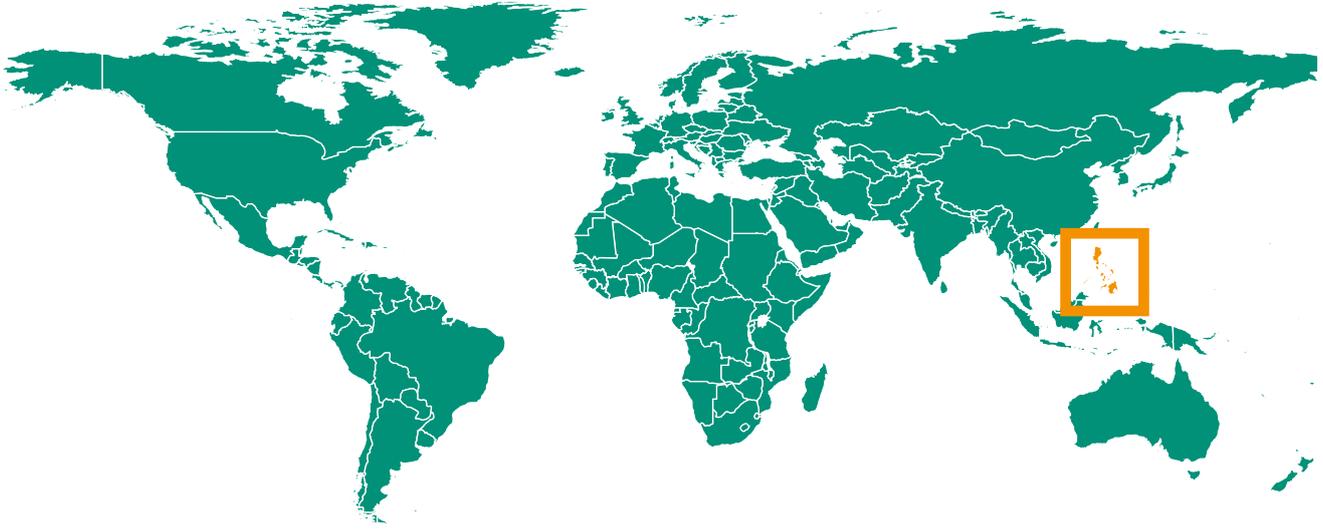


COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT 2008 – 2009

PHILIPPINES





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FOREWORDS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



In April 2007, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT approved our 2008-2013 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan. This plan intends to promote the alignment of UN-HABITAT normative and operational activities at country level.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents (HCPD) are tangible components of this Plan as well as a genuine endeavour of UN-HABITAT to better coordinate normative and operational activities in a consultative and inclusive process involving UN-HABITAT's in-country focal points, UN-HABITAT Programme Managers, national governments, UN country teams, sister-UN agencies, development partners and all divisions of our Agency. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents are strategic tools meant as a guide for all UN-HABITAT activities over a two-year period. A major dimension of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document is to advocate UN-HABITAT's mandate and address the urban challenges facing the world's developing countries.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents identify national urban development goals and priorities including shelter, urban governance, access to basic services and credit. Important cross-cutting issues

such as the environment, gender, responses to disasters, and vulnerability reduction are also addressed. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents focus on UN-HABITAT country programming. They serve as a work plan for UN-HABITAT Programme Managers and a reference tool for national and local actors involved in sustainable urban development. According to the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Action Plan adopted by the UN-HABITAT Committee of Permanent Representatives on 6 December 2007, twenty UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents were completed during 2008, including the One-UN Pilot countries where UN-HABITAT is active.

In line with the United Nations reform process, UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents seek to strengthen the role of the United Nations and to demonstrate our commitment. I wish to thank our UN-HABITAT Programme Managers for their input and dedication and for putting together these documents under guidance of the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division and with support from all branches and programmes of the Agency.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anna K. Tibaijuka". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Anna" and last name "Tibaijuka" clearly visible.

Anna K. Tibaijuka
Executive Director, UN-HABITATs

VICE PRESIDENT



The Philippine government and UN-Habitat are strong partners in addressing the urban challenges faced by our country. Being one of the fastest urbanizing countries in the world, the Philippines needs complementation of efforts not only amongst public, private and civil actors, but

also from international organizations like the UN in addressing problems attendant to rapid urbanization.

The UN-Habitat's Country Programme Document (HCPD) presents great opportunities for collaboration between UN-Habitat and the Philippine Government. It promotes and aligns UN-Habitat normative and operational activities at the country level. It sets guideposts for advocacy, as well as program implementation and monitoring.

The Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council, as the main government agency at the forefront of housing and urban development effort, therefore acknowledges this HCPD as a vital instrument in reinforcing the strategic directions that must be taken by both the national and local government to achieve sustainable urban development as aligned with the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (2004-2010).

The commitment expressed by UN-Habitat to support the review and enhancement of the National Urban Development and Housing Framework (NUDHF) is very significant and catalytic for the country. Coming up with a strategic and responsive NUDHF will facilitate achievement of good urban governance and likewise result to efficient and effective shelter and basic services delivery. This is most suited for and well-matched with the characteristics and real needs of the urban sector especially the poor and marginalized.

On behalf of the Philippine Government, it is my hope that the information and insights contained in the UN-HCPD will encourage all the stakeholders and partners working on housing and urban development to enjoin their efforts and work collectively towards the attainment of sustainable urbanization in the Philippines.

Hon. Vice President Noli De Castro
Chairman, Housing and Urban Development
Coordinating Council

SECRETARY



The Philippine Government remains committed to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which provide the framework for the projects outlined in the Medium-Term Development Plan. In keeping with the Philippine government's thrust of sustainable development,

the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) supports the Local Government Units (LGUs) in improving their capability to govern as well as in promoting citizen participation in local development. Being at the forefront of delivering basic services to every Filipino, the LGU personify the presence or absence of good urban governance in their daily operations, guiding policies and strategic directions.

The Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) is vital in providing the framework and outlining the areas of convergence and partnership between the DILG and UN-HABITAT. The DILG is one with UN-HABITAT in supporting the LGUs, who promote urbanisation and urban development through good urban governance. Empowering local governments to carry out their devolved functions help bring the decision-making closer to the people, as well as lead to a more responsive and effective local government that address people's needs, ensure transparency, accountability and encourage people's participation. UN-HABITAT's experience in localising the MDGs in key cities in the Philippines is significant in outlining an approach for mainstreaming good governance with focus on some of the most basic human development targets.

Hopefully this HCPD will catalyse further discussion among stakeholders to come up with new ideas and innovative strategies in responding to the challenges of urbanisation and sustainable urban development and the governance systems that address these issues.

In behalf of the Department, I congratulate UN-HABITAT for the development of this HCPD and reiterate our partnership in working towards the realisation of good urban governance at the local level with active participation of all stakeholders and the community.

Ronaldo V. Puno
Secretary Department of the Interior and Local Government

SITUATION ANALYSIS

FOCUS AREA 1: ADVOCACY, MONITORING AND PARTNERSHIPS

The enactment of the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991 and Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA) of 1992 provided the Local Government Units (LGU) in the Philippines the mandates in performing tasks that would lead and facilitate sustainable urbanization. The UN Millennium Declaration (2000), of which the Philippine Government is a signatory, inspired the government to commit to the Millennium Development Goals and identify its baselines and targets. The LGUs play a crucial role in achieving the MDGs at the community level. The aforementioned commitments, among others, emphasize the need for LGUs to partner with national government agencies, private institutions, Non-Government Organizations/People's Organizations, and other critical stakeholders in performing its responsibilities.

