/LGU) ▪ Enhance labor capacities ▪ Intensify advocacy and education campaigns ▪ Crafting of Labor and Employment Opportunities Development Plan (LGU)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technology and innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Need for MSMEs to engage business using new technology innovations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support linkages between MSMEs and large corporations ▪ Develop inclusive business models and social enterprises ▪ Establish feasible domestic economic zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand shared facilities (DTI) ▪ Provide financing for equipment and machinery (private sector) ▪ Promote Philippine National Standards (PNS) by NGAs and its adoption by MSMEs (DTI)

Table 3.9 Davao City Micro, Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make innovative technologies and sustainable and resilient practices more affordable, cost-effective, and accessible to MSME 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop internationally harmonized industry performance standards (DTI) Promotion of agriculture resource-based value adding initiatives (DTI/LGU)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to sustain existing markets and tap into emerging markets locally and globally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and sustain marketing support systems implementing value chain approach for maximum returns Inventory of product needs Enhance marketing through social media and introduce/orient MSME on coverage of social media Use information technology and intellectual property system to develop a sustainable market share and gain competitive advantage for their products and services Registration of MSMEs for permit/licensing Strengthen value and supply chain linkages; make domestic and export market information such as market analysis, and directory of potential markets for matching and interaction, timely, accurate, inexpensive, and available for MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSMED Plan: Online marketing seminars; enhancement of marketing through social media (MSMED Council) Expand market access to existing and new markets presented by the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and other preferential trade agreements (DTI) Promote e-Commerce (DTI/MSMED Council) Organize local and international marketing events (DTI/LGU) Organize signature events (DTI/LGU) Participate in overseas trade fairs (DTI/LGU) Design Export Programs (DTI)

Cooperatives

Cooperatives are among the micro, small, and medium-scale enterprises that dominate the City's economic scene in terms of numbers.

In 2016, the total number of registered cooperatives reached 439. Multi-purpose cooperatives numbered the highest at 217, while union and housing cooperatives numbered the least with only one each. Also in the minority are advocacy, dairy, federation, health service, water service, and workers cooperatives. The remaining categories such as ARB, consumer, credit, labor service, marketing, producer, service, and transport range from as low as 10 and as high as 56.

Issues and Concerns

The issues and concerns raised by the stakeholders focused on the areas of cooperative management and institutional development, livelihood assistance, and extension services:

- Inadequate technical and management skills in the micro and small cooperative categories;
- Inadequate capital to expand operation and business of cooperatives;
- Lack of technical/mutual support in the implementation of development projects among cooperatives.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To harness cooperativism as a catalyst of change in character and leadership towards securing a better life for Davaoeños
 - a.) Increase number of compliant cooperatives
 - b.) Increase survival rate of cooperatives
 - c.) Enhance of the system of cooperation and collaboration among various cooperative stakeholders in the City
- 2.) To create the conditions for a socially responsive and self-regulating cooperative sector with conscientious observance of environmental protection and preservation
 - a.) Assist in the enhancement of cooperative knowledge and awareness of the cooperative members and the community
 - b.) Assist in the enhancement of competencies of cooperatives officers and members in the area of management and operations more so of those in the micro and small categories
 - c.) Facilitate access to efficient, accessible and competitive financial and allied services
 - d.) Facilitate development of effective cooperative procurement, distribution and market channels and support systems for cooperative products and services

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

- 1.) Cooperative Promotion and Organization
- 2.) Comprehensive Cooperative Training and Development Program to include the capability building and skills enhancement
- 3.) Human Resources Development upgrading of number of personnel and their skills in the City Cooperative Development Office (CCDO)
- 4.) Re-engineering of CCDO
- 5.) Multi-Sector Enterprise Development Program to include business organization or institutional development
- 6.) Enhanced livelihood Assistance Program (LAP)
- 7.) Livelihood training and common service facility
- 8.) Sustainable Livelihood Programs
- 9.) Magnegosyo Ta Day Program
- 10.) Market Development and Linkage Support Program
- 11.) Davao City Cooperative Development Council (DCCDC)
- 12.) Cooperative LGU-Active Partnership (CLAP) Award and City support for CLAP Cooperative Month Celebration

Table 3.10 Davao City Cooperative Development Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate technical and management skills in the micro and small cooperative categories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide continuing education for the coop members and the general public based on the principles of cooperatives ▪ Provide managerial and entrepreneurial skills to professionalize cooperatives and their services in Davao City ▪ Upgrading of personnel and their skills in the City Cooperatives Development office (CCDO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperative Promotion and Organization Development Program ▪ Comprehensive Cooperative Training and Development Program to include capability building and skills enhancement ▪ Human Resources Development -upgrading of number of personnel and their skills in the City Cooperative Development Office (CCDO) ▪ Re-engineering of CCDO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate capital to expand operation and business of cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilization of capitalization through regular savings to generate more contribution ▪ Intensify support to the existing livelihood assistance cum market development system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-Sector Enterprise Development Program to include business organization/institutional development ▪ Enhanced Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP) ▪ Livelihood training and common service facility ▪ Sustainable Livelihood Programs ▪ Magnegosyo Ta 'Day Program ▪ Market Development and Linkage Support Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of technical/mutual support in the implementation of development projects among cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuously encourage support and participation of all stakeholders in cooperative development programs/projects and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Davao City Cooperative Development Council (DCCDC) ▪ Cooperative LGU-Active Partnership (CLAP) Award and City support for CLAP ▪ Cooperative Month Celebration ▪ Livelihood training and common services facility

Trade

Metro Davao steadily gains momentum in terms of trading, considering its strategic location, rich natural resources, and conducive growth business environment. It becomes popular to local and foreign investors, who desire to tap into the 25-million market of Southern Philippines.

The steady influx of investors who are willing to capitalize in the City's promising economy has helped positioning Davao as one of the strongest economies in the Philippines. Currently, there is a large pool of local developers that are leaning into establishing hospitals, condominiums, low-cost housings, and five-star hotels in the City. Foreign companies have also been eyeing Davao City as the potential home for their manufacturing plants.

With all these possible developments, the local trade industry will be expecting a significant boost and expansion in the following years. In 2017, Davao City experienced a boost in exports, grossing up to \$2,217,766,598, increasing by 2.25% from 2016's total production value. Top export products were banana, coconut oil, pineapple fresh, desiccated coconut (niblets, toasted), and rubber. Japan, China, and Korea were the leading destinations for exported products. On the other hand, import value also increased to ₱29,980,870,095 in 2017 from ₱17,803,412,872 in the previous year. Top import products were mineral fuels, iron and steel, nuclear reactors, boilers, fertilizers and other chemical products.

Issues and Concerns

From the Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2013-2022

The original Central Business District continues to be a prime location of businesses in Davao although business establishments have begun to expand towards Districts II and III. There is a need to increase different types of infrastructures, facilities, and services to serve the demands of these auxiliary growth centers.

From the Comprehensive Data Plan Consultation Process

- Inadequate business trade/commercial service centers in the auxiliary growth centers of the City
- Low awareness by the international market of Davao City's potential as a viable investment destination
- Lack of special economic zones to support the promotion of the Preferred Investment Areas, indicated in the Davao City Investment Incentive Code, specifically on Agriculture, Tourism, and Light Manufacturing
- Lack of coordination for SME support
- Preferred Investment Areas, indicated in the Davao City Investment Incentive Code, are already outdated and needs to be reviewed

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To establish a favorable and stable business climate, which will encourage and support private sector investments and the operation of business activities consistent with the development needs of the City
 - a.) Encourage and increase private sector investments in the identified auxiliary growth centers of the City
 - b.) Promote Davao City as today's best destination in the Philippines for investment activities
 - c.) Establish special economic zones for manufacturing, agri-industrial, and tourism
 - d.) Institutionalize programs and activities that will support local SMEs to become competitive in domestic and international trade
 - e.) Review the Preferred Investment Areas indicated in the Davao City Investment Incentive Code ensuring that it is responsive to the current development needs and planning objectives of the City

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

- 1.) Investment presentations highlighting auxiliary growth centers of Davao City as viable location for investment activities
- 2.) Aggressive investment and tourism roadshows in identified countries; participation in trade fairs and exhibits in partnership with the private sector
- 3.) Established plans for investment promotion activities as part of the cooperation agreement of sisterhood relationship
- 4.) Constant coordination in providing updated economic profile and activities of Davao City; inclusion in the mailing list of DCIPC's e-newsletter; close coordination in the conduct of investment roadshows
- 5.) Regular meetings with investment promotion agencies
- 6.) Regular meetings and support to the activities of the consular offices and honorary consular offices in Davao City
- 7.) Organize SME industry-specific promotional activities
- 8.) Consultations with various industry sectors during the review
- 9.) Close coordination with concerned lead agencies
- 10.) Targeted investment promotion campaign to attract specific types of investments that are considered business generators with multiplier effects
- 11.) Investment and business counselling to guide investors on the specific ventures with good ROI projections
- 12.) Business entry facilitation services and after care services to ensure the link between business and government is healthy and collaborative toward growth and development
- 13.) Feedback mechanisms such as the conduct of consultations and forums to ensure that the local government is responsive to the call for a more conducive business environment such as the constant streamlining of processes for permits and licenses

Table 3.11 Davao City Trade Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate business trade/commercial service centers in the auxiliary growth centers of the City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification and delineation of the business, trade, and service areas in auxiliary growth areas in the City's updated Land Use Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment presentations highlighting auxiliary growth centers of Davao City as viable location for investment activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low awareness by the international market of Davao City's potential as a viable investment destination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensify promotion activities in foreign countries, specifically those within the ASEAN Region, Japan, China, South Korea, and Australia as primary markets; secondary markets shall include countries with potential in establishing halal facilities, such countries within the Middle East ▪ Strengthen and utilize the linkage and relationship with the existing sister cities of Davao City ▪ Further strengthen partnership with the Foreign Trade Service Corps of the Department of Trade and Industry in disseminating the economic profile and investment opportunities of Davao City ▪ Establish link and cooperation with other national government agencies with functions related to investment promotions, such as DOT, Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA), Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), and MINDA ▪ Close coordination and cooperation with consular offices and honorary consular in Davao City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggressive investment and tourism roadshows in identified countries; participation in trade fairs and exhibits in partnership with the private sector (DTI/DOT/LGU) ▪ Established plans for investment promotion activities as part of the cooperation agreement of sisterhood relationship ▪ Constant coordination in providing updated economic profile and activities of Davao City; inclusion in the mailing list of DCIPC's e-newsletter; close coordination in the conduct of investment roadshows ▪ Regular meetings with investment promotion agencies ▪ Regular meetings and support to the activities of the consular offices and honorary consular offices in Davao City

Table 3.11 Davao City Trade Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue established linkage with foreign embassies and chambers that have existing projects with Davao City 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of special economic zones to support the promotion of the Preferred Investment Areas, indicated in the Davao City Investment Incentive Code, specifically on Agriculture, Tourism, and Light Manufacturing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of potential City government-owned and private properties that can be converted to special economic zones consistent with the requirements of the PEZA or the TIEZA Coordination with PEZA or TIEZA in encouraging private property owners to develop their properties into special economic zones 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lacks coordination for SME support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centralize the City Government's programs and activities for the SME sector to be handled by one agency Davao City Micro, Small, Medium Enterprise Development Council (MSMED) to come up with innovative programs to support the SME sector beyond the usual conduct of the SME Week every July of every year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize SME industry-specific promotional activities (MSMED Council)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferred Investment Areas, indicated in the Davao City Investment Incentive Code, are already out-dated and need to be reviewed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with a competent auditing firm to strategically review and update the Davao City Investment Incentive Code Ensure that the review is consistent with other master plan reviews to ensure a holistic development plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with various industry sectors during the review Close coordination with concerned lead agencies

Financial Institutions

Financial institutions in Davao City are composed of banks, lending investors, pawnshops, insurance companies, money changers, and savings or loans associations.

According to the report made by the Business Bureau Department in 2016, majority of the financial sectors are increasing in number, especially the money changers, which tripled to 172 from only 59 dealers in 2015. In contrast, only two (2) sectors, the lending investors and the loan associations, decreased in figures.

Banks remain as the dominant players in the financing industry despite existing cyberthreats and emerging risks of online banking. At present, there are 255 banks in Davao City; 170 of which are classified as universal and commercial banks, while thrift banks edged the total number of rural and cooperative banks by one (1) at 43.

Issues and Concerns

From the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

The following issues and concerns were discussed in the BSP presentation entitled “Evolving Banking Fraud and Cyber Threats: A regulator’s perspective:”

- The emergence of advanced malicious software that targets mobile banking and ATM users;
- Increase in fraudulent acts involving Card-not-present transactions (e.g., internet, mail order, telephone order) whereby consumer and card are not present;
- Prevalence of ATM and Credit card Skimming, wherein private information are obtained illegally through false card readers, scanning of card’s magnetic strip or disguised cameras positioned to capture a victim’s PIN;
- Widespread use of out-dated software and operating systems, faulty network configuration and weak physical security control over ATM terminals.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) Zero reports on skimming incidents and fraudulent bank transactions
- 2.) To ensure that the financial system of the City is safe from cyber criminals
 - a.) Monitor the adherence of banks and financial institutions to the policies and regulations formulated by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas against cyber threats
 - b.) Strengthen the law enforcement response to cybercrimes

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

- 1.) Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas' (BSP) IT Risk Management Framework
- 2.) BSP Circular No. 958- Multifactor Authentication
- 3.) BSP Circular No. 949-Guidelines on Social Media Risks
- 4.) BSP Memorandum 2017-019 – Supplemental Guidelines on Europay, MasterCard, and Visa (EMV) Migration
- 5.) BSP Memorandum 2017-017 – Reported Incidents of Fraudulent Emails and Websites
- 6.) BSP Memorandum 2017-018 – Guidance on Managing Ransomware and other Malware
- 7.) Organizing seminars regarding cyber-threats and cyber security

Table 3.12 Davao City Financial Institutions' Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The emergence of advanced malicious software or Malware that targets mobile banking and ATM users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Educate card holders regarding existing threats in online banking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize seminars that will discuss cyber threats and ways to prevent it ▪ BSP's Guidelines on Social Media risks ▪ BSP's memorandum on Guidance on managing Ransomware and other Malwares
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in fraudulent acts involving Card-not-present transactions (e.g., internet, mail order, telephone order) whereby consumer and card are not present. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raise fraud awareness through information dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize seminars that will discuss cybersecurity ▪ BSP's Memorandum on Reported Incidents of Fraudulent Emails and websites
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalence of ATM and Credit card skimming, wherein private information are obtained illegally through false card readers, scanning of card's magnetic strip or disguised cameras positioned to capture a victim's PIN. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raise fraud awareness through information dissemination ▪ Tighten security in all automated teller machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adoption of a global standard for cards, which is the Europay, MasterCard and Visa (EMV) chip. ▪ BSP's Monetary Board issued guidelines on EMV migration ▪ Organize seminars that will discuss cybersecurity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Widespread use of outdated software and operating systems, faulty network configuration and weak physical security control over ATM terminals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Require banks to have updated operating systems and strong physical security control in all their branches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BSP's Monetary Board issued guidelines on EMV migration ▪ BSP Multifactor Authentication (MFA) policy

Labor and Employment

Davao Region's labor force is comprised of 2,087,472 workers, with an employment rate of 95.5 percent or 2,087,472 employees. An estimated 16.7 percent of the employed workers were considered underemployed, which was composed of highly-skilled workers who worked in low paying low-skill jobs, as well as part-time workers who preferred to work full time. The rate of unemployment on the other hand decreased from 5.5% in 2015 to 4.5% in 2016.

To further reduce unemployment rate, the regional office of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)-Davao Region expanded its JobStart Philippines Program (JPP) in the region last 2017. It launched three (3) additional areas (Panabo, Sta.Cruz and Digos City) that would provide jobs and accommodate 600 jobseekers. The main goal of the program is to prepare the youth for employment through formal education or technical training. The partner employers in Davao City are in the wholesale and retail, hotel and restaurants, IT, business processing management and the agri-industry.

Other existing programs include DOLE's Integrated Livelihood Program and Emergency Employment Programs (DILEEP) that has two (2) components, which are Kabuhayan or DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program (DILP) and Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/Displaced Workers (TUPAD) or Emergency Employment Program. The program aims to reduce poverty and lower the vulnerability to risks of the working poor, marginalized workers either through emergency employment or promotion of entrepreneurship and community enterprises. Monthly job fairs, which are organized by the DOLE, are also helping to reduce unemployment rate.

Issues and Concerns

- 4.5% unemployment rate (regional figure)
- Undocumented OFWs
- Youth unemployment is high
- At-risk youth of 18-24 years old high school (HS) graduates, college level/fresh graduates with less than a year of work experience
- Need to support or employ deserving students coming from low-income families
- Need to address jobs-skills mismatch

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To create an environment favorable to gainful employment through synergy among human resources, industries, educational institutions, and government.
 - a.) Generate job opportunities
 - b.) Fast track employment facilitation and minimize number of months to search for a job
 - c.) Provide job experience to youth-at-risk
 - d.) Help poor but deserving students continue studies in college
 - e.) Track skills available and minimize job-skills mismatch

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

- 1.) Coverage of agencies with no local office in Davao for the recruitment
- 2.) Job Fairs
- 3.) Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES)
- 4.) Career Employment Coaching (CEC)
- 5.) Implement module in conducting Jobs Fit 2022

Table 3.13 Davao City Labor and Employment Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4.5 % unemployment rate (regional figure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct job fairs ▪ Convergence of agencies with no local office in Davao City for the recruitment of applicants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crafting of Human Resource Development Plan ▪ Special Recruitment Activity for Overseas (SRA) (DOLE/LGU) ▪ Local Recruitment Activity for Overseas (SRA) (DOLE/LGU)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undocumented OFWs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Convergence of companies with urgent need of personnel to hire applicants on the spot ▪ Develop alternative source of income /livelihood assistance for workers /groups, and individuals through the LGU and cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job Fairs ▪ Integrated Livelihood Program DOLE proposal-based/starter kits ▪ Livelihood Development Assistance Program (LDAP) for distressed OFWs (DOLE) ▪ Balik-Pinay, Balik-Hanapbuhay Program (BPBH)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At-risk youth 18-24 years old HS graduate, college level /fresh graduate with less than a year work experience ▪ High youth unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partner with the business sector to provide skills, training /internship to qualified job starters ▪ Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with companies to provide stipend to job starters ▪ Companies to absorb interns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ JobStart Program Free Life Skills Training (ADB/LGU) ▪ Three-month technical training w/private companies with stipend (DOLE/LGU) ▪ Government Internship Program (GIP) (LGU and Partners)

**Table 3.13 Davao City Labor and Employment Issues and Concerns,
Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.**

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct orientation in schools Dissemination of information through media Coordination with private companies and DOLE Conduct skills registration of barangay constituents 18 years old and above Conduct of survey Feed results of SRS to online registration for participating companies to view and or facilitate job placement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of SPES (LGU)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to address jobs-skills mismatch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct orientation on career development for high school graduating student in all schools Info dissemination on "hard-to-fill jobs" and "in-demand jobs" to minimize job-skills mismatch Strengthen job-skills matching focused on tertiary education and human resource competencies on industrial requirements and higher of global competencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Career Employment Coaching (CSC) Implement module in conducting Jobs Fit 2022 Industry profiling of competencies/skills requirements (DRDP) (LGU)

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Davao City Social Development Plan addresses issues and concerns that impact the well-being of the constituents and seeks to improve social services, which are the City Government's direct ways of promoting and securing citizens' well-being.

Social development covers the sub-sectors health, education, protective services, housing, social welfare, and sports and recreation to which every government places equal importance. They are listed as part of the City's priorities in formulating programs, projects, and activities for implementation.

All efforts to improve the quality of living for all Davaoeños are in line with targeting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is done by addressing issues and concerns currently faced by the City and preventing or minimizing those that may occur in the future.

The Social Development Plan outlines the overall goals, strategies, and legislative actions. The issues and concerns for each sub-sector that the City will address through policies, programs/projects, services, and activities or PPSAs are informed by the sectoral analyses undertaken as part of the preparation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) for 2013 to 2022 and various consultative activities conducted as part of the preparation of the Comprehensive Development Plan for 2018 to 2023.

4.1 Social Development Goals

The Social Development Goals of Davao City for the period 2018 to 2023 are:

- 1.) Ensure healthy lives of people at all ages by providing sustainable and quality health services in the community
- 2.) Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all to produce globally competitive human resources
- 3.) Improve the living conditions of the economically, physically, and socially disadvantaged population of the City
- 4.) Promote a healthy environment and active community with access to safe, accessible, green public spaces and modern sports facilities
- 5.) Create a healthy, viable and eco-friendly environment that enable every household the choice of a secured and decent dwelling unit consistent with economics and human settlement needs
- 6.) Ensure peace and public safety, strengthen resilience, adaptive capacity, and response to climate-related hazards, and natural disasters

Social Development Overall Strategies

The CDP for 2018-2022 is expanded to meet the priority issues and concerns identified by the City Government and stakeholders. Social services and results for 2018 to 2023 will also be characterized by the following overall strategies:

- 1.) Maximizing support from national agencies such as the Department of Health (DOH), Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), and Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) through human resource augmentation and facility enhancement;
- 2.) Developing and harnessing partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs), private companies, religious sector, and academe for health services, assistance to the elderly and persons with disabilities, sports development, parks development, and outreach and research;
- 3.) Coordinating with private providers of health and protection services through a health referral and reporting system and private provision of towing services, and coordinative activities and monitoring of cases at the barangay level through the BHW including those catered by private facilities and practitioners;
- 4.) Empowering communities to make decisions about and participate in achievement of health, public order and safety, and social welfare outcomes through community-based health services such as community-based management of acute malnutrition, community-led total sanitation, community-based mental health facilities, community-based training programs for priority sectors, community-oriented policing system, and community-based village museum for traditions and culture;
- 5.) Enlarging the barangay's role in health, education and social welfare by augmenting health human resource at the barangay level, reactivating the Barangay Health Emergency and Response Team (BHERT), convening the Committee on Education at the barangay level, and ensuring that Barangay LGUs perform their roles in monitoring, treatment, and resettlement of informal settler families and the maintenance of cleared areas;
- 6.) Linking the barangay to a full system of health and disaster response through a referral network from the BHS to RHU to tertiary facilities, localized deployment of doctors, nurses and midwives in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, by improving transport for health providers, and the Barangay Communication and Alert Warning System Project.

Social Development Proposed Policies and Legislation

Health

- 1.) An ordinance on mental health, particularly on establishing a mental health facility
- 2.) A resolution for culturally sensitive health governance operational systems from the Tribal Council of Indigenous Peoples or the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)

Education

- 1.) A policy instrument for DepEd to mainstream culture-based education and include Filipino ethics in the curriculum

Social Welfare

- 1.) An ordinance on the localization of Magna Carta for Women
- 2.) An ordinance for the institutionalization of Barangay Children's Associations
- 3.) Updating of the Davao City Children's Welfare Code to integrate child protection policy in media
- 4.) An ordinance creating the Local Youth Development Council
- 5.) An ordinance on the preservation of cultures of the indigenous and Moro peoples and the promotion of their arts and products
- 6.) Issuance of memorandum to Barangay Councils regarding DILG Memo Circular 2017-89 - Policies and Guidelines on the Monitoring, Treatment, and Resettlement of Informal Settler Families and the Maintenance of Cleared Areas

Public Order and Safety

- 1.) Policy action banning butane refilling
- 2.) Policy action amending business permit application and renewal requirements regarding installation of CCTV camera
- 3.) Policy action requesting Bureau of Fire Protection National Headquarters for additional fire fighters in the City (Personnel Hiring Program)
- 4.) Policy action requesting Request BJMP National Headquarters for additional jail officers in the City's jails (Personnel Hiring Program)
- 5.) Policy action recommending to DepEd to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) in the new K to 12 curriculum
- 6.) Policy action allowing the City to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with Davao City Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Inc. (DCCCII) on providing social, economic, and infrastructure services
- 7.) Policy action allowing the City to enter into MOA with private towing companies to provide towing services for illegally parked vehicles
- 8.) Legislation transforming the Public Safety and Security Command Center (PSSCC) from a unit under the City Mayor's Office into a full-pledged department;
- 9.) Legislate transforming the City Transport and Traffic Management Office (CTTMO) into a full-pledged department

Sports and Recreation

- 1.) Policy action mandating an agency to monitor and conduct inventory of all public and private open spaces
- 2.) A resolution to develop at least one public open space into plaza/playground or tree park with areas for both active and passive recreation in every barangay
- 3.) Issuance of an Executive Order for the reconstitution of the Culture and Arts Council

Shelter

- 1.) Policy action amending the pricing policy of the City to match current land market prices
- 2.) Policy action on developing policies on substitution
- 3.) Policy action on the formulation of policies for penalties on selling of rights

4.2 Sub-Sector Priorities

Health

Health programs are focused on the application of a healthy lifestyle in every household. Advocacy efforts done in the barangays disseminate significant information that will encourage communities to engage in activities, which will lead to the improvement of health practices. The City, in partnership with the Department of Health (DOH), spearheads the extension of health services and enhancement of health facilities to address health needs of its people particularly in the geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas.

Activities that maintain and check quality of nutrition in the community and in learning centers for children zero (0) to five (5) years old are implemented by the Nutrition Office under the management of the City Health Office. These programs provide supplementary feeding as well as educate people on water and sanitation especially those in far-flung barangays.

Issues and Concerns

From the Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2013-2022

The analysis of the City's Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) 2013-2022 included concerns on the state of health facilities in Davao that, if unaddressed, could mean low coverage of clients and poor quality of services that may lead to increase in morbidity and mortality and other epidemic occurrences.

In terms of the general health situation, at the time of the preparation of the CLUP, the morbidity rate was high and consultation rates were low, which potentially indicates to an end-state of a worsened health condition among the constituents. An implication of the child health indicators is that the survival, health and development of infants and children are at risk.

Improper disposal of wastewater, water-borne diseases such as dengue and poor hygiene could pose not only additional financial burden but also increase morbidity and mortality from environmental health hazards. Low percentage of households with access to sanitary toilets could affect water quality and cause the spread of diseases. Inadequate human resources for health, particularly in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas or GIDAs, and a health budget that is below the DOH-recommended 22% of the total LGU budget could mean inadequate delivery of quality health services particularly for the poor.

