

LOCAL SHELTER PLAN

2018-2026

MUNICIPALITY OF PANIQUI,
PROVINCE OF TARLAC



Republic of the Philippines
MUNICIPALITY OF PANIQUI
Province of Tarlac

SHEILA GRANDE
04-24-2018

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE
SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF PANIQUI, TARLAC FOR THE TERM YEAR 2016-2019
HELD ON MAY 16, 2017 AT THE SB SESSION HALL

PRESENT: Hon. Rosauro V. Tayag – *Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer*
Hon. Christian Alfred F. Cuchapin, *member*
Hon. Harris D. Dalayoan, *member*
Hon. Javerne C. Santillan, *member*
Hon. Ernesto V. Tayag, *member*
Hon. Mary Anne B. Fernandez, *member*
Hon. Felomina F. Bravo, *member*
Hon. Gerardo N. Tiangsing, *member*
Hon. Nestor B. Castro, *member*
Hon. Linda B. Manuel (ABC Pres.), *Ex-Officio Member*

ABSENT: NONE

RESOLUTION NO. 052-s2017

“A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MUNICIPAL LOCAL SHELTER PLAN 2017-2024.”

WHEREAS, the Local Government Code of 1991 (Republic Act No. 7160) and the Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992 (Republic Act No. 7279) stipulates the mandate of LGUs to provide for the housing needs for “homeless constituents,” thus “justifying” the need to craft a Local Shelter Plan;

WHEREAS, the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council in coordination with the Municipality of Paniqui formulated a local shelter plan which covers the Overview of the housing situation in the Municipality of Paniqui, Analysis of the shelter needs and its affordability levels, Land requirements for housing, Resource and Strategies;


NOW THEREFORE, on motion of Councilor Javerne C. Santillan, unanimously seconded, RESOLVED, as it is hereby Resolved, to adopt the Local Shelter Plan 2017-2024 of the Municipality of Paniqui.


RESOLVED FURTHER that copies of this resolution be furnished to offices and agencies concerned for information and appropriate action.

CARRIED.

I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the above-quoted resolution.

ATTESTED:


HON. ROSAURO V. TAYAG
Vice-Mayor/Presiding Officer


SHEILA D. GRANDE
Temporary SB Secretary

ABSTRACT

As urbanization in the Philippines advances, highly urbanized cities and municipalities find themselves in situation wherein they have to deal with the overwhelming problem of housing demand in their respective localities.

Though urbanization can generate opportunities, there is a need to recognize that it is also a dangerous process. It may pose several problems due to the lack of needed resources, high incidence of crime and violence and rapid growth in population.

To respond to the increasing number of housing demand most especially in the highly urbanized cities and municipalities, the Urban Development and Housing Act and the Local Government Code has devolved the role of housing provision from the national housing agencies to the local government units. With their participation as implementers, LGUs can become more responsive to the housing needs of their respective localities.

The inevitable task of providing decent shelter to the homeless and displaced citizens, local government units could only make up with its limited resources. Participation of various stakeholders in responding with shelter plan would definitely answer to the urban poverty reduction program of every city or municipality.

The importance of shelter planning has proven itself in sustaining and guiding local government units insolving the increasing number of housing demand both from average income earner to the low-income groups. The shelter plan aims not only in providing the urban poor sector security of tenure but also improving their standard of living.

With the foregoing premises, the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council in coordination with the Municipality of Paniqui formulated a local shelter plan which covers the following aspects. Overview of the Housing Situation in the Municipality of Paniqui; Analysis of the Shelter Needs and its Affordability Levels; Land Requirement for Housing; Resource and Strategies.

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ACRONYMS

CC VAA	– Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptability Assessment
CISFA	– Comprehensive and Integrated Shelter and Financing Act
MHO	– Municipal Health Office
CLUP	– Comprehensive Land Use Plan
DENR	– Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DPWH	– Department of Public Works and Highways
FIES	– Family Income and Expenditure Survey
GK	– Gawad Kalinga
HDMF	– Home Development Mutual Fund
HH	– Household
HUDCC	– Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
IRA	– Internal Revenue Allotment
ISF	– Informal Settler Families
LCE	– Local Chief Executive
LCMP	– Local Community Mortgage Program
LGU	– Local Government Unit
LSP	– Local Shelter Plan
NHA	– National Housing Authority
NGA	– Non-Government Agencies
NGO	– Non-Government Organizations
PSA	– Philippine Statistics Authority
PWD	– Paniqui Water District
TARELCO I	– Tarlac Electric Company I
SHFC	– Social Housing Finance Corporation

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 RATIONALE

As the socio-economic development of the Municipality of Paniqui continues to progress in the next decade, the town is expected to be a major agro-processing growth center of Tarlac. The development scenario however will not only bring positive impact to the town but also brings some negative effects such as in migration and increased urban population, prevalence of informal settlers and homeless people resulting to displacement, relocation and resettlement problems. The provision of an affordable and decent shelter is among the basic needs of man. Shelter provides protection from rain, wind and sunshine. It also provides comfort and rest, a haven where a family can live together. Housing is commonly defined as the structure where people dwell which also includes its direct environment, infrastructure and services that support human activities. With the urbanization of growth areas in the Municipality of Paniqui, an increasing demand for housing will necessitate the formulation of a local shelter plan that defines realistic estimates of housing needs, suitable land for housing, resources needed for the provision of basic services in potential housing project areas and identify affordable options for its constituents. The Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160) and the Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992 (RA 7279) mandated the local government units to implement programs and projects on low cost housing and other socialized dwellings especially for the underprivileged and homeless. However, due to scarcity of town resources, the private sector is encouraged to participate in housing provision in pursuance to Executive Order 90 and RA 7279.

1.2 VISION

"The Municipality is envisioned as the Center for Trade, Commerce and Education of Northern Tarlac with God-fearing, healthy, & well-disciplined citizenry who live in a peaceful, ecologically-balanced and adaptable environment that is globally competitive and progressive, governed by a reliable and righteous leadership."

1.3 GOALS

1. To provide decent, affordable and disaster risk resilient and climate change adaptive shelter that has adequate facilities towards the formation of available and socially responsible residential community;
2. To institutionalize the mechanism to implement the Paniqui Shelter Plan and other related programs, projects and activities (PPAs).

1.4 PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

1. To acquire/access/develop 50.48 hectares of land for housing and resettlement beginning 2018 until 2020;
2. To reduce the doubled-up households by building no less than 22 units annually between 2018-2024;
3. To relocate the 103 displaced households starting 2018 to 2022 (refer to Table 2 for the specific annual targets);
4. To upgrade the power facility of 433 households starting 2018-2020 (refer to Table 5)
5. To upgrade/provide access to potable water to 207 households starting 2018-2020 (refer to Table 5)
6. To upgrade/provide sanitation facility to 128 households starting 2018-2020 (refer to Table 5)
7. To upgrade existing roads or provide access roads to 536 households starting 2018 –2026 (refer to table 5)
8. To upgrade existing drainage system or provide drainage to a total of 536 households beginning 2018-2026 (refer to table 5)
9. To aggressively advocate for structural upgrading of dilapidated households starting 2017 onwards, in order to make it resilient to hazards brought about by climate change;
10. To put in place local policies, local institutions, and institute the necessary mechanism to implement the Paniqui Shelter Plan to address the housing needs of the Paniquenians;
11. To institute proper monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Paniqui Shelter Plan;
12. To facilitate access to employment and income generating activities of household-beneficiaries.

1.5 TARGET POPULATION

The target population of the municipality's local shelter plan are the informal settlers/families/households located in danger areas such as those living along rivers and creeks and along landslide and flood prone areas. Targeted also in this plan are the new households to be formed due to population growth. Table 1 stated the basic data and assumptions used in creating the Local Shelter Plan.

Table 1. Basic Data and Assumptions

BASIC DATA AND ASSUMPTIONS			
Population in 2010	: 83,730	Housing Stock	: 1.02
Annual Population Growth (%)	: 1.03	Displaced	: 103
Household Size	: 4.5	Homeless	: 0

1.6 THE SHELTER PLANNING PROCESS

1.6.1 Key Players, Roles & Responsibilities

The key actors and their respective involvement or roles in the crafting of the Local Shelter Plan are enumerated below:

- a. Local Chief Executive (LCE). The LCE saw the need for a Local Shelter Plan. He made sure that concerned persons will attend the workshops in the crafting so that the municipality will come up with a comprehensive plan with the assistance of the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC).
- b. Sangguniang Bayan (SB). The 8 Sangguniang Bayan Members of the municipality is responsible for the review and approval of The Plan.
- c. Department Heads
 - c.1 Municipal Planning & Development Office. The Municipal Planning and Development Office is responsible for the over-all coordination in the crafting to include content sourcing and packaging of The Plan.
 - c.2 Municipal Engineering Office. The Municipal Engineering Office provides the design of site development plans and design of the housing units an infrastructure system.
 - c.3 Municipal Assessor's Office. The Municipal Assessors Office conducts inventory of lands and develop land banking for the housing program of the town; facilitate acquisition/titling of lots for the town.
 - c.4 Municipal Social Welfare & Development Office. Plan and provide the necessary social, sanitation, health and education services needed.
- d. HUDCC

The Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) rendered the necessary technical assistance through the conduct of a training workshop on the formulation of the Local Shelter Plan.
- e. The housing agencies in Region III (NHA, HLURB, PAG-IBIG)

The housing agencies under the umbrella of HUDCC gave an extensive orientation on the various programs and assistance that the LGU can avail. These are in the form of technical assistance from Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board as well as technical and financing assistance through loans and grants from the National Housing Authority, Pag-IBIG Fund and Social Housing Finance Corporation.

1.6.2 The Process

The Process. Figure1 shows the shelter plan formulation process basically involving six main activities: **data gathering, situational analysis, goal and objectives formulation, generation of shelter strategies, preparation of an implementation plan** ;and designing of **monitoring and evaluation of scheme**. A flowchart which includes the other but equally important sub-activities to complete the whole process.

The first main activity is **Data Gathering**. It involves retrieving documents and gathering information from different agencies which will be the basis of computation or inputs for analysis.

The second main activity is undertaking a **Situational Analysis**; which is a process of looking into the current housing situation, e.g., housing need; housing-related problems of the locality; and the type of assistance the LGU can extend. In this phase, an assessment of affordability and resources is done. This is a critical activity as the information and outputs of this particular phase will be the basis for formulating the main strategies.

The third main activity is **Goal and Objective Formulation** where in the vision, goals, objectives or targets of the local housing programs are set. This activity is an essential step in preparing local shelter plans because it provides the planners and evaluators of the housing program with a clear perspective of the desired change and the processes involved.

