



LOCAL SHELTER PLAN

2022-2030



Santa Rita, Pampanga

MESSAGE OF THE LOCAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Greetings in the Spirit of Progress and Good Governance!

One of the basic necessities of man, aside from food and clothing, is shelter. The availability and provision of decent housing has always been our aspiration for our constituents most especially those belonging to the indigent sector. Although the percentage of informal settlers against the population of the Municipality of Santa Rita is very low (less than 1% of the population), this does not mean that this very small percentage is overlooked in terms of its inclusion in the development plan of the municipality.

It is because of our commitment to become an inclusive government for all, that the challenge of crafting a road map that concretizes a vision that each and every Riteñan has a decent dwelling place to live in, is now faced head on.

Hence, it becomes the duty of the Local Government Unit of Santa Rita, Pampanga to formulate a Local Shelter Plan (LSP) by effectively implementing its mandate of shelter provision.

The accurate data gathered and consolidated have become our baseline statistics in the said formulation. Because of this, I am confident that the shelter issues and concerns that emerged from our purposeful and targeted analysis, have truly identified our shelter situation and this became our solid basis for this plan.

Congratulations to the LSP team for a job well done!

With this plan is my fervent hope that the Municipality of Santa Rita becomes a community where no one is left behind.


ENGR. FERDINAND L. SALALILA
Municipal Mayor

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

With deepest appreciation and heartfelt gratitude, the LSP Technical Working Group (TWG) wishes to acknowledge the following, who in one way or another, helped in making this plan possible:

To our Almighty God, for His guidance and wisdom

To Hon. Ferdinand L. Salalila, the Mayor of Santa Rita, for his encouragement and support

To all the officers and staff of private and government offices, who provided the necessary data, materials and references indispensable in crafting this plan.

To the former Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) and the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), now the Department of Human Settlement and Urban Development (DHSUD), and the DILG Regional Office Personnel who have been very patient and helpful to the Santa Rita LSP TWG.

To the Chiefs of Offices and Staff of the Municipal Government of Santa Rita:

To the Office of the Mayor, Office of the Vice-Mayor, Office of the Sangguniang Bayan, Office of the Municipal Administrator, Office of the Municipal Engineer, Office of the Municipal Assessor, Office of the Municipal Budget Officer, Office of the Municipal Treasurer, Office of the Municipal Accountant, Office of the Municipal Social Welfare and Development, Office of the Municipal Health Officer, Office of the Municipal Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Officer, Office of the Municipal Environmental and Natural Resources Officer, Office of the Municipal Agriculturist, Office of the Municipal Civil Registrar, Office of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator, the DILG Office, the Philippine National Police and the Bureau of Fire and Protection Office for providing the necessary data.

Finally, the other key informants from various barangays who generously and graciously shared information about their respective jurisdictions needed in the Local Shelter Plan formulation.

Without all of these people, the blueprint on shelter provision for the Municipality of Santa Rita would not be crafted.


EDITHA M. SALVADOR
MPDC/DZA

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ACRONYMS

CLUP	- Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CMP	- Community Mortgage Program
CDP	- Community Development Plan
DHSUD	- Department of Human Settlement and Urban Development
DILG	- Department of Interior and Local Government
HDMF	- Home Mutual Development Fund (PAG-IBIG Fund)
HGC	- Home Guaranty Corporation
HLURB	- Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
HUDCC	- Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
IEC	- Information Education Campaign
KSA	- Key Shelter Agency
LCE	- Local Chief Executive
LGU	- Local Government Unit
LSP	- Local Shelter Plan
MBCURP	- Manila Bay Clean Up and Rehabilitation Program
NHA	- National Housing Authority
NHMFC	- National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation
NSO	- National Statistics Office
OHU	- Occupied Housing Units
PAG-IBIG	- Pagtutulungan sa Kinabukasan: Ikaw, Bangko, Industriya at Gobyerno
PSA	- Philippine Statistics Authority
SHFC	- Social Housing Finance Corporation
TWG	- Technical Working Group

FOREWORD

Many communities have largely grown in population over the years. The Municipality of Santa Rita, Pampanga is no exception because its population has likewise increased. In view of this, a Local Shelter Plan (LSP) is necessary to address the housing issues of constituents brought about by population growth and displacements.

The LSP aims to prioritize the provision of housing for the informal settler families (ISFs) living along waterways (e.g. rivers and creek embankments), private lands, government lands and areas with government infrastructure projects (e.g. roads, buildings, evacuation centers, schools). The housing project recipients will be accorded with low-cost housing units with the availability of infrastructure amenities for accessibility and delivery of basic services. Likewise, such housing community is focused on the climate resilience, safety and welfare of its inhabitants.

The joint efforts of the DILG Region III, the Department of Human Settlement and Urban Development (DHSUD) and the Local Government of Santa Rita became the key factors in the formulation of the Local Shelter Plan of the Municipality of Santa Rita, Pampanga.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A Local Shelter Plan (LSP) is a roadmap to address the shelter needs of both the formal and informal sectors. It is a plan of action that defines the objectives for local shelter and urban development, provides information on the analysis of the present local housing situation including the identification of housing problems and future housing needs, determines the affordability of targeted beneficiaries, identifies the resources available to meet the objectives and the means by which they can be used most cost-effectively.

RATIONALE

The LSP will address the housing problem by formulating a master plan/scheme that will provide decent, affordable housing to its constituents in an environment that is safe and climate-change resilient. It complies with R. A. 7160, The Local Government Code of 1991, that charges Local Government Units (LGUs) to provide shelter and other basic services to every constituent. It also complies with R.A. 7279, the Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA), which mandates Local Government Units to craft its Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Local Shelter Plan (LSP). It is in line with the National Government's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) that decentralizes housing activities.

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

The **Municipality of Santa Rita**, is the second smallest town in **Pampanga** with only **ten barangays**, a land area of **2, 266 hectares (22.66 square kilometers)** and a population of about **45,000**.

As a **fourth class IRA-dependent municipality** with **no major investments and industries**, its **2021 Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA)** is only **Php 126,534,572.00** (One Hundred Twenty Six Million, Five Hundred Thirty Four Thousand, Five Hundred Seventy Two Pesos) slightly increased by its **Local Income/Economic Enterprises** of **Php 7,987,000.00** (Seven Million, Nine Hundred Eighty Seven Thousand Pesos) for a total of **Php 134,521,572.00** (One Hundred Thirty Four Million, Five Hundred Twenty One Thousand, Five Hundred Seventy Two Pesos).

HISTORY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA RITA, PAMPANGA

The Municipality of Santa Rita, Pampanga evolved as a settlement in *Gasac* (now Barangay *San Isidro*) and was politically and religiously attached to the municipality of *Porac*. As its settlements expanded, Santa Rita attained parochial independence in 1771 and became a full-fledged municipality in 1779. Previously, it was referred to as *Santa Rita de Lele* (neighboring town) but consequently, was officially named *Santa Rita de Cascia*, whose feast day is celebrated every May 22.

Under the American regime, there were attempts to attach the town to Bacolor, but were unsuccessful due to the people's opposition. The eruption of *Mt. Pinatubo* in 1991 transformed *Pampanga* into deserts of volcanic sand and ashes, and buried the barangays of San Juan, San Isidro and San Jose.

Because of the resiliency of the Riteñans and their unwavering resolve to recover, Santa Rita now proudly stands as a predominantly agricultural town where the progress embraces cultural preservation.

HISTORY OF INFORMAL SETTLERS

Since farming is the pre-dominant occupation in the municipality, land owners needed to hire additional workers from other parts of the country to keep up with the demands on agricultural produce. As a result, makeshift houses were built on vacant lots without permission from the owners.

In addition, there were illegal settlers identified along waterway areas. However, these dwellers were removed from the list of illegal settlers because they did not settle within the prohibited zone of three (3) meters along the easement of a waterway, notwithstanding their acquisition of land titles proving of their legal land ownership.

The Evacuation Center located at Zone 1 Barangay Dila-Dila, Santa Rita, Pampanga owned by REGINA LUMANLAN STO. DOMINGO was illegally occupied in the mid-nineties at the height of the lahar (mudflow) onslaught in Pampanga. The owner, out of humanitarian consideration, allowed such occupancy.

Barangays San Juan, San Isidro at San Jose were most affected due to their adjacency to the Pasig Potrero River. Residents of buried and half-buried houses soon relocated to this unutilized tract of land at Zone 1 Barangay Dila-Dila, Santa Rita, Pampanga (near the barangay covered court).

Other affected residents in neighboring municipalities who have relatives in the Municipality of Santa Rita, also relocated in that area. Soon, makeshift dwelling places filled the land space.

Further, there is a significant number of unemployed and underemployed residents in that area. The evacuees, who after less than three decades, are still living in dire circumstances evidenced by makeshift houses, poor sewerage and waste disposal systems.

Further, there are additional communities of informal settlers in the municipality: (1) the Model Community located at Zone 7, Barangay Dila-Dila, Santa Rita, Pampanga (although the lot was already donated to them, the living conditions of the residents including the quality of their dwelling places are still far from ideal) and (2) Ika-pitong Bundok Evacuation Center.

In addition to the abovementioned, there are other informal settlers living in other government and private properties in the municipality.

