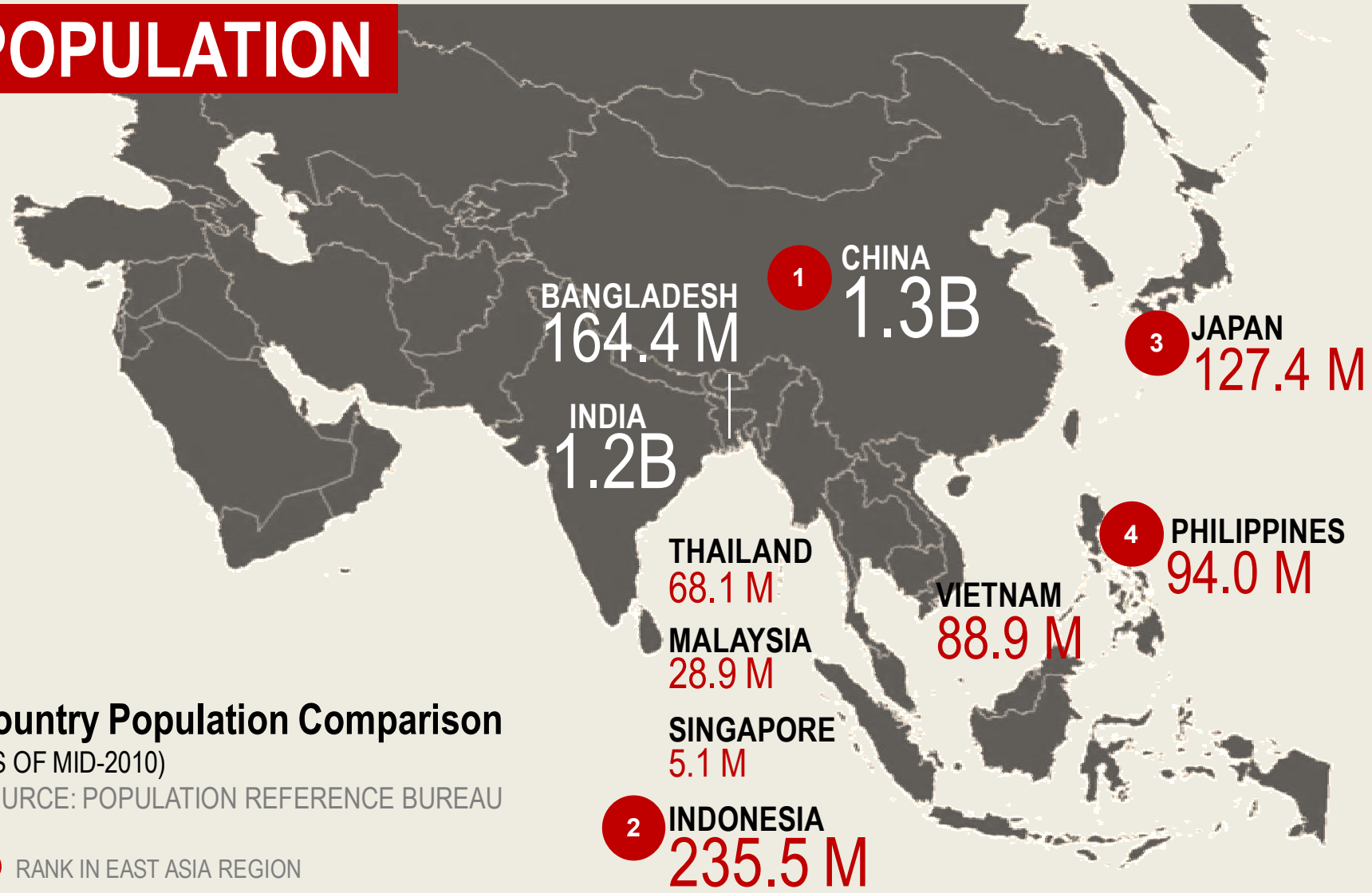


The Changing City: The urban situation today and future trends

John J. Carroll Institute on Church and Social Issues (JJCICSI)

POPULATION



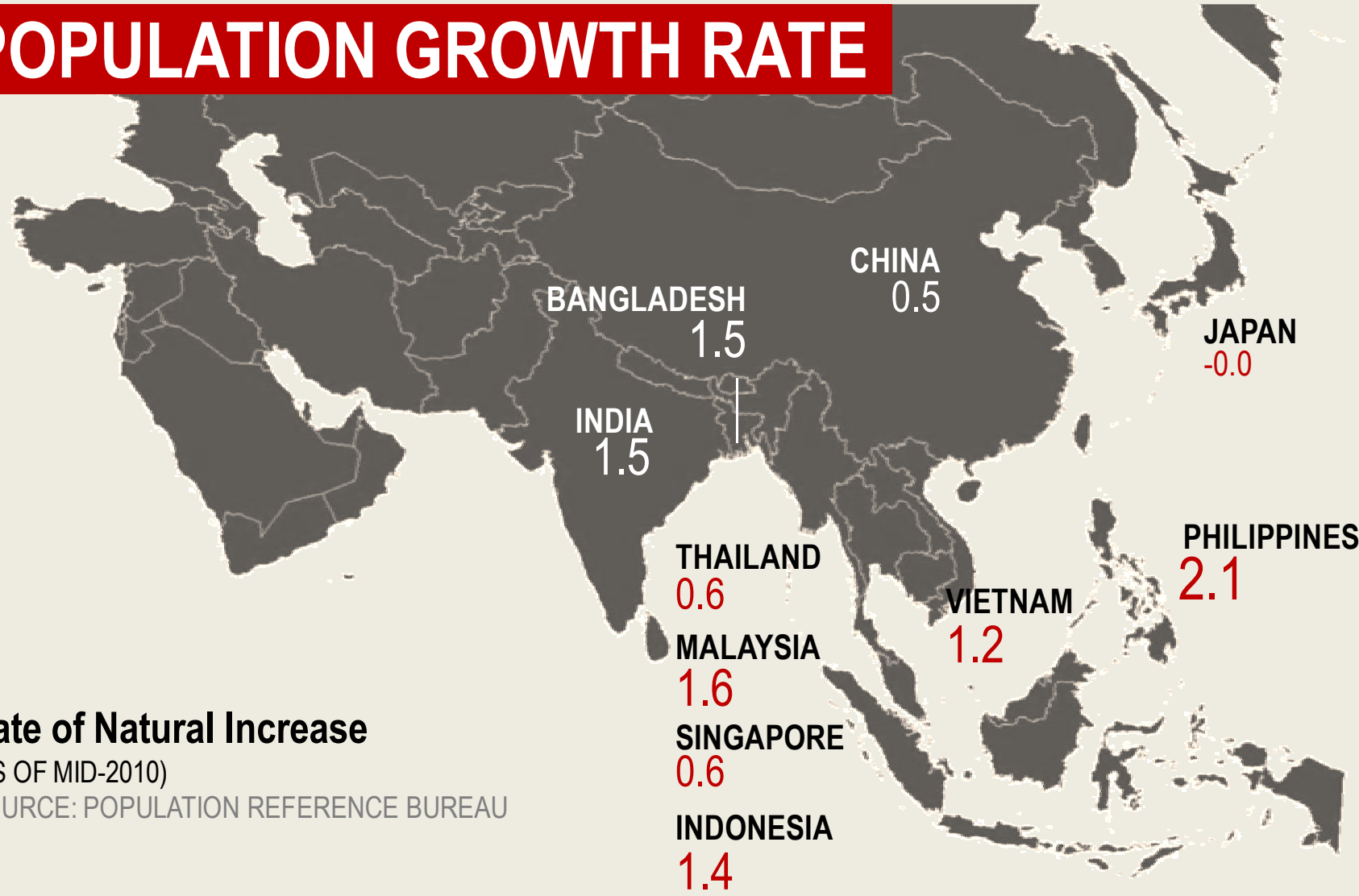
Country Population Comparison

(AS OF MID-2010)