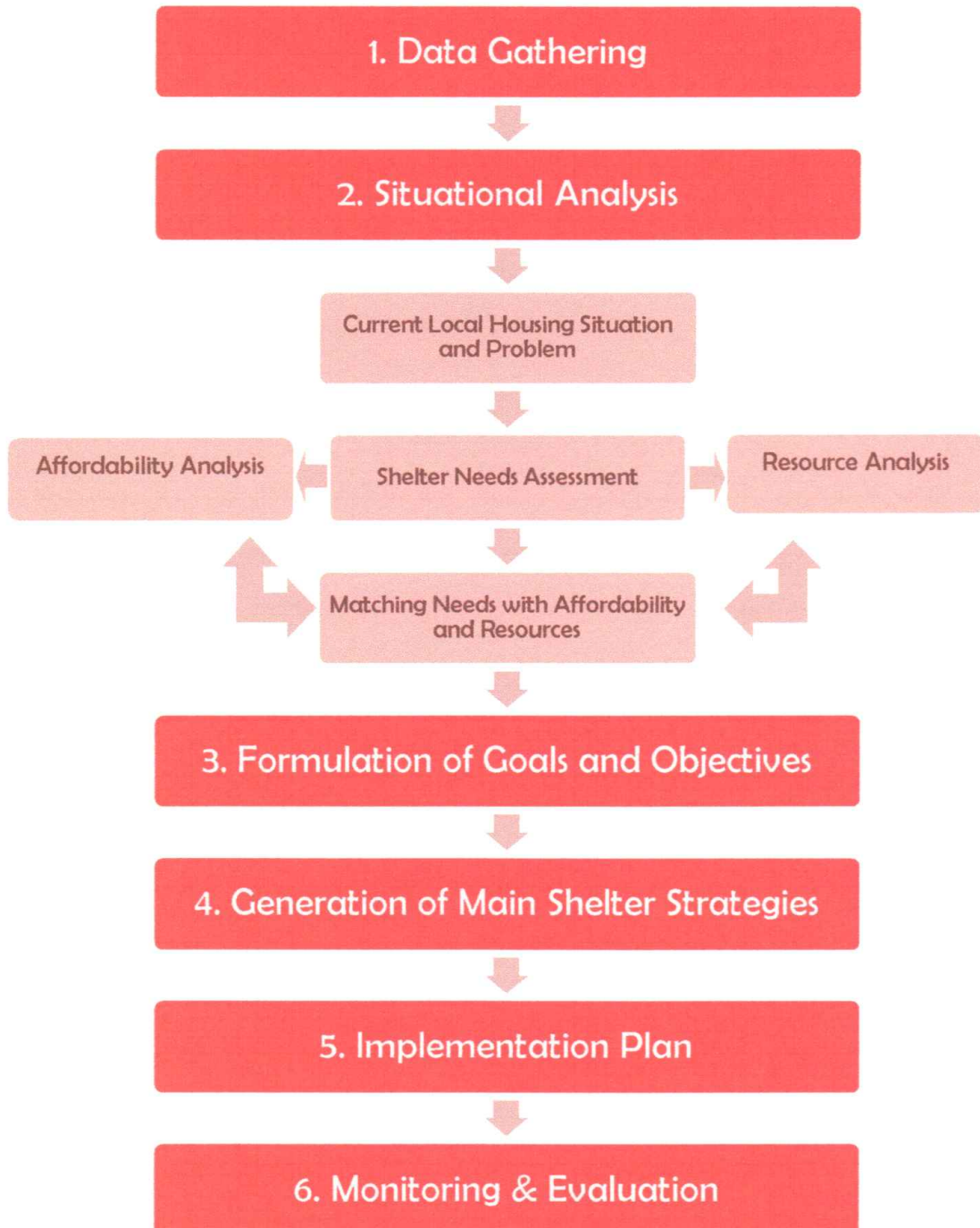
The fourth main activity is **Generating Shelter Strategies**. This is undertaken after the planner has been informed on the shelter needs of the city/municipality and a conclusion has been arrived at after an analysis of affordability and resource requirements has been done.

The fifth main activity is **Developing the Implementation Plan**. Whereas in formulating strategies the planner answers the question: "HOW CAN THE PROBLEM BE SOLVED?" the implementation plan answers the question: "WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?" by outlining the details involved in actually undertaking the strategy.

The sixth and last main activity is formulating **the Monitoring and Evaluation System** which will provide the implementers immediate and relevant information to ensure effective and efficient delivery of shelter and shelter-related services.

The below process is officially adopted by the HUDCC from the United Nations Shelter Method, a technique developed by the UNCHS (Habitat) in collaboration with the Government of Finland. This shelter planning process has been reviewed and endorsed by housing experts from eight countries and field tested by HUDCC in several areas in the Philippines.

Figure 1. Flow Chart of Activities



1.7 STRUCTURE AND TIME FRAME OF THE SHELTER PLAN

Structure. The Local Housing Board will recommend to the SB the approval and adoption of the plan. The LCE will then issue an Executive Order implementing the Local Shelter Plan.

Time Frame. The plan has a time frame of nine (9) years, covering the period 2018 to 2026. This is broken down into three Planning Periods, namely:

- a. First Planning Period covering 2018 to 2020
- b. Second Planning Period covering 2021 to 2023
- c. Third Planning Period covering 2024 to 2026

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF MUNICIPALITY, APPRECIATION OF LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT TREND

CHAPTER 2. MUNICIPAL OVERVIEW

At present, Paniqui is considered as a first class municipality and second to Tarlac City in terms of economy. It has thirty five (35) barangays constituting the municipal territorial jurisdiction as follows: Abogado, Acocolao, Aduas, Apulid, Balaoang, Barang, Brillante, Burgos, Cabayaoasan, Canan, Cariño, Cayanga, Colibangbang, Coral, Dapdap, Estacion, Mabilang, Manaois, Matalapitap, Nagmisaan, Nancamarinan, Nipaco, Patalan, Poblacion Norte, Poblacion Sur, Rang-ayan, Salumague, Samput, San Carlos, San Isidro, San Juan de Milla, Sinigpit, Sta. Ines, Tablang and Ventenilla.

In terms of land area, Sinigpit is the largest with 572 hectares, while Coral is the smallest with 56 hectares land area. Barangay Nagmisaan is the farthest in terms of the distance from the Poblacion area with 15 kilometers distance. Barangays Poblacion Sur, Poblacion Norte and Estacion are mostly residential while the rest of the land area of the Barangays of Paniqui is mainly devoted to agricultural production.

2.1 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND FEATURES

2.1.1 Location

Paniqui is one of the seventeen (17) municipalities of the Province of Tarlac, lying at the north central part of the province. It is bounded on the west by Camiling, on the south by Gerona, on the east by Ramos, on the north by Moncada, northeast by Anao, southeast by Pura and Sta. Ignacia on the southwest. More or less, the town's total land area is about 10,520 hectares representing 3.44% of the provincial land expanse. The west side of the municipality is hilly while rugged flatlands on the eastern portion. Tarlac River divides the municipality into the western and eastern portion.

2.1.2 Climate

The Municipality of Paniqui is located in a Type I climate region based on the Modified Coronas Classification of the Philippine Climate. A Type I Climate is characterized by two pronounced seasons: dry from December to May, and a wet from June to November. Typically, the maximum rain periods are observed from June to September. Cold wind is usually felt from October up to March.

2.1.3 Topography and Soil:

The major soil type of the municipality of Paniqui is Fine Sandy Loam. These fertile soil types are very good for cultivation of various crops like rice, corn, root crops, vegetables, etc. Other soil types in the municipality include: Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Silt Loam and Fine Sand.

2.1.4 Vulnerability to Geohazards:

2.1.4.1 Natural Hazard

Geologic Hazard – Land slide and erosion is not a usual occurrence in the municipality but there are two barangays, Cabayaoasan and Salomague, which are areas identified to be prone to liquefaction; a phenomenon where in saturated and unconsolidated sediments are transformed into a substance that acting like liquid.

Hydrologic Hazard – There are barangays identified as flood-prone. These areas are low-lying and mostly near the silted rivers and tributaries. During rainy season, Barangays Aduas, Rang-ayan, Brillante, Colibangbang, Nipaco, Nancamarinan, Ventinilla, Salumague, San Isidro, Canan, Apulid, Coral and some portions of Sinigpit, Balaoang and Cabayaoasan, are risky areas submerged to about 5 to 10 feet of floodwater. It also takes 3 to 5 days after the rain stops before the water subsides.

Silted River – Siltation of rivers is associated to the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo which eventually led to the deposition of *lahar* in the water bodies surrounding the municipality. This situation led to rising of river beds lessening its capacity to carry water from rain water run-off during rainy season, consequently flooding the barangays near these water bodies.

2.1.4.1 Human-Generated Hazard:

a. Pollution

Water – Most of the rural barangays are not being served by municipal drainage and sewer system. Wastewater which primarily comes from household and commercial/industrial establishment is not treated prior to discharge to bodies of water. In addition to this, run-off from rainwater and agricultural areas (chemicals from inorganic fertilizer) also affects the existing water bodies. Disposal of solid waste to water bodies in some areas of the municipality also worsen water quality. Continuation of such activities will lead to the degradation of water resources quality.

Air – Generally, Paniqui's air quality is still in normal condition due to less number of motor vehicles and industries which emit air pollutants. A slight degradation in air quality in Poblacion is observed due to large volume of vehicles traversing the area. Strict implementation of air quality regulations/standards should be observed particularly in motor vehicles.

2.2 URBAN DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

2.2.1 Population Size and Structure

2.2.2 Land Use

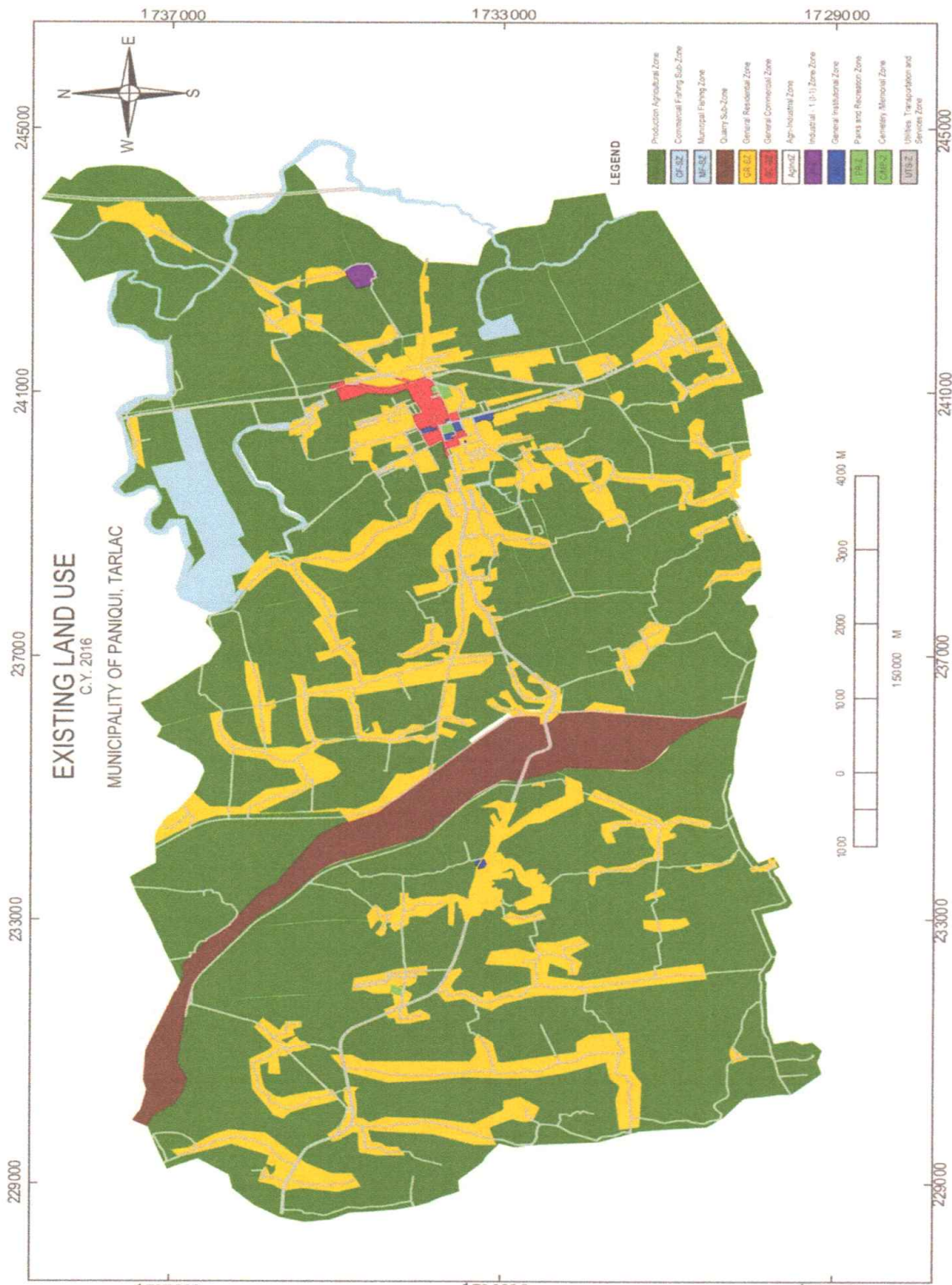
The urban development strategy calls for the enhancement of the Municipality's commercial and industrial sectors. Its prime objective is to provide opportunities for increased economic opportunities and thus, employment for growing population. The strategy incorporates the development of commercial-agricultural centres, like the Bagsakan centres for local products. Already existing neighbourhood commercial centres, local centres and industrial areas shall also be strengthened and further developed.