VISION

We envision Santa Rita as the Sarswela Capital in the Region with God-loving, productive and contented Riteñans, having a sense of pride and involvement for its unique culture and heritage, living in a safe, balanced and healthy environment, with a competitive and progressive economy, governed by a dynamic and competent leadership committed to the principles of good governance.

GOAL

To provide decent, affordable, disaster-resilient and climate change adaptive shelters that have adequate facilities towards the formation of a liveable, socially responsible and heritage-anchored residential community in the Municipality of Santa Rita, Pampanga.

OBJECTIVES

1. Acquire and develop 20,500 sq.m. of land from LGU and private land owners for housing and resettlement beginning 2022-2030;
2. Decrease the displaced households by 39 between 2024-2027 and 66 between 2028-2030;
3. Upgrade/provide access to adequate sanitation by 39 households between 2022-2030
4. Enforce Clean Ground Zero Waste Program beginning 2024;
5. Strengthen the local housing bodies to ensure client and LGU satisfaction in the implementation of LSP 2022-2030;
6. Lessen the problem of informal settlers in the municipality;
7. Acquire at least 20,500 square meters from LGU and private land owners to support the housing projects of the locality;
8. Provide housing for 354 informal settlers and
9. Improve infrastructure and amenities within the low cost housing area.

STRATEGIES

1. Land Access:
 - Land Inventory
 - Municipal Land Banking
2. Housing Finance
 - Resource Mobilization
 - Implementation of cost-recover schemes for sustainability
3. Standards and Regulations
 - Implementation of different housing typologies (systematic classification of the types of housing according to common characteristics ex. Government employees, factory workers, or farmers) including public housing rental to maximize efficiency
4. Governance
 - Implementation of different housing typologies including public housing rental to maximize efficiency
 - Beneficiary registration
 - Research and data management
 - Social preparation and mobilization
 - Implementation of climate change adaptation technologies
 - Capacity building of the Housing Board and other housing committees
 - Skills development and job matching
 - IEC and creation of LSP monitoring and evaluation team
5. Market Analysis
 - Affordability
 - Readiness/Willingness
6. Utilization of the full functionality of the Local Housing Board through Executive Order No. 15-2020;
7. Conduct regular consultations with the land owners; and
8. Identification of the priority beneficiaries through extensive screening and actual inspection.

TARGET POPULATION

The target population of the Municipality’s LSP are the ISFs in danger areas such as those living along waterways, rivers and creeks as well as those ISFs in private and government lands. Likewise included are the new households to be formed due to population growth.

Table 1 shows that there are 354 households identified as ISFs. Specifically, no households along waterways in various barangays; no households are situated on high risk flash flood areas; 228 households are in public lands/ government properties; 126 households are in private lands, while no households need tenurial upgrading.

TABLE 1 - INVENTORY OF INFORMAL SETTLERS IN SANTA RITA

	Danger Areas				
Location (Barangays & Name of rivers/creeks)	Along Waterways	Public Lands	Private Lands	For Tenurial Upgrading	Total
Becuran	0	4	2	0	6
Diladila	0	183	17	0	200
San Agustin	0	0	11	0	11
San Basilio	0	0	17	0	17
San Isidro	0	28	44	0	72
San Jose	0	2	14	0	16
San Juan	0	0	9	0	9
San Matias	0	0	6	0	6
San Vicente	0	10	0	0	10
Santa Monica	0	1	6	0	7
	0	228	126	0	354

The target beneficiaries of the housing program are:

- Three Hundred Fifty Four (354) households identified as illegal settlers in Government /Private Lots and Private Lands.
- The One Hundred Forty-One (141) identified previously as illegal settlers along the water ways were no longer covered for relocation under the Manila Bay Clean Up and Rehabilitation Program (MBCURP) because monitoring showed that such dwellers are not within the prohibited zone and their land title proving their legal land ownership.

KEY PLAYERS AND THEIR ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- **HON. FERDINAND L. SALALILA - Municipal Mayor**

The Local Chief Executive, the chief implementer, is zealous to achieve the objectives of the Local Shelter Plan (LSP) and is responsible for its approval and implementation thereof.

- **SANGGUNIANG BAYAN**

The Sangguniang Bayan as a legislative body shall author the necessary resolution or ordinance relative for the adoption of the LSP.

- **SANTA RITA LOCAL HOUSING BOARD**

This local special body is devoted in addressing local housing concerns in the municipality through the formulation and development of a comprehensive and integrated urban development program for Santa Rita pursuant to Executive Order No. 25-2021.

Its compositions are:

Chairperson	-	Hon. Ferdinand L. Salalila Municipal Mayor
Vice Chairperson	-	Hon. Romeo L. Valencia Municipal Vice-Mayor
Members	-	Editha M. Salvador MPDC/DZA
		Jacqueline F. Quiambao MSWDO
		Nelda D. Salvador Municipal Assessor
		Engr. Arturo S. Calilung Municipal Engineer
		Dr. Lennard C. De Vera Municipal Health Officer
		Roderick V. Cura MENRO
		Bryan O. Lumba LDRRMO
		LGOO VI Violaine Samaniego Suva DILG Municipal Local Government Operations Officer
		PCPT. Don Kenneth E. Asuncion Chief of Police
		Hon. Arthur M. Salalila SB Member, Chairman on Human Settlement and Cultural Minorities

THE SANTA RITA LOCAL HOUSING BOARD FUNCTIONS:

- (1) Act as the policy-making body on shelter and urban development in the municipality
- (2) Formulate, develop, implement and monitor policies on the provision of housing and resettlement areas
- (3) Conduct and update an inventory of all lands in the municipality
- (4) Identify sites for socialized housing
- (5) Ensure the prevention and the proliferation of professional squatters and squatting syndicates within the jurisdiction
- (6) Ensure that all evictions and demolitions, if any, are in accordance with law
- (7) Ensure the implementation of the Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA)
- (8) Assist in the preparation of Local Shelter Plan and Comprehensive Land Use Plan
- (9) Recommend/Identify housing-related projects
- (10) Assist in the review and approval of Subdivision Plans
- (11) Assist in monitoring compliance to balanced housing
- (12) Recommend use/allocation of Special or Socialized Housing Fund
- (13) Act as One-Stop Shop Processing Center for Housing Permits
- (14) Facilitate beneficiary selection and qualification of beneficiaries in the disposition of proclaimed government properties.

LSP TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

The following are the members of the Santa Rita LSP TWG who shall work together in data gathering, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and other related activities:

Hon. Reynan S. Calo	- SB Chairman on Appropriations
Editha M. Salvador	- MPDC/DZA
Nelda D. Salvador	- Municipal Assessor
Jacqueline F. Quiambao	- MSWDO
Engr. Arturo S. Calilung	- Mun. Engr./Building Official
Bryan O. Lumba	- MDRRMO
Roderick V. Cura	- MENRO
Lutgarda G. Valencia	- Municipal Agriculturist
Anita G. Millares	- Municipal Budget Officer
Dr. Lennard C. De Vera	- Municipal Health Officer
PCPT. Don Kenneth E. Asuncion	- Chief of Police
SFO2 Eduardo P. Serrano	- Fire Marshall
LGOO VI Violaine Samaniego Suva	- MLGOO

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Municipal Government of Santa Rita, Pampanga, this 17th day of May 2021.


ENGR. FERDINAND L. SALALILA
Municipal Mayor

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES INVOLVED

Department of Interior and Local Government

It promotes peace and order, ensures public safety, and strengthens local government capability to effectively deliver basic services to the citizenry.

Department of Human Settlement and Urban Development (DHSUD)

It was created through Republic Act (RA) 11201 on February 14, 2019. It is now the central government authority on the management of Housing, Human Settlements and Urban Development in the Philippines. It performs the consolidated functions of the defunct HUDCC and HLURB, except adjudication. It primarily focuses on providing access to decent, affordable, resilient and sustainable housing communities to all Filipinos, particularly the underprivileged and those in the low-income bracket. DHSUD provides overall administrative supervision to the following Key Shelter Agencies (KSAs): NHA, HDMF, HLURB, SHFC, NHMFC and HGC)

National Housing Authority

It is tasked to develop and implement a comprehensive and integrated housing program which shall embrace, among others, housing development and resettlement, sources and schemes of financing and delineation of government and private sector participation.

Home Mutual Development Fund/PAG-IBIG Fund

It was established to develop a sound and viable mutual provident savings system suitable to the needs of the employed, and to motivate them to better plan and provide for their housing needs.

Social Housing Finance Corporation

It was created through Executive Order No. 272 (E.O.272), which directs the transfer of the Community Mortgage Program (CMP), Abot Kaya Pabahay Fund (AKPF) Program, and other social housing powers and functions of the National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation to the SHFC.

Under E.O. 272, it shall be the lead government agency to undertake social housing programs that will cater to the formal and informal sectors in the low-income bracket and shall take charge of developing and administering social housing program schemes, particularly the CMP and the AKPF Program (amortization support program and development financing program).

National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation

It was created in 1977 by virtue of Presidential Decree 1267, with the mandate of increasing the availability of affordable housing loans to finance the Filipino homebuyer acquisition of housing units through the development and operation of a secondary market for home mortgages.

