



Ecological Profile

MARIKINA CITY

MARIKINA'S BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Marikina's historical journey offers a captivating insight into the significant events that played a pivotal role in shaping its development.

The Marikina Valley witnessed its first arrivals in 1500 when the Augustinians set foot in the region, specifically at the location known as "Chorillo" in Barangka. Subsequently, in 1630, the Jesuits followed suit, establishing a mission and erecting a chapel in the area now recognized as Jesus dela Peña (Jesus of the Rocks).

By the year 1687, this settlement evolved into a parish, bearing the name Mariquina. In 1901, with the arrival of the Americans, it underwent an official name change to Marikina. The initial inhabitants chose to dwell along the riverbanks and the nearby fertile farms. The collaboration between the locals and the early Chinese settlers, with their respective expertise, led to the bountiful production of rice and vegetables. This agricultural prosperity elevated the valley to become one of the nation's most esteemed haciendas.

According to legend, the Jesuits stumbled upon an Infant Jesus icon among the boulders and were thus inspired to christen their new mission 'Jesus dela Peña.' Another theory suggests that this choice of name could be attributed to their affiliation with the "Society of Jesus," which had already made the place famous as Jesus dela Peña or Jesus of Stone.

Upon their return in 1689, the Jesuits extended their efforts to spread Christianity throughout the town, which included the area known as "Olandes," previously a part of Kalumpang. Although they eventually departed from Jesus dela Peña, they transformed it into a wheat plantation, earning it the name "triguhan." When the construction of the San Roque church concluded, the barangays of Barangka, Tañong, and J. dela Peña collectively adopted the name "Marikina." The origins of the word "Mariquina" remained shrouded in mystery, with no concrete records or documents available to explain its etymology. In light of this absence of historical evidence, various legends circulating among the elders of Marikina's different barrios provide several intriguing theories:

Named after a priest called Mariquina: One legend proposes that the town derived its name from a young priest named Mariquina, who played a significant role in baptizing children into Christianity, leading to the town being named in his honor.

Inspired by a young lady named "Maria Cuina": Before the arrival of the Spaniards, a remarkable and charitable lady named "Maria Cuina" resided in Marikina. Her business acumen and generosity earned her wealth and fame throughout the town, including Manila. When a traveler from another town inquired about their location, a resident mistakenly responded with "Maria Cuina," thinking the query pertained to their esteemed lady. Consequently, the name stuck, and the town became known as Mariquina.

Derived from the phrase "Marikit-na": During the construction of the Jesus dela Peña chapel, language barriers between the Jesuit priest and Filipino laborers led to misunderstandings. When asked about the chapel's name, one worker replied with "Marikit-na-Po," believing the question referred to the chapel's condition. Given the Spanish custom of showing respect by adding "Po" and their difficulty pronouncing the letter "T," "Marikit-na" was believed to be pronounced as "Marikina."

Named after a town in Spain: In Spain's Nueva Vizcaya province, there existed a charming town named Mariquina. This connection is said to honor the origin of the Jesuit Priests who arrived in the Philippines and established Jesus dela Peña. In 1901, Commissioner de Tavera changed the letter "Q" to the more vernacular "K."

In 1887, Marikina's shoemaking industry was initiated through the pioneering efforts of Don Laureano "Kapitan Moy" Guevarra, with assistance from Tiburcio Eustaquio, Ambrocio Sta. Ines, and Gervacio Carlos.

Figure 1.
The Don Laureano "Kapitan Moy" Guevarra House

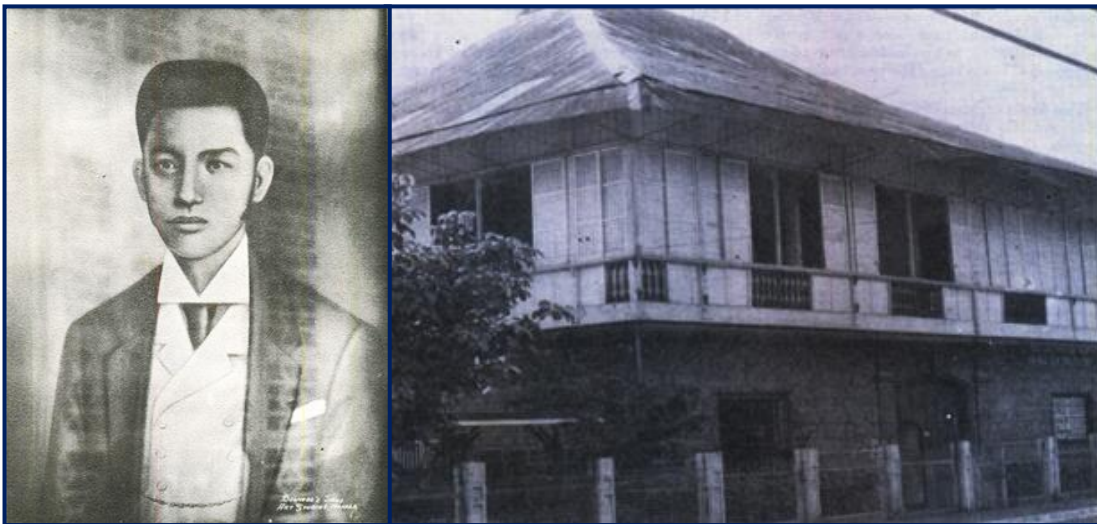


Photo Source: PIO

Kapitan Moy's journey into the world of shoemaking began with a well-worn pair of British shoes. The spark of creativity ignited when he disassembled these shoes, carefully analyzed their components, and crafted patterns from them. Observing the Chinese artisans in Parian, Manila, he used their techniques to fashion his own pair of shoes. Armed with rudimentary tools, basic materials, and the unwavering support of the villagers, Kapitan Moy honed his skills and became a master shoemaker.

As the 20th century dawned, Marikina blossomed into a town synonymous with shoemaking. The years spent perfecting the craft instilled in its residents a strong work ethic, well-preparing them for the influx of heavy industries in the 1950s. Alongside the growth of industrial plants came a surge of new residents who chose to make Marikina their home, leading to a rapid increase in the population.

Within a brief period, the shoe manufacturing swiftly transformed into a multi-million-peso industry, bestowing upon Marikina the prestigious distinction of being known as the "Shoe Capital of the Philippines."

Reflecting upon the 19th century, Hacienda Marikina was firmly under the management and possession of the Tuason family, establishing its reputation as the largest hacienda in the Philippines.

On June 11, 1901, Marikina was incorporated into the newly established Province of Rizal through Act No. 137 of the Philippine Commission. Then, in 1975, with the creation of the Metro Manila Commission under Presidential Decree No. 824, which merged four cities and 13 towns, most of which were from the province of Rizal, Marikina became a part of the Metropolitan Manila area.

Finally, on December 8, 1996, Marikina achieved cityhood status when Republic Act 8223 was signed by President Fidel V. Ramos and ratified by the people through a plebiscite, elevating it to the status of a highly urbanized city.

Figure 2.
The Marikina Cityhood Park



Photo Source: PIO

Marikina Has Two Congressional Districts

On December 15, 2006, President Gloria M. Arroyo signed Republic Act No. 9364, which amended Section 10 and 53 of RA 8223 to create these two congressional districts in Marikina City. This decision reaffirmed Marikina's standing as a prominent city with significant potential for further growth and development.

District I comprise nine (9) barangays: Barangka, Tañong, Jesus dela Peña, Industrial Valley Complex, Kalumpang, San Roque, Sta. Elena, Sto. Niño, and Malanday. On the other hand, District II encompasses seven (7) barangays: Concepcion I, Concepcion II, Nangka, Parang, Marikina Heights, Fortune, and Tumana.

VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT

Vision Statement

"A sustainable city of empowered, value-driven, and heritage-rich community-centered citizens; thriving in an orderly and livable environment; propelled by a vibrant economy; supported by well-planned infrastructure systems and responsive public service recognized in the Philippines as a model city for local governance."

Mission Statement

"Marikina City is moving towards becoming a model city for local governance providing participative, inclusive and excellent quality of public services which timely responds to both the practical and strategic needs of the city: its local institution, environs, community and constituents."

GEO-PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Geographical Location

Marikina is situated in a picturesque valley, surrounded by mountain ranges and intersected by a river. It is one of the seventeen (16) cities and (1) municipality that make up the greater Metro Manila area. The city's coordinates fall within 14° 35' latitude and 14° 41' longitude, approximately 16 kilometers away from the City of Manila, accessible through Quezon City. Marikina is on the eastern side of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and on the west, it's near the hills of Quezon City. Up north, it connects with San Mateo and Rodriguez towns, and down south, it's close to Cainta town and Pasig City.

Marikina covers approximately 3.67% of the total land area of Metro Manila.

Figure 3.
Location Map

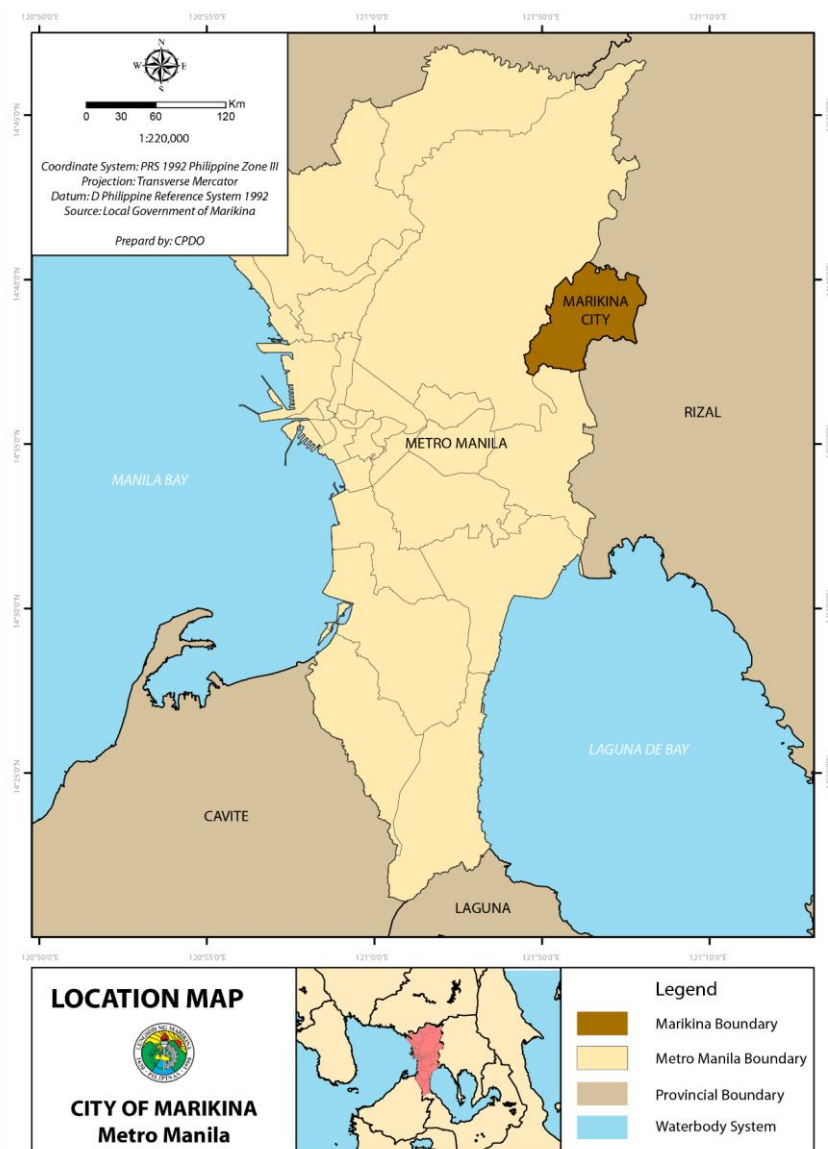


Table 1
Land Area of Component Cities and Municipalities
Metro Manila

City/Municipality	Area (sq. km.)	%
1. Quezon City	161.12	25.54
2. Caloocan	53.33	8.45
3. Muntinlupa	46.70	7.40
4. Las Piñas	41.54	6.59
5. Manila	38.55	6.11
6. Pasig	31.00	4.91
7. Makati	27.30	4.33
8. Mandaluyong	11.26	1.78
9. Marikina	23.14	3.67
10. Pasay	19.00	3.01
11. Valenzuela	47.00	7.45
12. Parañaque	47.69	7.56
13. Taguig	47.88	7.60
14. Malabon	15.76	2.50
15. San Juan	5.94	0.94
16. Navotas	11.51	1.83
Municipality		
17. Pateros	2.10	0.33
TOTAL	630.82	100.00

Source: Engineering Office

Land Area

Marikina occupies an estimated land area of 2,314 hectares or approximately 23.14 square kilometers, as established by surveys conducted by the Bureau of Lands Management (BLM) in 2012. Currently, the city is structured into sixteen (16) barangays and is divided into two (2) districts.

District 1 comprises nine (9) barangays, spanning a total land area of 937.52 hectares, which accounts for 40.50% of Marikina's total land area. In contrast, District 2 includes seven (7) barangays, covering a combined land area of 1,376.85 hectares, making up 59.50% of the city's land area.

The distribution of land area among the city's barangays is presented in Table 2. This table highlights that District II comprises barangays Concepcion Uno (226.24 hectares), Concepcion Dos (194.77 hectares), Marikina Heights (233.55 hectares), Parang (170.46 hectares), Nangka (159.50 hectares), Tumana (191.40 hectares), and Fortune (200.93 hectares). Conversely, District I is composed of the remaining seven (7) barangays: Sto. Niño (162.56 hectares), Malanday (165.58 hectares), Barangka (80.11 hectares), San Roque (115.79 hectares), Jesus dela Peña (90.03 hectares), Tañong (116.86 hectares), Kalumpang (80.27 hectares), Industrial Valley Complex (74.89 hectares), and Sta. Elena, the city's smallest barangay, covering (51.43) hectares.

Table 2
Land Area by Barangay
Marikina City

Barangay	Area (has.)	%
DISTRICT I	937.52	40.50
1. Sto. Niño	162.56	7.02
2. Malanday	165.58	7.15
3. Barangka	80.11	3.46
4. San Roque	115.79	5.00
5. Jesus dela Peña	90.03	3.89
6. Tañong	116.86	5.05
7. Kalumpang	80.27	3.47
8. Industrial Valley Complex	74.89	3.24
9. Sta. Elena	51.43	2.22
DISTRICT II	1,376.85	59.50
10. Concepcion I	226.24	9.78
11. Tumana	191.40	8.27
12. Concepcion II	194.77	8.42
13. Marikina Heights	233.55	10.09
14. Nangka	159.50	6.89
15. Parang	170.46	7.37
16. Fortune	200.93	8.68
T O T A L	2,314.37	100%

Source: Engineering Office

Political Boundaries

Marikina City is situated within the Marikina Valley, embraced by the Sierra Madre mountains on its eastern side and the undulating hills of Quezon City to the west. The Marikina River cuts through the city, and a smaller river flows from the north, making its way through San Mateo, Rizal. To the city's north, are the towns of San Mateo and Rodriguez in Rizal, while to the south, Marikina shares borders with Cainta, Rizal, and the City of Pasig. Similarly, Marikina's eastern neighbor is Antipolo City, and is right next to Quezon City on the west. Marikina covers an area of 2,314.37 hectares (23.14 sq. kilometers), making up about 3.67% of Metro Manila's total land area.

Topography

Marikina City's topography is generally flat, with a gentle slope in the northeastern part, where Barangays Fortune and Marikina Heights are located. The city's average elevation is approximately 14.7 meters above sea level, rising gradually towards the eastern side. Areas closer to the Marikina River are at lower elevations. Approximately 67% of Marikina City's land, roughly 1,552.52 hectares, falls into the 0-3% Slope Classification category, making it suitable for mechanized farming and urban development.

The **Marikina River** serves as the main drainage system for the city, spanning approximately 220 hectares. It originates in the Sierra Madre Mountains' foothills, winds its way through the Marikina Valley, and ultimately joins the Pasig River in the south. Under usual conditions, the river typically keeps an average water level of around 3

meters. However, when there's heavy rainfall, it can expand substantially, reaching heights as high as 18 meters.

Elevation

Marikina City's general elevation above sea level is approximately 14.7 meters. The city falls within the lower elevation areas of the Marikina River Basin, which boasts higher elevations ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 meters above sea level. Elevation gradually increases towards the eastern part, where Barangays Marikina Heights and Fortune are located, as well as the rolling hills of Quezon City. As one moves closer to the Marikina River, elevation decreases, with the lowest points in the city recorded near the river.

Slope

Marikina City is predominantly flat, with 67.08% of its total land area classified under the Slope Category of 0-3%. However, Barangays Tumana, Barangka, and Malanday, covering 3.44 hectares, fall under the Slope Classification of above 18%, categorized as forestland and suitable for forest-related purposes.

Climate

Table 3 provides vital climate data for Metro Manila. Marikina, being part of Metro Manila, follows a Type 1 climate classification characterized by distinct dry and wet seasons. The dry season typically runs from November to April, while the wet season spans from May to October. The highest rainfall occurs from June to September. This climate classification is based on the system used by the Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA).

**Table 3
Climate Information for Metro Manila**

Climate Variable	Observed Values
Rainfall	Average annual rainfall at 558.7 mm per year
Temperature	Average temperature at 27.6 Celsius.
Relative Humidity	Average annual relative humidity at 72%.
Prevailing Winds	Prevailing wind velocity at 6.5 to 7 m/s from the northeast
Tropical Cyclone Frequency	Average of 20 tropical cyclones per year in the past decade.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

In the 2020 census, Marikina's population was 456,059, indicating an annual growth rate of 0.25%.

By employing the Geometric Growth Approach and based on the 2020 Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) data, the projected population for Marikina City in 2025 is expected to reach 493,543, calculated with a growth rate of 0.25%.

Table 4
No. of Population by Per Barangay
Marikina City, PSA 2020

Barangay	Total Population (PSA Census Survey)	Households	2025 Projection Based on 2020 PSA Census	
			Total Population	Households
1. Kalumpang	15,602.00	3,628.00	15,741.00	3,707.00
2. Barangka	16,639.00	3,870.00	16,779.00	3,949.00
3. Tañong	8,902.00	2,070.00	8,977.00	2,111.00
4. J. dela Peña	10,201.00	2,372.00	10,288.00	2,419.00
5. Sta. Elena	7,403.00	1,722.00	7,465.00	1,758.00
6. Industrial Valley C	16,461.00	3,828.00	16,628.00	3,897.00
7. San Roque	16,949.00	3,942.00	17,095.00	4,020.00
8. Sto. Niño	28,849.00	6,709.00	28,927.00	6,840.00
9. Malanday	53,886.00	12,532.00	54,020.00	12,768.00
District I	174,892.00	40,673.00	175,920.00	41,469.00
10. Concepcion I	44,683.00	10,391.00	44,943.00	10,557.00
11. Marikina Heights	42,761.00	9,944.00	43,034.00	10,093.00
12. Parang	40,240.00	9,358.00	40,480.00	9,491.00
13. Nangka	43,368.00	10,086.00	43,587.00	10,245.00
14. Concepcion II	24,023.00	5,587.00	24,253.00	5,673.00
15. Fortune	38,624.00	8,982.00	38,755.00	9,109.00
16. Tumana	47,468.00	11,039.00	47,706.00	11,202.00
District II	281,167.00	65,387.00	282,758.00	66,370.00
T O T A L	456,059.00	106,060.00	458,678.00	107,839.00

Note: Estimated population based on a 0.25% growth rate

Marikina is comprised of two districts:

District I: District I of Marikina City has a total population of 174,892 residents distributed across nine barangays as of 2020 census. The number of households in this district is 106,060. The largest barangay in terms of population in District I is Malanday, which has 53,886 residents, reflecting its status as a densely populated urban area.

District II: District II, on the other hand, has a notably larger population in 2020, totaling 281,167 residents across its seven barangays. The number of households in this district is 114,777. Parang and Nangka are two of the barangays in District II with substantial populations, indicating the presence of thriving communities.

The total household population, referring to the number of individuals counted in private residences during the census, accounted for 452,961 individuals, representing 99.3% of the total population. Of these, 229.0 thousand (50.5%) were females which was slightly higher than the count of males, totaling 224.0 thousand (49.5%)

Table 5
Household Population by Age Group and by Sex
Marikina City, 2020

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, AND SEX, CITY OF MARIKINA: 2020						
Age Group	Number			Percent (%) to All Ages		
	Both Sexes	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Female	Male
0 - 4	42,157	20,353	21,804	9.3	8.9	9.7
5 - 9	42,273	20,374	21,899	9.3	8.9	9.8
10 - 14	41,145	19,730	21,415	9.1	8.6	9.6
15 - 19	38,225	18,760	19,465	8.4	8.2	8.7
20 - 24	40,551	20,173	20,378	9.0	8.8	9.1
25 - 29	40,231	20,250	19,981	8.9	8.8	8.9
30 - 34	36,153	17,842	18,311	8.0	7.8	8.2
35 - 39	32,099	16,306	15,793	7.1	7.1	7.1
40 - 44	29,570	14,988	14,582	6.5	6.5	6.5
45 - 49	26,155	13,595	12,560	5.8	5.9	5.6
50 - 54	23,282	12,121	11,161	5.1	5.3	5.0
55 - 59	19,083	10,075	9,008	4.2	4.4	4.0
60 - 64	15,700	8,480	7,220	3.5	3.7	3.2
65 - 69	11,067	6,299	4,768	2.4	2.8	2.1
70 - 74	7,303	4,334	2,969	1.6	1.9	1.3
75 - 79	3,713	2,389	1,324	0.8	1.0	0.6
80 years and over	4,254	2,878	1,376	0.9	1.3	0.6
Total All Ages	452,961	228,947	224,014	100.0	50.5	49.5

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing

In general, Marikina City's population distribution shows a balanced age structure, featuring a substantial working-age population capable of contributing to the city's economic growth and development.

