

Chapter 1

Quick Facts about Naga City

This chapter presents the basic statistical facts and figures about Naga City.

Brief Historical Background

- Even before the coming of the Spaniards, Naga was already a flourishing community off the riverbanks of Naga River. The name “Naga” is said to have derived its origin from the narra trees, which were then in abundance. The late Fr. Raul Bonoan, S.J. however advanced an alternative theory linking the name to the Nagas, a serpent-worshipping northern Indian tribe that settled near or around water springs.
- In 1573, Spanish troops led by Capt. Juan de Salcedo were amazed to find a community with a fairly well-advanced culture. “Naga was then a premier village with a comparatively sophisticated weaponry and surprisingly advanced technology,” the book *Naga City—The Birth and Rebirth of a City* by historian Danilo Gerona said. The following year, Captain Pedro de Chaves founded Ciudad de Nueva Caceres in honor of Don Francisco de Sande, then governor of the province and a native of Caceres in Extremadura, Spain.
- Nueva Caceres served as capital of Ambos Camarines and later of Camarines Sur province. In 1919, the Americans reclassified the city into a town and restored it to its former name. It regained its status as an independent component city by virtue of Republic Act No. 305, which was enacted on June 18, 1948 through the efforts of Rep. Juan Q. Miranda. On June 6, 1955, it ceased to become provincial capital when the Camarines Sur provincial government moved its seat to neighboring Pili pursuant to RA 1336.

Geophysical Characteristics

LOCATION AND AREA

- Naga City is centrally located in the province of Camarines Sur, about 377 kms south of Manila and 100 kms north of Legazpi City, Albay, Nestled at the foot of Mt. Isarog, the city has a total land area of 8,448 hectares.

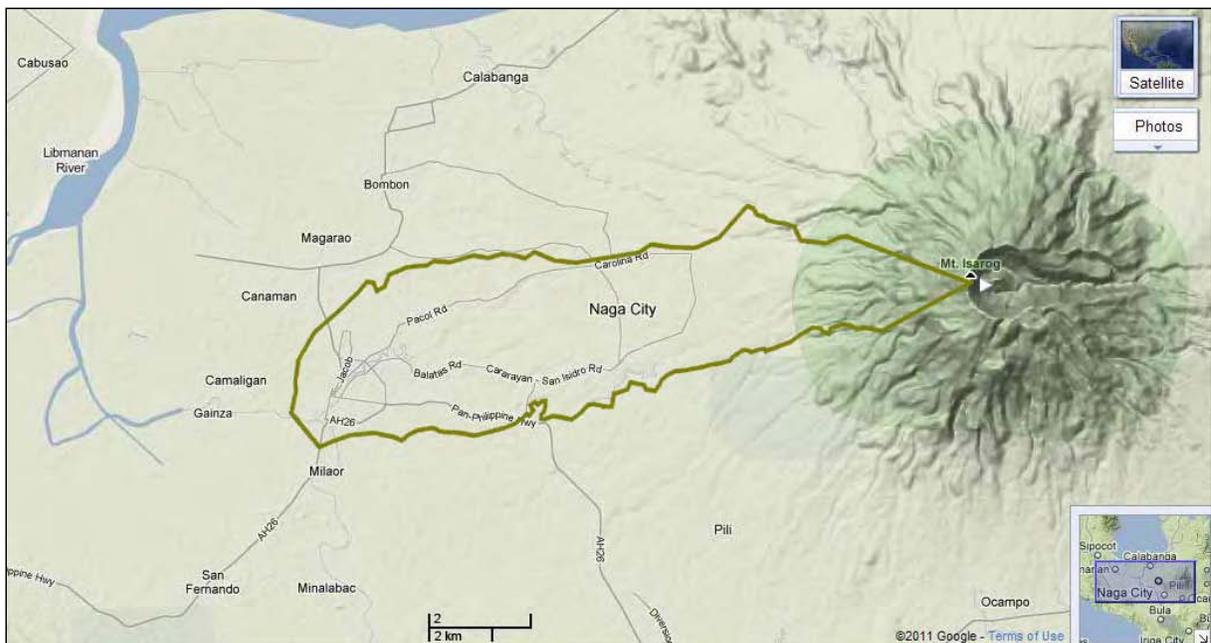


Figure 1. Location Map of Naga City. Base map from Google Maps, city boundaries from Comprehensive Land use Plan 2000.

- On the Philippine Map, it is placed between 13 to 14° North Latitude and between 123 to 124° East Longitude. It is bounded on the North by the towns of Canaman and Magarao; on the East by Mt. Isarog and the capital town of Pili; on the South, by the town of Milaor; and on the West by the town of Camaligan. (See Fig. 1.)

TOPOGRAPHY

- The city’s terrain generally slopes upward from west to east. Its city center, trisected by the Bicol and Naga rivers which are fed by creeks and riverines that crisscross the city, is located near its lowest point, making it susceptible to flooding when heavy rainfall causes these waterways to overflow.
- The low flatlands from the city center up to the upper barangays of Pacol and San Isidro at foot of Mt. Isarog, which accounts for 58% of the total land area, have slopes of 0-3 percent (almost level) to 3-8 percent (nearly level to slightly sloping). On the other hand, the easternmost part covering barangay Carolina has slopes of 8-18 percent while Panicuason, which includes the Forest and Parks Reserve (under NIPAS) has the steepest from 18-30 percent and above.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

- Naga’s climatic type falls under Type II. This condition is characterized by a definite absence of dry season and a very pronounced maximum rain period from November to January. The city had an average annual rainfall of 2,104 mm, although this has increased by around 12% to 2,361 mm over the last five years. September and October are usually the wettest, while February and April are the driest. During the same period, average temperature ranged between 26.5 to 27.0° C.
- Naga, as is the whole of Bicol Region, is susceptible to typhoons, lying in usual east-to-northwest path taken by these weather disturbances that regularly visit the Philippines. Between 2000-10, an average of 18 typhoons entered the Philippine area of responsibility – from a high of 25 in 2003-04 to a low of 11 in 2010. More worrisome is the information from the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), which is shown in Table 1: five of the strongest typhoons that hit the Philippines from 1947-2006 all passed through Bicol, the last and strongest one being “Reming” (Durian) on November 30, 2006, whose winds peaked at 320 kph.

