

THE IMPACT OF REGULATORY POLICIES TOWARDS COMMUNITY SUSTAINABILITY IN MANDALUYONG CITY

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ABSTRACT

The regulatory policies under local government units (LGUs) served as the basis for an adoption of a vision of the community. Thus, there is a need an effective and substantial regulatory policy that realigned based on the needs of the local residents to provide a sustainable development.

This study aimed primarily to investigate the impact of effective regulatory policies towards that provide sustainable community of Mandaluyong City in terms of the delivery of basic services for the years 2010-2016. The researcher used qualitative analysis wherein it assesses the documents and accomplishments report gathered in the city records of Mandaluyong. It also used the quantitative approach to distribute questionnaire among the four groups of respondents in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the regulatory policies which provide a programs for the welfare of the local residents. The researcher has a total respondents of 536 based on the recommendation of the local authorities who identified the possible participants of the study.

Findings of the study revealed strong and innovative leadership, and realignment of regulatory policies which fit to the needs of the local residents that build a sustainable community. However, the Local Government also focused on socialized housing for the underprivileged of Mandaluyong City.

KEYWORDS: Effectiveness, Local Chief Executive, Local Government Code of 1991, Ordinance, Regulatory Policies

INTRODUCTION

With the passage of Republic Act 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, the capabilities of the local government as front – line governments has been able to create a sustainable community [1]. Sustainable development can be interpreted in economic terms as “development that lasts” a path along which the maximization of human well-being for today’s generations does not lead to declines in future well-being [2].

In achieving a sustainable community there must be an effective delivery of basic services (Sec 17, LGC 1991) and appropriate regulatory policies that must be realigned based on the needs of the local residents [3]. In a society, people considered as the contributor in nation – building, there is a need to provide their material means to help them realize their full human potential. In addition, the concept sustainable development worldwide involves the following objectives: Promotion of education, training and public support for the environment; Protecting and promoting human health (focused on access to medical facilities, especially in rural areas, control of infectious diseases, risks pollution and ecological risk); Fight against poverty (through access of the poor to sustainable livelihoods, promoting human development and integrated policy investment in human capital); Demographic threatening sustainable development (focusing on population growth, especially in developing countries) [4]. Moreover, Olsson (2009) observes four Swedish local governments in the region of Örebro that are adapting to sustainable development in quite different ways, from local transition processes (Hällefors and Örebro) to resistance and ignorance (Karlskoga and Lekeberg) [5]. He puts this variation down to local context and finds that policy areas and development projects themselves sometimes form part of the context. Noting that the spreading of ideas leading to convergence among the four cities has not occurred, Olsson concludes that some degree of freedom, rather than judgment by the authorities or experts, may help in achieving local sustainability step by step at the grass-roots.

In addition, the Local Chief Executive (LCE) must be responsible and innovative to provide a sustainable programs that will fit or suitable among the needs of the local residents that promote and improve the socio – economic conditions of the whole community. Whereas, the Sangguniang Bayan has a role local as a legislative body that adopts an ordinances and appropriate funds that build a strong, self – reliant and sustainable community. On the other hand, Portney and Cuttler (2010) examine the pursuit of sustainability in 13 medium-sized (population: 400,000–600,000) US cities and find 37 different local programs. They note that the cities that are more serious about sustainability display more interaction between local public officials and non-profit organizations [6]. On the other hand, the local governments need to show leadership. In particular, they need to make their policy tool-kit more market-oriented, more integrative, and more inclusive of developing-country interests.

Wijklman (1998)The challenge facing all societies is to strengthen institutions, processes and mechanisms that enable full participation of citizens in setting an agenda for sustainable development [7]. In this research paper, regulatory policy refer to ordinances generally evolves from a deliberative process and adopted under local government. The Regulatory Policies under local government units (LGUs) served as the basis for an adoption of a vision for the community, a comprehensive plan, a budget, or a policy relating to a specific issue. Policies can be assessed into three criteria: effectiveness, efficiency and appropriateness. Thus, the researcher endeavored to analyze the effectiveness of regulatory policies in the delivery of basic services that provide a sustainable community in Mandaluyong City [8].

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of Regulatory Policies towards a Community Sustainability in terms of health/social, environmental, infrastructure and peace and order in Mandaluyong City for the years 2010- 2016.

RESEARCH METHOD

The descriptive research method was used to carry out the purpose of this study. The approaches include qualitative analysis of data generated from documents and accomplishment reports of the members of the Sangguniang Panlungsod and Sangguniang Pambarangay during the Years 2010-2016. The quantitative approach is likewise used since the various sectors were asked to assess the extent of effectiveness in the delivery of selected basic services that provide a sustainable community among the local residents.

The sampling technique used by the researcher was a two-staged sampling approach. The first stage was the stratified random sampling and after stratifying the respondents into four specific groups, namely, business sector, education sector, health sector and the youth sector another sampling technique was used called the systematic random sampling. In this technique, a kth score was determined for each group.

Respondents

The selection of participants to the study was based on those identified by the barangay officials as respondents for the study. They were requested to identify the respondents from each sector.

Instruments Used

The data were generated from documents and survey questionnaire. The Mandaluyong Council or Sangguniang Panlungsod as well as the Sangguniang Pambarangay were sourced from Ordinances and Resolutions for the years 2010 and 2016. In addition, it also included the specific programs under the Local Government of Mandaluyong City. The survey questionnaire which was prepared by the researcher and passed through the evaluation and scrutinize of the local Government officials of Mandaluyong City.