The working-age population, aged 15-64, makes up a substantial 66.5% of Marikina City's total population in 2020, totaling 301,049 individuals, signifying a robust labor force and economic potential. Within this group, there's a slight majority of females, with 152,590 (51%), closely followed by 148,459 males (49%), illustrating a balanced gender distribution that fosters gender equality and workforce diversity.

Individuals aged 14 and below, classified as young dependents, accounted for 27.7% of the overall household population. In 2020, there were 125,575 young dependents, with females slightly exceeding males. Specifically, there were 60,457 (48.1%) females and Male: 65,118 (51.9%) in this age bracket.

For old dependents (65 years and over), there were 26,337 individuals in this category, constituting 5.8% of the total population.

The city's population increased from 194.76 persons per hectare in 2015 to 197.1 persons per hectare in 2020, indicating a 1.20 percentage point increase in population density over five (5) years.

Table 6
Population by Gross Density and
Percentage Area Per Barangay
Marikina City, 2020

Barangay	Population	Area (Has.)	% by Area	Density
1. Kalumpang	15,602	80.27	3.47	194.4
2. Barangka	16,639	80.11	3.46	207.7
3. Tañong	8,902	116.86	5.05	76.2
4. J. dela Peña	10,201	90.03	3.9	113.3
5. Sta. Elena	7,403	51.43	2.22	143.9
6. Industrial Valley Complex	16,461	74.89	3.24	219.8
7. San Roque	16,949	115.79	5	146.4
8. Sto. Niño	28,849	162.56	7.02	177.5
9. Malanday	53,886	165.58	7.15	325.4
10. Concepcion I	44,683	226.24	9.78	197.5
11. Marikina Heights	42,761	233.55	10.09	183.1
12. Parang	40,240	170.46	7.36	236.1
13. Nangka	43,368	159.5	6.89	271.9
14. Concepcion II	24,023	194.77	8.42	123.3
15. Fortune	38,624	200.93	8.68	192.2
16. Tumana	47,468	191.4	8.27	248.0
T O T A L	456,059	2,314.37	100%	197.1

As of 2020, Marikina City's labor force participation rate stood at 58.8%. This suggests that a substantial portion of the city's population either had jobs or were actively seeking employment during that year, with a notable 89.6% securing gainful employment.

The data highlight challenges in the labor force, with 10.4% experiencing unemployment, which affects both individual economic well-being and the city's overall economic health. Additionally, 20.5% faced underemployment, where individuals had jobs but didn't fully use their skills or worked fewer hours than desired.

Table 7
Employment Status
Marikina City, 2020

Employment Status	Total	Rate
Population in Labor Force (Participation rate)	200,620	58.8%
Employed	179,750	89.6%
Unemployed	20,870	10.4%
Underemployment	36,910	20.5%

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2018, 2019 and 2020 Labor Force Survey

Notes: The methodology for the computation of annual estimates of labor and employment indicators are based on Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA) Board Resolution No. 14 Series of 2021 - Adopting the General Method for Annualized Estimates for the Labor Force Survey 2021 and Beyond

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

In Marikina City, providing accessible basic education services has consistently remained a top priority for the city government. This commitment is strengthened by the city's extensive network of educational institutions that comprise of both public and private schools. These institutions offer a wide range of educational services to the local community. Marikina has a high literacy rate of 98.3%, as officially documented by the Department of Education.

Despite these notable achievements, the city government remains dedicated to further improving the educational system. This involves continuous efforts to upgrade and modernize educational facilities, along with providing substantial support to students. Additionally, the city has embraced information technology, implementing it across all public schools as part of its ongoing educational enhancement.

Table 8
Number of Schools by Level

SCHOOL LEVEL	SCHOOL YEAR		
	SY 2019-2020		
	Public	Private	Total
Pre-school	17	100	117
Elementary	17	56	73
Secondary			
Junior High School	16	40	56
Senior High School	16	40	56
Tertiary	2	4	6
Vocational / Technical	2	2	4
Masteral Degree	2	0	2
Graduate School	2	0	2
Doctorate	2	0	2
Others (short-term courses)	2	0	2

Source: Department of Education - Marikina

As of SY 2019-2020, Table 8 shows the city has a total of 117 schools catering to pre-school level students; 73 Elementary Schools; 56 secondary schools for junior and senior high school level students; and six (6) tertiary schools. While there are 17 public schools in the city providing both pre-school and elementary education, the Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Marikina (PLMar) and Marikina Polytechnic College are the only schools providing education for Masteral and Doctorate Degrees.

The enrollment data of the city across the different levels of education are shown in the succeeding tables.

Table 9
Pre-School Enrolment in Public Child Development Centers (CDC)
Marikina City, 2019-2020

Barangay	Name of Child Dev't. Centers (CDC)	Male	Female	Total
	Private CDC:			
1. Barangka	Little Angel Learning Center	14	9	23
2. Kalumpang	Sta. Clara Academy of Marikina City	10	19	29
3. Sta. Elena	Kidstech Learning Center	15	11	26
	Public CDC:			
4. Tañong	Tañong CDC	38	40	78
5. J. Dela Peña	Little Jesus CDC	16	24	40
6. Sto. Niño	Sto. Niño CDC	34	28	62
	KLBS CDC	27	35	62
7. Malanday	Bulelak Day Care Center	81	63	144
	Paradise Day Care Center	31	24	55
	Bright Star Day Care Center	46	29	75
	Emmanuel CDC	20	20	40
	Give Care CDC	30	17	47
	JDLP CDC	20	20	40
8. Concepcion Dos	Happy Kids CDC	23	30	53
9. Marikina Heights	East Drive Day Care Center	37	43	80
	Marikina Heights CDC	10	14	24
	West Land CDC / Empress CDC	13	8	21
10. Concepcion Uno	Bantayog CDC	20	20	40
	Little Lamb CDC	20	20	40
11. Tumana	Tumana CDC	28	48	76
	Ulirang Kabataan	20	20	40
12. Nangka	Balubad CDC	40	42	82
	Basihan CDC	27	24	51
	Little Nazarene CDC	21	39	60
13. Fortune	Printing Village CDC	23	19	42
	Twinkle Star	20	20	40
	Hodon Sophia CDC	17	18	35
	San Miguel CDC	15	15	30
	Champaca II CDC	39	36	75
	Bonanza CDC	10	10	20
	Santan CDC	19	31	50
	PEA CDC	19	12	31
14. IVC	Industrial Valley Complex CDC	30	24	54
	Bahay Aralan CDC	21	25	46
15. San Roque	San Roque CDC-A	41	24	65
	San Roque CDC-B	35	30	65
16. Parang	Herbosa CDC	18	22	40
Total		934	924	1,858

Table 10
Enrolment in Public Elementary School
Marikina City, 2019-2020

Name of School	Male	Female	Total	No. of Teachers	No. of Class rooms
DISTRICT I					
1. Barangka Elementary School	906	827	1,733	53	43
2. Industrial Valley Elementary School	691	660	1,351	36	31
3. Kalumpang Elementary School	605	634	1,239	34	28
4. L. Victorino Elementary School	766	662	1,428	46	45
5. Malanday Elementary School	2,617	2,395	5,012	141	119
6. Marikina Elementary School	1,254	1,245	2,499	65	58
7. San Roque Elementary School	805	767	1,572	48	36
8. Sto. Niño Elementary School	1,613	1,471	3,084	82	70
DISTRICT II					
9. Concepcion Integrated School	1,411	1,206	2,617	93	61
10. Concepcion Elementary School	1,798	1,790	3,588	78	79
11. Fortune Elementary School	1,888	1,813	3,701	107	86
12. H. Bautista Elementary School	1,783	1,741	3,524	102	89
13. Kapitan Moy Elementary School	1,147	1,104	2,251	61	55
14. Nangka Elementary School	2,081	1,962	4,043	109	90
15. Parang Elementary School	2,333	2,018	4,351	113	102
16. SSS Village Elementary School	1,983	1,829	3,812	94	81
17. St. Mary Elem. School	650	573	1,223	33	28
TOTAL	24,331	22,697	47,028	1,295	1,101

Table 11
Student -Teacher and Student - No. of Classes Organized in Public School by Level
Marikina City, 2019-2020

Type/Level	Enrollees			Total No. of Teachers	No. of Classes Organized
	Male	Female	Total		
Public					
Kinder	24,331	22,697	47,028	1,295	1,101
Primary					
Secondary - Jr. HS	15,986	15,593	31,579	1,151	809
Sr. HS	3,429	3,296	6,725	185	

Table 12
Enrolment in Private Preschool
Marikina City, 2019-2020

School	Male	Female	Total
1. Batibot Early Learning Center, Inc.	4	7	11
2. Berean Crosspointe International (BCI) Marikina Inc.	12	15	27
3. Blessed Hope Christian Academy	2	3	5
4. Bright Star Learning Center of Marikina, Inc.	8	10	18
5. C.A. Santos Learning Center	3	8	11
6. Cambridge Kindergarten, Inc.	1	0	1
7. Charis School, Inc.	15	9	24
8. Child's Angel Learning Center, Inc.	8	6	14
9. College of Arts & Science of Asia & the Pacific- Mkna.City	0	0	0
10. Cuddly Kiddos Dev't. and Tutorial Class	5	6	11
11. D.C. Integrated Sch. For Early Achievers Inc.	0	0	0
12. Divine Mercy Child Development Center	10	5	15
13. Drawline Wisdom Learning Center, Inc.	2	3	5
14. El Best Friends Learning Center	3	11	14
15. Excellent Brain School of Barangka, Inc.	0	1	1
16. Family Monessori Preschool of Loyola, Inc.	4	4	8
17. Gentle Angels School, Inc.	2	2	4
18. Gentle Angels School, Inc.	2	2	4
19. Good News Community School	3	2	5
20. Great Kids Study Center	11	3	14
21. Holy Trinity School of Saint Therese of the Child Jesus	3	11	14
22. Infant Jesus Academy	15	25	40
23. Ingenium School Inc.	7	15	22
24. Integrated School for the Young Children	82	68	150
25. International Montessori School	1	2	3
26. Irvinghall School	0	0	0
27. Jehoshua Christian School	5	4	9
28. Jesus Christ Lord of the Ages Ministries Christian School	8	5	13
29. Jesus Christ Sun of Righteousness Church Fndtl. Lrng. Ctr	3	2	5
30. Jesus Flock Academy Foundation, Inc.	0	0	0
31. Joshua Caleb Christian School	2	1	3
32. Kidstech Learning Center	2	4	6
33. Kinderwood Learning Villa	10	7	17
34. King Shepherds Flock Childrens Academy	0	2	2
35. Koolkidz Learning Center	3	9	12
36. Laro, Lapis at Libro, Inc.	0	0	0
37. Link School for Life, Inc.	0	3	3
38. Little Builders Children's Center	7	11	18
39. Little Smart of Nangka Pre-School, INC.	10	2	12
40. Marikina Catholic School	11	13	24
41. Marikina Christian Integrated School	3	2	5
42. Marikina Greenheights Learning Center	6	4	10
43. Marikina Montessori Center	0	0	0
44. Marikina Mustard Seed Christian Academy	0	1	1
45. Marist School	18	0	18
46. Master Christi School, Inc	1	1	2
47. Midtown Puso Child Dev't Center	5	4	9

48. Mindz Child Care Center	19	21	40
49. MJT Young Achievers Learning Center, Inc.	37	41	78
50. Moriah Christian Academy	0	0	0
51. Mother Anna Ventura Sacred Heart Child Care Cntr	1	4	5
52. Mother Goose PlaySkool & Grade School of Mkna	1	2	3
53. Mother of Angels School Inc.	2	2	4
54. Mother of Divine Providence School	6	7	13
55. MSH Sister School	2	2	4
56. My Kids World Laboratory	12	10	22
57. My Playland Learning Center, Inc.	7	7	14
58. National Christian Life College	13	13	26
59. Nativity of Our Lady Parochial School	0	1	1
60. Nuestra Señora de Guia Academy of Marikina	6	1	7
61. Our Lady of Perpetual Succor College	49	64	113
62. P.U.S.O Program Enrichment Center For Early Childhood	14	14	28
63. Padre Annibale School	4	1	5
64. PAREF Pre-Schools, Inc.	5	3	8
65. Passionist Sisters School (Marikina) Inc.	0	1	1
66. Pathfinder School	3	4	7
67. Preparatory Education for Early Learning ,Inc.	54	33	87
68. Primemont Science School,Inc	1	4	5
69. Providence Christian School	4	1	5
70. Purple Children Learning Academy, Inc.	7	3	10
71. Rainbow Bright Kiddie School	3	4	7
72. Redeemed in Christ School	0	0	0
73. Roosevelt College, Inc.	15	14	29
74. S.M.A.R.T .Eclectic School Inc. & Tutorial Center	0	0	0
75. St. Pio Learning Center	7	10	17
76. St. Lorenzo Ruiz de Manila School of Marikina City, Inc	8	11	19
77. Savant Preparatory Education Center, Inc.	5	2	7
78. Seven 5 Kiddie School, Inc.	3	6	9
79. Shecaniah Learning Center Inc.	0	3	3
80.Sisters of Charity of Our Lady Mother of Mercy	2	2	4
81. Small Ville Montessori	1	3	4
82. Smarter Kiddo Enhancement and Learning Center	13	7	20
83. St. Clare School of Parang Marikina,Inc	2	0	2
84. St. Dominic Savio School	1	2	3
85. St. Florentine School of Marikina	0	1	1
86. St. John Bosco Learning Center of Marikina Inc.	9	18	27
87. St. Mark Educational Center	4	5	9
88. St. Nicholas School	2	3	5
89. St. Paul's Montessori of Marikina, Inc.	3	5	8
90. St. Scholastica's Academy of Marikina	0	58	58
91. St. Victoria Montessori School, Inc.	4	3	7
92. Sta. Clara Academy	2	5	7
93. Sunrays Learning Center, Inc.	8	5	13
94. The Academy of God's Children Foundation	1	0	1
95. The Learning House Child Dev't. Center	4	10	14
96. The Sophia Child Study Center, Inc	2	0	2
97. Think De Lumine Academy, Inc.	6	7	13
98.Tumana Good Seed Christian Academy	11	11	22
99. Victoria School Foundation	1	4	5
100.Young Seed Preschool. Inc.	10	9	19
TOTAL	671	740	1,411

Table 13
Enrolment in Private Elementary School
Marikina City, 2019-2020

Name of School	Male	Female	Total
1. Berean Crosspointe International (BCI) Marikina, Inc.	179	164	343
2. Blessed Hope Christian Academy	45	24	69
3. Charis School, Inc.	115	112	227
4. College of Arts & Science of Asia & the Pacific–Mkna.City	5	2	7
5. D.C. Integrated Sch. For Early Achievers Inc.	22	15	37
6. Excellent Brain School of Barangka	3	3	6
7. Gentle Angels School, Inc.	36	23	59
8. Gentle Angels School, Inc.	39	31	70
9. Holy Trinity School of Saint Therese of the Child Jesus	71	82	153
10. Infant Jesus Academy	338	345	683
11. Ingenium School Inc.	119	92	211
12. International Montessori School	36	31	67
13. Irvinghall School	65	59	124
14. Jehoshua Christian School	63	50	113
15. Jesus Christ Sun of Righteousness Church Fndtl. Lrng. Ctr	21	20	41
16. Jesus Flock Academy Foundation, Inc.	17	12	29
17. Joshua Caleb Christian School	33	24	57
18. Laro, Lapis at Libro, Inc.	12	4	16
19. Little Smart of Nangka Pre-School Inc.	3	10	13
20. Marikina Catholic School	273	310	583
21. Marikina Christian Integrated School	39	38	77
22. Marikina Montessori Center	19	7	26
23. Marikina Mustard Seed Christian Academy	6	5	11
24. Marist School	770		770
25. Moriah Christian Academy	5	11	16
26. Mother Goose PlaySkool & Grade School of Mkna., Inc.	27	14	41
27. Mother of Angels School Inc.	30	18	48
28. Mother of Divine Providence School	77	76	153
29. MSH Sister School	48	44	92
30. My Kids World Laboratory	65	45	110
31. National Christian Life College	129	118	247
32. Nativity of Our Lady Parochial School	32	45	77
33. Nuestra Señora de Guia Academy of Marikina	45	51	96
34. Our Lady of Perpetual Succor College	666	648	1,314
35. Padre Annibale School	48	40	88
36. Passionist Sisters School (Marikina) Inc.	13	25	38
37. Pathfinder School	47	33	80
38. Primemont Science School, Inc	39	23	62
39. Providence Christian School	16	12	28
40. Purple Children Learning Academy, Inc.	9	6	15
41. Redeemed in Christ School	67	60	127
42. Roosevelt College, Inc.	101	88	189
43. S.M.A.R.T. Eclectic School, Inc.		2	2
44. St. Lorenzo Ruiz de Manila School of Marikina City, Inc	97	79	176

Name of School	Male	Female	Total
45. Shecaniah Learning Center Inc.	24	22	46
46. Small Ville Montessori	29	16	45
47. St. Clare School of Parang Marikina, Inc	20	24	44
48. St. Dominic Savio School	15	10	25
49. St. John Bosco Learning Center of Marikina Inc.	135	116	251
50. St. Nicholas School	17	19	36
51. St. Scholastica's Academy of Marikina		1,058	1,058
52. Sta. Clara Academy	16	11	27
53. Sunrays Learning Center, Inc.	55	52	107
54. The Academy of God's Children Foundation	26	25	51
55. Tumana Good Seed Christian Academy	45	51	96
56. Victoria School Foundation	16	16	32
GRAND TOTAL	4,288	4,321	8,609

Table 14
Enrolment in Private Junior and Senior High School
Marikina City, 2019-2020

Name School	Junior High School			Senior High School		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Apec School Calumpang	204	140	344	52	51	103
2. APEC School Concepcion Dos	99	77	176	31	28	59
3. APEC School Marikina Heights	190	157	347	114	125	239
4. AMA Computer Learning Center of Cainta	-	-	-	82	105	187
5. Berean Crosspointe International (BCI) Marikina	93	95	188			
6. Berean Crosspointe International Marikina	-	-	-	6	10	16
7. Blessed Hope Christian Academy	18	21	39			
8. Charis School, Inc.	58	56	114	25	28	53
9. College of Arts and Science of Asia & the Pacific	2	4	6	69	114	183
10. Gentle Angels School, Inc. (Malanday)	9	3	12			
11. Gentle Angels School (Rositaville)	29	13	42			
12. IETI College of Science & Technology	-	-	-	137	77	214
13. Infant Jesus Academy	297	352	649	127	89	216
14. Ingenium School, Inc	71	40	111			
15. Irving Hall School	27	32	59			
16. Jehoshua Academy of Marikina, Inc.	40	32	72	24	46	70
17. Jesus Christ Sun of Righteousness Church Foundation Learning Center	7	5	12			
18. Jesus Flock Academy	23	15	38	11	6	17

Name School	Junior High School			Senior High School		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Foundation, Inc.						
19. Joshua Caleb Christian School	12	11	23			
20. Marikina Catholic School	184	207	391	46	45	91
21. Marikina Christian Integrated School	42	38	80	12	8	20
22. MARIST School	866	201	1,067	448	65	513
23. Montessori Professional College-Marikina				105	227	332
24. Moriah Christian Academy	7	4	11			
25. Mother of Divine Providence School	73	78	151	26	24	50
26. MSH Sister School	55	55	110	6	11	17
27. National Christian Life College	193	172	365	262	380	642
28. Nuestra Señora de Guia Academy of Marikina	100	76	176	805	917	1,722
29. Our Lady of Perpetual Succor College	553	556	1,109	400	500	900
30. Pathfinder School, Inc.	11	5	16			
31. Redeemed in Christian School	56	47	103	18	34	52
32. Roosevelt Colleg, Inc.	143	118	261	141	151	292
33. San Lorenzo Ruiz de Manila School	111	70	181	37	28	65
34. St. Nicholas School of Marikina	4	1	5			
35. St. Scholastica's Academy	-	950	950	-	373	373
36. St. Clara Academy	4	-	4			
37. STI-College Marikina, Inc.				137	147	284
38. The Academy of Gods Children Foundation	14	19	33	13	5	18
39. Tumana Good Seed Christian Academy	25	22	47			
40. Victoria School Foundation	12	8	20			
TOTAL	3,632	3,680	7,312	3,134	3,594	6,728

Table 15
Enrolment in Private and Public Tertiary School
Marikina City, 2019-2020

School Level	Enrollees			No. of Teachers	No. of Classrooms
	Male	Female	Total		
TERTIARY					
1. Marikina Polytechnic College	1,635	1,695	3,330	92	30
2. Pamantasang ng Lungsod ng Marikina.	3,244	4,240	7,484	257	76
3. System Technology Institute (STI)	247	124	371	9	7
4. International Electronic Technology Inst.	97	33	130	15	15
5. Our Lady of Perpetual Succor College	112	179	291	36	13
6. National Christian Life College	20	124	144	18	6
Total	5,355	6,395	11,750	427	147
VOCATIONAL					
1. Marikina Polytechnic College	795	376	1,171	92	30
2. System Technology Institute (STI)	55	72	127	6	7
Total	850	448	1,298	98	37
GRADUATE PROGRAM					
1. Marikina Polytechnic College	293	945	1,238		
2. Pamantasang ng Lungsod ng Marikina	176	304	480	37	10
Total	469	1,249	1,718	37	10
SHORT-TERM COURSES					
1. Marikina Polytechnic College	148	48	196		
2. Pamantasang ng Lungsod ng Marikina	4	15	19	3	1
Total	152	63	215	3	1

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation

Marikina City's steadfast commitment to the health and wellness of its residents is evident in its diverse healthcare offerings and infrastructure. The city operates 18 Health Centers, ensuring accessible primary care services. These centers, distributed throughout the barangays, guarantee comprehensive coverage for all constituents.