From the Comprehensive Data Plan Consultative Process

Davao City stakeholders from the public and private sectors and civil society who were consulted as part of the formulation of the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) identified the following as priority health issues and concerns for the period 2018 to 2023:

- **High maternal mortality ratio.** Maternal Mortality Ratio is high at 55 deaths per 100,000 live births due to low quality ante-natal care (ANC), low post-partum care coverage and unpracticed essential intra-partum newborn care (EINC) Facility-based deliveries and skilled birth attendants are below the national standard of 90% especially in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA).
- **Low treatment coverage for sick children under five.**
- **High prevalence of malnutrition from 3.1% in 2014 to 3.9% in 2015.** Low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) with only 72.5% of the total livebirth newborn infants. Increasing severely acute malnourished (SAM) children defaulters.
- **Low fully immunized children (FIC) coverage with 84% compared to national standard of 95%.**
- **High incidence of teenage pregnancy.** The incidence of teenage pregnancy increased from 4.52% in 2014 to 4.59% in 2015. Young men and women are vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections (STI).
- **Increasing number of HIV/AIDS cases.** HIV cases increased from 61 in 2011 to 209 in 2015.
- **Increasing dengue cases.** There were 2,853 dengue cases with 49 deaths recorded in 2015.
- **Inadequate psychosocial care and support services.**
- **Low number of orally-fit children under five years old.**
- **Low basic oral health care coverage among grade 1 and grade 6 pupils.**
- **10% of households have no access to sanitary toilets.**
- **2% of households have doubtful water sources.**
- **There is need to standardize health facilities.**

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) Reduce maternal mortality ratio
- 2.) Increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce
- 3.) End preventable deaths of newborns and children under five (5) years of age, aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-five (5) mortality to at least as 25 per 1,000 live births
- 4.) End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five (5) years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
- 5.) Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

- 6.) Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs
- 7.) Promote mental health and well-being
- 8.) Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls, and those in vulnerable situations

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

The CLUP 2013-2022 identified the following as the strategies for achieving objectives related to Health:

- Construction and upgrading of health facilities;
- Improvement of accessibility to geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA) for better delivery of health services;
- Water quality surveillance

The above have incorporated into the Programs and Projects for 2018 to 2023 which are designed to respond to the identified issues and concerns:

- 1.) Safe Motherhood Program-Ante-Natal Care;
- 2.) Essential Intra-Partum Newborn Care Program;
- 3.) Coordinative meetings with private health facilities and practitioners;
- 4.) Establish effective referral/reporting system;
- 5.) Develop a mobile application on integrated reporting for all cases/complaints and services of the City;
- 6.) Inventory of Barangay Health Stations (BHS) without permanent nurses;
- 7.) Permanent schedule of nurses in barangays (one (1) nurse per barangay);
- 8.) Additional nurses and midwives;

Service Delivery

- 1.) Construction of additional BHS with birthing facility and equipping of existing BHS especially in GIDA;
- 2.) Massive Health education on maternal care;
- 3.) Provision of emergency vehicles;
- 4.) Capability building, coordination meetings and trainings;
- 5.) Construction of half-way homes;
- 6.) Procurement of motor vehicle for mobilization/inspection and monitoring at least per Congressional District;
- 7.) Bio-containment Medical Building;
- 8.) New City Health Building;
- 9.) Health Facility Enhancement Program;

Health Governance

- 1.) Establish referral system (include *Hilots*);
- 2.) Resolution for culturally sensitive operational system (Tribal Council of IPs/NCIP);

Health Financing

- 1.) Accreditation to PHIC
- 2.) Increase PHIC enrolment;
- 3.) Increase local investment program for CHO;

Human Resource

- 1.) Filling in of vacant positions;
- 2.) Scholarship for IP (midwifery, nursing);
- 3.) Additional IP BHWs;
- 4.) Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI)
 - a.) Capability Building for Government MDs, Nurses and Midwives
 - b.) Capability Building for BHWs on Community IMCI
 - c.) Provision of complete treatment to all under five sick children seen at the Health Center (all-inclusive diseases/conditions in the IMCI strategy)
- 5.) Establish referral protocol;
- 6.) Nutrition Program
 - a.) Conduct of OPT activities
 - b.) Garantisadong Pambata implementation
 - c.) Micronutrient Supplementation
 - d.) Deworming
- 7.) Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)
 - a.) Supplemental Feeding Activities by providing hot meals or therapeutic treatment
 - b.) Conduct of OTC day per District
 - c.) Stakeholders meeting for CMAM
 - d.) Caregiver/Mothers Class on Hygiene/Skills Training and Family Planning (FP)
 - e.) M & E through home visits of caregivers of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) Patient
 - f.) Tapping stakeholders as partners for Supplemental Feeding Program
 - g.) Scientific approach in projecting scientific inventory
- 8.) Exclusive Breastfeeding Program;
- 9.) Expanded Program on Immunization;
- 10.) Community-Based Management System;
- 11.) Monitoring of immunized children at the barangay level through the BHW including those catered by private facilities and practitioners;
- 12.) Adolescent Reproductive Health Program;
 - a.) Adolescent Reproductive Health Sexuality Orientation
 - b.) Adolescent Health Advocate (AHA) Training
 - c.) IEC on ARH
- 13.) Training of Peer Educators;
- 14.) Access to birth control supplies;

- 15.) STI, HIV, and AIDS Program
 - a.) STI Risk Assessment and Syndromic STI Case Management for all BHS, RHU, and Ante-Natal Clinics
 - b.) Etiologic STI Case Management (Social Hygiene Clinic) in all high-risk areas
 - c.) Voluntary HIV Testing and Counseling
 - d.) Condom Use Program
 - e.) Advocacy Campaigns and IEC materials
 - f.) Provision of free basic laboratory services: RPR HIV Testing, Gram Staining, Wet
 - g.) Mount, TPHA in RHUs
- 16.) Reproductive Health Development Plan;
- 17.) Dengue Prevention and Control Program
 - a.) Establish referral protocol
 - b.) Intensify drive to break mosquito life cycle
- 18.) Provide counseling services in every RHUs ;
- 19.) Profiling of psychosocial cases in every barangay;
- 20.) Profiling of psychologists and health professionals in every barangay;
- 21.) Provision of maintenance medicines for mentally ill persons;
- 22.) Conduct study on psychosocial problems among young and adult;
- 23.) Organized pool of peer counselors;
- 24.) Construction of Teen Centers with hotline in every barangay;
- 25.) Free Oral Health Program in public schools and communities;

Household Sanitation

- 1.) Promotion of proper disposal/ management of domestic waste water;
 - a.) Campaign and provision of technical assistance in the proper construction of toilet facilities
 - b.) Community-led total sanitation - "Zero Open Defecation" Campaign
 - c.) Allocation of budget for toilet bowl-making
 - d.) Construction of communal toilets supervised by the barangay
- 2.) Sewerage /Wastewater Treatment Facility;
- 3.) Inventory/Identification of households per barangay with access to safe water ;
- 4.) Provision of IEC materials;
- 5.) Disinfection/chlorination of households with doubtful water source;
- 6.) Water sampling for analysis;
- 7.) Procurement of chlorine granules

Table 4.1 Davao City Health Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<p>High maternal mortality ratio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternal Mortality Ratio is high at 55 deaths per 100,000 live births due to low quality ante-natal care (ANC), low post-partum care coverage and unpracticed essential intra-partum newborn care (EINC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen coordination and reporting system of private health facilities and practitioners Integrate and strengthen nutrition services in the maternal continuum of care Augmentation of human resource in the barangay (NDP) Integration of health programs/services Strengthen the referral network from BHS–RHU–tertiary facility Accessibility Strengthen awareness on maternal complications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe Motherhood Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ante-Natal Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC/Health Promotion Programs Provision and utilization of pregnant tracking toll, birth and MCB Conduct of Safe Motherhood Caravan/Buntis Congress Essential intra-partum newborn care Program Coordinative meetings with private health facilities and practitioners Establish effective referral/reporting system Develop a mobile application on integrated reporting for all cases/complaints and services of the City Inventory of Barangay Health Stations (BHS) without permanent nurses Permanent schedule of nurses in barangays (one nurse per barangay) Additional nurses and midwives

Table 4.1 Davao City Health Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facility-based deliveries and skilled birth attendants below the national standard of 90% especially in geographically isolated disadvantaged areas (GIDA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support from DOH Health Facility Enhancement Program (HFEP) - equipment/ supplies ▪ Presence of private birthing facilities ▪ PHIC package ▪ Human resource augmentation from DOH ▪ Implementation of DOH Administrative Circular on Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) ▪ Establish partnership with other GOs and NGOs for health financing ▪ Localize deployment of doctors, nurses, and midwives in GIDAs ▪ Improvement of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Service Delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of additional BHS with birthing facility and equipping of existing BHS especially in GIDA ○ Massive Health education on maternal care ○ Provision of emergency vehicles ○ Capability building, coordination meetings and trainings ○ Construction of half-way homes ▪ Health Governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish referral system (include <i>Hilots</i>) ○ Resolution for culturally sensitive operational system (Tribal Council of IP/NCIP) ▪ Health Financing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accreditation to PHIC ○ Increase PHIC enrolment ○ Increase local investment program for CHO ▪ Human Resource <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Filling in of vacant positions ○ Scholarship for IP (midwifery, nursing) ○ Additional IP BHWs

Table 4.1 Davao City Health Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low treatment coverage for sick children under-five 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure integration with other health services ▪ Institutionalized IMCI in all barangay health stations ▪ Strengthen the referral network from BHS–RHU–tertiary facility ▪ Intensify medical outreach programs in partnership with civic organizations, schools, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capability Building for Government MDs, Nurses and Midwives ○ Capability Building for BHWs on Community IMCI ○ Provision of complete treatment to all under five sick children seen at the health center (all-inclusive diseases/conditions in the IMCI strategy) ○ Establish referral protocol
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High prevalence of malnutrition from 3.1% in 2014 to 3.9% in 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) with only 72.5% of the total livebirth newborn infants ○ Increasing severely acute malnourished (SAM) children defaulters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target the nutritionally at risk and vulnerable ▪ Adopt and implement appropriate guidelines for the community-based management of acute malnutrition ▪ Promote optimum infant and young child feeding practices in various settings to reduce prevalence of underweight and stunted under-five children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nutrition Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conduct of OPT activities ○ Garantisadong Pambata implementation ○ Micronutrient Supplementation ○ Deworming

Table 4.1 Davao City Health Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supplemental feeding activities by providing hot meals or therapeutic treatment ○ Conduct of OTC day per District ○ Stakeholders Meeting for CMAM ○ Caregiver/Mothers Class on Hygiene/Skills Training and FP ○ M & E thru home visits of caregivers of SAM Patient ○ Tapping stakeholders as partners for Supplemental Feeding Program ○ Scientific approach in projecting scientific inventory ▪ Exclusive Breastfeeding Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Production of IEC Materials on EBF and Complementary Feeding

Table 4.1 Davao City Health Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Symposiums of EBF Mothers ○ Capability Building and Skills Knowledge on Infant and Young Child Feeding ○ Training on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Support Group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low fully immunized children (FIC) coverage with 84% compared to national standard of 95% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Augmentation of human resource in the barangay ▪ Strict implementation of REP ▪ Strengthen coordination and reporting system of private health facilities and practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expanded Program on Immunization ▪ Community-Based Management System ▪ Monitoring of immunized children at the barangay level through the BHW including those catered by private facilities and practitioners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High incidence of teenage pregnancy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Incidence of teenage pregnancy increasing from 4.52% in 2014 to 4.59% in 2015 ○ Youth vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections (STI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raise awareness on reproductive health care ▪ Improve services on adolescent and youth health and replication of Teen Centers in other barangays ▪ Designate an area within the barangay hall where children can congregate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adolescent Reproductive Health Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ARH Sexuality Orientation ○ Adolescent Health Advocate (AHA) Training ○ Construction of Teen Centers in every barangay ○ IEC on ARH ▪ Training of Peer Educators ▪ Access to birth control supplies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing number of HIV/AIDS cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HIV cases increasing from 61 in 2011 to 209 in 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of Reproductive Health and Wellness Center (RHWC) ▪ Inclusion of STI-HIV AIDS as a regular program in the RHUs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ STI, HIV, and AIDS Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ STI Risk Assessment and Syndromic STI Case Management for all BHS, RHU and Ante-Natal Clinics

Table 4.1 Davao City Health Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full enforcement of Davao City AIDS Ordinance ▪ Strengthening of Local AIDS Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Etiologic STI Case Management (Social Hygiene Clinic) in all high-risk areas ○ Voluntary HIV Testing and Counseling ○ Condom Use Program ○ Advocacy Campaigns and IEC materials ○ Provision of free basic laboratory services: RPR HIV Testing, Gram Staining, Wet Mount, TPHA in RHUs ○ Reproductive Health Development Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing dengue cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Occurrence of dengue cases with 2,853 cases and 49 deaths recorded in 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen implementation of environmental sanitation and vector control ▪ Strengthen linkages with schools and other entities to ensure maximum reach of promotional activities ▪ Strengthen referral system to other private health facilities for further treatment if necessary ▪ Increase local investment program for CHO ▪ Re-activation of BHERT (Barangay Health Emergency and Response Team) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dengue Prevention and Control Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Intensify IEC ○ Conduct of clean-up drives such as de-clogging of canals ○ Strengthen Blood Donation Program ○ Policy advocacy ○ Establish Referral Protocol ○ Provision of medicines, medical supplies, equipment and mobility for dengue cases ○ Intensify drive to break mosquito life cycle

Table 4.1 Davao City Health Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate psychosocial care and support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of community-based mental health facility ▪ Partnership with academe for research study ▪ Establishment of hotline ▪ Partnership with private and religious sectors and/or academe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: Mental Health Ordinance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishment of Mental Health Facility ▪ Provide counselling services in every RHUs ▪ Profiling of psychosocial cases in every barangay ▪ Profiling of psychologists and health professionals in every barangay ▪ Provision of maintenance medicines for mentally ill persons ▪ Conduct study on psychosocial problems among young and adult ▪ Organized pool of peer counsellors ▪ Construction of Teen Centers with hotline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low number of orally-fit children under five years old ▪ Low basic oral health care coverage among Grade 1 and Grade 6 pupils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partnership with CSOs and private companies for outreach activities as part of their corporate social responsibility (CSR) ▪ Enhance delivery of basic oral health care ▪ Mandatory toothbrush drill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Free Oral Health Program in public schools and communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of dental supplies ○ Conduct of oral examination among target clients in day care centers ○ Conduct of oral prophylaxis procedures ○ Conduct of toothbrush drills in day care centers

Table 4.1 Davao City Health Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conduct of fluoride treatment among day care pupils enrolled ○ Conduct of permanent filling procedures among clients ○ Conduct of tooth extraction procedures ○ Augmentation of dental personnel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10% of households have no access to sanitary toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular inspection and monitoring of households relative to proper excreta disposal 	<p>Household Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of proper disposal/ management of domestic waste water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Campaign and provision of technical assistance in the proper construction of toilet facilities ○ Community-Led Total Sanitation - "Zero Open Defecation" Campaign ○ Allocation of budget for toilet bowl making ○ Construction of communal toilets supervised by the barangay ○ Sewerage/Wastewater Treatment Facility

Table 4.1 Davao City Health Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2% of households have doubtful water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate with barangay officials and other agencies on provision of safe water for households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inventory/Identification of households per barangay with access to safe water ▪ Provision of IEC materials ▪ Disinfection/chlorination of households with doubtful water source ▪ Water sampling for analysis ▪ Procurement of chlorine granules ▪ Procurement of motor vehicle for mobilization/inspection and monitoring at least per Congressional District
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to standardize health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bio-containment Medical Building ▪ New City Health Building ▪ Health Facility Enhancement Program

Education

Programs on education in the City address the need for literacy starting from early childhood development until such time an individual is ready for life skills program, which will subsequently produce globally competitive human resources. Mainstreaming of values, culture, and Filipino ethics in the curriculum is part of literacy.

Davao City has initiatives linked with the Department of Education (DepEd) to improve the education performance of the City for both elementary and secondary levels.

Issues and Concerns

From the Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2013-2022

The CLUP for 2013-2022 highlighted key issues concerning education in Davao. In the rural areas, school sites are not accessible to school-going age pupils. There are also fewer public secondary schools in Davao City's rural areas. These could have the implications of increasing the number of drop-outs and lowering participation rates in both elementary and secondary education. Rural families might be affected by high costs of expenses as they look for options to obtain education for their children, and in some settings, safety of school children might be a concern.

In terms of school facilities in Davao City's public elementary schools, most do not have science laboratories, computer rooms, internet access, clinics, and even good comfort rooms. Public secondary schools fared better but similarly most do not have computer rooms, internet access, clinics, libraries, and good comfort rooms. These could impact negatively on pupils'/students' interest in reading, science, research, and constrain them from learning good online and livelihood skills.

Although there are schools that have more teachers, classrooms, desk/armchair than required, there are also public elementary and secondary schools that do not have the required quantity of teachers, classrooms, desks/armchairs and textbooks. These could lead to poor quality of education because of overcrowded classrooms, overloaded teachers, and shortened classes.

At the elementary level, more boys were enrolled than girls, although more girls were enrolled than boys in the secondary level which could indicate further inquiry on the gender dimensions.

Although Davao scored higher than the regional ratings in terms of Cohort Survival Rate and Completion Rate for both elementary and secondary levels, the City's elementary school Participation Rate was lower.

Davao scored low across National Achievement Test (NAT) subject areas, particularly in subjects such as English, Science, Mathematics, and HEKASI, which could constrain them from proceeding to next level of schooling.

From the vantage point of the CLUP, the City has to pay attention to the metrics that indicate an increase in school-going age children joining the ranks of the out-of-school youth, as this could signify higher probability of these children to engage in activities that could bring them in conflict with the law, among others.

From the Comprehensive Data Plan Consultation Process

Going by the priority educational issues and concerns identified by Davao City stakeholders below, the trends outlined by the CLUP are still holding:

- **Education performance issues.** Davao City's performance in Participation, Survival, Completion, and Drop-Out Rates for both elementary and secondary levels are low compared to national standards. The number of Alternative Learning System (ALS) completers is low. There are some ALS teachers who are perceived to lack competence;
- **Inadequate facilities.** The number of teachers, classrooms, desk/armchairs, textbooks and other educational facilities in public elementary and secondary schools are inadequate;
- **Cultural education issues.** Appreciation of Filipino culture and arts in education is diminishing. Schools do not adequately emphasize values education and good manners and right conduct;
- **Scholarship issues.** Availing of scholarship opportunities can be difficult for vulnerable groups;
- **Non-compliance to standards.** There are issues concerning compliance with CHED Minimum Standards on Quality Assurance in Philippine Higher Education;
- **TechVoc issues.** Demand for community-based training programs for priority sectors, e.g. rebel returnees, voluntary drug surrenderees, dependents of victims of armed conflict, and prisoners is increasing. There is a lack of competency assessors. Certified National TVET Trainers (NTT) for specific skills are lacking;
- **Jobs-skills mismatch.** Mismatch in jobs available and the skills of graduates persist;
- **Non-maximization of HEI support.** Research, development and extension (RD&E) support of higher education institutions (HEIs) is not maximized.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 2.) Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environment for all
- 3.) Improve school size by attaining the space standards
- 4.) Increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 5.) Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

The CLUP 2013-2022 specified the following strategies for Education, which were used to inform the choice of Education Programs and Projects for the CDP 2018-2023:

- Improving accessibility of schools located in the rural areas;
- Construction and upgrading of school facilities;
- Provision of additional classrooms equivalent to 69 hectares;
- Barangay mapping and monitoring of children not in school;
- Early Registration (DepEd Order No. 6, 2017);
- Educational Service Contracting Program;
- Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM);
- Institutionalization of Technical Vocational Program at the barangay level;
- Sunday Class Program;
- Distance Learning Program;
- Madrasah Comprehensive and Promotion Program;
- Livelihood/Income-Generating Projects;
- School-based feeding;
- Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings/classrooms compliant to Accessibility Law and with water and sanitation facilities;
- Adopt-a-School Program;
- Provision of capacity building equipment such as sewing machines, computers and the like for senior high schools;
- Use of renewable energy in far-flung schools;
- Conduct of cultural mapping;
- Training for Work Scholarship Program (TWSP);
- Training for Work Scholarship Program for Trainers Methodology I (COC II);
- Unified TVET Program Registration and Accreditation System;
- Conduct study on industry needs;
- Skills Registry System;
- Jobstart Program;
- Career and employment coaching;
- Scholarship on Tertiary Education Program (STEP);
- Establish a mechanism on Adopt-a-Scholar Program;
- Continuous monitoring and evaluation of HEI typology;
- Outcome-Based Education (OBE);
- K to 12 Transition Program;
- Collaboration with HEIs;
- Create a mechanism for HEI to be involved in local development.

Table 4.2 Davao City Education Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education performance issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low Education Performance Indicators on both levels (elementary and secondary) compared to national standard specifically on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation Rate • Survival Rate • Completion Rate • Drop-Out Rate ○ Low number of Alternative Learning System (ALS) completers ○ Incompetent ALS teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen Committee on Education at the barangay level ▪ SP Committee on Education to partner with private schools and CSOs to provide scholarships and resources to education-related activities ▪ Creation of Community Advisory Board for Education headed by the SP Committee on Education ▪ Intensify implementation of Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM), ALS, and school health and nutrition program ▪ Linkage with the Liga ng mga Barangay for the institutionalization of Technical Vocational Program ▪ Request for additional items for mobile teachers ▪ Strengthen livelihood projects at the barangay level (allocate barangay budget on livelihood projects for OSY) ▪ Collaborate with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Barangay mapping and monitoring of children not in school ▪ Early Registration (DepEd Order No. 6, 2017) ▪ Scholarships ▪ Educational Service Contracting Program ▪ Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) ▪ Institutionalization of Technical Vocational Program at the barangay level ▪ Sunday Class Program ▪ Distance Learning Program ▪ Madrasah Comprehensive and Promotion Program ▪ Livelihood/Income-Generating Projects ▪ School-based feeding

Table 4.2 Davao City Education Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate number of teachers, classrooms, desk/armchairs, textbooks and other educational facilities in public elementary and secondary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allocation of 40% SEF budget in the construction of classrooms and 15% for repairs and maintenance ▪ Coordination with partner agencies ▪ Generate resources from private sectors as part of their CSR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings/classrooms compliant to Accessibility Law and with water and sanitation facilities ▪ Adopt-a-School Program ▪ Provision of capacity building equipment such as sewing machines, computers and the like for the senior high school ▪ Use of renewable energy in far-flung schools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural education issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diminishing appreciation of Filipino culture and arts in education ○ Lack of emphasis in schools on values (good manners and right conduct) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural mapping ▪ Mainstreaming culture-based education in the curriculum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct of cultural mapping ▪ Policy agenda for DepEd to mainstream culture-based education and include Filipino ethics in the curriculum
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical-Vocational issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of competency assessors ○ Increasing demand for community-based training programs for priority sectors, e.g. rebel returnees, voluntary drug surrenderees, dependents of victims of armed conflict, prisoners ○ Lack of certified National TVET Trainers (NTTC) for specific skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop more trainers through the allocation of scholarship slots for NC II holders with industry work experience for Trainers Methodology I ▪ Coordinate with DepEd to allow teachers who are TESDA accredited competency assessors to accept assessment assignments ▪ Encourage companies to identify current workers to become assessors ▪ Coordinate with TESDA to establish/enhance its own pool of trainers for community based training programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training for Work Scholarship Program (TWSP) ▪ Training for Work Scholarship Program for Trainers Methodology I (COC II) ▪ Unified TVET Program Registration and Accreditation System

Table 4.2 Davao City Education Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job-skills mismatch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading of curriculum ▪ Enhance partnership between technical-vocational schools, higher education institutions and industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct study on industry needs ▪ Skills Registry System ▪ Jobstart Program ▪ Career and employment coaching
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulty in availing scholarship opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adaptable guidelines for Scholarship Programs ▪ Less stringent criteria to enter and remain in the program ▪ Encourage community volunteerism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scholarship on Tertiary Education Program (STEP) ▪ Financial assistance for Lumad ▪ Medical and Law School Educational Assistance Program ▪ Technical and Vocational Skills Training Program ▪ Education assistance for persons with disability or persons with special needs ▪ Establish a mechanism on Adopt-a-Scholar Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-compliance with CHED minimum standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adherence to CHED Memorandum Circular No. 46, series of 2012 Policy Standard to Enhance Quality Assurance (QA) in Philippine Higher Education through an Outcomes-based and Typology-Based QA ▪ Subjected to PSYS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuous monitoring and evaluation of HEI typology ▪ Outcome-Based Education (OBE) ▪ K to 12 Transition Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research, development and extension (RD&E) support of higher education institutions (HEIs) is not maximized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tap HEIs for RD&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaborate with HEIs ▪ Create a mechanism for HEI to be involved in local development

Social Welfare

The local government provides meaningful opportunities for social and economic growth of the disadvantaged sectors. These are vulnerable clients like the heads of families and other needy adults, disadvantaged women, persons with disability, older persons, youth and children with specific needs, and victims of calamity and ensure that indigenous and Moro population have access to basic services. These basic social services like self-employment assistance (SEA), practical skills development (PSD), women empowerment, early childhood care and development (ECCD), responsible parenthood, effective parenting, emergency relief, and livelihood assistance are extended to develop them into productive and self-reliant citizens. Also, these services aim to maintain the functionality and to better the quality of life of the disadvantaged citizenry.

The City manages residential facilities that provide temporary shelter to children at-risk (CAR), children in conflict with the law (CICL), victims of violence against women and children (VAWC), girls who are victims of physical and sexual abuse, and abandoned elderly. In addition, these centers also provide case management, psychosocial interventions, family life education, group and individual counselling, educational assistance and after care services.

All client categories are handled by using casework, group work and community organizing methods of social work practice.

Issues and Concerns

From the Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2013-2022

In terms of social welfare facilities, there are challenges in meeting DSWD standards on day-care centers. At the time of CLUP preparation, 170 more day-care centers were needed to meet the 1:500 families standard. A total of 73 day-care centers were in poor or critical condition. The presence and state of facilities impact on children three (3) to five (5) years old who need special protection, psycho-social healing and physical safety in order to achieve their right to health, psychosocial and mental development.

The City has noted increases in the number of disadvantaged families and in poverty incidence which indicate higher demand for social services. Indigenous and Moro peoples generally have limited access to basic services. Inadequate information has also prevented effective profiling of families living in disaster-prone areas.

A higher number of violence against women (VAW) cases signify continued perpetuation of discrimination against women. As the number of dysfunctional families increase, so does the likelihood of more women bearing multiple burdens and reduced benefits and privileges for them.

The rise of psychosocial problems due to juvenile delinquency has also been noted, which could lead to an increase in crimes associated with children who are in conflict with the law (CICL).

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the City still endure different types of discrimination such as unequal employment opportunities. Generally, PWDs have limited access to appropriate services at the barangay level, which means that the needs of many PWDs for physical, social and mental development are still unmet.

The number of elderly receiving social pension is limited.

In terms of the City's social welfare service delivery system, not all barangays have social workers. District Social Welfare Offices have inadequate spaces, which restrict movement and accommodation and the quality of services especially when clients need some level of privacy during the process of divulging sensitive matters.

From the Comprehensive Data Plan Consultation Process

Updated data that were considered in the preparation of the CDP indicate that the trends in the issues and concerns described in the CDP about the disadvantaged populations in Davao City are still holding.

Disadvantaged Families

- Need to sustain access to basic services of poor and disadvantaged families/persons;
- Victims of disasters;
- Presence of informal settlers in danger zones;
- Prevalence of dysfunctional families

Disadvantaged Women

- **Increasing incidence of violence against women and children (VAWC)** and other gender-related offenses. The number of victims of violence against women and their children increased from 571 cases in 2011 to 1,075 in 2015.

Disadvantaged Children and Youth

- **Growing number of children needing special protection (CNSP)** from 4,925 CNSP served in 2011 to 8,462 served in 2015, an average annual growth of 17.9%).
- **Low awareness and enforcement of policies and programs on children.** Awareness on laws and programs for children is low. Enforcement of local ordinances concerning juvenile status offenses (curfew on minors, internet cafes, substance abuse, selling of cigarettes and liquor to minors) is low and so is the level of child participation in planning and policy-making bodies.
- **Inadequate early childhood care and development (ECCD) facilities.** ECCD Centers are dilapidated. Absence of comfort rooms/water and hand-washing facilities as well as ramps/ handrails for children with disability in ECCD Centers.

Some ECCD centers lack playground equipment. The accreditation of ECCD centers and service providers is not strictly enforced.

- **Negative influence of media technology** (print, broadcast and social media). Violent and lewd materials, and sexist interviews on sensitive issues against children by media practitioners are aired.
- **Lack of a database on children that includes children with disabilities and indigenous children.** Data on children aged three (3) to four (4) years old who attend education and development program is not comprehensive.
- **Low level of youth participation in planning and policy-making bodies**

Persons with Disability and the Elderly

- **Needs and requirements of persons with disabilities (PWDs) and the elderly are not met.** PWDs have difficulties accessing basic services. Enforcement of the Accessibility Law (standard ramps, express lanes in establishments, parking lanes) is low. There is a need for the development of centers for children with special needs and differently-abled children. Security in old age and abuses committed against the elderly must be addressed.