Data Gathering Procedure

A letter was addressed to concerned authorities and was sent by the researcher to get their approval in the conduct of the study. With regards to the distribution of the survey questionnaires, the Barangay secretary together with the Kagawads helped the researcher get into the house, places and schools where the target respondents stay. The same procedure was done to business group of respondents. The education sector were the most cooperative among the groups, most probably because they learned that the researcher was a faculty member of the Rizal Technological University which is at the center point of the City. Some principals even helped the researcher in identifying the target respondents for the study. The distribution was facilitated with the help of friends and barangay captains from the chosen barangays. The researcher personally explained to barangay chairs the purpose of the study and why there is a need for the study. The researcher assumed her presence when the respondents answered the questionnaire in order to address the item or items that the respondents needed to clarify. Data-gathering was completed at the end of the month of September.

Statistical Treatment of Data

The data gathered from the respondents were analyzed and interpreted. The data were treated using the following statistical tools:

1. Percentage (%). This was mostly used in the distribution of respondents according to respondents' profile.

2. Weighted Mean

This statistical treatment was applied to determine the extent of effectiveness of the delivery of basic services to provide a sustainable community in Mandaluyong City.

The criteria which serve as the basis in the interpretation of the results adopted a boundary of number as follows:

Range of Values	Description	Interpretation
4.50- 5.00	Very Effective (VE)	Ordinance is very much effective in the delivery of services
3.50- 4.49	Effective (E)	Ordinance is effective in the delivery of services
2.50 – 3.49	Moderately Effective (E)	Ordinance is moderately effective in providing services
1.50 – 2.49	Slightly Effective (LE)	Ordinance fairly effective in the providing services
1.00 – 1.49	Not Effective (NE)	Ordinance did not effective in providing basic services.

Table 1

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents from the Barangays by Sector

Barangay	Business Sector		Education Sector		Health Sector		Youth Sector		Total Group	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Addition Hills	5	4.1	5	3.5	8	6.2	5	3.5	23	4.3
Bagong Silang	5	4.1	5	3.5	8	6.2	5	3.55	23	4.3
Barangka Drive	4	3.3	5	3.5	5	3.9	10	6.9	24	4.5
Barangka Itaas	5	4.1	6	4.2	5	3.9	8	5.5	24	4.5
Burol	5	4.1	4	2.9	5	3.9	7	4.8	21	3.9
Buwayang Bato	4	3.3	5	3.5	4	3.1	5	3.4	18	3.4
Daang Bakal	5	4.1	5	3.5	6	4.7	5	3.5	21	3.9
Hagdang Bato	5	4.1	6	4.2	4	3.1	5	3.4	20	3.7
Highway Hills	5	4.1	5	3.6	5	3.9	5	3.4	20	3.7
Hulo	5	4.1	11	7.8	4	3.1	4	2.8	24	4.5
Ilaya	5	4.1	14	9.9	5	3.9	13	9.0	37	6.9
Mabini JRizal	5	4.1	5	3.5	5	3.9	5	3.5	20	3.7
Malamig	5	4.1	5	3.5	5	3.9	7	4.8	22	4.1
Mauway	4	3.4	4	2.9	6	4.7	5	3.5	19	3.6
Namayan	6	5.0	7	4.9	5	3.9	4	2.8	22	4.1
New Zaniga	7	6.0	6	4.2	5	3.9	5	3.4	23	4.3
Old Zaniga	4	3.3	5	3.5	5	3.9	6	4.1	20	3.7
Pag Asa	6	5.0	8	5.6	6	4.7	8	5.5	28	5.2
Plainview	5	4.1	5	3.5	5	3.9	5	3.4	20	3.7

Pleasant Hills	6	5.0	5	3.5	5	3.9	7	4.8	23	43
Poblacion	5	4.1	5	3.5	5	3.9	7	4.8	23	4.3
San Jose	6	5.0	6	4.2	5	3.9	4	2.8	21	3.9
WackWack	4	3.3	6	4.2	6	4.7	5	3.4	21	3.9
Total	121	100.	142	100.	128	100.	145	100.	536	100.

Table 1 show that only 23 out of 27 barangays participated in the study. They include (1) Addition Hills, (2) Bagong Silang, (3) Barangka Drive, (4) Barangka Itaas, (5) Burol, (6) Buwayang Bato, (7) Daang Bakal, (8) Hagdang Bato, (9) Highway Hills, (10) Hulo, (11) Ilaya, (12) Mabini J. Rizal, (13) Malamig, (14) Mauway, (15) Namayan, (16) New Zaniga, (17) Old Zaniga, (18) Pag-asa, (19) Plainview, (20) Pleasant Hills, (21) Poblacion, (22) San Jose and (23) WackWack. As shown in the Table, there are 536 total respondents distributed from each sector as follows: Business sector is composed of 121, the education sector is represented by 142 respondents; the health sector has 128 respondents; while the youth sector has 145 respondents. Converting the figures into percentages, although they are almost equally distributed, the biggest percentage of respondents are those from the youth sector, 145 out of 536 respondents which is equivalent to 27.05 percent, followed by those coming from the education sector constituting 142 or 26.49 percent, then the health sector, composed of 128 respondents or 23.88 percent and then the business sector with 121 respondents or 22.57 percent.