Additionally, Marikina offers specialized healthcare services through facilities such as a Diagnostic and Specialty Center, a Senior Citizens' Healthy Lifestyle Center, Employees Medical

Clinic, and a Clean Food Laboratory. The city's commitment to health extends further with the presence of a dedicated City Health Office, known as the Healthy City Center located at Shoe Avenue, Sto Nino, Marikina City. This center provides a range of primary and ancillary health services, exemplifying Marikina's holistic approach to healthcare.

Table 16
Type of Health Facility
Marikina City, 2019

Type of Health Facility	Number
Number of Health Centers	18
Employees Medical Clinic	1
Locally-run Diagnostic and Specialty Center	1
Senior Citizens' Healthy Lifestyle Center	1
Clean Food Laboratory	1
Number of Private Hospitals	9
Number of Government Hospitals	1
Number of Social Hygiene Clinics (public)	1
Number of Medical Clinics	99
Number of Dental Clinic	149
Number of Maternity Clinics	21

Source : Marikina Health Office / Business Permit and Licensing Office

Moreover, Marikina boasts nine private hospitals, a government hospital, and a social hygiene clinic to address various public health needs. With 99 Medical Clinics, 149 Dental Clinics, and 21 Maternity Clinics, the city ensures accessible healthcare options for all its residents. These modern health facilities significantly enhance the city's capacity to meet the medical requirements of its constituents, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups, including indigents, the elderly, the disabled, women, and children.

Table 17
City Health Workforce
Marikina City, 2019

Health Manpower	Number
Physicians	21
Dentists	14
Dental Aides	8
Public Health Nurses	22
Midwives	32
Population Worker I, II	1
Nutrition Dietician II	8
Barangay Health Workers	107
Medical Technologies II	7
Sanitary Inspectors III	12
Laboratory Aide II	
Utility Worker/Driver	
Administrative Officer III	
Clerk II	1
TOTAL	233

Source: City Health Office

As of 2019, Marikina City has a total of 21 physicians and 14 dentists who are distributed throughout its 18 health centers. The physician-population ratio is 1:21,739, which is below the HLURB (now DHSUD) standard of 1:20,000. Furthermore, its Dentist Population ratio is 1:32,576, which is also below the standard of 1:20,000.

Table 18
Bed Capacity of Government and Private Hospital
Marikina City, 2019

Public/Government	No. of Bed
Amang Rodriguez Medical Center	300
Private	
Sta. Monica Hospital	On-going Construction
Garcia General Hospital	24
St. Vincent Hospital	90
P. Gonzales Hospital	8
Victoria Hospital	55
San Ramon Hospital	9
St. Anthony Medical Center of Marikina, Inc.	34
SDS Medical Center	22
Marikina Valley Medical Center	110
TOTAL	667

Health

In 2019, Marikina City witnessed a range of health challenges contributing to its mortality statistics. The leading causes of mortality were diverse, with Pneumonia (Unspecified) topping the list at 656 cases, followed by acute myocardial infarction at 436 cases, and essential hypertension at 317 cases. Other significant contributors included hypertensive cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus type 2 with complications, and covid-19 (laboratory confirmed).

These figures, totaling 4,767 mortalities in the city, shed light on the key health concerns faced by its residents during that year, emphasizing the importance of targeted healthcare interventions and public health initiatives. (Table 19)

Table 19
Leading Causes of Mortality
Marikina City, 2019

Causes	Number
1. Pneumonia, Unspecified	656
2. Acute Myocardial Infarction	436
3. Essential Hypertension	317
4. Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease	314
5. Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 with complication	222
6. Covid-19 Laboratory confirmed	188
7. Chronic Renal Failure	157
8. Tuberculosis of lung, w/out mention of bacteriological or histological confirmation	137
9. Secondary Hypertension	98
10. Breast, unspecified (breast cancer)	77
Total Mortality	4,767

Source: Marikina Health Office

In 2019, Marikina City reported a range of significant health issues contributing to morbidity. The leading causes of morbidity included upper respiratory tract infection (2,584 cases), superficial injury unspecified body region (2,553 cases), and acute nasopharyngitis (2,499 cases). Other prevalent health concerns encompassed dogbites, urinary tract infections, and injuries from being bitten or struck by other mammals/cat bites.

The city reported a total of 24,437 cases of morbidity, highlighting the key health challenges faced by its residents during that year. These figures underscore the importance of healthcare interventions and public health awareness campaigns to address such prevalent health issues. (Table 20)

Table 20
Leading Causes of Morbidity
Marikina City, 2019

Causes	Number
1. Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	2,584
2. Superficial Injury Unspecified Body Region	2,553
3. Acute Nasopharyngitis	2,499
4. Dogbite	2,322
5. Urinary Tract Infection	1,829
6. Bitten or Struck by Other Mammals/Cat Bite	1,572
7. Acute Pharyngitis	1,433
8. Essential Hypertension	1,327
9. Myalgia/ Muscle Pain/ Musculoskeletal Pain	1,072
10. Acute Bronchitis	916
Total Morbidity	24,437

Source: Marikina Health Office

The vital health statistics of Marikina provide insights on the well-being of its population. The city recorded 5,193 live births, reflecting a birth rate of 11.07% per 1,000 population. Total deaths in the same year numbered 3,052, resulting in a death rate of 6.5% per 1,000 population. The city's infant mortality rate was 7.58%, with 74 infant deaths, while fetal mortality stood at 4.92% with 48 cases. Maternal mortality, had low (3) cases, indicating a rate of .578% per 1,000 live births.

Table 21
Vital Health Statistics, 2019

Cause	Number	Rate per 1,000 population
Live Births	5193	11.07%
Total Deaths	3052	6.5%
Infant Mortality	74	7.58%
Fetal Mortality	48	4.92%
Maternal Mortality	3	.58%

Nutrition

The nutritional programs offered by the Marikina City Health Office have a primary goal of reducing and preventing malnutrition occurrences among newborns, pregnant women, and lactating mothers. This is achieved through the yearly Operation Timbang, led by nutritionists in collaboration with Barangay Health Aides, Barangay Health Workers, and Community Nutrition Volunteers. During this operation, the nutritional well-being of preschool children aged 0-71 months is assessed, focusing on parameters such as weight for age, height for age, and height/length for weight.

Table 22
Nutritional Status of 0-71 Months Children

Age	Nutritional Status				Total
	Normal	Overweight	Under Weight		
			Underweight	Severely	
0-11 months	7,254	82	34	22	7,392
12-23 mos.	4,903	56	40	18	5,017
24-59 mos.	14,068	177	117	33	14,395
60-71 mos.	118	5	6	3	132
Total	26,343	320	197	76	26,936

In 2019, a total of 26,936 preschool children underwent weight assessment, representing 65% of the anticipated target group of 41,307 children. Among them, 76 preschoolers were classified as severely underweight, while 197 were identified as underweight. The majority, numbering 26,343, were within the normal weight range, while 320 were classified as overweight.

Table 23
Nutritional Status of Pre-school Children
Marikina City, 2019

Barangay	Estimated No. of Pre-school Children	Nutritional Status				Total PS Weight	% OPT Coverage	Underweight and Severely Underweight (U+su)		
		Normal	Under weight	Severely Under weight	Over weight			No.	Prev	Rank
			(U)	(SU)						
1. Barangka	1,696	448	19	12	30	509	30	31	6.09	1
2. Concepcion I	3,901	2066	12	4	0	2,082	53.4	16	0.77	10
3. Tumana	3,962	2952	24	10	0	2,986	75.4	34	1.14	6
4. Concepcion II	2,349	1015	3	0	15	1,033	44	3	0.29	16
5. IVC	1,466	883	11	6	11	911	62.1	17	1.87	3
6. J. dela Peña	932	366	9	6	20	401	43	15	3.74	2
7. Kalumpang	1,362	647	3	1	25	676	49.6	4	0.59	11
8. Malanday	5,081	3682	13	3	14	3,712	73.1	16	0.43	12
9. Mkna. Hts.	3,555	1452	3	2	1	1,458	41	5	0.34	15
10. Nangka	4,016	2263	7	2	28	2,300	57.3	9	0.39	13
11. Parang	3,818	3151	25	6	1	3,183	83.4	31	0.97	9
12. Fortune	3,312	2593	17	11	109	2,730	82.4	28	1.03	7
13. San Roque	1,645	894	13	4	44	955	58.1	17	1.78	4
14. Sta. Elena	635	561	2	0	1	564	88.8	2	0.35	14
15. Sto. Niño	2,819	2569	23	3	3	2,598	92.2	26	1	8
16. Tañong	758	683	7	3	13	706	93.1	10	1.42	5
Total	41,307	26,225	191	73	315	26,804	64.9			

Sanitation

Based on the 2015 CBMS data, Marikina City had 54,145 households with sanitary toilet facilities. Of these, 51,305 had their own flush toilets and 2,839 shared flush toilets. Only one household used a closed pit latrine.

Within the unsanitary classification, a single household used an open pit latrine, while five households lacked toilet facilities entirely, resulting in a total of six households in this category.

Table 24
Number of Households in Occupied Housing Units by Type of Toilet Facilities, Marikina City, 2015

Sanitary				Unsanitary			
Own Flush	Shared Flush	Closed Pit Latrine	TOTAL	Open Pit Latrine	Drop/Overhang	No Facility / Field	TOTAL
51,305	2,839	1	54,145	1	-	5	6

Source: CBMS 2015

Burial Grounds

Based on the 2015 Primary Survey, there are five (5) cemeteries / memorial park located within the city. Notably, the Barangka Cemetery, the only public cemetery in the list, is already congested. Additional details about these cemeteries and the memorial park can be found in Table 25.

Table 25
Cemeteries and Memorial Parks

Name Of Cemetery / Memorial Park	Location	Ownership	Area (Sqm)	Capacity	Remarks
Loyola Memorial Park	Boni Ave., Tañong	Private	243,625	34,398	-
Barangka Cemetery	Boni Ave., Barangka	Public	4,070	20,588	Congested
Holy Child Cemetery	J. Molina St., Concepcion 1	Private	2,659	-	-
Aglipay Cemetery	J. Molina St., Concepcion 1	Private	8,018	-	-
Catholic Cemetery	Kapt. Moy, Sta. Elena	Private	2,982	-	-

Source: 2015 Primary Survey

Housing

Marikina City is actively working towards realizing its vision of becoming a community-focused city that offers affordable and decent housing options. To develop housing and settlement-related policies, programs, and projects, the city established the Marikina City Housing Board (MCHB) through Ordinance #164 series of 2008, in compliance with RA 7160 and Executive Order 708 series of 2008. The primary role of MCHB is to serve as a coordinating body for managing the eviction and demolition of informal settlements located in high-risk areas, public spaces, and government projects. Furthermore, the Marikina Settlements Office (MSO), established in 1993, is responsible for implementing these housing programs. Recently, a specific unit within MSO has been dedicated to land management, with the aim of providing Marikina residents with access to landownership.

Marikina's commitment to creating secure and safe settlements has resulted in the establishment of 236 resettlement and socialized housing areas within the city, benefiting a total of 28,186 households.

Table 26
Socialized Housing
Marikina City, 2019

Mode of Land Acquisition (Status)	No. of Community Association (CA)	No. of Households
I. LGU-ORIGINATED CMP Project		
Individualized	27	4,318
Take-out	53	4009
For Log Approval	7	682
For PCL Preparation/ Documentation	14	2,220
For MOA	0	0
Potential CMP	73	9,178
Subtotal	174	20,407
II. GOVERNMENT LAND -		
Individualized Title	9	1,884
For Parcellation	1	503
License to Sell Preparation City Council Approval	0	0
Subtotal	10	2,387
III. PUBLIC LAND	1	81
IV. NHA PROJECTS	9	2,508
V. Other Accredited Association/ Direct Purchase	24	1,442
VI. NGO-CMP Originated Projects	15	1,119
VII. Donated Land	3	242
TOTAL	236	28,186

In 2019, Marikina City exhibited a comprehensive approach to socialized housing, catering to the diverse needs of its residents. The majority of housing initiatives were under LGU-originated CMP projects, with 174 community associations collectively accommodating 20,407 households. The city's commitment to housing solutions extended to government land, where 10 community associations were established, accommodating 2,387 households. In addition, there were NHA projects, other accredited associations with 1,442 households, NGO-CMP originated projects with 1,119

households, and even donated land with 242 households.

In total, Marikina City successfully provided socialized housing to 28,186 households through 236 community associations, demonstrating a dedicated effort to create accessible housing options for its residents.

Table 27
Informal Settler Families
Marikina City, 2019

For Renewal & Resettlement	No. of CA	No. of Households
1. UNORGANIZED COLONIES		
Agora		81
Ramos Soliman		8
Uranza Neighborhood Assn. Inc.		33
Samahang Nagkakaisang Magkakapitbahay sa East Drive		96
KDC Victory Marikina HOA Inc.		5
Pandayan E. Santos St.(J.P. Rizal to Salvador Compound)		62
E. Santos St.		27
Camia cor.Kabayani		15
Subtotal	8 colonies	327
2. DANGER AREA/CREEK EASEMENT		
Rainbow HOA		21
NAPOCOR Transmission Line		14
Champaca II		127
La Colina		5
Starlite Creek		6
Subtotal		173
3. ROAD LOT/OPEN SPACE		
Samahang Magkakapitbahay sa Exequiel	1	25
Samahang Magkakapitbahay sa Looban	1	56
Subtotal	2	81
GRAND TOTAL	4	581

It's noteworthy that as of 2019, 581 informal settlers' families (ISFs) remained living in danger areas, open spaces, and unorganized colonies earmarked for resettlement.

Despite the city's provision of socialized housing, the continuing requirements for housing as shown in Table 28 are driven by both the accumulated backlog and the formation of new households due to population growth. Presently, the housing backlog stands at 4,358 units, encompassing doubled-up households, housing units categorized as unacceptable and those constructed from mixed materials (based on the latest census). This also includes makeshift, salvaged, and improvised housing units.

**Table 28
Current and Projected Housing Needs**

Housing Needs	2018 (Baseline)	Future Housing Needs					
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2025
A. Housing Backlog	4,358	2,858	1,358	-142	-1642	-3142	0
b. Household Formation due to Increase in Population		4,381	4,423	4,464	4,507	4,550	4,724
C. Upgrading (No. of ISFs to be resettled)	581						
TOTAL	4,939	7,239	5,781	4,322	2,865	1,408	4,724

Source: PSA, 2015 and Marikina Settlements Office, 2019

Social Welfare Services

The Social Welfare and Development Office provides social welfare services in the city through the major programs:

Family and Community Welfare Program

The primary recipients of this program are families facing social disadvantages. Its core objective is to empower the intended beneficiaries by helping them identify their needs and the required solutions. This program encompasses a range of services, including social and relief services, and livelihood assistance programs as follows:

Social Service Assistance

- Medical Assistance
- Burial Assistance
- Transportation Assistance

Relief Services

- Food Packs

Livelihood Assistance

- Sustainable Livelihood Program
- Cash for Work

Child and Youth Protection

This program is designed to benefit street children and children subjected to maltreatment, abuse, exploitation, abandonment, and neglect. In pursuit of this program's goals, the city offers the following services:

- Child Development Centers (CDC)
 - Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP)
 - Child Holistic Development
 - Provides Supervision and Care of Young Children
- Youth Programs - Pag-Asa Youth Association Program (PYAP)
- Adoption and Foster Care Program

- Case Management and After-Care Services for victim-survivors of VAC and Trafficking In Persons

Currently, the city operates two (2) social welfare facilities: the Youth Home and the Women and Children Shelter. To maximize their utilization, the Youth Home also accommodates other groups, including children-in-conflict-with-law (CICL), curfew violators, individuals with mental health challenges, and street children, among others. Below are the programs:

MARIKINA YOUTH HOME

- Social Service
- Homelife Service
- Psychological Service
- Spiritual Service
- Counseling
- Casework and Group work
- Peer group counseling
- Alternative Learning System

Women's Welfare

The Gender and Development (GAD) Office of the city espouses programs for the empowerment of women, protection of their rights and alleviation of violence committed against women and other vulnerable genders. The GAD program of the city ensures women are given services and opportunities to improve their lives and their families, including holding regular "Buntis Congress," in partnership with Office of Congressional Representative for District 1, to care for pregnant women and their unborn children, up to conduct of free New Born Screening and Pediatric Check Ups. It is also the commitment of the city to ensure that all barangays have functional anti-Violence Against Women and Children Desks. There are also regular livelihood programs targeting women in poverty and in distress.

Below are the programs for women, family and community welfare services:

- Solo Parent Program
 - Issuance of IDs
 - Counseling
 - Interview
 - Home Visit
 - Provision of needed intervention and assistance
- Parent Effectiveness Seminar (PES)
- Pre-marriage Counseling
- Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program (4P's)
- Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP)
- Reach Out Operations to homeless street families, children, older persons, and Persons with Disabilities including Indigenous People
- Relief Services (Provision of food and relief goods and cash for Work program)

- Case Management and After Care Services for victim-survivor of Violence against Women and Trafficking in Persons
- Adoption and Foster Care Program

Emergency Assistance

The Social Welfare and Development Office also delivers emergency assistance services, which encompass the following programs:

- **Balik Probinsiya:** This initiative aims to address congestion in Metro Manila's urban areas by encouraging people, particularly informal settlers, to return to their home provinces. It provides support and incentives, including assistance with transportation, family support, livelihood, housing, subsistence, and education, among other aspects.
- **Assistance to Disaster Victims:** This program offers aid to victims of disasters such as fires (financial, food, and other forms of assistance) and flooding (providing food and temporary evacuation support).
- **Emergency Shelter Assistance:** This service offers temporary protective custody to individuals who have experienced gender-based violence.
- **Stress Debriefing:** This program provides psychological assistance to clients who have undergone traumatic events and require psychological support.
- **Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations:** This service is designed for clients in need of burial, medical, and financial assistance during times of crisis.

Disabled, Elderly, and Special Group

The city offers a range of services for individuals with disabilities and the elderly, which include the following programs:

Older Persons

Office of the Senior Citizen Affairs Office

- Auxiliary Services
- Social Pension, birthday gifts, and other assistance for Senior Citizens
- Centenarian

Persons with Disabilities Affairs Office (PDAO)

- Auxiliary Services
- Issuance of IDs and Booklets

After-Care and Follow-Up for Discharged Prisoners and Drug Dependents

This program conducts after-care services, including home visits, counseling, and the provision of medical and financial assistance to individuals who have been discharged. It also involves preparing and submitting after-care reports to the relevant agencies and making referrals to other agencies for additional needed assistance.

**Table 29
Social Welfare Facilities**

Facility	Barangay	Services Offered	Type of Clientele
Senior Citizen Center	Jesus dela Pena	health and recreation	senior citizens
Daycare Centers	Tanong, Jesus dela Pena, Sto. Nino, Concepcion Dos, Marikina Heights, Concepcion Uno, Tumana, Nangka, Fortune, Parang, San Roque	supplemental feedings,	pre-school children
Women and Children Shelter	Sto. Nino	Healing and recovery	abused women and children,
Marikina Youth Home	Sta. Elena	rehabilitation	children in conflict with the law (CICL), mentally-challenged, street children

Source: City Social Welfare and Development Office

Protective Services

In 2019, Marikina City had a combined workforce of 1284 personnel responsible for public safety, including police officers, firefighters, jail staff, and traffic personnel under the Office of Public Order and Safety. However, the ratio of police personnel to the city's population, which stood at 1:795, fell short of the recommended standard of 1:500.