Compact and moderate density developments shall be encouraged within the existing neighbourhood centres of the Municipality which include those located in Paniqui Public Market, Barangays Balaoang and Estacion. The supporting road and infrastructure facilities within these areas shall be enhanced to improve their accessibility, and thus, their service capabilities.

Suitably located to take advantage of the proposed Tarlac- La Union Toll Expressway, Barangay Abogado is very accessible to Mc Arthur Highway and will become industrial centre. Aside from this proposed new industrial area, the development of the existing industrial area in Barangay Manaois shall be catalysed through the provision of adequate infrastructure and utilities.

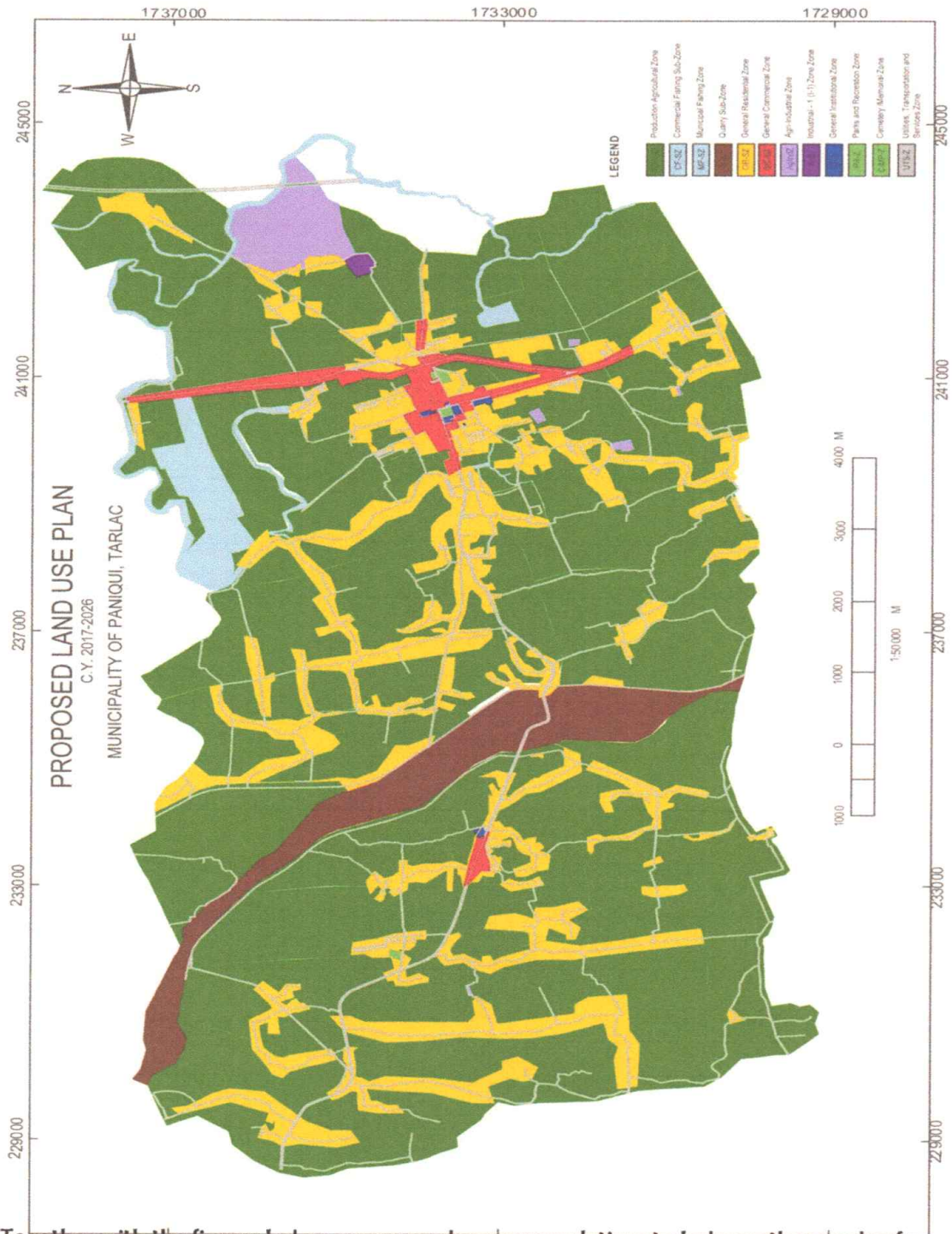
The existing Land use Map shows the primacy of the Poblacion will be retained for urban services, retail and education while Balaoang will be developed as the Agribusiness Center of Paniqui. Balaoang will also play host to satellite services for all the barangays in the West. Agricultural wholesale market ("Bagsakan Center") will be its anchor development along with agricultural food preservation and processed food production.

Figure 2. Existing Land Use Map



An important consideration in the formulation of the Land Use Strategy is balancing the need to open up areas for urban development and the conservation and protection of the Municipality's environmentally sensitive lands. Critical to the success of all the strategy is the provision of an enhanced road and transportation backbone. New routes that will improve the accessibility of key growth especially in Barangays Poblacion Norte and Poblacion Sur areas shall be constructed while the Municipality's narrow and congested major roads shall undergo improvements such as widening and concreting.

Figure 2. Proposed Land Use Map



Together with the figures below are general recommendations to balance the supply of land against the demand:

- ✓ Residential areas must be clustered per barangay so as to encourage social interaction in the Municipality.
- ✓ Commercial areas are proposed to be located near the growth corridors. To prevent sprawl of development, zonings ordinances and policy frameworks must be in place or be crafted and passed for implementation.

- ✓ Industrial land use spaces are currently located at Barangay Manaois and Carino. A proposed Agro-industrial land use area is to be located the Barangay Balaoang growth node area. This is to support the proposed Mixed Use zone.
- ✓ Agricultural areas must be protected and preserved.
- ✓ Mixed use zones are located in the growth node at the Barangay Balaoang and at Barangay Poblacion. This is to address the land demand in the growth hubs.
- ✓ Institutional - Abogado
- ✓ All water bodies are to be protected and easements to be respected
- ✓ Developments must have boundaries and limits and should not encroach on existing infrastructure like roads and flood dikes.

Table 1. Proposed Land Use

Proposed Land Use Distribution of Paniqui, Tarlac (Year 2017-2026)			
GENERAL LAND USE			
Land Use Category		Area	
		Hectares	Percentage
Built-up	1. Residential	176.56	1.68%
	2. Institutional	12.74	0.12%
	3. Commercial	82.32	0.78%
	4. Industrial	7.46	0.07%
5. Agricultural/Production		7,071.41	67.22%
a. Agro-industrial		957.45	9.10%
b. Commercial Fishponds		177.00	1.68%
c. Poultry/Piggery		7.32	0.07%
d. Forest / Marshlands		186.12	1.77%
6. Other Uses*			
a. Roads		1,248.82	11.87%
b. Municipal Fishing Grounds/Rivers		108.82	1.03%
c. Memorial Parks/Cemetery		16.15	0.15%
d. Railway Tracks		3.28	0.03%
e. Lahar/Sand Area		458.63	4.36%
f. Solid Waste Area		1.05	0.01%
g. Parks		4.87	0.05%
Grand Total		10,520.00	100%

Source: OMPD and OMA

2.2.3 Infrastructure

Paniqui has a combined total road network of more or less 217.729 km. of National, Provincial, Municipal and Barangay roads. The existing road networks serve as the main spine or backbone for the transport network in the Municipality, though more roads are needed, the existing ones are serviceable and could serve as the benchmark for new ones to be constructed.

A number of bridges can be found in the municipality. They are classified into national, provincial, overflow and barangay bridges.

The Municipality is maintaining a total of 16,451.63 meters drainage canal to control flooding. About 71.16% had been constructed of CHB open and closed flume. A flood control dike was also constructed on the left and right side of the Tarlac River.

All the barangays are already energized – 100%. Source of electricity is provided by TARELCO I. It is provided by 10MVA, 2MVA, 5 MVA sub-station and is being fed by the National Power Corporation.

The Paniqui Water District (PWD) is the source of water in the Poblacion area including the 33 barangays except some Barangays like Nagmisaan, San Carlos and San Isidro where wells are the source of water in their barangays. Based on the table below, water supply from wells account to 45.04%, while supply from piped water is 54.96%.100% of barangays in the municipality have access to a water source in their area. This means that activities that necessitate water, especially those related to agriculture, are being provided. However, there is a need to improve the means of bringing water to the surface and subsequent treatment to make it safe for human consumption. Thus quality and quantity is a potential concern. The irrigation system remains to be inefficient. It has been noted that during long dry months or drought, the irrigation system turns to underground water source for supply which is the main source of water for household consumption. This creates shortage of water supply for both competing needs. Also, the source and proximity is an issue.



Communication services within and outside Paniqui is provided by PLDT, Bayantel, Two-way radio, Philpost, Butel, LBC, JRS, Internet/E-mail, and Digitel Landline. PILTEL tower and SMART/GLOBE tower are installed in barangays Samput, Cayanga and Patalan, respectively.













Primary means of transportation in the Poblacion area are tricycles. Neighboring municipalities are being served by passenger jeepneys and mini buses. Other types of transportation passing Paniqui are Victory Liner, Fivestar, Dagupan Bus, Partas, Santrans, FernEx, Viron Transit and many others.