Indigenous Peoples and Moro

- **Difficulties of indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples (ICCs/IPs) in governing their ancestral domains**
- **Preservation of the cultural heritage of IPs and Moro**
- **Absence of comprehensive local data on Indigenous Peoples and Moro**
- **Practices detrimental to the rights of women and children.** Practices that are detrimental to the rights of women and children such as *duway*, dowry, polygamy, and child marriage still persist.
- **Difficulties in ensuring IP and Moro access to social services.** IP and Moro access to basic health services is low, particularly in geographically isolated and depressed areas. Health facilities and staff in GIDA and IP communities are lacking; where they are existing, there are concerns about cultural sensitivity. The referral system is poor. The implementation of DOH Administrative Circular on Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) transfer is an issue. PHIC enrolment among IPs and Moro communities is low.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) Eliminate all forms of violence against women and children
- 2.) End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children
- 3.) Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 4.) Build/Upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environment
- 5.) Increase the number of youth who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 6.) Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 7.) Ensure that all men and women particularly the poor and the vulnerable have equal rights to economic resources and basic services

- 8.) Enhance capacity-building support to increase the availability of quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other relevant characteristics
- 9.) Ensure that all men and women particularly the poor and the vulnerable have equal rights to economic resources and basic services
- 10.) Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 11.) Protect and preserve cultures and rights of Indigenous People

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

Disadvantaged Women

- 1.) Comprehensive Gender and Development Program
 - a.) Barangay VAWC Desks
 - b.) Residential care facility (Sidlakan Women Crisis Center)
- 2.) Expand coverage of services of the Kean Gabriel Hotline to include cases such as rape and VAWC, and serve as a depression and suicide prevention trunk line
- 3.) Strengthening of Barangay Council for Women (BCW)
- 4.) Sustainable Livelihood for Women in Especially-Difficult Circumstances (WEDC)

Disadvantaged Children and Youth

- 1.) Comprehensive Juvenile Intervention Program
- 2.) Quick response team for children's concerns
- 3.) Upgrading of residential care facilities (Bahay Pag-asa, Balay Dangupan, and Paginhawaan Drop-In Center)
- 4.) Family Development Training Program
 - a.) Enhanced Parent Effectiveness Service (EPES)
 - b.) Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal Abilities Training (ERPAT)
- 5.) Integrated information dissemination and campaign programs
- 6.) Psychosocial and legal interventions referral program
- 7.) Barangay and City Wide Children's Congress
- 8.) Dialogue with KBP concerning sensitivity in handling interviews, reports and others
- 9.) Creation of Community-Based Teen Center
- 10.) Teen Forum
- 11.) Organization of Barangay Children's Association in all barangays
- 12.) Positive life skills training for CAR and CICL
- 13.) Suicidal Management Training for CNSP and Needy Out of School Youth (OSY)
- 14.) Pag-asa Youth Association of the Philippines (PYAP) Convention
- 15.) Pag-asa Youth Association of the Philippines (PYAP) Quarterly Connect
- 16.) Children's Fun Day
- 17.) Strengthening of Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC)
- 18.) City-wide quarterly consultation/ dialogue with stakeholders on children's concerns
- 19.) Children's Congress
- 20.) Hiring of social worker in every barangay

- 21.) Rehabilitation/Repair of ECCD centers with single sex comfort rooms, water and hand washing facilities, and ramp
- 22.) Installation of playground facilities
- 23.) Mobile ECCD
- 24.) Parents Teaching Other Parents (PTOP)
- 25.) Community-Based Child-Minding Center
- 26.) Monitoring of Davao City Council for the Welfare of Children - ECCD Committee
- 27.) Policy agenda: Update Davao City Children's Welfare Code to integrate child protection policy in media.
- 28.) Dialogue with KBP
- 29.) Community-based monitoring system
- 30.) Management information system on children
- 31.) Online registry of CICL and CAR
- 32.) Educational assistance
- 33.) Scholarship on Tertiary Education Program
- 34.) Basic Business Management Training
- 35.) Special Program on Employment for Students
- 36.) Jobstart Philippines
- 37.) Creation of Youth Development Office
- 38.) Y (Youth) Speak
- 39.) Pag-asa Youth Association Program

Persons with Disability and the Elderly

- 1.) Creation of Persons with Disability Office (PDAO)
- 2.) Sustainable Livelihood Program
 - a.) Cash for Work
 - b.) Magnegosyo Ta, 'Day
 - c.) Self-Employment Assistance
- 3.) Conditional Cash Transfer
- 4.) Mandatory enrolment to PhilHealth
- 5.) Installation of standard accessibility architectural facilities or structural features in all government buildings
- 6.) Social pension for the elderly
- 7.) Residential care facilities for persons with disabilities and older persons
- 8.) Establishment of centers for developmentally-challenged/children with special needs

Indigenous Peoples and Moro

- 1.) Capability building on the management of ancestral domain
- 2.) Forest Land Use Planning
- 3.) Management Agreement between DENR, NCIP, IPs, ICCs, LGUs
- 4.) Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) updating
- 5.) Review of all laws governing ancestral domain
- 6.) Establishment of IP cultural communities
- 7.) Cultural mapping

- 8.) Kadayawan Festival
- 9.) Palarong Katutubo
- 10.) Development of community-based village museum for traditions and culture (Antayapan).
- 11.) Community-based monitoring system
- 12.) Rehistro Nyo, Sagot ng Gobyerno
- 13.) Sa Paaralan ko Pwede nang Magparehistro
- 14.) IP Development Program
- 15.) IP Women Summit
- 16.) Gender Sensitivity Trainings
- 17.) Massive advocacy on the rights of women and children in GIDAs
- 18.) IP Women Organizing
- 19.) Construction and equipping of additional BHS with birthing facility
- 20.) Intensify health education campaign with emphasis on the ill effects of non-availment of basic health services, IEC
- 21.) Construction of half-way homes in GIDAs
- 22.) Hiring of health personnel within GIDAs
- 23.) Increase PHIC enrolment for IPs

Disadvantaged Families

- 1.) Sustainable Livelihood Program
- 2.) Skills Development Training
- 3.) Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
- 4.) Development and market linkages of IP products

Victims of Disasters

- 1.) Vulnerability and adaptability assessment (VAA) on Climate Change
- 2.) Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
- 3.) Shelter Program for Qualified Informal Settlers in Danger Zones
- 4.) Kusina ng Bayan
- 5.) Construction of new evacuation centers.
- 6.) No habitation zones are dedicated for urban greening
- 7.) River easement protection/conservation
- 8.) Child and Women Friendly Spaces in the Evacuation Center ECCD in Emergency
- 9.) Camp Management in Evacuation Centers
- 10.) Tulong Para sa Mga Disadvantaged (TUPAD)-Emergency Employment for disaster victims
- 11.) Food for work for restoration of damaged community facilities such as day-care centers, etc.
- 12.) Emergency Relief Assistance

Table 4.3 Davao City Social Welfare Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
Disadvantaged Women		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing incidence of violence against women and children (VAWC) and other gender-related offenses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing number of victims of violence against women and their children from 571 cases in 2011 to 1,075 in 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raising awareness on laws on women and children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implementation of Women Development Code, RA 9710 or the Magna Carta for Women and RA 9262 or the Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children ▪ Sustain legal assistance dedicated to VAWC cases ▪ Localization of Magna Carta of Women ▪ Strengthen organized women organization ▪ Mandatory Utilization of GAD budget for Women Capability Building, Program and Projects ▪ Mobilize women as resource in Community Development ▪ Strengthen women's participation on political and social agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comprehensive Gender and Development Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GAD advocacy activities ○ GAD development summit ○ Gender sensitivity trainings ○ Barangay VAWC Desks ○ Residential care facility (Sidlakan Women Crisis Center) ▪ Expand coverage of services of the Kean Gabriel Hotline to include cases such as rape and VAWC, and serve as a depression and suicide prevention trunk line ▪ Strengthening of Barangay Council for Women ▪ Sustainable Livelihood Program for Women in Especially-Difficult Circumstances (WEDC) ▪ Policy agenda: An ordinance on the localization of Magna Carta of Women
Disadvantaged Children and Youth		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growing number of children needing special protection (CNSP) from 4,925 CNSP served in 2011 to 8,462 served in 2015, an average annual growth of 17.9%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raising awareness on the rights and responsibilities of the children and self-enhancement activities ▪ Enhancement of psychosocial and legal interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comprehensive Juvenile Intervention Program ▪ Quick response team for children's concerns ▪ Upgrading of residential care facilities

Table 4.3 Davao City Social Welfare Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring, surveillance, and rescue of victims ▪ Prosecution of violators ▪ Build capabilities to enhance parenting skills; promote men's/paternal participation to uphold family solidarity ▪ Standardization of residential care facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family Development Training Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhanced Parent Effectiveness Service (EPES) ○ Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal Abilities Training (ERPAT) ▪ Integrated information dissemination and campaign programs ▪ Psychosocial and legal interventions referral program ▪ Barangay and City-Wide Children's Congress ▪ Dialogue with KBP concerning sensitivity in handling interviews, reports and others ▪ Creation of Community-Based Teen Center ▪ Teen Forum ▪ Organization of Barangay Children's Association in all barangays ▪ Positive life skills training for CAR and CICL ▪ Suicidal Management Training for CNSP and Needy Out of School Youth (OSY) ▪ PYAP Convention ▪ PYAP Quarterly Connect ▪ Children's Fun Day

Table 4.3 Davao City Social Welfare Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low awareness and enforcement of policies and programs on children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low awareness on laws and programs for children ○ Low enforcement of local ordinances concerning juvenile status offenses (curfew on minors, internet cafes, substance abuse, selling of cigarettes and liquor to minors) ○ Low level of child participation in planning and policy-making bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raising awareness on laws and ordinances ▪ Strict enforcement of laws especially at the barangay level ▪ Build capabilities to enhance the skills of children and youth in planning and policy-making ▪ Institutionalization of Barangay Children's Association ▪ Provision of 1 Social Worker in every barangay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening of Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) ▪ City-wide quarterly consultation/ dialogue with stakeholders on children's concerns ▪ Policy agenda: An ordinance for the institutionalization of Barangay Children's Associations ▪ Children's Congress ▪ Hiring of Social Worker in every barangay
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate early childhood care and development (ECCD) facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dilapidated ECCD Centers ○ Absence of comfort rooms/water and hand-washing facilities ○ Lack of playground equipment in some ECCD centers ○ No ramps/handrails for ECCD children with disability ▪ Accreditation of ECCD centers and service providers not strictly enforced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading of ECCD centers, installation of single sex comfort rooms and water and hand-washing facilities, playground facilities ▪ Compliance of ECCD Centers with Accessibility Law ▪ Strict implementation of Early Years Act ▪ Implementation of the new guidelines on the registration and granting of permit and recognition to public and private Child Development Centers/Learning Centers offering ECCD Programs for 0-4 years old Filipino children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation/Repair of ECCD centers with single sex comfort rooms, water and hand washing facilities, and ramp ▪ Installation of playground facilities ▪ Mobile ECCD ▪ Parents Teaching Other Parents (PTOP) ▪ Community-Based Child-Minding Center ▪ Monitoring of Davao City Council for the Welfare of Children - ECCD Committee

Table 4.3 Davao City Social Welfare Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Negative influence of media technology (print, broadcast, and social media) ▪ Airing of violent, lewd materials, sexist interviews on sensitive issues against children by media practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish mechanism on child protection in media ▪ Strengthen regulation of radio programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: Update Davao City Children's Welfare Code to integrate child protection policy in media ▪ Dialogue with KBP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of a database on children that includes children with disabilities and indigenous children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Data on 3-4 years old attending education and development program is not comprehensive ▪ Youth not in employment, education or training (According to DOLE, the Not in Employment, Education, or Training Rate in the Philippines is 24.3%.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Profiling of children ▪ Strengthening of ECCD Committee ▪ Enforcement of Early Years Act ▪ Provision of scholarships, technical and vocational training, and other capability training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community-based monitoring system ▪ Management information system on children ▪ Online registry of Children In Conflict with The Law (CICL) and Children At Risk (CAR) ▪ Educational assistance ▪ Scholarship on Tertiary Education Program ▪ Basic Business Management Training ▪ Special Program on Employment for Students ▪ JobStart Philippines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low level of youth participation in planning and policy-making bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of Local Youth Development Council as mandated in RA 10742 or the Sangguniang Kabataan Reform Act of 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: An ordinance creating Local Youth Development Council ▪ Creation of Youth Development Office ▪ Y Speak ▪ Bai-Y ▪ Pag-asa Youth Association Program
Persons with Disability and Elderly		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Needs and requirements of persons with disabilities and the elderly are not met <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access of persons with disabilities to basic services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job opportunities for marginalized sector ▪ Productivity skills training and livelihood opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of Persons with Disability Office (PDAO) Assistance

Table 4.3 Davao City Social Welfare Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low enforcement of Accessibility Law (standard ramps, express lanes in establishments, parking lanes) ○ Need for development centers children with special needs and differently-abled children ○ Security in old age ▪ Abuses committed against the elderly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase budgetary allocation for livelihood assistance ▪ Replicate national government micro-enterprise development ▪ Enforce BP 344 (Accessibility Law) ▪ Enrolment in government social protection programs ▪ Partnership with support groups and other non-government organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable Livelihood Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cash for Work ○ Magnegosyo Ta, 'Day ○ Self-Employment ▪ Conditional Cash Transfer ▪ Mandatory enrolment to PhilHealth ▪ Installation of standard accessibility architectural facilities or structural features in all government buildings ▪ Social pension for the elderly ▪ Residential care facilities for persons with disabilities and older persons ▪ Establishment of centers for developmentally-challenged/children with special needs
Indigenous Peoples and Moro		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulties of indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples (ICCs/IPs) in governing their ancestral domains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated area development approach to implement culturally responsive economic programs for IPs ▪ Information drive on the rights and roles of IPs over lands covered by CADT/CALT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capability building on the management of ancestral domain ▪ Forest Land Use Planning ▪ Management Agreement between DENR, NCIP, IPs, ICCs, LGUs ▪ ADSDPP updating ▪ Review of all laws governing ancestral domain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preservation of the cultural heritage of IPs and Moro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy formulation to promote the products, arts and culture of IPs and Moro People 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: An ordinance on the preservation of cultures of the indigenous people and Moro peoples and the promotion of their arts and products

Table 4.3 Davao City Social Welfare Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural mapping ▪ Kadayawan festival ▪ Palarong Katutubo ▪ Development of community-based village museum for traditions and culture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of comprehensive local data on indigenous peoples and Moro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct census/barangay profiling ▪ Registration of acts and events on civil status and birth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community-based monitoring system ▪ Rehistro Nyo, Sagot ng Gobyerno ▪ Sa Paaralan ko, Pwede nang Magparehistro ▪ Barangay Civil Registration System (BCRS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Practices detrimental to the rights of women and children (i.e., <i>duway</i>, dowry, polygamy, and child marriage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raising awareness on laws on women and children ▪ Implementation of Women Development Code, RA 9710 or the Magna Carta for Women and RA 9262 or the Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IP Development Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IP Women Summit ○ Gender Sensitivity Trainings ○ Massive advocacy on the rights of women and children in GIDAs ▪ IP Women Organizing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulties in ensuring IP and Moro access to social services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access to basic health services ○ Not culturally-sensitive facility and staff (GIDA and IP communities) ○ Poor referral system ○ Implementation of DOH Administrative Circular on Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) ○ Lack of health personnel ○ Low PHIC enrolment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support from DOH Health Facility Enhancement Program (HFEP) - equipment/supplies ▪ PHIC package ▪ Human resource augmentation from DOH ▪ Establish partnership with NGOs, civic organizations and private sector for health outreach programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction and equipping of additional BHS with birthing facility ▪ Intensify health education campaign with emphasis on the ill effects of non-availment of basic health services, IEC ▪ Construction of half-way homes in GIDAs ▪ Hiring of health personnel within GIDAs ▪ Increase PHIC enrolment for IPs

Table 4.3 Davao City Social Welfare Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coverage in GIDAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Localized deployment of doctors, nurses and midwives in GIDAs 	
Disadvantaged Families		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to sustain access to basic services of poor and disadvantaged families/persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job opportunities for the marginalized sector ▪ Productivity skills training and livelihood opportunities ▪ Increase budgetary allocation for livelihood assistance ▪ Replicate national government micro-enterprise development ▪ Enrolment in government social protection programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable Livelihood Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cash for Work ○ Magnegosyo Ta, 'Day ○ Self-Employment Assistance ▪ Skills Development Training ▪ Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conditional Cash Transfer ○ Modified Conditional Cash Transfer ▪ Development and market linkages of IP products
Victims of Disasters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of informal settlers in danger zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate climate change measures into policies, strategies and planning ▪ Education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction ▪ Promote mechanism for disaster risk reduction and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vulnerability and adaptability assessment (VAA) on Climate Change ▪ Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan ▪ Shelter Program for Qualified Informal Settlers in Danger Zones ▪ Kusina ng Bayan (Mobile kitchen providing hot meals to victims of disasters) ▪ Construction of new evacuation centers ▪ No habitation zones are dedicated for urban greening ▪ River easement protection/conservation

Table 4.3 Davao City Social Welfare Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: Issuance of Memo to Barangay Council re: DILG Memo Circular 2017-89 - Policies and Guidelines on the Monitoring, Treatment, and Resettlement of Informal Settler Families and the Maintenance of Cleared Areas ▪ Child and Women Friendly Spaces in the Evacuation Center- ECCD in Emergency ▪ Camp Management in Evacuation Centers ▪ Tulong Para sa Mga Disadvantaged (TUPAD)- Emergency Employment for disaster victims ▪ Food for work for restoration of damaged community facilities such as day care centers, etc. ▪ Emergency Relief Assistance

Public Order and Safety

Police services, fire protection, and jail management are the main components in providing protective services for the City.

The Davao City Police Office (DCPO) monitors all 12 police stations in the City to attain the most accurate information of crime report and improve police visibility and community involvement.

The City has a Fire District, a major component of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), which has 11 sub-stations strategically located in all Congressional Districts.

There are three (3) jail facilities of the Davao City Jail (DCJ), namely DCJ Main, DCJ Annex, and the Davao City Female Dormitory (Ray of Hope Village).

Standards govern the delivery of protective services such as assigning personnel per population for the police, fire fighters and jail officers whose capacities also need to be continuously updated. Information dissemination and community involvement are also part of Public Order and Safety as these are needed for disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, and emergency response.

Issues and Concerns

From the Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2013-2022

The CLUP 2013-2022 already flagged concerns about inadequacies in the human resources providing protective services, particularly police, fire fighters and jail personnel that could affect the prevention, response and investigation of crimes and fire incidents, and compromise jail security.

The inadequacy and poor conditions of firefighting, jail facilities, and equipment could limit responses to fires and put jail security at risk. Related to these are the need to enhance fire stations, resolve lot ownership issues in a few fire stations, and the absence of fire stations in the City's piers. There are also eight (8) tourist spots, which are flagged for having no Tourist Police Assistance Centers (TPACs).

Crime and security threats to the City impose great risk on peace and order, family relations, properties, and livelihood of the Davaoeños. Reported incidents of 36 barangays affected by threat groups and the increasing rate of violence against women and children are issues of great concern.

Obtaining a better profile of the City's barangay *tanods* was considered important in compliance to the Republic Act No. 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, particularly with respect to the creation of a dedicated office.

From Comprehensive Data Plan Consultation Processes

A number of issues and concerns raised in the CLUP were validated and updated by City stakeholders during the CDP consultation processes. However, new ones were also raised.

Police/Law Enforcement

- **Increasing incidence of index crimes.** Murder cases increased by 36.88% from 160 in 2013 to 219 in 2015 occurring mostly in the Area of Responsibility (AOR) of Talomo Police Station. Rape cases increased by 22.77% from 202 in 2013 to 248 cases in 2015 occurring mostly in the AOR of Talomo Police Station.
- **Presence of illegal drugs.** A total value of ₱486, 471, 977.51 of illegal drugs was seized from 2013 to 2015.
- **Additional 2,067 police are needed** from the existing 1,401 (as of December 2015) to meet the standard 1 police for every 500 persons for highly urbanized cities.
- **Need to increase crime solution efficiency from 78.88% and crime clearance efficiency 82.62% in 2015 to 100% by 2021.**

Fire Protection

- **No fire stations in a few high density residential areas** (Maa, Ulas, and Tugbok). Fires mostly occurred in residential areas; 576 cases or 51.99% of 1,108 cases for the period of 2013 to 2015 happened in residences.
- **Increase of 108.68% in number of fire incidence from 219 in 2013 to 457 in 2015.**
- **Additional 557 fire fighters are needed to meet the standard of one (1) fire fighter for every 2,000 persons.**

Jail Management and Penology

- **Congestion and equipment problems at Davao City Jail.** The Davao City Jail is congested. Davao City Jail has a total lot area of 16,130 sq.m. or 4.86 sq.m. per inmate, which is below the national standard of 30 sq.m. of lot area per inmate. It has a total cell area of 2,941.7 or 0.89 sq.m. per inmate, which is below the standard of 4.7 sq.m. cell area per inmate. The standards of women detention facility are unmet. Ray of Hope has 20 cells with 17-20 inmates per cell. Standard number of inmates per cell is 7. There were 398 inmates in 2015. Out of 22 security cameras, 4 are unserviceable including the only two security cameras being used in DCJ Annex and another 2 in Female Dormitory.
- **Convicted criminals have a tendency to reoffend.**
- **Additional 344 jail officers are needed to meet the standard 1 jail officer for every 7 inmates.**

Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness and Emergency Response

- A total of 94 barangays were identified to be at risk of flooding, 19 are at risk of sea swells (monsoon waves), while 77 for fire hazards, 55 of earthquakes, and 13 of strong winds.

City Security Services

- Inadequate and obsolete technological security hardware and solutions
- Increasing risks of safety and security of schools and students, and city facilities.
- Lack of stability of the organization overseeing the coordination and integration of various emergency response

Anti-Insurgency and Counter-Terrorism

- High threat level of terrorism
- Continuing and intensified attacks of insurgent groups

Road Safety and Traffic Management

- High incidence of road vehicular and pedestrian accidents
- Increasing traffic congestion in major intersections

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) Reduce crime incidence by at least 20% annually or more than 50% by 2021
- 2.) Eradicate presence of illegal drugs in the city
- 3.) Increase Crime Solution Efficiency and Crime Clearance Efficiency to 90% in 2021
- 4.) Meet the standard 1:500 police-population ratio
- 5.) Decrease number of fire incidence and improve and modernize fire response services and fire fighting force
- 6.) Meet the standard 1:2,000 fire fighter-population ratio
- 7.) Improve security services and meet the standard 30 sq.m. lot area per inmate and 4.7 sq.m. cell area per inmate
- 8.) Promote the development, overall well-being and welfare of inmates to prepare them for reintegration to the community
- 9.) Meet the standard 1:7 jail officers-inmate ratio
- 10.) To have effective and technologically advanced emergency and rescue services, and minimize damage to property and loss of lives by strengthening disaster mitigation and response capability of every barangay
- 11.) Incorporate public safety in every urban design
- 12.) Provide protective services to tourists and agricultural zones in the city especially areas with existing threats of insurgency

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities**Police**

- 1.) Establishment of a Community-Oriented Policing System (COPS) in all barangays/puroks
- 2.) Peacekeeper Capability Program
- 3.) Improve the capability of existing police outpost in strategic areas
- 4.) 24/7 foot and mobile patrol
- 5.) Construction/Improvement of treatment and rehabilitation facilities for drug dependents

- 6.) Intensify Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) Program
 - a.) Conduct regular drug tests of employees for internal cleansing
 - b.) Conduct barangay drug clearing operations
 - c.) Continual monitoring of drug-affected barangays
 - d.) Enrollment of reformists to CBRAP
- 7.) Upgrading of police stations and communication facilities
- 8.) Augmentation of both local and national police manpower
- 9.) Establishment of additional security outposts in conflict vulnerable areas
- 10.) Strengthen implementation of projects in conflict vulnerable areas
- 11.) Davao City Integrated Police Information System – GIS-enabled intelligence information system
- 12.) Strict enforcement of City Ordinance No. 0407 Series of 2012, which requires the installation of CCTV cameras for all establishments with capitalization of not less than ₱3,000,000
- 13.) Crime Solution (Recognition) Program

Fire Protection

- 1.) Fire Fighting Modernization Program of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP)
- 2.) Upgrading of existing fire stations including acquisition of site
- 3.) Construction of additional fire stations in Tugbok, Maa, Talomo, Ulas, and other areas
- 4.) Adhere to 1:1 fire fighter equipment-fire fighter ratio
- 5.) Procurement of 3 fire trucks annually
- 6.) Cancellation of business permits for non-compliance with fire safety standards
- 7.) Organize fire response teams in communities and private establishments
- 8.) Conduct fire prevention seminars, fire drills and symposia in barangays, public offices, and business establishments
- 9.) IEC on fire safety at home

Jail Management

- 1.) Construction of new jail building in a new and bigger site at Wangan, Calinan District
- 2.) Procurement of additional equipment, supplies, facilities and transport vehicle in BJMP
 - a.) Medicines and medical supplies
 - b.) Multi-purpose building for all activities and events
 - c.) Transport capabilities such as multi-purpose van and prisoners' van
 - d.) Security capabilities such as communication equipment, emergency lights security cameras, metal detector, firearms and handcuffs
- 3.) IEC on the current jail facility situation
- 4.) City Government financial assistance to Davao City Jail Women Detention (Ray of Hope)
- 5.) Rehabilitation Training Program
 - a.) Livelihood Trainings
 - b.) Spiritual and Counselling Activities
 - c.) Alternative Learning System Project
 - d.) Therapeutic Community and Modality Program
 - e.) Basic Computer Education

- 6.) College Behind Bars Project
- 7.) Health services
 - a.) Sanitizing inmates' cells
 - b.) Regular Dental Check-up
 - c.) Regular T.B. DOTS Program
 - d.) Early Detection of T.B. Disease
 - e.) Sputum Collection
 - f.) Monthly Check-up for Mental Patients
 - g.) Provision of medical supplies and equipment

Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness and Emergency Response

- 1.) Facility Enhancement Program
 - a.) Construction and equipping of the Davao City DRR/CCA Knowledge Management and Training Institute
 - b.) Equipping Public Safety and Security Command Center's (PSSCC) Security and Disaster Response
- 2.) Community-based IEC: Awareness on climate change preparedness, mitigation, and adaptation
- 3.) Barangay Communication and Alert Warning System Project
- 4.) Enhance Davao City hazard and risk mapping
- 5.) Tree planting in coastal areas and riverbanks
- 6.) Construction of flood-control dikes for high-risk rivers
- 7.) Improvement of riverbanks and sewerage system
- 8.) Tagging of structures along riverbanks
- 9.) Resettlement of families living along high risk areas
- 10.) Inventory and assessment of all existing infrastructure facilities
- 11.) Ban development in critical areas (slope above 45°)
- 12.) Regulate issuance of building permits especially in congested areas
- 13.) Implement retrofitting program adopting the greening and environment-friendly Structures
- 14.) Formulate policies on the principle of green development
- 15.) Enforce implementation of safe standard distance of signboards and billboards from power lines
- 16.) Upgrade all drainage lines and imposed easements along the drainage/shoreline
- 17.) Regular coastal clean-up
- 18.) Flood Control and Mitigation Plan
- 19.) Update Davao City DRRM Plan
- 20.) DCDRMMC IEC Program
- 21.) Establishment of Community Integrated DRR Training Institute
- 22.) Community-based DRRM Training for the barangays
- 23.) Conduct disaster response seminars and drills
- 24.) Establishment of disaster response center in all barangays
- 25.) Operationalize Barangay Disaster Operation Centers
- 26.) Establishment of community-based operational evacuation sites

- 27.) Activation of Emergency Operations Center
- 28.) Deployment of responders with tools and equipment
- 29.) Profiling of affected families
- 30.) Provision of spaces for children, lactating mother, conjugal and other vulnerable groups
- 31.) Timely and efficient clearing of roads and ports
- 32.) Food and cash for work
- 33.) Establishment of a temporary learning facility
- 34.) Establishment of treatment area
- 35.) Provision of psychological intervention
- 36.) Setting up of emergency lighting communication and potable water
- 37.) Expansion of 911 main headquarters and satellite stations
- 38.) Mobile quick relief and hot meal/soup
- 39.) Formulate a Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan for different scenarios
- 40.) Provide access to financing
- 41.) Livelihood Program
- 42.) Resettlement/Relocation Program
- 43.) Restoration/Rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities according to safety and resiliency standards
- 44.) Mangrove Replenishment Program

City Security Services

- 1.) Upgrade technology software and hardware used to ensure security and safety of the City
- 2.) Hire and train qualified civil security personnel for deployment

Anti-Insurgency and Counter-Terrorism

- 1.) Provide additional personnel, equipment, and supplies for Task Force Davao and other military forces operating in Davao City

Road Safety and Traffic Management

- 1.) Inclusion of road safety and courtesy in the school curriculum
- 2.) Enhance the information, education, and communication for a more effective performance of traffic enforcers
- 3.) Implement the transport modernization program including the rapid bus system in the City
- 4.) Citation ticket for traffic rules violators for both road users and pedestrian
- 5.) Anti-Dangerous Driving and Keeping the Intersection Open Program
- 6.) Implement safer traffic rules such as crosswalks (where all vehicles will stop before the intersection regardless if going ahead straight, left or right)

Table 4.4 Davao City Public Order and Safety Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
Police		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing incidence of index crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Murder cases increased by 36.88% from 160 in 2013 to 219 in 2015 occurring mostly in the Area of Responsibility (AOR) of Talomo Police Station ○ Rape cases increased by 22.77% from 202 in 2013 to 248 cases in 2015 occurring mostly in the AOR of Talomo Police Station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide more efficient protective and investigative services especially in areas with more crime incident reports ▪ Empowerment of barangay tanods and establishment of Barangay Intelligence Networks System ▪ Intensify community education on gender-based violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of a Community-Oriented Policing System (COPS) in all barangays/puroks ▪ Peacekeeper Capability Program ▪ Improve the capability of existing police outpost in strategic areas ▪ 24/7 foot and mobile patrol
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of illegal drugs, seizing a total value of ₱486,471,977.51 from 2013 to 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensify campaign against illegal drugs ▪ Coordinate with Department of Health, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), DSWD, and other partnering agencies on the rehabilitation and reintegration programs of the Community-Based Rehabilitation and Aftercare Program (CBRAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction/Improvement of treatment & rehabilitation facilities for drug dependents ▪ Intensify Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conduct regular drug tests of employees for internal cleansing ○ Conduct barangay drug clearing operations ○ Continual monitoring of drug-affected barangays ○ Enrollment of reformists to CBRAP