**Table 30
Police Stations and Workforce**

Central Station and PCP	Location	No. of Personnel
Marikina City Police Station	4th Floor Legislative Bldg., Sta. Elena	319
PCP 1 (Kalumpang, San Roque)	F. Santos St. cor. Kagitingan St., Brgy. Kalumpang	47
PCP 2 (Barangka, Tañong, J. dela Peña, IVC)	A. Bonifacio Ave., Brgy. Barangka	32
PCP 3 (Sto. Niño, Sta. Elena)	Shoe Ave., Brgy. Sto. Niño	34
PCP 4 (Malanday, Tumana)	Visayas St., Filipinas Village, Brgy. Malanday	31
PCP 5 (Parang, Nangka)	P. Lopez St. cor. BG Molina St., Brgy. Parang	30
PCP 6 (Concepcion Uno)	Bayan-Bayanan Ave. Cor. T. Bugallon St., Brgy. Con. I	28
PCP 7 (Fortune)	Champaca I, Brgy. Fortune	21
PCP 8 (Concepcion Dos)	Lilac St. Cor. Sapphire St., Concepcion	32
PCP 9 (Marikina Heights)	Liwasang Kalayaan St., Brgy. MH	
Total		574

Source: PNP-Marikina

Table 31 summarizes Marikina City's fire stations and their total workforce, which comprises 65 personnel distributed across six stations. The proportion of firefighters in relation to the population, at a ratio of 1:7,017, does not meet the recommended standard of 1:2,000

Table 31
Fire Stations and Workforce

Central Fire Station and Substation	Location	No. of Personnel
1. Central Fire Station	Shoe Ave., Sta. Elena	12
2. Malanday Sub-station	Visayas St., Malanday	10
3. Nangka Sub-station	St. Benedict Subdivision, Nangka	9
4. IVC Sub-station	Major Dizon St., IVC	12
5. Parang Sub-station	B.G. Molina St., Parang	12
6. Concepcion Sub-Station	Bayan-bayanan Ave. , Concepcion I	10
Total		65

Source: Bureau of Fire Department, Marikina

Table 32
Other Protective Personnel and Workforce

Protective Personnel	No. of Personnel
Jail Management	
City Jail	70
Office of Public Safety and Security	575
Traffic	231
Barangay Security Force	344
Barangka	20
IVC	15
Jesus del a Peña	13
Kalumpang	17
Malanday	36
San Roque	16
Sta. Elena	11
Sto. Niño	20
Tañong	14
Tumana	25
Fortune	20
Concepcion Uno	41
Concepcion Dos	26
Marikina Heights	26
Nangka	20
Parang	24
Bantay Bayan Civilian Volunteers	1,007

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, OPSS, Barangay

Table 33
Crime Incidence

Offense	2018	2019
Murder	14	14
Homicide	9	2
Physical Injuries	33	20

Offense	2018	2019
Rape	26	42
Robbery	37	43
Theft /Carnapping	110	109
Violation of R.A. 9165 (Anti-illegal drugs)	329	282
Violation of R.A. 1602 (Anti-gambling)	49	74
Violation of R.A. 1866 (Anti-illegal possession of firearms)	23	14
Violation of R.A. 7610 (Protection Against Child Abuse)	63	78
Violation of R.A. 9262 (Violence Against Women & their children)	41	58
Special Law	241	353
Total Crime Index	229	230
Total Non-index Crime	1,326	859
Total Crime Volume	1,555	1,089
Crime Solution Efficiency Rate	94%	86.40%
Total No. of Solved Crimes	1,463	940
Total No. of Unsolved Crimes	29	12
Average Monthly Index Crime Rate	46.65	3.90%
Average Total Crime Rate	316.79	222%

Source: PNP-Marikina

In 2019, Marikina City experienced relatively stable overall crime levels. Index crimes increased slightly from 229 to 230, primarily due to the surge in rape cases (from 26 to 42 cases or an increase of 62%) and robberies (37 to 43 cases or an increase of 16%), while homicides dropped from 9 to 2 cases, and physical injuries decreased by 60%. Notably, non-index crimes saw a significant decrease, dipping by -35.24% with crime solution efficiency declining from 94% to 86.40%.

The average monthly index crime rate saw a substantial decrease from 46.65 to 3.90%, and the total crime rate also dropped from 316.79 to 222%. Solved crimes decreased from 1,463 to 940, and unsolved cases decreased from 29 to 12. It's essential to note that the provided data encompasses crimes committed by both adults and minors, with age-specific breakdowns not readily available in PNP records

Table 34
Marikina Jail Statistics

Description	Adult	No. Bed	No. of Personnel Assigned
Male	941	115	63
Female	203	181	52
Total	1091	292	115

Source: BJMP-Marikina

In the field of jail management, BJMP is located at the Justice Hall Building, McDonald's Avenue, Sta. Elena, Marikina City, occupying the 5th floor. As of 2019, it has 115 staff and can house up to 292 individuals. It prioritizes rehabilitation through services like Livelihood Projects, Education, Vocational Training, Recreation, Sports, and Religious/Spiritual Activities. These programs aim to reform offenders and help them become law-abiding and productive members of society. These services and programs include:

- Mass every 1st and 3rd Sunday of the month (by BJMP chaplain)
- Mass every 2nd Sunday of the month (by OLA)
- Medical / Dental Mission (by Pentecostal Church)
- Feeding (with service providers)
- Livelihood Project (tailoring / massage / hair cutting / rug making)
- Alternative Learning System (ALS)
- Learn Korean Language
- Culture and Sports
- Guidance Counseling

Table 35 presents data on fire incidents in Marikina City for 2018 and 2019. The data show a significant decrease in total fire incidents and casualties from 2018 to 2019. In 2018, there were 246 fire incidents with 5 casualties, mainly concentrated in residential/structural and electrical categories. However, in 2019, there were only 27 fire incidents with no reported casualties. The most substantial decrease was in residential/structural fires, from 72 incidents to 13, and electrical fires decreased significantly as well. Vehicular fires also saw a decrease from 12 to 6 incidents. This suggests improved fire safety awareness and practices within the community, highlighting the importance of fire prevention efforts in residential and electrical areas.

Table 35
Fire Incidence by Nature and Classification

Classification	2018		2019	
	Number	No. of Casualties	Number	No. of Casualties
Residential/Structural Fire	72	5	13	0
Commercial/Mercantile	15	0	1	0
Educational	2	0	0	0
Healthcare	0	0	0	0
Business	2	0	2	0
Storage	1	0	2	0
Mixed Occupancies	0	0	0	0
Assembly	2	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	1	0	1	0
Industrial	3	0	0	0
Electrical Fire	114	0	1	0
Rubbish Fire/Grass Fire	24	0	1	0
Vehicular Fire	12	0	6	0
TOTAL	246	5	27	0

Overall Landscape of Marikina City's Social Services Social Local Development Indicator System/RaPIDS

A. Demography

In examining the social development indicators, several noteworthy figures and trends emerged. Firstly, population size and distribution revealed significant variations across barangays. For instance, Malanday boasts a population of 53,886, while Barangay Sta Elena reports a population of 7,403. These disparities in population highlight the diverse

demographic composition within Marikina, emphasizing the necessity for customized and community-specific local development planning to address the distinct needs of each area.

B. Level of Well- being

Access to Education

Turning to access to education, the data present encouraging figures. The proportion of children not attending elementary and secondary school is strikingly low, with 14.8 of 6-12-year-old children not in school while a measly 0.29% for 13-16-year-olds. These figures show that educational opportunities are widely accessible, ensuring that the vast majority of school-age children are enrolled and receiving education.

Access to Health Services

When it comes to access to health services, the data paint a more complex picture. On one hand, most households have access to sanitary toilets, indicating progress in sanitation infrastructure.

On the other hand, concerns related to child nutrition and maternal mortality surfaced. For example, Barangka reports a high proportion of children aged 0-5 below normal weight (31%), signaling nutrition challenges in this community. It also noteworthy that only a mere 0.16% of children 5 years old and below died from illnesses.

Moreover, the proportion of maternal mortality rate registered at 3.61% in 2020 and this was observed in Kalumpang, Concepcion Uno and Fortune. The data also indicate that birth attendance by skilled health personnel is generally high, reaching 100% in several barangays, which ensures safer childbirth practices.

C. Social Justice

Poverty

Marikina places a high value on social justice as evidenced by its efforts to address poverty, promote security, and ensure gender equality. The city grapples with varying levels of poverty across barangays, highlighting the urgency of targeted poverty-alleviation interventions, particularly in areas where households face challenges in accessing sufficient meals. Only about 6.92% of the households eat less than 3 full meals a day while 11.7% have incomes below poverty line which is relatively lower than other basic sectors.

Security

Marikina excels with a low proportion of informal settlers and minimal households with inadequate dwelling structures. This demonstrates the city's dedication to residents' safety and well-being. Across barangays, Marikina effectively manages informal settlement issues, reflecting its commitment to secure living conditions. Adequate shelter being fundamental to security, Marikina's focus on this aspect enhances the overall safety and residents' quality of life.

Gender Equality

Marikina is also a beacon of gender equality, with a balanced gender ratio in educational institutions. The equal representation of girls and boys in elementary,

secondary, and tertiary schools serves as a testament to the city's dedication to ensuring equal opportunities for every student. Furthermore, Marikina proudly reports that 100% of non-agricultural wage employment includes females, reinforcing its strong commitment to gender equality

Vision-Reality GAP on Marikina's Social Development Plan

The "Responsive Public Service" sector in Marikina City showcases notable achievements and challenges. This analysis outlines accomplishments, gaps and recommended policy measures to enhance public service responsiveness in the city.

This section provides an overview of Marikina City's efforts to enhance its responsive public service in various domains. The city's dedication to its residents' well-being is evident, and its commitment to continuous improvement is poised to drive positive change in the community.

A. Demography

Accessible and Quality of Basic Services:

Marikina City has made remarkable progress in ensuring that all its barangays enjoy access to fundamental services. This achievement underscores the city's unwavering commitment to inclusivity and equitable service provision for its residents. Nevertheless, there exist notable discrepancies in the targeted subdivision of barangays by the year 2025.

PWDs and For Senior Citizens:

Marikina City has successfully identified the PWDs and senior citizens in barangays, showcasing its dedication to inclusivity. The city has carefully categorized them by type of disability, age, and gender. This comprehensive approach ensures that PWDs receive tailored support and services according to their specific needs, contributing to an inclusive and responsive public service system. The city plans to continue maintaining and enhancing its databases and explore opportunities for enhancing data collection processes.

Solo Parents:

The data show that many of the solo parents in Marikina have been identified at the barangay level, and there is an existing database. However, the database is currently maintained by CSWDO, and Marikina City Hall lacks full control over it. To address this issue, it is recommended that MISC should create a database, ensuring centralized control and improved data management.

Indigent Households

Presently, the CSWDO lacks data concerning the identification of indigent households at the barangay level. This underscores a disparity between the current situation and the goal of identifying all such households, highlighting the imperative for comprehensive data collection and analysis to effectively tackle this issue.

Pupils/Students

Regarding pupil-to-teacher ratio, the city has conducted a teacher audit and identified the need for additional teachers to achieve the ideal ratios in both elementary and high schools. While progress has been made, there is still work to be done, particularly in

achieving the ideal teacher-to-student ratio in senior high school, where there is more room for improvement. These endeavors underscore Marikina's dedication to providing a high-quality education by addressing staffing needs to improve the overall learning experience for students.

B. Level of Well-being

Accessible Quality Health Facilities and Services:

For Infant and Children

In the context of infant and child health, there has been progress in reducing the proportion of infants and children under 5 years old who have died from illness, with a current mortality rate of 29.92%. However, there is still work to be done in further decreasing this rate.

Additionally, the pandemic led to the suspension of Operation Timbang, which aims to reduce the proportion of children aged 0-5 years who are below normal weight for their age. On a positive note, 100% of infants and children have received full immunization, even during lockdowns, thanks to the local institutionalization of infant and child immunization program. The city shall continue institutionalizing immunization program for infants and children to ensure the well-being of its youngest residents.

For Reproductive-Aged Women:

In the realm of reproductive-aged women, the city has achieved the goal of having 100% of total birth deliveries attended by skilled health personnel, with no reported complaints of unskilled or unlicensed birthing clinics. However, there have been a few recorded cases of maternal deaths with patients from hospitals located from other town/city.

To prevent such incidents, Marikina City is committed to the strict implementation of local laws on birthing clinics, ensuring the safety of all mothers.

Boys and Men:

In the category of boys and men, there has been commendable progress as all of the men who requested prostate examinations received the necessary services, thanks to the exclusive CHO program tailored for men. This achievement reflects the city's commitment to men's health and well-being.

All Genders Who Are Sexually Active (LGBTQIA+ Women and Girls):

Marikina City has effectively addressed the needs and well-being of LGBTQIA+ women and girls who are sexually active, as evidenced by a successful current reality check with no identified gaps. The city has achieved a notable milestone by ensuring that 100% of these individuals, including boys, men, LGBTQIA+, women, and girls, were tested for HIV/AIDS and received free treatment and medication. The city aims to continue and possibly expand these programs, emphasizing inclusivity and sensitivity to their specific needs.

Senior Citizens:

In the realm of senior citizen care, the city has been diligently working on expanding home delivery services dedicated to the elderly population. However, this noble effort

faced certain challenges, particularly in light of the Covid-19 as only 70% of “Dalaw kay Tatang at Inang” was conducted. To address these issues and further enhance the support for senior citizens, there is a proposal to enact an ordinance that would facilitate the full transfer of the program to the Office of Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA).

Additionally, the city's existing healthy lifestyle campaign for seniors encountered setbacks due to a shortage of personnel managing the St. Niño healthy lifestyle center. A similar ordinance is being considered to ensure the efficient management and continued success of this vital program, entrusting it to OSCA.

PWDs:

The city's commitment to the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) includes an initiative focused on the rehabilitation of both children and adults with physical deformities. However, progress was interrupted due to shortages of equipment and the disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. To sustain and strengthen this program, there is a proposal to establish an ordinance that would institutionalize it and allocate the necessary funds, ensuring that PWDs receive the support they need for their rehabilitation and well-being.

For COVID-19 Response:

Marikina City's Covid-19 response has been marked by several key achievements. First, the city has conducted PCR tests for 100% of suspected residents and their contacts, showcasing an efficient case management system from the city level down to the barangays. There's a proposal to institutionalize this successful approach.

Second, the city has established effective quarantine facilities such as Bagong Sibol, Marikina Hotel, and PLMar, ensuring that those unable to do home quarantine have access to safe isolation. It is suggested to institutionalize and expand these facilities.

Third, the city has achieved a vaccination milestone, with 100% of targeted priority groups fully vaccinated, including two vaccine doses. Ongoing vaccination efforts for teens and young adults emphasize the city's dedication to widespread immunity. Finally, Marikina City offers free Rapid Testing for 100% of targeted employed individuals, serving as a primary screening method. The proposal is to institutionalize Rapid Testing for Covid-19, reinforcing the city's commitment to accessible and rapid testing for effective pandemic management. These achievements reflect Marikina City's comprehensive and forward-thinking approach to Covid-19 response and public health.

Other Health Services:

Marikina City has made commendable progress in various aspects of its healthcare services. First, there has been a significant decrease in the prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases. While the Covid-19 lockdowns posed challenges, there are plans to resume and strengthen services related to HIV/AIDS and TB management. Additionally, the city has developed a functional community-based Health Service Delivery Network (CBHSDN), with an 80% implementation rate. Plans include the resumption and enhancement of this network after disruptions caused by the Covid-19 lockdowns.

Furthermore, the city has seen a remarkable reduction in new cases of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by leveraging telemedicine and social media for patient consultations. The proposal is to institutionalize the use of digital technology for consultations, ensuring continued accessibility and effectiveness in managing NCDs.

Moreover, the presence of an efficient and effective Botika ng Bayan ng Marikina (BnB) has benefited clients during the Covid-19 lockdowns by providing home delivery of needed maintenance medicines. There are plans to institutionalize the BnB program, securing for it local budget allocation and dedicated manpower. These achievements and plans underline the city's commitment to delivering comprehensive and accessible healthcare services to its residents.

Improve Sanitation Facilities

Marikina City has made significant strides in sanitation. Every household now maintains a sanitary toilet, thanks to the "Kubeta bawat bahay" policy. The city has also achieved 100% compliance in maintaining proper toilet facilities in establishments through consistent inspections. Efforts are underway to increase the number of toilets accessible to PWDs, with policies in place to ensure adequate separation for different genders. These initiatives reflect the city's commitment to improving sanitation and accessibility.

Health Care Participation

Increasing enrollment in health centers is a notable accomplishment, demonstrating the community's trust in the healthcare system. The closure of health centers due to COVID-19, however, reveals vulnerabilities in the face of unexpected challenges. The city is actively developing policies to support both face-to-face and teleconsultation for medical and health activities, ensuring continuous healthcare access for residents.

Safe, Child-Friendly, Gender-Sensitive Environment and Conducive Learning Public Schools

Marikina City has made significant strides in creating a safe and conducive learning environment for children. While all barangays have daycare services, there are ongoing efforts to establish Child Development Centers (CDCs) and identify their needs in the remaining three barangays namely: Sta. Elena, Kalumpang and Concepcion Dos.

The existing CDCs are assessed to be safe, child-friendly, and conducive to learning, and they are in the process of accreditation by DSWD. Similarly, Child Development workers are undergoing accreditation. The city also aims to integrate a gender-responsive curriculum and methodologies into CDCs and has provided technical training. There is a mechanism to assist undiagnosed children with special needs, and the ECCD Checklist aids in assessing children's conditions. The majority of teachers are sensitive and responsive to children with special needs, although some may require additional training.

Additionally, for schools, there are plans to replace concrete masonry corridor railings with steel railings for improved visual clarity, pending budget allocation.

Education Participation

The city has made significant headway in education. Preschool-aged children have successfully completed their education, and there's increased Grade 1 enrollment. The city has also been successful in improving completion rates at elementary and high school levels, while decreasing the number of school drop-outs.

The city is working to reduce the proportion of school-age children not attending school, with overall increased enrollment. Parents actively participate in molding their

children's values through programs like Brigada Eskwela and the Adopt-A-School Program.

Adult participation in the Alternative Learning System has grown, and the city aims to eliminate truancy in public schools. These efforts demonstrate Marikina's commitment to enhancing education.

Quality of Education

In the realm of education quality in Marikina City, there are several achievements to note. The curriculum has been enriched with Marikina's core values through socio-cultural mapping and specialized modules. While there hasn't been recent data on the National Achievement Test (NAT), the city emphasizes excellent performance.

Graduates are highly competent, as evidenced by data from LIS-BOSY. Furthermore, Marikina's tertiary courses at PLMar are recognized by CHED, demonstrating their quality. However, there is room for improvement in accrediting PLMar's skills training and assessment centers by TESDA, which faces challenges related to staff resources for coordination and paperworks.

Response to COVID-19

In response to COVID-19, Marikina City ensured the presence of quality online and modular learning. While there were plans to provide android tablets for students, they faced funding challenges.

Good Health Condition

Health-wise, there was a notable reduction in the number of wasted and severely wasted school children. However, the provision of free food and vitamins was disrupted by COVID-19 lockdowns. There are plans in place to reinstate the policy for these services to benefit school children.

Value Driven Sports Development

The implementation of grassroots and community sports development initiatives has been partially hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in their incomplete execution. However, these initiatives are set to resume as soon as directives from the IATF (Inter-Agency Task Force) are received. Similarly, the establishment of standard sports facilities accessible to the community and the organization of annual/quarterly sports events for Marikina residents and athletes were all canceled due to COVID-19 restrictions but were resumed recently.

Social Protection

Protective to Rights of Youth and Children

In the realm of safeguarding the rights of youth and children, Marikina has made progress in reporting child abuse cases, however this can be further improved. These cases are being reported to the CSWDO (City Social Welfare and Development Office). With this, there's a need to establish a comprehensive data collection system per barangay.

Among the reported cases to CSWDO, responsive services are provided. Although there is an intention to update and ensure compliance with the Marikina Children's Code for Child Friendly Local Governance Audit, this process has been delayed due to the

pandemic and prioritization of COVID-19 related programs. The creation of a committee and a city ordinance has been recommended to address this matter.

Child Protection Policy of Schools

In the realm of child protection policy in schools, Marikina has made significant progress. Every school in the city now has a child protection committee in place, offering a structured approach to child protection. They have also established a referral system for child abuse cases, further enhancing child safety. Importantly, all cases dealt with by these committees are reported to the CSWDO (City Social Welfare and Development Office), ensuring a comprehensive mechanism for addressing child abuse cases, including age and gender tracking. This showcases the city's commitment to protecting its youth.

Children-in-Conflict with the Law

Marikina has made significant strides in dealing with Child-in-Conflict with the Law (CICL) and Children-at-Risk (CARs). All CICL incidents are reported to CSWDO, but further in-house services are needed for rehabilitation.

There's been a 50% reduction in admitted CICL cases in the Youth Home. While not all CAR cases are reported to CSWDO by barangays, they provide initial interventions. The Marikina Youth Home is DSWD-NCR is in the process of accreditation, with some pending requirements. The Youth Home Manual of Operation awaits ceremonial approval.

The city has streamlined efforts between LCPC and BCPC for continuous CAR and CICL programs. Additional funding is planned for staff and services to support CICL reintegration into society

Trafficked Children

Reporting and rescuing trafficked youth and children signify the city's dedication to combating human trafficking. Yet, not all victims are reported, highlighting the need for an improved referral system. The city is determined to strengthen its referral systems and continue its rescue efforts protecting vulnerable children.

Teenage Pregnancy

Addressing the decreased trend in teenage pregnancies reflects the city's proactive approach to youth welfare. However, the underlying causes of teenage pregnancies require further attention. The city is committed to examining the root causes of teenage pregnancies to prevent such occurrence and ensure a brighter future for its youth.

Violence Against Women and Their Children

In addressing Violence Against Women and Their Children (VAWC), Marikina City has reported cases, but there's room for improvement, considering that 1 in 4 women experience abuse, suggesting potential unreported cases. While not all VAWC cases are reported to the Marikina Referral System (MRS), those reported receive comprehensive services. VAWC incidence reports have shown little decrease, indicating a need for stronger advocacy to educate women in the community about gender-based violence. Efforts are underway to strengthen the Marikina Referral System through negotiations with external service providers, although formal agreements are pending.

Trafficked Women

Reporting and rescuing 100% of trafficked women and providing them with services is a significant achievement. However, not all cases are reported to the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) by the barangays, indicating room for improvement. To strengthen the existing referral system, Marikina City suggests the creation of a committee for VAWC and trafficked persons.

Safe Spaces

In terms of safe spaces, Marikina City has made progress in reporting and recording violations of the Safe Spaces Act, with a newly created city resolution subject for discussion. The presence of an ordinance on safe spaces is established, and there's an existing referral system in place to respond to gender-related abuse, including violations of the Safe Spaces Act. Reported Safe Space cases are properly handled, with victim-survivors receiving appropriate services such as counseling and legal services.

However, there is room for improvement in the Safe Space law such as including the house as a possible source of abuse and addressing the venue of the crime. To decrease the incidence of Safe Spaces Act violations, there is a need for more information and awareness campaigns to educate people about this new law and encourage reporting. Additionally, implementing this law across all service providers dealing with gender violence is imperative.