SOURCE: POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU

 RANK IN EAST ASIA REGION

POPULATION GROWTH RATE

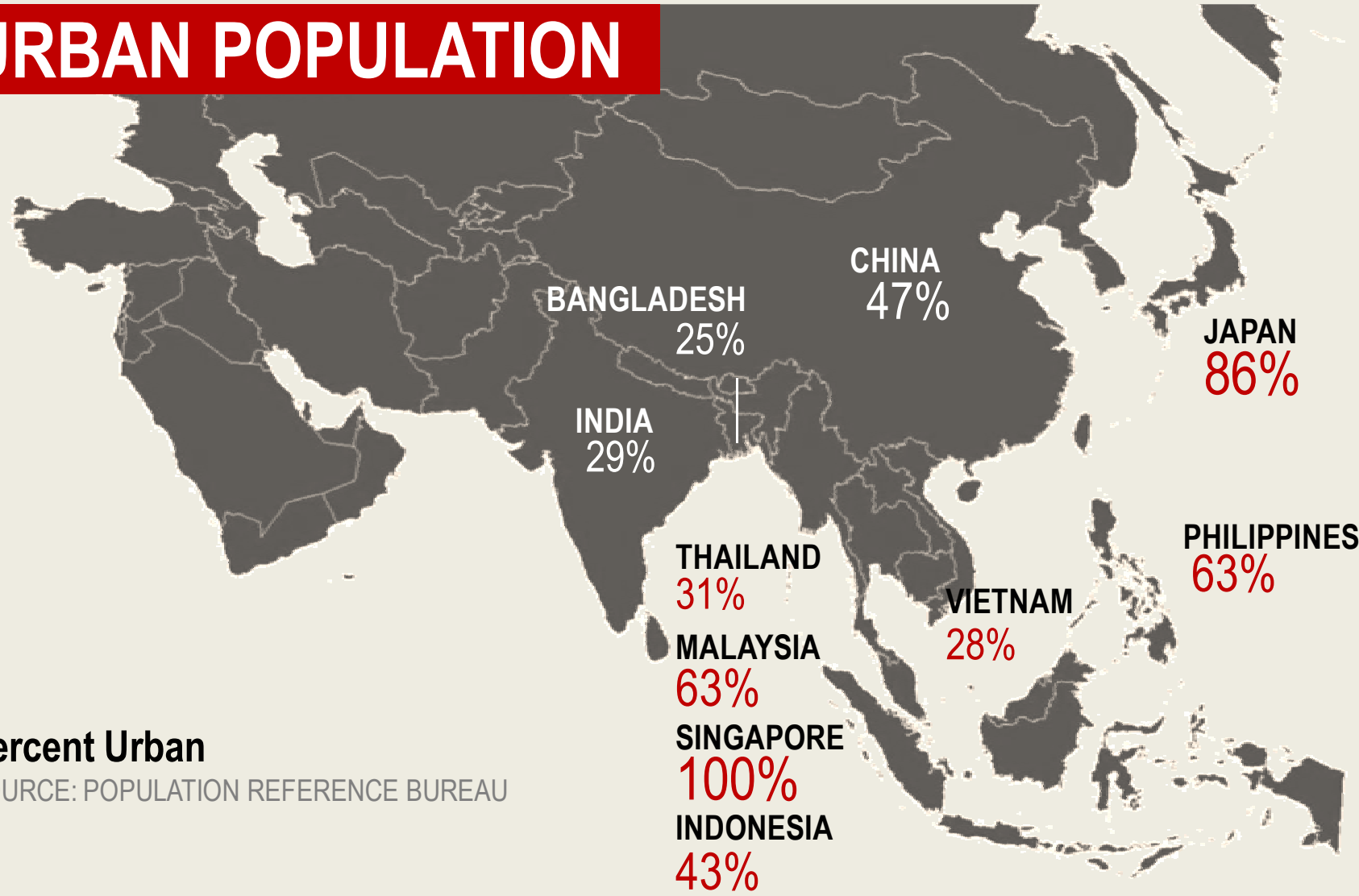


Rate of Natural Increase

(AS OF MID-2010)

SOURCE: POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU

URBAN POPULATION



Percent Urban

SOURCE: POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU



PHILIPPINE DEMOGRAPHICS

88.57M

Total population of the Philippines in 2007. The number is estimated at 96 million in 2010.