Table 4.4 Davao City Public Order and Safety Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional 2,067 police needed from the existing 1,401 (December 2015) to meet the standard 1 police for every 500 persons for highly urbanized cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Request for additional police manpower and improve police visibility ▪ Improvement of police facilities and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrade police stations and communication facilities ▪ Augment both local and national police manpower ▪ Establish additional security outposts in conflict vulnerable areas ▪ Strengthen implementation of projects in conflict areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to increase Crime Solution Efficiency from 78.88% and Crime Clearance Efficiency 82.62% in 2015 to 100% by 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve surveillance and intelligence report ▪ Comprehensive and real time updates of police information blotters, case status, communication, intelligence reports and other relevant information between police precincts for faster exchange, appropriate evaluation and response to police situation ▪ Gender-Responsive Database Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Davao City Integrated Police Information System (GIS-enabled intelligence information system) ▪ Strict enforcement of City Ordinance No. 0407 Series of 2012, which requires the installation of CCTV cameras for all establishments with capitalization of not less than ₱3,000,000 ▪ Policy agenda: Amendment of business permit application and renewal requirements regarding installation of CCTV camera ▪ Crime Solution (Recognition) Program
Fire Protection		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No fire stations in few high density residential areas (Maa, Ulas, and Tugbok) ▪ Fire incidence mostly occurred in residential areas with 576 cases or 51.99% of 1,108 cases for the period of 2013 to 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvement of fire stations ▪ Provide fire stations in high density and high fire incidence areas ▪ Procurement of additional fire trucks annually to reach at least 50% of the required population of fire truck ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fire Fighting Modernization Program of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) ▪ Upgrading of existing fire stations including acquisition of site ▪ Construction of additional fire stations in Tugbok, Maa, Talomo, Ulas, and other populated areas

Table 4.4 Davao City Public Order and Safety Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barangay monitoring on illegal electrical connections Strict policy on the usage of butane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to 1:1 fire fighter equipment-fire fighter ratio Procurement of 3 fire trucks annually Policy agenda: Ban butane refilling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of 108.68% in number of fire incidence from 219 in 2013 to 457 in 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better enforcement of Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act 9514, otherwise known as the “Fire Code of the Philippines 2008” Improve awareness and response to fire situations through coordination and full cooperation of the private and public sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancellation of business permits for non-compliance with fire safety standards Organize fire response teams in communities and private establishments Conduct fire prevention seminars, fire drills and symposia in barangays, public offices, and business establishments IEC on fire safety at home
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional 557 fire fighters are needed to meet the standard of 1 fire fighter for every 2,000 persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request additional fighter manpower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy agenda: Request Bureau of Fire Protection National Headquarters for additional fire fighters in the City (Personnel Hiring Program)
Jail Management		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congestion and equipment problems at Davao City Jail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congestion of detained inmates at Davao City Jail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lot area is 4.86 sq.m. per inmate, which is below the national standard of 30 sq.m. per inmate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of new facilities and improvement of services Secure budget through support from other sources Standardize detention facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of new jail building in a new and bigger site at Wangan, Calinan District Procurement of additional equipment, supplies, facilities and transport vehicle in BJMP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicines and medical supplies Multi-purpose building for all activities

Table 4.4 Davao City Public Order and Safety Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Standard of women detention facility is unmet. Ray of Hope has 20 cells with 17-20 inmates per cell. Standard number of inmates per cell is 7. There were 398 inmates in 2015 ○ Out of 22 security cameras, 4 are unserviceable including the only two security cameras being used in DCJ Annex and another 2 in Female Dormitory 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transport capabilities such as multi-purpose van and prisoners van ○ Security capabilities such as communication equipment, emergency lights security cameras, metal detector, firearms and handcuffs ▪ IEC on the current jail facility situation ▪ City Government financial assistance to Davao City Jail Women Detention (Ray of Hope)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tendency to become repeat offenders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulation of re-integration plan of inmates to the community ▪ Provision of basic health services in the jail facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation Training Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Livelihood Trainings ○ Spiritual and Counselling Activities ○ Alternative Learning System Project ○ Therapeutic Community and Modality Program ○ Basic Computer Education ▪ College Behind Bars Project ▪ Health services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sanitizing inmates' cells ○ Regular Dental Check-up ○ Regular T.B. DOTS Program ○ Early Detection of T.B. Disease ○ Sputum Collection ○ Monthly Check-up for Mental Patients ○ Provision of medicines

Table 4.4 Davao City Public Order and Safety Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional 344 jail officers needed to meet the standard 1 jail officer for every 7 inmates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for additional jail officer manpower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy agenda: Request BJMP National Headquarters for additional Jail Officers in the City's jails (Personnel Hiring Program)
Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness and Emergency Response		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94 barangays were identified to be at risk of flooding, 19 of sea swells (monsoon waves), 77 of fire hazards, 55 of earthquakes, and 13 of strong winds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention and Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalize community-based Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Plan Upgrading of existing facilities and equipment Strengthen and increase level of awareness, capacities, and self-reliance of every barangay towards disaster resilience Intensify implementation of environmental policies and programs with strong DRRM and CCA Strict enforcement of the Zoning Ordinance Introduce and adopt flood and heat resilient design of houses/schools/health centers and other facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility Enhancement Program Construction and Equipping of the Davao City DRR/CCA Knowledge Management and Training Institute Equipping Public Safety and Security Command Center's (PSSCC) Security and Disaster Response Community-based IEC Awareness on climate change preparedness, mitigation, and adaptation Barangay Communication and Alert Warning System Project Enhance Davao City hazard and risk mapping Tree planting in coastal areas and riverbanks Construction of flood-control dikes for high-risk rivers Improvement of riverbanks and sewerage system Tagging of structures along riverbanks Resettlement of families living along high risk areas

Table 4.4 Davao City Public Order and Safety Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inventory and assessment of all existing infrastructure facilities ▪ Ban development in critical areas (slope above 45°) ▪ Regulate issuance of building permits especially in congested areas ▪ Implement retrofitting program adopting the greening and environment-friendly structures ▪ Formulate policies on the principle of green development ▪ Enforce implementation of safe standard distance of signboards and billboards on power lines ▪ Upgrade all drainage lines and imposed easements along the drainage/shoreline ▪ Regular coastal clean-up ▪ Flood Control and Mitigation Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparedness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase level of awareness and skills of the communities to cope with the impacts of disasters ○ Increase DRRM and CCA capacity of the DRRM Council and Barangay DRRMs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update Davao City DRRM Plan ▪ DCDRMMC IEC Program ▪ Establishment of Community Integrated DRR Training Institute ▪ Community-based DRRM Training for the barangays ▪ Conduct disaster response seminars and drills

Table 4.4 Davao City Public Order and Safety Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development and full implementation of the Davao City DRRM IEC Program ▪ Review and updating of the Davao City DRRM Plan 2013-2016 ▪ Strengthen partnership and coordination among key players and stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: Recommend to DepEd to integrate DRR-CCA in the new K to 12 curriculum ▪ Establishment of disaster response center in all barangays ▪ Operationalize Barangay Disaster Operation Centers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaster Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhance pre-impact measures and coordination ○ Enhance efficiency on Search, Rescue, and Retrieval (SRR) ○ Efficient and systematic management of the dead and missing individuals ○ Efficient and systematic relief operations ○ Ensure Early Recovery Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish community-based operational evacuation sites ▪ Activation of Emergency Operations Center ▪ Deployment of responders ▪ Profiling of affected families ▪ Provide spaces for children, lactating mother, conjugal and other vulnerable groups ▪ Timely and efficient clearing of roads and ports ▪ Food and cash for work ▪ Establish temporary learning facility ▪ Establish treatment area ▪ Provide psychological intervention ▪ Setting up of emergency lighting, communication, and potable water ▪ Expansion of 911 main headquarters and satellite stations ▪ Mobile quick relief and hot meal/soup

Table 4.4 Davao City Public Order and Safety Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation and Recovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve system of conducting damage assessment and needs analysis, planning, monitoring and evaluation ○ Strengthen economic activities of the affected communities ○ Establish safe relocation and gender sensitive resettlement sites with complete basic facilities ○ Enhance DRR-CCA sensitivity of human settlements and environment ○ Improve DRR-CCA resilient infrastructures, transportation, and basic utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulate a Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan for different scenarios ▪ Policy agenda: Davao City to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with DCCCII on providing social, economic, and infrastructure services ▪ Provide access to financing ▪ Livelihood Program ▪ Resettlement/Relocation Program ▪ Restoration/Rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities according to safety and resiliency standards ▪ Mangrove Replenishment Program
City Security Services		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate and obsolete technological security hardware and solutions ▪ Increasing risks of safety and security of schools and students, and City facilities ▪ Lack of stability of the organization overseeing the coordination and integration of various emergency response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keep up with technological advancements in the areas of safety and security ▪ Provide adequate number of civil security personnel ▪ Upgrade the organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrade technology software and hardware used to ensure security and safety of the city ▪ Hire and train qualified civil security personnel for deployment ▪ Policy agenda: Legislate the PSSCC from a unit under the City Mayor's Office to a full-pledged department

Table 4.4 Davao City Public Order and Safety Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
Anti-Insurgency and Counter-Terrorism		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High threat level of terrorism ▪ Continuing and intensified attacks of insurgent groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve and strengthen the capability of the AFP units operating in Davao City to deter and suppress terrorism and insurgency threats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide additional personnel, equipment, and supplies for Task Force Davao and other military forces operating in Davao City
Road Safety and Traffic Management		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High incidence of road vehicular and pedestrian accidents ▪ Increasing traffic congestion in major intersections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public information and education on road safety and courtesy ▪ Strict enforcement of traffic rules and regulations ▪ Reduce volume of vehicles using public roads ▪ Construction and widening of road networks ▪ Discourage the proliferation of surplus vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inclusion of road safety and courtesy in the school curriculum ▪ Enhance the information, education, and communication for a more effective performance of traffic enforcers ▪ Implement the transport modernization program (e.g., rapid bus system) ▪ Citation ticket for traffic rules violators for both road users and pedestrian ▪ Policy agenda: Davao City to enter into an MOA with private towing companies to provide towing services for illegally parked vehicles ▪ Anti-Dangerous Driving and Keeping the Intersection Open Program ▪ Policy agenda: Legislation transforming the City Transport and Traffic Management Office into a department ▪ Implement safer traffic rules

Sports and Recreation

Public and private sports facilities are available in Davao City. The City's first sports complex is being constructed at the University of the Philippines Mindanao complex in Tugbok. Recreational facilities are also available to promote the City's rich arts and culture.

Issues and Concerns

From the Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2013-2022

The City does not have sufficient data and information about sports programs, activities and facilities, which hampers the City's assessment and affect efforts at coordinating sports development.

In relation, there is also inadequate data on existing privately owned parks/recreational facilities/areas, open spaces in barangays and sports facilities, which makes it difficult to assess and make policies and plans for these parks and recreational areas.

The City does not have a modern Sports Complex and track and field facilities. This limits the venues for athletes to practice and engage in competitions and also prevents the City from hosting national and international sports competitions.

Many sports and recreational facilities are concentrated in the City's urban centers, thus, depriving constituents in rural areas of opportunities to develop skills in sports, and constraining the discovery of athletic talents from far-flung rural areas. It also reinforces exclusion and inequities in the arena of sports and recreation.

Appreciation and practice of traditional sports and games, particularly among children, and theater also slowly diminished.

Mendicants and entrepreneurs are present in Davao's public parks and without necessary interventions this could contribute to the further deterioration of these places.

From the Comprehensive Data Plan Consultative Process

The issues and concerns from the CLUP are recognized by the participants of the different consultative activities being conducted in formulating the CDP for 2018 to 2023. Other issues and concerns have also been raised concerning sports and parks and recreation.

Sports

- **Inadequate support to players/athletes.** The number of participants competing in national and international tournaments is lesser because only in-school athletes were sent to competitions. There are lesser opportunities for out of school youths to compete in various tournaments.
- **Outdated City Sports Development Plan.**
- **Undetermined qualifications of coaches and referees leading to poor performance in sports competitions.**
- **Sports facilities are inadequate and lack variety.** Publicly accessible modern sports facilities are lacking. Campus spaces for sports are diminishing due to the construction of additional buildings/classrooms. Variety of existing sports facilities are lacking.

Parks and Recreation

- **Incomplete data on open spaces and non-compliance to park standards.** Data collection on open spaces donated to the City Government for development is incomplete. It does not adhere to ideal standard of parks.
- **Need for more child and elderly-friendly community parks.** Areas for people to unwind/roam around in barangays are limited and existing parks are not child and elderly-friendly.
- **Diminishing appreciation for arts and culture due to limited public recreational facilities.**
- **Scarcity of available areas for water recreational facilities due to the deteriorating water quality of coastal and inland waters.**

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) Develop the potential of Davaoeños to excel in sports by updating and improving the Comprehensive Sports Development Program
- 2.) Promote the overall well-being of Davaoeños by providing venues for recreation, relaxation, and fellowship

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

The programs and projects recommended for the CDP 2018-2023 reflect the strategies in the CLUP. The list has also been expanded to meet more recently identified issues and concerns.

Sports

- 1.) Sports Development Program for IPs and Moro to develop inherent skills
- 2.) Organize sports competitions/leagues at barangay level and in schools in cooperation with different sports associations
- 3.) Integrate sports programs in schools including sports clinics and trainings
- 4.) Offer financial assistance in trainings and tournaments
- 5.) Establish a scholarship program for local athletes
- 6.) Update the City's Sports Development Plan with the cooperation of public and private institutions, associations, and other stakeholders
- 7.) Provide clinics, courses, accreditations, and licenses for coaches and referees in cooperation with national sports association and national agencies
- 8.) Profiling of sports associations in the City
- 9.) Profiling and mapping of public and private sports facilities
- 10.) Identify spaces for sports in schools
- 11.) Construction of modern sports facilities in two (2) Congressional Districts.
- 12.) Improve/upgrade existing sports facilities

Parks and Recreation

- 1.) Upgrading of parks
- 2.) Urban Greening Program
- 3.) Conduct activities to promote the use of public parks and playgrounds
- 4.) Establish child-friendly educational parks, theme parks, and interactive museums
- 5.) Establish exercise and meditation area in parks for the elderly
- 6.) Support film showing, forums, and art exhibitions showcasing the history of and modern Davaoeño culture
- 7.) Promote organization of local theater plays in private recreational facilities such as auditoriums
- 8.) Establishment of artists' wall/freedom wall
- 9.) Commission local artists for murals or sculptures showcasing the City's rich culture for the beautification of parks and playgrounds
- 10.) Close monitoring of water quality in water recreational facilities

Table 4.5 Davao City Sports and Recreation Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
Sports		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate support to players/athletes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Less number of participants competing in national and international tournaments because only in-school athletes were sent to competitions ○ Inadequate support to local athletes ○ Lesser opportunities for out of school youths to compete in various tournaments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seek out potential sports champions that can represent the City in national and international sports competitions ▪ Popularize sports program that will suit physical attributes of Filipinos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sports Development Program for IPs and Moro to develop inherent skills ▪ Organize sports competitions/leagues at barangay level and in schools in cooperation with different sports associations ▪ Integrate sports programs in schools including sports clinics and trainings ▪ Offer financial assistance in trainings and tournaments ▪ Establish a scholarship program for local athletes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outdated City Sports Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulate an updated Sports Development Plan in accordance with the national standards set by the Philippines Sports Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update the City's Sports Development Plan with the cooperation of public and private institutions, associations, and other stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undetermined qualifications of coaches and referees leading to poor performance in sports competitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build stronger cooperation with different sports associations, private sectors, and other major stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide clinics, courses, accreditations, and licenses for coaches and referees in cooperation with national sports association and agencies ▪ Profiling of sports associations ▪ Establish a sports federation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sports facilities are inadequate and lack of variety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of publicly accessible modern sports facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a map, comprehensive profile, and status report of existing public and private sports facilities ▪ Promote the City's potential in outdoor sports and boost tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Profiling and mapping of public and private sports facilities ▪ Identify spaces for sports in schools ▪ Construction of modern sports facilities in two (2) Congressional Districts

Table 4.5 Davao City Sports and Recreation Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diminishing campus spaces for sports due to construction of additional buildings/classrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversification of sports facilities other than basketball courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve/Upgrade existing sports facilities
Parks and Recreation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incomplete data on open spaces and non-compliance to park standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Incomplete data collection on open spaces donated to the City Government for development ○ Lack of adherence to ideal standard of parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standardization of existing parks ▪ Assess all open spaces in barangays ▪ Strict enforcement of HLURB Guidelines on the development of open spaces in subdivisions ▪ Promote the use of existing public parks and playgrounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading of parks ▪ Urban Greening Program ▪ Policy agenda: Mandate an agency to monitor and conduct inventory of all public and private open spaces ▪ Conduct activities to promote the use of public parks and playgrounds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for more child and elderly-friendly community parks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited areas for people to unwind/roam around in barangays ○ Existing parks are not child and elderly-friendly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of community parks within the 500-meter radius ▪ Public-Private Partnership for the construction of new parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: Resolution to develop at least one public open space into plaza/playground or tree park with areas for both active and passive recreation in every barangay ▪ Establish child-friendly educational parks, theme parks, and interactive museums ▪ Establish exercise and meditation area in parks for the elderly
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diminishing appreciation for arts and culture due to limited public recreational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the City's potential in arts and culture ▪ Provide spaces for visual arts ▪ Reconstitute the Davao City Culture and Arts Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support film showing, forums, and art exhibitions showcasing the history of and modern Davaoeño culture ▪ Promote organization of local theater plays in private recreational facilities such as auditoriums

Table 4.5 Davao City Sports and Recreation Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of artists' wall/freedom wall ▪ Policy agenda: Issuance of an Executive Order for the reconstitution of the Davao City Culture and Arts Council ▪ Commission local artists for murals or sculptures showcasing the City's rich culture for the beautification of parks and playgrounds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scarcity of available areas for water recreational facilities due to the deteriorating water quality of coastal and inland waters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess water quality of all coastal and inland water recreational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Close monitoring of water quality in water recreational facilities

Shelter

Issues and Concerns

From the Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2013-2022

The City has problems with uncontrolled squatting particularly along danger areas (water ways, open canal, road right of way, and riverbanks) and privately-owned properties. This indicates a rising number of informal settler families (ISFs) who are vulnerable because they live in danger zones or are exposed to human-made risk/hazards such as flooding, fire, and landslides.

Davao has had to deal with severe and frequent flooding that affect residential areas such as subdivisions and settlements which resulted in losses to lives, properties and livelihood.

Land speculation is contributing to the upward spiral of the cost of land. Landowners are thus inclined to sell to high-end developers rather than to the City or to urban poor community associations who cannot meet higher prices and immediate payment terms. These contribute to scarcity in potential socialized housing areas that, in light of the demand for relocation of affected families, high development costs, and high prices of construction materials, making it more expensive for the City to acquire and develop relocation projects.

It was also observed that high-end subdivisions have the propensity to utilize large tracts of land but results to lesser number of home lots.

Land use and development patterns in the City is continuously changing (i.e., from residential to commercial).

From the Comprehensive Data Plan Consultative Process

In addition to the issues and concerns generated by the CLUP process, which generally were reflected by the list of issues and concerns identified in the course of the CDP consultations, there are problems related to Urban Land Reform Program (ULRP) initiatives in the City to wit:

- **Growing housing backlog** due to squatting along danger areas (water ways, open canal, road right of ways, river banks and privately owned properties).
- **Severe and frequent flooding** affecting residential areas/subdivisions/settlement.
- **Land speculation and increasing cost of land.**
- **Incomplete land/award documentation, low CER and selling of rights in old ULRP and relocation projects.**

Objective and Target

- 1.) Adequate shelter for every Davaoeño
 - Ensure affordable decent housing units and basic services to all residents
 - Provide adequate, safe and sustainable relocation/dwelling sites to all bona fide and qualified residents

Programs/Projects, Services and Activities

- 1.) Updating of the Davao City Comprehensive Shelter Plan
- 2.) Formulation of the City Resettlement Action Plan for families affected or to be affected by government infrastructure projects, natural or man-made disasters/calamities, those occupying danger zones, public areas, and private lots especially with court-ordered demolition and eviction
- 3.) Upgrading of on-site resettlement areas
- 4.) Rehabilitation of the existing blighted and urban slum areas to minimize displacement of dwellings
- 5.) Securing land tenure through the various modes of land acquisition
- 6.) Formulation of an appropriate scheme for transition housing to address the emergency shelter needs of victims of natural and man-made calamities
- 7.) Provision of a staging area/temporary housing area for program beneficiaries in relocation sites while they are constructing their dwelling units
- 8.) Land banking and development of relocation sites
- 9.) Develop an award system/disposition for City relocation projects like:
 - a.) Usufruct agreements;
 - b.) Rental housing;
 - c.) Data bank management (curtail double availment and selling of rights);
 - d.) Public information on policies of relocation projects.
- 10.) Partnership projects with identified highly vulnerable barangays based on the vulnerability assessment conducted by the City
- 11.) Upgrading and resettlement of ISF in high-risk areas
- 12.) Accreditation and partnership with CMP mobilizers, socialized housing developers, and other agencies that can help in scaling up the project implementation
- 13.) Encourage collective and integrated DRR/CCA response
- 14.) Provision of funds for land documentation
- 15.) Revisit pricing policy of old ULRP projects

Table 4.6 Davao City Shelter Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growing housing backlog due to squatting along danger areas (water ways, open canal, road right of ways, river banks and privately owned properties) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification and prioritization of affected ISF based on the Vulnerability Assessment/DRRM Plan/CCA Plan ▪ Relocation of prioritized beneficiaries (underprivileged and those living in the area prior to 1992) ▪ Relocation of prioritized beneficiaries under City-wide development approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: Amend pricing policy of the City to match current land market prices ▪ Land banking and development of relocation sites ▪ Develop an award system/disposition for City relocation projects like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Usufruct agreements ○ Rental housing ○ Data bank management (curtail double availment and selling of rights) ○ Public information on policies of relocation projects ▪ Partnership projects with identified highly vulnerable barangays based on the vulnerability assessment conducted by the City ▪ Upgrading and resettlement of ISF in high-risk areas ▪ Accreditation and partnership with Community Mortgage Program (CMP) mobilizers, socialized housing developers, and other agencies that can help in scaling up the project implementation

Table 4.6 Davao City Shelter Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Severe and frequent flooding affecting residential areas/settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partnership building and coordination with other local and national agencies ▪ Development of DRR and CCA housing, upgrading and community development designs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage collective and integrated DRR/CCA response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land speculation and increasing cost of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land banking (acquire lands in areas strategically located (development/expansion are planned and implemented) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: Amendment of pricing policy of the City
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incomplete land/award documentation, low CER, and selling of rights in old Urban Land Reform Program (ULRP) and relocation projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outsource land documentation of previous ULRP projects that result to increase collection and distribution of awards ▪ Monitor/validate and document cases of selling of rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of funds for land documentation ▪ Revisit pricing policy of old ULRP projects ▪ Policy agenda: Formulate policies on substitution ▪ Policy agenda: Formulate policies on penalties on selling of rights

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Infrastructure Development is focused primarily on providing adequate physical base to support economic and social development. It also operationalizes the spatial strategy chosen in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of Davao City.

This covers seven (7) sub-sectors of Infrastructure Development such as roads, bridges, ancillary facilities, and drainage; transportation facilities; water supply system; power supply; information communication technology; economic infrastructure support, and social infrastructure support.

5.1 Infrastructure Development Goal

To build reliable, comfortable, adequate, climate-resilient and safe infrastructure that will improve the quality of life of our citizenry without compromising the environment.

Infrastructure Development Overall Strategies

The City Government has identified particular strategies appropriate to the nature, objectives, and issues and concerns of each sub-sector. The sub-sector strategies are also informed by the following overall strategies:

- Generate relevant and updated information through research such as the urban and rural road inventory survey, databank of existing sidewalks and other ancillary road facilities to enable the City Government to understand needs, opportunities, options and implications necessary to make strategic decisions and investments;
- A plan-based approach to infrastructure development (e.g., Sasa Port Modernization Plan and Rural Water Supply Investment Plan, among others) so that initiatives are not one-off but are clearly in pursuit of the achievement of planned results and compliance with recognized national and international standards;
- Develop comprehensive measures to address key challenges to the City and its growing population, specifically flooding and transport and traffic management;
- Maximize infrastructure support from the national agencies by proposing priority infrastructure projects to the Departments of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Agriculture (DA), and Science and Technology (DOST) as well as the National Irrigation Authority (NIA), among others;
- Deliberately design different initiatives so that there is connectivity and alignment such as factoring in the intermodal bus stations of the foreseen High Priority Bus System (HPBS) in identifying locations for waiting sheds;
- Ensure sustainability by designing and implementing climate change-resilient infrastructure initiatives and carrying out appropriate maintenance measures;
- Uphold that infrastructure is not only about hard projects but also people;
- Benefits to and impacts on people are important considerations in infrastructure development;

- Different stakeholders also need to be capacitated for infrastructure initiatives to be successful (e.g., trainings in rural water supply management for Barangay Water and Sanitation Association (BAWASA); training the City Engineer's Office (CEO) and DPWH personnel in organizing and strengthening BAWASAs; establishment of a Butcher Training Center, among others).

Infrastructure Development Proposed Policies and Legislation

- 1.) Ordinance for sidewalk and pedestrian facilities
- 2.) Policy research on requiring memorial park developers to set aside 10% of their project site for socialized burial facility

5.2 Sub-Sector Priorities

Roads, Bridges, Ancillary Facilities, and Drainage

Issues and Concerns

Roads

- **Some roads are still in poor condition.** About 46.77% of total road network are gravelled; 54.12% are barangay roads located in District III; and 20.34% are still earth roads, entirely located in the rural barangays.
- **Not enough high standard farm-to-market-roads (FMRs).** Agricultural products are compromised due to poor status of FMRs. The farmers and settlers of some barangays of District II, particularly Paquibato District, transport their agricultural products directly to Davao del Norte and not pass through the City due to bad road condition.
- **Road project requirements and implementation problems.** Some road projects have difficulty in the acquisition of Road-Right-of-Way (RROW). There are no data for specific corridors vis-à-vis length, width carriageway and road surface condition particularly in Central Business District (CBD). Sometimes City and DPWH have identical road projects because barangay councils would request projects from City and DPWH at the same time. The CEO does not practice survey stationing, they only use the names of puroks for project locations.
- **Inadequate signage for inter-regional intersections,** particularly at Buda, Davao City and Bukidnon Province and more prevalently among City rural road junctions. The ongoing construction of new ones also causes traffic congestion.
- **Road openings passing through a Conservation Area poses threats,** particularly at the boundary of Marilog–Magpet (Cotabato Province).
- **Inadequate high standard highway.** Expressways should be the direct linkage to other cities, municipalities and regions outside the City.
- **Proposed road projects with no drainage systems.**
- **Pavement markings were removed.** Other pavement markings were removed during asphalt overlay project.
- **Road obstruction.** Illegal parking is rampant. There are also illegal structures and sidewalk vendors.

Bridges

- **Inadequate and poorly maintained bridges.** A total of 24 bailey bridges and 25 steel bridges are needed to be replaced with Reinforced Concrete Deck Girder (RCDG), these are mostly located in Districts II and III. There are also 13 hanging bridges/footbridges that are recommended for rehabilitation. Out of the 65 bridges in Davao City, 40% or 26 of it needs to be replaced. The abutments of some of these bridges are also dilapidated due to soil erosion in the riverbanks.