As identified in the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP 2004-2010) for shelter, one of the key challenges to ensure shelter security for every

Filipino family is the strengthening of the capacity of housing institutions, shelter agencies and LGUs. Despite the institutional reforms, there is still a long and tedious process of securing permits and licenses for housing and urban development projects. Better coordination among the shelter agencies must be established especially as some LGUs have yet to show competence to fully assume their devolved functions.

Thus capacity development of LGUs is crucial and indispensable. LGUs should be ready to face the challenges posed by rapid urbanization and have the ability to pro-actively plan and manage their growing population with its increasing demand for services. From planning to implementation, secure tenure and housing as well as capacity building from external agencies for the LGUs using rights-based approaches must be ensured considering the fact that the national government has limited resources. The LGUs must be assisted through systemic reforms to develop plans and install policies that would reduce/stabilize the growing number of slums in urban areas as well as improve the lives of people living in the slums. Managing urban growth and achieving the MDGs at the local level are no simple tasks. Thus, enhanced capacity of leaders and local urban planners is imperative in order for LGUs to transform their growing population into real human capital that would bring about economic growth and sustainable development.

UN-Habitat is a strong partner of the government, especially HUDCC and DILG, in promoting sustainable urbanization and in realizing the Habitat Agenda and the MDGs. Other urban sector stakeholders, especially the civil society and business sector, are equally important partners in working towards the same end. The CCA has noted that "the UN system has a pivotal role to play in working with stakeholders to generate demonstrable results. As a universal duty-bearer, and with its diversity of mandates, the UN is in the best position to contribute to setting up structures and mechanisms for popular participation in governance. Popular participation, including in decision-making, is covered by universal covenants signed by UN members, including the Philippines. The UN similarly has a comparative advantage in capacity development and in implementing participatory technologies appropriate to the Filipino setting. Moreover, the UN has the ability to mobilise resources to engage the state, civil society and the private sector to work together collaboratively.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Urbanisation (2008)

- Total population: 90 m
- Urban population: 58 m (65 %)

Annual growth rates (2005-2010)

- National: 1.9 %
- Urban: 3.0 %

Major cities (2008)

- Manila: 11 m
- Davao: 1.4 m
- Cebu: 830 000

Source: UN DESA

Slum indicators

- Slum to urban population: 44 %

% urban population with access to:

- Improved water: 96 %
- Piped water: 67 %
- Improved sanitation: 95 %
- Sufficient living area: NA
- Durable housing: 74 %

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2003



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FOCUS AREA 2: PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

The Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) was created in 1986 as the lead agency to formulate national objectives, policies and strategies for housing and urban development, provide directions to ensure rational land use for the equitable distribution and enjoyment of development benefits, to be implemented through a variety of government housing agencies: the National Housing Authority (NHA), the Home Guaranty Corporation (HGC), National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation (NHMFC), and the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) to ensure the accomplishment of the National Shelter Program.

Decentralization, following enactment of the LGC, has paved the way for LGUs to be responsible in planning for and managing local resources. The LGC requires LGUs to prepare comprehensive land use plans (CLUP) and comprehensive development plans (CDP). Further, the Urban Development and Housing Act mandated LGUs to perform tasks that would ensure the achievement of the vision to a) prioritize provision of decent shelter to the poorest of the poor; b) provide the framework for the use and development of urban lands; c) encourage

people and community involvements and initiatives in urban development and shelter construction; d) improve and maximize local government participation especially in socialized housing; and, e) tap private sector resources for socialized housing.

The Philippine Government, under the leadership of President Arroyo, remains committed in clear-cut goals, strategies and action plans as priorities laid down in its Medium Term Philippine Development Plan 2004-2010. It is also committed to achieve the MDGs which provides the framework in formulating the Plan's social commitments and in identifying its programs and projects in the Medium-Term Public Investment Program (MTPIP). In line with improving urban governance, the MTPDP's section for shelter targets the strengthening of institutional capacity of housing agencies and local government units. This was premised on the need to improve coordination among agencies involved in housing and land development whilst reflecting on the inability of some LGUs to fully assume their devolved function and responsibility in urban development, planning, finance, implementation and management in the delivery of housing and urban services.

The national government through the MTPDP also aims at creating space for participatory urban planning and management by directing the establishment/creation of Local Housing Boards (LHBs) composed of multi-sector representatives, in all cities and

municipalities. However, many cities and municipalities have yet to fully appreciate the value and contribution of the LHB as an instrument for sustainable urbanization and good governance, thus very few LHBs in the country are active and functional.

The DILG through the Peace and Order Councils provide instruments for improving the governance of crime and violence-related issues in the urban contexts. The Council, coordinated by the City-Mayor, involves a large range of local stakeholders, including the representative of the Barangays, and work in cooperation with the Philippine National Police (PNP). These Councils are supposed to articulate actions for the effective crime reduction and violence prevention at the city and municipal level.

The 2005-2009 UNDAF in the Philippines includes good governance as one of the five priority areas of cooperation, where country program outcome #2 targets that by 2009, national, sub-national and local institutions promote and practice transparency, accountability, gender equity and participatory governance for greater accessibility and cost-effectiveness in the delivery of programmes and services toward improved human development, especially for poor and vulnerable groups. Towards this end, UN-Habitat Philippines has implemented projects that promoted participatory governance especially in planning for and implementing shelter development at the local level resulting in pro-poor shelter delivery programs of LGUs. In close coordination with HUDCC, the tested participatory shelter planning process/ approaches could be replicated at the national scale.

FOCUS AREA 3: PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING

The country is still beset with a huge backlog in providing for land security and housing for the poor. In the face of high rates of population increase and with urban areas continuing to be magnets of hope for economic opportunities, the demand for affordable land and housing in the Philippines remains a challenge.

Based on HUDCC reports and projections, the cumulative housing need (backlog and formation of new household) of the country for 2005-2010 is likely to reach 3,756,072. Geographically, concentration of this housing demand is found in Southern Tagalog, Metro Manila, and Central Luzon accounting to 56%, while Visayas and Mindanao accounts for 21% and 23% of the total need, respectively. The current MTPDP has targeted the provision of housing for a total of 1,145,668 households valued at Php

217.04 billion. "Socialized housing" for the bottom 30% income group who do not have secure tenure and housing, accounts for 68% of the total target.

Over the years, the government has engaged and instituted various programs and projects to address pro-poor land security and housing. During the Estrada Administration, the government through HUDCC formulated a two-pronged program, a sustainable private sector-led and government-led housing program. The Sustainable Private Sector-Led Program sought to operate market mechanisms to ensure efficient utilization of resources and provision of quality housing units. On the other hand, the Government-Led Housing Program intended to accelerate the provision of security of tenure to informal settlers, by synchronizing the relocation of informal settlers with the implementation of major government programs and projects, such as the provision of necessary economic and social services. To expand the coverage of the programs, HUDCC provided LGUs with funds for their housing programs, and directed them to complete their Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) to identify areas for socialized housing.

The present administration led by President Arroyo sustains its support and commitment to UN-Habitat's global campaign on "Secure Tenure and Good Urban Governance" through an Asset Reform Program that will benefit the poor. In this program, HUDCC was tasked to identify idle government lands suitable for housing for possible disposition to qualified beneficiaries; to reform and rationalize the Community Mortgage Program; and implement the resettlement program for the Northrail and Southrail Linkage project.

HUDCC, in close coordination with other key shelter agencies, has also promoted the strict compliance by Private Sector Subdivision Developers to the 20% Balanced Housing provision mandated in RA 7279 or UDHA. This provision of the UDHA is meant to increase the country's housing stock, promote inclusive shelter provision, and ensure availability of affordable land and housing.