2.04%

Average annual rate of growth from 2000 to 2007

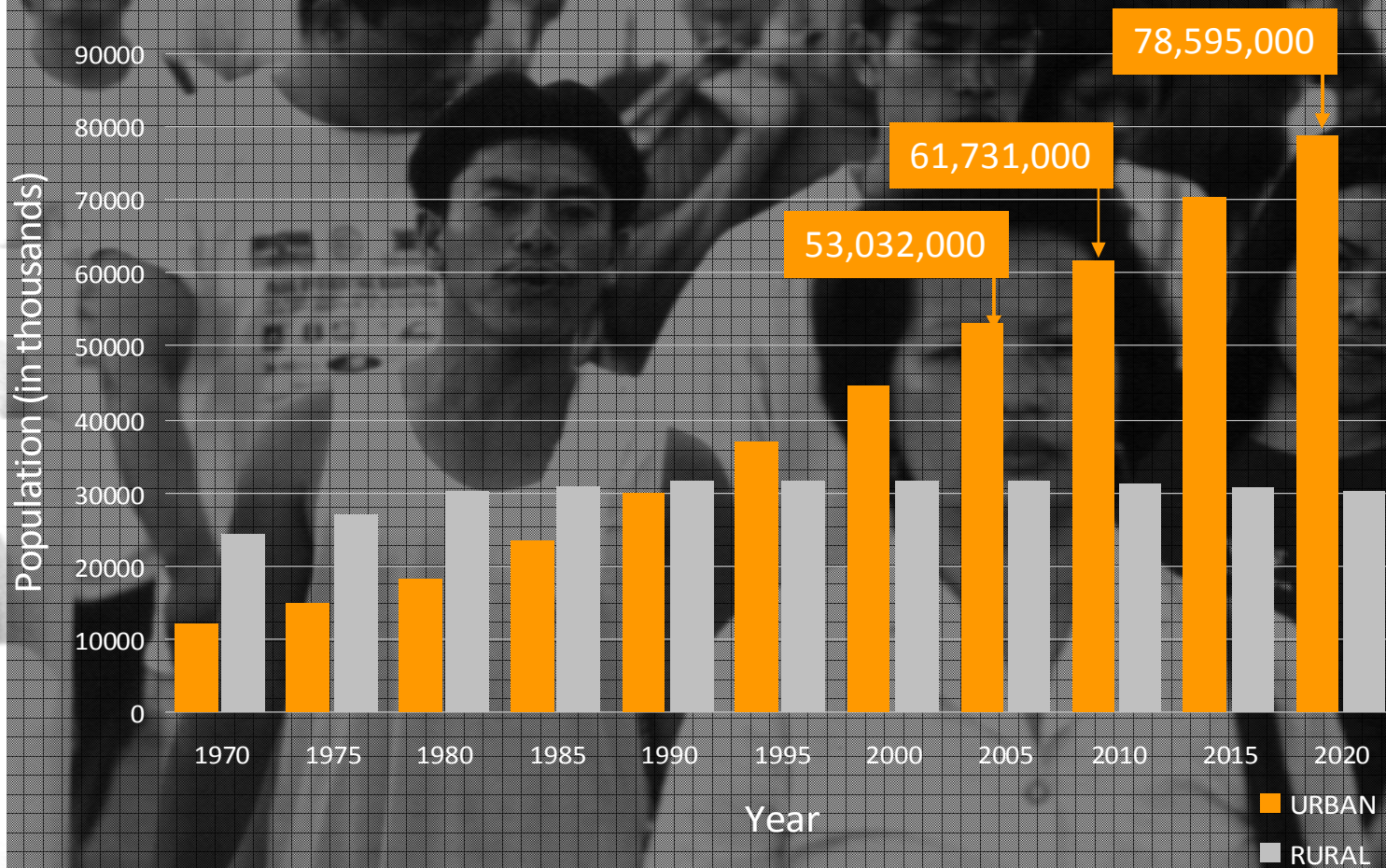
64%

Urbanization level or the proportion of total population living in areas considered as urban (equivalent to 57 million people). (UN) This is expected to reach 75% in 2030. (World Bank)

11.55M

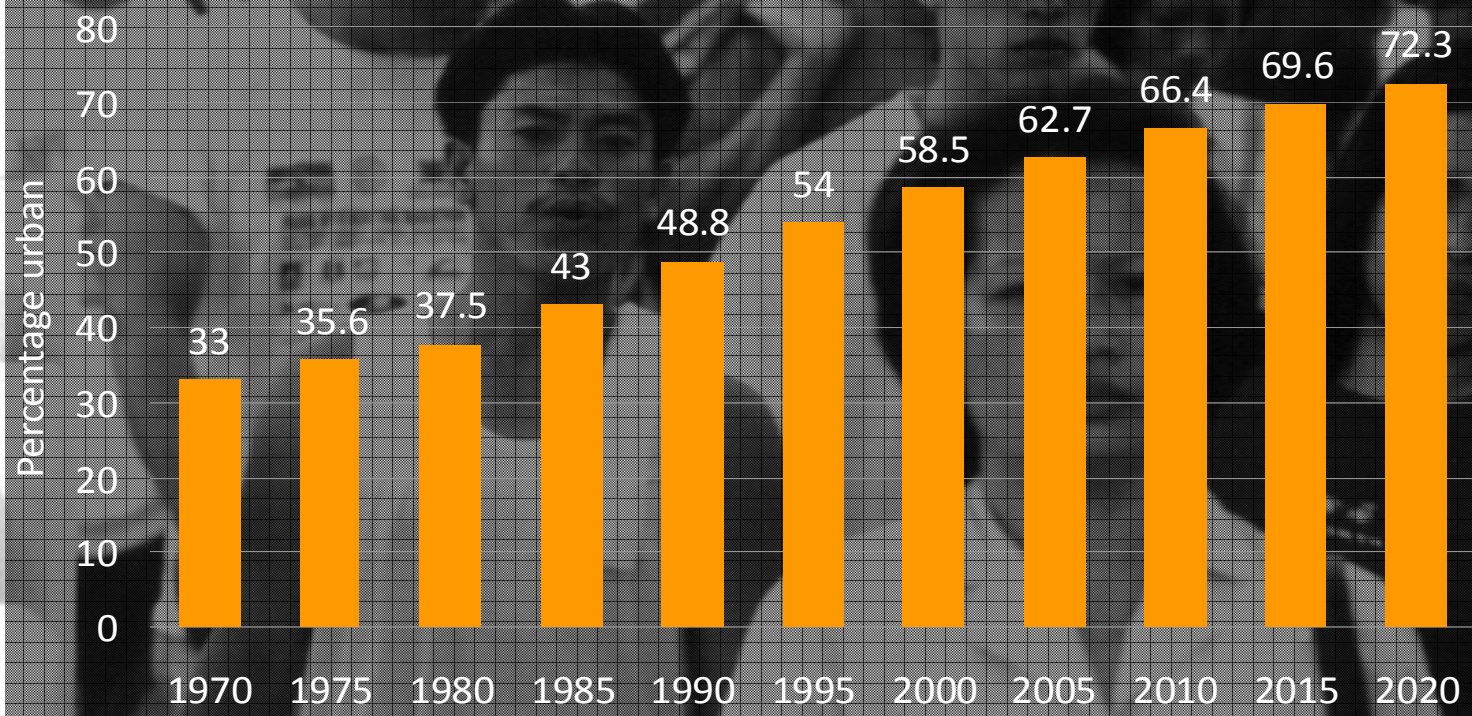
Total population of Metro Manila in 2007, increasing at an average rate of 2.11% annually. Estimated at 12M in 2010

URBAN-RURAL POPULATIONS



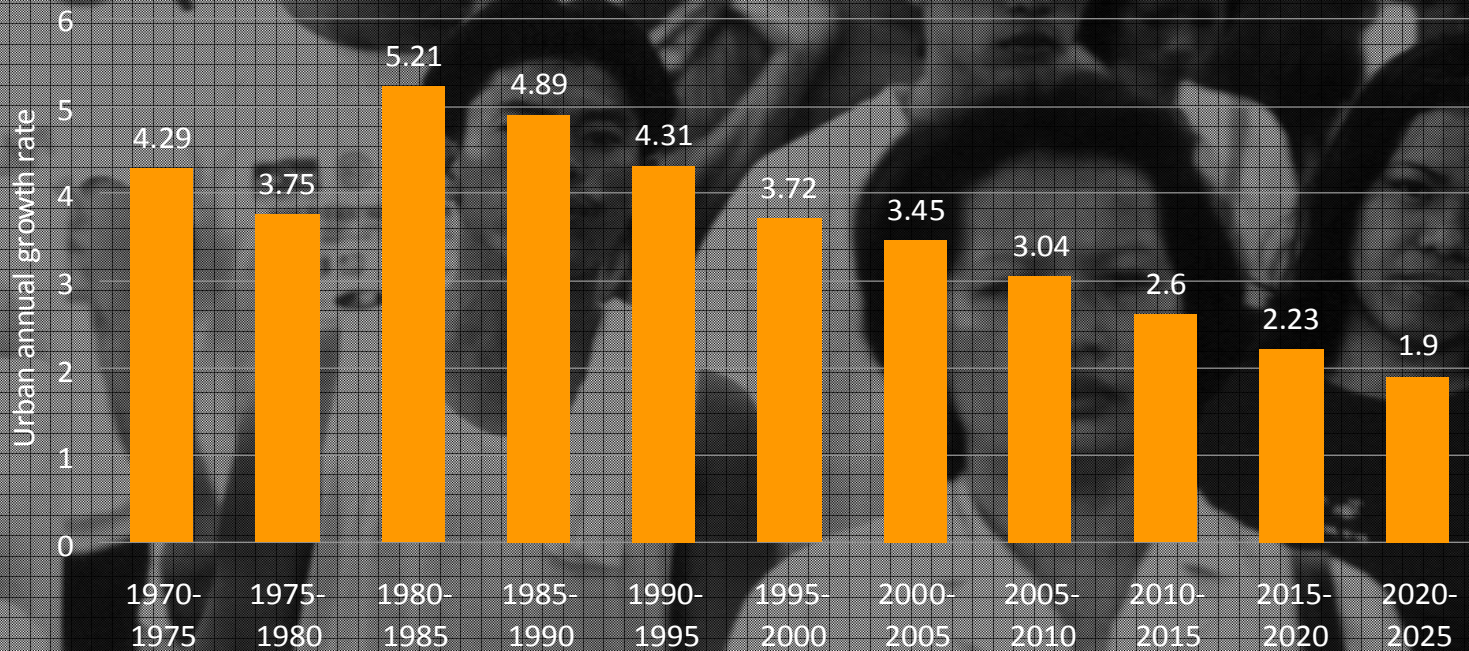
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unup>

