#### **DOCUMENTATION OF BEST PRACTICES IN CALOOCAN CITY**

# PUBLIC\_PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TOWARDS GOOD GOVERNANCE:

CALOOCAN CITY MAYPAJO PUBLIC MARKET AND

COMMERCIAL COMPLEX EXPERIENCE

## INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND:

Through its vision: "The historical City of Caloocan envisions itself to be a progressive, accessible, self-reliant, resilient, peaceful, and dynamic metropolis that gives the highest premium to the needs of its citizenry, and welcomes welcomes new enterprises for economic growth while at the same time caring for with a sustained and balanced ecology," that gives the highest premium to the needs of its citizenry"... Thus, Mayor Oscar G. Malapitan has instituted changes in the local government administration by adopting various innovations which has that have become the groundwork and motivation towards ideal Good Local Governance.

The term "ideal," however, does not mean an unrealistic or unattainable dream; it simply refers to a scenario that the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991 (RA 7160) wants every LGU to achieve. The City of Caloocan, beinghaving been a consistent recipient of the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) since 2014, effectively manages its own change, growth and development through the its body of their institutional mechanisms, various plans, and infrastructure projects using collaborative partnerships with the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the Private Sectors (PS). The term "ideal", however, does not imply unrealistic or unattainable dream, it simply means a scenario that the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991 (RA 7160) wants every LGU to achieve.

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To support this, -Mayor—<u>Oca</u>\_<u>Malapitan</u> formulated his six (6) pillars of development his "Tao ang Una" (People First) <u>p</u>Policy of governance. He envisions each resident of the



city living in a united, healthy, progressive, and peaceful community that is achieved through anthe effective and efficient delivery of basic public service. The ppillars of Mayor Oca's government are (1) Education; (2) Health and Social Service; (3) Crime Prevention and Anti-Drug Campaign; (4) Infrastructure and Community Development; (5) Investment, Business, and Job Generation, and (6) Good Governance,

The major challenge now-to the city government of Caloocan wais how to sustain theose strategies- and stimulate community participation and private resources to establish and finance the construction, operation, and maintenance of public infrastructure and development projects that would create more job opportunities and income generation togenerate income for the city.

Further, guided -by -the principle of transparency and accountability, and thealong with the indispensable role support of the private sector as the main engine for good governance, Mayor Malapitan started to prioritized a PPP pProject in 2014 called Modernization of Maypajo Public Market and Commercial Complex, which is now considered as one of the city's best practices for replication.

## II SUMMARY:

it became known as Libis Espina or Aromahan. Caloocan might have meant "nasa sulok" or in the corner because it<u>i</u>s located where the ends of the old Tondo and Malabon meet. At the end of the <u>18<sup>th</sup>-eighteenth</u> century, the fishermen of Aromahan climbed the hills to

open homesteads in Caloocan and <u>was lived separated separately</u> from Tondo<u>: thus,</u> independent municipality in 1815.

In 1901, Caloocan became one of the towns of the Province of Rizal, but in 1939, pursuant to Commonwealth Act  $502_7$  which <u>created\_declared</u> Quezon City as <u>the Ccapital</u> of the Philippines, Caloocan lost the barrios of Balingasa, Kainingin, Kangkong, La <u>Ll</u>oma, Malamig, Matalahib, Masambong, San isidro, San Jose, Santol, and Tatalon.

In 1949, the boundaeries of Quezon City were redefined pursuant to Republic Act 392<sub>s</sub>. Caloocan again lost several barrios,—namely: Baesa, Bagbag, Bahay\_-Toro, Banlat, Novaliches, Pasong Tamo, San Bartolome, and Talipapa. This explains why the City of Caloocan has two (2) separate territories. The Caloocan turned from a historic town into a city in 1962 through a plebiscite, -under the leadership of Mayor Macario B. Asistio, Sr.

The Caloocan City we know today is located at 1.5 kilometers from the coast of Manila Bay in the northwestern part of Metro Manila and is. Seseaparated into geographically non-contiguous areas: South and North Caloocan, with a total land area of 5,333.40 hectares.



Northern Caloocan City has an area of 3,970.90 hectares and is located in the northernmost territory of Metro Manila, which lies east of Valenzuela City, north of Quezon City, and south of San Jose dDel Monte City in the province of Bulacan.

Southern Caloocan City, with an area of 1,362.50 hectares, lies directly north of the City of Manila and is bounded by Malabon City and Valenzuela City to the north and west, Navotas City to the west, and Quezon City to the east.