Home Guaranty Corporation

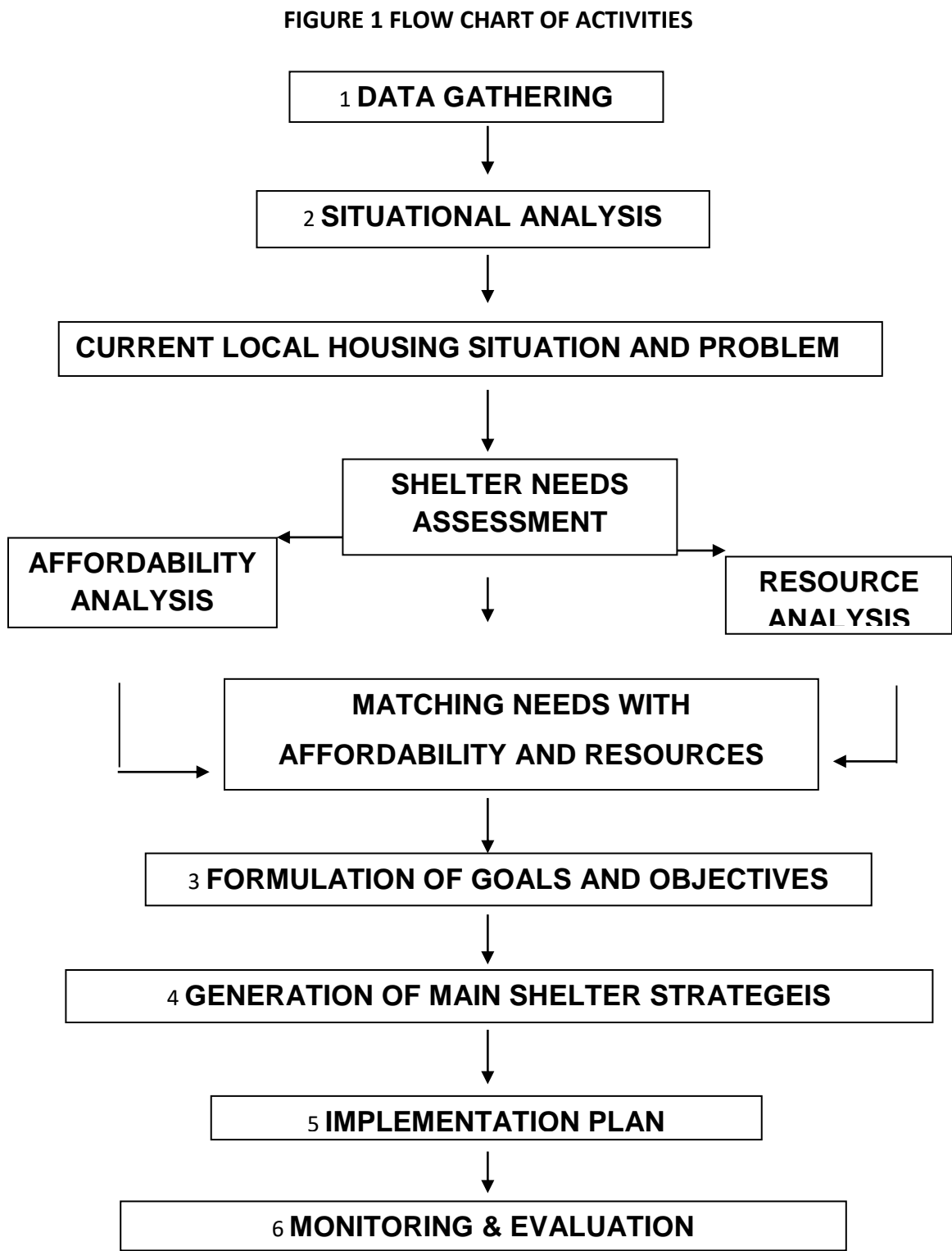
It is a government-owned and controlled corporation (GOCC) created in 1950 as the Home Financing Commission. It has institutionalized a viable system of credit guaranties that has become an integral component of the government's shelter program. It likewise takes the risk out of private investment in housing by providing risk covers and fiscal incentives to housing credits extended by developers, banks and other financing institutions.

THE PROCESS

The shelter plan formulation process basically involves six (6) phases: data gathering, situational analysis, goals and objectives formulation, generation of shelter strategies, preparation of an implementation plan, and designing of monitoring and evaluation scheme.

1. **Data Gathering** – is the retrieval and gathering of information from different agencies to be used as the basis of computation or inputs for analysis.
2. **Situational Analysis** is the process of looking into the current housing situation (e.g. housing needs; housing-related problems of the locality; and the type of assistance the LGU can extend). It likewise involves the assessment of affordability and resources. This analysis is a critical, indispensable activity as the information and outputs of this particular phase will be the basis for formulating the main strategies.
3. **Goals and Objectives Formulation** involves the setting of the vision, goals, objectives or targets of the local housing programs. It is an essential step in preparing Local Shelter Plans because it provides the planners and evaluators of the housing program with the clear perspective of the desired change and the processes involved.
4. **Shelter Strategies** are generated after the shelter needs of the municipality have been identified, once a conclusion has been formulated and after an analysis of affordability and resource requirements has been done.
5. **Developing the Implementation Plan** involves the outlining of the implementation details of the plan.
6. **Monitoring and Evaluation System** shall provide the implementers immediate and relevant information to ensure effective and efficient delivery of shelter and shelter-related services.

The flow chart which also includes the equally important sub-activities to complete the whole process can be found in figure 1 below.



Structure and Timeframe of the Shelter Plan

Structure.

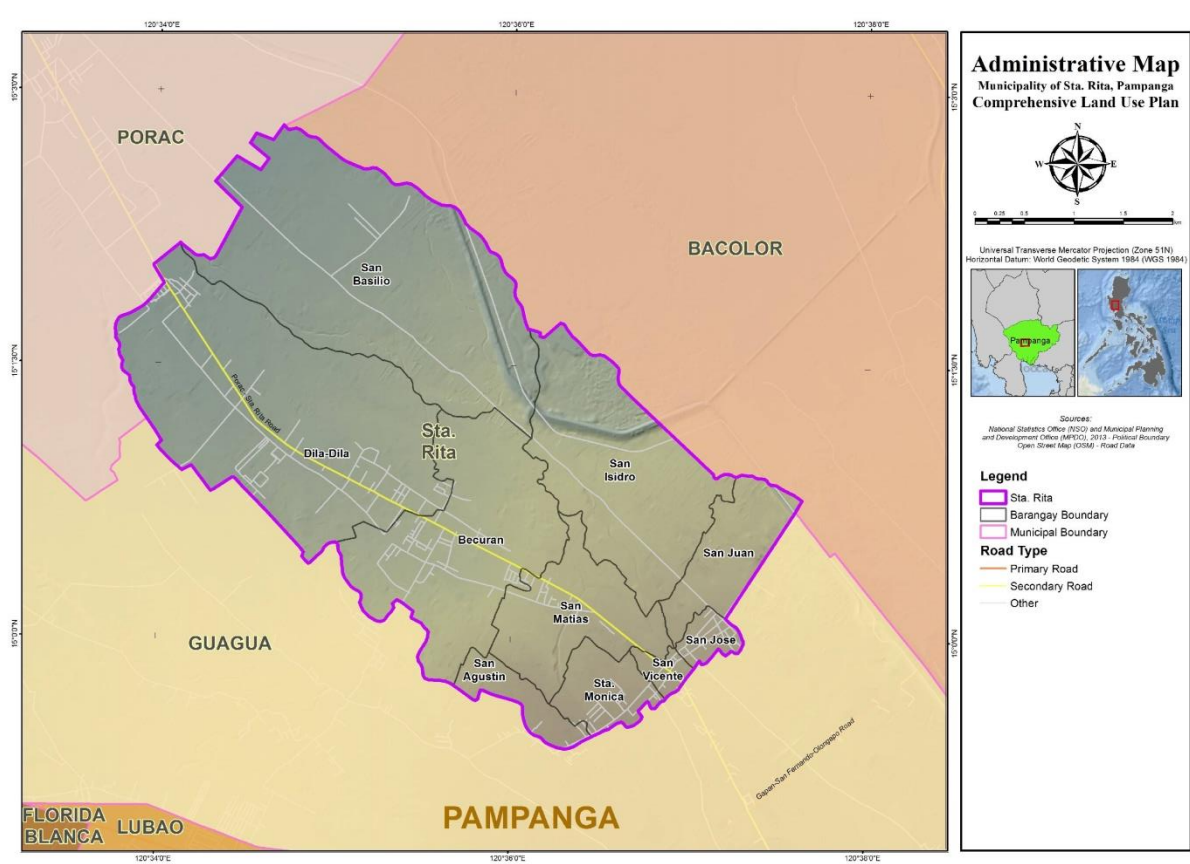
The Municipal Housing Board will recommend to the Sangguniang Bayan the approval and adoption of the LSP as well as the creation of a Housing Office that will implement the said plan. These will be translated by the Local Chief Executive into an ordinance.