2.2.4 Income & Poverty Incidence

Livestock and poultry growing is also a source of income for the people of Paniqui. Growing is usually small in scale and backyard or grown individually. The types of livestock and poultry grown in the area include hog, sow, goat, carabao, cow, chicken and others. Based on the 2016 CBMS, there was a cattle inventory of 3,647 heads in the locality. Nonetheless, there was no land area allocation for cattle pasture in the locality in spite of its significant number.

Summary of Indicators (Based on CBMS Survey 2010)

1.  131 Child/Children are **Malnourished**
2.  248 Households have encountered **Mortality**

3.  338 committed *Crime Incidence*
4.  369 Person/Persons are *Disabled*
5.  433 Households have *No Electricity*
6.  10,000 Households are using *Environmentally Unfriendly Garbage Disposal*
7.  492 Households have *Makeshift Housing*
8.  5,609 Households are below the *Income Threshold*
9.  1,045 Person/Persons are *Illiterate*
10.  0 Household have *Maternal Mortality*
11.  3,814 Households are below the *Meals Threshold*
12.  128 Households have *Unsanitary Toilet*
13.  1,771 Households are *Not Owning the Lot*
14.  1,250 Person/Persons are *Unemployed*

2.2.5 Organizations, Institutions and Governance

The Local Government Unit of Paniqui provides primarily the general functions of government for the coordination and delivery of basic, regular and direct services and effective governance of the people within its territorial jurisdiction. It exercises the governmental and corporate powers. Governmental powers include police power, power of eminent domain and taxation. To effectively deliver basic services, the municipality has its own organizational directive that composed primarily of the Executive and Legislative Body administered by the Honorable Mayor and Honorable Vice-Mayor, respectively. The office of the Mayor is the executive arm of the municipality which is responsible for the overall administration of the locality and shall exercise the powers and functions necessary for the general welfare of the municipality and its populace. While, the office of the Sangguniang Bayan is the legislative branch of the LGU which shall enact ordinances, adopt resolutions and appropriate funds for the general welfare of the municipality and its constituents, in accordance with the Local Government Code of 1991 and other pertinent laws.

The organizational structure follows the line management system. Directly below the office of the mayor are the various mandated departments and offices with specific functions that put into action the thrust as mandated by law.

These include the offices of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator, Municipal Assessor, Municipal Treasurer, Municipal Budget Officer, Municipal Civil Registrar, Municipal Accountant, Municipal Engineer, Municipal Health Officer, Municipal Social Welfare Development Officer, Municipal Agriculturist and the National Government agencies operating in the municipality performing their specific mandates. The Local Chief Executive provides the development direction and, it encourages the organization to strengthen partnership with the Non-Government Organization (NGOs) and People's Organization (PO's) which are engines in accelerating local development. Along this line, Municipal Development Council (MDC) and all mandated and locally initiated Local Special Bodies are strengthened to actively participate in addressing the common concerns of the constituents in the municipality. The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) will continuously provide technical guidance through planning, capacity development and enhancement of the local officials.

2.2.6 Local Economic Outlook

The agriculture sector has the biggest share in Paniqui's land area with 9,403.89 hectares or about 89.00 percent of the municipality's total land area per 2016 record of the Office of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (OMPDC) and Office of the Municipal Agriculture (OMA).

ANALYSIS OF HOUSING DEMAND, AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND NEED FOR RESOURCES

CHAPTER 3. ASSESSMENT OF SHELTER NEED

3.1 ASSUMPTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

3.1.1 ASSUMPTIONS

Currently, the municipality has no housing plan. Though, during the calamity that hit its barangays, flooding occurred in some parts of sitios displacing residents. A relocation site was identified but displaced families did not avail as they preferred to stay with relatives living within the barangay to continuously care for farms and livestock.

Even so, efforts were made by the LGU to identify and negotiate for a relocation area but such plan did not progress because the owner of the private lot identified did not agree with the pricing dictated by the Assessors Office.

Two years after such occurrence, the displaced families chose to go back to their respective lands and build houses even if the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) declared it unsafe.

Due to the above-mentioned situation and the opportunity presented by the HUDCC, it is high time that the LGU renew its efforts thru the crafting of the Local Shelter Plan for the victims of calamities most especially in flood-prone areas and those currently living in easements along riverbanks and salvage zones in coastal barangays.

In the approved revised CLUP, it has identified a socialized housing area which are private lots and still to be acquired. The LGU currently has no ready fund for such an undertaking and will utilize government housing agencies such as the Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF), National Housing Authority (NHA) and Socialized Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC).

3.1.2 DEFINITION OF TERMS

The housing parlance is quite complicated; thus, in order to have a common understanding of the terms used in this plan, relevant terms are hereby defined:

HOUSEHOLD – defined by NSO as a social unit consisting of a person or a group of persons who sleep in the same dwelling unit and have common arrangements for the preparation and consumption of food

DISPLACED UNITS – units located in: danger areas (esteros, railroad tracks, garbage dumps, river banks and flood prone areas areas where government infrastructure projects are to be implemented areas affected by court orders for demolition/eviction

DOUBLED-UP HOUSEHOLDS (double occupancy) – exists when one dwelling unit is shared by two or more households

HOMELESS – individuals or households living in parks, along sidewalks, and all those without any form of shelter

BACKLOG – the number of dwelling units needed at the beginning of the planning period due to doubled-up HHs, displaced units and homeless HHs/individuals

PLANNING PERIOD – covers the duration that will be needed to realize the housing vision of the LGU.

BASE YEAR – is the year before the first planning period or the last census year

PROGRAM PERIOD – is the time frame set by the LGU to meet the target housing needs due to backlog, population growth and upgrading needs.

HOUSING STOCK – is the number of households during the beginning of the first planning period minus the number of homeless households and/or individuals and divide the difference by the number of households per dwelling unit. This can also be the total number of occupied dwelling units.

UPGRADING NEEDS – upgrading means improvement / betterment. Aspects of upgrading are: tenure, infrastructure (water, power, sanitation, roads) and structure

3.2 CURRENT HOUSING SITUATION

Currently, the municipality has a socialized housing program which is the Gawad Kalinga located at Brgy. Tablang. The parcel of lot with a total area of 10,000 square meters was donated by a private person while the materials for the structure were funded by Couples for Christ - Global. It was built as a relocation site for homeless families of this municipality. The construction of the houses was thru the initiative of the families who benefited in the said program. Each unit has a floor area of less than 20 square meters. We have a total of 29 families residing in the area. Electrification was provided by the Municipal Government of Paniqui.

3.2.1 BACKLOG

Backlog covers the literally homeless households, the doubled-up households and the displaced households who are composed of those that need to be relocated because they live in danger zones or areas prone to hazards, they are to be evicted or demolished due to court order or due to an impending implementation of a government infrastructure project in the area that they are occupying.

Table 2. shows the disaggregation of the **103** units of backlog. There is no data on homeless households or homeless individuals in the municipality, but it is assumed to be zero since there are no manifestations of literally homeless people. The backlog is therefore composed of the displaced totaling to **103** households and the doubled-up units or sharers, numbering **219** households. These data reveal that 32% of the backlog comprises the displaced units while 68% is doubled-up.

Table 2. New units needed due to backlog

	Total	Annual	Program Period
Doubled up (1.021% of HS)	219	24	9
Displaced	103	11	9
Homeless	0	0	0
TOTAL	322	35	

3.2.2 FUTURE GROWTH

The average annual population growth rate of the municipality is computed to be 1.03% based on the 2010 Census on Population. Using this growth rate, the population was projected for the planning period 2018 to 2026 and the corresponding increase in the number of households or what is likewise referred to as future need, was computed to be 7,599 units. The table below shows the new units needed due to population growth.

Table 3. New units needed due to population growth.

PLANNING PERIOD	TOTAL	ANNUALLY
Planning Period (2018-2020)	2,292	764
Planning Period (2021-2023)	2,537	845
Planning Period (2024-2026)	2,770	923
TOTAL	7,599	

3.2.3 SUMMARY OF NEW UNITS NEEDED

Table 4 shows that the total new units needed due to backlog and future growth or population increase for the period 2018-2026, is 7,599 units. The table likewise presents that the bulk of the need to be addressed by the plan which is 30.16% falls within the first planning period; and then it gradually tapers to 33.39% and 36.45% of the need in the second and third planning periods, respectively.

Table 4. Summary of new units needed annually due to backlog and population growth

Year	Due to Backlog			Population Growth	Annual Total	Total for the planning period	%
	Doubled-up	Displaced	Homeless				
2018	22	10	0	730	762	2,292	30.16 %
2019	22	11	0	731	764		
2020	23	11	0	732	766		
2021	24	11	0	809	844	2,537	33.93 %
2022	25	11	0	810	846		
2023	25	12	0	810	847		

2024	26	12	0	885	923	2,770	36.45 %
2025	26	12	0	885	923		
2026	26	13	0	885	924		
TOTAL	219	103	0	7,277		7,599	100%

3.3 UPGRADING NEEDS

3.3.1 TENURE UPGRADING NEEDS

Table 5. Tenure Upgrading Needs

UPGRADING NEEDS	% of housing stock	Total	Annual	Program Period
Tenure Need	-	103	11	2018-2026

3.3.2 INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADING NEEDS

Table 6 presents the upgrading needs in terms of infrastructure and other related services in the Municipality. As shown, there are 433 households that need upgrading of power facility. The capacity of the Tarlac Electric Cooperative I (TARELCO I), the primary power provider serving the power supply of the 1st District of the province, is more than sufficient to provide the needs of the new units.

There are several aspects of infrastructure when it comes to shelter. These consist of the power and water systems, the roads and road access, and the drainage system. Likewise categorized here are the related social services such as garbage collection and disposal and the sanitary facility.

Table 6 likewise shows that there are 207 households that need upgrading of water facility. From 2018 to 2020, the LGU plans to assist 69 households every year in upgrading their access to water facility provided by Paniqui Water District. However, there are barangays that are not covered by the Water District but have their own water facility within the barangay.

Annually, the plan projects 207 of total water facility requirement. As to sufficiency of providing the requirement, the PWD can accommodate of up to 100 households to be served.

There is a total of 128 households that still need upgrading of sanitary facility. From 2018 up to 2020, approximately 42 households annually are targeted for assistance in order to upgrade their sanitary facility.

As to the drainage system it has to be developed as soon as lots are acquired for housing plan. As to capacity of the LGU to develop such drainage system of the projected locations, once acquisition is done, the drainage system will form part of the development programs.

The roads leading to the housing locations are in place, but for secondary roads within the housing facility, it will form part of the development.