The City of Caloocan is divided into two (2)

political districts. District 1 is composed of <u>seventy (70)</u> barangays, which include Barangays 1–4, 77–85, and 132–188, while District 2 constitute 118 barangays, <u>inclusive of including</u> Barangays 5–76 and 86–131. Both districts are privileged with

the presence of a government institution (city hall) to better cater to the delivery of

<u>The</u> 2016 <u>p</u>Projected population of Caloocan City is <u>One Million Seven Hundred Eleven</u> Manila's total population.

Caloocan has an extensive network of roads, such as including EDSA, North Luzon Expressway, LRT-1 railway with 2—two (2) circumferential rRoads, five (5) nNational rRoads/cGity rRoads, and five (5) nNational bridges, givinges the city and the advantage of accessibility within and outside Metro Manila.

The City of Caloocan—, being strategically positioned in the northern portion of Metropolitan Manila, is considered as the gateway of <a href="mailto:the-metropolis">the metropolis</a> towards North Luzon and a major trade route in the



archipelago. Being a<u>A</u>s such, the city continues to be the premier center for trade and industry in the CAMANAVA area.



Going back to the recommendation of Market Administration. He-provided history, conception, legal documents, information on how the Modernization of Maypajo Public Market and Commercial Complex Project—made changes inimproved the lives of its vendors, residents, and other /beneficiaries through a series of interviews and other datagathering methods.

THE CALOOCAN CITY MAYPAJO
PUBLIC MARKET TOUCHING THE
PARTNERSHIP PROJECT——IN

A-The Maypajo Public Market is a

Caloocan city property located at J\_P<sub>2</sub> Rizal Street, Brgy Maypajo\_ with Ten Thousand -meters\_-lot area\_once housed a condemned three\_(3) storey condemn-building for thirty has beenwas devastated by three (3) Fire incidentsfire thrice and was flooded several unsound and no longer suitable for any habitation/occupation\_ Thousand operate its operation as a deficient public market operated managed by the city

In a 2010 report on Caloocan, -COA findings <a href="stated-declared">stated-declared</a> that the government could have earned so much more if it had taken over <a href="the-management">the management</a> of the Maypajo Market. "If the city opted to manage the leasing of the entire Maypajo Market based on the rental rates, under the New Revenue Code of the City, it could have generated an\_-incremental revenue of at least <a href="PHPP37.18">PHPP37.18</a> million per year."— That—the <a href="the-declared">20</a> twenty-year lease agreement with MMMPC, along with the very low monthly rental fee for the use of the market, was disadvantageous to the city government.



However, it was noted that the contract remains remained unchanged despite of the COA's recommendation -that the city government should continue to look for new occupants to generate additional revenue and to create a technical committee <u>that will</u> review the agreement with MMMPC and eventually evaluate the market's The Caloocan operations. government had tried to get more people to rent space in the market's upper floors but there

were few takers because of its nonstrategic, flood-prone location.

## III PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

space, to generates revenues to for the city and create more employment opportunities, and to make the facility convenient both for the vendors/tenants and for the consumers.

completed, opened, and  $\underline{became}$  fully operationaled in the later part of 2015 with the following physical  $\underline{sectioningsections}$ :

Big commercial establishments like such as Puregold, Jollibee, Red Ribbon, Watson's, Cherry Mobile, Bayad Center, and Office Warehouse PUREGOLD, JOLLIBEE, RED RIBBON, WATSON, CHERRY MOBILE, BAYAD CENTER AND OFFICE WAREHOUSE are occupying the street-front spaces of the ground floor while -Bbranded fFood bBooths such as Zagu, Shawarma Planet, Rice in a Box, Balls in a Cup, and Shanghai Siomai lease the area adjacent to the street. (ZAGU, SHAWARMA PLANET, RICE IN A BOX, BALLS IN A CUP, SHANGHAI SIOMAI) are leasing the street-side area.

now <u>running</u> on <u>its</u> <u>a</u> sustainable operation	system along withand is an integral
city's urban revitalization, community diversity,	and improved public facility to connect
people and places.	

## IV. IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES:

considering—studying the analysis of the Technical Working Group and COA's financing a-the multi-million project was beyond the city's capability and the city was not prepared to take on the additional debt that construction of a new market would have required. The city government was also concerned that if the charges to stall owners became too onerous, the increased costs would have to be passed on to their customers, many of whom were lower-income residents of the area.