Time Frame

The plan has a timeframe of nine (9) years, covering the period 2022 to 2030. This is broken down into three Planning Periods, namely:

- a. First Planning Period covers FY **2022 to 2024**
- b. Second Planning Period covers FY **2025 to 2027**
- c. Third Planning Period covers FY **2028 to 2030**

FIGURE 2 - ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF SANTA RITA



CHAPTER 2

MUNICIPALITY OVERVIEW

I. Geographic Location and Features

Location

Sta.Rita is a 4th class municipality in the province of Pampanga. It is located in the Western part of the province; bounded on the North by the municipality of Porac, on the East by Bacolor and on the South by Guagua. It is approximately 14 kilometers from the city of San Fernando, and accessible through the Jose Abad Santos Avenue/Highway (Formerly Olongapo-Gapan Road). Figure 2 below shows the map of Santa Rita, Pampanga.

Topography and Elevation

Santa Rita, generally of flat terrain with slopes of only 0-3%. Sapang Maragul creek winds its way from Bacolor to barangays San Matias and San Vicente. The Mega Dike traverses the western tip of the municipality, passing through portions of barangays San Isidro and San Basilio. Fourteen creeks traverse Santa Rita.

The topography of Santa Rita shows gradual elevation ranging from 4.56 m, MSL to 29.33 m, MSL.

Slope

The slope is mostly uniform: 88% of the total land area is categorized as level to very gently sloping (0-3%) indicating that most of the land resources are in the developable range. In the Eastern portion of the municipality near Bacolor, the slope category varies from 3-8% or gently sloping to undulating, to 8-18% or moderately sloping to rolling. Lastly, the slope category at the North Eastern portion of the municipality falls under 18-30% or rolling to hilly to a few steep hills and mountains, which is 30.1-50%.

Land Area and Barangays

Santa Rita is composed of 10 barangays: Becuran, San Agustin, San Basilio, San Matias, Sta. Monica, San Vicente, San Jose (Pob), San Juan, San Isidro, and Dila-Dila. Barangays San Basilio, Dila-Dila, Becuran, and San Isidro occupy the largest land areas at 591.50 has., 587.59 has., 338.28 has., and 316.09 has., respectively. The following barangays occupy the smallest land areas; Barangays San Vicente, San Jose, and San Agustin at 18.21 has., 25.40 has. and 49.49 has., respectively. Table 2 below shows the land area per barangay.

TABLE 2 - LAND AREA PER BARANGAY

Barangay	Land Area
Becuran	338.28
Dila-dila	587.59
San Agustin	49.49
San Basilio	591.50
San Isidro	316.09
San Jose (Pob)	25.40
San Juan	107.60
San Matias	164.33
San Vicente	18.21
Sta. Monica	67.52
Total	2,266.00

Source: CLUP Ecological Profile of Santa Rita

Land Classification and Uses

Santa Rita’s land is classified as Alienable and Disposable due to its flat terrain. This consists mostly of broad plains which are slightly flooded, swamps and marshes, and alluvium.

Soil Classification

Based on data from the Bureau of Soil and Water Management (BWSM), Santa Rita has three soil classifications throughout its terrain: Angeles Coarse Sand, La Paz Fine Sand, and Angeles Fine Sand. The most predominant soil in Santa Rita is the La Paz Fine Sand. Angeles Fine Sand can be found in Barangays San Isidro and San Juan on the Eastern side of the municipality. Angeles Coarse Sand, on the other hand, can be seen in Barangay San Basilio on the Northern portion of Santa Rita. The summary of soil data in the municipality is shown in the table below.

TABLE 3 - SOIL TYPE

Soil Type	AREA (HAS.)	PERCENT AREA (%)
ANGELES COARSE SAND	96.08	4.24
LA PAZ FINE SAND	1,870.36	82.54
ANGELES FINE SAND	299.57	13.22

Source: CLUP Ecological Profile of Santa Rita

Bodies of Water

There are fourteen (14) creeks passing through Santa Rita. The Longest is Sapang Isik Creek with a length of five kilometers and width of 5 meters.

Climate and Rainfall

Climate in the municipality of Santa Rita, like the rest of the municipalities in Pampanga, belongs to the first type: dry and wet seasons. Dry season is from the month of November to April; wet season occurs in May and lasts up to October of every year. Tropical monsoon rains arise from the southwest during the rainy months causing heavy rainfall mostly associated with typhoons.

The climatic conditions in Santa Rita are determined by the parameters provided by the weather station in Clark, Pampanga. Based on the climate map of the Philippines, the climate type of Santa Rita belongs to Type 1 consisting of two pronounced seasons: dry season from November to April, and wet season for the rest of the year.

Flooding

The 100-year flood susceptibility map from Project NOAH shows that several areas in the municipality of Santa Rita are flood prone. The municipality’s flood susceptibility ranges from low to high, where 24.73% of the municipality’s area is categorized as low risk, 22.47% of the area is at medium risk, and only 5.61% of the area is high risk. The remaining 47.20% of the municipality’s area does not experience flood. Barangays San Matias, Sta. Monica, San Vicente, and at the boundaries of Dila-Dila and San Basilio, and Becuran and San Isidro are identified as highly flood prone. In general, the municipality is not susceptible to flood, or have low to medium rates.

Liquefaction

The liquefaction map from the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) indicates that the liquefaction hazard threat is high in most of the barangays in the southern and eastern parts of the municipality. Specifically, Barangays San Isidro, San Matias, San Agustin, Sta. Monica, San Vicente, San Jose, San Juan and parts of Barangays San Basilio and Becuran. Liquefaction is moderate along Barangays Dila-Dila and the remaining parts of San Basilio.

II. Urban Development Trends

Land Use

Majority of the land in the municipality is for agriculture, accounting for 1,823.8 has. or 80.5% of the total land area. Built-up areas total to 430.28 has. or 19%, while river and other bodies of water total to 11.93 hectares or 0.5%. The general land use is summarized in the table below.

Transportation and Infrastructure

Santa Rita is accessible externally via two major land transportation routes: the Jose Abad Santos Avenue (Olongapo - San Fernando - Gapan Road) and the Guagua-Santa Rita-Porac Road. There are two modes of transportation available in the Municipality: jeepneys and tricycles. The tricycle ride is the most common intra-municipality transportation in Santa Rita. No water transportation routes are available in the municipality.

➤ Roads

There are 52.08 km roads traversing throughout Santa Rita. Provincial, municipal and barangay roads are present in the municipality. Five roads in the municipality are under the provincial classification and consist of 21.97 km or 42.18% of the total road system. 13 kms (24.96%) are considered municipal roads, and 17.12 kms (32.87%) are classified as barangay roads. Furthermore, 18.2 kms are used as farm-to-market roads. The roads are mostly paved even the farm-to-market roads. The following tables are information on the road network of the municipality.

➤ **Bridges**

There are 14 bridges in the different barangays of the municipality. Two are connecting two different barangays. The Panganan Bridge located in Brgy. San Isidro is the longest bridge in the municipality, while the Paralaya Bridge in Becuran is the shortest. All bridges are made of concrete materials.

CHAPTER 3

ASSESSMENT OF SHELTER NEEDS

This portion covers the discussions on the assumptions and definitions used in the plan, the current housing situation, the need for new units due to backlog and population growth, and the upgrading needs.

Basic Data and Assumptions:

1. Planning period is from 2022 – 2030 (9 years)
2. The population growth rate is 1.12% is computed based on PSA (formerly NSO) 2010 and 2015 population data and will remain constant throughout the planning period.
3. Ratio of Households (#HH)/2015 Occupied Housing Units (OHU) is 1.03 derived by dividing 9,064 by 8,830.
4. 2021 Occupied Housing Unit is computed to be 9,440 which is derived from the 2021 number of households (9,723) divided by the ratio of households per dwelling unit (1.03) per the 2015 base data.
5. Household size of 4.5 based on PSA 2015 data, will remain the same throughout the 9-year planning period.
6. There are no homeless in the municipality.
7. Number of households needing relocation (displaced units) totals to 354. They are found in the following areas:

TABLE 4 - LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS NEEDING RELOCATION (DISPLACED UNITS)

Barangay Becuran

NAMES	ZONE
1. EDUARDO R. SOTELO	ZONE 1
2. JOAN S. RAMOS	ZONE 1
3. MEDINA ANG	ZONE 1
4. ROGELIO R. SOTELO	ZONE 1
5.ARMANDO BONIFACIO	ZONE 1
6. MARLON BONIFACIO	ZONE 1

Barangay Diladila

NAMES	ZONE
1. PORSERFINA SIBAL	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
2. SHERRYL I. CAPULONG	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
3. CHARRY ANNE I. VUENAVISTA	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
4. ANTHONY C. SIOCSON	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
5 .ALEX B. BACANI	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
6. SAMSON F. PADUA	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
7. DANILO E. IMAS	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
8. ARMANDO F. PADUA	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
9. RONALD B. PRING	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
10.JOSELITO Q. HICBAN	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)