The Philippine land market, however, still does not satisfy the needs of the poor for secure tenure. Prices of land in urban areas remain unaffordable for families whose income falls within the bottom 30% of the income strata. The Annual Poverty Indicator Survey of the government (2004) revealed that 4 out of every 10 Filipino families do not own their house and lot. Such a scenario is evidenced by the proliferation of informal settlers in urban and peri-urban areas throughout the country, as well by the increasing number of families sharing dwelling units. This scenario further aggra-

vates the deteriorating quality of life of the poor as cramped spaces result in higher incidence of sickness and violence that mostly affects women and children.

Apart from income poverty, there are other bottlenecks and issues hampering pro-poor land and housing programs in the Philippines. These include: high transaction costs due to the confusing and unclear land use policies, non-cooperation of land owners to engage in the CMP program, misinterpretation and/or non-implementation of LGUs of the provisions set forth by the UDHA and its implementing rules and regulations. Moreover, most LGUs do not have shelter plans and programs that would facilitate pro-active planning and results-based targeting of their local shelter concerns, resulting in non-appropriation of budgets thus increasing land and housing backlogs.

Another major concern for the Philippines is the provision of land and housing to internally displaced persons/families due to natural hazards and armed conflicts. This is especially true for the Bicol Region and in ARMM in Mindanao. In the Bicol Region, when 2 super typhoons struck the country in 2006, more than 10,000 families from the province of Albay alone had to be permanently resettled. After more than a year of combined public and private development and rehabilitation efforts, around 75% of the affected families have yet to be provided land and permanent housing. The National Disaster Coordinating Council and LGUs in Albay have expressed the need for UN-Habitat to provide technical assistance in preparing their local shelter plans that promotes creation of sustainable and risk resilient communities and human settlements in the context of the changed landscape of the province and considering the natural hazards/risks that continue to threaten the province. In the ARMM, armed conflicts that have already lasted for 35 years in Mindanao have displaced a large number of Filipino families from their settlements. Cotabato City, the ARMM capital, has seen its population double in size within the last five years mainly due to migration of IDPs. Conflict Prevention and Peace Building as one of the priority areas of UNDAF, UN interventions are focused on strengthening the policy environment; building capacity for Government, civil society, former combatants and communities; and ensuring the rights of those affected by armed conflict. UN-Habitat, as part of and in cooperation with the UNCT, could contribute to the attainment of the UNDAF Outcome in the said priority area specifically in the CP Outcome which targets that by 2009, individuals and communities affected by armed conflict have improved access to increased incomes, basic social services and participation in governance.

While peace building efforts have already gained successes in Mindanao, there is still a need to provide land development and housing assistance to families in post conflict areas, in addition to safety and security improvement for the most vulnerable groups, including IDPs and migrants. Proactive intervention through integrated shelter provision is very crucial in sustaining peace and development. Improved access to assets such as land and housing and mainstreaming community-led actions on shelter development facilitates poverty alleviation. It is common knowledge that poverty is one of the major causes of area conflict resulting in violence and vulnerabilities in Mindanao

FOCUS AREA 4: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

The Common Country Assessment report noted that the social services expenditures as a share of the country's GDP fell from 5.46 percent in 1997 to 4.25 percent in 2003. The report further noted major gaps in women's health care and nutrition which arise from women's poor health-seeking behavior; lack of empowerment, which results in widespread gender-based violence; and health and service delivery that often times does not comply with prescribed medical standards. The assessment also stressed significant issues in education that include wide disparities in retaining children in the secondary level, between urban and rural areas, rich and poor regions; low quality, arising from unwieldy class sizes and congested curriculum; and poor access to and quality of early childhood care and development services, with at least two-thirds of 3- to 5-year-olds not enrolled.

The Philippines mid-term progress report on the MDGs for 2007 reported that as of 2004, 80.2% of total households have access to safe drinking water while proportion of households with sanitary toilet is at 86.2%. Despite the high probability for the Philippines to attain its MDG targets on the improvement of access to water and sanitary toilet, there is still a need to ensure that this progress translates to services for the country's slum dwellers. As stressed in the CCA, 36% of water for urban slum dwellers is contaminated at the point of consumption, while another 17% is contaminated at the source because of improper transport, handling and storage.

The responsibility to effectively provide for basic urban infrastructure and services is lodged at the LGUs as mandated in Section 17 of the LGC. Weaknesses, however, have been shown by most LGUs



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in the effective delivery of basic services for their constituents. Local capacities to finance development of service delivery remain weak as most LGUs remain to be largely dependent on revenue transfers.

Though mandated in the UDHA that provision of basic services for resettlement sites should be ensured by the government, there are resettlement sites which continue to be in blighted and in poor condition as access to basic services such as water, electricity, and drainage are mostly not prioritized and yet to be completed or worse unplanned at all.

UNDAF Outcome 2 anticipates, by 2009, increased and more equitable access to and utilisation of quality, integrated and sustainable basic social services by the poor and vulnerable. UN-Habitat, through its IMPACT and Localizing the MDGs projects, contributes to the attainment of this outcome by building the capacities of LGUs in planning and implementing integrated shelter development while engaging the private-sector and the communities themselves in working towards the improvement of basic infrastructures and services.

FOCUS AREA 5: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FINANCE SYSTEMS

In realizing the Habitat Agenda and attaining sustainable urbanization, the large demand for secure tenure and housing in the Philippines poses a great challenge to the providers of financing support. The present MTPDP target of 30% to meet the housing backlog (2005-2010) should ideally cover a sizable amount of the demand for socialized housing, and partly

low-cost housing according to HUDCC. Limitations in government resources and weaknesses in financing systems, however, continue to dampen the realization of these targets. The low-cost housing beneficiaries are mainly members of pension funds such as the Home Development Mutual Fund more known as Pag-Ibig Fund, the Social Security System and the Government Service Insurance System. Those urban poor whose members may be engaged in formal employment have a higher chance of accessing shelter financing offered by the said institutions. The bulk of the urban poor who are non-members, therefore, have limited access to financing as the formal finance market mainly works for the upper and middle income households. In the last two years, the government initiated and opened financing systems to support socialized housing to address the demand and paying capacity of the poor. Currently, the government finance programs for socialized housing are as follows:

- 1) National Housing Authority's Resettlement Program
- 2) Socialized Housing Finance Corporation's Community Mortgage Program (CMP)
- 3) ADB-assisted Development of Poor Urban Communities Project or DPUCSP supported by UN-Habitat/Cities Alliance IMPACT project
- 4) Home Development Mutual Funded user financing

"Except for the HDMF home lending program, the other three shelter programs are funded by budgetary appropriations or development loans. Loans for

housing are provided at easy terms, with subsidized interest rates and a maximum maturity of 30 years. CMP loans have a fixed rate of 6%. HDMF home lending program for socialized housing loans is also at a subsidized rate of 6% but the rate is reviewed every five years. The Resettlement Program of the NHA provides a combination of direct subsidy, loan component with 6% interest rate, and loan component which is interest free. On the other hand, the DPUCSP is the first sector loan of the Philippine Government that targets specifically the urban poor. Unlike the other three programs, DPUCSP is also the first major attempt to adopt market-based mechanisms utilizing market interest rates as well as bank and non-bank financing institutions to provide shelter finance for the poor. In sum, the present state of government finance programs for socialized housing shows a bias toward providing housing assistance at subsidized interest rates. This is reflected in the following policies: (1) the dominance of finance-based subsidy; and (2) the practice among pension funds of cross-subsidization, where higher income borrowers subsidize lower income borrowers. Unlike in the past where the national government assumes all responsibility on financing, there are now greater efforts toward localization of housing delivery. This means greater involvement of LGU assets and resources for the delivery of socialized housing on a larger scale” .