Of the business sector, each barangay has 4 to 7 respondents. Those with 4 respondents are those who came from Barangka Drive, Buwayang Bato, Mauway, Old Zaniga, and WackWack. Only New Zaniga had seven business sector representatives out of the 23 barangays. All the rest of the barangays had either 5 or 6 respondents representing the business sector from the barangays under

study. All in all, the business sector constitutes 22.57 percent of the total group.

For the education sector, there were 142 who participated in the study which constitute 26.49 percent of the 536 total numbers of respondents. The barangays had representatives ranging from 4 to 14 each with barangay Ilaya having the biggest number, 14. Only two barangays had 4 representations, and they are Burol and Mauway.

Profile Variable	Business Sector (N=121)		Education Sector (N=142)		Health Sector (N=128)		Youth Sector (N = 145)		Total Group N=536	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
<u>Gender</u>										
Male	44	36.4	43	30.3	40	31.3	56	38.6	183	34.1
Female	67	55.4	89	62.7	78	60.9	80	55.2	314	58.6
No response	10	8.3	10	7.0	10	7.8	9	6.2	39	7.3
<u>Age</u>										
16 to 20	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	63.4	92	17.2
21 to 30	37	30.6	97	68.3	46	35.9	42	29.0	222	41.4
31 to 40	32	26.4	21	14.8	30	23.4	0	0.0	83	15.5
41 to 50	23	19.0	14	9.9	18	14.1	0	0.0	55	10.3
51 & above	19	15.7	4	2.8	14	10.9	0	0.0	37	6.8
No response	10	8.3	6	4.2	20	16.6	11	7.6	47	8.8
<u>Civil Status</u>										
Single	52	43.0	52	36.6	56	43.8	115	79.3	275	51.3
Married	47	38.8	64	45.1	46	35.9	23	15.9	180	33.6
Widower	5	4.1	2	1.4	3	2.3	0	0.0	10	1.9
No response	17	14.1	24	16.9	23	18.0	7	4.8	71	13.2
<u>Educational Attainment</u>										
Elementary	7	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	5.5	15	2.8
High School	35	28.9	0	0.0	14	10.9	81	55.9	130	24.3
College	45	37.2	102	71.8	87	68.0	47	32.4	281	52.4
Postgraduate	11	9.1	15	10.6	10	7.8	2	1.4	38	7.1
No response	23	19.0	25	17.6	17	13.3	7	4.8	72	13.4

When it comes to the health sector, the number of respondents from the 23 barangays totaled 128 or 23.88 percent of the total group. The 23 barangays had at least 4 to 8 respondents. Those barangays with 8 respondents include Addition Hills and Bagong Silang. Only two barangays had 4 representative respondents and they are Buwayang Bato and Hagdang Bato. The rest of the barangays had 5 to 6 respondents each.

As to the biggest sector represented, that is, the youth sector, their number constitutes 27.05 percent. The barangays had representatives ranging from 4 to 13 with Barangay Ilaya getting the

biggest, 13 out of the 145 youth, followed by ten (10) from Barangka Drive. The rest of the barangays had either 5 to 8 respondents.

Table 2 Distribution of Respondents by Gender, Age, Civil Status, and Educational Attainment

Table 2 shows that of the 536 respondents, majority are female which constitute 58.6 percent while only 183 were males which is equivalent to 34.1 percent. Some respondents did not indicate their gender (7.3%).

As to age, majority of the respondents are those with ages ranging from 21 to 30. This implies that the respondents in this study are still young.

In terms of civil status, the greater number of respondents is single, with 275 out of 536 or more than fifty percent of them (51.3%) single and 33.6 percent are married.

In terms of educational attainment, majority of the respondents are college graduates, 52.4 percent or 281 out of 536. Thirty eight (38) of them even completed a postgraduate degree. This may be explained by the fact that the respondents come from the education sector, the health sector and the business sector. The youth may constitute the college or high school graduate-respondents.

Closer scrutiny of the data presented in the Table would reveal that the sector with a big number of female is the education sector with 62.7 percent out of 142 respondents. As regards age, again it is the education sector that gave the biggest number of respondents who belonged to the age group of 21 to 30, 97 or 68.3 percent. In fact among the youth sector, only 42 or 29% belonged to this age bracket. Majority of the youth sector had ages ranging from 16 to 20 92 out of 145 or 63.4 percent had it. Majority of the business sector were in ages ranging from 31 to 40 (32 out of 121 which is equivalent to 26.4%).

One hundred fifteen of the 145 youth were single which is equivalent to 79.3%. The biggest number of college graduates could be noticed in the education sector, 102 out of 142 which is equivalent to 71.8 percent.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Problem No. 1: The regulatory policies / ordinances in basic services that strictly implemented towards community sustainability in Mandaluyong City.