LGBT-QIA

Implementing the provisions in the Anti-Discrimination Ordinance (ADO) and addressing discrimination cases in workplaces, education, and other institutions demonstrate city's commitment to LGBTQIA+ rights. However, the lack of reported abuse cases suggests a need for increased awareness about ADO. The city is determined to include ADO provisions in public ordinances and raise awareness about this critical aspect of human rights.

General Public

Civil Registry and Identity Documentation (ACRID):

Marikina City has made significant strides in Access to Civil Registry and Identity Documentation (ACRID) for the general public. All births in the city are now registered with the Civil Registry Office and the Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA). Couples living together for over 5 years can marry without fees under Article 35 of the Family Code. Free birth registration is available for grade school children of indigent constituents.

Public Security

Efforts continue to encourage crime reporting, and there's a yearly decrease in crime incidents. The city aims to become Rabies-Free, despite pandemic-related vaccination challenges. Additionally, Marikina ensures clean and safe meat and poultry products.

Responsive Services to the Needs of Different Sectors

Security of Land Tenure to Informal Settlers

Providing security of land tenure to households in 5 settlement sites is a remarkable plan however, its target has not been fully realized. The need for land surveys in preparation for the preliminary subdivision plan is a notable gap. The city aims to create a master list for actual residents and consider implementing a no-reserve lot policy, ensuring equitable access to land.

Effective Disaster Risk Reduction Management

Marikina City has a robust disaster risk reduction management system in place. They have established protocols and a Manual of Operation to respond effectively to disasters. The city actively identifies and records households affected by flooding, periodically reassessing the situation to adapt to mitigation changes.

Evacuation is well-organized, with protocols ensuring the strategic distribution of evacuees to available centers. These centers are equipped with rooms for persons with special needs, promoting inclusivity and safety.

While some incidents at evacuation centers went unreported, the city is working to improve reporting mechanisms. During disasters, they provide support to at least 1,000 families with specific needs, reinforcing their commitment to vulnerable populations.

Solo Parents:

The presence of an ordinance and services for solo parents is a significant development that shall support this vital group, however, this has not been fully realized. The city is currently working on the draft city ordinance, seeking approval, and initiating awareness campaigns to ensure that solo parents receive the support they need.

The limited awareness among local residents about the provisions of the Solo Parents ordinance presents a challenge. But those who requested for assistance were provided with the needed interventions.

PWDs

Marikina City aims to improve support for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in various ways which however has not been fully realized. They plan to increase the percentage of PWDs enrolled in government-sponsored PhilHealth, although this depends on PhilHealth availability. The city is nonetheless providing responsive services, including medical, burial, and financial assistance, are provided to PWDs upon request. However, for these programs to be more comprehensive, Marikina City intends to create specific ordinances once these services are devolved from the DSWD. Overall, the city aims to ensure that all PWDs receive the responsive services they need.

Senior Citizen

Marikina City is actively working to enhance support for its senior citizens. They aim to increase the percentage of seniors enrolled in social pension programs, with additional pensioners endorsed to DSWD-NCR, pending validation and assessment. The city is also focused on increasing the number of responsive services available to seniors, including medical, burial, financial assistance, and medicines. Their goal is to ensure that 100% of seniors receive the responsive services they request, reflecting their commitment to the welfare of the elderly population.

Indigent households

Increasing the percentage of indigent households enrolled in conditional cash transfer and providing Social Amelioration Program subsidies during COVID-19 ECQ reflects the city's commitment to its vulnerable residents but still needs to exert more efforts to fully realize its target. Ongoing data collection is crucial for the continued success of this program. Marikina City will persist in discussions and data collection from DSWD NCR is needed to increase enrollment in conditional cash transfer, ensuring that indigent households receive the support they require.

Covid-19 response

During the COVID-19 response, Marikina City ensured that all families with infected members received essential support, including food, vitamins, COVID-19 kits, and financial assistance. They provided 100% targeted assistance to various groups, such as shoemakers, mall employees, transport workers, vendors, and OFWs, with a focus on both men and women. Additionally, almost all households received food subsidies, demonstrating the city's commitment to assisting its residents during the pandemic.

LOCAL ECONOMY

Commerce and Trade

Marikina, being a densely urbanized city, serves not only its local residents but also those from nearby towns and cities through its commercial establishments. Consequently, a substantial portion of Marikina's land area is allocated for commerce and trade. The city's commercial zones encompass 210.21 hectares, equivalent to 9.08% of its total land area.

Marikina City features a single public market alongside seven privately-owned markets. The Marikina Public Market, situated in Brgy. Sta. Elena, consists of 435 stalls for dry goods and 518 stalls for wet goods.

The city showcases a diverse landscape of establishments and employment distribution across its barangays, as outlined in Table 36. Notably, six specific barangays, namely Sto. Niño, Concepcion I, Sta. Elena, Parang, Marikina Heights, and San Roque, played a pivotal role in the city's commerce and trade activities. Among these districts, Sto. Niño and Concepcion One emerged as the leaders, representing 12.73% and 12.19% of the total establishments, respectively, and contributing 14.24% and 13.88% to the city's employment statistics. Marikina Heights, boasting 1,385 establishments (7.47%), played a significant role in job creation, contributing a noteworthy 10.71% to the overall city workforce. In contrast, Tumana and IVC, with 3.60% and 2.24% of establishments, respectively, made more modest contributions to the city's employment base. Overall, Marikina City hosted 18,535 establishments in 2018, supporting 49,218 jobs across diverse sectors, according to data from BPLO.

Table 36
Number of Establishments and Employment Generated per Barangay
Marikina City, 2018

Barangay	Establishments	%	Employment Generated	%
Sto. Niño	2,360	12.73%	7,008	14.24%
Concepcion I	2,259	12.19%	6,829	13.88%
Sta. Elena	1,827	9.86%	3,356	6.82%
Parang	1,516	8.18%	3,478	7.07%
Marikina Heights	1,385	7.47%	5,273	10.71%
San Roque	1,270	6.85%	3,789	7.70%
Malanday	1,215	6.56%	2,607	5.30%
Concepcion II	1,164	6.28%	2,723	5.53%
Nangka	1,069	5.77%	1,721	3.50%
Kalumpang	958	5.17%	3,412	6.93%
Barangka	829	4.47%	1,786	3.63%
Fortune	754	4.07%	3,330	6.77%
Tumana	667	3.60%	913	1.86%
Tañong	482	2.60%	1,294	2.63%
IVC	416	2.24%	980	1.99%
J. Dela Peña	364	1.96%	719	1.46%
Marikina City	18,535		49,218	

Source: BPLO, 2018

Another measure of the city's economic expansion is reflected in the issuance of business permits and the registration of new businesses on an annual basis. Table 37 offers valuable insights into the quantity of business permits approved over the past

five years, providing a glimpse into the evolving commercial landscape within Marikina City. The data consistently reveal a rise in business permits issued from 2014 to 2018.

During this period, the secondary sector, including manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply, and construction, accounted for about 5.2% to 5.3% of permits, while the tertiary sector, encompassing wholesale and retail trade, hospitality, transportation, communication, finance, real estate, education, healthcare, social services, and community activities, dominated with a range of 94.7% to 94.9% of permits.

This upward trend in business permits reflects the city's vibrant economic activity and growth. As such, it aligns with the observation that the city has seen a surge in new businesses and commercial activities, contributing to its dynamic economic landscape.

Table 37
Business Permits Granted in the last 5 years

Business Permits	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Secondary										
Manufacturing	529	3.3%	522	3.1%	510	2.9%	502	2.7%	487	2.6%
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	132	0.8%	145	0.9%	156	0.9%	171	0.9%	188	1.0%
Construction	185	1.1%	206	1.2%	232	1.3%	262	1.4%	313	1.7%
<i>Secondary Sub-Total</i>	<i>846</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>873</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>898</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>935</i>	<i>5.1%</i>	<i>988</i>	<i>5.3%</i>
Tertiary										
Wholesale & Retail trade of personal & household goods/ repair of motor vehicles motorcycles	7,706	47.8%	7,844	47.0%	8,012	46.0%	8,537	46.3%	8,437	45.5%
Hotels/Restaurants	1,273	7.9%	1,471	8.8%	1,660	9.5%	1,814	9.8%	1,765	9.5%
Transport, Storage & Communication	211	1.3%	233	1.4%	279	1.6%	315	1.7%	348	1.9%
Financial Intermediation	325	2.0%	337	2.0%	362	2.1%	377	2.0%	406	2.2%
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	2,942	18.2%	2,982	17.9%	3,062	17.6%	3,138	17.0%	3,211	17.3%
Public Administration & Defense/ Compulsory Social Security	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Education	212	1.3%	224	1.3%	231	1.3%	238	1.3%	236	1.3%
Health & Social Work	345	2.1%	350	2.1%	363	2.1%	359	1.9%	376	2.0%
Other Community, Social & Personal Service activities	2,268	14.1%	2,363	14.2%	2,535	14.6%	2,726	14.8%	2,768	14.9%
Private Household w/ Employed Persons	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Extra-Territorial Organizations &	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Business Permits	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bodies										
<i>Tertiary Sub-Total</i>	15,282	94.8%	15,804	94.8%	16,504	94.8%	17,504	94.9%	17,547	94.7%
TOTAL	16,128	100%	16,677	100%	17,402	100%	18,439	100%	18,535	100%

Source: BPLO

Tourism

Information provided by the City Tourism, Culture, and the Arts Office reveals the presence of nine (9) tourist attractions and establishments within Marikina. These are detailed in the following table.

Table 38
Inventory of Tourism Establishments
Marikina City, 2018

Name of Tourist Attraction	Barangay	Area (sq.m)	Type of Tourism Products and Services
Jesus Dela Pena Chapel	Brgy. Jesus Dela Pena	184.71	C
San Antonio De Padua Chapel	Brgy. Calumpang	1,187	C
Our Lady of the Abandoned Parish Church	Brgy. Sta. Elena	12,842	C
Marikina Sports Complex	Brgy. Sto. Nino	30,000	H
Marikina City Hall	Brgy. Sta. Elena	11,187	C
Marikina Public Market	Brgy. Sta. Elena	11,451	L
Kapitan Moy Building	Brgy. Sta. Elena	1,239	C
Shoe Museum	Brgy. San Roque	1,187	C
Marikina River Park	11 Barangays	2,200,000	N

Source: City Tourism, Culture and the Arts Office

Types of tourism products and services based on DOT National Tourism Development Plan (2011-2016)

N - Nature

DM - Diving & marine sports

SB - Sun & beach

M - Meetings, incentives, conferencing and exhibitions (MICE) & events

H - Health, wellness & retirement

E - Education

C - Cultural

L - Leisure & entertainment

CN - Cruise & nautical

As indicated in the table above, the majority of Marikina's tourist attractions are categorized as cultural. Many of these attractions are clustered in Barangay Sta. Elena, including the largest of the three chapels in Marikina, the Our Lady of the Adandoned Church, the Kapitan Moy Building, and the Shoe Museum. The Kapitan Moy Building, once the residence of Laureano Guevarra, renowned as the founder of the Marikina shoe industry, holds historical significance. The Shoe Museum showcases a diverse collection of footwear worn by famous figures, spanning past and present government

officials, ambassadors, and celebrities. Within the same barangay, the Marikina Public Market, City Hall, and the legislative and executive buildings are found.

The Marikina Sports Complex features a central grass pitch surrounded by an athletics track, complemented by basketball and tennis courts. It also has an olympic-sized pool and an indoor gymnasium, making it a conducive sports venue. Over time, the complex has hosted numerous competitions, including women's football during the 2005 Southeast Asian Games. It also houses City Hood Park and hosts the Marikina Trade Fair.

Lastly, the Marikina River Park runs along the Marikina River, spanning 11 barangays. Within this park, a Roman garden, a Marikina Statue, a Chinese pagoda, and a youth camp can be found.

In terms of tourist arrivals, the table below provides a breakdown by month and type. Notably, half of the tourists visit Marikina primarily in three months – April, August, and November. The majority of these tourists are female and originate from various regions within the Philippines.

Table 39
Inventory of Tourists
Marikina City, 2018

Month	Academe	LGU Province	Foreign	Male	Female	TOTAL
January	5	-	2	198	529	727
February	7	2	2	348	546	894
March	6	5	5	266	191	457
April	13	1	2	490	741	1,231
May	1	1	1	84	128	212
June	1	2	1	82	145	227
July	-	4	-	114	78	192
August	7	-	1	1,210	934	2144
September	5	1	-	378	247	625
October	8	2	2	311	388	699
November	10	2	1	395	511	906
December	4	1	-	85	150	235
TOTAL	67	21	17	3,961	4,588	8,549

Source: City Tourism, Culture and the Arts Office

Overall Landscape of Marikina's Local Economy

Economic Local Development Indicator System/RaPIDS

Marikina, situated in the heart of the Philippines, shines as a symbol of economic vitality and advancement. A closer look at essential economic metrics unveils a city driven by a strong workforce, varied income sources, and an unwavering dedication to sustainable growth.

A. General Demography

Labor Force and Employment

One of Marikina's standout features is its vibrant and active labor force. The data illustrate that a significant percentage of both males and females actively participate in

various economic activities. This active engagement underscores the city's economic vitality, with residents contributing their skills and talents to propel progress.

Dependency Ratio

Marikina benefits from a favorable dependency ratio, indicating that there are more working-age individuals compared to dependents such as children and the elderly. This demographic edge positions the city strategically, with a youthful and skilled workforce ready to fuel further economic growth and innovation.

Unemployment Rates

Marikina stands out for its commendably low unemployment rates. The data indicate that few individuals aged 15 and above are actively seeking employment, thus suggesting abundant job opportunities, contributing to economic stability and income accessibility

B. Industry

Energy Efficiency and Responsibility

Marikina is also environmentally-conscious, as evidenced by its responsible energy consumption practices. The ratio of electrical energy consumption in the industrial and commercial sectors compared to total energy consumption **reflects a commitment to energy efficiency**. This aligns with the city's sustainability goals and underscores its role as a responsible custodian of resources.

Details of electric consumptions are further discussed in Table 46 under the infrastructure section.

Industry and Services: Diverse Income Sources

A significant percentage of households in Marikina diversify their income sources, including secondary and tertiary streams. This financial resilience enhances household stability, ensuring that families can navigate economic fluctuations and invest in their well-being.

Commercial Establishments

Marikina's thriving business environment is apparent from the data on the total number of commercial establishments across the different barangays. These enterprises play a pivotal role in the city's economic vibrancy, offering a wide array of goods and services to residents and visitors alike.

Tourism and Economic Contribution

Marikina's rich cultural heritage and attractions have drawn tourists, as evidenced by tourism receipts. While 2019 saw a substantial influx of revenue, however there was decrease in tourism receipts from 2019 to 2020, likely due to the pandemic.

Overall, Marikina's economic indicators paint a vivid picture of a city characterized by a dynamic workforce, demographic advantages, and a commitment to sustainability.

These factors have combined to position Marikina as an attractive destination for businesses and visitors.

Vision-Reality GAP on Marikina's Economic Development Plan

Marikina's economic landscape exhibits notable accomplishments while highlighting essential areas for improvement. Addressing the identified gaps and implementing strategic measures is crucial for further enhancing economic growth, competitiveness, and resilience within the city. This narrative analysis delves into the core components of the city's vision, evaluating the existing reality and identifying specific areas where policies and actions are required to bridge the gaps

A. Enhancing Economic Growth and Competitiveness

Efficient and High Yielding Private Businesses and Investment

Marikina's economic landscape showcases a significant accomplishment in the form of an updated Marikina Investment Code. This achievement is noteworthy, as reflected by a perfect rating of 10, indicating a favorable environment for businesses to thrive within the city. However, the city faces challenges in realizing its vision of establishing the Marikina Investment and Incentive Board. This measure is imperative to bridge the gap and fully realize the city's vision of enhancing economic growth and competitiveness by establishing the Investment and Incentive Board.

Growing Commercial and CBD (Central Business Districts)

Marikina's efforts in attracting new businesses as reflected in its rating has to be further heightened. This accomplishment underlines the need to entice entrepreneurs and investors to locate their businesses in Marikina. The pandemic also posed a challenge in terms of increasing capital investments and renewal of new businesses.

In terms of local employment generated by new businesses, there is an absence of data. This data gap hinders a profound understanding of the impact of economic activities on local employment. To address this, Marikina should prioritize data collection efforts related to local employment stemming from new businesses and renewals. By doing so, the city can develop targeted strategies for local employment generation, aligning with the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) for a sustainable city.

The City also aims to promote its commercial and CBD growth by increasing the number of registered businesses, with a focus on micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). While they cannot control which enterprises apply for new businesses, they plan to introduce ordinances and incentives to attract business owners to invest in the city. However, there are currently no big multinational or national brand businesses operating within the locality, and this remains a challenge. The city also seeks to encourage the renewal of existing businesses by issuing notices for delinquent businesses and considering exemptions or amnesty for small and delinquent businesses.

B. Performance in Special Areas

Heritage and Culture Promotion

Marikina takes pride in its rich heritage and culture, with efforts directed toward their promotion and preservation. It has achieved success in generating revenue from tourism, signaling effective steps in showcasing its cultural heritage. This

accomplishment reflects the city's potential as a cultural destination and, thereby, contributes to its economic vitality.

Despite these achievements, COVID-19 pandemic posed unforeseen challenges for Marikina's tourism. There was a notable decline in Marikina's tourism receipts during 2020. While these circumstances were beyond the city's control, Marikina is exploring strategies to recover, including safety protocol reassessment, diversification of tourism offerings, and intensified marketing efforts to attract visitors once more.

There is also a noticeable need to raise awareness of cultural values for more extensive heritage promotion. This gap suggests that efforts are required to deepen residents' and visitors' understanding and appreciation of Marikina's heritage. Furthermore, there is a need to engage younger generations in preserving and celebrating this cultural legacy.

To address these concerns, several measures shall be undertaken such as investing in cultural education, enhancing marketing for the shoe-tech course in PLMar, exploring additional income sources in tourism, developing additional strategies for tourism growth, expediting the establishment of the Tourism Information Center, and implementing effective marketing strategies to promote Marikina as a premier tourist destination in Metro Manila.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Transportation

Marikina City boasts a well-connected network of internal and external roads, facilitating the movement of people and goods within the city and to neighboring areas in Metro Manila and Rizal Province. These roads consist of circumferential, radial, major, and secondary routes that seamlessly link Marikina to nearby cities and municipalities, including Antipolo City, San Mateo, and Cainta in Rizal Province, as well as Quezon City and Pasig City in Metro Manila.

Within Marikina, there are a total of 12 entry and exit points that provide access to and from neighboring cities and municipalities. At each of these entry/exit points, a distinct marker proudly symbolizes Marikina's spirit of competitiveness and discipline. These markers not only serve as symbolic representations but also serve practical purposes. They act as strategic survey locations where authorities can gather data on the volume of vehicles entering and exiting the city.

Marikina City's commitment to effective transportation infrastructure and traffic management is exemplified through these strategic road connections and monitoring points which contribute to the overall livability and accessibility of the city.

The following table outlines the various entry and exit points mentioned above:

Table 40
Entry and Exit Points in Marikina City

Street	Leading To	Length (kms)
G. Fernando Avenue Good road condition with sidewalk on 2 sides; drainage system; traffic lines seen	Marcos Highway, San Roque, Cainta, Rizal, Pasig City	1.92
A. Bonifacio Street Good road condition with sidewalk on 2 sides; drainage system; traffic lines seen	Katipunan Street, Quezon City	2.72
Balite Street Road needs improvement; sidewalk on 1 side; drainage system; traffic lines needs improvement	Modesta Subd., San Mateo, Rizal	7.76
Lilac Street Good road condition with sidewalk on 2 sides; drainage system; traffic lines needs improvement	Soliven Heights, Mayamot, Antipolo City	4.80
J.P. Rizal Street, Nangka Good road condition with sidewalk on 2 sides; drainage system; traffic lines seen	Gen. Luna St., San Mateo, Rizal	5.98
C-5 By-Pass Road Good road condition with sidewalk on 2 sides; drainage system; traffic lines seen	C-5 Libis, Quezon City Pasig City	3.93
Major Dizon Street, IVC Good road condition with sidewalk on 2 sides; drainage system; traffic lines seen	C-5 Libis and Katipunan, Quezon City	4.30
J.P. Rizal Street, Calumpang Good road condition with sidewalk on 2 sides; drainage system; traffic lines seen	Marcos Highway, Pasig City – South, Pasig City	2.18

Street	Leading To	Length (kms)
	Quezon City	
N. Roxas Street, Calumpang Good road condition with sidewalk on 2 sides; drainage system; traffic lines seen	Marcos Highway, Pasig City	1.47
Old J.P. Rizal Street, Calumpang Good road condition with sidewalk on 2 sides; drainage system; traffic lines seen	Marcos Highway, Pasig City	2.56
Katipunan Extension, Malanday Good road condition with sidewalk on 2 sides; drainage system; traffic lines seen	Balara, Quezon City	4.31
Sumulong Highway, Sto. Niño Good road condition with sidewalk on 2 sides; drainage system; traffic lines seen	Cainta, Rizal Antipolo City	1.22

Source: City Engineering Office, 2017

Roads

Table 41 provides a comprehensive overview of Marikina City's road infrastructure, categorizing it into National Roads, City Roads, Barangay Roads, and specific streets, detailing their respective lengths in kilometers. National Roads, crucial for external connectivity, account for 32.32 kilometers, while City Roads, essential for internal transport, dominate with 356.39 kilometers. Barangay Roads, serving local communities, total 61.31 kilometers. As of 2017, the total road length in the city stands at 450.02 kilometers.