Table 6. Infrastructure & Structural Upgrading Needs

UPGRADING NEEDS	% of housing stock	Total	Annual	Program Period
Infrastructure Need				
Units w/o electricity	2%	433	144	2018
			144	2019
			145	2020
Units w/o adequate water supply	0.91%	207	69	2018
			69	2019
			69	2020
Units w/o adequate sanitation	0.56%	128	43	2018
			43	2019
			42	2020
Units w/o drainage system (km)		536	60	2018-2026
Units w/o adequate road access (km)		536	60	2018-2026
Units w/o regular garbage collection	32%	7,303	811	2018-2026
3. Structural improvement need				2018-2026

3.3.3 STRUCTURAL UPGRADING NEEDS

Structural upgrading need refers to the need to improve or repair structures or dwelling units so as to make it safe for habitation or occupancy. These are structures that are categorized as needing major repair, dilapidated or condemned, and units which have been left unfinished for years thereby posing dangers to the lives and limbs of those that reside in it. The LGU plans to conduct advocacy activities in order to encourage the affected households to have their structures repaired so that it can be withstand strong typhoons.

It is imperative that housing initiatives both public and private in nature are co-ordinated with the local government. In this regard, a local government arm in housing is essential. The office shall be created to facilitate assistance to individual and families on aspects of housing policies, programmes and financing. It will likewise be responsible for monitoring the housing needs and co-ordinating it with other government or private housing programmes. Among the specific issues that the Board shall address are:

- ✓ Monitoring and implementation of the 20 percent balanced housing requirement;
- ✓ Revision of housing eligibility criteria for the poor;
- ✓ Facilitate the development of a system of mandatory provision of community facilities among residential developers (i.e. healthcentre, schools, livelihoodcentre); and
- ✓ Promotion of sustainable residential developments within the Municipality.

CHAPTER 4. ASSESSMENT OF AFFORDABILITY

4.1 ASSESSMENT OF AFFORDABILITY FOR HOUSING

This portion of the plan deals with looking into the affordability of the target households to pay for their housing facility.

Table 7. Composition of Income Groups

CATEGORY	CLASSIFICATION
First Income Group	<i>tricycle and trisikad drivers, laundry workers, small fisherfolks, odd jobs/laborers</i> P 3,500 & below
Second Income Group	<i>tricycle operators/casual workers, micro scale businessmen and vendors</i> P 3,501 – P 8,000
Third Income Group	<i>regular employees, small business owners, and skilled-workers</i> P 8,001 – P 15,000
CATEGORY	CLASSIFICATION
Fourth Income Group	<i>OFW supported families, professionals mainly composed of teachers, nurses, and regular government employees</i> P 15,001 – P 30,000
Fifth Income Group	<i>professionals/ supervisors/ departments heads and OFWs</i> P 30,001 – P 60,000
Sixth Income Group	<i>highly paid professionals and entrepreneurs</i> P 60,000 and above

In determining the affordability for housing of the target households, the planners categorized them into six (6) income groups. The table below shows the composition of income groups.

Table 8 shows the potential % of income for upgrading or new housing per income group classified above.

Table 8. Potential % of Income for Upgrading or New Housing

CATEGORY	Potential % of Income
First Income Group	8%
Second Income Group	10%
Third Income Group	10%
Fourth Income Group	12%
Fifth Income Group	15%
Sixth Income Group	15%

Table 9. Potential Sources of Funds for Shelter Provision

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROGRAM	COMPONENT (land dev, house construction, purchase of land, etc.)	COST (per year in Millions)
NHA	Resettlement Assistance Program for LGUs	Site Development	24.00
HDMF	Group Housing Loan Program for LGUs	Site Development	20.00
		Housing	40.00
SHFC	LCMP	Lot purchase	50.00
NGO/GK/SHFC	CMP/GK Village	Lot Purchase/Housing	5.00
LGU	Land Banking	Lot Purchase	2.00
DISTRICT HOUSING FUNDS	Local housing Fund	Lot Purchase	
	CISFA (for formal income earners)		
Private Corporations	Balanced Housing	Lot Purchase	10.00
		Site Development	
DSWD	Core Shelter Assistance Project	Housing	50.00
TOTAL			201.00

4.2 AFFORDABLE HOUSING OPTION

Based on the estimated costs of land and land development, six (6) affordable housing options were designed, one for each of the six income groups. These Affordable Housing Options are shown in Table 10.

Income Group	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Income (minimum, maximum)	Below 3,500	3,501-8,000	8,000-15,000	15,000-30,000	30,001-60,000	60,001 and over
% of new units	30.00%	25.00%	15.00%	12.00%	10.00%	8.00%
Number of units-7,599	2,280	1,900	1,140	912	760	608
Typical monthly income (Php)	2,500	5,750	11,500	22,500	45,000	75,000
Potential % of income for upgrading / new housing	8%	10%	10%	12%	15%	15%
Potential Annually for capital cost of housing	2,400	6,900	13,800	32,400	81,000	135,000
Loan Terms						
Annual payment						
* Interest rate	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%
* Repayment period, years	30	30	30	25	25	25
* Annuity Factor	13.765	13.765	13.765	12.783	11.654	11.654

Affordable housing loan	33,036.00	94,978.50	189,957.00	414,169.20	943,974.00	1,573,290.00
Affordable option	A. Developed land with power, drainage & water lines	B. Developed land with power, drainage & water lines	C. Developed land with Six units 22 sq.m. One Storey Row House w/ Mezzanine	D. Developed land with 36 sq.m. Two Storey-Duplex House	E. Developed land with 54 sq.m. Two Storey-Single Detached	F. Developed land with 70 sq.m. Two Storey-Single Detached
Land Area per unit	36	40	36	54	72	100
(Lot size) sqm	51.43	57.14	51.43	77.14	102.86	142.86
Required land (in has.)	11.72	10.86	5.86	8.79	7.82	5.43
Minimum residential land requirement in	2018-2026					
Total land requirement (all income groups)	51.98					

Table 10. Affordability Analysis and Land Need Calculation

For the first income group, Option A is recommended. It costs Php 28,800 for a 36 m² developed lot costs at Php 200.00/m². The land development is estimated at Php 300.00/m² for the construction of a macadam road, open canal, power and water lines. The cost of construction of house shall be cared of by the Gawad Kalinga. This is within the affordability of this income group.

For the second income group, Option B is recommended. It costs Php 38,400 for a 40 m² developed lot costs at Php 250.00/m². The land development is estimated at Php 350/ m² for the construction of a macadam road, open canal, power and water lines. The cost of construction of house shall be cared of by the Gawad Kalinga. This option is affordable to the second income group.

Option C is for the third income group which costs Php 157,760 for a 36 m² developed lot which costs Php 250/m². The land development is estimated at Php 350/m² and a 22 m². one storey row house with mezzanine which will be constructed at an estimated cost of Php 5,000/ m². The house and lot package is within the affordability level of this income group.

For the fourth income group is Option D. This is a house and lot package with a lot size of 54 m² amounting Php 300.00/m², land development cost of Php 500.00/m², and a 36 m², two-storey duplex house which costs Php 8,000.00/m², and costing approximately Php 391,680.00, this option is likewise within the affordability level of the fourth income group.

For the fifth income group, the proposed Option E costs Php 1,019,520.00. This is a house and lot package with a lot size of 72 m², costing Php 500.00/m², for the land and Php 1,000.00/m² for the land development cost. It is 54 m² two-storey single detached house with Php 14,000.00/m² construction cost. This option is within the affordability level of the said income group.

Lastly, Option F is a house and lot package of 100 m² with a 70 m² two-storey single detached house amounting to Php 1,683,200.00/m² in total. The land cost is Php 500.00/m² and Php 1,200/m² land development cost. The cost of house construction is Php 18,000.00/m². This option is affordable for the sixth income group.

Table 11. Affordable Housing Option

Main Options	Lot size (m ²)	Total land need /unit (m ²)	Land cost (P)		Land Development Cost (P)		Cost of House Construction (P)		12% Indirect cost (P)	Total Unit Cost (P)
			/m ²	/ unit	/m ²	/ unit	/m ²	/ unit		
A. Developed land with power, drainage & water lines	36	51.43	200	10,285.71	300	15,428.57	c/o Gawad Kalinga		3,085.71	28,800.00
B. Developed land with power, drainage & water lines	40	57.14	250	14,285.71	350	20,000.00	c/o Gawad Kalinga		4,114.29	38,400.00
C. Developed land with Six units 22 sq.m One Storey Row House w/ Mezzanine	36	51.43	250	12,857.14	350	18,000.00	5,000.00	110,000	16,902.86	157,760.00
D. Developed land with 36 sq.m. Two Storey-Duplex House	54	77.14	300	23,142.86	500	38,571.43	8,000.00	288,000	41,965.71	391,680.00
E. Developed land with 54 sq.m. Two Storey-Single Detached	72	102.86	500	51,428.57	1,000	102,857.14	14,000.00	756,000	109,234.29	1,019,520.00
F. Developed land with 70 sq.m. Two Storey-Single Detached	100	142.86	500	71,428.57	1,200	171,428.57	18,000.00	1,260,000	180,342.86	1,683,200.00

Chapter 5. ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCES FOR SHELTER PROVISION

5.1 Land

For the land resources, Table 12 below shows that Paniqui has more than enough land to address the residential land requirement for the next 10 years. The small lot sizes allocated in the housing options is actually due to low affordability of the target beneficiaries rather than to land availability. It is also shown on the table that a total of 102.853 hectares are available for the housing project.

Table 12. Land Inventory for the Proposed Socializing Housing Sites

OWNER	AREA (HAS.)	LOCATION	LAND USE CLASSIFICATION
Privately-owned	14.968	Brgy. Samput	Agricultural (Riceland)
Privately-owned	8.843	Brgy. Cariño	Agricultural (Riceland)
Privately-owned	21.542	Brgy. Abogado	Agricultural (Riceland)
Privately-owned	22.000	Brgy. Apulid	Agricultural (Riceland)
Privately-owned	35.500	Brgy. Manaois	Agricultural (Riceland)
Total	102.853		

Table 13. shows that there is sufficient land that can be accessed or used by the municipality for housing purposes.

Table 13. Land Requirement versus Land Availability

TOTAL LAND AVAILABLE (Has.)	TOTAL LAND NEEDED	REMARKS
102.853 has.	51.98 has.	Land is sufficient.

5.2 Infrastructures

This portion attempts to come up with an assessment of the infrastructure and related needs vis-à-vis the capacity of the service provider.

Table 14 reveals that the service provider can sufficiently provide service to the households.

Table 14. Electrical Connections Needed versus the Capacity of Service Provider (TARELCO I)

Year	Service Provider	Capacity of Service Provider Annually	No. of Water Connections Needed Annually Due to:			Remarks
			New Units	Upgrading Need	Total Annual Needed	
2018	Tarlac Electric Cooperative I (TARELCO I)	1,266	762	144	906	Sufficient
2019		1,237	764	144	908	Sufficient
2020		1,418	766	145	911	Sufficient
2021		1,507	844		844	Sufficient
2022		1,602	846		846	Sufficient
2023		1,706	847		847	Sufficient
2024		1,819	923		923	Sufficient
2025		1,939	923		923	Sufficient
2026		2,067	924		924	Sufficient

Source: TARELCO I, 2017

Table 15 shows the capacity of Gerona Water District (GWD) to supply the demand of water connections needed throughout the 10-year period of this Plan. It is also shown that as early as year 2017, the local government intends to provide water connections to the 320 households needing upgrading need i.e. adequate water supply. 524-565 new units will also be provided water connections from 2017-2026.