Table 1

The Regulatory Policies/ ordinances in basic services that strictly implemented towards community sustainability in Mandaluyong City

Health/ social services	Environmental Services	Public Works or Infrastructure	Peace and Order
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<p>Circular no. 193 S-2010 was enacted establishing the Disabled Persons Affairs Division in the organizational structure;</p> <p>Circular no. 330, S-2014 provided medical health care and certain benefits to hospitalized/confined low-salaried City hall employees;</p> <p>Ordinance no. 440, s-2015 directs all concerned stakeholders on the implementation of the national plan of action for infant and young child feeding;</p> <p>Circular no. 256, S-2010 restricted stray animals from roaming or loitering at public places for other purposes;</p> <p>Circular no. 207,S-2014 was enacted creating the Council for Youth Affairs and other purpose;</p> <p>Circular no. 323,S-2010, was passed prohibiting the commercial exploitation of children below eighteen (18) years of age and providing penalties;</p> <p>Circular no. 248,S-2010 amending ordinance No.155,S-2012 extending mortuary assistance in</p>	<p>Circular no. 346,S-2005, penalizing smoke belching vehicles in solving air pollution in the City of Mandaluyong;</p> <p>Circular no. 355,S-2010, known as an Omnibus ordinance adopting the guidelines and procedures for a unified approach on Solid Waste Management in Mandaluyong City;</p> <p>Ordinance No. 436, s-2010 requires fast food restaurants, canteens, carinderias, to equip their establishments with “grease traps”, a gadget used to prevent fat, grease and oil components;</p> <p>Circular no. 312,S-2012 assurance of cleanliness and safety Mandaluyong City;</p> <p>Circular No. 353,S-2010 required all owners/operators of bottled water filling stations operating</p>	<p>Circular no 344,S-2010, which prohibited owners and/or operators of certain establishments from using or otherwise converting portions of streets, sidewalks, alleys, driveways and/or spaces reserved for vehicles parking or intended as pedestrian walkways as extension of their respective establishments;</p> <p>Circular no 344,S-2010 required all owners and/or operators of movie houses and cockpits Including promoters of entertainment and amusement shows to register their Admission Tickets with the City Government;</p> <p>Circular No. 345, S-2010 prohibited owners of residential and commercial establishments along National and City Roads from allowing sidewalk vendors to use the frontage and vicinity of their establishments in selling goods, other merchandise.</p> <p>Circular no. 201, S-2009 Prescribes fees for the use of the City gymnasium and its facilities.</p>	<p>Ordinance No. 550 , S – 2014 Riding in Tandem was enacted on August 11, 2014, and took fifteen (15) days after its complete publication and was enforced for six (6) months (February 2015;</p> <p>Circular No. 324, S-2012 curfew ordinance for minors in the City of Mandaluyong;</p> <p>Circular No. 325, S-2012 requiring all drivers of passenger jeepneys, motorized tricycles and pedicabs for hire plying within the territorial boundaries of the City to secure a driver’s identification card and imposing penalties for violation thereof and for relevant purposes;</p> <p>Circular No. 332, S– 2012prohibiting jaywalking and prescribing penalties for traffic violation thereof;</p> <p>Circular No. 358, S 2005 enacted the Traffic Management Code of the City of Mandaluyong;</p> <p>Ordinance No. 343, S – 2009 – Prohibiting on drinking intoxicating beverages;</p> <p>Ordinance No, 334, S – 2006 Anti – mendicancy and vagrancy; Ordinance No. 335, S – 2008 – Regulation of merry – making activities;</p> <p>Ordinance No. 338 , S 2009- Anti – prankster Ordinance of the City of Mandaluyong; Ordinance</p>
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<p>the amount of two thousand pesos (P2,000.00) to the heirs of the registered senior citizen of Mandaluyong City whose income is below sixty thousand pesos (P60,000.00) per annum; Ordinance No. 432, s-2009 created the City Gender and Development (gad) council for the participation of Filipino women.</p>	<p>within the City of Mandaluyong to submit for inspection by the City health officers.</p>		<p>No. 351, S – 2007- Anti – vandalism Ordinance; Ordinance no. 354, S – 2007- Regulations of firecrackers (watusi)</p>
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It can be gleaned from Table 1, the Regulatory Policies/ ordinances in basic services that sustained the local economic growth, a healthy environment or an inclusive social development towards sustainable development of the community in Mandaluyong City.

In addition, through ordinances the Local Chief Executive implemented several programs which provide a sustainable community.

Problem No.2: The regulatory policies of the Local Chief Executive (LCE) which support the programs towards community sustainability in Mandaluyong City.

Table 2

The Regulatory Policies of the Local Chief Executive (LCE) which support the programs towards community sustainability in Mandaluyong City

Health/ social services	Environmental Services	Public Works or Infrastructure	Peace and Order
<p>The Local Government and all Barangays, communities and workplaces and health facilities are enjoined to comply with the provisions as: no milk companies supported activities; no health workers/BHWs promoting/selling infant formula and other breast</p>	<p>Penalizing smoke belching vehicles in solving air pollution in the City of Mandaluyong; The City adopted a no use of plastic bag in stores, supermarkets, and schools;</p>	<p>Prescribes fees for the use of the City gymnasium and its facilities; Prescribes fees for the use of the City gymnasium and its facilities. Prohibits owners of residential and</p>	<p>Regulating the use of cellular phone and other similar telecommunication devices or gadgets by motorists while their vehicles are in motion; Curfew ordinance for minors; Requiring all drivers of passenger jeepneys,</p>