PERCENTAGE URBAN

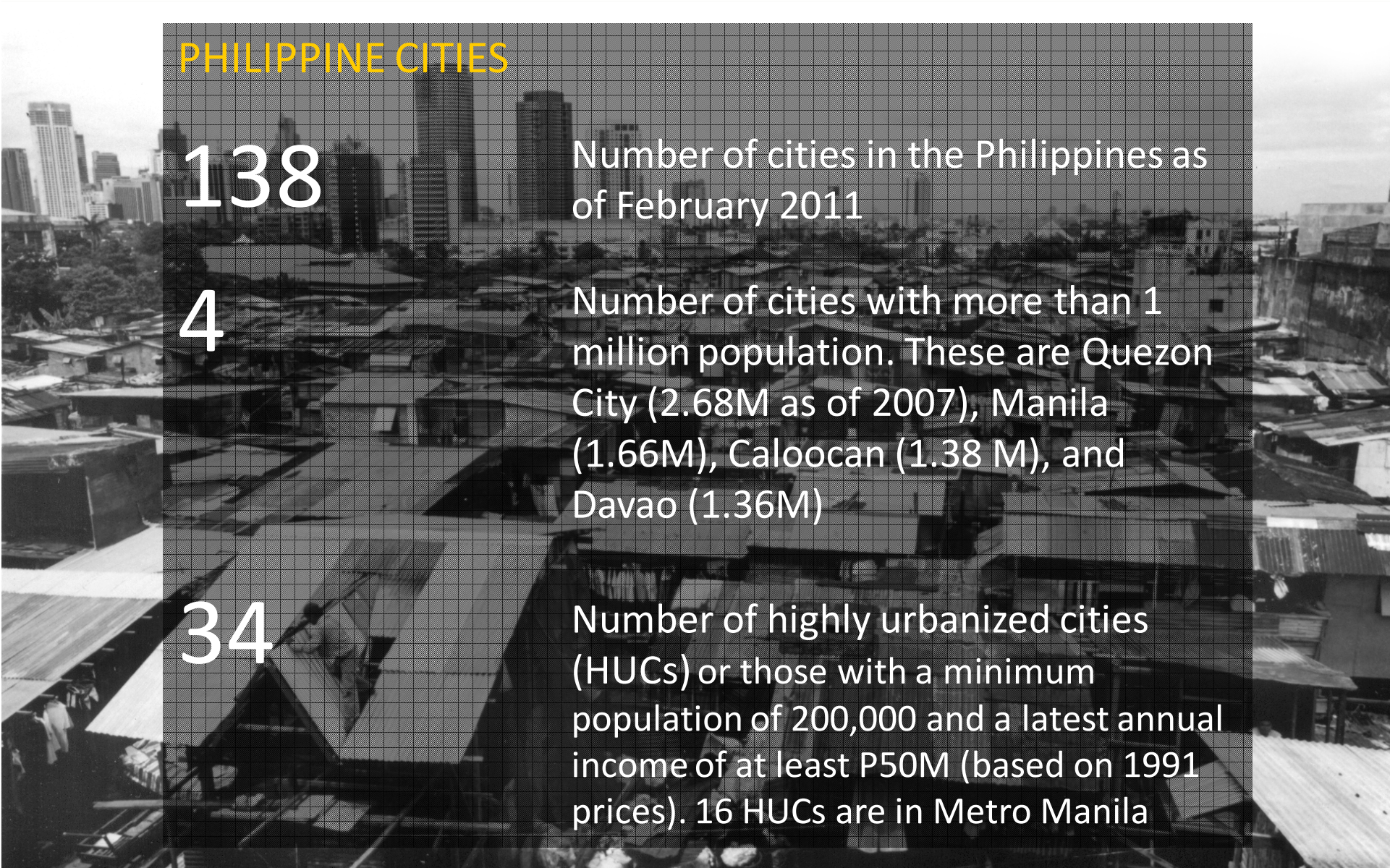


Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unup>

URBAN ANNUAL GROWTH RATE



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unup>

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Manila, showing a mix of modern high-rise buildings and dense, low-rise urban development. A semi-transparent grid is overlaid on the image. The text is placed on the grid.

PHILIPPINE CITIES

138

Number of cities in the Philippines as of February 2011

4

Number of cities with more than 1 million population. These are Quezon City (2.68M as of 2007), Manila (1.66M), Caloocan (1.38 M), and Davao (1.36M)

34

Number of highly urbanized cities (HUCs) or those with a minimum population of 200,000 and a latest annual income of at least P50M (based on 1991 prices). 16 HUCs are in Metro Manila

PHILIPPINE URBANIZATION

Populations of Select Highly Urbanized Cities

| Highly urbanized city | Total population | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1995 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 (est) |
| PHILIPPINES | 68,616,536 | 76,506,928 | 88,574,614 | 96,787,872 |
| National Capital Region | 9,454,040 | 9,932,560 | 11,553,427 | 12,260,589 |
| Manila | 1,654,761 | 1,581,082 | 1,660,714 | 1,675,705 |
| Quezon City | 1,989,419 | 2,173,831 | 2,679,450 | 2,927,907 |
| Caloocan City | 1,023,159 | 1,177,604 | 1,378,856 | 1,506,713 |
| Baguio City | 226,883 | 252,386 | 301,926 | 329,923 |
| Iloilo City | 334,539 | 366,391 | 418,710 | 444,338 |
| Bacolod City | 402,345 | 429,076 | 499,497 | 530,070 |
| Cebu City | 662,299 | 718,821 | 798,809 | 847,703 |
| Zamboanga City | 511,139 | 601,794 | 774,407 | 846,215 |
| Cagayan de Oro City | 428,314 | 461,877 | 553,966 | 605,334 |
| Davao City | 1,006,840 | 1,147,116 | 1,363,337 | 1,489,755 |
| Gen. Santos City | 327,173 | 411,822 | 529,542 | 595,663 |