The Community Mortgage Program (CMP) is the most relevant program for the socialized housing sector. It is a loan window for the sector for land acquisition, site development and housing construction managed by the National Home Mortgage and Finance Corporation. The community-based organizations (CBO) or Homeowner's Associations (HOA) are organized by so-called originators (can be NGOs or LGUs) to put together the requirements by the NHMFC at least for the land acquisition phase. However, it was not sustained due to inefficiency in the system and the declined government subsidy, not to mention the alleged corruption that beset the institution. Thus, 1997 figures showed that only 12% of the communities which borrowed for land acquisition progressed to the second level of site development loan because of affordability constraint. Because of this, communities remained blighted even after they have acquired the land. Despite these, the CMP had the highest repayment performance among the different government housing projects because of the social preparation done by the NGOs (although limited) and the phased availment of the loan by the CBOs which best suited the paying capacity of the socialized housing sector.

The SHFC was created in 2004 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the NHMFC to design and implement

housing finance programs on socialized housing and to cater specifically to the needs of the formal and informal sectors comprising the poor and low-income families of the country. SHFC is tasked to manage the Abot Kaya Pabahay Fund and the Community Mortgage Program, taking over these functions from the NHMFC. SHFC's mandates include encouraging maximum participation by stakeholders such as the LGUs, NGOs, and POs in socialized housing; institutionalizing and promoting self-help housing methods, and providing a strong and sustainable socialized housing finance system. As the agency now responsible for the CMP implementation, it is the only one lending for land acquisition. It has a budget allocation of P500 M per year from government allocation. It is now gearing towards the localization of the CMP which means that the accreditation of urban poor associations which have signified the interest to borrow will now be facilitated by the Local Government Units (LGUs) to hasten processing.

Early 2008, the Monetary Board of the Philippine Central Bank announced its approval of the Housing Microfinance product that aims to address the shelter needs of the economically active poor. According to the BSP announcement, this Housing Microfinance Product involves the application of microfinance principles and best practices to the provision of housing finance for home improvements, house construction as well as house/ lot acquisition. The home improvement loans have a maximum of Php 150,000, similar to microfinance loans, while house construction and acquisition may be up to Php 300,000. In recognizing the product as a type of microfinance loan, it will also enjoy the incentives granted to regular microfinance loans such as no collateral requirements or the acceptance of collateral substitutes, as well as simpler documentary requirements. This addresses the usual barriers that the poor face in accessing housing finance. This approval provides a significant push to the government's efforts of increasing pro-poor shelter and addressing the country's housing backlog. Further the BSP announcement stated that given this approval, banks with microfinance operations are provided the opportunity to complement their present microfinance operations by offering this new product, to reduce the risk of business loans being applied to housing and to diversify their portfolios. The housing microfinance loans will also be considered as alternative compliance to the mandatory credit allocation to agrarian reform and agriculture activities as required by Presidential Decree 717. One distinct feature of this financing product is the possible use of secure tenure instruments as collateral substitutes. In the absence of a land title,

these legal instruments effectively provide proof of legal use, possession or ownership of a property.

This was prompted following the request of HUDCC which is the executing agency for the DPUCSP and UN-Habitat played the implementing agency role for the capacity building component through its IMPACT project. The IMPACT project has also made a breakthrough in shelter financing where the direct lending to Home-Owners Association have been approved by the Development Bank of the Philippines using qualitative capacity-based lending modalities and cash flow analysis in determining loan approval. The bigger challenge now is institutionalizing this gain where the formal banking institution would fully facilitate and cater the needs of the poor who are generally operating as informal sector.

In defining the strategy and implementation of the HCPD, gender and youth issues are considered as cross-cutting concerns.

GENDER EQUALITY IN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Philippines has available sex disaggregated data through the NSCB and NSO. These data are critical in mainstreaming gender concerns and issues in development planning and programming.

There are currently 37.9 million women in the country. 51% of these women belonged to the reproductive age group (15-49) based on latest Census of Population and Housing (CPH) of the National Statistics Office. Female-headed households account only for 5.4% of the total households in the country. About 48 percent of women 15 to 49 years were engaged in gainful activities and 52 percent in non-gainful activities.

Relative to housing, the same CPH results revealed that majority of the occupied housing units with at least one woman 15 to 49 years old (68.2 percent) had roofs made of galvanized iron/aluminum, 21.5 percent had cogon/nipa/anahaw, and 4.4 percent had half galvanized iron/half concrete. As to the construction materials of the outer walls, about 33.0 percent used concrete/brick/stone, 22.7 percent had wood, and 21.1 percent had bamboo / sawali / cogon / nipa.

There have been findings that rural-to-urban migrants increasingly consist of unmarried women below 25 years old and married young women in their peak childbearing ages (25-29 years old) (UNFPA, 1999). They are propelled to the cities by their limited participation in income-earning opportunities in their communities of origin. They usually end up in jobs in the service sector, where they work longer

hours for lesser remuneration according to a report presented by the National Population Commission.

With increasing demand for basic services in urban areas, women's health and rights to access services should be primarily considered in urban development planning and management.

Migrant women as well as women among IDPs due to the armed conflict should also be recognized as vulnerable groups to deal with. Internal migrations and displacement in post-conflict context, like in some cities of the ARMM region, may worsen the vulnerability of these groups especially in a rapidly urbanizing context.

YOUTH IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Youth in Nation Building Act was passed into law in 1994. It enshrined four principles for youth development in the country:

- Promotion and protection of the physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual and social well-being of youth to the end that youth realize their potential for improving the quality of life;
- Inculcation in youth of patriotism, nationalism and other basic desirable values to infuse in them faith in the Creator, belief in the sanctity of life and dignity of the human person, conviction for the strength and unity of the family and adherence to truth and justice;
- Encouragement of youth involvement in character-building and development activities for civic efficiency, stewardship of natural resources, agricultural and industrial productivity, and an understanding of world economic commitments on tariffs and trade and participation in structures for policy-making and programme implementation to reduce the incidence of poverty and accelerate socioeconomic development; and
- Mobilization of youth's abilities, talents and skills and redirecting their creativity, inventive genius and wellspring of enthusiasm and hope for

In the face of rapid urbanization, Filipino youths are faced with challenges and they need to be protected as well as mainstreamed in the decision making process that would create significant effects in their quality of life. Given these, UN-Habitat across its initiative will ensure that approaches and strategies would cater to the needs of the youth sector especially the urban youths. UN-Habitat will also reinforce their capacity to be key-actor of the social change in cities, including the areas either directly or indirectly affected by the armed violence.

RECENT AND ON-GOING WORK

The following table provides a summary to the recent and on-going projects implemented by UN-Habitat and its partners. The matrix illustrates details of donors, budgets and outlines the main activities and objectives of each project.

UN-HABITAT

Project title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding partners	Partners	Main activities
IMPACT – Integrated Approaches to Poverty Reduction at the Neighborhood Level – A Cities Without Slums Initiative	2005-2007	500,000	Cities Alliance	HUDCC, DBP, Local Government Units	Institution Building/Capacity Building for LGUs and CBOs in the areas of asset-based and participatory city shelter strategy formulation, project development and financing, livelihood support, and policy learnings
Development of an Effective Localization Strategy for Mainstreaming the Millennium Development Goals in Local Governance – Support for Policy and Programme Development	2004-2005	62,000	UNDP	Department of Interior and Local Government, Philippine Urban Fora, Naga Local Government Unit	Development of the National MDG Localization Framework, MDG Localization toolkit formulation, Score carding, Formulation of LGU Guide on MDG Localization
Intergovernmental Actions for Integrated and Innovative Solutions Towards Attaining the Millennium Development Goals or Local GAINS for the MDGs	2005	162,000	UNDP through Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund and the Government of New Zealand	Cities of Pasay, Muntinlupa, Tagaytay, Antipolo, Marikina, San Jose del Monte, Science City of Munoz, Sorsogon, Calbayog, Mandaue, Samal, Iligan, Naga and Butuan, Commission on Human Rights, Urios University	Expanded effective localization of MDGs in the Philippines to a city in CARAGA region through collaborative undertakings among local governments. The project brought together the concepts of inter LGU partnerships, gender, social artistry, and rights-based participatory approaches in addressing corruption, human rights and MDGs at the local levels.
Localizing the MDGs in Key Cities in the Philippines	2005-2007	300,000	UNDP-Japanese Government Partnership Fund	Local Government Units of the Island Garden City of Samal, Pasay, Muntinlupa, Tagaytay, Antipolo, Marikina, San Jose del Monte, Science City of Munoz, Sorsogon, Calbayog, Mandaue, Samal, Iligan, Naga and Butuan	Adapted the demonstration project mechanism developed by UN-Habitat aimed at demonstrating solutions and innovations in increasing access to public goods and services by the poor and disadvantaged groups and communities. Demonstrated MDG projects on improving access to potable water supply, livelihood.