<p>milk substitutes; and no materials/items that promote infant formula and other breast milk substitutes should be present at public places;</p> <p>Local Government shall ensure that Health Workers and birth attendants will: help prepare for and initiate exclusive breastfeeding within the first hour after birth; support exclusive breastfeeding for 0-6 months; and support continued breastfeeding up to 2 years and beyond and appropriate solid and semi-solid foods from 6 months onwards;</p> <p>The creation of Disabled Persons Affairs Division in the City government;</p> <p>An Ordinance known as “Condonation of Interest on Unpaid Land and Housing Amortizations under the Land for the Landless and Home for the Homeless Program of the City of Mandaluyong”.</p>	<p>Programs for the assurance of cleanliness and safety of the City residents or sanitation code based on LGC 1991 adopted in Mandaluyong City.</p>	<p>commercial establishments along National and City Roads from allowing sidewalk vendors to use the vicinity of their establishments in selling goods, wares and other merchandise.</p> <p>It is the policy of the City Government to regulate the operation and maintenance of any game of chance or skills in so far as it will not violate other existing and pertinent national laws, decrees, effectively monitor its operation within the City for the welfare of the youth.</p>	<p>motorized tricycle for hire plying within the territorial boundaries of the City to secure a driver’s identification card;</p> <p>Prohibiting jaywalking and prescribing penalties for traffic violation;</p> <p>Traffic Management Code of the City of Mandaluyong provides (INCENTIVES TO ENFORCEMENT UNITS.);</p>
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It clearly seen from Table 2 there were many enacted ordinances implemented for specific programs such as health and other social services. The data show an indication that the City gives importance to the sound health of the residents. Moreover, the success of sustainable community is from the qualities and good leadership of the local leaders, they need to make their programs more market-oriented, more integrative, and more inclusive based on the interests / needs of the local residents (OECD, 2001).

Problem No. 3: The major constraints faced by the Local Chief Executive (LCE) in the implementation of the regulatory policies towards community sustainability.

Table 3

The Major Constraints faced by the Local Chief Executive (LCE) in the implementation of the Regulatory Policies towards community sustainability

Major constraints faced by the Local Chief Executive (LCE) in the implementation of the regulatory policies towards community sustainability
1. Transforming people’s attitude who are not residing within the vicinity of Mandaluyong that led to the increase of informal settlers and criminalities in the community.
2. Additional budget to sustained and improve other programs to provide the needs of the local residents.

Table 3 reveals the major constraints faced by the Local Chief Executive (LCE) in the implementation of the regulatory policies towards community sustainability. The data show transforming people’s attitude who is not residing within the vicinity of Mandaluyong that led to the increase of informal settlers and criminalities in the community and additional budget to augment the programs for the benefit of the local residents.

Problem No. 4: The extent of effectiveness of the local public officials in the delivery of basic services towards community sustainability in Mandaluyong City.

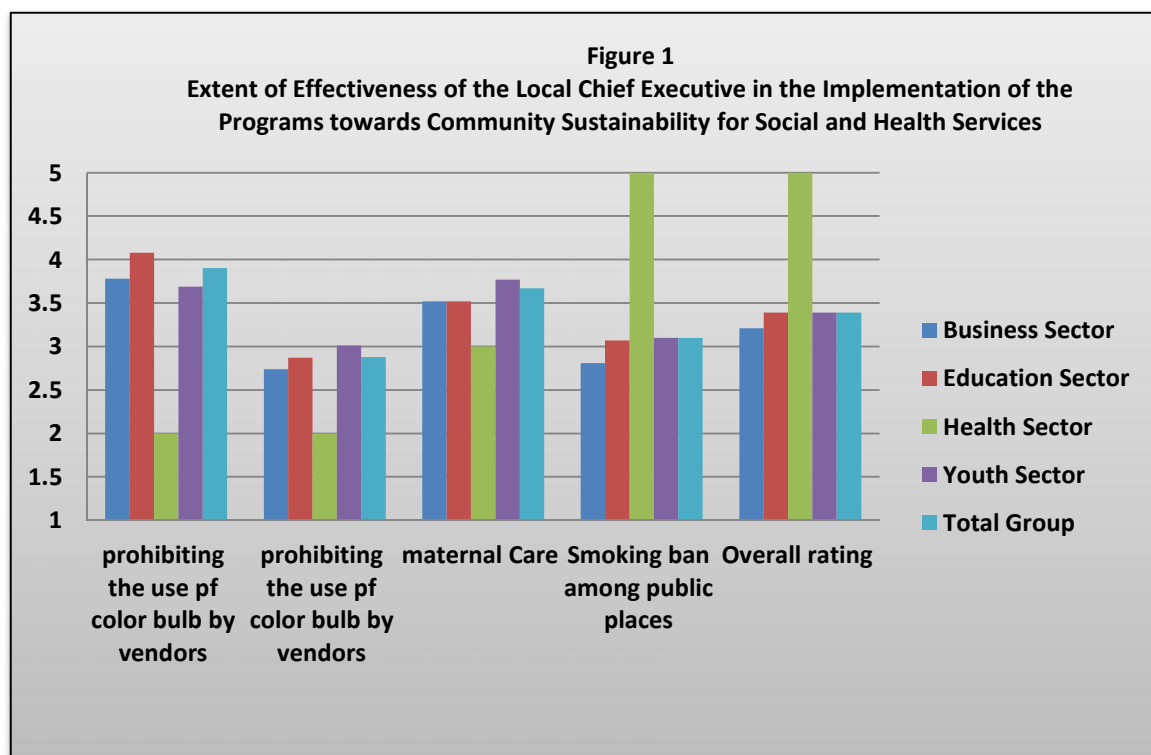
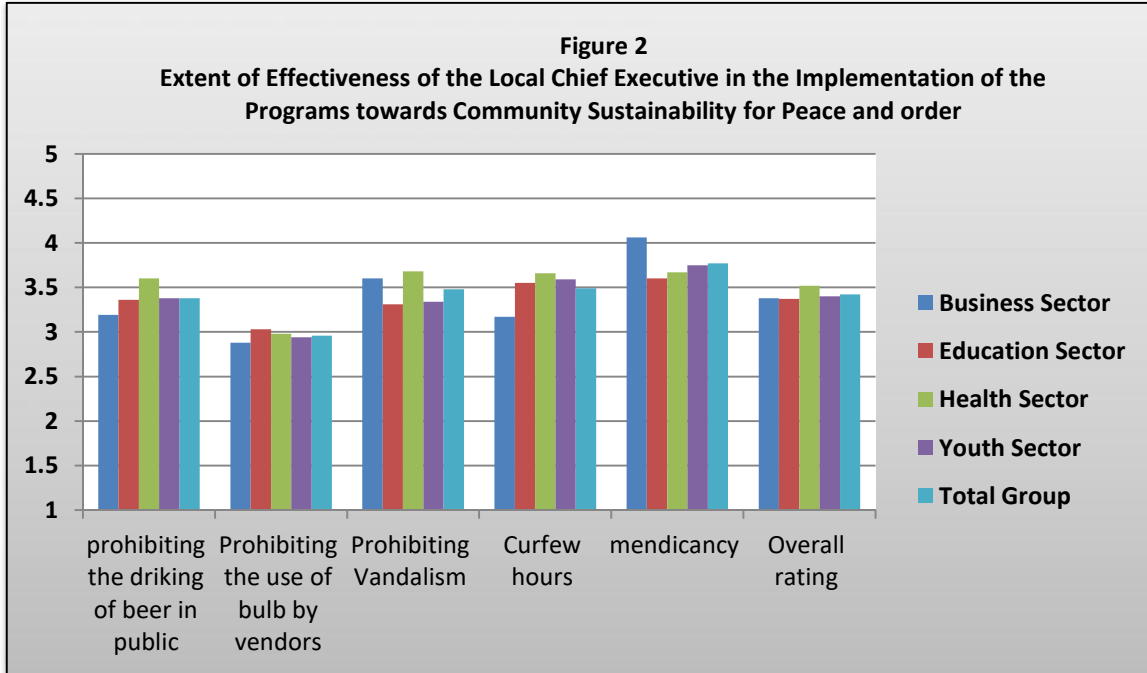