Population and Demographic Profile

POPULATION COUNT AND TREND

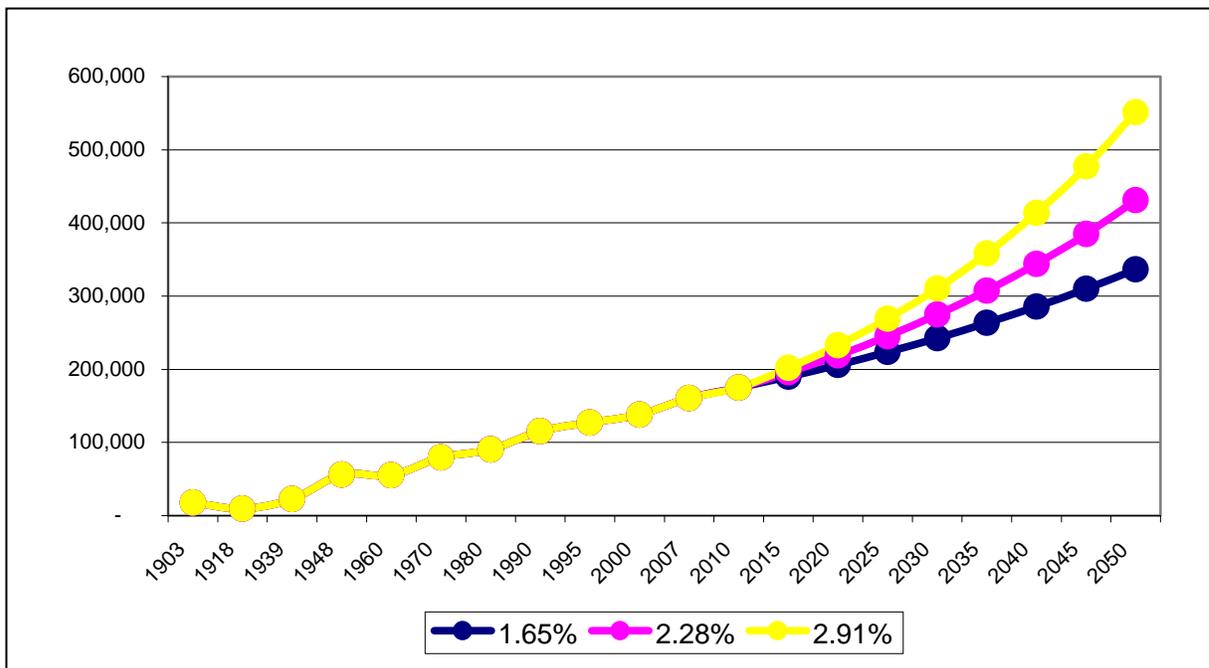


Figure 2. Historical and Projected Population of Naga City.

- According to the 2010 Census, Naga City has a population of 174,931. This translates to a household population of 33,384 based on a 5.24 average household size. Of the total, 49% are male while 51% are female. The latter's share has been steadily growing: in 1995, there were only 95 females for every 100 male population; in 2007, there were already 104 females for every 100 males.
- Between 2000 and 2010, Naga's population grew by 26.9% or an average of 2.41% compounded annually. By 2020, the city's population is projected to hover between a low of 206,035 (based on an annual population growth of 1.65% recorded between 1995 and 2000) to a high of 233,046 (based on a 2.91% annual growth recorded between 2007 and 2010). (See Fig. 2 and Tables 2 and 3.)
- The current 2010 population will double in 43 years (reaching 353,577 by 2053) under the low-growth scenario of 1.65% annually; it will however take only 25 years to reach the same level under the 2.91% high-growth scenario (when the city population reaches 358,349 in 2035).

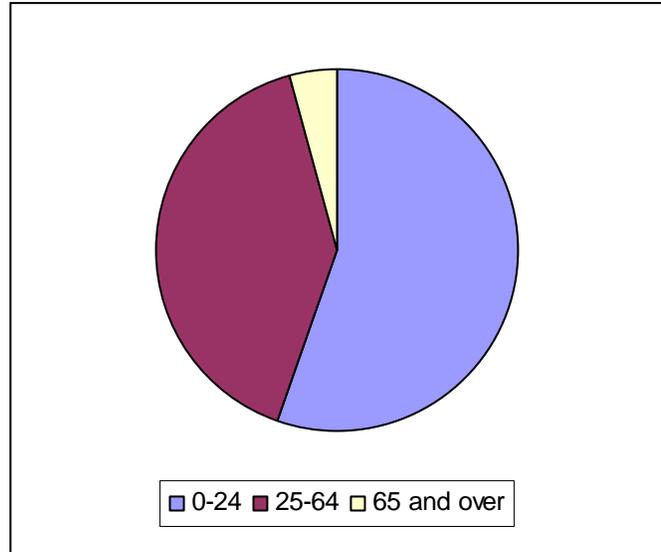


Figure 3. Age Structure in Naga City, 2007.

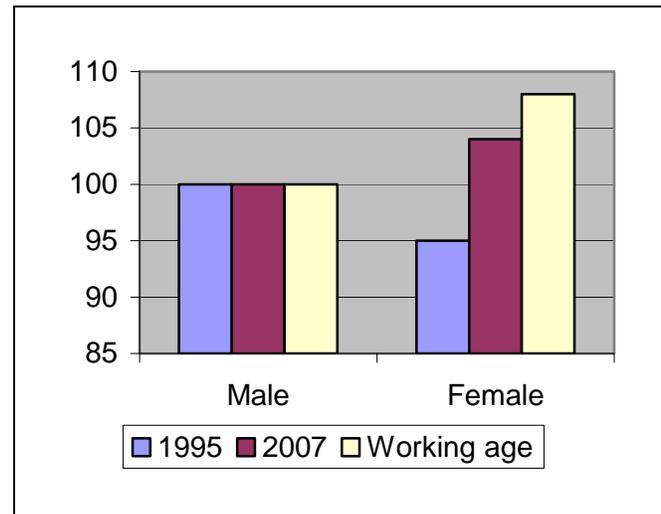


Figure 4. Gender Data. Women are inching ahead of men

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE

- Naga is a city of young people. Children and the youth (those aged 24 and below) comprise more than half (55%) of the total population. About a third (32%) is of school age, with preschoolers accounting for 7%, elementary 16% and secondary 9% of the total. While males make up 51% of the total school-age population in the lower years, the situation is reversed at the secondary level where females outnumber males, 51-49%. (See Fig. 3)

LABOR FORCE

- Of the total population, 62% (around 99,520 in 2007) are of working age. Again, working-age females outnumber males, 52 to 48%. Of the total labor force, about 57% (around 56,726) are considered economically active. The balance comprise of full-time students, housewives, retirees and other similarly situated people. Unemployed labor force was estimated at 3,116 persons or about 5.8% of the economically-active population. Overall, this puts Naga in a favorable situation of reaping the demographic dividend (where economically active members of the population far outnumber the young and the aged), indicated by a progressively shrinking age dependency ratio (0.63 in 2007, from 0.66 in 2000 and 0.76 in 1990). (See Fig. 4)

MOTHER TONGUE AND RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

- The city remains predominantly Bikolano by ethnicity (95.5%) and Roman Catholic by faith (94.5%). Bikol remains the most common language used in the households, although other ethnic groups, like Tagalogs (1.6%), Kankaney (0.3%), Bisaya-Cebuano (0.2%), Ilokano, Ilonggo and

Chinese are also comfortable in using their respective languages, especially at home. Other religious affiliations include Iglesia ni Kristo (1.3%), Evangelicals (1.1%), Adventists (0.4%) and other smaller denominations which account for the balance.