SOURCE: NSO

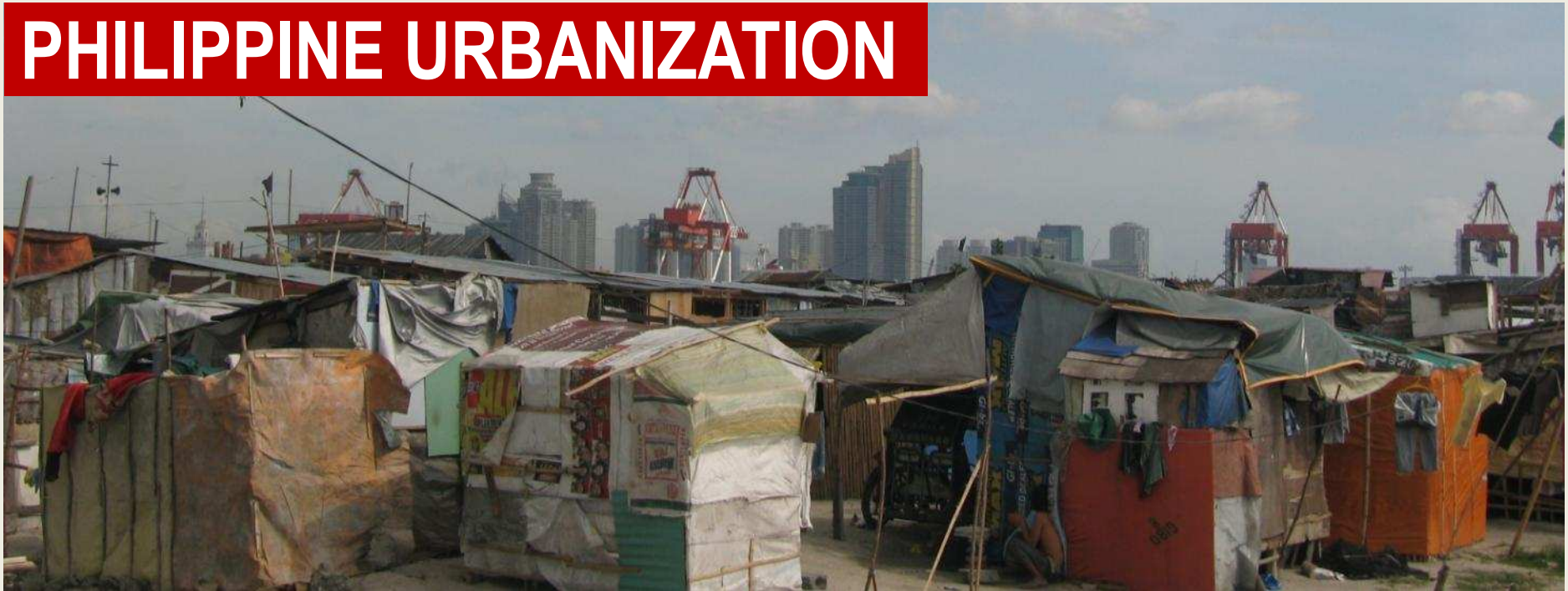
PHILIPPINE URBANIZATION

Annual Population Growth Rates of Select Highly Urbanized Cities

| Highly urbanized city | Growth Rate | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1995-2000 | 2000-2007 | 1995-2007 |
| PHILIPPINES | 2.36 | 2.04 | 2.16 |
| National Capital Region | 1.06 | 2.11 | 1.70 |
| Manila | -0.97 | 0.68 | 0.03 |
| Quezon City | 1.92 | 2.92 | 2.53 |
| Caloocan City | 3.06 | 2.20 | 2.53 |
| Baguio City | 2.31 | 2.50 | 2.43 |
| Iloilo City | 1.97 | 1.86 | 1.90 |
| Bacolod City | 1.39 | 2.12 | 1.83 |
| Cebu City | 1.77 | 1.46 | 1.58 |
| Zamboanga City | 3.56 | 3.54 | 3.55 |
| Cagayan de Oro City | 1.63 | 2.54 | 2.18 |
| Davao City | 2.83 | 2.41 | 2.57 |
| Gen. Santos City | 5.05 | 3.53 | 4.12 |

SOURCE: NSO

PHILIPPINE URBANIZATION



Factors contributing to urban growth:

- Natural population growth
- Rural to urban migration (due to poverty, natural calamities, unstable peace and order situation)
- Reclassification of areas from rural to urban

URBAN POVERTY

Distribution of Poor and Non-poor Households in Urban and Rural Areas, 2006

| | Poverty Incidence | Poor | Non-poor | Total |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Urban | 14.3 % | 26.94 % (1.2 M) | 57.31 % (7.8 M) | 49.34 % (8.5 M) |
| Rural | 37.8 % | 73.06 % (3.3 M) | 42.69 % (5.4 M) | 50.66 % (8.7 M) |
| Total | 26.2 % | | | |

Source: Family Income and Expenditure Survey 2006/ Asian Development Bank 2009

URBAN POVERTY

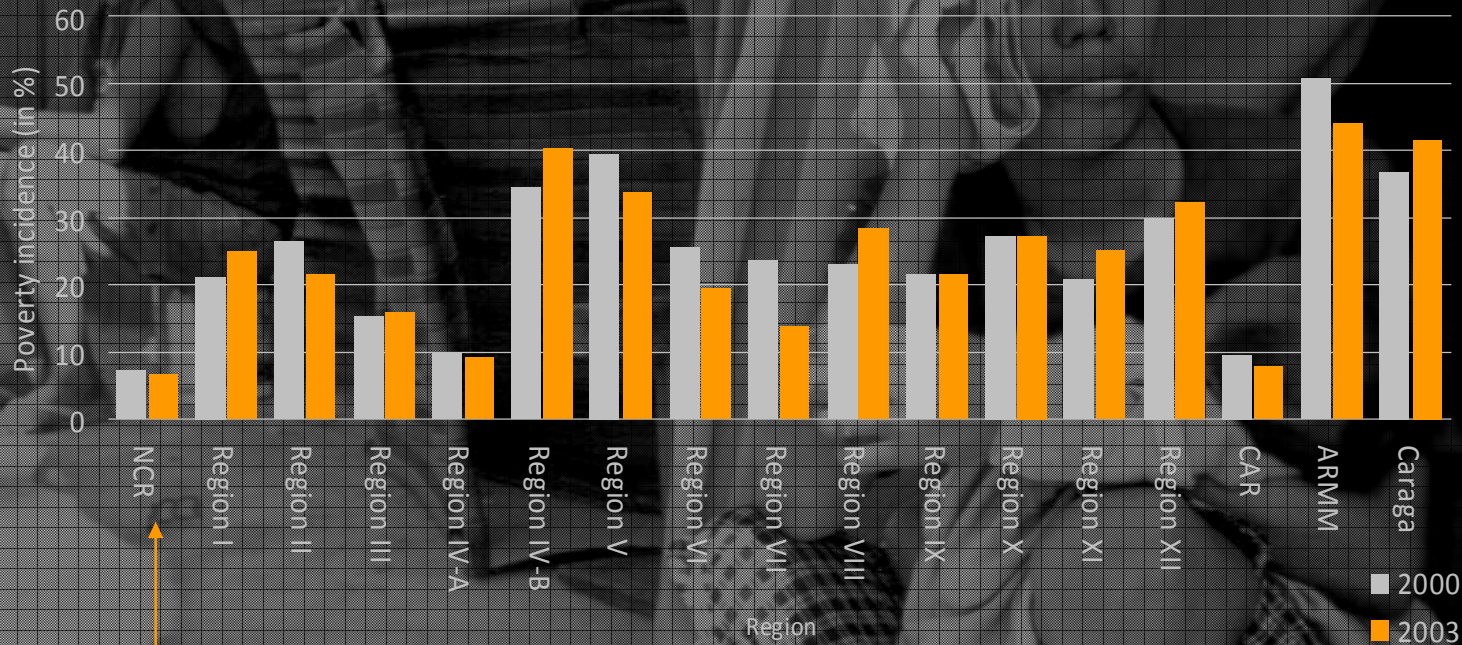
Metro Manila

| | 2003 | 2006 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Annual Per Capita Poverty Thresholds | P16,737 | P16,487 | P19,802 |
| Magnitude of Poor (in families) | 111,000 | 81,000 | 64,000 |
| Poverty Incidence (of families) | | 3.4 % | 2.6 % |

