

HABITAT III: THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL REPORT



A NEW URBAN AGENDA

**Better, Greener, Smarter Cities
In an Inclusive Philippines**

OCTOBER 2016

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary	i
1 Introduction	1
2 Urban Demography: Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda	3
2.1 Managing Urbanization	5
2.1.1 A Highly Urbanized Philippines	5
2.1.2 Patterns and Trends of Urbanization: The Continuing Primacy of Metro Manila	6
2.1.3 Internal Migration Patterns and Metro Manila's Peri-Urbanization	10
2.2 Managing Urban-Rural Linkages	12
2.2.1 The Rural-Urban Continuum: The Growth of Smaller Urban Centers	12
2.2.2 The Rural-Urban Migration: The Push-Pull Factors Persist	12
2.3 Addressing the Needs of the Youth	13
2.3.1 Youth Unemployment: A Major Cause for Concern	13
2.3.2 The Urban Youth and the Growing Risks They Confront	13
2.3.3 Initiatives for the Urban Youth: Capturing the Demographic Dividend	14
2.4 Protecting the Rights of Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups	16
2.4.1 Safeguarding the Older Persons	16
2.4.2 Protecting Persons with Disabilities	16
2.4.3 Responding to the Needs of Indigenous Peoples	16
2.4.4 Preventing Child Labor	17
2.5 Mainstreaming Gender in Urban Development	17
2.5.1 Global Recognition in Gender Equality	17
2.5.2 Persistence of Gender Problems Amid Achievements	17
2.6 Challenges Experienced and Lessons Learned	18
2.6.1 Rapid Urbanization and Its Unintended Consequences	18
2.6.2 Migration in the Philippines: Spurring Growth, Urbanization, and Urban Sprawl	18
2.6.3 The Philippines' Youth Bulge: Dividend or Bomb?	18
2.6.4 Protecting the Rights of the Vulnerable and Disadvantaged	19
2.7 Future Challenges and Issues That Can Be Addressed by a New Urban Agenda	19
2.7.1 Investing in People, Capturing the Youth Dividend	19
2.7.2 Pursuing a More Spatially and Regionally Balanced Development	19
2.7.3 More Effective Gender Mainstreaming in Urban Development	19
2.7.4 Safeguarding the Vulnerable and Disadvantaged	20
2.7.5 Developing Improved Capacity for Urban Demography	20
3 Land and Urban Planning: Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda	21
3.1 Ensuring Sustainable Urban Planning and Design	22
3.1.1 Shifting to More Strategic and Innovative CDPs and CLUPs	22

3.1.2	Harmonizing the Vertical and Horizontal Planning Processes of Local Development Plans	23
3.1.3	Integrating Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	24
3.2.	Improving Urban Land Management	26
3.2.1	Addressing the Inefficiencies of the Urban Land Market	26
3.2.2	Managing Urban Form and Design	27
3.3	Enhancing Urban and Peri-Urban Food Production	29
3.3.1	Fostering Urban Agriculture	29
3.4	Addressing Urban Mobility Challenges	30
3.5	Improving Technical Capacity for Land and Urban Planning	31
3.5.1	Building Capacity for Local Urban Planning and Management	31
3.5.2	Professionalizing Local Development Planners	32
3.5.3	Improving Urban Data Quality and Availability	32
3.5.4	Assessing Vulnerabilities for Natural Disasters and Climate Change	33
3.6	Challenges Experienced and Lessons Learned	33
3.6.1	Weaknesses and Constraints Affecting CDP and CLUP Implementation	34
3.6.2	Land Market Inefficiencies and the Prolonged Reform Process	34
3.6.3	The Challenge of Mobilizing Transport Infrastructure Finance	34
3.6.4	The Challenge of Enticing Private Sector Participation	34
3.7	Future Challenges and Issues That Can Be Addressed by a New Urban Agenda	35
3.7.1	Boosting Local Capacity for Strategic and Urban Planning, Incorporating Climate Change Adaption and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	35
3.7.2	Managing Urban Form and Design through Effective Regional Planning and Development	35
3.7.3	Generating Livelihoods and Improving Food Security through Urban Agriculture	35
3.7.4	Shifting to a More Integrated and Inclusive Transport Planning	36
3.7.5	Redefining Security of Tenure by Mainstreaming Rights-Based Approaches and Land Use Rights Instruments	36
4	Environment and Urbanization: Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda	37
4.1	Addressing Climate Change	38
4.1.1	Assessing the Climate Change Risks	38
4.1.2	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	39
4.2	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	42
4.2.1	Increased Natural Disaster Risks	42
4.2.2	Reducing and Managing Disaster Risks	43
4.3	Battling Traffic Congestion	45
4.3.1	Traffic Agonies in the Philippines	45
4.3.1	Initiatives to Reduce Traffic Congestion	45
4.4	Combating Water and Air Pollution	46
4.4.1	Water Quality under Urban Pressure	46