POPULATION DENSITY

- Based on NSO standards, Naga is 100% urban. At 1,900 residents per sq km, it is also the most densely populated city in Bicol, using the land area of 84.48 sq kms as base. But in its website, the regional office of the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) puts the city’s land area at 119.6 sq kms. Nonetheless, Naga’s resulting population density of 1,342 remains higher than Legazpi’s 1,168.

POVERTY INCIDENCE

- According to NSCB estimates, poverty incidence in Naga ranged between 19-23% using its 2000 and 2003 family income and expenditure surveys. These official figures represent the lower limit of the city’s poverty situation. The higher limit is represented by the 61% who rated themselves as poor in the 2007 Ateneo SSRC survey, which used the self-rated approach to measuring poverty.

Migration Profile

INTERNAL

- In 1990, 39% of the city’s population were considered migrants. In the 2007 Ateneo de Naga University SSRC survey, results showed that 43% of city residents are born in Naga, 38% are from Camarines Sur, 9% are from other Bicol provinces, and 11% from outside Bicol. Their average length of stay in Naga is 28 years.
- The pace of migration can be inferred from the 2000 census, which showed that only 6.7% of the household population aged five years old and above moved their place of residence: almost all (93.3%) remained within the city. Of the migrant population, 2.1% moved in from other cities or towns of Camarines Sur, 1.8% from other provinces, and 0.2% percent from other countries; the remaining 3.5% did not indicate their former place of residence.

EXTERNAL

- According to OWWA data, as of 2011, there were 3,896 overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) who are from Naga (see Table 4); this represents a 17% annual increase over the 2,588 recorded in 2008. As a percentage of the city’s household population, around 11% have an OFW member. The figure is consistent with results of the 2007 ASSRC survey which said that 11% of the city’s household population relies on “remittances, pensions, retirement” as source of income.
- Within Bicol, Naga City has the highest number of OFWs, accounting for accounting for 18% of total regional total, followed by Iriga City, Legazpi City and Nabua. This is substantially higher than the 2009 NSO data placing the share of Bicolano OFWs to the Philippine total at only around 3%.
- In terms of destination, 55% of the OFWs originating from Naga are working in the Middle East, followed by Southeast Asia (22%), Europe (8%), North Asia (6%), the Americas (4%), Oceania (3%), and Africa and Central and Western Asia (1% each). In terms of specific countries, U.A.E. (22%), Saudi Arabia (20%), Singapore (7%), Hong Kong (6%), and Japan

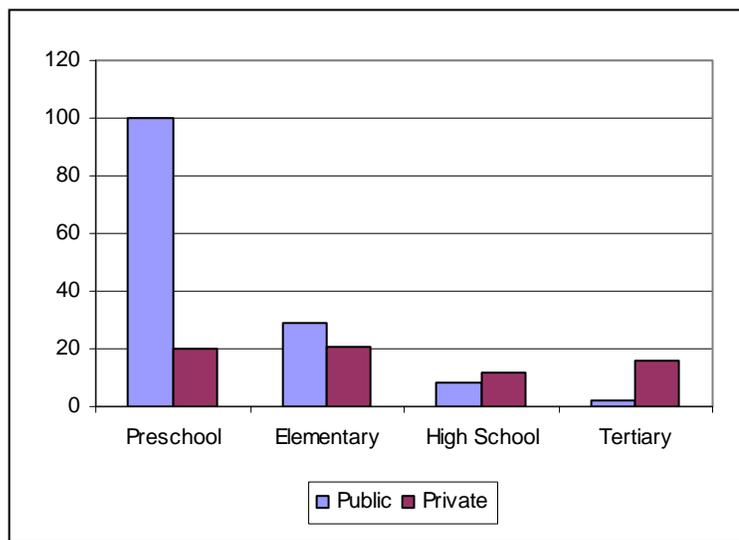


Figure 5. Comparative share of Public and Private Schools across education levels in Naga City.

(5%) are the top five destinations, accounting for 61% of the total.

Social Services

EDUCATION

- As a center of education in Bicol, Naga offers quality education from preschool to graduate courses. In 2009, its educational institutions, including day care centers which provide preschool training, totaled 181. Of these, 112 are public and 69 private. (See Fig. 5.)
- Both government and the private sector in Naga provide preschool services. For school year 2009-10, the city government's 73 EduCare Centers (including its flagship SEED school) accommodated 2,853 preschoolers; DepEd-Naga's 27 preschools admitted 2,874; and 20 private preschools enrolled 2,485, for a total of 8,212. This translates to a 67% participation rate when measured against the 12,166 projected preschool age (3-5 years old) population. For EduCare Centers, 54% of the pupils are male while 46% are female. In public preschools, 52% of the pupils are male while 48% are female. For private preschools, male and females both have a 50% share of the total.
- Elementary education is being provided by 29 public and 21 private schools. For school-year 2009-2010, public elementary schools admitted 25,530 enrollees while private schools had 5,249 for a total of 30,779 pupils. Against the projected elementary school age (6-12 years old) population of 27,686, this translates to a 111% participation rate. Average dropout rate for elementary public schools was recorded at 0.86%; of this number, males logged a higher rate of 0.98% compared to 0.74% for females. In terms of enrolment share, males outnumbered females, 52-48% in public schools and 51-49% in private schools.
- Secondary education is provided by 8 public and 12 private schools. Last school year, public secondary schools accommodated 12,783 enrollees while private schools welcomed 5,330 for a total of 18,113. Against the projected high school age (13-16) population of 15,305, this translates to an even higher 118% participation rate. These data however includes enrolment of non-city residents, which can mask access issues, especially at the secondary school level. (See Fig. 6.) Dropout rate for secondary public schools stood at 4.87%, built around the 6.6% rate among males and 3.3% among females. In terms of enrolment share, females have outnumbered males, 51-49%, both in public and private schools.
- Naga City has 18 schools at the tertiary level, 16 of which are privately-owned and two (the Naga campus of the Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges (CSPC) and the Camarines Sur Community College) are state-owned. These institutions offer various courses ranging from 2-year secretarial course to a 4 to 5-year academic degree course such as nursing, engineering, law, arts and sciences. They also offer graduate and post-graduate courses. For school year 2009-10, their combined enrolment reached 17,539. Of the total enrollment, 54% are male students while 46% are female.