Table 41
Inventory of Road by System Classification

Classification	Length (kms)
National	32.32
J.P. Rizal Street	7.99
Marcos Highway	1.99
Sumulong Highway	2.12
C5 Bypass Road	1.81
Bayan-bayanan Avenue	2.06
Gen. Ordonez Street	5.01
Katipunan Street	1.68
E. Rodriguez Avenue	1.85
Gil Fernando Avenue	2.48
E. Dela Paz Street	2.80
A. Bonifacio Avenue	1.58
Shoe Avenue (I. Mendoza to Guerilla Street)	0.95
City Road	356.39

Barangay	61.31
Total	450.02

Source: City Engineering Office, 2017

Simultaneously, Marikina City has expanded its roads by 0.62 km since 2015 due to the construction of access roads in Barangays Concepcion Uno, Jesus Dela Peña, Malanday, Sto. Niño, and Tañong, with more than half of these roads currently in good condition. This data is invaluable for urban planning and infrastructure development, necessitating the identification of street conditions for necessary improvements.

Table 42
Road Inventory According to Type of Pavement by Barangay

Barangay	Concrete	Concrete/ Asphalt	Asphalt	Resettlement Site				Total Length	Total No. of Street
				Concrete (In km.)		Macadam (In km.)			
				Roads	Alleys	Roads	Alleys		
Sta. Elena	6.57	3.50						10.07	59
San Roque	20.47	3.77						24.24	110
Sto. Niño	26.40	6.69			0.25			33.33	168
J. dela Peña	12.56	0.94						13.50	45
Tañong	19.04	0.79						19.83	91
Barangka	14.81	0.72						15.52	101
I.V.C.	7.22	11.77						18.99	87
Malanday	16.79	2.47		5.90	18.20			43.37	349
Kalumpang	12.57	2.48						15.05	70
Concepcion I	41.60	4.84						46.44	252
Concepcion II	33.52	10.14						43.66	159
Parang	26.84	1.52	0.59		2.81			31.76	154
Nangka	26.17	1.95		1.04	8.72			37.88	238
Mkna. Heights	33.24	0.75			9.37			43.36	229
Fortune	12.97	0.96			14.25	0.150		28.33	214
Tumana	23.38	1.30						24.67	126
TOTAL (In km.)	334.15	54.58	0.59	.94	53.60	0.150		450.01	2,452.00

Source: City Engineer's Office, 2019

Land-Based Transportation Modes

In Marikina City, land-based motor vehicles reign supreme as the primary mode of transportation. As of 2018, the city recorded a total of 130,589 registered vehicles. Among these, motorcycles/tricycles, utility vehicles, and cars emerged as the most prevalent means of commuting.

With reference to the data in Table 44, it's evident that tricycles hold the highest number of units and command a significant presence in the city's transportation system, operating from numerous terminals. In contrast, jeepneys, while having the second-highest number of units, are relatively limited in terms of terminals. Nonetheless, they serve a crucial role with 12 service routes both within and beyond Marikina City.

Table 43
Number of Private and Public Vehicles by Classification and Type
Marikina City, 2018

Type of Motor Vehicle	Classification		
	Private	Government	For Hire
Cars	24,612	18	-

Utility Vehicles	29,981	209	-
Sport Utility Vehicles (SUVs)	10,733	4	-
Trucks	1,948	50	-
Buses	225	-	-
Motorcycles w/o SC	59,007	3	-
Motorcycles w/ SC	3,833	-	6,203
Trailers	250	-	-
TOTAL	130,589	284	6,203

Source: Land Transportation Office

Table 44
Number of Public Transport and Terminal
Marikina City, 2018

Barangay	Tricycle		Pedicab		Jeepney		FX/Shuttle	
	No. of Unit	No. of Terminal	No. of Unit	No. of Terminal	No. of Unit	No. of Terminal	No. of Unit	No. of Terminal
IVC	54	3	82	4	0	0	0	0
Barangka	67	5	11	1	0	0	31	1
Malanday	179	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tañong	58	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tumana	120	4	137	5	50	1	0	0
Kalumpang	171	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sto. Niño	710	24	0	0	730	3	93	2
Sta. Elena	378	8	0	0	218	1	0	0
San Roque	279	14	0	0	210	4	125	3
Marikina Hts.	490	14	0	0	0	0	135	4
Fortune	284	13	0	0	390	2	31	1
Parang	449	10	0	0	0	0	43	1
Nangka	136	5	207	5	0	0	19	1
Concepcion Uno	354	12	0	0	0	0	40	3
Concepcion Dos	258	11	0	0	427	2	107	2
TOTAL	3,987	139	437	15	2,025	13	624	18

Source: City Transportation Management and Development Office

Utilities

Water Supply

Marikina City's water consumption revealed significant differences among customer types served by Manila Water. Residential customers, the largest group with 86,837 connections, consumed an average of 73,932 cubic meters daily and a total of 26,984,729 cubic meters annually.

Commercial customers, numbering 4,684, used an average of 17,565 cubic meters daily and 6,406,045 cubic meters yearly. Meanwhile, the industrial sector, with 449 connections, had lower daily consumption at 4,128 cubic meters but totaled 1,506,157 cubic meters for the year. Altogether, these three categories comprised 91,970 connections, with a daily average consumption of 95,626 cubic meters and a total annual consumption of 34,896,931 cubic meters.

Table 45
Customers Served by Manila Water
Marikina City, 2018

Customer	No. of Connections	Average Daily Water Consumption	Average Monthly Water Consumption	Total Annual Water Consumption
		(in cubic meters /day)	(in cubic meters)	(in cubic meters)
Residential	86,837	73,932	2,248,727	26,984,729
Commercial	4,684	17,565	533,837	6,406,045
Industrial	449	4,128	125,513	1,506,157
TOTAL	91,970	95,626	2,908,078	34,896,931

Source: Manila Water Company

Power Supply

Electricity consumption in Marikina City exhibited distinctive rates across various customer segments, with commercial customers leading the way by utilizing 65% of the total annual electricity consumption. Next in line were industrial customers, with a substantial consumption rate of 23.1%, despite their smaller number of connections. Residential customers, representing the majority with 91.8% of connections, consumed electricity at a rate of 10.3% of the total annual consumption. Lastly, street lighting had the lowest consumption rate at 1.6%, playing a crucial role in public infrastructure while contributing modestly to the overall electricity usage landscape.

Table 46
Customers Served by Meralco
Marikina City, 2018

Customer	No. of Connections	Total Annual Consumption (KWH)
Residential	98,863	25,427,221
Commercial	8,538	159,675,079
Industrial	161	56,860,012
Street Light	44	3,975,373
TOTAL	107,606	245,937,685

Source: MERALCO-Marikina

Communication Technology

Marikina City is serviced by five (5) Telecommunication Companies namely Smart Communication Inc. (14 cell sites), Liberty Broadcasting Network Inc. (8 cell sites), Digitel Telecommunication (36 cell sites), Globe Telecom Inc. (25 cell sites), and Bayan Telecommunication (13 cell sites). All of the companies have various cellular sites located throughout the city.

As of 2018, the total number of telephone connections in Marikina City is 26,178 composed of 98.7% postpaid subscribers and 1.27% prepaid users. The residential use of telephone service is 92.9% followed by the commercial use with 5.9%.

**Table 47
Coverage of Telephone Services
Marikina City, 2018**

Type of Connection	Postpaid	Prepaid	Total
Residential	24,034	333	24,367
Commercial	1,536		1,536
Institutional	275		275
Total	25,845	333	26,178

Source: PLDT, 2018

Postal and Telegraphic Service

The Marikina Central Post Office has a total of 35 personnel composed of 23 letter carriers equipped with satchel bags and motorcycles.

**Table 48
Postal and Telegraphic Services
Marikina City, 2018**

Personnel	No.	Facilities	No.
Postmaster	1	Van	1
Supervisor	2		
Teller	5		
Mail Sorter/Recorder	3		
Letter Carrier	23		
Total	35		1

Administrative Infrastructure

Below are national government offices situated and operating in the city.

**Table 49
National Government Offices with Contact Information
Marikina City, 2018**

National Government Agencies	Telephone No.
Technical Education & Skills Development Authority (TESDA)	4894-2131/570-1315/570-9893
Department of Interior and Local Government	8532-6003
Commission On Elections (COMELEC)	8646-1665
Register of Deeds	8948-5738
Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)	8647-4956
Marikina Polytechnic College (MPC)	8682-0598//369-8650

Overall Landscape of Marikina's Infrastructure Development Infrastructure Local Development Indicator System/RaPIDS

Infrastructure development plays a pivotal role in shaping the socioeconomic landscape of any region, laying the foundation for progress and prosperity. In this comprehensive analysis, key indicators are taken into account that illuminate the state of infrastructure development across various barangays. From utilities to healthcare, education, telecommunications, and beyond, this examination unveils the intricate tapestry of strengths and opportunities that each area possesses.

This analysis aims to provide a comprehensive perspective on the infrastructure development landscape. By understanding the commonalities and disparities within and across barangays, the unique needs and potential avenues for growth can be further discerned.

A. Social Support

Utilities

One of the notable achievements in Marikina's infrastructure development across the different barangays is the universal access to electricity. In all these barangays, every household enjoys the benefit of a consistent and reliable power supply, ensuring that residents have access to essential electrical services. This remarkable accomplishment contributes significantly to improving the quality of life and facilitating economic activities in these areas.

Moreover, the provision of piped water supply stands out as another positive aspect of utility infrastructure. In urban households across the different barangays, an impressive 95% have access to piped water, ensuring that clean and potable water is readily available to the majority of residents. This accessibility is essential for public health, sanitation, and overall well-being.

Telecommunications

Marikina's telecommunications infrastructure includes not only telephone access but also the number of postal employees serving its residents.

Regarding telephone access, Marikina exhibits varying levels of access to telephones across its different barangays. While some areas boast higher access percentages, others lag behind. This indicates potential disparities in communication resources across the city.

The data also present the ratio of postal employees to the total household population in each barangay. This ratio reflects the city's postal service capacity to serve its residents.

B. Economic Support

Road Infrastructure

In terms of public road infrastructure components, data reveal a mixed landscape across the barangays. While some areas benefit from well-developed road networks and infrastructure, others face challenges related to road density, accessibility, and bridge infrastructure.

Road Density (Area Covered by Roads to Total Land Area)

There are significant variations in road density across the different barangays. Areas such as Marikina Heights and Fortune exhibit relatively high road density, indicating a substantial coverage of roads concerning the total land area. This suggests a well-connected road network in these areas.

In contrast, Barangays Sta Elena and IVC have lower road densities.

Total Length of Roads in Km/Total Land Area of Alienable & Disposable Land

Barangay Concepcion Uno, Concepcion Dos, Marikina Heights and Malanday boast a relatively extensive road network vis-a-vis their land areas, respectively. This signifies an emphasis on road infrastructure development, likely enhancing transportation and economic opportunities.

Conversely, Barangay Jesus de la Pena, Barangka and Kalumpang have a lower ratio of road length to land area.

Kilometer of Road per 100 Population

Barangay Tanong has the highest value of 0.22 kilometers of road per 100 population, indicating that it has a relatively extensive road network for its population. On the other hand, Barangay Tumana has the lowest value of 0.05, indicating a less extensive road network in proportion to its population.

Permanent Bridges:

Only 7 Barangays in Marikina registered to have permanent bridges with Barangays IVC (36%) and Tumana (25%) having the highest proportion.

Administrative Support

Fire Trucks

The data concerning public safety specifically delves into the accessibility of fire trucks per capita within the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP). It's considered ideal to have a ratio of 1 fire truck available for every 28,000 residents. However, the reality presents a striking contrast, as the distribution of fire trucks shows substantial variations among different areas. These ratios span from 1 fire truck for every 28,000 residents to a less favorable 1:50,673 ratio.

Vision-Reality Gap on Marikina's Infrastructure Development Plan

The Infrastructure Development Plan for Marikina reveals a mix of achievements and opportunities for further improvement in various sectors of infrastructure development. While there are notable successes, such as achieving essential basic services and progress in transportation infrastructure, there is room for enhancing initiatives related to school renovations, fire-resiliency, and heritage conservation. Below are the key highlights of the Vision- Reality assessment.

Social Support and Public Safety

The plan highlights both achievements and areas for further enhancement. While the ideal classroom-to-pupil/student ratio in elementary and high schools has been achieved, there are opportunities for improvement, such as the need for the renovation of kindergarten classrooms in 14 out of 17 schools. Furthermore, despite 100% of comfort rooms in public schools being safe and sanitary, six schools out of 33 still require toilet renovations.

Similarly, while there have been developments in the construction of multipurpose buildings, senior citizen buildings, and treatment hubs, some projects remain ongoing or delayed, indicating areas where further progress can be made. Policy measures, such as recommending ordinances regarding implementation and operation, have been suggested to expedite the completion of projects and enhance their impact.

Efficient and Functional Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure:

Efficient and Functional Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure: The assessment focuses on various aspects of disaster-resilient infrastructure. Efforts are ongoing to enhance flood resilience, ensuring that communities are better prepared for flooding events. Retrofitting of schools for improved earthquake resilience has been proposed by the DPWH, emphasizing the importance of securing critical structures.

In terms of fire resilience, the approval of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) Modernization program should be hastened as it is expected to significantly strengthen fire prevention and emergency response services, enhancing the city's capacity to handle destructive fires.

Furthermore, the effective implementation of the Philippine Green Building Code is in progress. It highlights the importance of incorporating green infrastructure into urban planning and development to mitigate the adverse effects of rapid growth on the environment and ecosystems. However, the construction of green buildings is currently limited to specific areas, requiring the establishment of a Marikina City Green Building Ordinance.

The city's commitment to disaster preparedness is evident in the updated Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (LDRRMP). Additionally, infrastructure development includes the completion of a 4-storey Kalumpang Barangay Hall and the retrofitting and renovation of government-owned buildings like the DOJ Building, contributing to the overall resilience of Marikina's infrastructure.

Enhanced Social Support and Protection System:

The plan indicates successes in ensuring essential basic services, such as access to potable drinking water and electricity for all households.

Marikina has achieved substantial progress in developing gender-sensitive infrastructure by converting streets and alleys into safe zones. This shows the city's dedication to improving the safety and welfare of its residents, fostering an environment where everyone can live their daily lives without fear or anxiety.

However, when it comes to fire prevention and suppression, there are notable challenges that the city faces. While there are plans to construct a 4-storey Central Fire Station, the project has not yet commenced. Similarly, the goal of building 10 additional

Fire Sub-Stations has faced hurdles related to identifying suitable locations and acquiring the necessary land. The critical issue lies in the shortage of fire trucks relative to the city's population. With only six fire trucks in operation as of 2021 and no additions since 2018, Marikina falls short of the ideal number needed for ensuring the safety of its residents in case of fire emergencies. Addressing this gap is of utmost importance.

In the front of enhanced crime preventive measures, the completion of the PNP-Marikina Building is currently in the planning stage and awaits implementation.

Lastly, in the context of effectively controlling and managing the spread of Covid-19, Marikina has taken a significant step forward by establishing a fully-functional Molecular and Diagnostic Laboratory. This laboratory strengthens the city's ability to respond promptly to Covid-19 cases and manage the virus's spread within the community. Such infrastructure is essential in ensuring the health and well-being of Marikina's residents, particularly during these challenging times.

Economic Support:

Marikina has made notable progress in improving its transportation infrastructure, as reflected in the reality ratings. The city has successfully constructed parking facilities, ensuring convenient roadways, and maintaining transport facilities such as traffic lights, road markings, and sidewalks. These achievements underscore Marikina's commitment to providing accessible and efficient transportation options for its residents.

Nonetheless, there are notable challenges indicated by the reality rating versus the gap between ideal and actual conditions. While the city has made headway in creating obstruction-free public roads, sidewalks, and alleys, there remain issues related to citizen compliance. This implies that additional efforts in educating and enforcing compliance may be necessary to fully realize obstruction-free pathways.

In terms of road connectivity and addressing traffic congestion, the reality rating suggests opportunities for improvement. Marikina has indeed worked on enhancing its road network, yet the growth in the number of vehicles and land development has led to increased traffic congestion on busy roads. To manage this growing traffic demand, the city may need to consider additional strategies and infrastructure development.

Regarding transport terminal development, Marikina's initiatives are underway. However, there is still a gap in achieving adequate, well-designed, strategically located, and regulated transport terminals. While the plan to rehabilitate existing terminals and establish new ones is commendable, further actions may be necessary to align with the desired conditions.

Preservation and Conservation of Culture:

The plan underscores the importance of preserving tangible and intangible heritage, cultural structures, and cultural values. However, there is an opportunity for enhancing the conservation of heritage sites and values, requiring technical expertise and a comprehensive conservation management plan. Policy measures such as hiring conservation architects and incorporating preservation plans in the Tourism Annual Procurement Plan have been suggested.

The proposed policy measures cited for the aforementioned projects are vital steps towards realizing the city's vision of a well-planned infrastructure system. By capitalizing on these opportunities, Marikina can continue to make positive strides toward its development goals. Continued monitoring and policy adjustments will be essential to ensure that these opportunities are effectively leveraged, and the city's infrastructure system evolves in alignment with its vision.

ENVIRONMENT

Air Quality

The following tables provide an annual assessment of air quality in Marikina City, measuring both Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) and Particulate Matters (PM10) concentrations over one-year periods, expressed in micrograms per normal cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$). The air quality monitoring equipment is located at Marikina Sports Center, situated near the intersection of Sumulong Highway and Shoe Avenue within Barangay Sto. Niño.

Table 50
Annual TSP Concentration
Marikina City, 2009-2018

YEAR	TSP CONCENTRATION ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$)	ANNUAL MEAN GUIDELINE VALUE ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$)	REMARKS
2009	127	90	Failed
2010	128	90	Failed
2011	123	90	Failed
2012	119	90	Failed
2013	102	90	Failed
2014	89	90	Passed
2015	107	90	Failed
2016	112.30	90	Failed
2017	102.12	90	Failed
2018 (until 3 rd Quarter)	95.12	90	Failed

Data Source: EMB-NCR DENR, 2018

Marikina City's commitment to improving air quality is evident in the data. While challenges were faced, the city's proactive measures and a decreasing trend in TSP concentrations in 2018 demonstrate a positive trajectory toward cleaner air and a healthier environment for its residents. Continuing these efforts is essential to further enhance the quality of life in the city.

Although the data in Table 50 shows that there were instances where the annual Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) concentrations exceeded the recommended guideline value of $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$, it's worth noting that these challenges were consistently addressed with determination.

In 2014, a significant milestone was achieved as TSP concentrations briefly dropped below the guideline value, signaling that efforts to mitigate air pollution were effective during that period.

Additionally, the data for 2018 until 3rd quarter indicates a decreasing trend in TSP concentrations. This is an encouraging sign, suggesting that continuous efforts to reduce pollution sources and improve air quality are making a difference.

The credibility of the data source, EMB-NCR DENR, reinforces the reliability of the information, instilling confidence that the city is committed to monitoring and addressing air quality concerns.

Table 51
Annual PM10 Concentration
Marikina City, 2011-2018

YEAR	PM10 CONCENTRATION (µg/Nm³)	ANNUAL MEAN GUIDELINE VALUE (µg/Nm³)	REMARKS
2011	69	60	Failed
2012	74	60	Failed
2013	61	60	Failed
2014	47	60	Passed
2015	67	60	Failed
2016	66.51	60	Failed
2017	54.70	60	Passed
2018 (until 3 rd Quarter)	45.06	60	Passed

Data Source: EMB-NCR DENR, 2018

The data in Table 51 data reflects fluctuations in Marikina City's air quality over the years, with periods of improvement and challenges. While there were concerns on air quality from 2011- 2013, there was a noteworthy improvement from 2014 to 2018.

In 2014, Marikina City achieved a significant milestone by lowering PM10 concentrations to 47 µg/Nm³, below the 60 µg/Nm³ guideline. This reflects effective measures to reduce particulate matter in the air. Despite previous PM10 challenges, the city's dedication to environmental initiatives, including the Anti-Smoke Belching Ordinance and anti-pollution programs, led to a praiseworthy decline in PM10 from 2016 to 2018, consistently staying below the guideline.

Marikina's focused efforts to control pollution sources, including dust particles from roadways affected by manual street sweeping, unpaved playground and exposed soils, building construction activities within the vicinity, pollution from mobile vehicles (motorcycles, trucks, buses, and PUVs) with two-stroke engines exhaust containing a higher level of fine particles, unburned fuel, and lubricants as compared to 4-strokes

engines; diesel-powered vehicles emitting a significant amount of fine particles); stationary sources (industry such as food products); and areas with refuse/waste burning, re-suspended road dust, unpaved roads/pavements and construction.

Water Quality

The decline in the quality of Marikina River's surface water, as evidenced by its 2015 biological oxygen demand (BOD) measurements, can primarily be attributed to unregulated dumping activities in neighboring cities and towns. Findings from the "Lakbay Ilog" expedition conducted in 2013 in partnership with the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA) revealed that Rodriguez, Rizal, hosts more than 15 quarrying operations and a sizable piggery farm. Similarly, San Mateo has one significant large-scale quarrying operation. These activities have been identified as major contributors to the accumulation of solid waste in the river and along its banks.

Regarding wastewater disposal and treatment, it's noteworthy that 15 out of the 16 barangays in the area are currently served by the North Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) located in San Mateo, Rizal. To address the remaining gap, the city government, in collaboration with Manila Water Co, has initiated plans to establish three (3) additional STPs. This partnership is an integral part of the Three (3) River Masterplan, which aims to construct a total of 25 STPs along Marikina River, San Juan River, and Pasig River within Metro Manila. The ultimate goal is to reduce river pollution by an impressive 75%.

It's worth noting that progress has already been made in this endeavor, with two (2) out of the three (3) targeted STPs already completed: the Olandes STP and the Marikina North STP. The construction of the third STP, the Marikina West STP, is set to be accomplished by the year 2028.