——The project cycle started from the bidding process (in September 2014) to its launching and full operations in December 2015.

was a success and practically provided and was achieved at practically no cost to the city following benefits instead: and benefitted instead on the following:

Results/Impact per Area	Means of Verification (MOVs)	 Formatted: Font: Cambria, Bold

ncremental revenues <u>were</u>	The project started to generate Six Million	•	Formatted: Font: Cambria
generated through <u>an</u> increase in tax collections.	Three Hundred Thirty Six Thousand Pesos (PHP		Formatted: Justified, Line spacing: Multiple 1.15 li
	6,336,000 <del>.00)</del> annually for the rent <del>al alone</del> of		
	Bellagio Holdings Inc. <u>alone.</u>	_	Formatted: Font: Cambria, 12 pt
	<u>The Aa</u> nnual average rentals of the <u>s</u> Stall vendors is amount <u>s ing</u> to <u>Nine Million Three Hundred Thirty One Thousand Two Hundred (PHP-9,331,200.00)</u>		Formatted: Font: Cambria
	An approximate of PHP15_Mmillion annually goes to the city government income compared to PHP2.9_Mmillion in the previous years.		
Created substantial and A safe and	The city received a state-of—the art public	•	Formatted: Font: Cambria
ubstantial environment, which	market due to its modern concepts and designs.		Formatted: Justified, Line spacing: Multiple 1.15 li
serves_not only as— a_commercial complex but also as a_recreation area, was created.	Vendors relocated into this a modern facility that is conducive for their daily business dealings.		
	Traffic congestion was reduced $\frac{\text{on areain the}}{\text{streets}_{\underline{\textbf{s}}}}$		
	Roads were $\underline{\textbf{N}}\underline{\textbf{n}}o$ longer flood-prone $\underline{\textbf{i}}\overline{\textbf{r}}$ drainages were improved.		
	Sanitation problems were eliminated with improved facilities.		
	Peace and order situation is being monitored 24/7 both by the ceity Department of Public Safety and Traffic Management (DPSTM) and Bellagio Holdings, Inc. (BHI) security guards.		
Gained v The land value within the	The value of the land where the public market	<b>^</b>	Formatted: Font: Cambria
ppreciated. icinity land value	stands has more than doubled. Saw the value of the markets's land more than double		Formatted: Justified, Line spacing: Multiple 1.15 li

Generated <u>A</u> additional	The project also helped to create about	Formatted: Font: Cambria
opportunities and for employment	hHundreds of new jobs were created to operate	Formatted: Justified, Line spacing: Multiple 1.15 li
and income generations to for		
vendors and residents along of and	-	
near <del>by</del> Maypajo areas <u>were</u>		Formatted: Font: Cambria, 12 pt
developed.	Restored The project restored the livelihood of	Formatted: Font: Cambria
•	the displaced 364 vendors.	
	Stall fees were kept low, which helped vendors	
	to keep their prices low for their low_income	
	customers.	
	customers	
The control of the co	The same has been the same at	(5,, 1, 5,, 1,
The economic impact of this project		Formatted: Font: Cambria
was significant.	the area.	Formatted: Justified, Line spacing: Multiple 1.15 li
	The Oopen-space parking area is convertible	
	and multi purposed used for other various	
	business activities activities and other events.	
	and business activity	
	and submission deary toy	
Offered The doors of opportunity to	No_There is now no_need for the city	Formatted: Font: Cambria
access the resources of the private	government to subsidize the operation of	Formatted: Justified, Line spacing: Multiple 1.15 li
sector were opened.	Maypajo Public Market, as the markets can now	Formatted: Font: Cambria, 12 pt
	support and sustain its own operations and	Formatted: Font: Cambria
	maintenance.	
	mameenanee <u>.</u>	
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The great quality of service being gain	ed by the city of Caloocan from the said partnership	( comments of the specific control of the specific con
<del>project</del> with the private sector accel-	erates its real development- towards- sustainable	
nclusive growth and poverty reduction	on, in general.	
		Farmanda Farb Card 1 42 4 2 4
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VI ANALYSIS/LESSONS LEARNE	D	
, ==================================		
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		Termateur Force Cambridy 12 pc
The analysis and-lessons learned fror	a this project are the following.	Formatted: Font: Cambria

A strong political will and open-mindedness to new ways of accessing resources other than the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) is needed in the Local Chief Executive (LCE). The political will and open-mindedness of the Local Chief Executive (LCE) on the opportunity of accessing other resources other than Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) for the effective and efficient implementation delivery of basic services to the constituents;