HEALTH

- As of 2010, Naga is home to a total of five hospitals, two of which are government-owned with the rest private. The two government hospitals are the 500-bed Bicol Medical Center (BMC) along Panganiban Avenue and the 29-bed Naga City Primary Hospital owned and operated by the Naga City Government.
- On the other hand, the three private hospitals – Mother Seton, St. John and

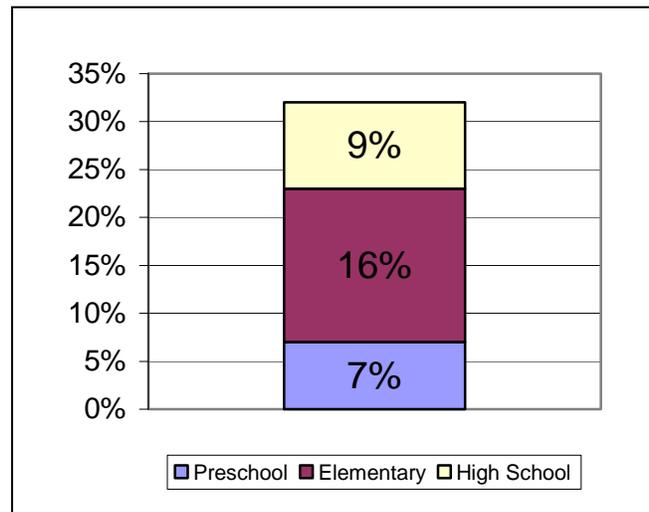


Figure 6. Share of Preschool, Elementary and High School to total school-age population

Dr. Nilo Roa Memorial – boast of a combined 240 beds which, together with the two government hospitals' 529, bring Naga's total number of hospital beds to 769. The recent closure of the 60-bed Ago Foundation Hospital has reduced the city's total bed capacity. This translates to a bed-to-population ratio of 1:4,000, lower than to the standard ratio of 1:2,000. (See Table 3.) For 2010, 2,249 mothers (57%) delivered their babies at home, 1,654 (42%) in the hospital and 43 (1%) elsewhere.

- In addition, there are 116 clinics in the city, 88 of which are medical and 28 dental. The number of physicians and dentists practicing their profession reached 271 and 76, respectively, which translate to a ratio of 2 physicians per 1,000 and 1 dentist per 1,000 population. Against the standard of 1 physician and 1 dentist per 20,000 population, this means that Naga has more than enough physicians and dentists to serve its residents.

HOUSING

- Based on the 2000 NSO Census on Housing, there were 25,674 housing units in the city. Of these 83.5% were single-detached, 8.6% were multi-unit residences (apartments, rowhouses, condominiums, townhouses), 6.2% duplex-type, and 0.4% were institutional living quarters, other housing units, and commercial, industrial and agricultural buildings being used for dwelling. The classification of 1.2% of the housing units was not reported.
- The same survey showed that 83.1% of the housing units had outer walls and 77.8% had roofing made of strong materials. Moreover, 71.6% of the housing units do not need repair, or if at all only needs minor repairs. Almost 4 of every 5 units (78.8%) were built within the last 30 years.
- In terms of tenurial status, 48.9% of the households either own or are amortizing their housing units, 15.9% are renting, while 26.6% are occupying the lot rent-free with the owner's consent. On the other hand, 2.4% are squatters, occupying the lot without the owner's consent. The remaining 6.1% were unclassified.
- As to mode of acquisition, 50.5% of the housing units were constructed by the owner-households themselves, while only 13.3% were purchased. On the other hand, 28.3% had their house built either by hiring skilled workers or engaging a contractor, while 2.7% said their units were either inherited or given by others. The balance (5.3%) chose not to disclose how their units were acquired.
- In terms of financing, 83% of those who chose to respond to the survey built their house using their own resources; 10.5% using funds from government housing programs; 2% from private banks and other financial institutions; 1% with the help of employers; and 3.6% from private persons and other sources.
- Many of the new housing stock in the city were built in the 77 subdivisions covering a combined area of 643.2 hectares that were issued development permits by the City Government and completed over the last 10 years.
- On the other hand, according to the Naga City Disaster Mitigation Plan, areas that are considered as danger zones for housing are those located along the Naga and Bicol Rivers and those areas that are perennially flooded during heavy rains and typhoons. Severely flooded areas, which cover approximately 60 hectares, can be found in low-lying parts of barangays Abella, Calauag, Dayangdang, Igualdad Interior, Peñafrancia, Sabang, San Francisco, Sta. Cruz, Triangulo and Tinago. Records of the Urban Poor Affairs Office (UPAO) also indicate that about 55% of urban poor families covered by its Kaantabay sa Kauswagan (KSK) Program are located in these flood-prone barangays.
- To address the needs of Naga's urban poor, the city government has been implementing the Naga Kaantabay sa Kauswagan (KSK) which focuses on helping urban poor communities obtain security of tenure either by helping them acquire their homelots on-site or providing them new ones in off-site government-owned relocation sites. Twenty years after its launching in 1989, KSK program beneficiaries have reached 8,285 (representing 25.8% of the projected household population for 2009), more than twice the 4,000 households originally targeted for coverage.

PROTECTIVE

- The 218 person-strong Naga City Police Office handles the daily peace and order situation of the city. Protective services in Naga, though, is further enhanced by the presence of 50 police aides and 26 volunteers hired by the city government through the Public Safety Office (PSO), as well as 24 private security agencies.
- In keeping the peace, the local police force has two finger-printing equipment, one intra-station radiocom system; five police vehicles; six motorcycles and assorted PNP-issued firearms at its disposal. These are complemented by Closed Circuit Television (CCTVs) equipment installed throughout the city which are being monitored by the PSO.
- For more effective response time in case of emergency, two sub-stations and four police assistance centers were established in different strategic places in Naga. These stations are located in Barlin Street (which houses the NCPO headquarters) and in Concepcion Pequeña (near the intersection of Panganiban Drive and Magsaysay Avenue). PACs are located in Peñafrancia Avenue, Tabuco, Cararayan and Carolina.
- On the other hand, fire protection services in Naga are provided mainly by the local branch of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) which falls under the operational control and supervision of the BFP Regional Office. As of 2009, the local firefighting force is composed of 108 personnel. The BFP unit is complemented by 40 volunteers from the Progressive Mason Club (Chin Po Tong) Fire Brigade and 18 from Naga White.
- Firefighting facilities and equipment being used by the local fire bureau consist of 4 fire engines, 2 emergency transport vehicles, and 1 service vehicle. On the other hand, Chin Po Tong has 2 pumper tankers and 1 super tanker while Naga White has 2 fire trucks.
- The Naga City District Jail (NCDJ) located in barangay Del Rosario houses all inmates of MTC and RTC and detainees/prisoners of the third and fourth districts of the province. As of 2009, there were 263 inmates at the NCDJ, 25 of which are female and 2 are juvenile delinquents. During the same year, 37 were transferred to the national penitentiary in Muntinlupa while 20 were convicted. To date, the NCDJ has only one serviceable vehicle.