11.MARCELO G. BALDONARO	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
12.REMEO M. DE GUZMAN	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
13CRIS C. OCAMPO	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
14.EDUARDO CANLAS	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
15.ERNESTO P. CASTRO, JR	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
16.NARCISA PINEDA	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
17.ERNESTO P. CASTRO	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
18.RYAN GEM LAGAO	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
19.ROMEL P. SIBAL	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
20.RESSY S. MARTINES	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
21.GENESIS P. SIBAL	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
22.JOEL C. SERRANO	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
23.NER SORIANO	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
24.EDUARDO L. SERRANO	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
25.REYNEL C. SERRANO	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
26.RYAN S. BONIFACIO	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
27.ERLINDA R. DUCAY	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
28.ARNEL P. DAVID	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
29.BLESSIE P. MERCADO	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
30.EDWARD EVANGELISTA	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
31.NORA PABALATE	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
32.JOMAR C. SAN JUAN	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
33.ALMARIO ENRIQUEZ	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
34.JOHN RAVEN B. DUCAY	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
35.HERMAN S. BONIFACIO	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
36.JACOBO P. MALLARI	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
37.JEREMYPADERNAL	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
38.ARREN S. BUAN	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
39.ARMANDI SIBAL	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
40.RAYMART C. PINGOL	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
41,RONNEL D. ECHALOS	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
42.EDWARD S. SENGSENG	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
43.FRANCIS S. FERNANDEZ	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
44.MERWIN F. MANANSALA	ZONE 7 (MODEL COMM.)
45.MARIBEL GUEVARRA	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
46.JESICCA LORENZANA	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
47.RYAN JUENIO	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
48.RODERICK SISIBAN	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
49.MARSOL ANOVA	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
50.SILVESTRE DAVID	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
51.LORNA PRIMAVERA	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
52.MARIO SEVILLA	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
53.JASMINE BATALER	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
54.ANGELO PASCUAL	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
55.JAIME BASIG	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
56.MANUEL VCALENCIA	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
57.ROSE MARIE NALO	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
58.DANILO TOLEDO	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
59.ROLANDO LAYUG	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
60.SOLIDAD BALINGIT	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
61.VIRGINIA SANTOS	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)

62.RENZO CONSULAR	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
63.RICKY GOPEZ	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
64.CASTOR MAÑALAC	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
65.ANGELITO RAMOS	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
66.DOMINGO SANTOS	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
67.ELAISA MARIE EUSTAKIO	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
68.NOEL MANGILIMAN	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
69.RES GOPEZ	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
70.RAMON BEJAGO	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
71.EROL JOHN SEVILLA	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
72.CHRISTEN SHANE SEVILLA	ZONE 2 (EVAC 2)
73.WILSON TADONG	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
74.CECILLA GANZON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
75.EVANGELINE GANZON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
76.JOSEPH ALPAR	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
77.DANILO DORJAL	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
78.JOSELINE BEJAGO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
79.VICENTE SAMSON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
80.JAYSON MACAPAGAL	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
81.BERNARD NEQUINTO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
82.CHRISTINE NE QUINTO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
83.KAREN JOY NEQUINTO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
84.FREDDIE BORJAL	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
85.LUNINGNING DELA CRUZ	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
86.MICHELLE DELA CRUZ	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
87.MICHELLE CARPIO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
88.ERNESTO BEJAGO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
89.GREGORIO BEJAGO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
90.ELAEZARDY BEJAGO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
91.FLORENCIA BEJAGO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
92.JERRY NEQUINTO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
93.JESSE BEJAGO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
94.ARIEL AGUINALDO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
95.NELSON BEJAGO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
96.KIMBERLY CRUZ	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
97.MARIA TERESSA LAGMAN	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
98.JUANITA SAMSON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
99.CARLITO SAMSON, SR.	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
100.LAILA FIGUEROA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
101.MARY ANNE FIGUEROA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
102.MARY JOY FIGUEROA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
103.BARRY FIGUEROA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
104.WILMA CANDELARIA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
105.ROWELYN REGAL	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
106.LIZA OCAMPO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
107.JUNE ALPAR, JR.	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
108.NOEL SANTIAGO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
109.JUDY ANNE SANTIAGO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
110.GINA VALENCIA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
111.REX ORTEGA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
112.ZENaida ORTEGA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)

113.RICHILYN CANDELARIA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
114.SALVADOR CANDELARIA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
115.MARIDEL ROSALYN	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
116.JAMES PINEDA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
117.LIZA GAVIOLA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
118.ARLENE GAVIOLA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
119.EDGAR CANDELLARIA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
120.JENNELYN GAVIOLA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
121.JINKY CANDELARIA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
122.EURICKA QUIRIBIN	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
123.VENUS GAVIOLA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
124.ROSELYN MARCELO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
125.DONNA SISON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
126.ROSE ANN SEMSEM	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
127.ROWENA SEMSEM	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
128.CHARLENE SEMSEM	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
129.JANINE RONQUILLO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
130.SUSAN GAVIOLA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
131.JANETH ANGELES	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
132.JESSA ADELA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
133.ROSSIE NAVARRO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
134.ROSETTE NAVARO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
135.TERESITQA BALATBAT	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
136.BEVERLY GONGORA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
137.ANGELA MENESES	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
138.NORA GAVIOLA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
139.JOSIE GAVIOLA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
140.ROSALY TOVERA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
141.JOANNE GOZUM	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
142.DELIA SISON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
143.CATHERINE SISON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
144.ROSSELL SISON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
145.IRENE SISON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
146.JENNY SISON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
147.RHODA SISON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
148.JENELYN SISON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
149.NARZEN SISON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
150.AMY SISON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
151.VERMA BALDERAMA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
152.FRIIDA TOBIERRA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
153.ROSE SISON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
154.ANGELICA BELTRAN	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
155.JINGLE BELTRAN	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
156.JUVY LERA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
156.MARIA LILIZETH CASTRO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
158.JAYPEE GAVIOLA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
159.MARY JANE LAYUG	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
160.MARICEL LAGUNA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
161.NILDA LAGUNA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
162.NICKO CASTRO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
163.ROBERT CASTRO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)

164.ERLINDA GUELE	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
165.ANGELITO SUNGA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
166.SOLIDAN GIDOC	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
167.ARJAY DELA CRUZ	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
168.CRISTINA ESGUERRA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
169.NIDA GIDOC	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
170.ANITA LAPIRA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
171.RAQUEL PAYURAN	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
172.ELENA MARTIN	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
173.RICARDO CORNELLO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
174.MELINDA LAGUNO	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
175.ANABELLE MULI	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
176.ANGELICA TAYAG	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
177.JOSELINE DELINGON	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
178.ANA DE DIOS	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
179.RONA DE DIOS	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
180.ROWENA DE DIOS	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
181.ROSEANE DE DIOS	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
182.JENALYN CABAT	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
183.JAYSON ORENSE	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
184.JAYR ORENSE	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
185.MARIVIC PALAD	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
186.ROSA ESPILOY	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
187.MONICA ILILIW	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
188.DANICA ILILIW	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
189.REYNALDO PALAD	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
190.RODOLFO PALAD	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
191.ALBERTO EVANGELISTA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
192.PURITA EVANGELISTA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
193.LOTA EVANGELISTA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
194.ERSICIANA SIBAL	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
195.AIDA PAMINTUAN	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
196.TERESITA LILLA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
197.NORIE ORTEGA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
198.ROSA BALDERAMA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
199.JOSELYN CANDELARIA	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)
200.ELIZABETH SANGGALANG	ZONE 1 (EVAC 1)

Barangay San Agustin

NAMES	ZONE
1. PURITA R. CAPINIG	ZONE 1
2. ANGELITO R. VALENCIA	ZONE 1
3. RAQUEL J. INOCENCIO	ZONE 1
4. FEDERICO RAMOS	ZONE 1
5. ANALYN S. OCAMPO	ZONE 3
6. RUDY S, ASID	ZONE 2
7. ANTERO T. GUANZON JR.	ZONE 1
8. LAILA GAMIL	ZONE 2
9. RENATO S. BUCUD	ZONE 1
10. CHOEL C. PINEDA	ZONE 1
11. IVY S. GUANLAO	ZONE 1

Barangay San Basilio

NAMES	ZONE
1. ANGELICA VIZCAYNO	ZONE 1
2. MARILOU PANGILINAN	ZONE 1
3. JOSEFINA CANLAS DIZON	ZONE 1
4. ROMEO CANLAS	ZONE 1
5. RODEL CANLAS	ZONE 1
6. ANGELITO VIZCAYNO	ZONE 1
7. JANINE CANLAS	ZONE 1
8. JANICE DE GUZMAN	ZONE 1
9. LUZVIMINDA VILLAROSA	ZONE 1
10. ADELA CASTRO	ZONE 1
11. ROMMEL CANLAS	ZONE 1
12. EDGAR MADRIAGA	ZONE 6
13. RODELIO MADRIAGA	ZONE 6
14. MARITES LUSUNG	ZONE 6
15. EDDIE MADRIAGA	ZONE 6
16. ZALDY MADRIAGA	ZONE 6
17. MANUEL GUIRON	ZONE 2

Barangay San Isidro

NAMES	ZONE
1. JOEL HALOG	ZONE 1
2. HERMINIO LUSUNG	ZONE 1
3. MERLITA VERGARA	ZONE 1
4. ANDY DEL PILAR	ZONE 1
5. NICOLAS CASTRO	ZONE 1
6. JOHSON ALONZO	ZONE 1
7. JOJO ALONZO	ZONE 1
8. RONNIE HALOG	ZONE 1
9. FRANCISCO HALOG	ZONE 1
10.JESSIE LANSANG	ZONE 1
11.LIRIO LANSANG	ZONE 1
12.RUSHEL LANSANG	ZONE 1
13.ARNOLD LAXA	ZONE 1
14.AGATON CURA	ZONE2
15.PATRICK SADSAD	ZONE2
16.JASMIN CURA	ZONE2
17.GIL MARCELO	ZONE2
18.RUBEN SALONGA	ZONE2
19.JOJO GALUEGO	ZONE2
20.EDNA CAMILLO	ZONE2
21.GLAIZA MARIE CAPILLO	ZONE2
22.MORELITO SALONGA	ZONE2
23.TONG DAVID	ZONE2

