

Introduction

The conduct of sectoral studies is an essential part of the preparation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of a city or municipality. It is done simultaneously with the assessment and situation analysis phase of the CLUP planning process which is outlined in Volume I: A Guide to Comprehensive Land Use Plan Preparation (see Step 4: Analyzing the Situation of the Guide).

Focus is on the importance of the sectoral studies in land use planning because although the latter is closely associated with physical development planning, it is actually a manifestation of the social, economic, cultural, environmental, political and other values of the locality/community.

Sectoral studies are basically diagnostic in approach. They are geared towards the following:

- Identifying the issues prevailing in the sector, and analyzing their causes and effects and/or implications
- Establishing the potentials and development needs of the sector
- Determining the spatial requirements of the sector

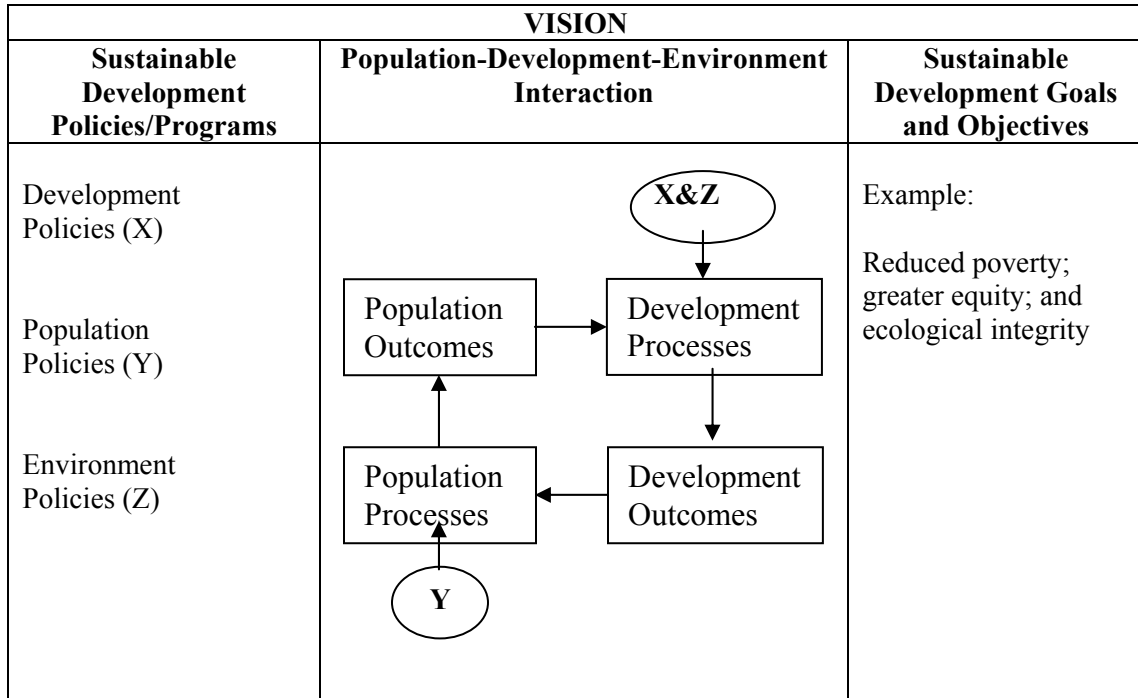
The spatial requirements refer to the qualitative and quantitative location and area requirements of the identified facilities and infrastructure needed by the sector under study in order to meet the current and projected demands for increased accessibility, and levels of efficiency and equity.

The sectoral studies entail documentation and clear understanding of the current conditions prevailing in the planning area (city/municipality), and in some cases, in the adjoining areas that may have implications on the situation in the area. The studies employ indicators such as established standards, rates or proportions, percentages, presence or absence of, quantities, and the like.

The situational analysis shall be done within the framework provided for the sector, focusing on the interrelationship of population-development-environment processes and outcomes/vision as viewed in the real world.

