



Making
Cities
Work

PHILIPPINES

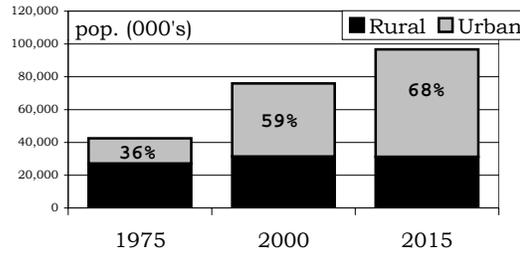
Capital: Manila (2000)
Largest City: Metro Manila 9,950,000
2nd Largest City: Davao 1,146,000

2000 Population	76.0 million	
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	2.2%	
GDP (2000)	\$310.0 billion	
GDP per capita	\$4,079	
GDP growth	3.6%	
GNI per capita (2000)	\$1,040	
World Bank Classification	Lower Mid. Inc	
Population Below Poverty Line	25.5 million	

Urban Profile

Urban Population

44,530,000 lived in urban areas in 2000.



Annual Growth Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 2.6%
Rural -0.1%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	0
5-9.99 m	1
2.5 - 4.99 m	0
.75-2.49 m	1

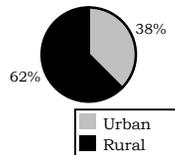
Urban Migration Trends

Manila's population growth declined 0.9% between 1995 and 2000, while Quezon City's grew 1.8%. Internal migration is encouraged by the construction boom mostly in the cities, establishments of export processing and industrial zones, improvements in infrastructure and transportation systems, and natural calamities, such as typhoons and drought in rural areas.

Urban Poverty

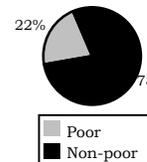
9,573,950 urban dwellers were below the poverty level.

POVERTY IN PHILIPPINES



38% of the country's poor live in urban areas.

URBAN POVERTY



22% of the urban population is poor.

Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation ('97) 9.7
Manila ('93) 8.4

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1997)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	20%	46%
Industrial	32%	15%
Services	48%	39%

UNEMPLOYMENT

National 10.0%
Manila 11.1%
Davao City 10.4%
Cebu City 10.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Secondary source data are not available.

Decentralization

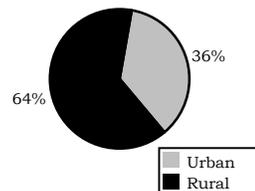
Sample Urban Area: Cebu

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set all of local tax levels	Able to choose all contractors for projects
Able to set all of user charges	Funds transfer is known in advance
Able to borrow all of funds	Central government can remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

3,562,400 urban dwellers lack water supply.

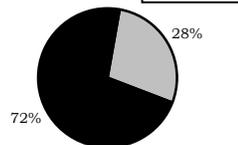


36% of people without water supply live in urban areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	3,562	8%
Rural	6,287	20%
Total	9,850	13%

3,562,400 urban dwellers lack sanitation coverage.



28% of people without sanitation coverage live in urban areas.

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	3,562	8%
Rural	9,117	29%
Total	12,679	17%

Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	70.5	81.2	62.9	59.2	54.9
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	*	*	*	*	*

Crime

The growing size of urban poor communities in Metro Manila worsens the competition for already limited employment. It is therefore not surprising that the government has had extreme difficulty in curbing the rise of criminality and improving the peace and order situation in the metropolis over the years. The recent surge in kidnapping cases in particular has instigated public outcry and mass actions demanding that the government take effective measures to address the problem.