Table 15. Water Need versus the Capacity of Water Provider (PWD)

Year	Service Provider	Capacity of Service Provider Annually	No. of Electrical Connections Needed Annually Due to:			Remarks
			New Units	Upgrading Need	Total Annual Needed	
2018	Paniqui Water District (PWD)	10,000	762	69	831	Sufficient
2019		10,000	764	69	833	Sufficient
2020		10,000	766	69	895	Sufficient
2021		10,000	844		844	Sufficient
2022		10,000	846		846	Sufficient
2023		10,000	847		847	Sufficient
2024		10,000	923		923	Sufficient
2025		10,000	923		923	Sufficient
2026		10,000	924		924	Sufficient

When it comes to solid waste management, the municipality of Paniqui has various policies and ordinances addressing this issue within the community. One of the major programs regarding this is the Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) Plan.

The Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan mainly focuses on waste reduction and waste segregation from the source. These involve re-use, recycle and composting.

Table 16. Garbage Collection and Disposal Need versus the Capacity of Service Provider (LGU Paniqui)

Year	Service Provider	Capacity of Service Provider Annually	No. of Electrical Connections Needed Annually Due to:			Remarks
			New Units	Upgrading Need	Total Annual Needed	
2018	Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan – LGU Paniqui	20,000	762	811	1,573	Sufficient
2019		20,000	764	811	1,575	Sufficient
2020		20,000	766	811	1,577	Sufficient
2021		20,000	844	811	1,655	Sufficient
2022		20,000	846	811	1,657	Sufficient
2023		20,000	847	811	1,658	Sufficient
2024		20,000	923	811	1,734	Sufficient
2025		20,000	923	813	1,736	Sufficient
2026		20,000	924	813	1,737	Sufficient

Table 17. Drainage System Needed versus the Capacity of Service Provider (LGU Paniqui)

Year	Service Provider	Capacity of Service Provider Annually	No. of Electrical Connections Needed Annually Due to:			Remarks
			New Units	Upgrading Need	Total Annual Needed	
2018	LGU Paniqui	1,000	762	60	822	
2019		1,000	764	60	824	
2020		1,000	766	60	826	
2021		1,000	844	60	904	
2022		1,000	846	60	906	
2023		1,000	847	60	907	
2024		1,000	923	60	983	
2025		1,000	923	60	983	
2026		1,000	924	60	984	

OPERATIONS/IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Formulation of Strategies

Table 9. Summary of Local Programs and Projects

Project Title	Location	Fund Source	Timing	Total Project Cost (Php)	NGA; Counterpart (Php)
Socialised Housing Needs Assessment Survey	Whole Municipality	Local Government Unit	ST	200,000	60,000
Socialised Housing Programme		LGU			
Land Acquisition	Whole Municipality	NHA, NHMFC, Donors, Foundations	ST-MT	12,000,000	12,000,000
Socialised Housing Projects	Whole Municipality	Private Entities	ST-LT	60,000,000	
Anti-squatting Task-force		LGU			
Police anti-squatting taskforce	Whole Municipality		ST-LT	20,000,000	20,000,000
Bantay-illegal squatting	Whole Municipality		ST-LT	10,000,000	10,000,000
Institutionalisation of Local Housing Board	Whole Municipality	LGU			
Office facilities		National Government Agencies	ST	1,000,000	1,000,000
Operations			ST-MT	6,000,000	1,800,000
Board activities		LGU	ST-MT	2,000,000	2,000,000

Information and Education Campaign	Whole Municipality	LGU	ST-LT	1,000,000	1,000,000
Expansion and Repackaging of the Livelihood Assistance Programme	Whole Municipality	Local Government Unit, Donor Foundations, Private Entities	ST-LT	30,000,000	6,000,000
TOTAL				142,200,000.00	53,860,000.00

Note: ST = Short Term (2018-2020); MT = Medium Term (2021-2023); LT = Long Term (2024-2026)

LGU COMMITMENT

8.1 Sanggunian Approval and Adoption

Republic of the Philippines
MUNICIPALITY OF PANIQUI
Province of Tarlac
OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF PANIQUI, TARLAC FOR THE TERM YEAR 2016-2019 HELD ON MAY 16, 2017 AT THE SB SESSION HALL

PRESENT: **Hon. Roauro V. Tayag – Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer**
Hon. Christian Alfred F. Cuchapin, member
Hon. Harri D. Dalayoan, member
Hon. Javerne C. Santillan, member
Hon. Ernesto V. Tayag, member
Hon. Mary Anne B. Fernandez, member
Hon. Felemina F. Bravo, member
Hon. Gerardo N. Tiangsing, member
Hon. Nestor B. Castro, member
Hon. Linda B. Manuel (ABC Pres.), Ex-Officio Member

ABSENT: NONE

RESOLUTION NO. 052-12017

“A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MUNICIPAL LOCAL SHELTER PLAN 2017-2024.”

WHEREAS, the Local Government Code of 1991 (Republic Act No. 7160) and the Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992 (Republic Act No. 7279) stipulates the mandate of LGUs to provide for the housing needs for “homeless constituents,” thus “justifying” the need to craft a Local Shelter Plan;

WHEREAS, the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council in coordination with the Municipality of Paniqui formulated a local shelter plan which covers the Overview of the housing situation in the Municipality of Paniqui, Analysis of the shelter needs and its affordability levels, Land requirements for housing, Resource and Strategies;

NOW THEREFORE, on motion of **Councilor Javerne C. Santillan**, unanimously seconded, RESOLVED, as it is hereby Resolved, to adopt the Local Shelter Plan 2017-2024 of the Municipality of Paniqui.

RESOLVED FURTHER that copies of this resolution be furnished to offices and agencies concerned for information and appropriate action.

CARRIED.

I **HEREBY CERTIFY** to the correctness of the above-quoted resolution.

SHEILA D. GRANDE
Temporary SB Secretary

ATTESTED:

HON. ROSAURO V. TAYAG
Vice-Mayor/Presiding Officer

MONITORING SCHEME

9.1 Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 10. Summary of Project Monitoring

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	PROGRAM/ PROJECT/ ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SCHEDULE
1. To establish a Local Housing office that will coordinate the implementation of the plans and programs in the shelter plan.	Enactment of an Ordinance on the establishment of Local Housing Office	Hiring of/designate personnel to man the LHO attached to the MPDO	Mayor's Office, HRMO, MPDO	2018
2. To create a Local Housing Board that will cater to the shelter needs of the municipality.	Creation of a Local Housing Board through an Executive Order			2018
3. To purchase and develop 50.48 hectares of land for housing and resettlement beginning 2018 until 2026;	Land Banking	Purchase of Lot	Mayor's Office	2018 - 2026
	Tap private developers as partners in Socialized Housing Project	Socialized Housing BP 220 and PD 957	MPDC	2018
4. To provide land tenure to 7,599 household in ten years.	Organize Home Owner Association for qualified beneficiaries	Identification and validation to the qualified beneficiaries.	Mayor's Office, MSWD, MPDC	2018 - 2026
5. To provide access to affordable housing to 7,599 formal and informal sectors in the municipality.	Provide resettlement to Informal and displaced HH in the municipality	Assist in the processing of documents to access affordable housing program		
		Provide funds for Housing	Mayor's Office, MSWD	2018 - 2026

		Assist Pag-Ibig members in accessing housing loan program	Mayor's Office, HRMO	
6. To provide access to potable water supply to 69 HHs annually from 2018-2020	Establishment of Water system in the barangay level	Purchase and distribution of STW	MEO	2018-2020
		Supervision of the installation of STW	Mayor's Office	2018-2020
7. To provide adequate sanitation facility to 43 HHs annually from 2018-2020	Provision of sanitary facilities	Purchase and distribution of sanitary facilities	MEO, RHU	2018-2020
		Supervision of the installation of Sanitary facilities	Mayor's Office, MEO, Barangay Council	2018-2020
8. To provide access to power connection to 433 HHs annually from 2018-2020	Electrification of HHs without power connection	Tap TARELCO in providing power connection to target households	Mayor's Office, MEO, Barangay Council	2018-2020
9. To provide drainage to 536 HHs from 2018-2026	Request funding assistance to Provincial and National Government	Construction of Drainage	Mayor's Office, MEO, Barangay Council	2018 - 2026
10. To provide emergency shelter assistance to 2,796 HHs with houses made of light/salvaged materials affected by calamities.	Updating of data bank	Access to Emergency Shelter Assistance	Mayor's Office, MPDC	2018 - 2026
11. To encourage structural upgrading of dilapidated, condemned and houses needing major repairs from 2018-2026	Partnership with construction business community for the extremely poor HHs	Advocate/lobby for the adoption of House upgrading project	SB, Mayor's Office, ABC	2018 - 2026
12. To regulate the entry of new illegal settlers within the municipality.	Enact Ordinance on the regulation of illegal settlers in the Municipality	Conduct IEC to Barangay Officials on the Illegal settlers	Barangay	2018-2019
13. To facilitate access to employment and income generating activities of household beneficiaries.	Organize HH to avail of livelihood programs	Conduct public consultations/ advocacy activities	MSWD, PESO, TESDA, micro finance assistance	2018 - 2026
		Conduct capability building and skills training		
		To provide sustainable livelihood opportunity to relocation sites.		

		To refer skilled/graduates of skills training for job placement	MEO	2018 - 2026
14. To provide access roads to lots identified for housing.	Site Development	Construction of roads	Mayor's Office	2018 - 2026
15. To ensure proper solid waste collection in the municipality.	Conduct IEC	Purchase of garbage bins and garbage vehicles	Mayor's Office, MPDC, SB	2018 - 2026

o. ANNEXES

ANNUITY FACTOR														
Period	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%
1	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.88
2	1.97	1.94	1.91	1.89	1.86	1.83	1.81	1.78	1.76	1.74	1.71	1.69	1.67	1.65
3	2.94	2.88	2.83	2.78	2.72	2.67	2.62	2.58	2.53	2.49	2.44	2.40	2.36	2.32
4	3.90	3.81	3.72	3.63	3.55	3.47	3.39	3.31	3.24	3.17	3.10	3.04	2.97	2.91
5	4.85	4.71	4.58	4.45	4.33	4.21	4.10	3.99	3.89	3.79	3.70	3.61	3.52	3.43
6	5.80	5.60	5.42	5.24	5.08	4.92	4.77	4.62	4.49	4.36	4.23	4.11	4.00	3.89
7	6.73	6.47	6.23	6.00	5.79	5.58	5.39	5.21	5.03	4.87	4.71	4.56	4.42	4.29
8	7.65	7.33	7.02	6.73	6.46	6.21	5.97	5.75	5.54	5.34	5.15	4.97	4.80	4.64
9	8.57	8.16	7.79	7.44	7.11	6.80	6.52	6.25	6.00	5.76	5.54	5.33	5.13	4.95
10	9.47	8.98	8.53	8.11	7.72	7.36	7.02	6.71	6.42	6.15	5.89	5.65	5.43	5.22
11	10.37	9.79	9.25	8.76	8.31	7.89	7.50	7.14	6.81	6.50	6.21	5.94	5.69	5.45
12	11.26	10.58	9.95	9.39	8.86	8.38	7.94	7.54	7.16	6.81	6.49	6.19	5.92	5.66
13	12.13	11.35	10.64	9.99	9.39	8.85	8.36	7.90	7.49	7.10	6.75	6.42	6.12	5.84
14	13.00	12.11	11.30	10.56	9.90	9.30	8.75	8.24	7.79	7.37	6.98	6.63	6.30	6.00
15	13.87	12.85	11.94	11.12	10.38	9.71	9.11	8.56	8.06	7.61	7.19	6.81	6.46	6.14
16	14.72	13.58	12.56	11.65	10.84	10.11	9.45	8.85	8.31	7.82	7.38	6.97	6.60	6.27
17	15.56	14.29	13.17	12.17	11.27	10.48	9.76	9.12	8.54	8.02	7.55	7.12	6.73	6.37
18	16.40	14.99	13.75	12.66	11.69	10.83	10.06	9.37	8.76	8.20	7.70	7.25	6.84	6.47
19	17.23	15.68	14.32	13.13	12.09	11.16	10.34	9.60	8.95	8.37	7.84	7.37	6.94	6.55