The view of the real world can be summarized in terms of the population, development and environment interaction model (shown in Figure 1) as derived from the Gender Responsive Population and Development (POPDEV) Planning Guide. While it may not be the only way to do it, this model is useful in the sense that: (1) it shows the relationship among population, environment and development factors (environment factors are included to emphasize one aspect of sustainable development), and (2) it distinguishes processes from outcomes. The model is enhanced to be consistent with the strategic approach to planning where the Vision serves as the overriding direction to achieve the desired quality of life.

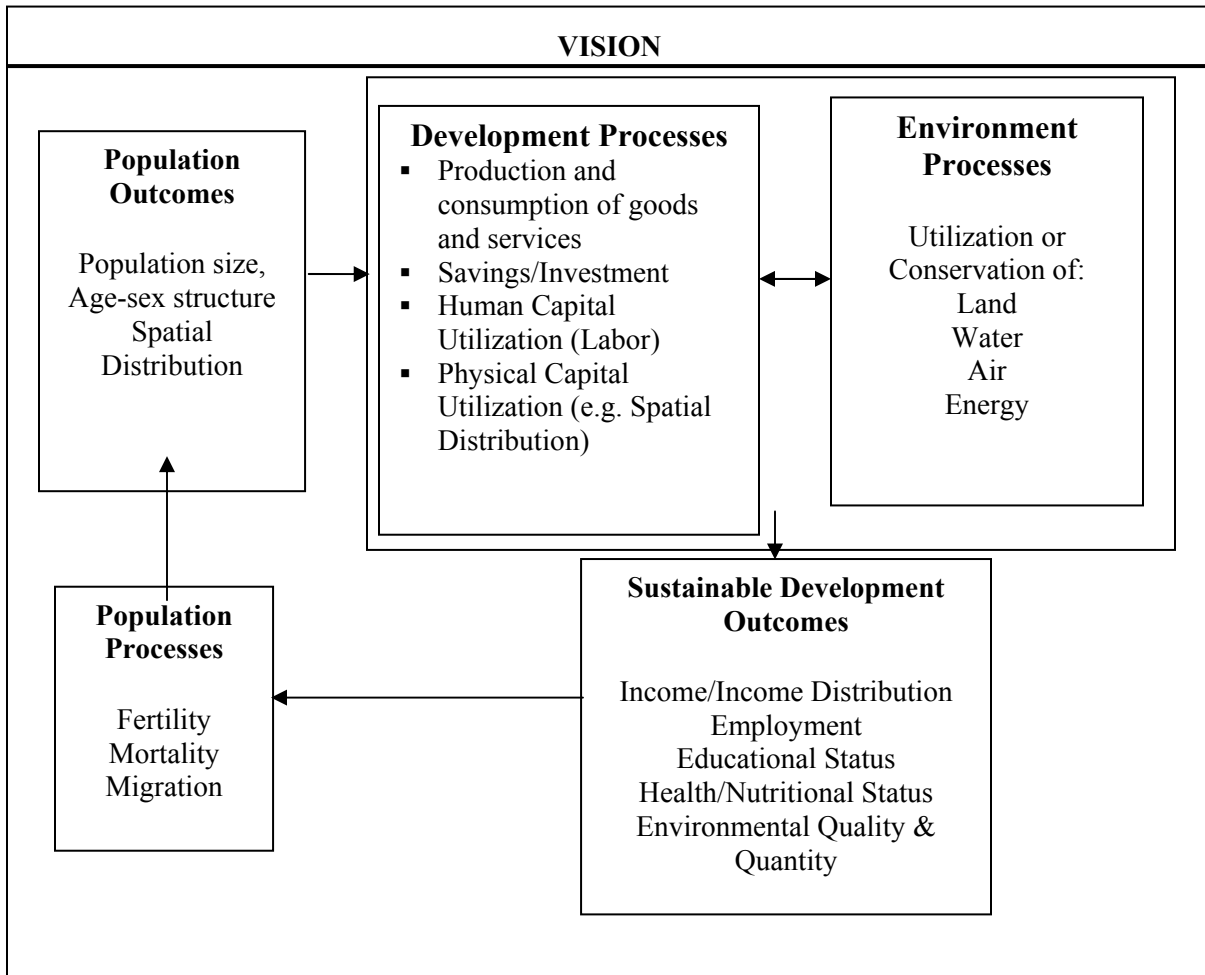
Figure 1: Population, Development & Environment Framework