UN-HABITAT (Continued)

Project title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding partners	Partners	Main activities
Mitigating the Effects of External Threats to the MDGs or MEET the MDGs	2006	90,000	UNDP through Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund	National Disaster Coordinating Council, Local Government Units of Tuguegarao, Science City of Munoz, Iligan, Naga, Sorsogon, Island Garden City of Samal, Iloilo, Calbayog, Pasay and the Municipality of San Vicente, Palawan	Equipped and prepared local governments to overcome obstacles that will prevent, derail or slow down the implementation of the MDG targets of cities. Pursued local reforms for improving governance particularly focusing on organizational and fiscal management. It demonstrated and tested different approaches in 10 project sites that are highly vulnerable to natural and man-made disasters.
Community Action and Local Leadership for 2015 or CALL 2015	2007	80,000	UNDP through Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) through Kristohanong Katilingban sa Pagpakabana – Social Involvement Program, LGU of Xavier University, Social Watch Visayas, Barangay Health Workers Association, St. Paul University Philippines and Intercessors for the Philippines and the city governments of Tuguegarao, Science City of Munoz, Pasay, Dumaguete and Cagayan de Oro City	The project promoted transparent and accountable governance in meeting the MDGs through the engagement of citizens, especially women, in instituting anti corruption initiatives, and localizing salient UNCAC provisions in selected local government units in the Philippines. Call 2015 delivered the following: (1) organized and capacitated MDG integrity circles composed of local citizens' groups especially local women leaders; (2) established citizens-government face to face dialogue and voice mechanism; and (3) demonstrated and replicate sound MDG practices that promotes anti corruption practices.
Family-based Actions for Children and their Environs in the Slums or FACES	2008	300,000	UNDP through Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund	Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) – Local Government Academy (LGA), League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP), Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP), HUDCC and the cities of Pasay, Mandaluyong, Tuguegarao, Santiago, Candon, Science City of Munoz, Ligao, Roxas, Bais, Bago, Maasin, Dipolog, Pagadian, Surigao, Island Garden City of Samal.	Development of child focused family MDG monitoring systems Establishment of quick response mechanisms at the family, community, city-levels Development of models for actions and solutions to address MDG deficits in education, food, health and environment Review of the National Urban Development and Housing Framework

PARTNERS

Project title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding partners	Partners	Main activities
Land Proclamations	2001 to present	-	-	HUDCC and Local Government Units	Regularization of tenure of the informal settler families through the issuance of presidential proclamations declaring parcels of public lands open for disposition to qualified beneficiaries. Conversion of government idle or vacant lands into housing sites that shall benefit bonafide occupants, as well as low-salaried government employees including the soldiers and policemen. This initiative manifests the government's thrust to redistribute the physical assets in favor of the poor.
Resettlement / Relocation	On-going	-	-	HUDCC, NHA	Acquisition and development of large tracts of raw land into serviced homelots or core housing units for families displaced from sites earmarked for government infrastructure projects and those occupying danger areas such as waterways, esteros, and railroad tracks
Development of Poor Urban Communities Sector Project	2003-2010	30M	-	ADB, HUDCC, DBP	Provision of financing facility for different stakeholders to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access of the poor urban households to secure land tenure, affordable shelter, basic municipal infrastructure services, and community facilities; • Avail of financial services for microenterprise development, home improvements, and housing; and • Assist in the decentralization of shelter sector activities and strengthen the role and capacity of local governments to meet their shelter sector responsibilities, as provided for in the Local Government Code.
Family-based Actions for Children and their Environs in the Slums or FACES	2008	300,000	UNDP through Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund	Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) – Local Government Academy (LGA), League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP), Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP), HUDCC and the cities of Pasay, Mandaluyong, Tuguegarao, Santiago, Candon, Science City of Muñoz, Ligao, Roxas, Bais, Bago, Maasin, Dipolog, Pagadian, Surigao, Island Garden City of Samal.	Development of child focused family MDG monitoring systems Establishment of quick response mechanisms at the family, community, city-levels Development of models for actions and solutions to address MDG deficits in education, food, health and environment Review of the National Urban Development and Housing Framework

STRATEGY

UN-HABITAT'S PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR THE SECTOR

UN-Habitat's country specific strategy is guided by the UN-Habitat's global Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan and more specific policies, such as the Strategic Policy on Human Settlements and Crisis. The Medium Term Strategic Plan (MTSIP) for 2008 – 2013 is UN-HABITAT's institutional response to meet the "Urban Challenge" and in realizing the MDG targets. The MTSIP is focused on the following mutually reinforcing focus areas to support attainment of the overall objective of sustainable urbanization:

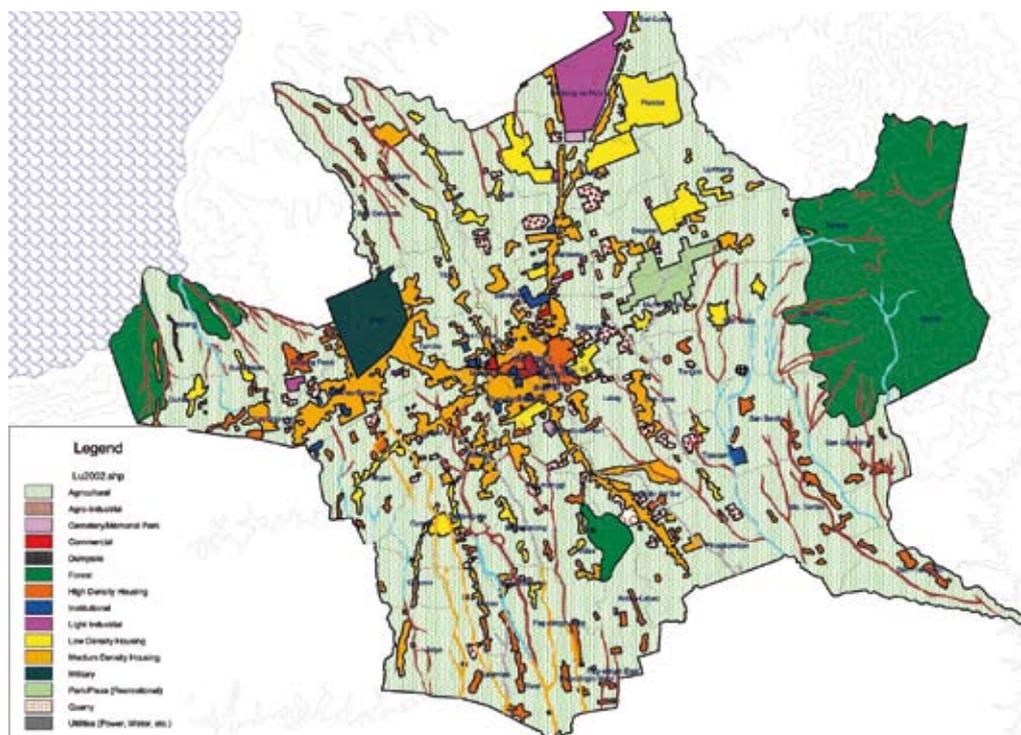
- Focus area 1** – Advocacy, monitoring, and partnerships
- Focus area 2** – Participatory urban planning, management and governance
- Focus area 3** – Pro-poor land and housing
- Focus area 4** – Environmentally-sound and affordable basic infrastructure and services
- Focus area 5** – Strengthening human settlements finance systems
- Focus area 6** – Excellence in management

Considering the analysis earlier presented, and aligning with the Philippine Government MTPDP for shelter, UN-Habitat Philippines will deliver outputs to contribute across the MTSIP identified focus areas. The country programme's development goal is "to effectively contribute to the urban and shelter sector

of the Philippines in achieving sustainable urbanization and in meeting the MDG goals and targets".