24.JHANICA AUXTERO	ZONE2
25.TRNIDAD SALONGA	ZONE2
26.CARDING SALONGA	ZONE2
27.CLAIRE BUNGAY	ZONE2
28.LIEZEL SALONGA	ZONE2
29.JANE SALONGA	ZONE2
30.JERRY SABINO	ZONE2
31.ROCKY SALONGA	ZONE2
32.ROWELL SALONGA	ZONE2
33.RAFFY SALONGA	ZONE2
34.BONIFACIO ORDONEZ	ZONE2
35.SEVERINO SALVADOR	ZONE 3
36.EDGAR DE DIOS	ZONE 3
37.TERESITA SALVADOR	ZONE 3
38.ALEJANDRO SALVADOR	ZONE 3
39.JESUS SALVADOR	ZONE 3
40.MELY SALVADOR	ZONE 3
41.ABRAHAM CORTEZ	ZONE 3
42.HERMINIO MARIANO	ZONE 3
43.JOJO BATAS	ZONE 3
44.ERLY BATAS	ZONE 3
45.ROLANDO SALVADOR	ZONE 3
46.RENATO ROBLES	ZONE 3
47.ROBERTO OCAMPO	ZONE 3
48.ERNESTO OCAMPO	ZONE 3
49.TEODULO OCAMPO	ZONE 3
50.SEVERINA CLARIDAD	ZONE 3
51.ALEJANDRO PAGUIA	ZONE 3
52.SHERWIN OCAMPO	ZONE 3
53.FIDEL OCAMPO	ZONE 3
54.NORMITA OCAMPO	ZONE 3
55.PERLITO OCAMPO	ZONE 3
56.JERRY VIZCONDE	ZONE 3
57.LARRY VILLADOS	ZONE 3
58.ANTHONY RODRIQUEZ	ZONE 3
59.CAROL RODRIQUEZ	ZONE 3
60.ABEL GATUS	ZONE 3
61.EUFROCINO BATAS	ZONE 3
62.ROMEO LAYUG	ZONE 3
63.ALFREDO GADUT	ZONE 3
64.ARTEMIO MARIANO	ZONE 3
65.RUEL BULOSAN	ZONE 3
66.REYNALDO RODRIQUEZ	ZONE 3
67.MARIVIC DOLIENTE	ZONE 3
68.LETICIA OCAMPO	ZONE 3
69.ANALISA CARBONELL	ZONE 3
70.ROSE ANN OCAMPO	ZONE 3
71.OLIVER OCAMPO	ZONE 3
72.JACOB OCAMPO	ZONE 3

Barangay San Jose

NAMES	ZONE
1. LOURDES DIZON	ZONE 2 (Beside Chapel)
2. REMEDIOS VELASCO	ZONE 2 (Beside Chapel)
3. EDUARDO GERIO	ZONE 2 (Beside Chapel)
4. ROSALINDA SIGUA	ZONE 2 (Beside Chapel)
5. ALMARIO SIGUA	ZONE 2 (Beside Chapel)
6. MARLON SIGUA	ZONE 2 (Beside Chapel)
7. REMEDIOS ZAPANTA	ZONE 2 (Beside Chapel)
8. JESUS SIGUA	ZONE 2 (Beside Chapel)
9. PAOLO BORIA	ZONE 2 (Beside Chapel)
10.LEONIDA TURLA	ZONE 2 (Beside Chapel)
11.ELMER LAYUG	ZONE 2 (Beside Chapel)
12.ERWIN VELASCO	ZONE 2 (Beside Chapel)
13.DOLORES DE GALICIA	ZONE 2 (Beside Chapel)
14.CAILO DAMASO	ZONE 5
15.JERREY INODIO	ZONE 6 Riverside
16.LIZA CAMARINES	ZONE 6 Riverside

Barangay San Juan

NAMES	ZONE
1. LENY ALDEA	ZONE 1
2. RUDY ALDEA	ZONE 1
3. TERESITA ESLAO	ZONE 3
4. RONALDO FLORES	ZONE 4
5. JUANA A. CATANTAN	ZONE 6
6. ROSALIA QUINONEZ	ZONE 6
7. MARY M. ADOLFO	ZONE 6
8. ARNOLD ARINAL	ZONE 7
9. RONAL MUNPONBANUA	ZONE 7

Barangay San Matias

NAMES	ZONE
1. FREDDIE CLACIO	ZONE 4
2. CARLITO NAVARRO	ZONE 4
3. JIMMY CASTRO	ZONE 3
4. ELEONORA DAVID	ZONE 3
5. RAMON MENDOZA	ZONE 3
6. EDEN DAVID	ZONE 3

Barangay San Vicente

NAMES	ZONE
1. RUBEN MANILING	BEBE ABO
2. ROLANDO CALISAAN	BEBE ABO
3. FEDERICO CALISAAN	BEBE ABO
4. DHARYLLE FATE CALISAAN	BEBE ABO
5. EDUARDO CALISAAN	BEBE ABO

6. JOCELYN BUCU	BEBE ABO
7. JESUS CATINA	BEBE ABO
8. JOBELEN C. CALISAAN	BEBE ABO
9. MAY ANN ANDREW B. GARCIA	BEBE ABO
10.MARIKIT L. GARDON	BEBE ABO

Barangay Sta. Monica

NAMES	ZONE
1. VIRGILIO VALENCIA	ZONE 3 DAMPUL
2. FRED OCAMPO	ZONE 3 DAMPUL
3. RUDY IHANO	ZONE 3 DAMPUL
4. CHERRY DESPABILADESRAS	ZONE 4
5. RUDY CUENCO	ZONE 3
6. ALEX BONDAL	ZONE 4
7. GEORGE MACANAS	ZONE 4

► **Current Housing Situation**

Total number of Households

Per the result of the 2015 Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Census, Santa Rita has a total household population of 40,926 household population with a household size of 4.5. The number of its households is 9,064. Its 2010 to 2015 population growth rate is 1.12%.

► **Shelter Needs Assessment:**

TABLE 5 - BASIC DATA AND ASSUMPTIONS

BASIC DATA AND ASSUMPTIONS			
Household Population in 2015	40,926	Households/Dwelling Unit	1.03
Annual Population Growth	1.12%	Displaced Units	354
Household Size	4.5	Homeless	0

Source: PSA CENSUS 2015

TABLE 6 - POPULATION PROJECTION

	POPULATION PROJECTION					
	Base Data	Base Year	I Planning Period		II Planning Period	III Planning Period
	2015	2021	2022	2024	2027	2030
Household Population	9,064	9,723	9,832	10,054	10,395	10,748
Average HH size	4.5					
Occupied Housing Units	8,830	9,440				

TABLE 7 - NEW HOUSING UNITS NEEDED DUE TO BACKLOG

NEW UNITS NEEDED DUE TO BACKLOG			
	TOTAL	ANNUAL	PROGRAM PERIOD
Doubled-up (3% of 9,440)	283	31	2022-2030 (9 Yrs.)
Displaced	354	39	2022-2030 (9 Yrs.)
Homeless	0	0	
TOTAL	637	70	

FUTURE NEED: New Units Needed due to Population Growth:

Future Growth – The Average annual population growth rate of the Municipality is computed to be 1.12% based on the 2015 Census on Population. Using this growth rate, the population was projected for the planning period 2022-2030 and the corresponding increase in the number of households or what is likewise referred to as future need due to population growth. It is computed to be 1,025 units, the breakdown is shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8 - NEW UNITS NEEDED DUE TO POPULATION GROWTH OR FUTURE GROWTH

NEW UNITS NEEDED DUE TO POPULATION GROWTH		
PLANNING PERIOD	TOTAL	ANNUAL
I. 1 ST Planning Period (2022-2024) 10,054-9,723	331	110
II. 2 ND Planning Period (2025-2027) 10,395-10,054	341	114
III. 3 RD Planning Period (2028-2030) 10,748-10,395	353	118
TOTAL	1.025	342

Table 9 shows that we start to decrease the displaced households by 39 between 2024-2027 and 66 between 2028-2030 because by the year 2022 and 2023, we have no construction of housing units for displaced households, in this period we are on the process of land acquisition and land development.