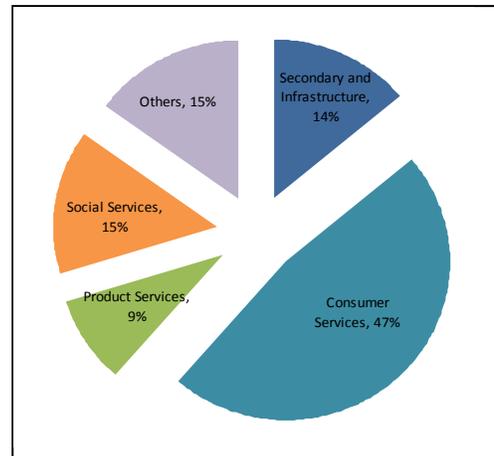


Figure 7. Structure of Naga's economy. Based on 2000 ADB Cities Data Book.

Economy

STRUCTURE

- According to the 2000 ADB Cities Databook, Naga has a primarily trading and service-driven economy. "The service sector employs the bulk of the city's labor force, accounting for 71% of the total. The secondary and infrastructure sector (manufacturing, utilities and construction at 14%) and others (agriculture and government at 15%) account for the rest." The service sector is further broken down into wholesale and retail trade (32%), consumer services (15%), financial and real estate services (9%), and social services (15%). (See Fig. 7.)

TRADE, COMMERCE AND SERVICES

- As of December 2009, Naga City has a total of 5,754 business establishments (1,091 new and 4,663 renewals). This is 43% higher than the 4,025 firms registered in 2000 (889 new, 3,136 renewals), which translates to a 4.8% annual growth of the formal business sector for the last decade. Major types of business or trade comprise wholesale and retail trade, banking and finance, insurance, real state and services.
- Wholesale and retail trading firms account for 52.9% of the total businesses registered. Records from the Business License Division of the City Treasurer's Office (CTO) show that there are 64

business establishments that are engaged in wholesale trading while 2,979 are engaged in retail trading.

- The business registry of the Metro Naga Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MNCCI) however shows that the local economy is in fact more robust than what official figures show. In 2007, a total of 1,217 new firms opened (49% higher than the 817 recorded by the City Treasury), bringing the registry's total to 8,303. Compared to the 5,013 businesses listed with City Hall, it shows that 40% of the firms in Naga belong to the informal sector, indicating a thriving underground economy.
- In 2010, 46 banks were operating in Naga – six more than the 40 recorded ten years ago -- making it the regional financial center of Bicol. Of these, 23 are commercial banks, 15 thrift banks, 5 rural banks and 3 government banks. Joining them in the financial services subsector are 37 insurance firms of varying sizes, as well as recent entrants in the growing money remittance industry like M Lhuillier, Cebuana Lhuillier, Smart Padala, Globe G-Cash, Western Union and LBC Padala.

AGRICULTURE

- In terms of land use, Naga remains primarily an agricultural city. Of the city's total land area of 8,448 hectares, 4,550 hectares (54%) are allocated to agriculture. Data from the City Agriculturist's Office show that the sector employs a total of 4,447 individuals, 31% of which are into farming while 69% work for the livestock and poultry industry. This means that on the whole, the sector provides employment for as much as 14% of the city's household population.
- In terms of crops being planted, 52% of the local farming subsector is into rice production, 27% corn, 7% sugarcane, 6% vegetable, 4% abaca and 3% coconut farming. Nonetheless, Naga's projected food requirements over the next five years (2011-15) show that the city will register a surplus only in corn, and will be deficient in the 10 other major food commodities, including rice, vegetable, fruits, rootcrops, livestock and poultry meat, eggs and fish. (See Table 4.)
- On the other hand, Naga has a thriving livestock industry where 8 commercial farms are the main players together with 2,040 backyard swine, cattle, carabao, goat and sheep raisers. In 2009, the City Abattoir processed a total of 62,863 heads, with hogs comprising 92%, cow and carabao had 4% each, with goats accounting for the remaining 1%.

MANUFACTURING

- Naga has a relatively small industrial base. In 2009, 876 manufacturing firms were registered, representing 12.5% of the total number of business establishments in the formal sector.
- While a handful of specialized manufacturing activities such as bottling (Pepsi and Coca Cola), chicken dressing and cooking oil processing exist, most other firms are engaged in small to cottage-scale food processing, metalworks, furniture manufacturing, jeepney bodybuilding, auto shops, warehousing and storage that fall under one of 17 key industry classifications in the city.

TOURISM

- The local tourism industry in Naga continues to grow side by side with the province of Camarines Sur, which is evident notwithstanding the absence of disaggregated data from the Department of Tourism. In 2009, the Naga-Camarines Sur tandem posted a total of 1.56 million foreign and domestic tourist arrivals, a 117% increase over the comparable period in 2008. Domestic visitors increased by 140% while foreign arrivals rose by 146%. A NSCB fact sheet issued in December 2009 said that six of every ten tourists visiting Bicol go to Camarines Sur, with the remaining four divided among the remaining other five provinces.
- The city's accommodation facilities have increased substantially over the last 10 years, from only 22 hotels, lodging and pension houses and resorts in 2000 to a total of 34 as of 2010 – an increase of 54%. In terms of combined room capacity, the expansion is more pronounced, reaching 112% from only 551 in 2000 to 1,169 in 2010.
- On top of the 13 socio-cultural and 3 historical tourism assets, including the renowned devotion to the Lady of Peñafrancia which celebrated its tercentenary in 2010 and continues to draw millions of pilgrims to Naga every year, another emerging draw is the City Government's governance

innovations that regularly attract both domestic and foreign visitors. In 2009, it welcomed delegations from 6 provincial, 10 city and 15 municipal governments; one barangay council, and one provincial civil society federation.

HOUSING AND PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

- Another key driver of local economic growth in the city is its vibrant construction and property development subsector. In 2009, building construction grew by 125% in terms of volume (from 86 to 193) compared to 2008, although a 15% reduction in the aggregate project cost was also booked, mainly due to the construction of SM City Naga mall that inflated the 2008 figures.
- Owing to Naga's strategic location in the Bicol peninsula, with influence extending as far as southern Quezon, the property development subsector accounts for 79% of new investments infused into the local economy. In 2009, six new subdivision permits were also issued, twice the number approved for 2008 and 123% higher in terms of project cost (from P376 to P840 million).