As strategies to achieve the development goal, UN-Habitat will respond to Philippine partner requests for technical support to jointly develop projects and mobilize resources targeting the following programme components:

- A. Capacity Building/Institution Building (IB). This will involve the adaptation of UN-Habitat Training and Capacity Building Branch toolkits and national dissemination of UN-Habitat Asia Regional Best Practice approaches as foundations for comprehensive and integrated capacity development programmes to strengthen key national government agencies, LGUs of cities and municipalities, national/regional and city Training and Research Institutions, as well as civil society groups (i.e. NGOs, academe, business, religious, and people's organizations) in the urban and urbanizing areas. The objective is to leave behind national and city institutions that have capacities to implement their respective mandates related to the MDGs (i.e. poverty, shelter, disaster mitigation, prevention of violence and crime, etc.), monitor progress, and make improvements and innovations to sustain the gains at the national and local levels. Capability building interventions will involve formal training, installation of organizational and financial policies and systems, and exposure trips/learning exchanges. This shall result to the development of "resource" cities/municipali-



ties, civil society groups and people's organizations that can act as trainers and facilitators to more cities and municipalities, thus hasten the achievement of the MDGs. On water and sanitation, the WSS II project will undertake capacity building activities through its Human Values Based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (HVWSHE) programme in partnership with SEAMEO (South-East Asian Ministers Education Organisation)-Innotech and Manila Water. Activities will focus around addressing non-revenue water (NRW) and water theft, complementing wastewater and desludging activities via an information campaign, sustaining/improving after sales service, sustaining collection efficiency and improving billed volume.

- B. Development, Implementation, and Dissemination of Innovative/Trailblazing Programs/Projects – This strategy shall pursue the development of innovative and cutting-edge schemes and demonstrations on shelter and good urban governance that are gender-responsive and rights-based. Project implementation shall be documented by UN-Habitat, and then disseminated to influence reforms on policy and program at the local and national levels.
- C. Dissemination of L-MDG Knowledge and Practices – Given that the L-MDG program of the Philippines has been cited as a global best practice, the UN-Habitat Philippines is supporting DILG and other partners in disseminating and localizing the lessons learned through its toolkits and knowledge products and activities in the remaining 105 cities. The outputs achieved by the UN-Habitat resource cities shall likewise be committed to be achieved in these cities. These are: a) establishment of local MDG structures and mechanisms; b) establishment of knowledge management system; c) establishment of system for networking and linking for resource mobilization. The over-all impact is that the MDG targets for 2015 are mainstreamed in the city plans and budgets. Aside from dissemination at the country level, UN-Habitat shall pursue opportunities to share and disseminate the “MDG Localization technology” at the regional level – Asia-Pacific Region.
- D. Monitoring of Urbanization Indices and Trends– Given that the urbanization aspect of the cities remain an area for major work for all institutions, UN-Habitat shall attempt integration of this aspect in the plans and budget of national and local governments. This shall be initiated by working with the DILG, NEDA, and HUDCC to review and strengthen city government data bases to capture sustainability, livability, competitiveness, and security dimensions of urbanization. Each dimension has its indicators that will clearly define the extent by which a city is urbanizing. At present, population is the only indicator of urbanization. Broadening the concept and definition of urbanization will help the city define its normative and programmatic directions. Lessons learned and indicators will be shared at the local and national level as well as with the UN-Habitat Monitoring Division's Global Indicators Programme.
- E. Expanding Business Sector Involvement to achieve MDG 7 Target 10 and 11 – This involves the formation and maintenance of a business sector consensus group that will serve as the think tank, resource pool, and monitor of the extent and quality of business sector involvement in the achievement of the MDGs and other international commitments (i.e. CEDAW, etc.) either through their core business or corporate social responsibility programs.



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PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

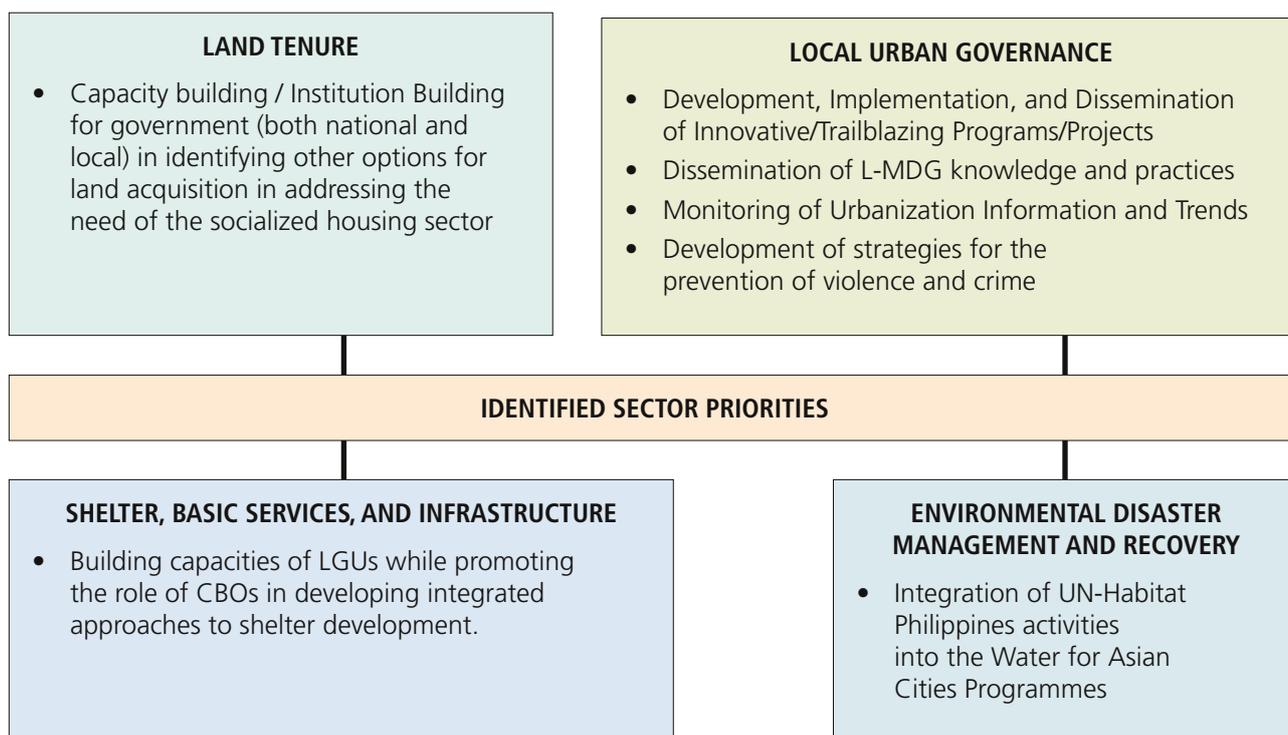
At the end of the term of implementation of this HCPD, the following objectives should have been achieved:

1. National key shelter agencies (i.e. HUDCC, HLURB, etc.) with frameworks for capacity building of the sector, regulatory and monitoring framework, and participatory/positive engagement of the sector, national city agencies (i.e. DILG, LCP, and Metro Manila League of Cities) with defined framework on urban development and urbanization, and national agencies on disaster like the NDCC and DSWD with capacities to undertake disaster-based Shelter Planning and Estate Management.
2. LGUs (cities and municipalities) with increased knowledge and capacity in addressing Urbanization issues and implementing urban development approaches through the Shelter Plans that is consistent with the City Development Strategy (CDS) and Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP), and city/municipality development plans and budgets, and monitoring systems, according to and supportive of the MDG goals and targets.
3. Innovative and trailblazing projects documented and disseminated in more areas for replication and/or scaling-up, and used to influence policy and program reforms both at the local and national levels.
4. LGUs (cities and municipalities) and people's organizations as "resource" institutions which can become trainers of other cities and people's organizations to hasten the achievement of the MDGs.
5. Increased and more strategic involvement of the business sector in achieving the MDG goals and targets through their core business and/or corporate social responsibility programs.
6. Strengthened and functional Philippine Urban Forum (PUF) with clear mandate, roles, structure, and systems to serve as platform for discussion, generation of concepts/schemes/approaches, and action on sustainable urbanization issues.



IDENTIFIED SECTOR PRIORITIES

Given the identified development goal, UN-Habitat Philippines targets to work and focus on the sub-sectors namely: land tenure; local urban governance; shelter, basic services, and infrastructure; environmental disaster management and recovery; and, safety and security in cities..



IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

KEY PRINCIPLES

UN-Habitat Philippines is currently working closely with the HUDCC and the DILG, the 2 major national government agency partners responsible for urban sector management. The partnership with DENR is evolving with more SCP-LEPM programmes being undertaken. Specific projects being and to be undertaken by UN-Habitat will determine which agency will become the Executing Agency of said project. For instance, the IMPACT Project is being managed and overseen by HUDCC as the Executing Agency because the project is on shelter and slum upgrading. UN-HABITAT WSS II will work closely with Manila Water and SEAMEO In-notech. UN-Habitat Philippines shall support the Water and Sanitation Team from the headquarters in Nairobi through coordination and monitoring of this project. The MDG Localization project works closely with the DILG and LGUs in mainstreaming the MDGs in local urban governance systems.

At present, the Board of Advisors serves as the senior policy review group of the agency in the Philippines which provides or comments on the directions as well as performance of the agency's functions. With the planned revival or re-establishment of the Philippine Urban Forum (PUF), the Board of Advisors will be expanded to constitute the PUF. Institutional link with the UNCT shall be maintained consistent with the MOU signed between UN-Habitat and UNDP.

In line with UN-HABITAT's MTSIP approach of alignment of its normative and operational activities at country level, the various substantive and normative units at its headquarters and regional offices will provide in-kind support and expertise to the respective areas of expertise through policy and technical advice, review of project activities, field missions, documentation of lessons learned and sharing of relevant international experiences. For example, the Shelter Branch of UN-HABITAT, through its Land Tenure and Property Administration Section and its Housing Policy Section, will provide support to the implementation of result 5 in Programme component 1 in section 3.4 below providing a total of 2 work months in kind contribution.

INFORMATION

UN-Habitat Philippines has developed its institutional and program/project brochures and has been continually being disseminated to partners. UN-Habitat has also developed knowledge products like the City MDG Localization Toolkit based on the Naga City experience, MDG-focused BDP Planning Manual using the Rights-Based Approach based on the Butuan City experience, MDG-focused Disaster Management Manuals, the CALL 2015 Manual as well as other IEC materials on the MDGs. in coordination with various partners. It has also facilitated regular city-to-city knowledge sharing through the quarterly business meetings and project meetings. The UN-Habitat web site (www.unhabitat.org.ph) is accessible in the internet and contains updated information of the programmes, directions, major events, plans and partners. It is linked with the UN-Habitat HQ and ROAP web sites.

PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

The table below shows the results-resource matrix of the Philippines HCPD for 2008-2009. The matrix presents the alignment of the HCPD strategic component with the MTSIP identified focus areas. The expected results, key indicators, and main partners, and the budget for each component are likewise presented in the table.

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Results	Key indicators	Key partners	Resources
Programme component #1: Capacity Building / IB			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> HUDCC with revised NUDHF, framework for city-community project financing, and framework for institutionalizing HoA capability building. HLURB with enhanced monitoring and regulatory framework for HoAs. Develop capacity focused on watsan in partnership with Manila Water and SEAMEO-Innotech DBP with rating system for capacity-based lending to HoAs, manual of operations for HoA lending, and land acquisition lending schemes and guidelines. HoAs with developed and installed systems and policies and resource mobilization plans. LGUs with Shelter Plans, mentoring program for resource LGUs, implementing guidelines/schemes in localizing Section 18 (20% balanced housing act), resettlement plans, and city hazard/risk/vulnerability assessment MWSS with systems, manual of operations and structure for resettlement projects. Local urban observatories established and capacitated to generate and maintain urban information 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.a NUDHF enhanced and disseminated, capacity building frameworks adopted through resolution or administrative order (AO). 1.b HUDCC taking the lead in the HoA capability building and Shelter Planning of LGUs. AO institutionalizing the monitoring/regulatory and capacity building frameworks for HOAs; disseminated to regional offices. Enhanced capacity of Manila Water and other utilities Rating system and manual circularized by DBP Systems in place and functioning Shelter Plans with ordinance and budget, resettlement plans supported by ordinance and budget AO institutionalizing systems, documents and structure with corresponding budget Number of urban observatories established; complete and updated urban information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -HUDCC, DBP, and PUF members -HLURB, HUDCC, and PUF members SEAMEO-Innotech and Manila Water DBP LGUs, HoAs HUDCC HLURB LGUs, HoAs HUDCC HLURB MWSS LGUs, academe, NGAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$ 500,000 – More IMPACT proposal submitted to Cities Alliance WSTF Laiban Dam Proposal to MWSS – US\$ 200-300,000 for 3 years \$750,000 proposal for submission to WB with support UN-Habitat Research and Monitoring Division, HQ.