TABLE 9 - SUMMARY OF NEW UNITS DUE TO BACKLOG AND POPULATION GROWTH

SUMMARY OF NEW UNITS DUE TO BACKLOG AND POPULATION GROWTH						
YEAR	DOUBLED-UP	DISPLACED	HOME-LESS	POPULATION INCREASE	GRADUAL TARGET ANNUALLY	TOTAL FOR THE PLANNING PERIOD
2022	31	0	0	30	61	303
2023	31	0	0	31	62	
2024	31	39	0	110	180	
2025	31	39	0	113	183	552
2026	31	39	0	114	184	
2027	32	39	0	114	185	
2028	32	66	0	118	216	807
2029	32	66	0	197	295	
2030	32	66	0	198	296	
TOTAL	283	354	0	1,025	1,662	1,662

TABLE 10 - SUMMARY OF NEW UNITS NEEDED DUE TO BACKLOG AND POPULATION GROWTH

NEW UNITS NEEDED DUE TO BACKLOG AND POPULATION GROWTH		
PROGRAM PERIOD	TOTAL	GRADUAL ANNUALLY
I. 1 ST Planning Period (2022-2024)	541	61-180
II. 2 ND Planning Period (2025-2027)	552	183-185
III. 3 RD Planning Period (2028-2030)	569	216-296
TOTAL	1,662	

► Upgrading Needs:

Tenure Upgrading Needs:

This Municipality plans to upgrade the status of these households between of 2022-2030.

TABLE 11 - PRESENT UPGRADING NEEDS

Upgrading Need	% OHU	Total	Annual	Program Period
1. Tenure Need		0		2022-2030
2. Infrastructure Need				2022-2030
• Units w/o Electricity		0		2022-2030
• Units w/o Adequate Water Supply		0		2022-2030
• Units w/o Adequate Sanitation	3.69%	348	39	2022-2030
• Units w/o Drainage System		0		2022-2030
• Units w/o Adequate Road Access		0		2022-2030
• Units w/o Regular Garbage Collection		0		2022-2030
3. Structural Improvement Need				

Note: Occupied Dwelling units or Housing Stock is **9,440**

CHAPTER 4

ASSESSMENT OF AFFORDABILITY
Affordability of Households for Housing

This portion of the plan looked into the affordability of the target households to pay for their housing.

In determining the affordability for housing of the target households, the planners categorized them into six (6) income groups. The following are the income groupings:

- **1st income group** is composed mainly of 4Ps, scavengers, pedicab drivers, ambulant/seasonal vendors, kasambahay (househelp) STL-kubrador with monthly household income of P1,500.00 – 3,500.00.
- **2nd income group** covers the laborers, tricycle operators, market vendors, peddlers, helpers, and job orders with monthly household income ranging from P3,501.00 – P6,000.00.
- **3rd income group** includes the service crew, skilled workers, permanent employees, bank tellers, cashiers, technician with monthly household income ranging from P6,001.00 – P10,000.00.
- **4th income group** comprises the teachers, supervisors (private) with monthly household income ranging from P10,001.00 – P20,000.00.
- **5th income group** is consists of the supervisor (public), professionals with monthly household income of P20, 001.00 – P40, 000.00.
- **6th income group** comprises of the supervisors (public), professionals with monthly household income of P40, 001.00 – Above.

Table 12 shows that out of 354 new units needed to the backlog and population growth for the period of 2022–2030, approximately 10% or 166 of these are needed by households belonging to the 1st income group, 12% or 199 units are in the 2nd income group, 30% or 499 units are in the 3rd income group, 25%(416 units) are in the 4thincome group, 15% (249 units) are in the 5th income group and lastly 8% (133 units) are in the 6th income group.

Table 12 further shows the various potential percentages of the household income that can be used to pay for their housing. Based on their typical income and the percentages of income for housing, the affordable housing loans were computed using the prevailing loan terms (interest rate and number of years to pay) of the government housing programs. For the 1st income group, their affordable housing loan should not exceed P49, 554.00, for the 2nd income group, it should not exceed P102, 003.88, those belonging to the 3rd income group can afford a loan amounting to P198, 216.00, while the 4th income group can have a maximum loan of P372, 270.00, while the 5th income group, it is P991, 080.00 and lastly, P2, 312,520.00 is for the 6th income group. Income groups from 1st to 6th have a loan term of 6% per annum and payable in thirty (30) years.

TABLE 12 - AFFORDABILITY ANALYSIS AND LAND NEED CALCULATION

Income Group	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th
Income (minimum,maximum)	1,500-3,500	3,501-6,000	6001-10,000	10,001-20,000	20,001-40,000	40,001 & Above
% of New Units	10%	12%	30%	25%	15%	8%
Number of Units (1,662)	166	199	499	416	249	133
Typical Monthly Income	P 2,500.00	4,750.50	8,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	70,000.00
Potential % of income for upgrading / new housing	12%	13%	15%	20%	20%	20%
Potential annually for capital cost of housing	3,600	7,410.78	14,400	36,000	72,000	168,000
Loan Terms	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
* Interest Rate	13.765	13.765	13.765	13.765	13.765	13.765
* Repayment period, years	30 years	30 years	30 years	30 years	30 years	30 years
Affordable Housing Loan (P)	49,554.00	102,003.88	198,216.00	372,270.00	991,080	2,312,520
Affordable Option	P216,996.48	P216,996.48	P405,603.52	P405,603.52	P685,603.52	P685,603.52
Land Area per Unit (sq. m.)	57.14	57.14	92.86	92.86	142.86	142.86
Lot Size (sq. m.)	40	40	65	65	100	100
Required Land (in Has.)	0.95	1.14	4.63	3.86	3.56	1.90
Minimum Residential Land Requirement in CY 2022-2030 11.59 Hectares						
Total Requirement (all income groups) 16.04 Hectares						

Affordable Housing Options:

Based on the estimated cost 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 13.

- Option A is recommended for the 1st income group. It costs P215, 996.48 for a 40 sq.m. developed lot pegged at P500/sq.m. The land development, estimated at P600 /sq.m. is for the development of land with power, drainage, septic vaults and water lines. This is within the affordability of 1st income group.
- Option B is recommended for the 2nd income group. It cost P215, 996.48 for a 40 sq.m. developed lot. The same land development components will be introduced. This option is affordable to the 2nd income group.
- Option C is recommended for the 3rd income group. It cost P405, 603.52 for a 65 sq.m. developed lot. The land development components are the same as Options A and B; however, this time there will be a 92.86 sq.m. land area per unit which will be constructed at an estimated cost of P500/sq.m. The house and lot package is within the affordability level of this income group.

- Option D is recommended for the 4th income group. This is a house and lot package with a lot size of 65 sq.m. and a 92.86 sq.m. land need per unit with water, power, drainage, septic vaults and water connection costing approximately P405,603.52, this option is within the affordability level of this income group.
- For the 5th and 6th income groups, the proposed Option E and F costs P685, 603.52. This is a house and lot package with a lot size of 100 sq.m. and a developed land (with 142.86 sq.m. single detached complete house with electrical, drainage, water, communication, parks & green spaces and waste disposal facilities). This option is over the affordability of the 5th and 6th income groups. These belonging to the income level who's earning about P40, 001.00- Above.

TABLE 13 - AFFORDABLE HOUSING OPTIONS

Main Options	Lot Size (m²)	Total Land need/unit (m²)	House Size/unit (m²)	Land cost (P)		Land Development cost (P)		House Construction cost (P)		Indirect cost (12%)	Total Unit Cost (P)
				/(m²)	/unit	/(m²)	/unit	/(m²)	/unit	/unit	
A	40	57.14	26.00	500	28,570	600	34,284	5000	130,000	23,142.48	215,996.48
B	40	57.14	26.00	500	28,570	600	34,284	5,000	130,000	23,142.48	215,996.48
C	65	92.86	32.50	500	46,430	600	55,716	8,000	260,000	43,457.52	405,603.52
D	65	92.86	32.50	500	46,430	600	55,716	8,000	260,000	43,457.52	405,603.52
E	100	142.86	45.50	500	71,430	600	85,716	10,000	455,000	73,457.52	685,603.52
F	100	142.86	45.50	500	71,430	600	85,716	10,000	455,000	73,457.52	685,603.52

The affordable housing options on the Table below were crafted according to the municipality’s identified income groups. All income groups have all three (3) options of lot acquisition, site development and house construction. For the first and second income groups, the design is a row house. For the 3rd and 4th income groups’ house design is duplex while fifth and sixth income groups have single detached house designs. Income groups have differing lot sizes and floor areas. The Santa Rita LGU cannot singlehandedly afford to implement this project so it plans to tap agencies which are into socialized housing. Payment schemes depend on the requirement of the funding institutions.

TABLE 14 - COST OF HOUSING OPTION PER INCOME GROUP

CATEGORY	No. of Units Needed	Cost of Affordable Housing Option per Unit		Total Cost
1st Income Group	166	A	215,996.48	35,855,415.68
2nd Income Group	199	B	215,996.48	42,983,299.52
3rd Income Group	499	C	405,603.52	202,396,156.48
4th Income Group	416	D	405,603.52	168,731,064.32
5 th Income Group	249	E	685,603.52	170,715,276.48
6 th Income Group	133	F	685,603.52	91,185,268.16

Total Amount ₱711,866,480.64

CHAPTER 5

Assessment of Resources for Shelter Provision

Land

For the land resources, Table 15 below shows that 12.2622 hectares is sufficient land that can be accessed or used by the Municipality for housing purposes. It is more than enough land to address its residential land requirements for the next 9 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.