Figure 1 shows the extent of effectiveness of the local Chief Executive in the implemented programs for social services. An overall mean rating of 3.39 given by the respondents from the business, education, health, and youth sectors which are verbally interpreted as moderately effective all those programs and ordinances related to social services. The data imply the respondents from the health sector perceive smoking ban is effective ordinance among the local residents.



As seen in Figure 2 the extent of effectiveness of the Local Chief Executive (LCE) in the implementation the City Programs/ Ordinances towards community sustainability for Peace and Order. The overall mean rating of 3.42 indicates that the respondents from the business, education, health, and youth sectors assessed as moderately effective the implementation of the City Programs/ Ordinances that provide sustainable community for peace and order by their Local Chief Executive (LCE). In fact, all the barangays have organized a group of Barangay Tanod which helps maintain the peace and order situation in their own respective places.

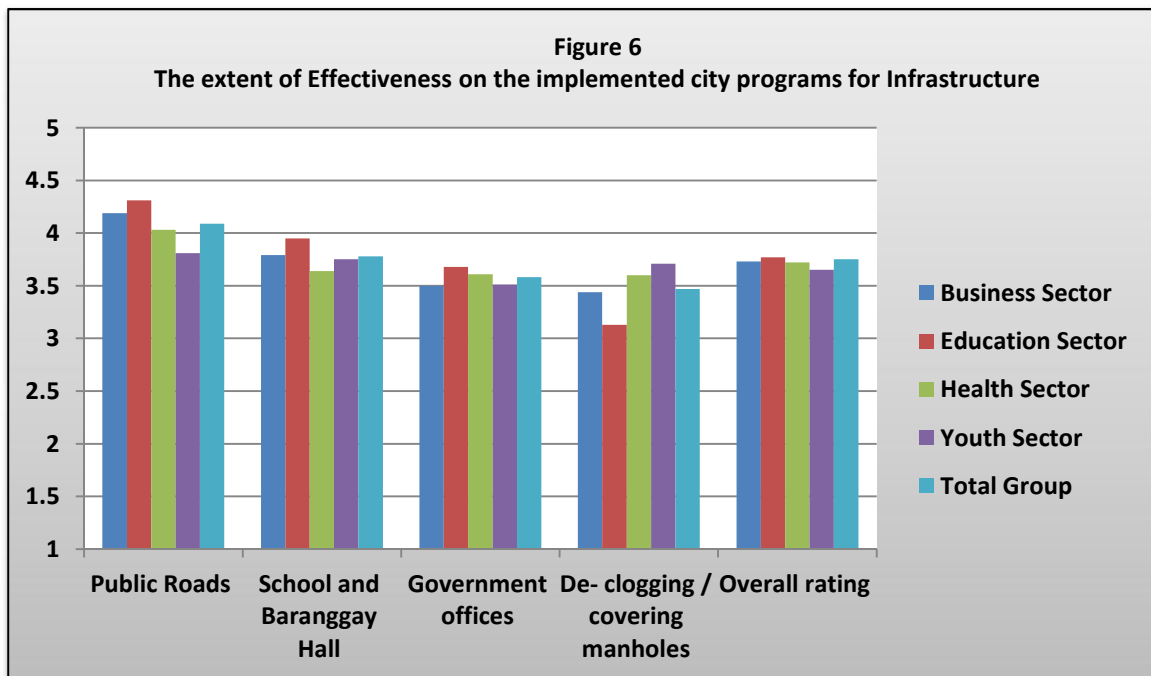
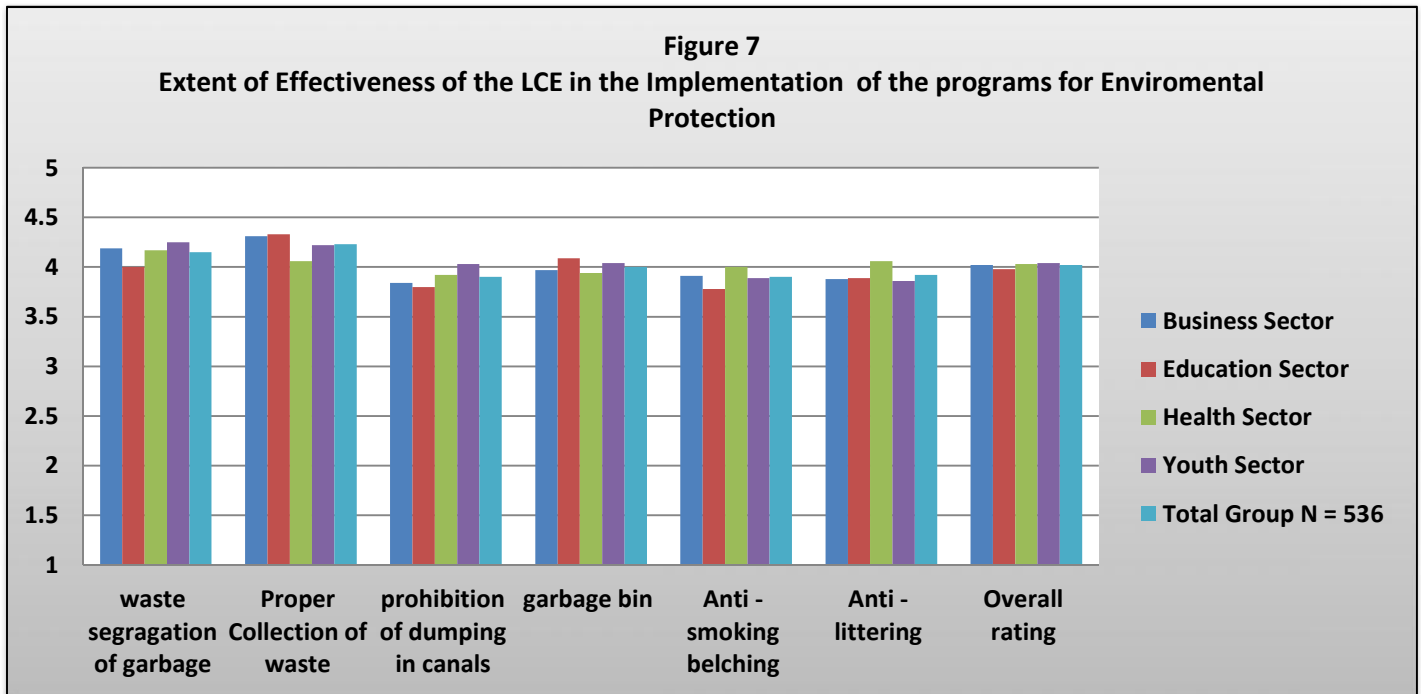


Figure 6 presents the assessment of the four groups of respondents on the implementation of City programs/ordinances for Infrastructure based on the performance of the Local Chief Executive providing community sustainability. An over-all mean rating of 3.75 means that all the respondents from the four sectors find the Local Chief Executive (LCE) in implementing the programs/ordinances for infrastructure. These findings imply that the projects and programs or policies in the City are effectively implemented as perceived by the residents in the City.

In Figure 7 shows the effectiveness of the Local Chief Executive in the implementation the City



programs/ordinances for Environmental Protection as assessed by the four groups of respondents. An overall mean rating of 4.09 means that all the respondents from the four sectors assessed the implementation of the programs and ordinances as effective more specifically those programs on environmental protection.

PROBLEM NO.5: The impact of regulatory policies towards community sustainability in Mandaluyong City.

TABLE 5

The impact of the regulatory policies towards community sustainability in Mandaluyong City

Social/ Health Services	The Mandaluyong City medical Center provides Tertiary Level Health Services. As of 2015, MCMC has a 150 bed capacity with 98% occupancy rate per day. To accommodate more people needing maternal and child care, the Mandaluyong City Children’s and Maternity Hospital was established in Welfare Ville Compound along Martinez Street, Barangay Addition Hills. To date, anew MCMC building is under construction at the back of the Children’s and maternity Hospital with a total bed capacity of 300. For mental health, the city is host to the
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National Center for Mental Health which caters to patients from all over the country. Other specialized services are provided by various private lying – in clinics, medical clinics, dental clinics, and health and wellness centers, skin clinics, optometric, to laboratory, custodial and rehabilitation services.