Ancillary Facilities

- **Poorly maintained pedestrian overpasses.** A number of pedestrian overpasses have clearance problem and are unsafe. Vendors also ply their wares on pedestrian overpasses.
- **Poorly maintained substandard sidewalks.** Sidewalks are crowded and are conducive to petty crimes against passers-by. There are informal settlers and vendors who live on the sidewalks. Existing sidewalks have uneven or different height and grade.
- **Unsafe pedestrian crossings.** Some intersections where vulnerable road users regularly cross have no pedestrian crossing markings, making them unsafe for pedestrians to cross without assistance due to vehicle numbers, speed, or road widths.
- **No waiting shed policy.** Some waiting sheds are wrongly placed in the CBD. There are varying structural design because of the absence of a uniform one. Building permits are not required.
- **Problems in street lighting.** Busted streetlights are often not reported and not replaced. Some streets are dim and prone to vehicular accidents and crime.
- **Traffic signals.** Some points are not responsive. Flashing should be avoided or minimized based on traffic count. Existing traffic signals are sometimes not responsive to current traffic volume.

Drainage and Sewerage

- **Some areas have poor drainage facilities.** There are City streets near the main drainage that are located in the coastal areas which are identified by the Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau (MGB) as flood-prone areas. Most of these are located in District I. There are City streets that are not identified in the flood susceptibility map but were reported to have incidents of flooding. During heavy rainfall, there are drainage lines with insufficient capacity or time to cope with heavy downpour. Some culvert installations have larger size than the next conduit system resulting to flow mismatch.
- **Absence of sewerage system.**

Objective and Target

To establish a network of climate change-resilient roads, bridges, ancillary facilities, including drainage system anchored on the development strategy of the City.

Programs and Projects

Roads

- Urban and Rural Roads Inventory Program
- Urban and Rural Roads Development Program
- Procurement of heavy equipment for road maintenance
- Rural Roads Development Program
- CBD Road Inventory Program
- City and Barangay Roads Stationing Program
- Directional Transport and Traffic Signs Project

- Tourism Road Development Program
- Construction of 44-kilometer, including 2-km tunnel, Bypass High Standard Highway by JICA/DPWH
- Coastal road from Toril - Bago Aplaya -Talomo-Matina Aplaya-Times Beach-Bucana-Sta. Ana Wharf and R. Castillo shorelines
- JICA proposed highways
- All road projects will have a drainage component
- Marking restoration agreement with DPWH, DCWD and LGU
- Ordinance for sidewalk and pedestrian facility
- Roads for Peace Program
- All proposed roads and highways and other related infrastructure projects enumerated under the IM4 Davao Project
- Rehabilitation of existing pumping station at Brgys. 22 and 23 Poblacion District
- Implementation of vertical helophyte sewerage filtration system

Bridges

- Bridges for Peace Program of Davao City
- Rehabilitation Projects
- New Bridge Projects
- Conversion from Bailey to RCDG Projects
- All bridge components identified under the IM4 Davao Project

Ancillary Facilities

- Construction of pedestrian overpass at:
 - Ma-a Elementary and High school
 - Bolton Bridge
 - Quimpo-LTO
 - Panacan
- Victoria Plaza Pedestrian Overpass retrofitting and other dilapidated overpasses
- Comprehensive Sidewalk Improvement and Rehabilitation Program
- Sidewalk Regulation and Acquisition (right-of-way) Program
- Comprehensive Pedestrian Crossing Improvement Program
- Waiting Shed Inventory and Development Plan that coincides with HPBS
- Street Lighting Optimization Project
- Upgrading existing traffic system to a responsive and adaptive system
- CTTMO Technical Capability Program

Drainage and Sewerage

- Davao City Drainage Master Plan Updating Project
- Construction of pumping station and underground flood water retention facility
- Rehabilitation of existing pumping station at Brgys. 22 and 23 Poblacion District
- Implementation of vertical helophyte sewerage filtration system
- Establishment of Sewerage Treatment Plants

Table 5.1 Davao City Roads, Bridges, Ancillary Facilities and Drainage Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
Roads		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some roads are still in poor condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 46.77% of total road network are gravelled ○ 54.12% are barangay roads located in District III ○ 20.34% are still earth roads entirely located in the rural barangays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct urban and rural road inventory survey ▪ Propose more priority road projects to DPWH to include proposed road projects from Calinan, Marilog and Paquibato Districts as verified by CPDO and CEO vis-à-vis farm-to-market-roads (FMRs) ▪ Purchase more heavy equipment for road maintenance and rehabilitation ▪ Climate change-resilient road projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban and Rural Roads Inventory Program ▪ Urban and Rural Roads Development Program ▪ Procurement of heavy equipment for road maintenance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not enough high standard farm-to-market-roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agricultural products are compromised due to poor status of FMRs ○ The farmers and settlers of some barangays of District II, particularly Paquibato District, transport their agricultural products directly to Davao del Norte and no longer pass through the City due to bad road conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct consultation meetings with concerned agencies: CEO, DPWH, City Agriculturist's Office, Department of Agriculture, Barangay Officials, and other stakeholders related to farm to market roads development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural Roads Development Program

Table 5.1 Davao City Roads, Bridges, Ancillary Facilities and Drainage Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Road project requirements and implementation problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some road projects have difficulty in the acquisition of Road-Right-of-Way (RROW) ○ No data for specific corridors vis-à-vis length, width carriageway and road surface condition particularly in Central Business District (CBD) ○ Road projects duplication between the City and DPWH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CEO has no survey stationing, they only use name of puroks for project location • Barangay Councils would request projects from the City and DPWH at the same time ○ Inadequate signage for inter-regional intersections, particularly at Buda, Davao City and Bukidnon Province and among City rural roads junctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CEO to assist the barangay in facilitating deed of donation ▪ Compensate land owners by giving just compensation ▪ Conduct of road inventory within CBD areas ▪ The CPDO, CEO and DPWH shall have a regular meeting to reconcile projects ▪ Mechanism to coordinate and reconcile with concerned agencies ▪ GPS and geo-tagging of projects to avoid overlapping of projects ▪ Standard format and requirement for infrastructure projects (roads, bridges, drainage, water system etc.) must be required ▪ Inventory of major rural roads junction ▪ Plot out barangay road for every barangay to set priority projects vis-à-vis road inventory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CBD Road Inventory Program ▪ City and Barangay Roads Stationing Program ▪ Directional Transport and Traffic Signs Project ▪ Tourism Road Development Program

Table 5.1 Davao City Roads, Bridges, Ancillary Facilities and Drainage Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ongoing construction of new ones also causes traffic congestion ○ Road opening passing through a conservation area poses threat, particularly at boundary of Marilog–Magpet (Cotabato Province) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate high standard highway, i.e., expressways as direct linkage to other cities, municipalities and regions outside Davao City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of super high standard highways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of 44 kilometer including 2-km tunnel Bypass High Standard Highway by JICA/DPWH ▪ Coastal road from Toril - Bago Aplaya -Talomo-Matina Aplaya-Times Beach-Bucana-Sta. Ana Wharf and R. Castillo shorelines ▪ JICA proposed highways
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposed road projects with no drainage system inclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CEO and DPWH will include drainage system in road projects in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All road projects will have a drainage component
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pavement markings were removed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Other pavement markings were removed during asphalt overlay project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsible agency will restore pavement and markings after every road project completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marking restoration agreement with DPWH, DCWD and LGU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Road obstruction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Illegal Parking ○ Illegal Structures/Vendors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enforcement of traffic regulations ▪ CEO and Auxiliary Services Unit to monitor and clear the streets of illegal structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ordinance for sidewalk and pedestrian facilities

Table 5.1 Davao City Roads, Bridges, Ancillary Facilities and Drainage Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
Bridges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate and poorly maintained bridges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A total of 24 bailey bridges and 25 steel bridges need to be replaced with Reinforced Concrete Deck Girder (RCDG). These are mostly located in Districts 2 and 3. Some 13 hanging bridge/footbridges are recommended for rehabilitation ○ Of the 65 bridges in Davao City, 40% or 26 need to be replaced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abutments of some of these bridges are dilapidated due to soil erosion in the riverbanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrade and conversion of inferior short-lived bridges like wooden, steel bailey bridges to permanent Reinforced Concrete Deck Girder (RCDG) ▪ Better design standards for hanging bridges ▪ Rehabilitation and reconstruction of bridges to increase capacity and provide better access to the countryside <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inventory of bridge and prioritize/ranking/replace steel bridge with RCDG ▪ Second hand steel bridge to transfer to other rural barangays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bridges for Peace Program of Davao City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rehabilitation Projects ○ New Bridge Projects ○ Conversion from Bailey to RCDG Projects
Ancillary Facilities		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poorly maintained pedestrian overpasses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unsafe pedestrian overpass with clearance problems ○ Vendors in pedestrian overpasses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build pedestrian overpass that are accessible to all, and climate change-resilient ▪ Pedestrian bridge project which aims to improve campus connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of pedestrian overpass at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ma-a Elementary and High Schools ○ Bolton Bridge ○ Quimpo-LTO ○ Panacan

Table 5.1 Davao City Roads, Bridges, Ancillary Facilities and Drainage Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ageing infrastructures like pedestrian overpass should be upgraded ▪ Pedestrian overpass will have provisions for an elevator and ramp with elevator attendant assigned, particularly for PWDs, elderly, pregnant women, etc. (Accessibility Law) ▪ Regular monitoring of all ancillary facilities ▪ The width shall be wide enough to also cater to pedestrians with bicycles or a shared cyclist path (pedestrian and bicycle bridge). ▪ Pedestrians overpass should have precautionary measures to prevent deliberate attempts to jump from it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Victoria Plaza Pedestrian Overpass retrofitting and other dilapidated overpasses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poorly maintained substandard sidewalks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Crowded sidewalks which is conducive to petty crimes against passers-by ○ Presence of informal vendors and settlers inhabiting sidewalks ○ Existing sidewalks have uneven or different height and grade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of sidewalk with bike path ▪ Consider sidewalk zones ▪ Uneven sidewalk surface will be redesigned properly following International standards to accommodate wheelchairs and also guide pedestrians to crosswalks ▪ Establishment of databank/inventory of existing sidewalks and other ancillary road facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comprehensive Sidewalk Improvement and Rehabilitation Program ▪ Sidewalk Regulation and Acquisition (right-of-way) Program

Table 5.1 Davao City Roads, Bridges, Ancillary Facilities and Drainage Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sidewalks should be delineated by a vertical (curb and gutter) and horizontal separation (median strip or road verge—a strip for vegetation/trees, etc.) from moving traffic to provide an adequate buffer space and a sense of safety for pedestrians ▪ Sidewalk will be separated from the vehicular section by a curb following DPWH-standard design for curb and gutter ▪ Enforcement side for sidewalk obstruction ▪ Sidewalks should be provided in all streets within the CBD ▪ Some sidewalks may be used as social spaces with sidewalk cafes, or for bicycle parking, etc. ▪ Provide awnings/canopy, sidewalk cafes, and other elements that improve the comfort and appearance of sidewalks 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unsafe pedestrian crossings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some intersections where vulnerable road users regularly cross have no pedestrian crossings markings; it is unsafe to cross without assistance due to vehicle numbers, speed or road widths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Place markings of pedestrian crossings ▪ Require big-scale commercial corporation to provide protective crossings for pedestrians ▪ CTTMO to evaluate and recommend projects for pedestrian crossing markings ▪ Identify road corridors where pedestrian crossings are prohibited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comprehensive Pedestrian Crossing Improvement Program

Table 5.1 Davao City Roads, Bridges, Ancillary Facilities and Drainage Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Study list of existing pedestrian crossing whether to remove, retain and add more ▪ Provision of crosswalk signs and markings ▪ Engineering improvements for public safety 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Waiting Shed Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some waiting sheds are wrongly placed in CBD ○ Various structural design (no uniform design) ○ No building permit required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider the Transport Modernization Program in planning the location of waiting sheds ▪ Uniformity and regulations will be adopted ▪ Consider the impending bus systems to synchronize with future bus stops ▪ Waiting shed inventory to determine those that are dilapidated or not allowed ▪ Recommend to have a uniform waiting shed design ▪ Building Official to require clearance or permit for proper design through City Architect/ location in coordination with CTTMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waiting Shed Inventory and Development Plan that coincides with HPBS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Problems in street lighting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Busted streetlights are not reported and not replaced ○ Some streets are dim and prone to vehicular accidents and criminalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Damaged streetlights to be reported by barangay officials to DLPC by identifying the post number ▪ The CEO/Electrical Division to check the luminance and actual wattage and the records to be validated by the City Accountant's Office ▪ Consider using energy-saving street lights in all City streets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Street Lighting Optimization Project

Table 5.1 Davao City Roads, Bridges, Ancillary Facilities and Drainage Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traffic Signals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Points not responsive ○ No/minimize flashing based on traffic count ○ Existing traffic signals sometimes not responsive to current traffic volume 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constant updating of traffic counts in signalized intersections for Traffic signal recalibration ▪ Traffic signalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading existing traffic system to a responsive and adaptive system ▪ CTTMO Technical Capability Program
Drainage and Sewerage		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some areas have poor drainage facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are City streets near the main drainage that are located in the coastal areas which are identified by the Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau (MGB) of DENR as flood-prone areas. Mostly are located in District I ○ There are City streets that are not identified in the flood susceptibility map but were reported to have incidents of flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular maintenance of main drain and its inlets to avoid flooding in the identified areas ▪ Drainage systems must be covered and kept free from materials that clogs ▪ Construction of retention basin reservoirs built and connected along waterways that can reduce the magnitude of downstream flooding ▪ Culvert (RCCP) installation projects should refer to Master Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Davao City Drainage Master Plan Updating Project ▪ Construction of pumping station and underground flood water retention facility ▪ Rehabilitation of existing pumping station at Brgys. 22 and 23, Poblacion District

Table 5.1 Davao City Roads, Bridges, Ancillary Facilities and Drainage Issues and Concerns, Strategies and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are drainage lines during heavy rainfall with insufficient capacity or time to cope with heavy downpour ○ Some culvert installations have larger size than the next conduit system resulting to flow mismatch 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of Sewerage System 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of vertical helophyte sewerage filtration system ▪ Establishment of Sewerage Treatment Plans

Transportation Facilities

Issues and Concerns

Air Transport

- **Limited capacity of the F. Bangoy International Airport.** Equipment and Terminal Building has to be upgraded. There is also a rapid growth in air traffic volume both in cargo and passengers. The area for future expansion is limited considering that the current airport only has an area of 204 hectares.

Sea Transport

- **Sasa Port needs upgrading.** Facilities in the port are outmoded. There is an issue with the informal settlers. The clients are also transferring to Davao International Container Terminal (DICT) Port in Panabo City, Davao del Norte.
- **Sta. Ana Wharf is dilapidated and outdated.** There are issues on ownership. The lease contract is short-lived thus any improvements made are not long-term. The sea water also overflows during high tide. Facilities for passengers are also lacking.
- **Unregulated small craft landing facilities.** Passenger bancas, motorized or non-motorized, on Davao River particularly along Magallanes and Bangkerohan dikes are not registered. Registration of fishing boats of up to three (3) tons and non-motorized crafts is the responsibility of CTTMO, while the Maritime Industry Authority (Marina) handles boats above three (3) tons based on Executive Order No. 305.

Land Transport

- **Outdated Davao City Overland Transport Terminal (DCOTT).** The terminal may not be relevant in the long run due to its size and location. There are illegal van terminals in the vicinity of DCOTT.
- **Other land transportation modes (tricycles, trisikads, and bicycles).** There are tricycles plying the national streets and the regard for this type of transportation mode is very low. These modes of transportation are not maximized within CBD.

Urban Transportation System

- Traffic congestion due to poor or lack of mass transportation system.
- The existing mass transport system is unreliable and uncomfortable.
- The proposed High Priority Bus System (HPBS) will have social impacts.
- The franchise of many PUVs will expire in 2018 to 2021.

Objective and Target

To enable Davao City's citizens to achieve a status of sustainable mobility embedded in a community with high quality transportation facilities and services at a reasonable cost with minimal environmental impact and enhanced socio- economic status of the City.

Programs and Projects

Air Transport

- 1.) Mindanao Airport Development Study
- 2.) Airport Terminal Upgrading Project (DIA)
- 3.) Airport Cargo Terminal Upgrade Project (DIA)
- 4.) Taxiway Development Project (DIA)

Sea Transport

- 1.) Expansion Program (Sasa Port)
- 2.) Equipment Upgrading Program (Sasa Port)
- 3.) Informal Settlers Relocation Program (Sasa Port)
- 4.) Installation of shore to ship (STS) crane (Sasa Port), rubber tire gantry crane
- 5.) Improvement of port facilities for cargoes (Sasa Port)
- 6.) Improvement of port passenger facilities bound for Samal Island
- 7.) Passenger Port Facility Improvement Project
- 8.) CCTV installation for security
- 9.) Upgrading of the site with appropriate filling materials
- 10.) New Sta. Ana Wharf design with coastal road beside it
- 11.) Non-Motorized/Motorized Banca Registration Project (CTTMO)
- 12.) Transition Plan for Inter-regional buses with the establishment of Bus Terminals in Southwest (e.g Toril or Sirawan), Central (Tugbok, Calinan), and Northeast (Airport, Panacan, or Bunawan) parts of the City. DCOTT can be transformed into a City Government Center once the inter-regional bus terminals are operational

Land Transport

- 1.) Improvement of existing DCOTT with security features and comfort for passengers
- 2.) X-ray machines for passengers
- 3.) Covered walkways for passengers
- 4.) Accommodation facilities
- 5.) Commercial Stalls Upgrading DCOTT Transformation Project
- 6.) Tricycles/Trisikads Rerouting Project
- 7.) Bicycle Regulation Program
- 8.) Point to point Bus Services or Bus Services with limited stops for underserved areas in the City

Urban Transportation System

- 1.) Davao Mass Transport Modernization Project (High Priority Bus System and City Rail)
 - a.) Provision of social intervention packages for affected stakeholders
 - b.) Implementation of a modern Bus System alongside a rail system
- 2.) City Railway System with indicative alignment from Ulas to Matina, to CBD, to JP Laurel, to Lanang, with interchanges going to Buhangin Airport and Mindanao Rail
- 3.) Mindanao Railway System (with indicative alignment along the Coastal Road)
- 4.) Transport and Traffic Master Plan (short, medium, and long term)

Table 5.2 Davao City Transportation Facilities Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
Air Transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited capacity of the F. Bangoy International Airport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Equipment/Terminal Building needs upgrading ○ Rapid growth in air traffic volume both in cargo and passenger ○ Limited area for future expansion (only 204 ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain the Airport to the level of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards ▪ Undertake a study of finding an alternative airport site within the next 3 years ▪ Advocate for the final creation of the Davao International Airport Authority (DIAA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mindanao Airport Development Study ▪ Airport Terminal Upgrading Project (DIA) ▪ Airport Cargo Terminal Upgrade Project (DIA) ▪ Taxiway Development Project (DIA)
Sea Transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sasa Port needs upgrade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outmoded facilities ○ Informal settlers issue ○ Freight movement. Clients are transferring to Davao International Container Terminal (DICT) Port in Panabo City, Davao del Norte 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of Sasa Port Modernization Plan ▪ Consider PPP scheme for improving port facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expansion Program (Sasa Port) ▪ Equipment Upgrading Program (Sasa Port) ▪ Informal Settlers Relocation Program (Sasa Port) ▪ Installation of shore to ship (STS) crane (Sasa Port), rubber tire gantry crane ▪ Improvement of port facilities for cargoes (Sasa Port) ▪ Improvement of port passenger facilities bound for Samal Island
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dilapidated and outdated Sta. Ana Wharf <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Issues on ownership; lease contract is short-lived; thus, not for long-term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage private sector investment in the development of Sta. Ana Wharf not only as port facility but also as a comprehensive tourism complex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Passenger Port Facility Improvement Project ▪ CCTV Installation for security

Table 5.2 Davao City Transportation Facilities Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ During high tide the sea water overflows (sea level rise issue) ▪ Lack of facilities for passengers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfers of ownership to LGU or extend the lease to LGU for another 50 years ▪ Relocation of informal settlers ▪ Redesign the area in relation to the Coastal Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading of the site with appropriate filling materials ▪ New Sta. Ana Wharf design with coastal road beside it
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unregulated small craft landing facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Non-registration of passenger bancas in Davao River particularly along Magallanes and Bangkerohan Dikes ○ No registration of non-motorized bancas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTTMO: Fishing boats-3 tons and below and non-motorized • Marina: EO 305-above 3 tons 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-Motorized/Motorized Banca Registration Project (CTTMO)
Land Transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outdated Davao City Overland Transport Terminal (DCOTT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Terminal size and location may not be relevant in the long run ○ Illegal van terminals in the vicinity of DCOTT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan for the Southern/Northern Provincial Bus terminals with due consideration of the ADB bus terminals and Mindanao railway terminals to establish intermodal transfer facilities ▪ Consider using DCOTT in the long run for other use such as government center with multi-level car park or as the Central Control system site for Integrated Transport System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvement of existing DCOTT with security features and comfort for passengers ▪ X-ray machines for passengers ▪ Covered walkways for passengers ▪ Accommodation facilities ▪ Commercial Stall ▪ Upgrade DCOTT Transformation Project

Table 5.2 Davao City Transportation Facilities Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other land transportation modes (Tricycles, Trisikads, and Bicycle) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tricycles plying the national streets (existing non-conforming) ○ Very low regard for this type of transportation mode ○ Mode within CBD is not maximized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify through markings tricycle lanes where they would allowed in major roads ▪ Tricycle regulation has to be incorporated in CTTMO operations ▪ Trisikads should be incorporated in CTTMO operations ▪ Registration/Regulation of tricycles to be incorporated in CTTMO operations ▪ Confinement of tricycles operations in subdivisions ▪ Enforcement of existing policies governing tricycle operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tricycles/Trisikads Rerouting Project ▪ Bicycle Regulation Program
Urban Transportation System		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traffic congestion due to poor or lack of mass transportation system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unreliable and uncomfortable mass transport system ○ Social impact of HPBS ○ Expiration of PUVs franchise in 2018 to 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adoption of modern bus system ▪ City to manage or govern intermodal transport system ▪ HPBS mitigating measures for operators, drivers and dispatchers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A chance to apply to the bus system ○ Bus cleaning ○ Depot maintenance ○ Availment of technical trainings/seminars or for other members of the family ○ Provision of compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Davao Mass Transport Modernization Project vis-a-vis High Priority Bus System (HPBS) ▪ Railway System that will also connect to HPBS ▪ CBD Railway System (Monorail)/LRT ▪ Transport and Traffic Master Plan

**Table 5.2 Davao City Transportation Facilities Issues and Concerns,
Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.**

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of technical and/or livelihood trainings for the displaced stakeholder including the family members ▪ Prioritization to be absorbed in the HPBS as investor and/or worker (driver, admin and operations support, mechanics and maintenance, etc.) 	

Water Supply System

Issues and Concerns

- **Lack of water source in some areas.** Over extraction of water is a threat to water sources in the future. Regulation of private well development is weak. Water service is intermittent or irregular especially in District II. In some cases, spring sources are far from the community settlement area or at lower elevation from the beneficiaries.
- **Water quality issues in some areas.** There are no proper water treatment facilities for Levels I and II water systems. Regular water quality monitoring is not undertaken.
- **Problems in pre and post project implementation of Rural Water Supply Projects.** There are mostly no Barangay Water and Sanitation Associations (BAWASAs) in communities to maintain rural water facilities.

Objective and Target

To have an adequate, safe, and potable water supply both in urban and rural communities.

Programs and Projects

- 1.) Groundwater System Development Program for level I and II for communities that have no access to potable water
- 2.) Conduct Geo-Resistivity Survey of water source
- 3.) Utilize solar energy for water pumps
- 4.) Salt Water Intrusion Study
- 5.) Water Aquifer Monitoring Wells (Ground Water Monitoring Program)
- 6.) Management agreement between National Water Regulatory Board (NWRB) and LGU/DCWD

- 7.) Purchase of geo-resistivity equipment
- 8.) Expansion of Tamugan Water Surface Project
- 9.) Rural Water Supply Investment Plan
- 10.) BAWASA Strengthening Program
- 11.) Construction and equipping of City Health Office water quality testing laboratory

Table 5.3 Davao City Water Supply System Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of water source in some areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Over extraction is a threat to water sources in the future ○ Weak regulation of private well development ○ Spring source is far from the community settlement area or at lower elevation from the beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand water connections in unserved areas ▪ Inventory of water extraction rate including public and private companies ▪ Decentralization of NWRB operations by deputizing an entity (Local Watershed Management Council) to perform the function at the LGU level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Groundwater System Development Program for level I and II for communities that have no access to potable water ▪ Conduct Geo-Resistivity Survey of water source ▪ Utilize solar energy for water pumps ▪ Salt Water Intrusion Study ▪ Water Aquifer Monitoring Wells (Ground Water Monitoring Program) ▪ Management agreement between NWRB and LGU/DCWD ▪ Purchase of geo-resistivity equipment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intermittent/ irregular water service especially in District II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of surface water as a source of water supply to augment sub-surface water sources ▪ Strict implementing of Rainwater Harvesting Ordinance ▪ Regulate housing development 	

Table 5.3 Davao City Water Supply System Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water quality issues in some areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Levels I and II: No proper water treatment facility ○ No regular water quality monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct periodic monitoring and treatment of water system ▪ Implement advanced or modern treatment facility ▪ Sustainability projects for the maintenance and preservation of water systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction and equipping of City Health Office water quality testing Laboratory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Problems in pre and post project implementation of rural water supply projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Weak or no BAWASA in the community to maintain the rural water facility ○ No continuing water system management training for BAWASA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacitate all BAWASA in rural water supply management ▪ Train CEO and DPWH personnel in organizing and training of BAWASAs ▪ The cost of operation and maintenance of water system will be borne by the BAWASA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BAWASA Strengthening Program ▪ Establishment of BAWASA as a requisite prior to turn-over of the water system

Power Supply

Issues and Concerns

- Steady and sufficient supply of power in Davao City is sometimes compromised
- Energy mix is more on coal
- Electricity rates are going up
- While 100% of Davao City's barangays are energized, there are some remote sitios that remain un-energized (18% or 533 sitios out of 2,886 sitios)
- Some areas in Davao City are not well-lighted because some posts do not have street lights which pose security risk to residents and pedestrians
- Some billboards are near power lines and they are potential hazards

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To guarantee steady, sufficient and affordable supply of power through increasing utilization of renewable energy for the whole Davao City
- 2.) To attain 100% sitio electrification by 2022

Programs and Projects

- 1.) Mindanao Grid Interconnection Project to Visayas Grid
- 2.) Energy Development Plan for Mindanao (DOE)
- 3.) Renewable Energy (RE) Program
- 4.) Research agenda for RE Program
- 5.) Rural Electrification Program
- 6.) Establishment of Barangay Association for Renewable Power Supply Management Program
- 7.) Street Lighting Upgrading Program
- 8.) Street Lighting Energy Conservation Program
- 9.) Underground Cabling Program

Table 5.4 Davao City Power Supply Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steady and sufficient supply of power in Davao City is sometimes compromised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage more investment in power generation capacity in Mindanao Close coordination should be made with DLPC, DOE, NGCP, ERC, LGU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mindanao Grid Interconnection Project to Visayas Grid Energy Development Plan for Mindanao (DOE)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy mix is more on coal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for simpler registration process for RE projects Attain a balanced energy mix to address energy security, business development and environmental protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable Energy Program Research agenda for RE Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity rates are going up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify consumer protection 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While 100% of Davao City's barangays are energized, some remote sitios remain un-energized (18% or 533 sitios out of 2,886 sitios) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify sitio electrification by optimizing the use of ER 1-94 Funds of DOE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Electrification Program Establishment of Barangay Association for Renewable Power Supply Management program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some areas in Davao City are not well-lighted because some posts do not have street lights which pose security risk to residents and pedestrians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue conversion of sodium streetlights to LED Streetlights Ensure that the City is well-lighted for the security and safety of the residents and visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street Lighting Upgrading Program Street Lighting Energy Conservation Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some billboards are near power lines and they are potential hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask clearance from DLPC before billboard construction to ensure safety and avoid possible power interruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Cabling Program

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Issues and Concerns

- **Some postal services have been overtaken by current technologies.**
- **Slow Internet service.** Globe/Smart have infrastructure or cell sites procurement problems and a number of subdivisions/homeowners oppose cell site locations because of fears about radiation. In some cases, ideal locations for cell sites are found but there are issues encountered such as land acquisition/right-of-way issues. Internet speed is slow in some areas because there are many customers availing of the internet service but the cell site signal is poor.
- **Services in some rural areas are not yet available.**
- **Disarrayed/disorganized wires and cables attached to buildings from posts of telecommunication companies.**
- **Limited coverage of landline facilities.** Although Globe/Bayantel provides landline to mobile phones services and PLDT landline services, landline facilities still have limited coverage.
- **Coverage of television networks and cable television networks.** Some areas are not yet serviced by television and cable television networks especially in rural areas.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To attain internet speeds comparable to other Asian countries or if possible world-class standards
- 2.) To link all growth centers including Davao City's remote areas with high speed internet, telephone services including postal services, and responsible and relevant media outlets

Programs and Projects

- 1.) Postal Service Upgrading Program
- 2.) Underground cabling in major thoroughfares by telcos/utilities
- 3.) Globe/Smart Infrastructure Upgrading Program
- 4.) Cell Site Development Program
- 5.) Free WIFI in strategic public places
- 6.) Public WIFI Development Program
- 7.) Continue fiscal and non-fiscal incentives on ICT-related investments
- 8.) Mandatory MTTC installation ordinance
- 9.) Require telcos to clear dead wires
- 10.) Require distinguishing marks or color
- 11.) Landline Modernization Program
- 12.) TV/Cable Networks Expansion Project

Table 5.5 Davao City Information Communication Technology Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some postal services have been overtaken by current technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Modify postal service system ▪ Develop system of detecting contrabands in the packages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Postal Service Upgrading Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slow internet service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Globe/Smart infrastructure/cell sites procurement problems ○ Subdivisions/homeowners oppose cell site locations due to radiation issue ○ Land acquisition/right-of-way issues ○ Ideal location for cell sites but with issues ○ Slow internet in some areas with many customers availing of the internet service but cell site is poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adoption of related and latest/modern available technology to be implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Long Term Evolution (LTE) latest technology for very good/high speed signal ○ Fiber optics for direct to house connections ▪ Advocate for the entry of new service providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Underground cabling in major thoroughfares by telcos/utilities ▪ Globe/Smart Infrastructure Upgrading Program ▪ Cell Site Development Program ▪ Free WIFI in strategic public places ▪ Public WIFI Development Program ▪ Continue fiscal and non-fiscal incentives on ICT-related investments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disarrayed/disorganized wires and cables attached to buildings from telcos posts ▪ Services in some rural areas are not yet available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PLDT to use a Main Telephone Terminal Cabinet (MTTC) in buildings ▪ Local ordinance/Building Code to require old and new buildings to have a MTTC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mandatory MTTC installation ordinance ▪ Require telcos to clear dead wires ▪ Require distinguishing marks or color
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited coverage landline facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Globe/Bayantel (landline to mobile phones) and PLDT (landline) ○ Limited coverage of landline facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Innovate to expand coverage without using cables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landline Modernization Program

Table 5.5 Davao City Information Communication Technology Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Television Networks and Cable Television Networks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some areas are not yet serviced especially in rural areas 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TV/Cable Networks Expansion Project

Economic Infrastructure Support

Issues and Concerns

- **Overcrowded public cemeteries.** Expansion areas for cemeteries are lacking.
- **Substandard slaughterhouses.** The Ma-a Slaughterhouse is run by a cooperative under PPP arrangements (60 for the co-op and 40 for the City sharing of income). There is an existing concern regarding its waste treatment as foul odor discharge reaches Woodridge Subdivision. The land ownership of Toril Slaughterhouse is under litigation. It is dilapidated and facilities are substandard. The Calinan Slaughterhouse is also substandard and has no room for expansion.
- **Dilapidated and unsanitary public markets.** There are no ample parking spaces or facilities in most of public markets, which also suffer from overcrowding.
- **Post-harvest facilities (milling, cold storage, multi-purpose drying pavement, market centers warehouse).**
- **Underutilized Davao Fishport.** The fishport has accessibility problems and its facilities are outdated.
- **Communal Irrigation System (CIS) is not a major strategy in the Davao agriculture sector.** Davao City does not have high potential for wide rice fields because of its undulating terrain that is more upland or mountainous in form. Farmers prefer to plant cacao than rice due to economic opportunities. Reportedly, the City has 8,000 hectares of potential irrigable areas for verification and mapping. Malabog area in Paquibato District has irrigation facilities (diversion dam/canals) that are unused, according to the National Irrigation Administration (NIA). The existing irrigation facilities like dams and canals are silted, and dilapidated, which need retrofitting.