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Key indicators	Key partners	Resources
Programme component #2: Development/implementation and Dissemination of Innovative and trailblazing programs and Projects			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CapB Trust Fund - Mechanism acceptable and supported by all stakeholders; potential donors and/or investors identified and with initial commitments/expression of interest. 2. Metro Manila Sewerage Dev't. Sector Roadmap – Policy framework being used by MWSS and its concessionaires as well as donors or lending institutions 3. L-MDG Knowledge Products – Knowledge product as replication guides for LGUs and other partners 4. TA on Water and Sanitation Project – contributes to x% of MDG targets on water and sanitation. 5. Project document developed and implemented, with 5 Cities addressing Climate Change 6. Safer Cities process introduced and customized in Mindanao benefiting 2 cities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.a Project with defined scheme/mechanism, implementation plan, and investment/financing scheme 1.b Donors and/or investors identified with commitments 2. Sewerage projects are implemented at the local level 3. Projects developed and plans produced utilizing the L-EPM tools 4. Projects implemented by communities and CSOs 5. Toolkits to support cities prepare climate mitigation and adaptation strategies 6. Safer Cities process and toolkit adapted to Philippine situation of post conflict Mindanao and upscaling project developed 	<p>HUDCC, DILG, LCP, League of Metro Manila Cities, DoF, PBSP, DBP,ADB, Bilaterals, PEF</p> <p>MWSS, NEDA, DOH, Water Concessionaires, LGUs, Donor/Lending institutions</p> <p>DENR, UNDP, LCP, NEDA, DILG</p> <p>LGUs, CSOs, communities, IPADE</p> <p>DENR, Ministry of Energy, UNDP</p> <p>NEDA, National Police, LCP, UNDP</p>	<p>unfunded US\$1.0M from UN-Habitat ERSO</p> <p>US\$ 50,000 for proj. dev't, advocacy, and networking in partnership with WAsCP</p> <p>US\$ 50,000 for replication of knowledge from UNDP governance portfolio</p> <p>US\$ 176,000 (Spanish NGO through Madrid ODA)</p> <p>\$650,000 proposal to Spanish MDG-F and UN-habitat CCCI, (\$100,000 seed from UN-Habitat ES)</p> <p>Seed funds (\$100,000) from Global Safer Cities Programme. Upscaling proposal to EC/UNDP</p>
Programme component #3: Dissemination of L-MDG Knowledge and Practices			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MDG localized in 105 remaining cities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.a cities with established local MDG structures, systems, and resource mobilization 1.b MDGs mainstreamed in local plans and budget 	<p>LCP, League of Metro Manila Cities, DILG</p>	<p>US\$ 300,000 from Japan Partnership Fund, EC and DGTF</p>
Programme component #4: Enhancing Urbanization Indices			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urbanization components integrated in the plans and budgets of the national and local governments 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.a City government data bases capture sustainability, livability, competitiveness and security dimensions of urbanization 1.b Cities redefine their normative and programmatic directions based on urbanization indicators. 	<p>DILG, NEDA, HUDCC, League of Metro Manila Cities, LCP</p>	<p>US\$ 10,000 (unfunded)</p>

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Key indicators	Key partners	Ressources
Programme component #5: Expanding Business Sector Involvement to Achieve MDG 7 Target 10 and 11.			
1. The Philippine Business and the Millennium Development Goals Project/Campaign revived.	<p>1.a Philippine –based companies activate participation in the square table discussions to deliberate and agree on strategic business sector involvement</p> <p>1.b Companies signifying commitments to fund specific MDG projects</p>	PBSP member companies, Makati Business Club, Chambers of Commerce, League of Corporate Foundations	US\$ 30,000 for project dev't., advocacy, and networking (unfunded)
Programme component #6: Formation and Maintenance of an Enhanced Philippine Urban Forum			
1. Formed and functioning Philippine Urban Forum	<p>1.a PUF with defined mandate, roles, structure, systems and program of work</p> <p>1.b Shelter issues and programs/policies resolved and developed</p>	PUF members (HUDCC, HLURB, NEDA, DSWD, NGOs, HoAs, business sector, academe, LCP, LMMCP, banks/DBP)	US\$ 30,000 for proj. dev't., operations, advocacy (possibly from EC)

REQUIRED BUDGET**REQUIRED BUDGET**

The table reflects the budget for the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document. The budget presented is the sum of the programme budgets for all the thematic components covered in the Country Programme. The table displays funding over a 2-year period and highlights the secured versus the non-secured funding for each programme component presented. All sums are in US Dollars.

Thematic Areas / Programme Components	Year 1	Year 2	Secured funds	Unsecured funds	Total
More IMPACT	500,000	0	300,000	200,000	500,000
Laiban Dam	0	300,000	0	300,000	300,000
L-MDG Dissemination	0	300,000	0	300,000	300,000
TA on Water and Sanitation	30,000	146,000	0	176,000	176,000
Cities Addressing Climate Change	160,000	490,000	650,000	0	650,000
Urban Safety for the Poor (in Cotabato City)	50,000	50,000	100,000	0	100,000
Global Urban Observatory/Local Network	0	500,000	0	500,000	500,000
CapB Trust Fund	0	500,000	0	500,000	500,000
MWSS Sewerage Sector Roadmap	0	50,000	0	50,000	50,000
L-MDG Knowledge Products	50,000	0	0	50,000	50,000
Urban Indices	0	10,000	0	10,000	10,000
Phil. Business for MDG	0	30,000	0	30,000	30,000
PUF Formation	0	30,000	0	30,000	30,000
Project Development: Laiban Dam, Climate Change and L-MDGs	56,600	0	0	56,600	56,600
Programme Management					
Programme management:	104,000	104,000	208,000	84,000	124,000
Grand total	900,600	6870000	1,134,000	2,326,600	3,460,600

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BSP	Bangko Sentral and Pilipinas
CA	Cities Alliance
CALL 2015	Citizens Action and Local Leadership to Achieve the MDGs in 2015 Project
CAP	Community Action Plans
CBO	Community-Based Organizations
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCCI	Cities and Climate Change Initiative
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan
CDS	City Development Strategy
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CMP	Community Mortgage Program
CPH	Census of Population and Housing
CWS	Cities Without slums Strategy
DBP	Development Bank of the Philippines
DBP-AO	Development Bank of the Philippines Account Officer
DGTTF	Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DPUCSP	Development of Poor Urban Communities Sector Project
EC	European Commission
GUG	Good Urban Governance
HCPD	Habitat Country Programme Document
HGC	Home Guaranty Corporation
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
HoA	Homeowners Association
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
IB	Institution Building
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMPACT	Integrated Approaches to Poverty Reduction at the Neighbourhood Level – Cities Without Slums Initiative project
LCP	League of Cities of the Philippines
LGA	Local Government Academy
LGC	Local Government Code

LGUIRA	Local Government Unit Internal Revenue Allocation
LGU	Local Government Unit
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEET the MDGs	Mitigating the Effects of External Threats to the MDGs
MFI	Micro-finance Institutions
MTPDP	Medium Term Philippine Development Plan
MTPIP	Medium-Term Public Investment Program
MTSIP	Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan 2008-2013
NDCC	National Disaster Coordinating Council
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGO	Non-government Organization
NHA	National Housing Authority
NHMFC	National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board
NSO	National Statistics Office
PBSP	Philippine Business for Social Progress
PEF	Peace and Equity Foundation
PNP	Philippine National Police
PUF	Philippine Urban Forum
RA 7279	Republic Act 7279 (Urban Development and Housing Act)
SCP-LEPM	Sustainable Cities Program – Local Environmental Planning and Management
SEAMEO – Innotech	South-East Asian Ministers Education Organisation Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology
SHFC	Socialized Housing Finance Corporation
SHFC	Socialized Housing Finance Corporation
TWG	Technical Working Group
UDHA	Urban Development and Housing Act (RA 7279)
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Located in South Eastern Asia, the Philippines is an archipelago with a total land area of 300,000 square kilometers. GDP per capita of the country is US\$ 1,176 and it is classified by the World Bank as middle-income economy.

The Philippines is one of the fastest urbanizing countries in the world given its urban growth rate 3.2 percent. As reported in the World Urbanization Prospects: 2005 Revision, 62.7 percent of the 84.6 million population of the Philippines live in urban areas. Of the total 78 provinces in the country, 16 provinces surpassed the national proportion of urban barangays/villages (23.7 percent). Of these provinces, 13 were in Luzon, two in Visayas and one in Mindanao.

UN-Habitat together with UNDP launched the Good Urban Governance and Secure Tenure campaigns in the Philippines in 2002. A year after, a series of projects for assisting cities in localizing the MDGs was started to operationalize the GUG campaign. Thus the UN-Habitat County Office in the Philippines was established. Shortly thereafter, the IMPACT project was implemented to operationalize the Secure Tenure campaign. After four years of operations, the country office hereby consolidates and synthesizes its experience in the Philippines through this HCPD.

This Country Programme Document presents an analysis of the Human Settlements and Urbanization realities in the Philippines. The development goals set

forth in the end was therefore based on the analysis and the Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan 2008-2013. It further outlined the strategies critical to assist the government and Habitat Agenda partners towards achieving sustainable urbanization and meeting the targets of the Millennium Development Goals.



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