4.4.2 Deteriorating Urban Air Quality	47
4.4.3 Tackling Water and Air Pollution	48
4.5 Challenges Experienced and Lessons Learned	49
4.5.1 CCA and DRRM as a Dynamic, Integrated Process	49
4.5.2 Bottlenecks to the Policy Reform Process and Beyond	50
4.5.3 The Mounting Garbage Problem	50
4.5.4 Deficient Sanitation: Causes and Consequences	51
4.6 Future Challenges and Issues That Can Be Addressed by a New Urban Agenda	51
4.6.1 Building the Capacity for a Highly Effective CCA and DRRM	51
4.6.2 Accelerating Climate Change and Disaster Resiliency	52
4.6.3 Greening Solid Waste Management	52
4.6.4 Improving Access to Clean, Safe Water	52
5 Urban Governance and Legislation: Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda	54
5.1 Improving Urban Legislation	56
5.1.1 The Philippine Urban Governance Legal Framework	56
5.1.2 Addressing the Urban Legal Gaps	59
5.2 Decentralization and Strengthening of Local Authorities	60
5.2.1 Gains on the Decentralization Front	60
5.2.2 Taking Bolder Steps for Improved Local Urban Governance	61
5.2.3 Metropolitan Governance: Gaining Momentum in the Philippines	62
5.3 Improving Participation and Human Rights in Urban Development	63
5.3.1 Participatory Mechanisms for Improved Urban Governance	63
5.3.2 A Human Rights-Based Approach to Urban Governance	64
5.4 Enhancing Urban Safety and Security	64
5.4.1 Curbing Urban Crimes	64
5.4.2 Fire and Road Safety	65
5.5 Improving Social Inclusion and Equity	65
5.6 Challenges Experienced and Lessons Learned	66
5.6.1 Strengthening Urban Sector Leadership	66
5.6.2 Urban Legal Gaps and Decentralization Reforms	66
5.6.3 Constraints to Urban Governance	67
5.6.4 Community Participation in Placemaking and Public Space Design	67
5.6.5 Deficient Access to Development Credit Finance	68
5.6.6 Correlation between Urbanization and Urban Crimes	68
5.6.7 Inadequacy of Data for Planning, Implementation, and Monitoring	68
5.7 Future Challenges and Issues That Can Be Addressed by a New Urban Agenda	68
5.7.1 More Effective Leadership in a New Urban Governance Framework	68
5.7.2 Transparency and Accountability Urban Governance Mechanisms	69
5.7.3 Improving Local Public Financial Management	69
5.7.4 Addressing Urban Safety Concerns	69
5.7.5 Enhancing Urban Social Inclusion	70