Objective and Target

To establish and develop infrastructure facilities that would hasten economic growth taking into consideration minimal effort on traffic and environment.

Programs and Projects

- Construction of crematorium at Wireless Cemetery (City Economic Enterprise)
- Public Cemeteries Expansion and Improvement Program
- Columbarium
- Acquisition of land for additional public cemetery sites
- Proposed Projects:
 - ₱50 million Wastewater Treatment Facility at Ma-a Slaughterhouse (DA grant);
 - Construction of Wastewater Treatment Facility (localized) (DOST);
 - Construction of New Slaughterhouse (Halal) in Brgy. Malagos;
 - Defeathering Facility for Chicken (DA).
- Agdao Public Market Modernization Project with sufficient parking facilities
- Public Markets Rehabilitation and Improvement Program
- Completion of Food Terminal Complex at Daliao
- Davao Fish port Modernization Project
- Capacity expansion
- Small Water Impounding Projects (SWIP)
- Slope Farming Programs excluding agricultural non-tillage areas
- Salapawan Irrigation System (NIA)

Table 5.6 Davao City Economic Infrastructure Support Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overcrowded public cemeteries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of expansion areas for cemetery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation of public market to provide ossuary and compartmentalized niches ▪ Crematorium as another mode of burial ▪ Policy research on requiring memorial park developers to set aside 10% of their project site for socialized burial facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of crematorium at Wireless Cemetery (City Economic Enterprise) ▪ Public Cemeteries Expansion and Improvement Program ▪ Columbarium ▪ Acquisition of land for additional public cemetery sites ▪ Policy research on requiring memorial park developers to set aside 10% of their project site for socialized burial facility

**Table 5.6 Davao City Economic Infrastructure Support Issues and Concerns,
Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.**

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Substandard slaughterhouses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ma-a Slaughterhouse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under PPP/run by a Cooperative (60 (Coop)/40 (City) sharing of income) • Concern on waste treatment (foul odor discharge that can reach Woodridge Subdivision) ○ Toril Slaughterhouse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land ownership is under litigation • Dilapidated and substandard facilities ○ Calinan Slaughterhouse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substandard and no room for expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of Butcher Training Center/ISO accreditation requirements to maintain AA standard ▪ Upgrade slaughterhouse facilities to AA class ▪ Prepare operational and maintenance plan annually ▪ Require all slaughterhouses to have Waste Treatment Plants (WTP) ▪ Transfer Calinan Slaughterhouse to a better location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposed projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ₱50 million Wastewater Treatment Facility at Ma-a Slaughterhouse (DA grant) (check with economic enterprise office) ○ Construction of Wastewater Treatment Facility (localized) (DOST) ○ Defeathering Facility for Chicken (DA) ○ Construction of New Slaughterhouse (Halal) in Brgy. Malagos
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dilapidated and unsanitary public markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No ample parking facilities in most of the public market ○ Overcrowded public markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation of existing public markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agdao Public Market Modernization Project with sufficient parking facilities ▪ Public Markets Rehabilitation and Improvement Program

**Table 5.6 Davao City Economic Infrastructure Support Issues and Concerns,
Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.**

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Post-harvest facilities (milling, cold storage, multi-purpose drying pavement, market centers warehouse) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completion of Food Terminal Complex at Daliao
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Underutilized Davao Fishport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accessibility problem ○ Outdated facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve road network leading to the Davao Fishport ▪ Improvement/ Rehabilitation of existing facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Davao Fishport Modernization Project ▪ Capacity expansion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communal irrigation system (CIS) not a major strategy in the Davao agriculture sector ▪ Davao City lacks potential for rice fields with its undulating terrain ▪ Davao City has 8,000 hectares for potential irrigable areas, but it is still for verification and mapping ▪ Malabog area in Paquibato District has irrigation facilities (diversion dam/canals) that are not used by the farmers ▪ Because of economic opportunity, farmers prefer planting cacao than rice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dilapidated irrigation facilities like dams and canals (silted/for retrofitting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct/Refer programs and projects to the Agricultural Development Plan of Davao City ▪ Explore rice terraces type of agricultural practice for Paquibato areas ▪ NIA and DA collaboration ▪ Drip irrigation source from water impounding or water reservoir ▪ Prime agricultural lands to be converted to rice fields and other high value crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small Water Impounding Projects (SWIP) ▪ Slope Farming Programs excluding agri non-tillage areas ▪ Salapawan Irrigation System (NIA)

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The natural environment of Davao City is essential to the well-being of the people as well as the flora and fauna that makes the City a rich and diverse locality. It provides the resources for the sustained development of the City's economy, infrastructure and culture.

It has always been a challenge for the City to strike balance between urbanization and environmental management. It is essential that the carrying capacity of the City's natural resources is not compromised when projected and unexpected progress is being addressed.

This chapter covers key elements or sub-sectors of the environment of the City, which are air quality, forests and forestlands, parks, wildlife and other reservations, water resources and water quality, mineral lands, and solid waste management.

The discussion of the issues and concerns generally takes off from those identified in the Davao City Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and is presented using the Pressure-State-Response or PSR model. The PSR model supports the City Government and stakeholders to not only address challenges in relation to Responses which are existing measures to mitigate against impacts, rehabilitate, protect and conserve the environment but also to pay attention to the pressures (the different demands by people on the environment) and on the state or existing conditions of the different ecosystems.

6.1 Environmental Management Goals

- 1.) To promote the health of the people of Davao City through the enhancement and maintenance of good ambient air quality
- 2.) To ensure the health of Davao City's watershed areas through the protection and conservation of wildlife, wildlife habitat, groundwater recharge zones, and geologic hazard areas, among others while ensuring the sustainability of communities upstream and downstream through rehabilitation and community participation
- 3.) To ensure public health by promoting and maintaining a clean and healthy urban environment
- 4.) To reduce the risk of communities from natural hazards and other calamities

Environment Management Overall Strategies

Aside from strategies that are specific to each sub-sector, the City Government will employ the following overall strategies to achieve its objectives and targets for the environment of Davao:

- Strengthening of implementing units in particular the Anti-Smoke Belching Unit (ASBU) and the Community Forest Protection Office by ensuring that the requisite personnel complement and financial as well as technological resources are available for the former and securing deputation from the Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) for the latter;

- Improve the enforcement of legislation and other policies related to the environment such as Solid Waste City Ordinance, Anti-Smoke Belching Ordinance, Food and Pesticides Authority (FPA) policies on chemical spraying in urban areas, PD 856 or the Sanitation Code of the Philippines, the Joint DENR-DAR-NCIP-LRA Administrative Order 01 s. 2012, regulation on fauna quarantine, the Davao Watershed Code, the Septage and Sewerage Ordinance, and RA 9147 or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act;
- Formulation of appropriate policies on protecting, managing and rehabilitating the environment (see Proposed Policies and Legislation);
- Conduct of studies in aid of policymaking, local legislation, and programming such as emissions inventory study, inventory and assessment of forest cover, urban wetlands, and status of coral reefs, sea grasses and mangroves, on payment for environmental services (PES), groundwater geological survey or hydrology study, and waste analysis and characterization study;
- Ensuring adherence to accepted national and international standards such as on air quality;
- Implement key programs, projects, and services to meet City Government accountabilities in ensuring the sustainable use and management of the different ecosystems and address strategic areas where private sector or community response is weak or lacking such as in the establishment and management of a hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facility;
- Strong coordination with barangay local governments and government agencies concerned with the environment such as DENR, National Water Regulatory Board (NWRB), and Davao City Water District (DCWD);
- Widening and deepening public knowledge through information, education and communication initiatives on smoke nuisance, biodiversity, water pollution and conservation, improper waste disposal and its effects on the environment and health, on toxic wastes, and on organic farming specifically targeting schools and upstream as well as downstream informal settlers areas and farming communities, and the popularization of CLAYGO (Clean As You GO) and segregation as integral to Davao culture.

Environmental Management Proposed Policies and Legislation

Air Quality

- 1.) Conduct research on an ordinance requiring measures to ensure permeability of each lot or property (green infrastructure)
- 2.) Policy research on requiring good housekeeping by contractors that are implementing projects
- 3.) Policy research on requiring industries to install and use air pollution control devices
- 4.) Adopting internationally accepted air quality standards for Davao City

Forest and Forestlands and Parks, Wildlife and Other Reservations

- 1.) An ordinance for households to participate in a greening program
- 2.) An ordinance designating at least 20 hectares as open green park
- 3.) An ordinance for easements along riverbanks, creeks, and other waterways
- 4.) Policy research on including annotations on specific designated uses of open spaces in titles turned over to the LGU
- 5.) Policy research on Infrastructure Management/Partnership Agreement that requires DPWH and other government agencies to acquire permits and coordinate with LGUs
- 6.) An ordinance on water preservation and conservation
- 7.) An ordinance allocating green areas per establishment and household
- 8.) A policy preventing introduction of invasive species
- 9.) A policy on green infrastructure (including permeable pavements)
- 10.) A policy on tax incentives for lands used for conservation
- 11.) Policy research on regulation of filling in wetlands
- 12.) A policy on land contour and level preservation
- 13.) An ordinance on wetlands conservation
- 14.) A policy recommendation to the Local School Board (LSB) to include biodiversity in school curriculum
- 15.) A policy regulating operation of private zoos focusing on safety aspect
- 16.) An ordinance on land conservation

Water Resources and Water Quality

- 1.) Review of the Water Resources Management Ordinance of 2001 or the Water Code
- 2.) Review and refile Aerial Spray Ban to consider the parameters issued by the Supreme Court
- 3.) Payment for Environmental Services Ordinance

Solid Waste Management

- 1.) Advocate to the Department of Trade and Industry and Food and Drugs Authority the development of a “you manufacture it, you dispose it” policy in relation to disposal of expired food
- 2.) Update Solid Waste Management Ordinance
- 3.) An ordinance promoting reusable market bags such as “bayong”/reusable bags for markets and supermarkets
- 4.) An ordinance taxing one-time use products such as straws and diapers, etc.
- 5.) An ordinance on electronic wastes management
- 6.) An ordinance designating Davao as Clean as You GO (CLAYGO) City
- 7.) Revenue Code and SWM Ordinance amendments to make garbage fees based on volume

Climate Change

- 1.) Expansion of the Rain Harvesting Ordinance

6.2 Environmental Management Goals

Air Quality

Issues and Concerns

The protection and advancement of the right of the people to a balanced ecology in accordance with the rhythm and harmony of nature is a fundamental principle of the Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999.

The City Government has come to consider the following environmental issues and concerns as priorities:

- **Poor agricultural practices.** Pesticide drift from agricultural plantations has been observed. Aerial spraying near the Panabo-Lasang boundary is ongoing. There are difficulties in transforming farming systems from chemical farming to organic farming. In addition, chemical spraying of mango trees in residential areas is occurring;
- **Poor solid waste management practices.** Wastes are not being segregated. This could lead to a situation of methane gases being produced in landfills;
- **Dust pollution in construction sites.** Unpaved roads and construction activities generate dusts that pollute the air. After heavy rains, dirt accumulates that, after drying out, compound the dust problem;
- **Odor nuisance.** Poultry and piggery farms and fighting cock facilities emit obnoxious odors. Foul odors also come from foundry/stevedoring and car painting facilities. Recycling centers and facilities also contribute to the odor problem;
- **Conflicting policy** specifically DAO-2000-81 (IRR of the Philippine Clean Air Act) and reusing bunker C fuel;
- **Weak enforcement and monitoring of laws.** Enforcement by the Anti-Smoke Belching Unit (ASBU) is poor. The air pollution control devices (APCD) of some plants are inefficient. Establishments and industrial plants are emitting high amounts of dust. Solid wastes are being openly burned. Inadequate private emission testing centers (PETC) constrain the testing of vehicles;
- **Lack of updated and detailed emissions of greenhouse gas.** There are no updated and detailed emissions of greenhouse gas. This is compounded by the use of power or influence in emission testing centers that lead to the alteration of results.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) Ensure the strict compliance of all vehicles and industries on the emission standards of the Clean Air Act
- 2.) Constantly monitor air quality in all areas of the City
- 3.) Adopt environment-friendly technologies
- 4.) Reduce incidence of respiratory diseases
- 5.) Reduce emissions to improve air quality

Programs and Projects

- 1.) Air Quality Management Program (Clean Air Davao Program)
 - Air Quality Information Dissemination Project
 - Toxic (Methane) Gas Management (Project)
 - ASBU Capacity Enhancement Project
 - Air Quality Monitoring Project
 - Coordination with DENR (Air Quality Management Areas)
 - Inventory of Sources of Greenhouse Gases
- 2.) Watershed Management Program
- 3.) Urban Comprehensive Greening Program
 - Tree Planting/Parenting Project
- 4.) Solid Waste Management Program
 - Strengthening Barangay SWM Project
- 5.) Research Agenda :
 - Study on Integrated Pest Management Control;
 - Policy Requiring Good Housekeeping by Contractors implementing projects;
 - Requiring Industries Air Pollution Control Devices;
 - Adopting Internationally Accepted Air Quality Standards for Davao City.

Services

- 1.) Land Use Monitoring Project – (Regular Monitoring on Land Use)

Table 6.1 Davao City Air Quality Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor agricultural practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pesticide drift from agricultural plantations ○ Ongoing aerial spraying near Panabo-Lasang boundary ○ Difficulties in transforming farming systems from chemical farming to organic farming ○ Spraying of mango trees in residential areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Quality Bulletin Boards in agricultural or rural communities ▪ Integrated pest management control involving physical barriers, biological controls and genetic modification of plants or pests ▪ Intensify organic farming scheme through IEC. ▪ Coordination with the FPA on policies related to chemical spraying in urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Quality Management Program (Clean Air Davao Program) ▪ Air Quality Information Dissemination Project ▪ Watershed Management Program ▪ Research agenda: Study on integrated pest management control
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor solid waste management practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of segregation leads to the production of methane in landfill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen implementation of solid waste laws through involvement of barangays in enforcement and monitoring ▪ Utilize generated methane gas for electricity or for LPG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid Waste Management Program ▪ Strengthening Barangay SWM Project ▪ Toxic (Methane) Gas Management Project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dust pollution in construction sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unpaved roads ○ Accumulation of dirt/dust after heavy rains ○ Roads and buildings construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of permeable pavements to suspend dust particles and retain sequestration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) ▪ Planting of trees, ornamental plants along sidewalks to provide buffer/protection from dust getting into households ▪ Monitor and penalize developments by recalling permits issued by the City Government ▪ Make contractors accountable for violations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban Comprehensive Greening Program ▪ Tree Planting/Parenting Project ▪ Policy research agenda: Requiring good housekeeping by contractors implementing projects ▪ Policy agenda: Green infrastructure ordinance (permeable pavements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smoke nuisance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engage information dissemination through media, e.g., broadcast media (radio and TV), print and new media (website, social media) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Quality Management Program (Clean Air Davao Program)

Table 6.1 Davao City Air Quality Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Odor Nuisance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emission of obnoxious odors from poultry and piggery farms, and fighting cock facilities ○ Foul odor from foundry/ stevedoring, car painting facilities ○ Odor from recycling centers and facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installation of Air Pollution Control Devices (APCD) in paint shops ▪ Monitoring of implementation of the Land Use Plan ▪ Strict implementation of PD 856 or the Sanitation Code of the Philippines ▪ Review of City ordinance regarding odor nuisance ▪ Strengthen monitoring of possible odor nuisance sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Quality Management Program (Clean Air Davao Program) ▪ Land Use Monitoring Project (Regular Monitoring on Land Use) ▪ Policy research agenda: Requiring air pollution control devices from industries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conflicting Policy DAO-2000-81 (IRR of the Philippine Clean Air Act) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reuse of bunker C fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and assess memo circular regarding conditions ▪ Recommend to the DENR Central Office a review of the policy on dirty fuel usage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Quality Management Program (Clean Air Davao Program) ▪ Coordinative meetings with DENR-EMB on dirty fuel usage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak enforcement and monitoring of laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Poor enforcement by the Anti-Smoke Belching Unit (ASBU) ○ Inadequate private emission testing centers (PETC) ○ Open burning of solid wastes ○ Dust emission from establishments and industrial plants ○ Inefficiency of the air pollution control devices (APCD) of some plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen the Anti-Smoke Belching Unit (ASBU) (personnel, equipment and operating budget) ▪ Establishment and implementation of the Motor Vehicle Inspection System (MVIS) ▪ Massive information campaign ▪ Enforcement of Solid Waste City Ordinance penal provisions, including open burning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Quality Management Program (Clean Air Davao Program) ▪ ASBU Capacity Enhancement Project

Table 6.1 Davao City Air Quality Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of updated and detailed emissions or greenhouse gas inventory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of updated and detailed emissions inventory/ greenhouse gas inventory ○ Use of power or influence or the “<i>palakasan</i>” system in emission testing centers that result to the alteration of results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detailed and updated emissions inventory study to facilitate crafting of policies and measures that will address specifically the source and types of pollutants ▪ Strict monitoring of the practices of emission testing centers ▪ Adoption of internationally accepted standards in air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Quality Management Program (Clean Air Davao Program) ▪ Inventory of Sources of Greenhouse Gases ▪ Air Quality Monitoring Project ▪ Research agenda: Adopting internationally accepted air quality standards for Davao City

Forests and Forestlands

Issues and Concerns

Eight (8) major watersheds¹ intersect in Davao City, three of which (Matina, Talomo, and Lipadas) are completely within the City. Conserving the upland areas of the watersheds is important for the health of the communities within the watershed. A total of 43,147 hectares have been declared as Conservation/Forest Zone in the approved Davao City land use for 1996-2021.

There is a total of 60,136 hectares declared as Conservation Area in the City's Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP). This is based on the Terrain Analysis study of the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB), which considers these areas of having serious environmental constraints and are extremely important to maintaining environmental balance. These areas are either highly prone to mass movements, important to maintaining surface water supply, or are important recharge areas for groundwater.

There is a total of 32,035 hectares of land within the declared Conservation Areas that needs rehabilitation. The encroachment of occupants and expansion of plantations in these areas that have remained unchecked are pressing concerns. Around 119,325 hectares of land are still underdeveloped lands (grasslands/shrublands/brushlands). These are mostly located in the districts of Marilog, Paquibato, and Baguio, which can either be rehabilitated or become productive.

There are 147,548 hectares of timberland in Davao City that are under the jurisdiction of the DENR. In 2007, an estimated 63,580 hectares of timberland are considered grasslands/shrublands/brushlands within timberland areas. Timberland areas are managed by the DENR or with private entities through management agreements. There are currently 24 management agreements covering 66,036 hectares but a number have less than desirable impacts.

There are areas in the northern portion of the City covered by Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADTs) that are managed by indigenous people's (IPs). A total of 70,160 hectares under Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADTs) of the Matigsalog-Manobo, Bagobo-Tagabawa and Obu-Manuvu fall within Davao City. Some of the areas covered by the CADTs intersect with Timberland areas and are considered as conflict areas but could be potential areas of co-management between the NCIP, DENR, and the IPs.

While there remains a lot of areas to be rehabilitated, reforestation rate has been on a positive trend. There were 39,365 hectares of open and closed canopy forest in 2007, larger than the 34,753 hectares recorded in 2002.

¹ A watershed is the area of land where all of the water that is under it or drains off of it goes into the same place. It is a bounded hydrologic system, within which all living things are inextricably linked by their common water course and where, as humans settled, simple logic demanded that they become part of a community.

Since the time of the CLUP preparation and the terrain analysis, the following issues and concerns have been regarded by the City Government and stakeholders as needing attention within the planning period:

- **Encroachment in forestlands.** Agricultural plantations and small farms are encroaching into forestlands. The destructive way of *kaingin* or slash and burn farming is damaging forest areas. Residential sites are being set up in forestlands and illegal structures exist within CADT areas.
- **Illegal logging.**
- **Occupied and inaccessible river easements.** River easements have become part of private properties. All easement including those in urban lands have to be reclaimed. Public access way and environmental enjoyment along rivers are constrained.
- **Rapid urbanization.** Coastal areas are high density but have no open public spaces. Development projects are largely horizontal, therefore requiring large tracts of land. Housing subdivisions and condos are mushrooming. Developers are maximizing land for housing and restricting natural drain creeks.
- **Insufficient Green Spaces in Urban Area and Lack of Forest Cover.** Green spaces have to be earmarked in subdivisions, industrial and commercial sites, and coastal barangays. In particular, industrial development areas should have open green spaces and trees.
- **Undeveloped area in Eden, Toril.** There is a Reservation Area of 105 ha in Eden, Toril and there are issues about selling of rights
- **Siltation.** The Davao River, from Generoso Bridge up to the silted portion of Bucana, and all creeks need dredging.
- **Problems of permeability resulting in large volumes of water runoff in urban area.** Legislation is needed to ensure permeability of the City grounds. Permeable pavements are needed in buildings and parking spaces.
- **Absence of Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP).** It is high time for the City to prepare a Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP).
- **Lack of Coordination between Agencies.** There is lack of coordination between the City Government and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) regarding development on the slopes of Shrine Hills. Boundary conflicts involving NCIP, DENR, and DAR areas exist. There is need for harmonization between the DENR NGP and NCIP ADSDPP Programs.
- **Production forest in DENR tenurial arrangements within Agricultural Non-Tillage areas.**

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) Declare and develop at least 20 hectares as open green park
- 2.) Strictly implement the Watershed Code of Davao City
- 3.) Promote the survival of endemic flora and fauna in the City
- 4.) Promote sustainable and environment-friendly economic activities

Table 6.2 Davao City Forests and Forestlands Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encroachment in forestlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expansion of agricultural plantation ○ Encroachment of agriculture into forestlands ○ <i>Kaingin</i> or slash and burn system of farming ○ Encroachment of residential sites ○ Illegal structures existing within CADT areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impose requirements and clear-cut policy on issuance of building permits to existing structures within ancestral domains areas ▪ Minimal alteration for building development (10%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest Land Use Plan Formulation ▪ Management Agreements between DENR, NCIP, IPs, and LGUs ▪ Research agenda; Regulation on CADT/Timberland areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Illegal logging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strong coordination between BLGU and the CENRO/ DENR ▪ Strengthening of Community Forest Protection Officer through deputation by DENR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Watershed Management Program ▪ Bantay-Bukid
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Occupied and inaccessible river easements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Need to reclaim all easement including those in urban lands ○ Easement have become part of private properties ○ Public access way and environmental enjoyment along rivers are constrained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop the Davao riverbank ▪ Reclaim the easement for greening program ▪ Strong coordination between barangay LGU and land owner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River Easement Protection Program ▪ Davao Riverbank Development Project ▪ Relocation Site Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rapid urbanization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coastal areas are high density but lack open public spaces ○ Vertical building/housing to give way to green open spaces ○ Development projects are largely horizontal, therefore requiring large tracts of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enforcement of regulations to protect the environment ▪ Enactment and enforcement of City ordinance for easements along riverbanks, creeks, and other water ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River Easement Protection Program ▪ Water Preservation and Conservation Program ▪ Policy agenda: Water preservation and conservation ordinance

**Table 6.2 Davao City Forests and Forestlands Issues and Concerns,
Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.**

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mushrooming of housing subdivisions and condos ○ Developers are maximizing land for housing and restricting natural drain creeks 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient green spaces in urban areas; lack of forest cover <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No open green spaces in industrial sites; industrial development areas should have trees ○ Need for urban greening: Green spaces for subdivisions, industrial and commercial sites, and coastal barangays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draw up an ordinance formulating the Urban Comprehensive Greening Program (CGP) ▪ Intensify massive tree planting/parenting in vacant spaces or lots within urban and rural areas to avoid flooding ▪ Formulate City ordinance for households to engage in a greening program (1 person shall plant, grow and maintain 12 hills of trees) ▪ Annotation of titles of open spaces/roads in subdivisions ▪ Involve communities in forest protection ▪ Conduct inventory/assessment of forest cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban Comprehensive Greening Program ▪ Idle Land Inventory Project ▪ Tree Planting/Parenting Project ▪ Sustainable Forest Management Program ▪ Sustainable Reforestation Program for Upland Tribes ▪ Tree Planting/Parenting Project ▪ Forest Land Use Formulation ▪ Land Cover Inventory (satellite imagery) ▪ Land Use Monitoring (Enforcement of 10% Greening Area) ▪ Research agenda: Requiring households and students to plant and grow trees ▪ Policy agenda: Include annotation on specific uses of open spaces in titles turned over to LGU

Table 6.2 Davao City Forests and Forestlands Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undeveloped area (105 ha) in Eden, Toril <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reservation area of 105 ha in Eden, Toril and selling of rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designation of a big area for open green park ▪ Formulation of a master plan like the one for People’s Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eden Master Development Plan Formulation ▪ REPTAF Program ▪ Process titling of all real properties owned by the City Government and recovery of those properties occupied by another person within the City
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Siltation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Davao River, from Generoso Bridge up to the silted portion of Bucana, and all creeks need dredging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allocation of budget for downstream dredging Davao River ▪ Enforcement to remove encroachments and dredge ▪ Application of sloping agricultural technology to mitigate soil erosion ▪ Proactive approach in addressing siltation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flood Mitigation and Control Program ▪ River Dredging Program ▪ River Easement Protection Program ▪ Sustainable Agriculture Development Program ▪ Sloping Agricultural Land Technology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Problems of permeability resulting to large volumes of water runoff in urban areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legislation needed to ensure permeability of the city grounds ○ Permeable pavements needed in buildings and parking spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider an ordinance on requiring permeability in each lot or property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: Green infrastructure ordinance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Need for the City to undergo Forest Land Use Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare the Forest Land Use Plan or FLUP; zoning of the forestland into Production and Protection zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest Land Use Plan Formulation

**Table 6.2 Davao City Forests and Forestlands Issues and Concerns,
Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.**

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of coordination between agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of coordination regarding development on the slopes of Shrine Hills ○ Boundary conflicts involving NCIP, DENR, and DAR areas ○ Need for harmonization between DENR NGP and NCIP ADSDPP Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination management between DPWH and City regarding road expansion (e.g. Diversion Road, Magtuod) ▪ Implementation of the JAO of DENR, DAR, NCIP, LRA through a MOA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy agenda: Infrastructure Management/Partnership Agreement (Require DPWH to acquire permits and coordinate with LGU) ▪ Forest Land Use Plan Formulation ▪ Management Agreements between DENR, NCIP, IPs, and LGUs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Production forest in DENR tenurial arrangements within ANT areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure harmonization in FLUP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest Land Use Plan Formulation

Parks, Wildlife and Other Reservations

Issues and Concerns

Acquiring biodiversity data has always been a challenge. The City has a vast forested area as well as uninhabited regions. Many flora and fauna have not been recorded in remote areas.