Infrastructure

ROADS AND BRIDGES

- As of December 2009, Naga's road network has expanded to 184.1 kms, 19.8 more than the 164.3 kms recorded in 2000 – an increase of 12%. Of these roads, a total of 31.8 kms (17%) were built by the national government.
- In terms of road type, 147.7 kms (or 80% of the total) are concreted; 14.6 kms (8%) are concreted with asphalt overlay, 4.1 kms (2%) are asphalted; 11.9 kms (7%) are gravel surfaced; while 5.8 kms (3%) are still earth road/unsurfaced.
- Within Naga City are 11 city bridges spanning 223 meters, five national bridges with a total length of 272 meters, and two barangay bridges with a total length of 31 meters. Most of these bridges are found in the city center which is trisected by the Bicol and Naga Rivers.

LAND TRANSPORT

- Naga's public transportation system is mainly provided by some 5,007 units, broken down into the following:
 - Around 300 aircon and non-airconditioned buses that ply inter-provincial routes within Bicol, as well as trips between Naga and Metro Manila. They account for 6% of the total;
 - 291 Filcab vans, 203 of which cover intra-provincial routes while the remaining 88 ply inter-provincial routes, mainly to Camarines Norte and Albay. These vans account for 6% of the total;
 - 931 public utility jeepneys (PUJs) and multicabs, 608 of which cover routes to other towns in Camarines Sur, with the remaining 323 plying intra-city routes. PUJs and multicabs account for 19% of the total;
 - 1,500 trimobles serving mainly intra-city routes, whose number is fixed by a city ordinance, representing 30% of the total;
 - 50 taxi units, which resumed operating in Naga after the opening of SM City Naga mall, accounting for 1% of the total;
 - 1,925 units of pedicabs, more popularly known as "padyaks," which are supposed to cover only barangay and subdivision roads but have contributed to congestion by entering certain city and national roads. This is the biggest form of public transport in terms of number, accounting for 38% of the total; and
 - Around 10 units of calesas, mostly operating in Barangay Abella, which account for 0.2% of the total.
- As of June 2010, the total number of registered vehicles in Naga reached 19,740 units, 19.7% higher than the 16,494 registered in 1998. Of these, 17,947 (91%) are private, 1,522 (8%) are public utility, and 271 (1%) are government-owned vehicles. (See Table 5.)

- In terms of vehicle type, motorcycles dominate city roads, accounting for 57% or almost 3 of every 5 registered in the city. Utility vehicles, which are mostly jeepneys, comprise the next biggest group at 24%, followed by cars and SUVs at 10%, trucks and buses at 5%, and trimobles at 4%.

AIR TRANSPORT

- By plane, Naga is about 45-55 minutes away from Metro Manila via Naga Airport which is located in the capital town of Pili, Camarines Sur, about 12 kilometers from the city proper. Air Philippines and Cebu Pacific field regular morning and afternoon flights to and from the national capital. Every week, around 30 flights serve the Naga-Manila route which allows greater flexibility to connect with other national and international destinations.
- Legazpi Airport, which is about two hours drive from Naga, can also be utilized in going to Manila or Cebu, largely because of the availability of jet service to and from the national capital.

RAIL AND WATER TRANSPORT

- Daily commuter trains of the Philippine National Railways (PNR) have resumed operations and are now plying the Naga-Ligao and Naga-Sipocot routes for as low as P33 to P66 per trip. Presently, revitalization activities are being undertaken by the PNR which may soon restore the regular Bicol-Manila run, all the way to Legazpi City.
- At present, only one motorized banca provides water transport services, handling the Naga-Libmanan route.

COMMUNICATION

- Bayantel and Digitel are the two major telecommunication companies that provide basic and advanced fixed-line telecommunication services in the city. Their combined subscriber base of almost 11,500 subscribers has pushed the city's fixed line telephone density to one for every three households.
- The entry of the wireless telecommunication companies led by Smart, Globe and Sun Cellular has accelerated growth of the local telecommunication industry. The 2007 Ateneo SSRC research shows that Nagueños have greater access to cellular service than landline, with every household owning two mobile phones on the average.
- Internet access has also been increasing, powered by more accessible and affordable broadband services being offered by Smart, Globe, Bayantel, Digitel and Sun Cellular, as well as bundled offerings by local cable TV operators Skycable and Caceres Cable. Cybercafes offering cheap internet services and games have also been mushrooming in the city, further enhancing greater access by local residents and visitors alike. Some service and commercial establishments, particularly hotels and restaurants, even offer free wi-fi internet service to customers as a value-added amenity.
- The broadcast media in Naga has continued to grow over the decade. These are being provided by 20 AM and FM radio stations, and four local television stations, ABS-CBN, GMA, PTV and UNTV. Also, two local cable TV companies provide up-to-date news, relevant information and entertainment to Nagueños. National dailies and local weekly newspapers are also available in the city.
- Postal services are being provided by the Philippine Postal Corporation (PhilPost) whose 42 staff and personnel handle a monthly average of 42,560 outgoing and 742 incoming mails and packages, and 2,000 foreign and domestic printed matters. It also operates a mailing station located at EMall along Penafrancia Avenue. Complementing it are seven messenger companies namely JRS Express, LBC Air Cargo, DHL, Daily Overland Express, FedEx, OCS and 2Go (formerly Aboitiz Express). However, the advent of internet-based technologies and social networking sites like Yahoo, Hotmail, Gmail, MSN, Skype, Facebook, Twitter and Friendster have affected these traditional communication services.

WATER

- The waterworks system run by the Metro Naga Water District (MNWD) supplies the requirements of Naga and their four neighboring towns of Canaman, Camaligan, Gainza and Magarao. Its main

water source comes from 3 springs located in Pili, Camarines Sur—the Anayan, Kalinisan and Rumangrap springs--and 21 deep well pumping stations located in strategic sites within its service area.

- As of 2010, the MNWD water system has a total of 32,769 active connections, which is continuously growing at the rate of 153.3 average new connections per month. Average daily consumption of residential, commercial and government users are 24.51, 54.55 and 110.62 cubic meters, respectively. A cause for concern is a relatively high systems loss estimated at 24.4%, mainly due to pilferage and illegal connections.
- Complementing the MNWD is city government's own Task Force Tubig (TFT) that installs Levels I and II water systems in key areas of the city. Recently, the city government has institutionalized TFT by incorporating it as a new division of the City Engineer's Office.