TABLE 15 - SUMMARY OF LAND AVAILABLE FOR HOUSING

LAND OWNER	AREA IN HECTARES	LOCATION	STATUS
MUNICIPALITY OF STA.RITA	.1620	Becuran	LGU
MUNICIPALITY OF STA.RITA	.2243	Becuran	LGU
MUNICIPALITY OF STA.RITA	.1530	Becuran	LGU
DIZON, OLGA, ETAL.	.1061	Diladila	Private
APUNG MONICA	.6417	Diladila	Private
GUANZON, FELIPE HRS.	5.9536	Diladila	Private
MANSET, PABLO	.8457	San Juan/San Isidro	Private
DIZON, DIONISIO	.8665	San Juan	Private
REYES, CARLITO	.2167	San Juan	Private
DIZON, DIONISIO	.2167	San Juan	Private
LUSUNG, ALFONSO	1.2052	San Juan	Private
BORNILLO, CARMELITA	.2500	San Juan	Private
LUSUNG, VIRGINIA	.2500	San Juan	Private
ZACARIAS, ARLENE	.2500	San Juan	Private
CANLAS, REYMUNDO	.8457	San Juan	Private
GEORGINA L. JINGCO	1.7923	Diladila	Private
PAUL P. LANSANG	1.5507	Diladila	Private
PAULA L. SONGCO	1.7420	Diladila	Private
TOTAL	17.2722		

TABLE 16 - COMPARISON OF RESIDENTIAL LAND

	LAND REQUIREMENTS (Hectares)	LAND AVAILABLE (Hectares)	REMARKS
Socialized Housing	16.04	17.2722	Private and LGU
Economic Housing			
TOTAL	16.04	17.2722	

CHAPTER 6

WORK AND FINANCIAL PLAN

The Work and Financial Plan will serve as the implementation plan of the Local Shelter Plan. This plan provides the details on how the strategies adopted will be carried out. It includes the required action, responsible persons, target dates of accomplishment, implementation tools, and materials and resources required to undertake the activity.

The Municipal Government of Santa Rita is responsible for operating the Work and Financial Plan. Hence, the offices and persons to be named responsible for the specific actions in the Work and Financial Plan must be from or within the Municipal Government. Other agencies, groups or persons external to the Municipal Government that will be essential to the implementation of the identified strategies are categorized as part of the “Resource Required” and should not be named as responsible persons because agencies external to the Municipal Government may not be aware of their role or stake in the local shelter plan unless officially informed by the Municipal Government.

At each step of the way, each component of the strategy needs to be discussed, debated, and consulted with stakeholders. The extent of consultations and the participants involved will vary with each step.

TABLE 17 - WORK AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Objective	Strategy	Program/ Project/ Activity	Responsible Agency	Resources Needed		Schedule
				What? How many?	Amount (P)	
Acquire and develop 20,500 square meters of land for housing and resettlement beginning 2022-2030	Acquisition and legal documentation process	Conduct ocular inspection for the proposed housing project	LHB/LGU	Mobilization expenses and other related expenses	P200,000.00 P10,500,000.00 (Land Acquisition) (20,500 sq.m. x P500)	2022-2023
		Conduct feasibility study for the proposed housing dev't. project				
		Negotiation with lot owners				
		Sourcing out funds for the housing project partnership with government line agencies on housing development				
Provide	Site	Construction of Housing Units		Housing units	P73,632,000.00	

housing for 354 informal settlers	preparation and development activities	Identify the priority beneficiaries through excessive screening and actual inspection	LHB/LGU	expenses Implementation Cost	(354 x P208,000) (P208,000 = P8,000/26 sq.m.)	2024-2030
Improve infrastructure and amenities within the low cost housing area	Site Development	Const. of Drainage Canal, Concreting of Road, etc. Construction of amenities (Covered Court, Multi-Purpose Bldg.)	LHB/LGU	Site/Land Development cost	P20,500,000.00 (Total Land Need x Land Dev't. Cost/sq.m.) (20,500 sq.m. x P1,000.00) P10,000,000.00	2024-2030
TOTAL					P114,832,000.00	

Funding Source: Additional IRA coming from the Mandanas-Garcia Ruling (Full devolution of certain functions of the Executive Branch to Local Governments)

External Sources

CHAPTER 7

MONITORING AND EVALUATION SCHEME

This stage facilitates the identification of milestones, the determination of the timeframe and manner by which actions should be monitored and the desired results or outcomes to be measured.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will provide the implementers relevant information on the targets indicated in the Work and Financial Plan component of the LSP that would help ensure the effective and efficient delivery of shelter and shelter-related services. Planning and implementing the M&E mechanism will facilitate sharing of learnings and knowledge among stakeholders, which is crucial in ensuring the sustainability of actions. The results of the M&E will be key considerations when revisiting or revising the LSP.

It is important for the LGU to monitor the implementation of the shelter strategies and programs. Regular reports evaluating the progress will provide the basis for the review of the shelter plan.

The review of the first year of the program should ideally be completed by March of the succeeding year to ensure that a revised budget can be requested in time for the preparation of the Annual Investment Program (AIP) and budget call for the following year. This cycle is likewise suggested for the succeeding years, until the termination of the program/project.

Provision of Security of Tenure

	New Sites			Upgrading Sites		
Program Period	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment
2022	61					
2023	62					
2024	180					
2025	183					
2026	184					
2027	185					
2028	216					
2029	295					
2030	296					

Provision of Electricity

	New Sites			Upgrading Sites		
Program Period	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment
2022	61					
2023	62					
2024	180					
2025	183					
2026	184					
2027	185					
2028	216					
2029	295					
2030	296					

Provision of Adequate Potable Water

	New Sites			Upgrading Sites		
Program Period	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment
2022	61					
2023	62					
2024	180					
2025	183					
2026	184					
2027	185					
2028	216					
2029	295					
2030	296					

Provision of Adequate Sanitation

	New Sites			Upgrading Sites		
Program Period	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment
2022	61			39		
2023	62			39		
2024	180			39		
2025	183			39		
2026	184			39		
2027	185			39		
2028	216			39		
2029	295			39		
2030	296			39		

Provision of Adequate Drainage System

	New Sites			Upgrading Sites		
Program Period	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment
2022	61					
2023	62					
2024	180					
2025	183					
2026	184					
2027	185					
2028	216					
2029	295					
2030	296					

Provision of Adequate Road Access

	New Sites			Upgrading Sites		
Program Period	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment
2022	61					
2023	62					
2024	180					
2025	183					
2026	184					
2027	185					
2028	216					
2029	295					
2030	296					

Provision of Regular Garbage Collection

	New Sites			Upgrading Sites		
Program Period	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment
2022	61					
2023	62					
2024	180					
2025	183					
2026	184					
2027	185					
2028	216					
2029	295					
2030	296					

Provision of Construction Materials’ Assistance

	New Sites			Upgrading Sites		
Program Period	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment	No. of HHs targeted for assistance	Actual No. of HHs assisted	% of Accomplishment
2022						
2023						
2024						
2025						
2026						
2027						
2028						
2029						
2030						

ANNEXES

Attached as annexes are the necessary documents or materials that may aide the planners, project evaluators and readers in understanding, reviewing, monitoring and updating the plan. Annexes may include the following:

- **Annex 1 – Sangguniang Bayan Resolution or Ordinance Adopting the Santa Rita LSP 2022-2030**
- **Annex 2 - Worksheet for Housing Needs Calculation**
- **Annex 3 - Worksheet for Affordability Analysis (Annuity factor, FIES, % of income for housing, etc.)**
- **Annex 4- Data from utilities companies/service providers**
- **Annex 5 - Detailed computation and description of Housing Options / House designs (drawings)**
- **Annex 6 – Glossary**
- **References**
- **Other related documents**

GLOSSARY

- **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.
- **BASE YEAR** – is the year before the first planning period or the last census year.
- **DISPLACED UNITS** – new dwelling units needed to replace those occupied by households located in:
 - ❖ **danger areas (esteros, railroad tracks, garbage dumps, river banks and flood prone areas;**
 - ❖ **areas where government infrastructure projects are to be implemented; and,**
 - ❖ **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.
- **HOUSEHOLD** – is a social unit consisting of a person or a group of persons sleeping in the same dwelling unit and having common arrangements for the preparation and consumption of food
- **NEW UNITS NEEDED DUE TO POPULATION GROWTH** – total number of new units needed to supply the demand of new households from
 - ❖ **Population Projection** – is an estimation of the change in population due to natural increase and migration.
 - ❖ **Number of Households** – is derived by dividing the total population by the household size.
- **OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT (OHU)/DWELING UNIT/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 divides the difference by the number of households per dwelling unit. It also refers to the number of occupied dwelling units at the beginning of the 1st planning period.
- **PLANNING PERIOD** – covers the duration that will be needed to realize the housing vision of the LGU.
- **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** - is something that has as its component the house, the appropriate tenure, access to basic services, livelihood which are all culturally adequate as defined by the United Nations.

➤ **UPGRADING NEEDS** – the need for improving the following:

- ❖ a. **Land tenure Need** – is defined as the need of those households considered to have inadequate security of tenure on the land they occupy (no legal title).
- ❖ b. **Infrastructure Improvement Need** – there is infrastructure need if the dwelling units lack access to one or more basic services and utilities i.e. water, power, sanitation, solid waste facility, roads and drainage.
- ❖ c. **Structural Improvement Need** – exists if the structure or dwelling unit is made of temporary materials e.g. barong-barong units or it otherwise needs to be repaired to minimum acceptable level (can protect the occupants from the elements, i.e. rain, wind, temperature and the like).