However, in the 235-hectare Malagos Protected Landscape, the DENR has made classifications for its flora and fauna. Based on their monitoring as of April 2016, (Flora) Species Evenness is high but the (Flora) Species Diversity is low. For fauna, diversity is measured by animal classes.

Conservation of wildlife and its habitats are essential to the survival of the local ecosystem as well as the interaction with other ecosystems that ultimately affect human survival.

The issues that contribute to the difficulty in ensuring the sustainability of ecosystems are:

- **Land conversion.** Bird habitats in the City Proper are being subjected to land conversion. There is need to identify wildlife habitats in the City Proper to identify protection mechanisms. Land conversion is also occurring in identified watershed areas;
- **Livelihood and recreation activities that extract wildlife.** Trees are cut for charcoal. Flora and fauna resources from critical watersheds are extracted for livelihood or recreational purposes that further fuel wildlife hunting and illegal pet trade;
- **Biological safety.** There are poultry farms near watershed areas. There is also existing concern whether bio-safety is being observed by petting zoos. The number of introduced species (such as rock doves) that may affect local biodiversity and biological safety is increasing;
- **Private zoos.** Private zoos operate without DENR permit and feature threatened species;
- **Lack of green spaces and public parks.** Green spaces/forest areas have decreased due to development activities. There are not enough public parks and green spaces for citizens as population increases. There are also many unutilized open spaces in residential, commercial, and industrial areas;
- **Few mangrove areas.** The coastal areas from Binugao to Lasang have to be replanted with mangroves;
- **Reduction of wetlands.** Natural ponds and creeks are being converted and privatized. In some cases, natural waterways such as creeks are being converted into drainage canals of establishments;
- **Water pollution.** Solid waste problems such as open dumping on vacant lots persist and the existing sewerage and septage system is insufficient. As a result, deteriorated water quality affects marine life;
- **Introduction of invasive species which are not right for the place.** Planting introduced species that dominate over the indigenous ones. There is need for guiding principles in tree planting activities and for parks and public places: not all shade and ornamental trees and palms are safe; and consider planting fruit trees for birds;
- **Lack of sustainable or green infrastructure;**
- **Inadequate awareness of youth about biodiversity.**

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) Declare and develop 20 hectares as open green park
- 2.) Stop encroachment in Timberland Areas
- 3.) Enhance urban greening
- 4.) Increase mangrove forest cover
- 5.) Ensure participation of all sectors in biodiversity conservation
- 6.) Conserve natural waterways, wetlands and wildlife habitat
- 7.) Reduce water pollution

Programs and Projects

- 1.) Biodiversity Conservation Program
 - Biodiversity Index Development
 - Information, Education Campaign on Biodiversity
- 2.) Watershed Protection and Management Program
 - Bantay Bukid
- 3.) Mangrove Rehabilitation Program (Mangrove Replenishment Program)
 - Species Specific Mangrove Tree Planting Project
 - Mangrove Nursery Development Project
 - Coastal Ecosystem Protection Program
- 4.) Coastal Easement Conservation Program
- 5.) Urban Comprehensive Greening Program
 - Open Space Inventory Project
- 6.) Land Use Plan Updating
- 7.) Wet Land Conservation Program
- 8.) Water Quality Management Program
- 9.) Flood Mitigation and Control Program
- 10.) Septage Management Program
- 11.) Riverbank Development Project
- 12.) Drainage Master Planning
- 13.) Implementing Rules and Regulations
 - Building Height Limits
 - Shrine Hills
- 14.) Research Agenda:
 - Policy Encouraging Planting of Right Species
 - Policy Preventing introduction of Invasive Species
 - Policy on Biological Safety / Quarantine
 - Regulate or Prohibiting landfill in wetlands

Services

- 1.) Intensify Building Permit Inspection (regular function)
- 2.) Land Use Monitoring Project - (Regular Monitoring on Land Use)

Table 6.3 Davao City Parks, Wildlife and Other Reservations Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land conversion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land conversion of bird habitats in the city proper (need to identify wildlife habitats in the City Proper to identify protection mechanism) ○ Land conversion in identified watershed areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tax incentives allocating private lands for conservation ▪ Draw clear guidance for sustainable development ▪ Strictly follow land use plan of the City (have M&E for land use) ▪ Enforcement of IRR of Watershed Code of Davao City to regulate land conversion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land Use Plan Updating ▪ Land Use Monitoring Project (regular monitoring of land use) ▪ Policy agenda: Land conservation ordinance ▪ Policy agenda: Tax Incentives for lands used for conservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livelihood and recreation that extract wildlife <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extraction of flora and fauna resources from critical watersheds for livelihood or recreational purposes ○ Presence of wildlife hunting and illegal pet trade ○ Cutting of trees for charcoal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen implementation of RA 9147 or Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act ▪ Recognize biodiversity-friendly schools/ communities ▪ Allocate budget for indigenous forest guards ▪ Provide assistance to concerned individuals/parties for alternative livelihood/ opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Watershed Protection and Management Program ▪ Bantay-Bukid
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biological safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presence of poultry farms near watershed areas ○ Concern whether bio-safety is being observed by petting zoos ○ Increasing number of introduced species (such as rock doves) that may affect local biodiversity and biological safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fauna quarantine should be stricter; penalize violators ▪ Control/minimize population of feral doves especially in watershed areas or facilities with endangered or threatened bird species ▪ Review biosafety protocols of petting zoos and ensure that biosafety procedures are followed ▪ Regulate the approval of poultry and piggery farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity Conservation Program ▪ Watershed Protection and Management Program ▪ Land Use Monitoring Project (regular monitoring of land use) ▪ Policy research agenda: Policy on biological safety

Table 6.3 Davao City Parks, Wildlife and Other Reservations Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Private zoos <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Private zoos operate without DENR permit and have threatened species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inspect private collections for permits and compliance ▪ Private zoo operations have to be approved by the Public Safety Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity Conservation Program ▪ Policy agenda: Regulating operation of private zoos focusing on safety aspect
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of green spaces and public parks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduction of green spaces/forest areas due to development ○ Not enough of public parks and green spaces for citizens as population increases ○ Unutilized open spaces (Residential, Commercial, and Industrial areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create more parks ▪ Identify and allocate areas for urban forests. Identify sites and plan for greening activities ▪ Separate public parks and open public spaces from cemeteries, and golf courses resorts from parks and recreation zone ▪ Expropriate idle lands when necessary ▪ Utilize and develop barren lots as parks in the barangays ▪ Growing trees in roadsides serves as carbon-sink areas especially in urban areas ▪ Ordinance allocating green areas per establishment and household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban Comprehensive Greening Program ▪ Open Space Inventory Project ▪ Land Use Plan Updating ▪ IRR : Building height limits, Shrine Hills ▪ Policy agenda: Green infrastructure ordinance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Few mangrove areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coastal areas from Binugao to Lasang have to be replanted with mangroves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strict enforcement of coastal easement ▪ Identify potential mangrove areas (private and government) ▪ Develop a timetable for reforesting the shores with mangroves ▪ Encourage residents living along coastal areas to plant mangroves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity Index Development ▪ Mangrove Rehabilitation Program (Mangrove Replenishment Program) ▪ Species-Specific Mangrove Tree Planting Project ▪ Coastal Easement Conservation Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction of wetlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conversion and privatization of natural ponds and creeks ○ Conversion of natural waterways (creeks) into drainage canals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct inventory and assessment of urban wetlands ▪ Prohibit landfilling or conversion of urban wetlands ▪ Strict easement regulations of establishments near urban wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wetlands Conservation Program ▪ Watershed Protection and Management Program ▪ IRR: Shrine Hills

Table 6.3 Davao City Parks, Wildlife and Other Reservations Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prioritize importance of ponds in UEE (i.e., Shrine Hills: Royal Pines Pond and Langub Pond) ▪ Develop incentives for private landowners regarding wetlands conservation ▪ Set up a proper drainage system to fully utilize and conserve wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy research agenda: Regulation of filling in of wetlands ▪ Policy agenda: Land contour and level preservation ▪ Policy agenda: Wetlands conservation ordinance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Solid waste problems such as open dumping on vacant lots ○ Deterioration of water quality affecting marine life ○ Insufficient City-wide sewerage and septage system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strict enforcement of Septage and Sewerage Ordinance ▪ Strict implementation of Solid Waste Management Ordinance ▪ Strengthen implementation of proper solid waste management through sustainable involvement of barangays ▪ Implement the 3-chamber septic tank approach ▪ Strict guidelines for waste disposal for poultry farms or factories (i.e., no dumping of waste in river systems) ▪ Construction of sewerage treatment facilities in markets, particularly public ones ▪ Develop catchment area for water treatment before disposal ▪ Intensify the planting of Indigenous trees along riverbanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Quality Management Program ▪ Flood Mitigation and Control Program ▪ Septage Management Program ▪ Intensify building permit inspection (regular function) ▪ Riverbank Development Project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of invasive species; species are not right for the place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planting introduced species that dominate the indigenous ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Produce a recommended list or manual of native tree species that are allowed for planting in urban areas ▪ Conduct Biodiversity Inventory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity Conservation Program ▪ Biodiversity Index Development ▪ Policy research agenda: Encouraging planting of right species

Table 6.3 Davao City Parks, Wildlife and Other Reservations Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Need for guiding principles in tree planting activities and for parks and public places: not all shade and ornamental trees and palms are safe; consider planting fruit trees for birds 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Policy preventing introduction of invasive species
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of sustainable or green infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulate policy on green infrastructure ▪ Use appropriate technologies such as permeable approaches (e.g., gabions, fiber/coco net) and riprap in riverbank management; identify creeks and canals that need stabilization ▪ Urban greening in high-rise buildings and vegetation farming ▪ Permeable paving systems to be used in public parks pedestrians and parking spaces ▪ Prioritize sustainable drainage systems; develop more retention ponds and trenches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flood Mitigation and Control Program ▪ Riverbank Protection (Infrastructure) ▪ Drainage Projects (Infrastructure) ▪ Drainage Master Planning ▪ Policy agenda: Green infrastructure ordinance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Awareness of Youth about Biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct IEC on the importance of flora and fauna; provide posters and signages ▪ Promote biodiversity awareness in all schools in Davao City; revitalization of Youth for Environment in School Organization (YES-O) programs/clubs in schools ▪ Review DepEd programs on teaching biodiversity ▪ Conduct scheduled urban bird-watching in identified bird habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity Conservation Program ▪ Information and education campaign on biodiversity ▪ Policy agenda: Recommend to LSB to include biodiversity in school curriculum

Water Resources and Water Quality

Issues and Concerns

There are six (6) rivers in Davao City being monitored by the DENR-EMB: Davao, Talomo, Lipadas, Matina, Bunawan and Lasang. During the monitoring period from 2011-2015, all the rivers monitored have annual averages for Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) within the normal standards of the DENR. However, the levels of total coliform are quite noteworthy, especially in the downstream portions of these rivers. These can be attributed to both solid waste and wastewater from the urban settlement areas of the City. Heavy rains also cause erosion, which contribute to the accumulation of suspended solids in the rivers.

The quality of water has been a source of pride of the City, where it recognized the following issues and concerns in the aim of achieving clean water throughout the City:

- **Clarity on buffer zone and easement.** The buffer zone is poorly implemented. There is a need for a common definition and measurements to guide actual implementation. Illegal quarrying on riverbanks also occurs;
- **Pollution from agricultural activities.** Measures to mitigate agricultural runoffs such as chemical fertilizers and pesticides are inadequate. Soil erosion from inappropriate agricultural activities contributes siltation;
- **Water resource zone sites.** Aquifer locations or water resource zone sites have to be identified. Detailed scientific data on aquifers is lacking;
- **Unmonitored and unregulated extraction of ground water (e.g., Dumoy).**
- **Illegal fishing.** Illegal and destructive fishing activities are causing damages;
- **Deteriorating water quality of surface water.** Open defecation along riverbank has been noted in areas dominated by informal settlers. Backyard hog farming has also been observed. The lack of septage and sewerage treatment facilities, partial implementation of the Septage and Sewerage Ordinance, and waste water disposal by vector trucks account for the increase in fecal coliform;
- **Enforcement of Watershed Code.** Ground delineation in relation to the Watershed Code implementation needs to resume;
- **Lack of fish sanctuary or MPA in Davao City.** There is need for fish sanctuaries or marine protected areas (MPAs) to rehabilitate marine resources in the City;
- **Limited resources in environmental enforcement.** The LGU and government agencies have limited resources to enforce laws and implement programs. Although the Environmental Tax could potentially be a source, Utilization Guidelines need to be developed by the Watershed Management Council;
- **Weak information and education campaign on water pollution and conservation;**
- **Poor monitoring and regulation of pesticide use in agriculture activities,** particularly in plantations;
- **No facility and laboratory for water analysis.** The City lacks the capability to conduct water analysis. Laboratory facilities for water analysis are absent;
- **Lack of technical qualitative and quantitative data on groundwater sources.**

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) Ensure the strict compliance of all industries on the provisions of the Clean Water Act
- 2.) Adopt mechanisms that are consistent with the National Sewerage and Septage Management Program of national government.
- 3.) Ensure the strict compliance of all stakeholders on the provisions of the Septage and Sewerage Ordinance
- 4.) Ensure treatment of wastewater
- 5.) Conserve and protect the city's groundwater and its recharge areas
- 6.) Constantly monitor water quality of all rivers of the city
- 7.) Improve quality of surface water
- 8.) Promote equitable / rational use of coastal waters
- 9.) Protect and conserve marine life
- 10.) Increase mangrove forest cover
- 11.) Preserve river and coastal easement areas
- 12.) Promote sustainable and environment-friendly economic activities

Programs and Projects

- 1.) Management Agreement - (NWRB, DENR, LGU,DCWD)
- 2.) Integrated Water Resources Management Program
- 3.) Watershed Management Program
 - Capacity Building
 - Monitoring of Activities in Watershed Areas
 - Ground Delineation Project
 - Watershed Management Plan Formulation(per WS)
- 4.) Small Water Impounding System Development
- 5.) Riverbank Development Project
- 6.) River Easement Protection Program
 - Seminar/Writeshop on Buffer Zones & Easements
- 7.) Coastal Easement Conservation Program
- 8.) Coastal Zoning
- 9.) Coastal Resource Management Program
 - Fishery Law Enforcement Program
 - Enforcement, Surveillance, Patrol (regular function)
 - Bantay-Dagat
 - Establishment of Artificial Reefs
 - Coastal Pollution Control & Monitoring Program
- 10.) MPA Management Plan Formulation
- 11.) Fishery Law Enforcement Program

- 12.) Water Quality Management Program
 - Natural Filtration Sewerage System
 - Bantay Suba Project
 - IEC on Water Quality
 - Communication Plan Formulation
 - Water Quality Monitoring Project
 - Water Analysis Laboratory/ Facility
- 13.) Septage Management Program
 - Desludgers Monitoring
 - Septage / Sewerage Treatment Plants
 - Community Waste Water Treatment Systems
- 14.) Resettlement/ Relocation Program
 - Land Acquisition
 - Development
- 15.) Mangrove Rehabilitation Program (Mangrove Replenishment Program)
 - Species Specific Mangrove Tree Planting Project
 - Mangrove Nursery Development Project
 - Coastal Ecosystem Protection Program
- 16.) Water Sources Inventory (Level I and II)
- 17.) Lobby for Davao Gulf Management Body
- 18.) IRR / Guidelines for Environmental Tax Usage
- 19.) Land Use Plan Updating
- 20.) Research Agenda:
 - Soil and Water Conservation Technologies in Farming
 - Hydrologic Study / Hydro-geologic Study
 - Wastewater Management Research

Services

- 1.) Land Use Monitoring Project - (Regular Monitoring on Land Use)

Table 6.4 Davao City Water Resources and Water Quality Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clarity on buffer zone and easement (definition and distance) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Illegal quarrying on riverbanks ○ Poor implementation of buffer zone ○ Buffer zone implementation issues include common definition, measurements, actual implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Writeshops and consultations on the definition and distance of buffer zones ▪ Organize and capacitate Bantay-Suba ▪ Improve coordination between BLGU and CENRO on quarrying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seminar/Writeshop on buffer zones and easements ▪ Riverbank Development Project ▪ Water Quality Management Program ▪ Bantay-Suba Project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pollution from agricultural activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of mitigation measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural runoff (pesticides) ○ Soil erosion and siltation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adoption of LGU compliance scheme on Water Quality Management Area (WQMA) ▪ Strict implementation of good agricultural practice (GAP) and promotion of organic farming ▪ Introduction of rainwater harvesting/micro-catchment in agricultural farming ▪ Review/Refile the Ban Aerial Spray ordinance and consider parameters issued by the Supreme Court ▪ Use of bioremediation by introducing microorganisms into the soil that break down contaminants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Quality Management Program ▪ Small Water Impounding System Development ▪ Sustainable Agriculture Development Program ▪ High Value Crop Development ▪ Watershed Management Program ▪ Research agenda: Soil and water conservation technologies in farming ▪ Policy agenda: Review and refile Aerial Spray Ban taking into consideration the parameters issued by the Supreme Court

Table 6.4 Davao City Water Resources and Water Quality Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water resource zone sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aquifer location - water resource zone sites ○ Lack of detailed scientific data on aquifers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and implement Water Resources Management Ordinance of 2001 (Water Code) ▪ Conduct coordination meetings to harmonize water resource policies (NWRB, DENR, LGU and DCWD) ▪ Obtain information from DCWD or NWRB on the major aquifers in Davao City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management Agreement among NWRB, DENR, LGU, and DCWD ▪ Policy agenda: Water Code of 2001 review and amendment ▪ Research agenda: Hydrologic study/Hydro-geologic study
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unmonitored/Unregulated extraction of ground water (e.g., Dumoy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct inspection and evaluation and submit report to concerned agencies ▪ Coordination meeting of government agencies and discuss concerns (DENR, EMB, DA, FPA and LGU) ▪ Coordination between BLGU and CEO on springs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Sources Inventory (Level I and II) ▪ Management Agreement among NWRB, DENR, LGU, and DCWD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Illegal fishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Destructive fishing activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen law enforcement activities ▪ Strengthen IEC activities on laws, importance of marine and coastal ecosystem/habitats ▪ Capacitate and support Bantay-Dagat ▪ Identify fishing and non-fishing zones ▪ Use of modern technology in patrolling waters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coastal zoning ▪ Coastal Resource Management Program ▪ Fishery Law Enforcement Program ▪ Enforcement, surveillance and patrol (regular function) ▪ Bantay-Dagat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deteriorating water quality of surface water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presence of informal settlers ○ Increase fecal coliform ○ Open defecation along riverbank ○ Septage and sewerage system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strictly implement Septage and Sewerage Ordinance (e.g., communal toilets, septage treatment facility, and compliance desludgers) ▪ Relocation of informal settlers ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resettlement/Relocation Program : Land Acquisition and Development ▪ Water Quality Management Program ▪ Bantay-Suba Program ▪ Natural Filtration Sewerage System ▪ IEC

Table 6.4 Davao City Water Resources and Water Quality Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Partial implementation of Septage and Sewerage Ordinance ○ Backyard hog farming ○ Domestic wastewater ○ Lack of septage and sewerage treatment facilities from various sources ○ Waste disposal ○ Waste water disposal by vactor trucks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of community based technologies for Domestic Wastewater Treatment (DOST Helophyte Filtration Sewerage System) ▪ Adoption of LGU compliance scheme (WQMA) ▪ Strict monitoring of desludgers in proper management of collected waste ▪ Educate informal settlers about the improper waste disposal and its effects on the environment that could affect their health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Septage Management Program ▪ Desludgers Monitoring ▪ Septage and Sewerage Treatment Plants ▪ Community wastewater treatment systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enforcement of Watershed Code <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Resumption of Ground Delineation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure continued capacity building of WMC by conducting monitoring research, annual learning, etc. ▪ Coordinate with watershed stakeholders for implementation and monitoring of Watershed Code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Watershed Management Program ▪ Capacity building ▪ Monitoring of activities in watershed areas ▪ Ground Delineation Project ▪ Watershed Management Plan Formulation (per watershed)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of fish sanctuary or marine protected areas (MPAs) in Davao City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct assessment on status of coral reefs, seagrasses, and mangroves ▪ Declare suitable areas intended for fish sanctuary/ marine protected area (MPAs) ▪ Capacitate fisherfolk/other stakeholder in the management of fish sanctuary/MPA ▪ Develop comprehensive MPA Management Plans ▪ Establishment of artificial reefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishery Law Enforcement Program ▪ Coastal Resource Management Program ▪ Establishment of Artificial Reefs ▪ MPA Management Plan Formulation ▪ Re-constitute Davao Gulf Management Council

Table 6.4 Davao City Water Resources and Water Quality Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited resources in environmental enforcement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LGU and government agencies have limited resources to enforce laws and implement programs ○ Need for Environmental Tax Utilization Guidelines from the Watershed Management Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Utilize environmental tax and access other sources of funds for WMC programs and projects ▪ Conduct study on payment for environmental services (PES) ▪ Craft rules and implement same regarding penalty/violation fees ▪ EPIRA provision IR 94 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Watershed Management Program ▪ IRR/Guidelines for Environmental Tax Usage ▪ Policy agenda: Payment for environmental services ordinance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak information and education campaign on water pollution and conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adoption of LGU compliance scheme ▪ Integration of environmental education in academic curricula ▪ Production of IEC material (video and print ads) ▪ Develop communication plan and provide budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coastal Resource Management Program ▪ Water Quality Management Program ▪ IEC on water quality ▪ Communication plan formulation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor monitoring and regulation of pesticide use in plantation/ agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorporate role of monitoring pesticide use to assigned Multipartite Monitoring Team (MMT) for agricultural plantations ▪ Establish monitoring mechanisms for land use ▪ Monitor and inspect plantations and farming activities near water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Watershed Management Program ▪ Land Use Plan Updating ▪ Land Use Monitoring Project (regular monitoring of land use)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No facility and laboratory for water analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Absence of laboratory facilities for water analysis ○ Lack of capability for the City to conduct water analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish laboratory facilities for water analysis (endorse the need for a laboratory facility to the SP for appropriation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Quality Management Program ▪ Water Analysis Laboratory and Facility

Table 6.4 Davao City Water Resources and Water Quality Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
▪ Lack of technical groundwater sources (quality and quantity)	▪ Conduct groundwater/geological survey/hydrology study	▪ Research agenda: Hydrologic or hydro-geologic study

Solid Waste Management (SWM)

Issues and Concerns

In 2015, there was an average of 1,733 cubic meters of solid waste collected and disposed by the City. This is a significant increase of 36.15% from 2014. This is attributed to the growing number of residents in Davao City and the increase in tourist arrivals with an average stay of 3.5 days to four (4) days.

In terms of solid waste characterization, majority of the wastes are biodegradable (63%). Recyclable wastes account for 16% of all wastes generated while residuals account for 20%. The City is currently operating a Sanitary Landfill Facility, where all solid wastes are disposed.

A total of 32,000 garbage bins distributed throughout the City are collected by 28 trucks alongside private haulers. Biodegradable waste is also processed by the City through the operation of a composting facility that can process five (5) tons of biodegradable waste every month. For recyclable wastes, there are 14 barangays that have established material recovery facilities.

The City considers solid waste management as a priority, not only in compliance to R.A. 9003 but also to protect the constituents from the harmful health effects of doing otherwise. Below are the issues and concerns that contribute to the potential harm to people:

- **Weak appreciation of solid waste management.** There is a weak appreciation of solid waste management in part due to lack of information and education campaigns. There is little understanding of special wastes and increased wastes from schools have been noted.
- **Generation of excess food.** Buffet or eat-all-you-can restaurants and other establishments generate a lot of food wastes.
- **Poor waste segregation.** Wastes are generally not segregated. There is a mountain of unsegregated waste at landfill site.
- **Disposal of expired food.** The City has noted that voluminous expired food is being disposed as part of regular wastes.

- **Outdated Solid Waste Management Plan.** There is need to align the 10-year Solid Waste Management Plan of Davao with the Comprehensive Development Plan
- **Weak enforcement and monitoring at the barangay level.** SWM is poorly implemented at the barangay level. Many subdivisions and institutions lack materials for recovery facilities (MRFs).
- **Budget issues.** There is a need for bigger budget for SWM equipment, particularly for wastes disposal operations.
- **Lack of recycling and no upcycling.** Recycling facilities are lacking and there are no upcycling industries.
- **Lack of composting facilities.** Composting facilities are limited and cannot accommodate all wastes collected.
- **Mismanagement of sanitary landfill.** Open dumping is being practiced at the Davao City Sanitary Landfill, which is already full and receiving mixed waste. MRFs are intended to reduce the volume of wastes disposed in the landfill but there are not enough MRFs and many are not functional.
- **Lack of hazardous wastes treatment, storage and disposal facility.** Special wastes are not handled appropriately and not tracked. There are no local treatment service providers for hazardous wastes.
- **Policy-related Issues.** The establishment of a Waste Management Zone for TSD, SLF, MRF and compositing facilities has been recommended. The influx of imported products in Styrofoam/PPE packaging and generation of plastics from establishments have been noted, and has to be addressed via a campaign to ban plastics. Concern has been raised about the disposal of diapers, sachets, and unsold ukay-ukay or second-hand goods, and the ill-effects on marine life of released rubber balloons. Electronic wastes and biowastes management also require local policy action. Opposition has also been expressed to waste-to-energy initiatives.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) Increase awareness on solid waste management principles and practices to constituents
- 2.) Strengthen capacity of communities (at the barangay level) in solid waste management
- 3.) Maximize or extend the use/life of the sanitary landfill
- 4.) Adopt new technologies on solid waste management
- 5.) Fully and strongly implement the Davao City Ecological Solid Waste Management Ordinance
- 6.) Identify and reduce accordingly the amount of toxic waste disposed by industrial entities
- 7.) Reduce waste disposed at source, particularly residual waste
- 8.) Maximize use of SWM equipment and facilities through rational utilization
- 9.) Recognize and promote recycling as a means of livelihood

Programs and Projects

- 1.) Solidwaste Management Program:
 - Strengthening of Barangay Solidwaste Management;
 - Barangay MRF Establishment;
 - Livelihood Program – Recycling through handicraft making;
 - Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility for Hazardous Waste;
 - Expired Food Management;
- 2.) Solidwaste Management Plan Updating;
- 3.) Waste Characterization Project;
- 4.) Materials Recovery Facility Program;
 - Junkshop Registration;
 - (New) Central Materials Recovery Facility Project;
- 5.) Coastal Clean-up Program;
- 6.) (New) Sanitary Landfill Project;
- 7.) Sanitary Landfill Facility Rehabilitation;
 - Enhancement of SLF Wastewater Treatment Facility;
 - Procurement of Equipment;
- 8.) Waste-to-Energy Project;
- 9.) Sewerage and Septage Management Program;
- 10.) Updating of Land Use Plan.
- 11.) Research Agenda:
 - Disposal of Biodegradable waste at HH level;
 - Manufacturer Buy-Back Scheme.