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), 2011

URBAN POVERTY

Urban poverty incidence (2000 & 2003)



6.9%

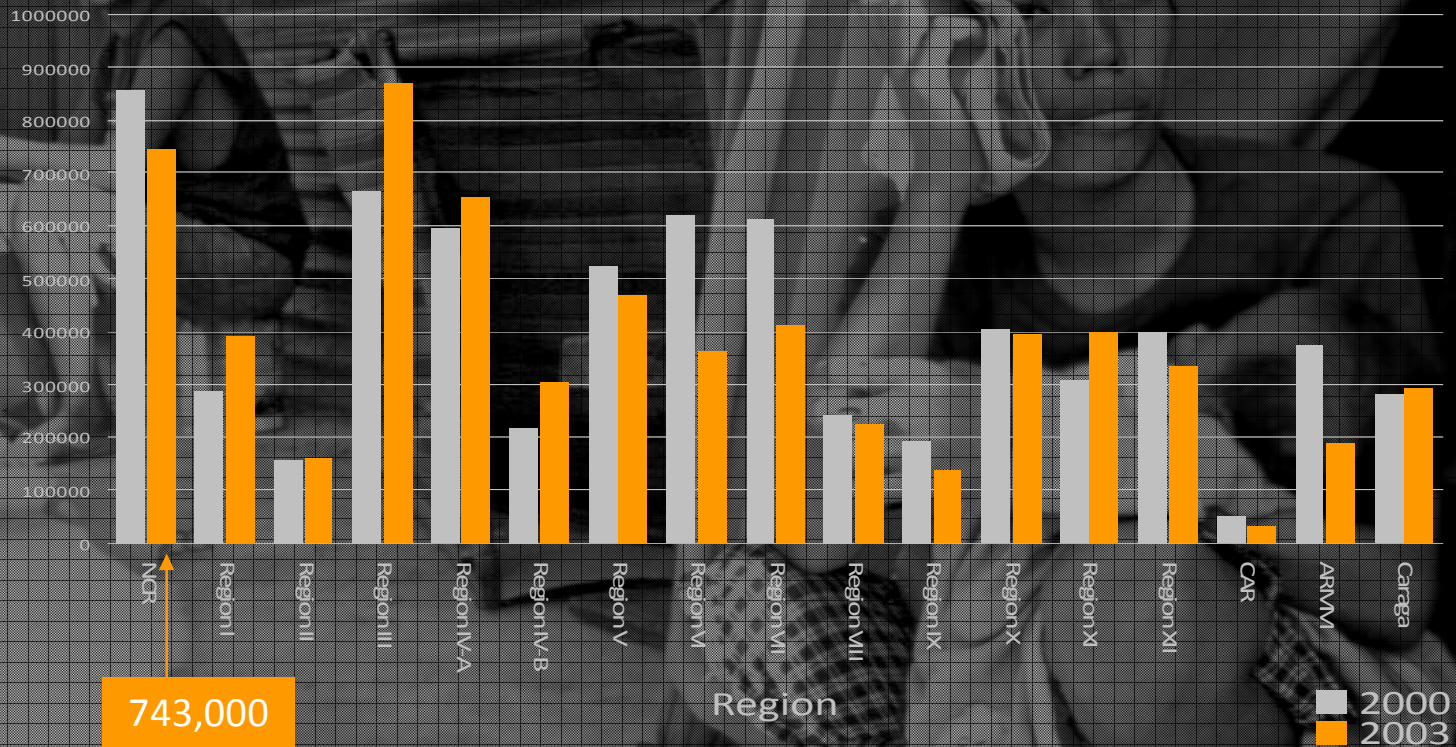
Metro Manila has the lowest urban poverty incidence

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Note: Each region has its own poverty threshold used to measure poverty incidence.

URBAN POVERTY

Magnitude of urban poor population (2000 & 2003)



Among regions, Metro Manila has the second most number of poor population.

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Note: Each region has its own poverty threshold used to measure poverty incidence.

SUBJECTIVE POVERTY

| | September 2010 | November 2010 | March 2011 |
|---|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| SELF-RATED POVERTY Percentage of families in urban areas who consider themselves <i>mahirap</i> | 43 % | 42% | 45% |
| SELF-RATED POVERTY (NCR) Percentage of families who regard themselves as food-poor | 49% | 44 % | 34 % |
| MEDIAN SELF-RATED POVERTY THRESHOLD (NCR) | P10,000 | P15,000 | P15,000 |
| SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY (NCR) Percentage of families who consider themselves food-poor | 41 % | 28 % | 24 % |
| MEDIAN SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLD (NCR) | P6,000 | P9,000 | P8,000 |

Source: Social Weather Stations (SWS)