Additionally, the city has implemented a regular desludging program in cooperation with Manila Water Co, aligning with the provisions of City Ordinance No. 69 s. 2010.

Table 52
Sewage Treatment Plants
Marikina City, 2011-2018

Sub-catchment	Coverage Areas	STP Design Capacity (MLD)	Type of Collection System	Length of Sewer Network (km)	Population Benefited by 2037
Marikina North	10 Barangays in Marikina, 2 Barangays in Antipolo, 1 Barangay in Cainta	100	Combined System	22	522,711
Marikina South	6 Barangays in Marikina, portion of Cainta and Antipolo	20	Combined System	12	135,586

Table 52 above provides information on the Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) in Marikina City from 2011 to 2018. Specifically, it outlines the coverage areas, STP design capacity (in MLD, million liters per day), type of collection system (Combined System), the length of the sewer network (in kilometers), and the projected population benefiting from these facilities by 2037 in the Marikina North sub-catchment, which encompasses 10

barangays in Marikina, 2 barangays in Antipolo, and 1 barangay in Cainta, with a total projected population of 522,711.

Solid Waste Management

Collection and Disposal Methods

Marikina's garbage collection is managed by the City Environmental Management Office (CEMO). It employs a door-to-door collection system with a strict "no segregation, no collection policy" applied citywide. This service covers all 16 barangays.

The collection schedule includes thrice-weekly pickups in residential, commercial, and industrial areas, with 24-hour service in the public market zone. Residents are only allowed to dispose of garbage on their designated collection days. Proper disposal involves placing waste in plastic bags or bins, tied with green or yellow ribbons for biodegradable and non-biodegradable materials, respectively.

Violators of waste disposal regulations face a Php 2,000 fine or, for those with financial constraints, the option to perform four (4) hours of community service or donate 10 cc. of blood to the local blood station.

Solid waste generation rates for the city are presented in the Table 53 below which reveals that residential waste is the dominant contributor, followed by street sweeping waste.

Table 53
Solid Waste Generation Rates
Marikina City, 2019

Category of Waste	Waste Generation Rate (kg/day)	Total Average Waste Generation per Day (kg)	Share (%)
Residential Waste	0.505	265,196.21	62.82
Commercial Waste (Restaurants)	5.862	5,926.48	1.40
Other Shops	2.512	29,669.23	7.03
Institutional			
Offices	0.276	1,165.00	0.28
Schools	0.031	3,763.18	0.89
Street Sweeping	0.223	105,139.37	24.90
Market	6.170	6,780.83	1.61
Industrial	8.807	4,544.41	1.08
TOTAL		422,184.71	

Source: City Environment Management Office

Materials Recovery Facilities

The city's Material Recovery Facility (MRF) was built with the primary goal of establishing an effective waste recovery and recycling process. This initiative not only aims to maximize waste reduction but also generate additional income through its operation. The MRF caters to all 16 barangays in the city.

This facility, while labor-intensive, is highly sustainable, handling approximately 422,184 kg of garbage daily. It functions as a temporary drop-off center for solid waste collected within the city. At the MRF, waste is received, sorted, processed, and stored efficiently in an environmentally responsible manner, with recyclable materials being marketed.

Furthermore, in adherence to Section 32 of RA 9003, six (6) barangays within the city, five barangays have established their own MRFs. Below is a list of these barangay-operated MRFs.

Table 54
Barangay MRF

Barangay MRF	Location	Details
Brgy. Parang MRF	Calcite St., Twin River Subd.	Processes dry recyclable wastes from their pilot areas and composts about an average of 27 cu.m of biodegradable wastes per day through windrow
Brgy. Concepcion Uno MRF	P. Gomez St. cor Benedicto Compound, San Isidro I Subd.	Processes and composts about 5,000 kg of biodegradable wastes daily through the use of composter drums
Brgy. Marikina Heights MRF	6 Apitong St.	Processes dry recyclables only
Brgy. Jesus dela Peña MRF	At the back of Brgy. Jesus dela Peña, Lopez Jaena St.	Temporary waste segregation area, wherein biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste collected from daily routine by street sweepers are placed
Brgy. Fortune MRF	Modesta St.	Newly constructed with funding assistance from DENR-NCR. Series of seminars, meetings, and forums will be conducted for the implementation and operation of said facility

Source: City Environmental Management Office

Parks Development

Parks and Open Spaces

Marikina City boasts numerous parks and open areas distributed throughout the city, covering approximately 4.3% of the total land area, equivalent to 99.54 hectares. Additionally, the City Government has designated a protective 49-meter buffer zone on both sides of the river to reduce potential flood-related damages in the event of river overflow.

Table 55
Parks and Open Spaces Development

Total Area of Parks/Open Spaces	995,400 sq. m.
Total No. of Existing Trees Already Planted on Sidewalks	10,280
Total No. of Trees Planted All Over Marikina	8,748
No. of Parks and Open Spaces Improved and Developed	96
No. of Pocket Gardens	13
No. of Open Spaces Developed into Parks and Playgrounds	63

Marikina boasts a total of 995,4700 square meters of parks and open spaces. This encompasses the enhancement of the Marikina River, the creation of various pocket gardens and smaller parks across the city, and the improvement of sidewalks. The

subsequent tables offer a detailed overview of the extent and allocation of these open spaces within the city.

Hazards in Marikina City

Marikina City faces natural hazards. It serves as the catchment basin of rainwater from the Municipalities of San Mateo and Rodriguez, as well as the Cities of Antipolo and Quezon. Moreover, Marikina City is located at the eastern side of Metro Manila, where the West Valley Fault System, an earthquake fault system, is situated. According to the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), there is a looming threat of a 7.2 magnitude earthquake on this fault system, which could have a significant impact on the entire Metro Manila.

Table 56 provides a summary of the hazards affecting Marikina City.

Table 56
Record of Hazards in Marikina City

BRGY	CLIMATE AND WEATHER-RELATED HAZARD			GEOPHYSICAL HAZARD			
	Flood	Rain-induced Landslide	Severe Wind	Ground Shaking	Ground Rupture	Liquefaction	Earthquake-induced Landslide
Barangka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kalumpang	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Concepcion Uno	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Jesus Dela Peña	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Malanday	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nangka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Fortune	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
San Roque	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sta. Elena	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sto. Niño	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tañong	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Concepcion Dos	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Marikina Heights	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Industrial Valley	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

BRGY	CLIMATE AND WEATHER-RELATED HAZARD			GEOPHYSICAL HAZARD			
	Flood	Rain-induced Landslide	Severe Wind	Ground Shaking	Ground Rupture	Liquefaction	Earthquake-induced Landslide
Tumana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Parang	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: Marikina City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MCDRRMO), 2018

Overall Landscape of Marikina’s Environmental Development Environmental Local Development Indicator System/RaPIDS

This analysis delves into critical indicators that offer insights into the urban ecosystem, solid waste management, water quality, land use, and freshwater ecosystems within the different areas of Marikina.

The data provided offer a comprehensive view of the environmental and natural resource challenges faced by the City. Below are the highlights:

Air Quality:

The data highlight variations in PM10 air pollutant levels across the year in Marikina. Notably, July records relatively higher pollution levels, while February exhibits a slight increase compared to January. The annual PM10 concentrations in 2021 surpass recommended levels, underscoring the importance of continuous air quality monitoring and the implementation of effective mitigation measures.

Solid Waste Management:

The city produces approximately 0.0069 cu.m. of solid waste per capita, with 0.0031 cu.m. being non-biodegradable waste. Marikina manages solid waste effectively to minimize environmental impact.

Land Use:

Marikina exhibits a commendably low informal settler density (0.06), with approximately 6.27% of the land area utilized by informal settlers. This information highlights the existence of informal settlements and indicates the importance of implementing effective land-use planning and policies.

Water Quality:

Surface and Ground Water Quality

Water quality indicators in freshwater bodies reflect current trends. pH and nitrate levels conform to established standards, highlighting positive aspects of water quality. Nonetheless, certain parameters, specifically dissolved oxygen (DO) and inorganic phosphate levels, presently do not meet the desired standards.

In summary, these findings point to potential concerns about water quality within the Freshwater Ecosystem. Dissolved Oxygen levels, ammonia concentrations, and inorganic phosphate levels fall short of the required standards, indicating a need for further evaluation and environmental management.

Quality of Major Freshwater Bodies

Major freshwater bodies exhibit varying conditions. Some parameters conform to water quality guidelines, while others do not. This underscores the need for targeted interventions to address non-compliant parameters and maintain a healthy aquatic environment in different barangays of Marikina.

Vision-Reality GAP on Marikina's Environmental Development

Marikina City's Environment Development Plan embodies a vision of progress and sustainability. While significant accomplishments are in place, there are still areas ripe for growth. This analysis delves into achievements, opportunities, and proposed actions within the plan's critical descriptors. Marikina City remains dedicated to forging a brighter future, aiming to bridge these gaps and transform its vision into a thriving reality.

Improved Water Quality in Marikina River:

Despite ongoing efforts to improve water quality in Marikina River, there remains a significant opportunity for improvement in achieving the desired 100% connection to Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) for residential areas. This potential for enhancement is primarily due to delays in the construction of additional STPs and interceptor pipes by Manila Water. While an operational STP exists at Barangay Kalumpang, construction of another crucial STP located at the Kalumpang basketball court is still pending. To harness this opportunity, it is imperative to secure funding for wastewater treatment facilities in government-owned structures and amend City Ordinance No. 69, Series of 2008, to make the construction of STPs mandatory for new businesses.

Improved Air Quality in the City:

Marikina is committed to enhancing air quality and environmental conditions within the city through a series of initiatives. These efforts focus on the effective implementation of the Clean Air Act, spanning both national and local levels of governance. Nevertheless, a key challenge arises from the limited availability of personnel to carry out inspections and ensure compliance with these regulations among business establishments. Additionally, the city is dedicated to creating a dust-free environment, a vital step in improving air quality. One ongoing project involves planting trees in schools throughout Marikina, serving both environmental and educational purposes, benefiting students and the environment alike.

Effective Adaptation to Climate Change:

As part of its commitment to climate change resilience, Marikina has undertaken various projects and policy measures. Efforts are underway to improve climate change resiliency by constructing revetment walls, dredging along the Marikina River, and

implementing interceptors along roads. These initiatives aim to mitigate the impact of climate change-related events.

The city is also working on updating its Climate Change Resiliency and Green Growth Road Map, which plays a pivotal role in guiding climate adaptation efforts. Additionally, scheduled updates for the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Local Climate Change Action Plan are planned for the near future. In a bid to create a more sustainable and eco-friendlier environment, Marikina is rehabilitating school quadrangle pavements using permeable paver bricks, reducing storm water run-off, and establishing urban gardens in every barangay. These endeavors are aligned with the city's commitment to climate resilience and environmentally friendly practices.

Enhanced Urban Biodiversity:

In the pursuit of enhanced urban biodiversity, Marikina has taken steps to support small agricultural producers. However, the identification of target beneficiaries for initiatives like establishing vegetable nurseries and urban gardens is still ongoing. Additionally, efforts to tie up with small agricultural producers for city support on compost manufactured at CEMO have not yet been established.

Regarding the protection and restoration of key ecosystems, the city faces challenges in achieving a 100% target connection to the Sewage Treatment Plant of residential areas due to delays in the construction of additional STPs and interceptor pipes by Manila Water. There is a need to create and maintain a network of green spaces integrated into infrastructure projects and developments to maintain a healthy biodiversity, recognizing the strategic connection between structures, parks, riparian areas, and other green spaces.

Unfortunately, there is an absence of a city urban forest masterplan in Marikina. Additionally, while efforts are underway to establish urban gardens in every barangay, including identifying target beneficiaries, this initiative is still ongoing.

Enhanced Waste Management Systems:

Marikina is striving to enhance waste management systems by sustaining practical and excellent practices. Challenges include limited space for expanding Centralized Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) with composting and recycling. The city aims to update its 10-year Solid Waste Management Plan (2021-2030) and conduct Waste Analysis and Characterization Studies (WACS) in 2022 using new DOST guidelines. Efforts to reduce daily solid waste generation face challenges due to the lack of national laws limiting small packaging materials manufacturing.

The city is committed to achieving a hazardous waste-free environment and is conducting ongoing studies on healthcare waste collection from small facilities like dental and medical clinics. Proposed ordinances for additional garbage fees and healthcare waste collection from these facilities are essential to make further progress.

Safe and Conducive Environment Amenities:

While efforts are underway to maintain community grounds and hassle-free roadways and alleys, there is an opportunity for refinement in coordination with the Engineering

Department for necessary maintenance. Additionally, there is a limited budget for maintaining rainwater harvesting facilities, renewable energy projects, and ensuring order and discipline in parks. Addressing these opportunities will require improved coordination, budget allocation, and efforts to secure funding for critical projects.

Atmosphere of Safety and Security

While a thorough discussion on public security is found in the section under social services, safety and security are likewise considered as critical factors for a livable environment. Marikina City has made progress in increasing police visibility, but there is room for improvement in the police-population ratio due to insufficient Marikina PNP personnel.

INSTITUTIONAL

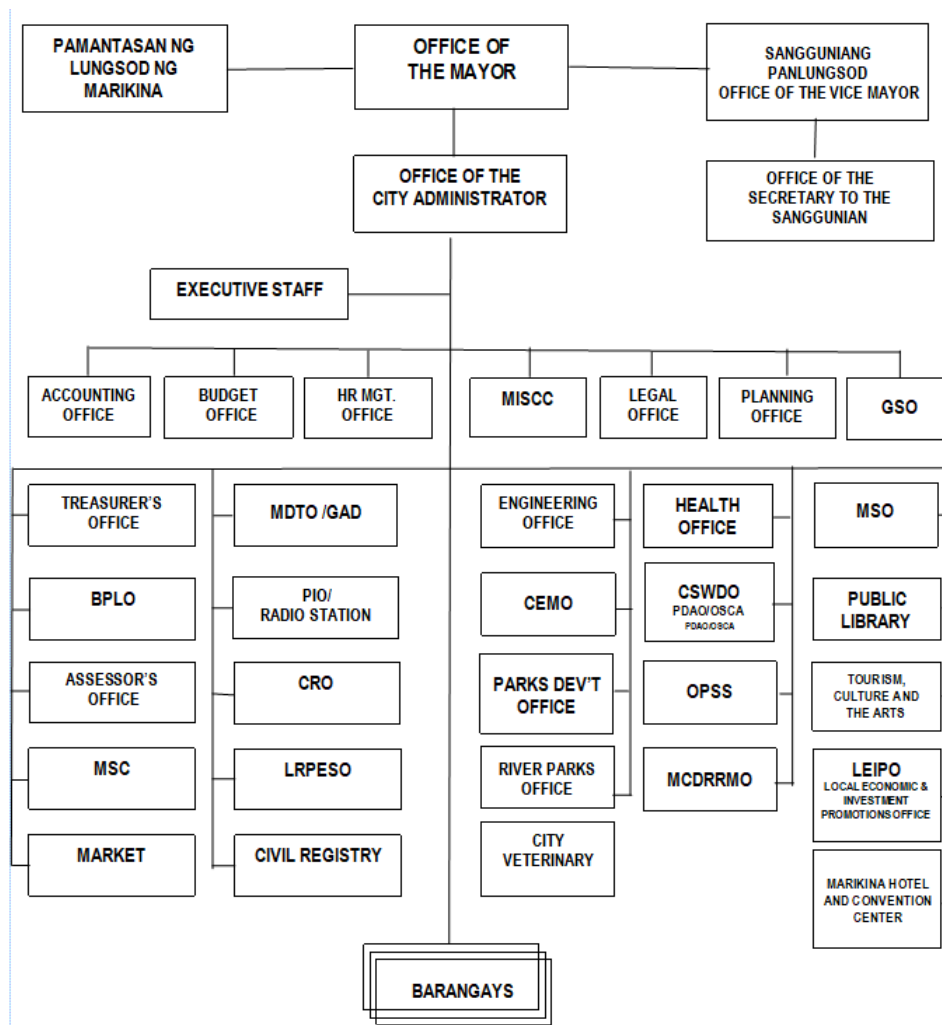
Local Government Structure

The City Government of Marikina comprises two primary branches: the Executive and Legislative branches.

The executive branch, under the leadership of City Mayor Marcelino R. Teodoro, holds authority over all city programs, projects, services, and activities. The Office of the Mayor assumes overall responsibility for the city's 31 administrative units and exercises general oversight over the 16 Barangay Chairpersons in the city. Additionally, it maintains direct collaboration with the Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Marikina and the Sangguniang Panglungsod, which constitutes the City Council, a key component of the Legislative branch.

In adherence to the stipulated requirements of the Local Government Code and the Civil Service Commission, the city's executive branch has established offices aimed at enhancing its capabilities in urban and environmental management. The LGU Organizational Structure is depicted in Figure 1, while Table 58 provides a comprehensive list of mandatory positions and specialized offices within the City Government, along with their respective department heads.

Figure 1
Marikina City Government Organizational Chart



List of Department Head per Office

Name of Department Head	Specific Position	Telephone Number
Ms. Janet S. Obispo	Acting City Administrator/ City Personnel Officer	8646-6518/ 646-0365
Engr. Kennedy V. Sueno	City Engineer and Building Official	8948-1202 to 03
Engr. Nerlisa D. Palomar, EnP	City Planning and Development Officer	
Ms. Nerissa C. San Miguel	Acting City Treasurer	646-1623
Mr. Romeo A. Canlas	City Assessor	646-0352
Dr. Alberto P. Herrera	City Health Officer	942-2359
Atty. Florella B. Almaraz	Acting City Legal Officer	646-6517
Ms. Noralyn R. Tingcungco	City Council Secretary	647-3124
Atty. Ma. Princess B. Feliciano	Head, Marikina Gender & Dev't. Office	682-9280
Ms. Erlinda G. Gonzales	City Accountant	682-9282
Ms. Vivian U. Diaz	Acting City Budget Officer	8646-6450
Mr. Emiliano R. Casais	General Services Officer	646-0462
Mr. Walfredo S. Lucas	OIC, Mgmt. Information System & Call Center	646-2731
Mr. Vic Jayson C. Cruz	City Librarian	682-9574
Mr. Arvin R. Santos	Acting Chief, Marikina Settlements Office	646-2317
Engr. Rommel C. Felipe	Head, Basic Service and Facilities	682-9575
Ms. Felomina V. Tiglao	Head, Land Management Office	682-9280
Engr. Felix Romeo Q. Maderal	Chief, River Park Authority	475-4720
Ms. Lourdes Navarro	OIC, Public Information Officer	646-6451
Mr. Sonny A. Carlos	City Civil Registrar	646-0373
Engr. Oliver R. Villamena	Acting City Environmental Management Office	948-1204
Atty. Nancy V. Teylan	Chief, Business Permits & Licensing Office	646-2354
Ms. Haydee C. Aranda	OIC, Community Relations Office	646-6516
Dr. Angelito A. Llabres	Marikina Sports Center Administrator	646-1635
Dr. Ramonito D. Viliran	City Public Market Administrator	646-1996
Dr. Manuel C. Carlos	City Veterinary Officer	475-4719
Mr. Jose S. Andres	Acting Chief, Parks Development Office	948-1204
Mr. Gildegardo R. Munar	OIC, Labor Relation & Public Employment Service Office	681-9277
Ms. Lourdes H. dela Paz	OIC, Trade & Industry, Investment Promotions Office	646-2368
Mr. Poncianito E. Santos	City Tourism Officer	646-2369
Ms. Hazel T. Militante	Chief, City Social Welfare & Development Office	369-4132
Mr. Noel B. Box	OIC, MASIDO	646-2360 loc. 208
Mr. Dave C. David	Acting Gen. Manager, Marikina Hotel & Convention Center	234-0540
Mr. Dave C. David	Chief, MCDRRMO	646-0427
Ms. Maria Lizette P. Pinga	OIC, Office for Senior Citizens Affair	646-2360 loc. 217
P/S Supt. Ernesto I. Josef, DSC	Chief, Office of Public Safety & Security	682-9572
PCOL Benliner L. Capili	Chief of Police, Marikina Police Station	646-1631
P/Insp. Noel L. Rufon	Chief, Traffic Enforcement Unit	646-1633
CIInsp Anamei J. Legaste	Acting City Fire Director	681-0233
J/C Insp. Marizen S. Sese	Marikina City Jail-Female Dorm	8646-6483
J/C Insp. Jayrex Joseph C. Bustinera	Marikina City Jail-Male Dorm	8646-6483
Arch. Raymond E. Aquino	OIC, School Repair and Maintenance Group	586-8144
Ms. Maria Excelsis G. Alas	Supervising Auditor - OIC, Commission on Audit	646-6515
Dir. Alona Raymundo	City Director, DILG-Marikina	532-6003
Dr. Sheryll T. Gayola	Schools Division Superintendent	682-3989
Mr. Noel Gerald G. Ludovico	Postmaster	

Name of Department Head	Specific Position	Telephone Number
Dr. Enrico Habijan	University President, PLMAR	369-7277

As of December 2019, the city government employed a total of 2,813 LGU workers, comprising 615 (22%) regular positions, 1,256 (45%) casual employees, 128 (4%) contractual or consultant workers, and 814 (29%) project-based staff. The following table illustrates the LGU personnel inventory from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, there was a reduction in personnel as a result of the City Mayor's Office's efforts to streamline operations.

Table 57
Inventory of LGU Personnel

FY	Permanent	Casual	Contract/Consultant	Project-based	Total
2018	621	1,272	192	790	2,875
2019	615	1,256	128	814	2,813

The Legislative branch, also known as the Sangguniang Panlungsod, is under the leadership of Vice Mayor Marion S. Andres (2019 to present). It consists of 16 elected councilors, with eight (8) councilors representing each of the city's two districts.