20	18.05	16.35	14.88	13.59	12.46	11.47	10.59	9.82	9.13	8.51	7.96	7.47	7.03	6.62
25	22.02	19.52	17.41	15.62	14.09	12.78	11.65	10.68	9.82	9.08	8.42	7.84	7.33	6.87
30	25.81	22.40	19.60	17.29	15.37	13.77	12.41	11.26	10.27	9.43	8.69	8.06	7.50	7.00
35	29.41	25.00	21.49	18.67	16.37	14.50	12.95	11.66	10.57	9.64	8.86	8.18	7.59	7.07
40	32.84	27.36	23.12	19.79	17.16	15.05	13.33	11.93	10.76	9.78	8.95	8.24	7.63	7.11
50	39.20	31.42	25.73	21.48	18.26	15.76	13.80	12.23	10.96	9.92	9.04	8.30	7.68	7.13

GLOSSARY

Adaptation

Adaptation is the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

Affordability

The potential amount of income that could be made available for housing investment after excluding basic necessities such as food, clothing, education, medical expenses, transportation, income tax and recurrent costs of housing (electricity, water, garbage disposal).

Backlog

Backlog is the number of dwelling units needed at the beginning of the planning period due to doubled-up HHs, displaced units and homeless HHs/individuals

Displaced units; (relocation need)

Units located a) in danger areas such as esteros, railroad tracks, garbage dumps, river banks and flood prone areas or households/individuals living in public places such as sidewalks, roads, parks, play grounds, b) in areas where government infrastructure projects are to be implemented, and c) in areas where there is a court order for eviction and demolition.

Base Year

Base year is the year before the first planning period or the last census year

Capacity

Capacity is combination of all strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or effects of a disaster. Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as capability.

Climate Change

Climate Change is a change in climate that can be identified by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period typically decades or longer, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.

Disaster

Disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences. Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human, physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.

Disaster Mitigation

Disaster Mitigation is the lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. Mitigation measures encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental policies and public awareness.

Disaster Prevention

Disaster Prevention is the outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. It expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance such as construction of dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high-risk zones, and seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a critical building in any likely earthquake.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposures to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

Doubled-up households

Also known as double occupancy and exists when one dwelling unit is shared by two or more households

Exposure

Exposure is the degree to which the elements at risk are likely to experience hazard events of different magnitudes.

Hazard

Hazard is a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss

of livelihood and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

Future Need

Future need refers to the number of new dwelling units needed to supply the demand of new household formed due to population increase.

Homeless

Homeless are the individuals or households living in parks, along sidewalks, and all those without any form of shelter

Household

A household as defined by NSO is a social unit consisting of a person or a group of person who sleep in the same dwelling unit and have common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food.

Housing Stock

Housing stock is the number of occupied dwelling units at the beginning of the 1st planning period. It can be computed as the number of households during the beginning of the first planning period minus the number of homeless households and/or individuals, and divide the difference by the number of households per dwelling unit.

Local Shelter Plan

A local shelter plan is a document which includes an analysis of the present local housing situation, i.e., the identification of housing problems, upgrading and future housing needs, household's affordability and local resources such as land, provision of basic services and finance. After analysis and comparison of the available resources and needs, the LGU formulates the main shelter strategies. An implementation plan will complete the local shelter plan.

Planning Period

Planning period covers the duration that will be needed to realize the housing vision of the LGU.

Program Period

Program period is the time frame set by the LGU to meet the target housing needs due to backlog, population growth and upgrading needs.

Resilience

Resilience is the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

Shelter needs

Shelter needs are

- 1.) the new housing units needed (lot, basic services and dwelling unit); 2.) the upgrading needs (either land tenure, some of basic services, or structural improvement of unit or combinations of these).

Shelter strategy

A shelter strategy is a plan of action which defines the objectives for the development of shelter conditions; identifies the resources available to meet the objectives and the means by which they can be used most cost-effectively. It also sets out the responsibilities and time frame for implanting the various measures.

Upgrading Need

Upgrading need is defined as the need for improving land tenure status, e.g., provision of minimum security of tenure as in a written contract to possessing a title to the land; access to basic services, e.g., macadam road to paved road; and house condition, e.g., from a semi-permanent structure to a permanent one.

Vulnerability

Vulnerability is the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. Vulnerability may arise from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors such as poor design and construction of buildings, inadequate protection of assets, lack of public information and awareness, limited official recognition of risks and preparedness measures, and disregard for wise environmental management.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affordability - the potential amount of income that could be made available for housing investment after excluding basic necessities such as food, clothing, education, medical expenses, transportation, income tax and recurrent costs of housing (electricity, water, garbage disposal).

Backlog - is the number of dwelling units needed at the beginning of the planning period due to doubled-up HHs, displaced units and homeless HHs/individuals

Displaced units (relocation need) - Units located a) in danger areas such as esteros, railroad tracks, garbage dumps, river banks and flood prone areas or households/individuals living in public places such as sidewalks, roads, parks, play grounds, b) in areas where government infrastructure projects are to be implemented, and c) in areas where there is a court order for eviction and demolition.

Base Year - is the year before the first planning period or the last census year.

Doubled-up households - also known as double occupancy, exists when one dwelling unit is shared by two or more households

Future Need - refers to the number of new dwelling units needed to supply the demand of new household formed due to population increase.

Homeless - are the individuals or households living in parks, along sidewalks, and all those without any form of shelter.

Household - as defined by NSO is a social unit consisting of a person or a group of person who sleep in the same dwelling unit and have common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food.

Housing Stock - is the number of occupied dwelling units at the beginning of the 1st planning period. It can be computed as the number of households during the beginning of the first planning period minus the number of homeless households and/or individuals, and divide the difference by the number of households per dwelling unit.

Planning Period - period covers the duration that will be needed to realize the housing vision of the LGU.

Program Period - Program period is the time frame set by the LGU to meet the target housing needs due to backlog, population growth and upgrading needs.

Shelter needs - 1.) the new housing units needed (lot, basic services and dwelling unit) and 2.) the upgrading needs (either land tenure, some of basic services, or structural improvement of unit or combinations of these).

Upgrading Need - is defined as the need for improving land tenure status, e.g., provision of minimum security of tenure as in a written contract to possessing a title to the land; access to basic services, e.g., macadam road to paved road; and house condition, e.g., from a semi-permanent structure to a permanent one.