5.7.6 Reinforcing Metropolitan Governance	70
6 Urban Economy: Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda	71
6.1 Improving Local Finance	73
6.1.1 The Local Finance Supply-Demand Gap	73
6.1.2 Continuing Dependence on National Government Transfers	74
6.1.3 Innovations in Local Finance	75
6.2 Strengthening and Improving Access to Housing Finance	77
6.2.1 The Housing Finance Demand-Supply Gap	77
6.2.2 Innovations in Housing Finance	78
6.3 Supporting Local Economic Development	79
6.3.1 Enhancing Competitiveness	79
6.3.2 Support for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)	80
6.3.3 Government Programs and LED Initiatives	81
6.4 Creating Decent Jobs and Livelihoods	81
6.4.1 The State of Job and Livelihoods Creation	81
6.4.2 Need for Sustainable Job Creation and Livelihood Generation	83
6.5 Integration of the Urban Economy Into National Development Policy	84
6.5.1 In Pursuit of Inclusive Growth	84
6.5.2 Updated Approach to Defining and Achieving Inclusive Growth	86
6.6 Challenges Experienced and Lessons Learned	86
6.6.1 Resource Mobilization at the Local Level	86
6.6.2 Persistent Unemployment, Underemployment, and Poverty	87
6.6.3 Inaccessible and Unaffordable Informal Housing Finance	87
6.6.4 Facilitating Pro-poor Housing Finance	87
6.7 Future Challenges and Issues That Can Be Addressed by a New Urban Agenda	87
6.7.1 Transforming Cities into Effective Agents of Diversified Local Finance	87
6.7.2 Broadening and Deepening the Support for Sustainable Local Economic Development (LED)	88
6.7.3 Generating More and Better Jobs; Equalizing Access to Improved Livelihood Opportunities	88
6.7.4 Integrating the Urban Economy Firmly into National, Sectoral and Local Development Planning and Implementation	88
7 Housing and Basic Services: Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda	90
7.1 Slum Upgrading and Prevention	91
7.1.1 Evolution and Persistence of Slums in the Philippines	91
7.1.2 Approaches to Slum and Informal Settlements Upgrading	93
7.2 Improving Access to Adequate Housing	96
7.2.1 Constraints to Securing Decent, Affordable Housing	96
7.2.2 Addressing the Housing Gap	98
7.3 Ensuring Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water, Basic Sanitation and Drainage	102
7.3.1 Goals and Accomplishments	102
7.3.2 Strategic Issues and Constraints	103

7.4	Improving Access to Clean Energy	103
7.4.1	Goals and Accomplishments	103
7.4.2	Strategic Issues and Constraints	105
7.5	Improving Access to Sustainable Means of Transport	106
7.5.1	Goals and Accomplishments	106
7.5.2	Strategic Issues and Constraints	107
7.6	Challenges Experienced and Lessons Learned	108
7.6.1	Scaling Up Low Income and Pro Poor Housing	108
7.6.2	Access and Affordable Basic Services	108
7.6.3	Growing Problems in Urban Transport and Mobility	108
7.6.4	Designing Resilient Housing and Basic Infrastructure	109
7.7	Future Challenges and Issues Than Can Be Addressed by a New Urban Communities	109
7.7.1	Enabling Informal Settler Families to Live In Resilient, Vibrant and Connected Urban Communities	109
7.7.2	Encouraging Investments in Spatially Integrated and Climate Change Resilient Housing and Basic Infrastructure	110
7.7.3	Promoting the Shift to a Demand Based, Low Carbon Yielding Urban Transport System	110
8	A New Urban Agenda: Better, Greener, Smarter Cities in a More Inclusive Philippines	111
8.1	New Urban Agenda 1 – Urban Demography: Capturing the Youth Dividend, A More Spatially Balanced and Interconnected Development, and Safeguards for the Vulnerable and Disadvantaged	112
	Agenda 1.1 Invest in people, capture the youth dividend.	113
	Agenda 1.2 Pursue a more spatially and regionally balanced development.	113
	Agenda 1.3 Foster more effective gender mainstreaming in urban development.	113
	Agenda 1.4 Safeguard the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.	114
	Agenda 1.5 Improve capacity for urban demography.	114
8.2	New Urban Agenda 2 – Land and Urban Planning: Effective Regional Planning and Development, Planning for Climate Change Action and Disaster Risk Reduction, and Improving Access to Urban Land	114
	Agenda 2.1 Incorporate climate change action (CCA) and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) in urban planning.	115
	Agenda 2.2 Arrest urban sprawl; manage urban form and design through effective planning and development.	115
	Agenda 2.3 Generate livelihoods and improve food security by planning for more sustainable urban agriculture.	115
	Agenda 2.4 Shift to a more integrated and inclusive transport planning.	116
	Agenda 2.5 Facilitate security of land tenure through rights-based approaches and land use rights instruments supported by efficient systems.	116
8.3	New Urban Agenda 3—Urban Environment: Climate Change and Disaster Resiliency, Urban Environmental Infrastructure Improvements, and Developing Green Cities	116
	Agenda 3.1 Further boost the capacity for highly effective climate change actions and disaster risk reduction and management.	117

