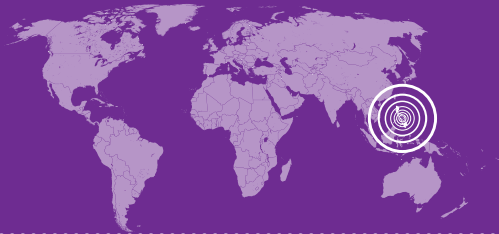


# PHILIPPINES

## the **IMPACT** stories



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### Key Messages

- Small urban centres in the urban fringe of large metropolitan areas in the Philippines are evolving into critically important venues for facilitating transactions and exchanges between rural and urban communities.
- The New Urban Agenda of the Philippines needs to facilitate the formulation and implementation of regional and local urban development strategies that will allow a more balanced growth among the regions, based on their unique regional or local competitive advantages.
- One of the key challenges facing the Philippines is finding ways to build the capacity and skills of its people to respond to the needs of a fast modernizing urban economy, particularly among youth under 25 years old, which comprise almost half of the total population.
- Gender mainstreaming needs to be encouraged for jobs in urban centres with attractive pay and benefits to become more available and accessible to women—reducing the need for them, especially the mothers of young children, to leave the country and work in high risk jobs.

### Key Partners

• **Government of the Philippines** • Government of Japan • **Government of Spain** • Government of Norway • **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** • **Instituto de Promocion y Apoyo al Desarrollo** • **Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council** • Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID) • **Department of the Interior and Local Government** • Department of Environment and Natural Resources • **Department of Social Welfare and Development** • National Economic and Development Authority • **Social Housing Finance Corporation** • National Housing Authority • **League of Cities of the Philippines** • 41 city governments & partners • **BASF Social Foundation** • Cities Alliance • **World Bank** • **Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)** • **UNDP** • **Banco de Oro Foundation** • **Hilti Foundation** • **Homeless People's Federation of the Philippines**

### Key Facts about the Philippines

The Philippines, an archipelago of 7,600 islands in the western Pacific Ocean, is the 12<sup>th</sup> most populous country in the world. Metro Manila, also called the National Capital Region, is the Philippines' largest urban agglomeration. It comprises the capital city of Manila and the 15 cities and one municipality surrounding it to form one continuous urban area. By 2050, it is projected that the urbanization level of the Philippines will reach 56%, up from 44% in 2014. As one of the countries located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, the Philippines is considered one of the most disaster-prone areas in the world. Typhoon Yolanda (known internationally as Haiyan), struck on 8 November 2013, displacing approximately 4.4 million people. Over 550,900 houses were totally destroyed and 589,404 houses were partially destroyed.

**SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION**

FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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## Timeline of UN-Habitat's Interventions in the Philippines

**2013-2015:** Response to Typhoon Yolanda/Haiyan project, "Post-Yolanda Support for Safer Homes and Settlement: A Community-driven Approach for Recovery after Typhoon Haiyan": A crucial component of the project, Community Action Planning (CAP), empowered community members to lead their own recovery from disaster and determine development plans over 5-10 years.

**2013-2016:** Launch and implementation of Achieving Sustainable Urban Development (ASUD) programme to strengthen the capacities of national government agencies and cities. The project concentrates on three main areas: (i) urban planning to guide city extension; (ii) legislation and legal frameworks, including support for a National Urban Policy (NUP); and (iii) urban economy and finance.