POWER

- Electric power services in the city is being provided by the Camarines Sur II Electric Cooperative (CASURECO II), one of the four electric cooperatives engaged in power retail in Camarines Sur. Power is sourced mainly from newly privatized generating plants connected to the Luzon Grid leased to and operated by the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP).
- Data from the National Electrification Administration (NEA) show that as of June 30, 2010, CASURECO II has achieved 100% energization of all barangays, 69% of all sitios and 86% of all potential households within its coverage area. In Naga, it has energized all 27 barangays of the city.
- Its finances, as of late, have improved. In 2009, CASURECO II registered a P39.2 million net margin out of P1.37 billion sales, equivalent to 2.8% of the total.
- A lingering cause of concern is its 15.5% systems loss – 7th highest among the 11 electric cooperatives in Bicol – which is only marginally lower than 16.8% registered in 2006. As a result, the electric cooperative failed to meet the 14.8% systems loss target for the year under the DOE Power Development Plan, putting it in danger of missing the 8.8% systems loss level targeted for 2010 and beyond.
- The same NEA data show that in 2009, CASURECO II has the 4th highest average power rate in Bicol – and highest among the four electric cooperatives in Camarines Sur – in spite of being the second biggest market next to Albay Electric Cooperative (ALECO).
- On the other hand, Naga accounts for 66% of CASURECO II's market. This is reflected in Table 6, which shows the cooperative's comparative sales in Naga vis-à-vis its total coverage area.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE

- Aside from being the regional trade, finance and services center of Bicol, Naga is also a key government center, hosting city, provincial and regional units of 28 national government agencies.
- This list includes the regional offices of the National Irrigation Authority (NIA), the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), as well as the pension funds GSIS and SSS. The presence of the latter, combined with the choice of the country's major government and private banks to put up their regional operations in Naga, further underscores the city's role as Bicol's finance center.

Environment

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Total garbage collection by the city government over the last three years has been going down substantially, from 72,275 tons in 2008 to 48,009 in 2009 and recently to only 20,767 for 2010 – an average annual reduction of 36% over the last two years. This was made possible by decentralized waste segregation at the barangay, subdivision and institutional levels, in the process reducing volume being processed at the Balatas MRF.

- A profiling done on solid waste generated in the city shows that agricultural waste makes up close to a quarter (24%) of the total volume. Food wastes account for slightly smaller share at 23%. Paper-based materials and plastics each comprise 12%, followed by ash and dirt at 10, while the other materials are spread out in smaller percentages.
- Solid wastes are collected via the city's government's fleet of 12 garbage trucks which traverses ten routes on a daily basis. Collected wastes are then dumped at the 3.6-hectare Balatas Controlled Dumpsite where they are segregated according to type, i.e. biodegradable and non-biodegradable.
- Recently however, the 50-year old Balatas facility has almost reached full capacity, necessitating interventions like the waste-to-energy power plant (which will be fed by solid waste, including those in the dumpsite), and the rehabilitation and expansion of the materials recovery facility (MRF) within the compound – both aimed at extending its life and serviceability.

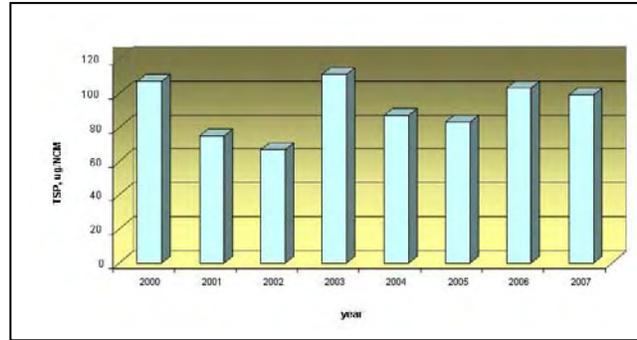


Figure 8. Historical air quality readings in Naga

AIR QUALITY

- As the Pilot Airshed Area of the Bicol Region, weekly air quality monitoring through Hi-volume Sampling were made at Concepcion Pequeña, Magsaysay, and Panganiban crossing beside PNP Substation-1 to measure particulates that go with the air.
- In 2009, air quality reading worsened by 20% from 80 to 96 microgram per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). This reversed the gain registered in 2008 when the volume of atmospheric pollutants went down from 99 to 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, sending back the city's air quality rating from Good to Fair. (See Fig. 8.)

WATER QUALITY

- At present, the current environmental situation of the Naga River is quite challenging. Along the urban center, it is classified as Class C, based on intended Water Use Stream Classification Scheme of the Philippine government.
- This qualifies its waters for irrigation of agricultural crops, the propagation and growth of fish and other aquatic resources; boating for recreation; and industrial water supply for manufacturing processes after treatment.

Institutional Machinery

COMPONENT BARANGAYS

- Naga has a total of 27 barangays of varying sizes. In terms of population, Dinage is the smallest with 371 inhabitants as of 2007 while Concepcion Pequeña is the largest with 20,555. In terms of land area, Lerma is the smallest with 5.1 hectares while Carolina is the biggest with 1,777.4. Lerma is also the most dense at 444 persons per hectare while Carolina and Panicuason are the least dense at only 2 persons per hectare.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

- More than 60 years after it was created a chartered city, the Naga City Government has evolved an organizational structure that departs significantly from what was originally provided for under its charter, RA 305. The city had only 15 departments/offices in 1978. This later grew to 25 in 1999, and to 30 in 2009.
- As of December 2009, the city government has 988 employees, broken into 14 elective (1%), 469 permanent (47%), 391 casuals (40%), 95 contract of services including consultancy (10%), 18 job orders and one coterminous employee (2%). This translates to roughly one employee per 170 population.

- In terms of educational qualification, 2% have masteral/law degrees, 75% graduated from college, 6% are college undergraduates, 8% finished vocational courses, 7% finished high school, and 2% are elementary graduates. (See Fig. 9.)

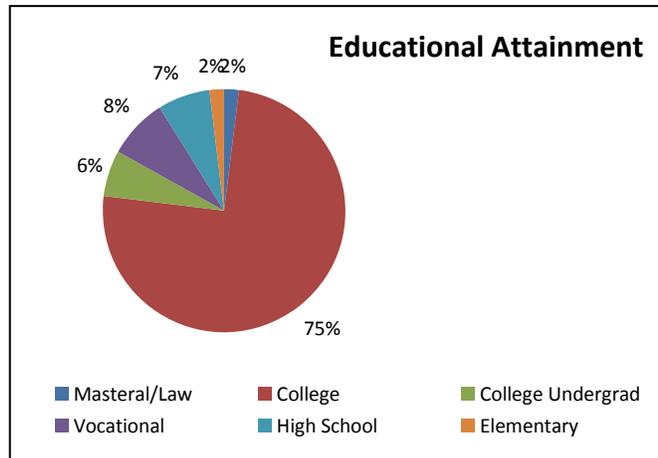


Figure 9. Educational attainment of Naga City Government employees.