PROJECTED HOUSING NEED

3.76 M

2005-2010

MEDIUM TERM PHILIPPINE
DEVELOPMENT PLAN



5.73 M

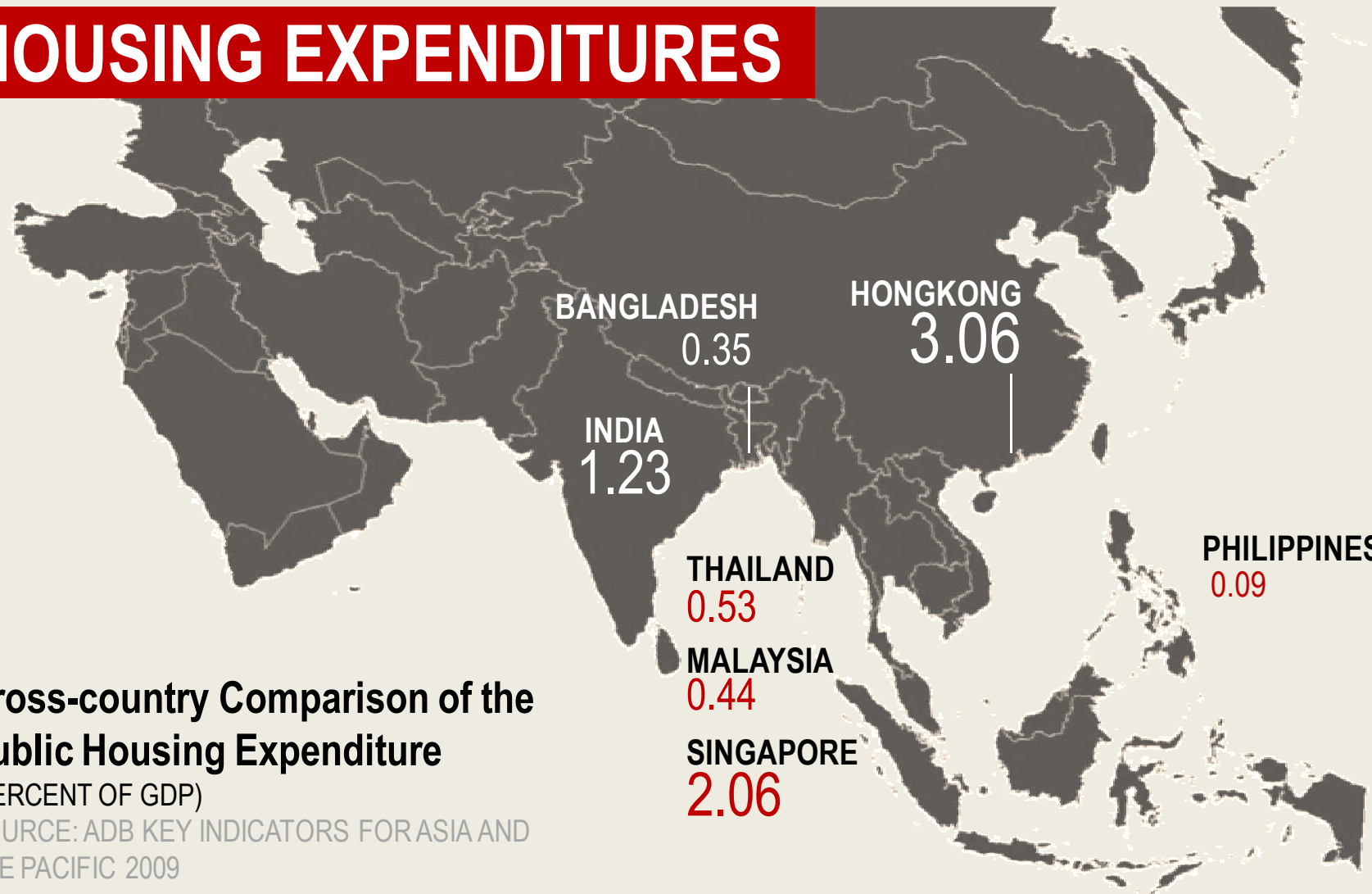
2011-2016

NEW DEVELOPMENT PLAN

50%

OF THE PROJECTED
HOUSING NEED IS IN NCR,
CENTRAL LUZON, AND
CALABARZON

HOUSING EXPENDITURES



Cross-country Comparison of the Public Housing Expenditure

(PERCENT OF GDP)

SOURCE: ADB KEY INDICATORS FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC 2009

INFORMAL SETTLERS

Proportion of Households in Informal Settlements

| | 2000 (%) | 2006 (%) | Growth (%) | 2010 (est) (%) |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Philippines | 3.60 | 3.80 | ▲ 5.55 | 4.00 |
| Urban Areas | 3.48 | 5.65 | ▲ 62.35 | 10.00 |
| Metro Manila | 5.30 | 9.60 | ▲ 81.13 | 22.70 |

SOURCES: FIES, NSO AS CITED IN THE DRAFT
2011-2016 NEW DEVELOPMENT PLAN

INFORMAL SETTLERS

Number of Informal Settlers in Metro Manila, by type of area

15,801

Areas affected by
government
infrastructure projects

102,406

Danger areas

20,521

Areas for priority
development

556,526
HOUSEHOLDS

190,376

Private-owned lands

228,142

Government-owned
lands

SOURCE: MMDA

THE URBAN POOR HAVE RESTRICTED ACCESS TO LAND

Main reasons

- **Private sector-led urban land conversion and development.** Lands devoted to institutional use, as well as open spaces and residential use, including those for the lower income groups, are reduced and converted to serve commercial and industrial purposes
- **Complicated and lengthy legal processes involved in securing tenure** resulting in a dynamic informal land market, i.e., exchanging of land rights, which provides the cheapest alternative short of a title
- **Government policy of off-city resettlement** reinforcing the mindset that the poor have no place in the city because of their limited purchasing capacity in the face of rising land values

URBANIZATION

Factors contributing to urban growth:

- Rural to urban migration (due to poverty, natural calamities, unstable peace and order situation)
- Natural population growth
- Reclassification of areas from rural to urban



URBANIZATION



DEMAND FOR:
Employment
Housing
Basic services
(water, sanitation,
education, etc.)



URBAN
POVERTY

UNEMPLOYMENT



Roughly two in every three unemployed are found in urban areas, making unemployment a largely urban problem (NEDA 2004).

Metro Manila Indicators

12.0% Percentage of the working age population (15 years old and above) who are unemployed, the highest unemployment rate among regions (January 2011)

14.4% Percentage of employed persons who are underemployed (January 2011)

Source: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics (BLES – DOLE)



BASIC SERVICES: WATER

93%

Percentage of population using improved drinking-water sources, 2008 (Unicef)

66%

Percentage of households in urban areas with individual water connections. Without legal claim on their lands, informal settlers are less likely to have full waterworks system.

20%

Percentage of the income of the poor used to pay for peddled water. This is 7 times the cost charged by government-owned facilities (ADB).



BASIC SERVICES: SANITATION

76%

Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities 2008 (Unicef)

4%

Percentage of population in Metro Manila living in structures with septic tanks connected to a sewer system

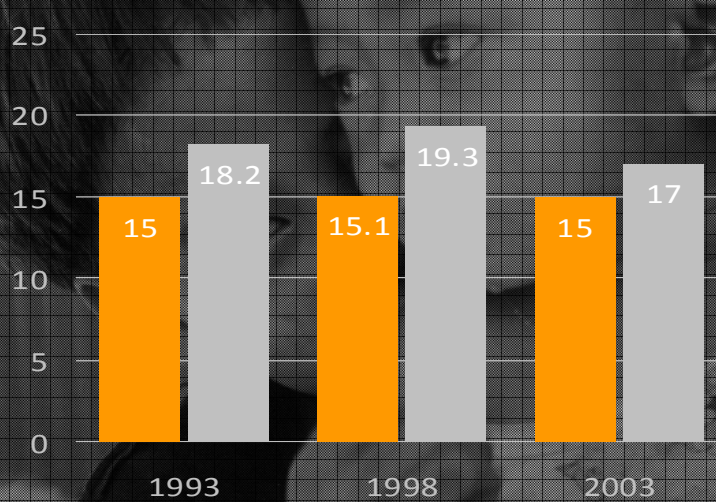
In the absence of sewerage services, the majority of urban households have built their own sanitation facilities, most commonly flush toilets connected to private septic tanks. In Metro Manila alone, more than a million such systems are in use (World Bank).