Table 58
Local Elected Officials
2019-2022

Congressional Representatives	
<i>District I</i>	<i>District II</i>
Bayani F. Fernando	Stella Luz A. Quimbo
Executive	
<i>City Mayor</i>	
Marcelino R. Teodoro	
Legislative	
<i>Vice Mayor</i>	
Marion S. Andres	
<i>City Council District I</i>	<i>City Council District II</i>
Samuel S. Ferriols	Donn Carlo B. Favis
Thaddeus Antonio M. Santos. Jr	Levy DL. de Guzman
Kate de Guzman	Paul B. Dayao
Serafin Y. Bernardino	Rene Bong Magtubo
Romel S. Acuna	Elvis Tolentino
Carl Africa	Angel Nuñez
Manuel E. Sarmiento	Ruben R. Reyes
Cloyd Casimiro	Dr. Joel V. Rellve

Political Component

The Sangguniang Lungsod and the City Development Council form the political segment of the city's planning framework. These entities also function as the governing bodies responsible for shaping the course of local development, encompassing revenue generation and budget allocation. The City Council comprises 16 councilors who hold regular positions, along with two ex-officio members—the presidents of the Liga ng mga Barangay and Sangguniang Kabataan Federation. The City Council maintains several committees:

1. Housing, Zoning, Urban Planning and Community Development
2. Appropriation

3. Education
4. Parks Development
5. Environmental Protection and Management
6. Senior Citizens and Persons with Disability Affairs
7. Games and Amusements
8. Culture and Arts
9. Footwear and Leather Craft Industry
10. Dangerous Drugs
11. Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation and Management
12. Government Affairs
13. Ethics and Accountabilities
14. Trade Commerce and Industry
15. Transportation and Traffic
16. Ways and Means
17. Inter-Government Affairs
18. Youth and Sports Development
19. Peace and Order, Public Safety and Security
20. Tourism
21. Human Rights and Justice
22. Cooperatives
23. Barangay Affairs
24. Infrastructure
25. Health and Sanitation
26. People's Participation
27. Labor and Capital Relations
28. Women, Children and Family Affairs

Local Fiscal Administration

Over the five-year period from 2016 to 2020, the city experienced consistent growth in total income and expenditures. Total income increased steadily, with the highest growth rate occurring in 2020 at 13.71%. Total expenditures also rose in tandem with income but at a slower, resulting in a surplus budget each year. This suggests that the city was able to maintain control over its spending and effectively manage its finances to ensure that income consistently exceeded expenditures, although the difference in growth rates may vary from year to year.

Overall, the city's financial trend appears positive, but continuous effective management of this growth is crucial to ensure it benefits the city's development and services.

Table 59
Trend in Total Income and Expenditures

Year	Total Income	Growth rate	Total Expenditures
2016	1,989,858,590.70		1,729,918,948.42
2017	2,170,673,481.46	9.08%	1,973,427,284.64
2018	2,361,043,952.83	8.77%	2,166,867,964.77
2019	2,448,248,429.08	3.69%	2,399,173,559.85
2020	2,784,087,507.99	13.71%	2,688,533,458.57

Source: Accounting and Treasury Office

Revenue Potential

Table 62 shows that local sources displayed a five-year average growth rate of 4.65%, which lags behind the more robust 10.15% average growth rate of internal revenue taxes (IRA). This

indicates that the city's income from local sources grew at a comparatively slower pace on the average compared to its share of internal revenue taxes.

**Table 60
Growth Rate of IRA and Local Sources**

Year	Local Sources (Bn Php)	Growth Rate	IRA	Growth Rate
2016	1,242,547,393.70		747,311,197.00	
2017	1,343,936,235.46	8.15%	826,737,246.00	10.62%
2018	1,272,647,618.37	-5.30%	887,516,988.02	7.35%
2019	1,276,939,481.06	0.33%	976,953,997.300	10.07%
2020	1,473,603,249.20	15.40%	1,099,771,070.00	12.57%
Five-year average	1,321,934,795.56		907,658,099.66	

Source: Accounting and Treasury Office

In terms of contribution to total income, the ratio of local government's local sources to total income continued to be high at around 57-62%, indicating that Marikina is not dependent on IRA. The IRA Dependency Ratio in Marikina exhibited fluctuations over five years, starting at 37.57% in 2016. While it increased slightly in 2017, significant increase occurred in 2018, 2019, and 2020 to 41.0%, 43.3%, and 42.7%, respectively which is a sign of positive local revenue growth.

Overall Landscape of Marikina's Institutional Development

Institutional Development Indicators

Marikina has demonstrated remarkable achievements in revenue generation, bolstering its self-reliance, and enhancing tax collection efficiency. These positive developments underscore the city's commitment to economic growth and financial sustainability. While these strides are noteworthy, there are opportunities for further enhancement, particularly in optimizing staffing levels and reinvigorating public engagement. Additionally, as Marikina continues to invest in its future, it is imperative to exercise prudent debt management practices, ensuring continued fiscal stability even as liabilities grow.

Overall, Marikina's journey toward institutional development is marked by promising progress and a forward-looking approach to address challenges and seize new opportunities. Below are the different institutional indicators and a short discussion on each.

Local Fiscal Management

In terms of Local Fiscal Management, Marikina exhibited positive signs of financial growth. Total revenue per capita increased from 4,630 in 2019 to 5,432 in 2020, indicating improved financial health. The city also became more self-reliant, with the self-reliance index climbing from 89% in 2019 to an impressive 93% in 2020. Additionally, the proportion of delinquencies to total RPT collected significantly decreased, demonstrating a more efficient tax collection process.

Expenditure

In the area of expenditure, there was an evident commitment to infrastructure and development, as the total public expenditure on capital outlay per capita rose from 151 in 2019 to 172 in 2020.

The stability in the ratio of city government employees to total local taxpayers suggests prudent human resource management.

Real Property Tax

Regarding RPT (Real Property Tax), Marikina maintained a consistent number of big taxpayers contributing to tax revenues, suggesting a stable economic environment. The city achieved its revenue collection targets, with 103% in 2019 and 98% in 2020. Furthermore, the percentage of RPT collected to total potentially collectible indicates impressive tax compliance.

Municipal Enterprises

However, there were some fluctuations observed in Municipal Enterprises, as the proportion of receipts from city enterprises to total local revenues declined from 2019 to 2020.

Organization and Management

In terms of Organization and Management, the data show a need for addressing vacancies in plantilla positions, as there is a consistent 1:3 ratio of vacancies to positions. Nevertheless, the balance in the ratio of employees by type and the ratio of confidential positions to plantilla positions remained stable.

Public participation

Public participation, as indicated by the ratio of LDC member NGOs and POs per capita, saw a significant drop from 43% in the previous administration to 17% in the current administration. This decline might warrant efforts to engage the community more effectively.

Development Administration

Lastly, regarding Development Administration, there is an opportunity to further understand the city's legislative efforts related to development, which can provide valuable insights into its commitment to progress. On the financial front, it's noteworthy that the LGU's total public debt per capita showed a significant increase from 2.026 billion in 2019 to 3.746 billion in 2020. This underscores the city's proactive approach to financing growth and infrastructure, signaling the importance of prudent debt management in the upcoming years to sustain this positive momentum.

Vision Reality Gap on Marikina's Institutional Development Plan

Marikina City's progress in local fiscal management and development administration demonstrates its proactive approach and commitment to enhancing governance and public services. While there are areas for improvement, the city's achievements and ongoing efforts paint a positive picture of its journey towards more efficient, equitable, and responsive governance.

A. Local Fiscal Management:

Efficient Revenue Identification and Collection Self-reliant LGU

In the realm of Local Fiscal Management, the vision for a self-reliant Local Government Unit (LGU) with a 20% increase in the self-reliant index by 2025 is making progress, as indicated by the current rating of 10, signifying no immediate gap. However, the aspiration to reduce dependence on the Internal Revenue Allotment from the National Government and achieve a 10% increase in total revenue per capita has encountered some hurdles. Notably, certain revenue-generating offices have fallen short of their revenue targets for various reasons. To address this challenge, it is recommended, as, to increase effort of our revenue-generating offices to formulate and implement strategies in order to enhance the revenue-generating capacity of the city. Bridging these gaps is pivotal to the realization of the institutional development plan's vision for Quality Governance.

Highly-Profitable Government Economic Enterprise

Within the context of Local Fiscal Management, the vision of maximizing local-generated income and increasing the profitability of publicly-owned enterprises faces significant challenges indicating substantial room for improvement. These challenges are attributed to the delay in updating rental rates due to the pandemic, for key venues like Kapitan Moy Bulwagang Bayani and Teatro Marikina, which serve as vital sources of income. The proposed new rental rates have been put on hold due to the pandemic, further exacerbating the gap. To address this issue and move towards a highly-profitable government economic enterprise, the table recommends the policy measure of city council ordinance for the increase in rental rates. This step would contribute significantly to boosting the profitability of these government-owned enterprises and aligning them with the institutional development plan's vision for quality governance.

Proficient in Discovering All Taxable Property

Marikina City has exceeded expectations by successfully appraising 100% of real properties within the city, showcasing remarkable efficiency in this fiscal management aspect.

Improved Revenue Collection Strategy

The city has made significant strides in implementing an e-payment initiative, earning a commendable rating of 9 out of 10. However, there remains untapped potential in enabling online payments for certain fees, including engineering/building permits and miscellaneous charges. To address this, it is advisable to integrate a feature into the existing system to facilitate online computation and payment for these fees.

The city's objective of increasing total local revenue collection by 20% demands dedicated attention to attain this target. A recommended approach involves revenue-generating offices devising and executing strategies aimed at bolstering the city's revenue-generating capabilities.

In the realm of Real Property Tax (RPT) collection, the city confronts challenges owing to financial constraints faced by some taxpayers, despite persistent notices and

reminders. Nevertheless, the city has excelled in reducing the proportion of delinquent RPT payers relative to the total listed taxpayers and enhancing the recovery of tax arrears.

The city has also set goals of transmitting delinquency notices to 100% of delinquent taxpayers and meticulously inspecting all gasoline stations to ensure the proper sealing and calibration of gasoline dispensing pumps and weights and measures used by businesses. These targets currently boast a rating of 10, signifying that no immediate gap exists.

Additionally, the plan highlights a deferred program/project for levying on Real Property and conducting a sale on public auction. Furthermore, the city has achieved its goal of regularly examining 100% of all the books of accounts.

Overall, while notable progress has been made in certain facets of revenue collection, concerted efforts are essential to bridge the existing gaps and realize the city's financial goals.

Additional Revenue Source

The ongoing process of creating a city ordinance to establish the Local Building Code of Marikina City shows a proactive approach to unlocking new revenue sources through building permit applications.

Proficient in Budget Allocation and Utilization

In the area of proficient budget allocation and utilization, the city has made substantial progress, aligning with the Philippine Public Sector Accounting Standard (PPSAS) at a compliance rating of 9 out of 10. While this achievement reflects commendable performance, it's important to note that the inventory and property, plant, and equipment (PPE) reconciliation, which currently stands at 75%, is an ongoing process.

The city has attained a high rating of 10 for precision in allocating budgets to mandated programs, confirming that these allocated budgets are consistently put to proper use. Moreover, the city has consistently met its financial reporting and status update deadlines.

B. Development Administration

Progressive Legislative Output

In the realm of Development Administration, the city has achieved substantial progress in its legislative endeavors, with 80% of Sanggunian measures falling under the category of development legislation. Furthermore, the city has excelled in crafting legislation that is both responsive and inclusive, although some adjustments to specific provisions may be advantageous. Additionally, the city has diligently reviewed and updated 100% of its policies to promote equity and responsiveness, with ongoing efforts to study and evaluate further legislative measures.

Enhanced Administrative Capabilities

Overall, the city has made significant strides in enhancing administrative capabilities, with impressive scores in several key areas. However, there are opportunities for further development in certain aspects to fully realize its potential in achieving development goal.

Several aspects of administrative capabilities have received high scores, ranging from 8 to 10. The city has notably excelled in areas such as the Functional Local Economic and Investment Promotion Office (LEIPO), where operations are running seamlessly. Similarly, the city has created the Marikina COVID-19 Task Force and the COVID-19 Vaccine Expert Panel, both of which have received perfect scores of 10, underscoring their effectiveness in responding to the pandemic.

Furthermore, the city has taken substantial steps in establishing the Functional Internal Audit Office, which has been initiated with the process of securing office space and identifying staff. It has also embarked on the development of the Functional Architectural Department, focusing on creating codes, policies, and applications essential for infrastructure development.

While Marikina has achieved commendable scores in several areas, there remain aspects that require further attention and enhancement. These include the establishment of a City-level Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) office, which is currently in the proposal stage. In the realm of Gender and Development Focal Person System (GFPS), improvements are needed in the GFPS, GFPS-Secretariat, and GFPS-TWG areas to ensure regular meetings and the full identification of members. Additionally, the city faces challenges in its land acquisition operations, with constraints related to uncooperative landowners, land disputes, deceased landowners, and incomplete documents.

Gender-Mainstreaming and Responsiveness

Gender Sensitivity of City Officials and Employees:

The city has been diligently promoting gender sensitivity among its officials and employees, and it has achieved notable progress. While there are opportunities for further improvement, it's noteworthy that several city officials are actively committed to implementing and supporting initiatives that empower women in the community.

Gender-Responsive Local Developmental Plans:

The city is dedicated to ensuring that all of its Local Developmental Plans (LDPs) are gender-responsive. While there is evident progress in this pursuit, opportunities for further enhancement exist. One notable challenge is the intricacy of integrating gender considerations into LDPs, primarily owing to the limited availability of sex-disaggregated data across various city departments.

Gender-Responsive Institutional Policies:

Regarding institutional policies, the city has successfully implemented 100% gender-responsive policies. While there is room for refinement, it's worth noting that the city has taken positive steps by approving ordinances that promote gender equality and equity, indicating a promising direction in this domain.

Efficient Management of Administrative Documents

In the realm of efficient management of administrative documents, the city has demonstrated notable achievements in several areas, earning high scores ranging from

8 to 10. The city's commitment to documenting and publishing its best practices is evident, despite budget limitations that have restricted the number of printed materials. Ongoing efforts to document cultural assets reflect a dedication to preserving the city's rich heritage. Furthermore, progress has been made in documenting Marikina's cultural history, with plans in place to create a comprehensive publication that covers the city's culture and traditions.

Conversely, there are areas that require further attention and enhancement. The presence of Marikina City's Local History and Archives Collection currently scores 2, indicating a need for improvement. The City Library houses outdated books and pamphlets related to Marikina's history, highlighting the necessity for updates. Additionally, while the city possesses an existing Conservation Management Plan for historical and cultural structures, this plan was proposed in 2018 but was subsequently shelved due to the unavailability of a conservation architect. However, there is a positive outlook as this plan is scheduled to be included in the Tourism Annual Plan, signaling the city's unwavering commitment to heritage preservation and administrative document management.

Well-Maintained Updated Administrative Databases

In so far as maintaining and updating administrative databases, the city's efforts reveal a two-fold landscape. Notably, the city has demonstrated commendable achievements in certain areas, scoring between 7 and 10. These accomplishments encompass the digitization of most civil registry documents, indicating progress in modernizing records. Additionally, the city has successfully integrated sex and age data into 100% of its profiling tools, reflecting a proactive approach to demographic data collection. Furthermore, the presence of a robust Marikina Industry/Business Database Management System stands as a testament to efficient database management practices.

Conversely, there exist areas that necessitate further attention and improvement. Challenges in the implementation of key systems, such as the Integrated Clinic Information System (iClinicSys) and Philippine Civil Registration Information System (PHILCRIS) Database, have been encountered, primarily due to issues such as equipment availability and pandemic-related suspensions. The need for software acquisition and funding allocation is evident in the case of the Visitor Monitoring and Inmate Profiling System, while the establishment of a Self-Reliant/Self-Employed Database hinges on securing necessary funds. These aspects underscore areas requiring continued focus and resource allocation to enhance the city's administrative database management further.

Land Acquisition for Settlement Area

In terms of land acquisition for settlement areas, the city has demonstrated both successful acquisitions and areas in need of improvement. Notably, the city has secured several properties with impeccable scores of 10, such as the 8,403 sq.m lot in Barangay Tumana, acquired for a Land Tenure Security program under the Socialized Housing Project of on-site beneficiaries of SAMAKA-NORITAKE residents, and the 16,375 sq.m lot in Balubad, Barangay Nangka, catering to various homeowners' associations. These successes highlight the city's strong commitment to addressing housing needs efficiently.

Conversely, there are properties still in progress, like the 9,109.31 sq.m. lot of 129 Molave, Parang, and a 770.10 sq.m. lot in Dao St., Marikina Heights, both with scores of 2, indicating ongoing negotiations and document requirements. While these

acquisitions are underway, they emphasize the importance of expediting documentation processes to move these projects forward effectively, representing areas requiring focused attention and procedural completion.

Land Acquisition for Public Service Infrastructure

In the domain of land acquisition for public service infrastructure, the city's efforts exhibit a diverse spectrum of outcomes. Notably, the city has achieved substantial success with multiple acquisitions scoring a perfect 10. These acquisitions, which include properties like the 33,863 sqm. lot from Admiral United Savings Bank and a total of 16,375 sq.m. lots in Balubad, Nangka, are poised to contribute significantly to the city's development, with plans for socialized housing and public service infrastructure. These successes underscore the city's commitment to addressing the infrastructure needs of its residents efficiently.

Conversely, there are properties that are still in the process of acquisition, with scores ranging from 2 to 8. These acquisitions reflect ongoing negotiations, pending documents, and cases for expropriation. While these efforts are in progress, they highlight the importance of expediting documentation and negotiation processes to ensure the timely development of crucial public service infrastructure. These dual facets emphasize both successful acquisitions and areas requiring focused attention and procedural completion in the pursuit of enhanced public services for the city's residents.

Credit Financing, Legal Services, Public Participation and Gender Equality

Overall, the city has achieved significant success in areas related to credit financing, legal services, and public participation. However, gender equality remains an area that needs focused attention and further development to promote inclusivity and equality within the city's governance framework.

Credit Financing

In the sphere of just and manageable credit financing, the city has demonstrated commendable achievements, with a high score reflecting its effective management of financial resources and fiscal responsibility. This success underscores the city's commitment to maintaining a sound financial standing.

Legal Services

Similarly, in providing effective legal services for the city government, the city has excelled, scoring high marks. This achievement indicates a robust legal framework and competent legal professionals working to support the city's governance and uphold the rule of law.

Public Participation

Moreover, the city has somehow demonstrated advancement in promoting public participation, however, this needs improvement in terms of community engagement and active involvement in decision-making procedures. Enhancing this program will demonstrate the city's commitment in fostering transparency and inclusivity within its governance framework

Gender Equality

On the other hand, gender equality stands out as an aspect demanding focused attention and improvement. This underscores the necessity for additional initiatives and policies aimed at fostering gender equity and inclusiveness across all facets of city governance.

Organizational Management

In terms of organizational management, the city has demonstrated commendable achievements in several key areas, earning high scores ranging from 8 to 10.

The executive management is notable with all undertaken actions proving advantageous for the city, reflecting sound decision-making. Likewise, excellence in Human Resource Management is evident, with a rationalized staffing pattern and the presence of a well-structured HRMD plan. The city's commitment to fairness and continuity in policy implementation, such as anti-discrimination and worker safety, is exemplary, ensuring equal employment opportunities for all. Employees are well-informed about benefits and services during calamities, leading to trouble-free benefit availment. Although some training activities were affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, the city's dedication to enhancing employee skills and productivity remains evident. Additionally, the effective implementation of laws and policies further strengthens the city's organizational management.

Conversely, there are areas within Organizational Management that need improvement. While the city strives for 100% employee training, the pandemic has impacted this goal, indicating the need for flexible training approaches during such crises. These dual facets highlight the city's commitment to excellence in organizational management while underscoring areas that require further adaptation and resilience in the face of challenges.

Social Protection

In the domain of social protection, the city has achieved success in terms of providing legal advice to clients garnering a score of 10. Its effective provision of information and advice to clients seeking legal guidance is commendable, ensuring that those in need receive appropriate information about laws and their processes.

However, there are areas within Social Protection that require improvement. While the proportion of sexual harassment incidents has decreased annually, the city acknowledges the need for enhanced efforts in educating employees about sexual harassment and where to report such incidents in the workplace. These dual facets underscore the city's dedication to social protection while emphasizing the importance of continuous education and awareness in addressing these issues effectively.

Economic and Social Support

In the Economic and Social Support domain, the city exhibits a dual landscape, with notable successes alongside areas in need of improvement. On the positive side, the city excels in tailoring public services to meet the diverse needs of its constituents, considering factors like age and circumstances. This approach ensures that services are highly responsive and citizen-centric. Additionally, the city stands out for its compliance with the Anti-Red Tape Act, indicating an efficient and streamlined approach to conducting business transactions. The establishment of a Business One-Stop-Shop (BOSS) further enhances ease of doing business, benefiting entrepreneurs and enterprises. Moreover, offices across the city adhere to Citizens Charters, fostering transparency in the provision of public services.

Conversely, areas requiring improvement include the need for more frequent updates in mandatory development plans, especially concerning projects like CBMS and house numbering. Budget constraints have impacted the timely implementation of these plans, highlighting the necessity for resource allocation. Furthermore, efficiently locating households for personal, economic, and emergency purposes through updated house numbering remains a challenge, particularly in areas with recent subdivision developments. Addressing these issues, possibly through regulatory adjustments or task force initiatives, is essential to enhance overall service delivery in the Economic and Social Support domain.