Agenda 3.2 Accelerate climate change actions and disaster resiliency.	117
Agenda 3.3 Sustain and improve urban waste management programs: solid waste, waste water and air pollution.	117
Agenda 3.4 Facilitate more investments in water supply and sanitation, sewerage, and septage facilities to improve access to clean and safe water.	117
8.4 New Urban Agenda 4—Urban Governance: Stronger Sector Leadership, Effective Multilevel Governance, Improved Local Urban Governance Capacity, and Participatory and Transparency Mechanisms	118
Agenda 4.1 Establish and support more effective sector leadership in a new urban governance framework with clear and well defined multi-level and inter-government relationships.	119
Agenda 4.2 Use information and communications technology (ICT) including networking for a more transparent and accountable digital urban governance.	119
Agenda 4.3 Improve local governance by strengthening local government policies.	119
Agenda 4.4 Address urban safety and security through improved governance frameworks.	119
Agenda 4.5 Enhance participatory governance and strengthen social protection to promote social inclusion.	120
Agenda 4.6 Encourage metropolitan governance for efficient spatial and functional interrelations between cities, settlements, and their surrounding areas.	120
8.5 New Urban Agenda 5—Urban Economy: Diversified Local and Housing Finance, Sustainable Local Economic Development, and Urban Economy Mainstreaming in Development Planning	120
Agenda 5.1 Transform cities into effective agents of diversified local finance.	121
Agenda 5.2 Develop more innovative approaches to housing finance including housing microfinance and the use of rights-based land tenure instruments as collateral substitutes.	121
Agenda 5.3 Broaden and deepen the support for sustainable local economic development (LED).	122
Agenda 5.4 Generate more and better jobs; equalize access to improved livelihood opportunities.	122
Agenda 5.5 Integrate the urban economy firmly into national, sectoral and local development planning and implementation.	122
8.6 New Urban Agenda 6—Housing and Basic Services: Scaling Up Low Income and Pro Poor Housing, Affordable, Reliable and Resilient Basic Services, and Shifting to an Inclusive, Low Carbon Urban Transport System	122
Agenda 6.1 Enable informal settler families to live in resilient, vibrant and connected urban communities.	123
Agenda 6.2 Expand financing and encourage investments in spatially integrated and climate change resilient housing and basic infrastructure.	124
Agenda 6.3 Promote the shift to a demand-based, low carbon yielding urban transport system.	124
Appendix 1: The Philippine National Report and Plan of Action for Habitat II	125

List of Tables

Table 2-1: Philippine Population, By Sex and By Age Group: 2010 and 2015	4
Table 2-2: Philippine Population, By Region and By Sex, 2010	5
Table 2-3: Distribution of Provinces, Cities, and Municipalities in the Philippines, By Region	6
Table 2-4: Urban Population and Level of Urbanization, By Region: 2007 and 2010	7
Table 2-5: Population and Density of Metro Manila Cities: 2000 and 2010	9
Table 5-1: Key Urban Legislation in the Philippines	57
Table 5-2: Organizational Types and Financing of Metropolitan Arrangements in the Philippines	62
Table 6-1: Growth and Structure of the Philippine Economy, 2006-2014	72
Table 6-2: Gross Regional Domestic Product of the Philippines (at constant 2000 prices), 2012-2014	72
Table 6-3: Sources of Revenues of Philippine Local Governments, in Percentage, 2014	75
Table 6-4: Labor and Employment Statistics of the Philippines, 2009-2015	82
Table 6-5: Overview of the National Urban Development and Housing Framework 2009-2016	85
Table 7-1: Informal Settler Families in the Philippines, 2011	92
Table 7-2: Philippines Housing Proclamations, by Region, 2015	95
Table 7-3: Philippines Housing Need Estimates by Region, 2016	96
Table 7-4: Number of Housing Units Damaged by Natural Disasters, 2009-2014	97
Table 7-5: Illustrative Laws and Executive Issuances on Housing and Urban Development	99
Table 7-6: Socialized Housing Programs Accomplishment (1996-2013)	100
Table 7-7: Socialized Housing Programs Accomplishment (2011-2015)	102
Table 7-8: Household Energization Level in the Philippines, 2013	104

List of Figures

Figure 2-1: Philippine Urban Population and Urbanization Levels by Region	8
Figure 2-2: Philippine Internal Migration Pattern	11
Figure 3-1: Hierarchy and Interrelationships of Planning in the Philippines	22

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18445