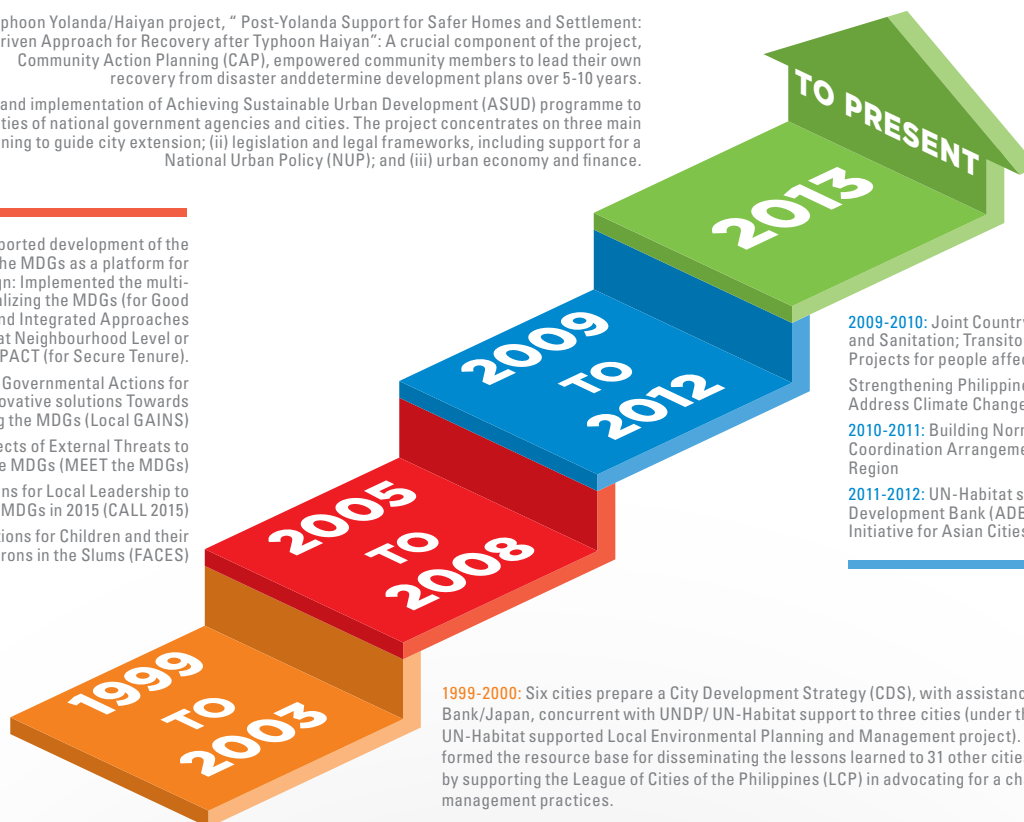
**2003-2008:** Supported development of the framework of Localizing the MDGs as a platform for the twin urban campaign: Implemented the multi-year programme of Localizing the MDGs (for Good Urban Governance) and Integrated Approaches to Poverty Reduction at Neighbourhood Level or IMPACT (for Secure Tenure).

**2005:** Local Inter-Governmental Actions for Integrated and Innovative solutions Towards Attaining the MDGs (Local GAINS)

**2006:** Mitigating the Effects of External Threats to the MDGs (MEET the MDGs)

**2007:** Citizens Actions for Local Leadership to Achieve The MDGs in 2015 (CALL 2015)

**2008:** Family-Based Actions for Children and their Environs in the Slums (FACES)



**1999-2000:** Six cities prepare a City Development Strategy (CDS), with assistance from the World Bank/Japan, concurrent with UNDP/ UN-Habitat support to three cities (under the now completed UN-Habitat supported Local Environmental Planning and Management project). Together, these cities formed the resource base for disseminating the lessons learned to 31 other cities in the Philippines, by supporting the League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP) in advocating for a change in urban management practices.

**2003:** The UN-Habitat country office was opened to support the global launch of the twin campaign of Good Urban Governance and Secure Tenure.

**2009-2010:** Joint Country Programme on Water and Sanitation; Transitory and Permanent Shelter Projects for people affected by Typhoon Ketsana

Strengthening Philippine City Capacities to Address Climate Change Impacts

**2010-2011:** Building Normative/Operational Coordination Arrangements in the Asia/Pacific Region

**2011-2012:** UN-Habitat support to Asia Development Bank (ADB) City Development Initiative for Asian Cities

## Impact in the Philippines

**400 households** benefited from the Integrated Shelter Recovery Project in Albay

Family-Based Actions for Children and their Environs in the Slums (FACES) project improved the lives of **607 children** and their families in 15 slum communities in 15 cities, registering significant improvements in 19 child-focused MDG indicators.



Water supply improvement project in the Island Garden City of Samal benefited **200 households** (Localizing MDGs programme).

**660 permanent houses** built with water, sanitation and hygiene facilities (Post-Yolanda Support for Safer Homes and Settlement: A Community-driven Approach for Recovery after Typhoon Haiyan).

Construction of improved water facilities provided potable water to **668 households** in Caraga Region and **133 households** in Sorsogon City (IPADE Joint Country Programme on Water and Sanitation).

**431 households** improved their livelihood skills and **77 individuals** benefited from livelihood skills upgrading (Integrated Approaches to Poverty Reduction at Neighbourhood Level).

**2,382 households** beneficiaries of HOA loans (Integrated Approaches to Poverty Reduction at Neighbourhood Level).

**2,382 households** received homeowner association loans (Localizing MDGs programme).

**323 semi skilled artisans** and **31 foremen** trained on housing construction (Post-Yolanda Support for Safer Homes and Settlement: A Community-driven Approach for Recovery after Typhoon Haiyan).

**4,594 households trained** in house assessment, building back better, and DRR and preparedness (Post-Yolanda Support for Safer Homes and Settlement: A Community-driven Approach for Recovery after Typhoon Haiyan).

UN-Habitat delivering on the SDGs towards the New Urban Agenda