HEALTH

Metro Manila indicators

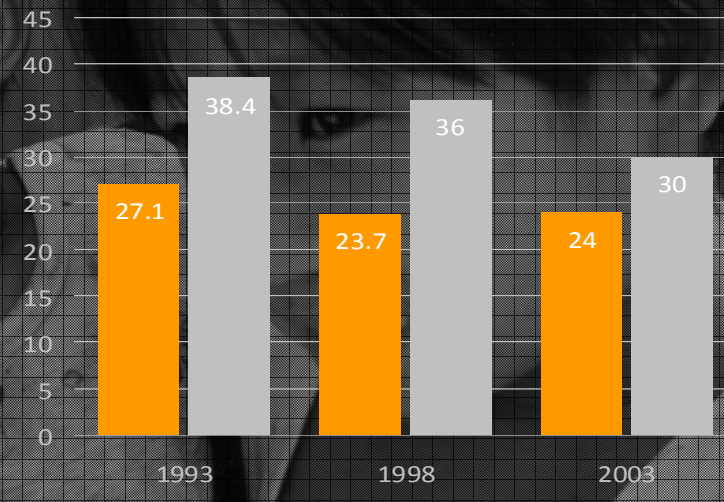
Infant mortality

No of deaths per 1,000 live births



Under-5 mortality

No of deaths per 1,000 live births



■ NCR
■ Philippines

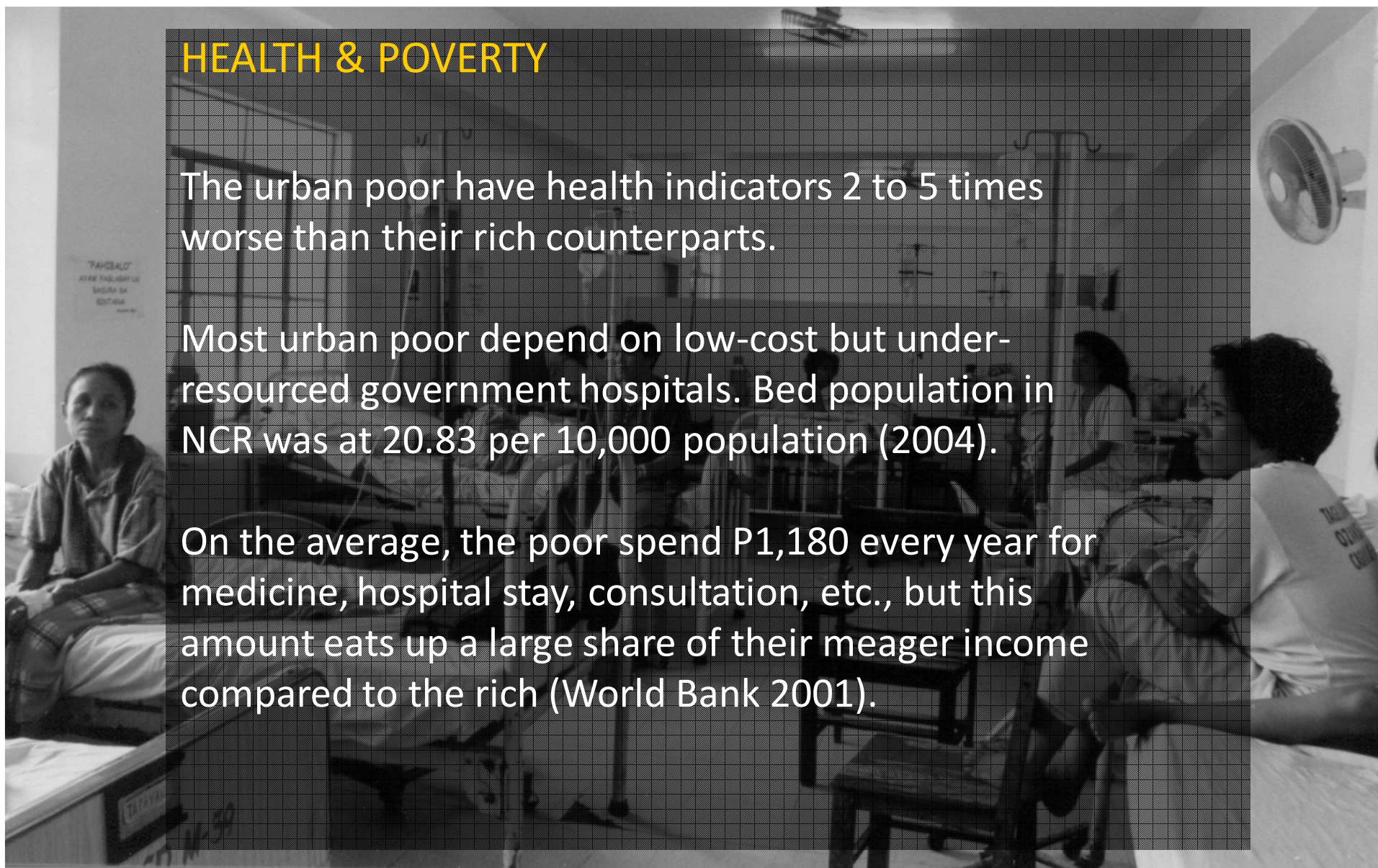
Source: National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2003

HEALTH & POVERTY

The urban poor have health indicators 2 to 5 times worse than their rich counterparts.

Most urban poor depend on low-cost but under-resourced government hospitals. Bed population in NCR was at 20.83 per 10,000 population (2004).

On the average, the poor spend P1,180 every year for medicine, hospital stay, consultation, etc., but this amount eats up a large share of their meager income compared to the rich (World Bank 2001).





EVICCTIONS

In 2010, there were 34 eviction cases that occurred in 14 cities and municipality in the Mega Manila region. Thirteen happened in Manila, and six in Quezon City. Seven cases turned out violent.

Most of the communities evicted were situated in government-owned lands (26 cases), of which 17 are considered danger areas.

A total of 11,364 families or more than 50,000 persons were rendered homeless in 2010.

Source: Urban Poor Associates (UPA)



EVICCTIONS

Assistance given to families included relocation in sites outside Metro Manila, grocery packs, financial assistance ranging from as low as Php500 to as high as Php100,000 per household, and *balik probinsya*. Families in 6 cases did not receive any aid from government.

Thirteen cases were ordered by the LGU. Six were by the *Bantay Kalikasan*.

Local governments have found ways to justify demolitions, e.g., setting communities ablaze (as in the case of Laperal) and therefore hazardous for occupancy. In Quezon City, communities that are considered as posing danger to health and are unsanitary are also considered danger areas that should be cleared of informal settlers.

Source: Urban Poor Association (UPA)

DISASTERS AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

- Climate change and sea level rise
- In the Philippines, many cities have coastal areas and settlements
- A big proportion of urban poor settlements are found along riverbanks, esteros and marginal lands prone to flooding (e.g. in Metro Manila, a fifth of the informal settler population resides in so-called “danger areas”)
- Poor compliance and enforcement of environmental laws increase the risks; zoning laws and regulations are breached (establishments and subdivisions built on esteros and catchment areas); Low awareness and weak enforcement (Clean Air Act; Solid Waste Management Law)

FUTURE TRENDS: HEIGHTENING URBAN CONTRADICTIONS

- Fast growing population in cities/urban areas, fixed land resources available for competing needs (housing, commerce, public institutions, infrastructure); limited public resources for basic services; where would the public resources come from?
- Cities are engines of economic growth, unemployment is higher in urban areas
- Urban poor provide cheap labor to growing urban economy, shrinking spaces for housing the poor

HEIGHTENING URBAN CONTRADICTIONS

- Private sector-led urban development pushes land prices up and displaces the poor who provide cheap labor for private profit; development at the cost of impoverishing the economically weak
- The concentration of population in cities increases reliance on “common goods” (air, water, road networks, public transport, open spaces), weak public sector protecting the common good

SUSTAINABLE CITIES

- An economy that creates jobs in the agricultural and urban sectors
- An urban society where there is a social consensus to help its weaker members
- Effective governance capable of
 - Land management
 - Planning for and providing housing and basic services to all sectors
 - Enforcement of environmental safeguards
 - Engaging citizens participation

Thank you.