Figure2. -ROW HOUSE FLOOR PLAN

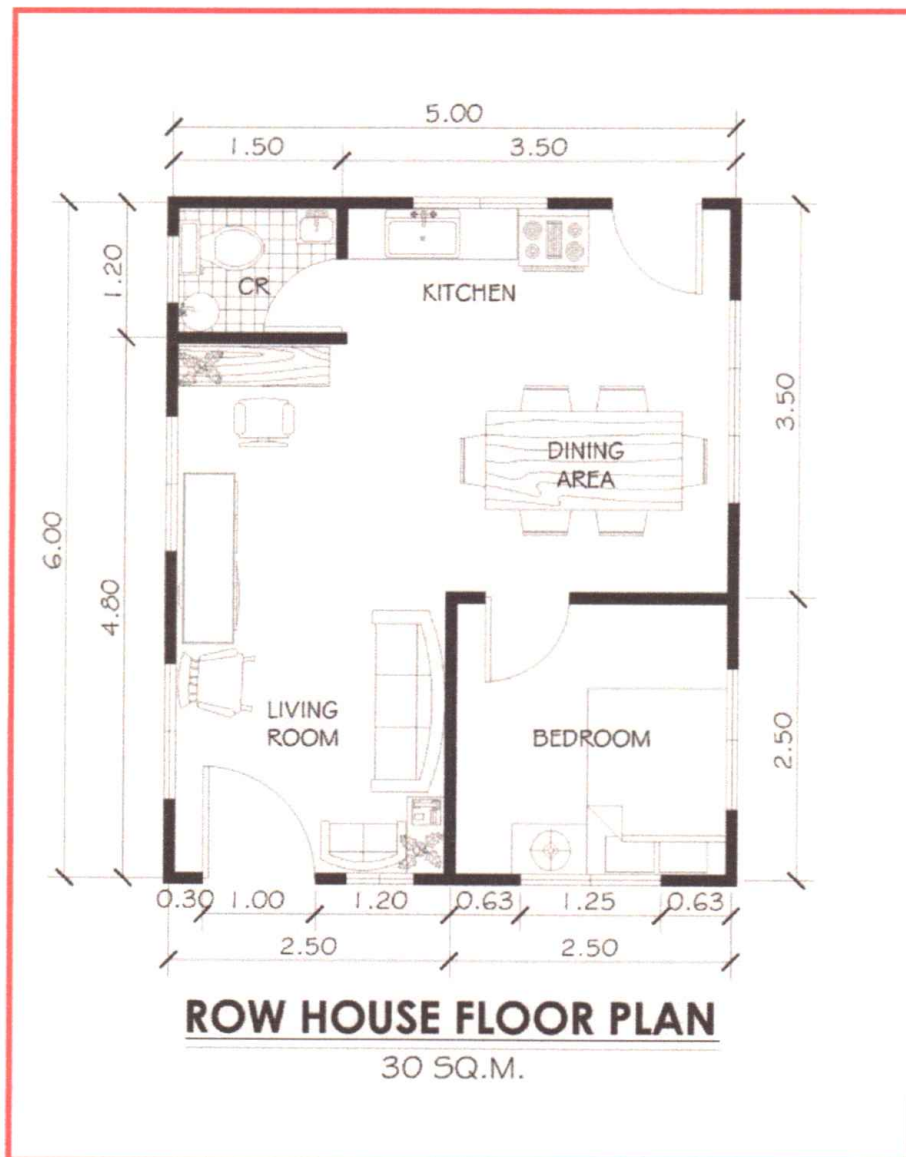


Figure 3. - ROW HOUSE PLAN

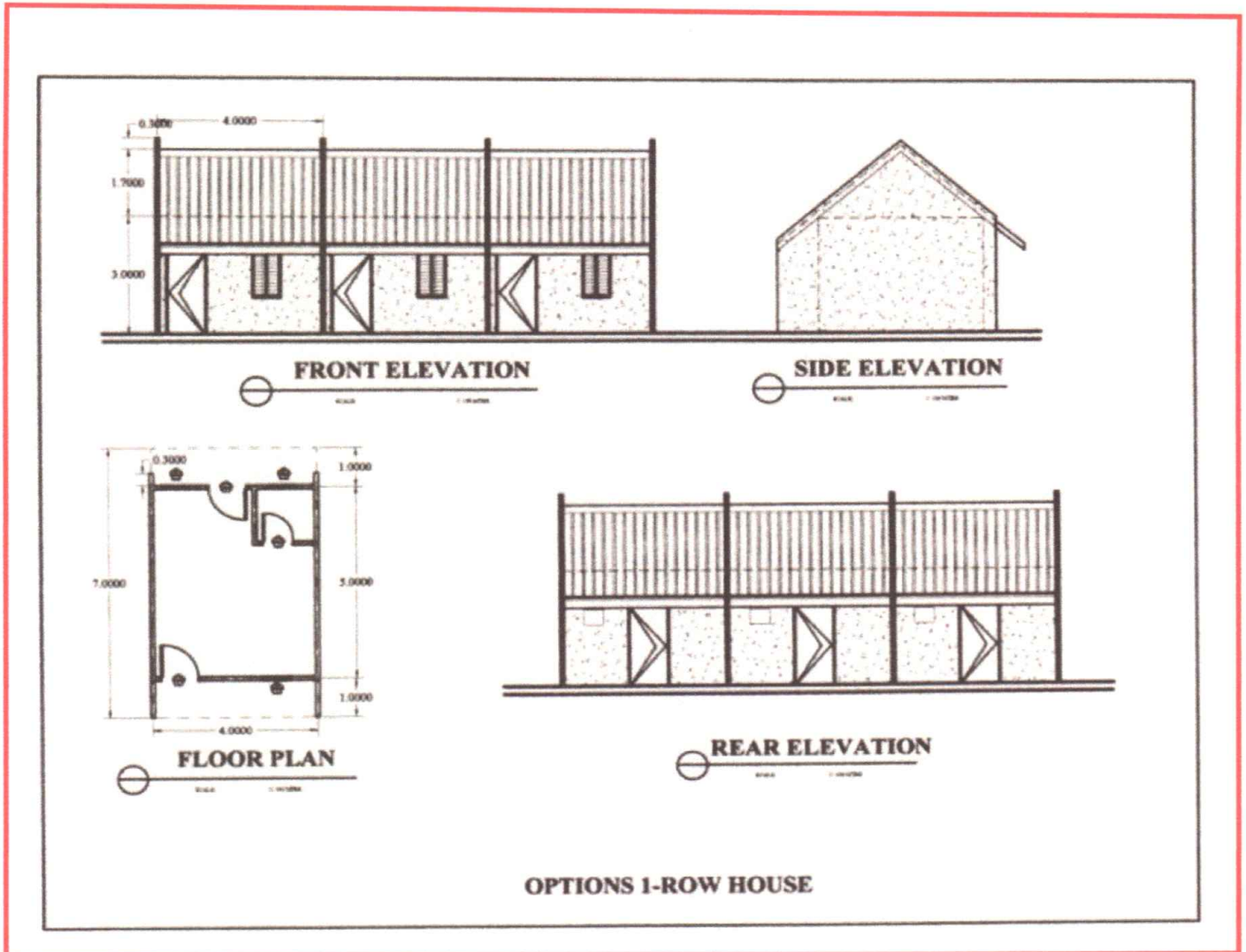


Figure 4. ROW HOUSE ELEVATION PLAN

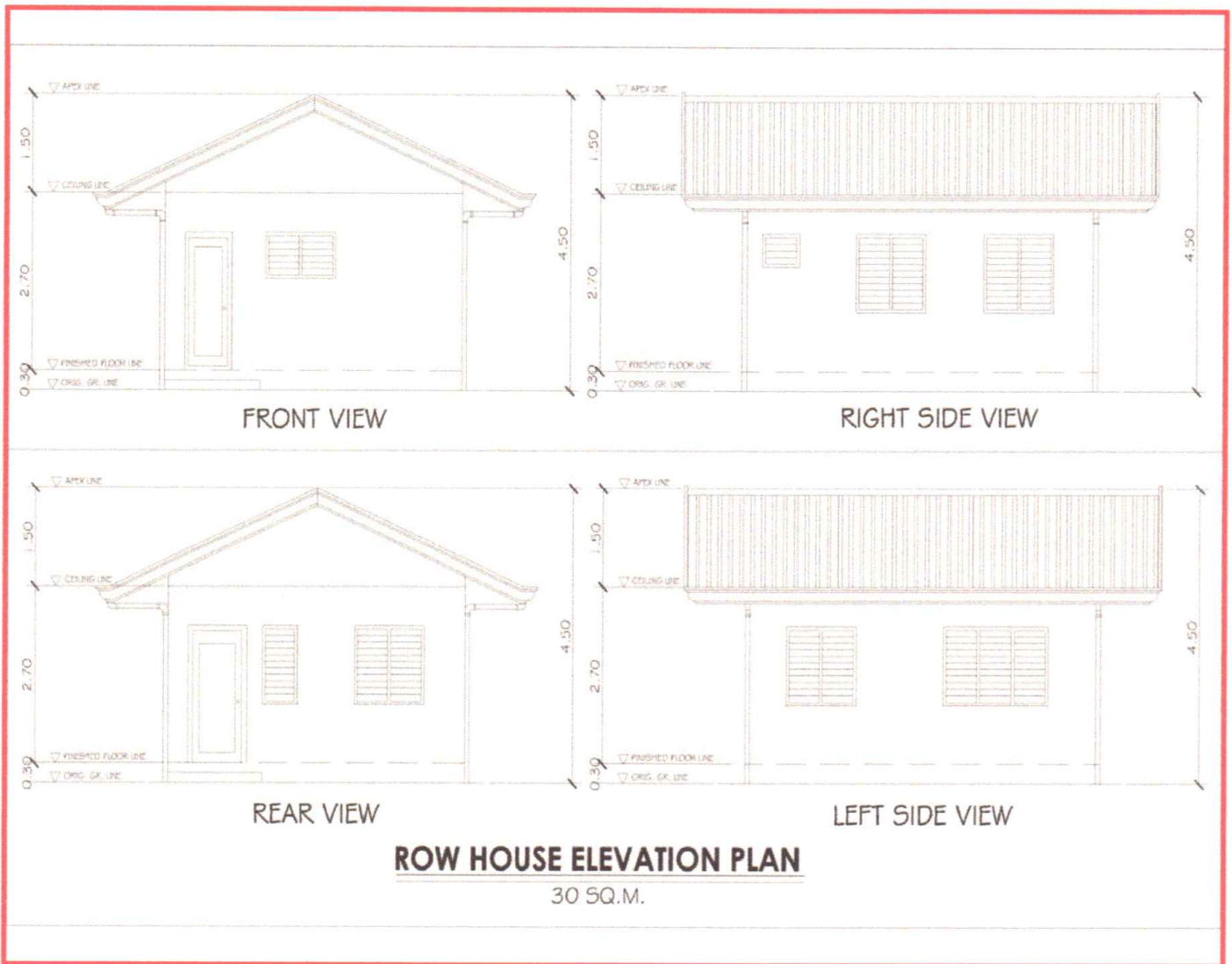


Figure 5. TYPICAL PERSPECTIVE OF HOUSING UNIT

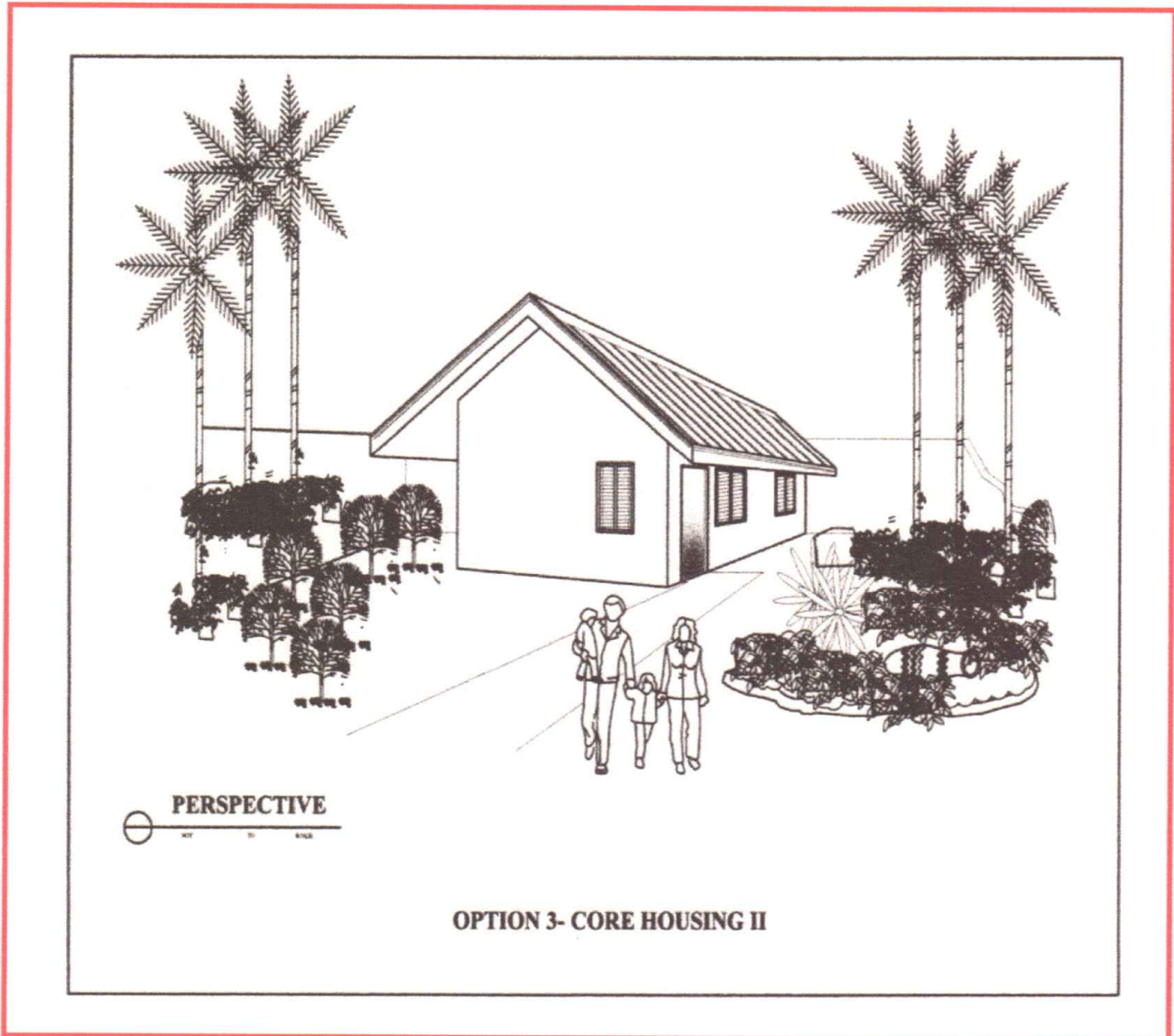


Figure 6. SINGLE DETACHED HOUSING PLAN