GOVERNANCE INNOVATIONS

- Naga is also renowned for its governance innovations and best practices, for which it received more than 150 national and international awards. It is the first city in the Philippines to institutionalize people participation and sectoral representation in policymaking with the enactment of the Empowerment Ordinance in 1996.

As a result, the Naga City People’s Council (the federation of civil society organizations in city) identifies its own representatives, which account for at least 25% of the total membership, to all local special bodies and the 31 standing committees of the city government.

- It also pioneered the development of the Naga City Citizen’s Charter, a guidebook on 130 key city government services, having already produced three editions of the Charter pursuant to a local ordinance. These documents predated by at least seven years a national law that mandates the development of citizen’s charters by all national and local government agencies (RA 9485, more popularly known as the “Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007”).

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Over the decade, Naga has consistently topped all Bicol cities in total locally sourced income, business and real property tax collections. This performance enabled the city government to achieve a 50%-50% locally sourced-to-nationally source income ratio, higher than the 33%-67% national standard for cities.
- The city government also remains very liquid. By the end of 2009, it had total of P367.5 million in cash resources, enough to cover 72% of its 2010 budget of P508.9 million.
- In 2009, Naga received a credit rating of “B+,” the highest among eight cities initially rated by Standard and Poor’s, a reputable international rating agency, under a World Bank technical assistance program. It said: “Naga City’s overall financial management assessment (FMA) score is the highest among assessed Philippines LGUs to date, reflecting the city’s more balanced developments in its FMA practices for most key areas, as opposed to some local peers who may demonstrate sound practices in certain elements such as revenue management, but at the same time scoring poorly in other areas like debt management, budgeting etc.”

Table 1
FIVE STRONGEST TROPICAL CYCLONES IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1947-2006

Name	Period of Occurrence	Highest Wind Speed Recorded	Place Observed
1. REMING (Durian)	November 26-December 1, 2006	320 kph	Virac, Catanduanes
2. SENING (Joan)	October 11-15, 1970	275 kph	Virac, Catanduanes
3. ROSING (Angela)	October 30-November 4, 1995	260 kph	Virac, Catanduanes
4. ANDING (Irma)	November 21-27, 1981	260 kph	Daet, Camarines Norte
5. LOLENG (Babs)	October 15-24, 1998	250 kph	Virac, Catanduanes

Source: Virola, Romulo. (August 11, 2008). "Statistically Speaking... Some Things You Better Know About Typhoons in the Philippines!" Retrieved from http://www.nscb.gov.ph/headlines/statsspeak/2008/081408_rav_typhoons.asp

Table 2
HISTORICAL POPULATION OF NAGA CITY, 1903-2010

Year	Historical Population
1903	17,943
1918	9,396
1939	22,505
1948	56,238
1960	55,506
1970	79,846
1980	90,712
1990	115,329
1995	126,972
2000	137,810
2007	160,516
2010	174,931

Source: NSO

Table 3
PROJECTED POPULATION OF NAGA CITY, 2010-50 USING LOW, MEDIUM AND HIGH GROWTH SCENARIOS

Growth Rate Scenario	Low	Medium	High
	1.65%	2.28%	2.91%
2015	189,847	195,803	201,909
2020	206,035	219,166	233,046
2025	223,603	245,317	268,986
2030	242,669	274,588	310,469
2035	263,361	307,351	358,349
2040	285,817	344,024	413,613
2045	310,188	385,072	477,400
2050	336,637	431,018	551,023

Table 4
OWWA-REGISTERED OFWS, JANUARY 2011

LAND-BASED			SEA-BASED			TOTAL
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1,274	1,840	3,114	750	32	782	3,896

Source: Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) Region 5

Table 5
COMPARATIVE BED CAPACITY OF HOSPITALS IN NAGA CITY, 2010

Hospital	Type	Category	Pay Ward	Charity Ward	Total
Bicol Medical Center	Government	Tertiary	30	470	500
Dr. Nilo Roa Memorial Hospital	Private	Secondary	17	13	30
Naga City Hospital	Government	Primary	0	29	29
Mother Seton Hospital	Private	Tertiary	135	15	150
St. John Hospital	Private	Tertiary	60	0	60
Totals			242	527	769

Table 6

PROJECTED FOOD PRODUCTION AND REQUIREMENT OF NAGA CITY, 2011-13

Commodity	2011			2012			2013		
	Production	Consumption		Production	Consumption		Production	Consumption	
Rice	5,497	22,359.85	D	5,222	22,885.25	D	4,960	23,423.10	D
Corn	2,800	658.78	S	2,660	674.26	S	2,528	690.11	S
Vegetable	2,400	4,863.36	D	2,520	4,977.64	D	2,444	5,094.62	D
Rootcrops	597	944.14	D	627	966.32	D	646	989.03	D
Fruits	1,748	5,825.12	D	1,835	5,961.99	D	1,926	6,102.11	D
Eggs	39	787.37	D	38	805.87	D	37	829.81	D
Poultry Meat	267	1,336.94	D	281	1,368.36	D	294	1,400.51	D
Beef	260	649.98	D	234	665.25	D	211	680.88	D
Carabeef	2	17.61	D	2	18.03	D	2	18.45	D
Pork	1,687	2,409.66	D	1,603	2,466.28	D	1,523	2,524.25	D
Fish	81	4,058.38	D	79	4,153.74	D	77	4,251.36	D

Source: City Agriculturist's Office

Table 7

REGISTERED VEHICLES IN NAGA CITY, 2010

Classification	Private	Public Utility	Government	Total
Light, Medium & Heavy Cars	1,629	1	5	1,635
Sport Utility Vehicle	335	1	2	338
Utility Vehicles	3,916	593	162	4,671
Truck / Bus	808	135	35	978
Motorcycle	11,255	0	67	11,322
Tricycle	0	792	0	792
Light, Medium & Heavy Trailers	4	0	0	4
Totals	17,947	1,522	271	19,740

Source: Land Transportation Office

Table 8

COMPARATIVE SALES, NAGA CITY AND CASURECO II COVERAGE AREA, 2001-10

In Kilowatthours

Year	Naga City Sales	Total Casureco Sales	Percentage
2010	137,658,976.10	212,024,411.33	65%
2009	125,518,031.77	191,188,214.29	66%
2008	108,872,815.57	168,534,003.97	65%
2007	105,330,016.66	158,196,058.60	67%
2006	100,507,377.71	153,662,330.67	65%
2005	105,509,053.44	161,820,054.86	65%
2004	104,081,238.36	156,127,647.56	67%
2003	100,978,147.44	153,005,091.18	66%
2002	91,918,753.14	139,664,712.48	66%
2001	87,464,526.08	133,402,840.44	66%
Average Share			66%

Source: CASURECO II