Activities

- 1.) Information, Education Campaign-IEC (barangays, communities)
- 2.) IEC on Toxic Waste
- 3.) Enjoin Food Association in Self-Policing on Excess Waste

**Table 6.5 Davao City Solid Waste Management Issues and Concerns,
Strategies, and PPSAs**

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak appreciation of solid waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of IEC especially on special wastes ○ Increased waste from schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activate the network of eco-schools and conduct training for the barangay and purok level ▪ Yearly IECs at the purok level ▪ Regular IEC for schools, subdivisions and informal settlers' areas ▪ Regular IEC especially on toxic waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid Waste Management Program ▪ Barangay IEC ▪ Community IEC ▪ IEC on Toxic Waste
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generation of food wastes from buffet or eat-all-you-can restaurants and other establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weight or volume-dependent garbage fees ▪ Encourage local food and restaurant associations to address issues on food waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid Waste Management Program ▪ Enjoin food and restaurant associations to self-police about excess waste ▪ Solid Waste Management Plan Updating ▪ Policy agenda: Revenue Code and SWM Ordinance amendments so that garbage fees would be based on weight or volume
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor waste segregation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Generally no waste segregation ○ Mountain of unsegregated waste at landfill site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen implementation of segregation at source and segregation collection; implement the "No Segregation, No Collection" policy ▪ Popularize/Make CLAYGO (CLean as You GO) and segregation a part of Davao culture ▪ Organization and reorganization of barangay IEC and deputized enforcers; barangay officials to ensure proper segregation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid Waste Management Program ▪ IEC ▪ Strengthening of Barangay Solid Waste Management ▪ Policy agenda: CLean as You GO (CLAYGO) Ordinance

**Table 6.5 Davao City Solid Waste Management Issues and Concerns,
Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.**

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disposal of voluminous expired food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulation and implementation of expired food management ▪ Recommend to DOH BFAD and DTI the development and implementation of a “You manufacture it, you dispose it” policy ▪ Require companies to make their own composting or disposal sites ▪ Explore a weight or volume-dependent garbage fees; special waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid Waste Management Program ▪ Expired Food Management ▪ Solid Waste Management Plan Updating ▪ Policy agenda: Revenue Code and SWM Ordinance amendments so that garbage fees would be based on weight or volume
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outdated Solid Waste Management Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Need to align the 10-year Solid Waste Management Plan of Davao with the Comprehensive Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste analysis and characterization study every 2 years ▪ Updating of Solid Waste Management Plan regularly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste Characterization Project ▪ Solid Waste Management Plan Updating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of enforcement and monitoring at the barangay level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Non-implementation of SWM at barangay level ○ Weak enforcement and monitoring ○ Institutionalize Barangay Solid Waste Management Committee ○ Lack of MRFs in subdivisions and institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Barangay officials to strictly implement proper segregation and disposal of wastes ▪ Require each barangay or a cluster of barangays to have their own MRFs (Material Recovery Facility) ▪ Establish Community Solid Waste Enforcers and Educators Teams ▪ Build citizen’s monitoring of garbage ▪ Provision of incentives for citizens and barangays that perform well in solid waste management ▪ Strong coordination between BLGU and CENRO ▪ Pursue regular coastal clean-up ▪ Functional composting facilities to address market waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid Waste Management Program: Strengthening of Barangay Solid Waste Management and Barangay MRF Establishment ▪ Livelihood Program (Recycling through handicraft making) ▪ Coastal Clean-up Program

**Table 6.5 Davao City Solid Waste Management Issues and Concerns,
Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.**

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Budget issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of Solid Waste Management (SWM) equipment ○ Need for bigger budget for solid waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prioritize SWM equipment in the budgets ▪ Implement a sticker/bag collection-based approach to garbage fee ▪ Allocate budget per barangay for solid waste management, possibly from disaster funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid Waste Management Program ▪ Solid Waste Management Plan Updating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of recycling facilities and no upcycling industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Require manufacturer/producers to have a buy-back or collection scheme, especially for bottles and sachets ▪ Implement a Junkshop Registration System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid Waste Management Program ▪ Materials Recovery Facility Program ▪ Junkshop Registration ▪ Research agenda: Manufacturer buy-back scheme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited composting facilities, which cannot accommodate all wastes collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure functionality of composting facility to cater to market wastes ▪ CENRO should increase composting sites ▪ Promote at-source segregation or disposal ▪ Establish partnership with private firms that have organic farming practices ▪ Develop marketing strategy for compost products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid Waste Management Program ▪ Solid Waste Management Plan Updating ▪ Research agenda: Disposal of biodegradable waste at household level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mismanagement of Sanitary Landfill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open dumping at the Davao City Sanitary Landfill (SLF) ○ SLF is already full and receiving mixed wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation of existing SLF ▪ Find new location of SLF with MRF (away from water bodies) ▪ Issuance of citation ticket for mixed wastes deposited at SLF ▪ Pollution control officer should be present at the SLF site to address problems immediately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sanitary Landfill Facility Rehabilitation ▪ Enhancement of SLF Wastewater Treatment Facility ▪ Procurement of Equipment ▪ (New) Sanitary Landfill Project

**Table 6.5 Davao City Solid Waste Management Issues and Concerns,
Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.**

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of equipment for operation in wastes disposal ○ Lack of MRF to reduce volume disposed in SLF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Redesign and implementation of integrated waste management ▪ Waste-to-Energy Project ▪ Sewer system for toxins where they can be retained, incinerated or converted into fertilizer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (New) Central Materials Recovery Facility Project ▪ Waste-to-Energy Project ▪ Sewerage and Septage Management Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of hazardous wastes treatment, storage and disposal facility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Zero handling/trucking of special wastes ○ Lack of local treatment service provider for hazardous wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build a treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facility for hazardous waste owned and managed by Davao City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid Waste Management Program: Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility for Hazardous Waste
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy-related issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Waste Management Zone for TSD, SLF, MRF & composting ○ Influx of imported products in Styrofoam/PPE packaging ○ Ban plastics ○ Disposal of diapers & sachets ○ Release of balloons ○ How are unsold ukay-ukay/second-hand goods disposed? ○ Generation of plastics from establishments ○ Lack of e-wastes management ○ Policy issue of biowaste management ○ Restaurants should not use disposables ○ No to waste-to-energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish Waste Management Zone in strategic places outside SLF site ▪ Tax one-time use products (e.g., straws, diapers, sachets) ▪ Regulate the use of disposable materials in dine-in restaurants ▪ Declare Davao City a CLAYGO City ▪ Promote “bayong” for markets and supermarkets; discourage the use of plastic bags ▪ Formulation and implementation of toxic hazardous waste (THW) Ordinance ▪ Encourage electronic manufacturers to collect used/old cellphones, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update Land Use Plan ▪ Land Use Monitoring Project - (regular monitoring on land use) ▪ Policy agenda: Solid Waste Ordinance updating, reusable market bags, tax on one-time use products, electronic waste management, and CLean as You Go (CLAYGO) Ordinance

Mineral Lands

Issues and Concerns

The City has an ordinance banning the mining of metallic minerals like gold and copper. However, non-metallic minerals like limestone, sand and gravel are exempted from the ordinance.

Large scale production is registered with the DENR-MGB while extraction is regulated by the City Mining Regulatory Board. From 2010-2015, there was a registered 20% increase in production of sand and gravel and 24% for earthfill.

But even though mining activities in the City are smaller in volume, there are still issues and concerns needed to be addressed:

- **Illegal quarrying activities** continue to exist. There are no permits or activities conducted outside of permit area;
- **Deteriorating condition of the environment after mining activities** are conducted.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) Ensure rehabilitation of mined lands
- 2.) Ensure constant monitoring of quarried lands

Programs and Projects

- 1.) Riverbank Development Project
- 2.) Watershed Management Program
- 3.) Information-Education Campaign on Impacts of Excessive Quarrying
- 4.) Mining Operations Monitoring
- 5.) Monitoring of implementation of the Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Plan of Mineral Production Sharing Agreements

Table 6.6 Davao City Mineral Lands Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Illegal quarrying (no permits or outside of permit area) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance monitoring mechanism (with barangays) ▪ Improve coordination between BLGU and CENRO on quarrying ▪ Intensify IEC on areas where quarrying is prohibited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Riverbank Development Project ▪ Mining Operations Monitoring ▪ Watershed Management Program ▪ IEC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deteriorating condition after mining of lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation of mined lands by proponent/miner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring of implementation of the Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Plan of MPSAs

Climate Change

Issues and Concerns

- **Contamination of Water Resources and Water Shortage.** The changes in climate conditions threaten the quality and supply of water resource in the City. Contamination of fresh water resources can be possible with salt water intrusion as a result of increasing sea surface temperature and sea level rise. Garbage disposal in water bodies aggravates this situation especially with the encroachment of informal settlements in the protected buffer zones. Moreover, increasing risks to the source of water supply is attributed to seepage of polluted water into groundwater reservoirs which not only affects source of drinking water but also agricultural production. Meanwhile, severe erosion and surface run-off from upland will pollute the freshwater resources such as rivers and lakes.
- **Ground Water Depletion.** Threat to ground water depletion is also present due to over-extraction of ground water resources and salt water intrusion to aquifers and water reservoirs. Unregulated ground water extraction that can also be attributed to rampant illegally operating deep wells and poor enforcement of the Water Code predominantly in some communities in District II and III, affects the supply of water for the whole City. Groundwater depletion increases the risk to land subsidence, with low elevation coastal zones being the most vulnerable areas.
- **Decreased Forest Cover and Vegetation.** More intense rainfall is expected to trigger heavy soil erosion in the upland areas of Davao and Lasang Watershed, which has been identified to be very sensitive to these changing climate conditions due to unhealthy state of its environment. With the head waters of Davao River spanning from Marilog up to Bukidnon, encroachment into protected watersheds and the forest denudation in Bukidnon increases the risk to flash flood in the City. The decreasing forest cover implies a reduced capacity of the forest ecosystem, which serves as the carbon sink, to sequester greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Severe Erosion and Heavy Siltation.** Impacts of climate change to land use are relative to local planning changes or development which shall respond to the trans-boundary nature of climate change. Severe and frequent soil erosion and river siltation shall lead to river backflow and more intense riverine flooding events. Barangays in the districts of Marilog, Baguio, Toril, and Calinan are among the landslide prone watershed/protected areas.
- **Increased Incidence of Forest Fires.** As a result of increased temperature or long, severe and frequent droughts, there can be increased incidence of forest fires particularly in upland areas of the City. All these challenges will result to disruption or loss of habitat affecting biodiversity and reduction of endangered species of flora and fauna.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) Minimize saltwater intrusion and increase water yield to ensure water security
- 2.) Increase resilience of marine resources to climate change impacts
- 3.) Enhance capacity to monitor sea level rise
- 4.) Improve air quality and promote renewable energy
- 5.) Enhance, increase vegetation or forest cover
- 6.) Enhance solid waste management

Programs and Projects

- 1.) Integrated Water Resources Management
- 2.) Watershed Management Program
- 3.) Coastal Resource Management Program
- 4.) Environmental Management Program
- 5.) Water Quality Management Program
- 6.) Mangrove Rehabilitation Program (Mangrove Replenishment Program)
- 7.) Disaster Risk Reduction Program
- 8.) DRR Community Planning
- 9.) Community-Based Monitoring System
- 10.) Relocation of informal settlers
- 11.) Early Warning System Project
- 12.) Coastal Easement Conservation Program
- 13.) Biodiversity Conservation Program
- 14.) Clean Energy Program
- 15.) Water Conservation Management Program
- 16.) Small Water Impounding System Project (SWIS)
- 17.) Community-based monitoring system of saltwater intrusion
- 18.) Coastal Pollution Control and Monitoring Program
- 19.) CLUP with Coastal Water Use
- 20.) Identification and declaration of additional Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)
- 21.) Sea-level Rise Monitoring Program

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Institutional Development Plan is concerned with strengthening the capability of the City Government to plan and manage the development of the local government unit.

It covers the following sub-sectors: organization and management, fiscal management, LGU-NGO-PO linkages and legislative output.

7.1 Institutional Development Goal

To accelerate the City Government's level of responsiveness in exercising its mandate with the convergence of competent bureaucracy, committed leadership and active citizenry capable of generating appropriate public financial resources for rational and effective utilization in all aspects of administration and development.

Institutional Development Overall Strategies

Aside from sub-sector specific measures, the City Government will employ the following overall strategies to strengthen public administration and local governance:

- Strengthen and improve LGU systems and processes such as payroll, document tracking, collection, planning, and monitoring, among others;
- Forge partnership agreements and collaborative linkages with civil society and the private sector that would enable the LGU to improve on its delivery of services;
- Effectively exercise its regulatory powers through appropriate policy instruments that are prepared with inputs from the public and experts.

7.2 Sub-Sector Priorities

Organization and Management

Issues and Concerns

- **Core values of the City Government have not yet been formulated.**
- **Need to improve LGU competency in human resource (HR) management practices.**
- **There is increasing demand for better public service.**
- **Personnel benefits issues.** Personnel benefits are inadequate, particularly those in barangays. The need for health insurance, medical and dental assistance of the workforce have to be met. The amount of cash award given to departments/offices and employees who are recipients of national, regional and local awards is perceived as minimal, so as the amount provided to recipients of service awards for retirees.
- **Facilities and equipment are Inadequate or outdated.**
- **There is need for office spaces** to rehabilitate existing offices spaces.
- **An efficient monitoring system** has to be set in place.
- **The document/records management system must be made efficient.**
- **Government-owned real properties and assets have to be managed better.**

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To ensure a functional organizational structure and pattern in the local government.
- 2.) To continuously improve the skills and competence of the City Government's human resources and its working conditions.
- 3.) To establish resiliency among the City Government work force.
- 4.) To bring the City Government's administrative and development activities closer to the communities, thus, broadening the scope of the City's engagement.

Programs and Projects

- Creation of a special body to draft the Core Values of the City Government.
- Human Resource Management Development Plan
- Competency profiling for all positions.
- Competency-based learning and development
- Capability Building Program
- Re-engineering/Reorganization of the organizational structure
- Personnel Benefits Program to include health insurance/medical and dental assistance
- Innovative Incentives Program
- Equipment Modernization Program
- Work Space Optimization Program
- Establishment of a Government Complex/Center
- Building Permit Monitoring Activity
- Document Tracking System
- Inventory of government-owned land/real properties

**Table 7.1 Davao City Organization and Management Issues and Concerns,
Strategies, and PPSAs**

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Core values of the City Government not yet formulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draft and finalize the Core Values of the City Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of a special body to draft the Core Values of the City Government
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve competency in human resource (HR) management practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate competency-based human resource management practices in all HR components 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Resource Management Development Plan ▪ Competency Profiling for all positions ▪ Competency-Based Learning and Development ▪ Capability Building Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing demand for better public service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create new plantilla positions and collapse outdated or irrelevant positions to address the gap ▪ Strengthen mechanism on monitoring relative to department/office compliance to the Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA) requirements and implementation ▪ Creation of new departments/sections ▪ Properly define functions and responsibilities of offices ▪ Establish balance between workload vs. workforce ▪ Payroll System must be integrated in the functions of the Human Resource Management Office and other concerned offices ▪ Simplify process flow of documents (payrolls to be handled by HRMO, procurement to be handled by the City General Services Office, and the like) ▪ Lean and mean staffing pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reengineering or Reorganization of the City Government organizational structure

Table 7.1 Davao City Organization and Management Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs, Cont.

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Personnel benefits issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inadequate personnel benefits, including those City-paid assigned in the barangays ○ Need for health insurance or medical and dental assistance ○ Minimal amount of cash award given to departments/offices and individual employees who are recipients of national, regional and local awards ○ Minimal amount of service awards for retirees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase budgetary allocation for Personnel Benefits Program ▪ Conduct benchmarking to other LGUs ▪ Awards/Incentives for Barangay Workers to be charged against barangay funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Personnel Benefits Program to include Health insurance/medical and dental assistance (Health Maintenance Organization) ▪ Innovative Incentives Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate facilities and outdated equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase budgetary allocation for additional equipment and facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equipment Modernization Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for office spaces to rehabilitate existing offices spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation of space requirements of offices to improve working conditions ▪ Actual need for workspace of the human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work Space Optimization Program ▪ Establishment of a Government Complex/Center
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for efficient monitoring system in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluate existing monitoring systems and processes in place to increase efficiency ▪ Institutionalize Barangay Monitoring System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building Permit Monitoring Activity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for efficient document/records management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluate and improve document tracking system in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document tracking system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for government-owned assets management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluate uses of existing government-owned properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inventory of government-owned properties

Fiscal Management

Issues and Concerns

There are issues and concerns that are affecting the ability of the LGU to generate local revenue and resources and cater to the requirements of its internal clients, the Barangay LGUs and City Hall employees, which include:

- Insufficient number of collection stations limiting access of the paying public;
- Insufficient mobility in the monitoring of the implementation of the Local Revenue Code;
- Need for a data integration system to generate real-time information online;
- Need to improve the Barangay Finance System;
- Need to improve services to employees.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To draw extensive support from the public for the City Government's resource generation activities
- 2.) To increase resource generation of the City Government and rationalize the allocation of funds

Programs and Projects

- 1.) Electronic Real Property Tax Payment System
- 2.) Electronic Payment System for other taxes, fees, charges and impositions due to the City Government
- 3.) Partnership agreement with established collection and payment centers (e.g., SM, Western Union, 7-11, and banks, among others)
- 4.) Efficiency Monitoring Program
- 5.) Comprehensive Connectivity Program including capability building for personnel assigned to operate the system
- 6.) Executive Information System
- 7.) Barangay Accounting Information System Strengthening Program
- 8.) Barangay Budget Monitoring System
- 9.) Improve existing programs/systems in place

Table 7.2 Davao City Fiscal Management Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient number of collection stations limiting access of the paying public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forge partnership agreement with established collection outlets (e.g. SM malls, bayad centers), government and private banks to facilitate online payments ▪ Evaluation of existing collection system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electronic Real Property Tax Payment System ▪ Electronic Payment System for other taxes, fees, charges and impositions due to the City Government ▪ Partnership agreement with established collection and payment centers (e.g., SM, Western Union, 7-11, and banks, among others)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient mobility in the monitoring of the implementation of the Local Revenue Code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase efficiency of the monitoring team in district office thru aggressive and regular monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Efficiency Monitoring Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for a data integration system to generate real-time information online 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installation of a comprehensive connectivity system among concerned offices/collection stations linking the same for faster and more reliable retrieval of information, particularly, daily collection summary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comprehensive Connectivity Program ▪ To include capability building for personnel assigned to operate the system ▪ Executive Information System
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to improve the Barangay Finance System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full automation of the Barangay Accounting System to fast track recording of barangay transactions and to provide timely financial statements to significant users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Barangay Accounting Information System Strengthening Program ▪ Barangay Budget Monitoring System
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to improve services to employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Automation of system to cater employee's requests such as pay slips, certifications, and the like 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve existing programs/systems in place

LGU-NGO-PO Linkages

Issues and Concerns

Civil society organizations (CSOs) are involved in the Davao City Development Council and other local governance mechanisms and processes. However, there is need to improve their participation in the planning process.

Objectives and Targets

- 1.) To strengthen created local special bodies and their functionality
- 2.) To ensure civil society participation in local governance processes

Programs and Projects

- 1.) IEC on the NGO-PO accreditation process
- 2.) Regular sectoral meetings of the City Development Council, at least once every quarter

Table 7.3 Davao City LGU-NGO-PO Issues and Concerns, Strategies, and PPSAs

Issues and Concerns	Strategies	Policies, Programs/Projects, Services and Activities (PPSAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to improve participation of civil society organizations in the planning process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forge collaborative linkages with civil society (academe, faith-based, non-government, professional and people's organizations) and business ▪ Encourage accreditation of CSOs with the Sangguniang Panlungsod 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IEC on the accreditation process ▪ Regular sectoral meetings of the City Development Council, at least once in every quarter

Legislative Output of the Sangguniang Panlungsod

The total output of the 18th Sangguniang Panlungsod as of end of October 2017 is 108 ordinances and 680 resolutions.

Proposed Legislations

To be responsive to the development directions of Davao City for the period 2018 to 2023, the following legislative agenda, categorized by sector, is recommended to the Sangguniang Panlungsod for consideration and action:

Economic Development

- 1.) Ordinance/s for the adoption of effective agriculture practices and promotion of organic farming;
- 2.) Ordinance establishing the guidelines on contract farming;
- 3.) Ordinance establishing councils for different agriculture commodities;
- 4.) Ordinance for the creation of a Coastal Security Council;
- 5.) Adoption of the Agri-Development Master Plan;
- 6.) Forging of more Sisterhood City Agreements to boost tourism;
- 7.) Ordinance identifying Agri-Tourism in Davao City;
- 8.) Ordinance/s for the improvement of agricultural production in the 3rd District;
- 9.) Ordinance providing for the review of ecotourism standards, including community-based tourism and farm tourism;
- 10.) Ordinance for the development of community- based village museum for traditions and culture;
- 11.) Ordinance creating an SME Center in Davao City;

Social Development

- 1.) Ordinance prohibiting drivers and operators of public utility vehicles from using tinted windows within the area of jurisdiction of the City of Davao and providing penalty for violations thereof;
- 2.) Passage of Mental Health Act for drug surrenderees;
- 3.) Ordinance establishing a Mental Health Facility;
- 4.) Ordinance proposing the increase of health care insurance for all call center agents in Davao City;
- 5.) An ordinance adopting DOH-NCIP- DILG Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-01 (April 19, 2013) entitled “Guidelines on the delivery of basic health services for Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous People;”
- 6.) Proposed amendment to Ordinance No. 0336-10 “An Ordinance to Institutionalize a Barangay Blood Donors’ Program for the City of Davao;”
- 7.) Ordinance Institutionalizing the Mosquito-Borne Disease Prevention and Monitoring Program (Mosquito-Free Program);
- 8.) Ordinance creating City technological and vocational schools;
- 9.) Ordinance establishing the Davao City Cultural Center;

- 10.) Proposed legislation for hearing and/or visually-impaired to access computers and the internet;
- 11.) Localized version of the Anti-Human Trafficking Ordinance;
- 12.) Institutionalization of the Barangay Children's Association;
- 13.) Ordinance for the creation of a Local Youth Development Council. Although, there is a concern that this may result to potential conflict with the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK);
- 14.) Ordinance for the localization of Magna Carta for Women;
- 15.) Ordinance for the Preservation of Culture of the Indigenous People and Moro People including promotion of their arts and products;
- 16.) Updating of the Davao City Children's Welfare Code to integrate child protection policy in media;
- 17.) Resolution encouraging the Department of Education to mainstream culture-based education and inclusion of Filipino ethics in the curriculum;
- 18.) Ordinance banning the refilling of butane canisters;
- 19.) Resolution urging the Department of Education to integrate DRR-CCA in the new K to 12 curriculum;
- 20.) Resolution to develop at least One (1) public open space into plaza/playground or Tree Park with areas for both active and passive recreation in every barangay;
- 21.) Amendments to the City's pricing policy for land acquisition;

Infrastructure Development

- 1.) Ordinance adopting the Davao City Transport and Traffic Management Master Plan;
- 2.) Ordinance to improve and to add escalators/elevators to existing overpass structures;
- 3.) Ordinance requiring the use of energy efficient street lighting system;
- 4.) Localized version of the Accessibility Law;
- 5.) Policy on standardized underground cabling and piping system;
- 6.) Amendment /Updating of the Parking Ordinance. It is suggested that idle lands in the Central Business District will be used as parking areas;
- 7.) Enhancement of the Traffic Code to include provisions on dealing with towing, double parking, use of hazard lights and abandoned vehicles. The suggestion is to give power to the barangay to deal with those concerns;
- 8.) Adoption of the Infrastructure Modernization for Davao (IM4Davao) Report;

Environmental Management

- 1.) Creation of a Community Compost- Making Team. The CENRO will identify area per barangay cluster;
- 2.) Ordinance on organic urban farming using municipal solid waste and effective microorganisms;
- 3.) Green Buildings Ordinance;
- 4.) Ordinance requiring barangays in upland areas to protect their water source by planting trees or rehabilitating areas around the water source;
- 5.) Implementing Rules and Regulations or Guidelines for the Environmental Tax Usage;
- 6.) Sustainable Reforestation Program legislation;
- 7.) Environmental Services Ordinance to be included in the Revenue Code;
- 8.) Institutionalization of materials recovery facilities or MRFs in all barangays;
- 9.) Conduct research on an ordinance requiring measures to ensure permeability of each lot or property (green infrastructure);
- 10.) Policy research on requiring good housekeeping by contractors that are implementing projects;
- 11.) Policy research on requiring industries to install and use air pollution control devices;
- 12.) Adopting Internationally Accepted Air Quality Standards for Davao City;
- 13.) An ordinance for households to participate in a greening program (i.e., one person shall plant, and grow/maintain 12 hills of trees;
- 14.) An ordinance designating at least 20 hectares as open green park;
- 15.) An ordinance for easements along riverbanks, creeks, and other waterways;
- 16.) Policy research on including annotations on specific designated uses of open spaces in titles turned over to the LGU;
- 17.) Policy research on Infrastructure Management/Partnership Agreement that requires; DPWH and other government agencies to acquire permits and coordinate with LGUs
- 18.) An ordinance on water preservation and conservation;
- 19.) An ordinance allocating green areas per establishment and household;
- 20.) A policy preventing introduction of invasive species;
- 21.) A policy on tax incentives for lands used for conservation;
- 22.) Policy research on regulation of filling in wetlands;
- 23.) A policy on land contour and level preservation;
- 24.) An ordinance on wetlands conservation;
- 25.) A policy recommendation to the Local School Board (LSB) to include biodiversity in school curriculum;
- 26.) A policy regulating operation of private zoos focusing on safety aspect;
- 27.) An ordinance on land conservation;
- 28.) Review of the Water Resources Management Ordinance of 2001 or the Water Code;
- 29.) Review and re-file Aerial Spray Ban taking into consideration the parameters issued by the Supreme Court;
- 30.) Advocate to the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and the Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) the development of a “you manufacture it, you dispose it” policy in relation to disposal of expired food;
- 31.) Updating of the Solid Waste Management Ordinance;

- 32.) An ordinance promoting reusable market bags such as “bayong”/reusable bags for markets and supermarkets;
- 33.) An ordinance taxing one-time use products such as straws and diapers, etc.;
- 34.) An ordinance on electronic wastes management;
- 35.) An ordinance designating Davao as a CLean as You GO (CLAYGO) City;
- 36.) Revenue Code and SWM Ordinance amendments so that garbage fees would be based on weight or volume;
- 37.) Expansion of the Rain Harvesting Ordinance;

Institutional Development (Governance, Finance and Development Planning)

- 1.) Updating and publishing of revised Code of Ordinances;
- 2.) Ordinance designating a member of the indigenous peoples and Muslim; communities as member of the Advisory Council of DCPO;
- 3.) Ordinance on the re-examination of the Zoning Areas of Davao City;
- 4.) Ordinance for the General Revision of Schedule of Fair Market Values;
- 5.) Amendment of the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance;
- 6.) Article IV, 2.4.10, Restrictions on Conservation Zones, where titled properties be allowed to have residential structures at certain percentage of the land
- 7.) Small townhouse and warehouses (3 to 4 doors) to be taken out from the list of those required to secure Preliminary Approval for Locational Clearance (PALC) and Development Permit (DP)
- 8.) Allow residential structures within the Urban Ecological Enhancement Zone
- 9.) Restriction on the size of building footprint up to 25% of the area of residential structures
- 10.) Imposition of higher tax rates for idle lands to include size, criteria in the identification of idle lands;
- 11.) Proposed amendment on Ordinance No. 0407-12 to require installation of CCTV cameras for businesses with capitalization of ₱3 million and above upon the application or renewal of business permit. Proposed capitalization - ₱1 million and above;
- 12.) Legislation requiring the Office of the City Building Official to regulate building activities in ancestral domain;
- 13.) Ordinance providing for the pricing of relocation projects/sites;
- 14.) Ordinance for the Reorganization/Re-engineering of the Organizational Structure;
- 15.) Ordinance to set barangay boundaries.



Compiled by:

Office of the City Planning and Development Coordinator