Mandaluyong's battle to combat malnutrition continues as it managed to trim down the number of malnourished preschool and school children in the city. Operation Timbang (Weight –for – Age) for the period 2011- 2016 recorded malnutrition cases in the forms of Underweight, Severely underweight and overweight. Operation Timbang Plus for children 0-71 months old was conducted simultaneously in the 27 barangays from January to April 2016. The Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS) teamed up with Barangay Health Workers (BHWs), Midwives, Nutrition Coordinators and Mother Volunteers in their respective barangays to form the OPT Team for their barangay, assisted by Barangay Tanods. As total of 55, 862 or 96.97% out of the targeted 57, 606 pre – schoolers were weighed.

Pamahalaan sa Pamayanan (PSP) a pro- poor project started in 1999, every Saturday, services that are normally availed at the city hall among their constituents such as distribution of free eye glasses. Vitamins and medicines and cleft palate surgery for children are regular activities in the medical/ optical/ dental missions along the city hall.

Mandaluyong is the first city in the Philippines to establish the Persons with Disability Affairs Division (PDAD), an office that caters to the needs and provided various services for Persons with Disability (PWD). Several projects of PDAD, namely: supportive or roughrider wheelchairs, walkers or crutches, OPLAN Balik Ngiti Project, 357 smiles were restored to children's faces, free eye operation that benefits 3, 795 children and adults with cataracts (2015).

In 2008, Bahay Lingap a facility catering Children in Conflict with the law (CICL) and street children. Bahay Pag –asa (for boys) has served 151 children while the bahayTuluyan (for girls) has served 130 children both provided with social services interventions. Some renovations among the facilities are newly computer room, reading/ studying area and fully furnished kitchen. Interventions/ services provided by the city for the children in conflict with the law. Temporary Custody and Shelter; social; Home Life Services / Daily Schedule; Counseling; Psychological ; Educational; Livelihood Training and Productivity Program; Health and Nutrition; Sports and Recreational; Character Building and life Skills; Spiritual; Legal Assistance; Referral; Formation of CICL/CAR Support Group; Parent Effectiveness Services (PES).

Children with specials needs are also enrolled in the public schools SPED Program with a total enrolment of 562 for the school year 2016- 2017. The city's project TEACH (Therapy, Education and Assimilation of Children with Handicap) has a total of 700 children with developmental conditions as direct beneficiaries for the said project.

With the Alternative Learning System (ALS), various programs are offered for Accreditation and Equivalency (A&E), Tuloy Aral and Programs for skills enhancement, like livelihood courses, music and computer literacy for out-of – school youth.

The city government has been and still making exceptional improvements

	for the K 12 program, new model classrooms were constructed for the K 12 program, namely; Isaac Lopez Integrated School (ILIS) – commercial cooking & housekeeping; Andres Bonifacio Integrated School (ABIS) – Housekeeping, Bartending, Front office, Food and beverages, commercial cooking; Eulogio Rodriguez Integrated School (ERIS) – Electrical installations & maintenance, Housekeeping, commercial cooking; Highway Hills Integrated School (HHIS) – Food & Beverages at bartending; Ilaya Barangka Integrated School (IBIS) – Bartending, Housekeeping at Front Office; Mataas na Paaralang Neptali A. Gonzales (MPNAG) – Music Room & Dance Studio; Jose Fabella Memorial School (JFMS)- Contact Center Service; Bread & Pastry; Beauty/ nail Care. Wellness Massage & Hairdressing, Shielded Metal Art Welding (AMAW); Addition Hills Integrated School (AHIS) – Electrical Installations & Maintenance. The City offers free College Scholarship (CMCS) to less fortunate but deserving individuals; the City of Mandaluyong Collegiate Scholarship Program.
Infrastructure /Investment Support Services	In partnership of the Ateneo School of Government, enters with a memorandum of Agreement on the Efficient and Ethical Good Governance (E2-G2) System. The system is expected to build a citizen data base wherein a single click in the computer, you can easily access links on vital information about a person such as family, residence, health, employment, business, map of barangay, land area. The system will also serve as reference in identifying and providing direct services to the constituents. Other infrastructure projects in the city's barangays.
Environmental Program	Initiatives for the promotion of pro- environment projects like the use of electric tricycles which are zero – emission vehicles. An initial twenty (20) units of e-trikes, availed through a grant from the Asian Development bank, are presently plying on selected routs in the city. The drivers of these units have attested to an increased income and efficiency in transporting the riding public. This also ensures a more environment – friendly.
Peace and Order	The local government installed streetlights, anti – riding in tandem policy, deployment of PNP in the vicinity of Mandaluyong, OPLAN Kasangga, Public – Private partnership Projects, enhancing mall security and programs to restore security, peace and order in Mandaluyong City.

Table 5 provides the impact of regulatory policies towards community sustainability in Mandaluyong City. It is vital the City Council enacted ordinances / regulatory policies it results to sustainable lifestyle of the local residents and their localities. The data imply the regulatory policies implemented by the Local Chief Executive improve the socio – economic conditions of the whole community.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Many regulatory policies/ ordinances enacted by the City Council which benefitted and sustained the needs of the community and paved the way for the increase of income of the city. In addition, the city becomes one of the business hubs in Metro Manila. However, the respondents from the business sector want to see more programs related to housing program. It is encourage enhancing a socialized housing program for the underprivileged and homeless local residents to decrease informal settlers in Mandaluyong City.

In providing a sustainable community, effective governance would play a big role in the success of the Local Government. Strong leadership of the local Government officials and being innovative, transparency, integrity, and the support of other stakeholders that provides a sustainable community in Mandaluyong City.

The multi- sectoral assessment of the programs resulted to a good images of the officials as effective, this could maintained by electing such officials to the positions they deserve.

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