The framework provides the following definitions and is further expanded in Figure 2 with respect to environmental element:

- (1) **Population Processes** – refers to fertility (births), mortality (deaths), and migration (movements). The interplay of these factors affects the population outcomes.
- (2) **Population Outcomes** – are the results of any change in the population processes – size of the population, its age and sex composition and its distribution in space (e.g.) rural or urban, upland or coastal, etc.). These population outcomes, in turn, affect development and environment processes.
- (3) **Development Processes** – may include consumption of goods and services such as food, health, education, and housing; savings and investment behavior, public expenditure patterns, utilization of human and natural resources, etc. These processes affect the development outcomes (goals and objectives).
- (5) **Environment Processes** – refer to the use of various natural resources for production (profit) and consumption (enjoyment); regeneration or conservation of natural resources, etc. Thus, they also affect development process as well as environment outcomes.
- (6) **Development Outcomes / Sustainable Development Outcomes** – are expressed as vision, goals and objectives of a plan that will contribute to the attainment of well-being for both present and future generations. They pertain to the level of income or its distribution, levels of employment, educational, health and nutritional status, environmental quality & quantity and such other amenities. These outcomes or results, in turn affect the population processes at the beginning of planning exercise.

**Figure 2. Population, Development & Environment Interrelationships:
A Framework**



Figures 1 and 2 show that the level of fertility, mortality and migration of a certain locality influence the size, age-sex structure and spatial distribution of its population. Population processes and outcomes determine the level of production and consumption of goods and services, savings, human capital, among others. Development processes also affect utilization or conservation of the environment and its resources and vice-versa. Development processes, including environment processes, dictate the income and its distribution, employment status, education status, environmental quality, among others. The relationship of population and development factors follow a cyclic pattern.

Significant findings of the sectoral studies shall serve as basis for the subsequent planning activities such as formulating the goals and objectives, establishing development thrust and spatial strategies, land use proposals and corresponding policies, and implementing/monitoring strategies. These will provide relevant information on the locality in terms of the following:

1. Social Character and Problems

An evaluation of the social character (types and characteristics of social institutions in the planning area) through population indicators and characteristics such as size, age/sex distribution, income distribution; adequacy and inadequacy of the sectoral services and facilities based on what a city or municipality is expected to provide as basic requirements for its residents as enumerated in the Local Government Code of 1991; and an identification of social related problems based on certain social indicators such as low indices on health, nutrition, housing, enrollment, literacy rate and high indices on poverty levels and unemployment, vis-a-vis the city/municipality's vision.

2. Economic Character and Problems

An evaluation of the economic base of the city or municipality specifically the types of industries, the commercial and agricultural activities where they are located, level of employment, city/municipal revenue generated, etc. Of critical importance in this sector is an evaluation of the prevailing economic problems such as low agricultural production, exploitation of fishery resources and high population growth rate due to manufacturing industries, and impacts of economic trends on the city/municipal development.

3. Status of Present Environment Settings and Problems

An assessment of the overall environmental quality of the area may be culled from the concerned sectoral studies and cross-referenced with the results of natural and other physical related studies. The main output of these studies is the delineation of areas that experience environmental stress such as degraded coral reefs, polluted rivers, depleted groundwater resources, blighted urban areas and others.

4. Infrastructure/Utilities

An assessment of the intra and inter-linkages of the locality with the rest of the world, i.e., in and out of the country (within the province, region, country, and the world). It is equally important to determine the location, capacity and condition of existing infrastructure facilities/utilities in order to assess their adequacy, efficiency, and equity in serving the constituency.

5. Social, Economic and Environmental Potential

An assessment of the absorptive capacity of the city/municipality in terms of services, facilities, employment opportunities without unduly compromising environmental quality and a determination of the presence of potentially productive resources (skilled manpower, availability of capital resources, locally available technologies, presence of raw materials, etc.). It is also vital to include the assessment of any potentials and opportunities presented by local, regional, national, and/or global development trends and policies that may impact on the socio-economic and environmental state of the city/municipality.