

The not-so-liveable Metro Manila

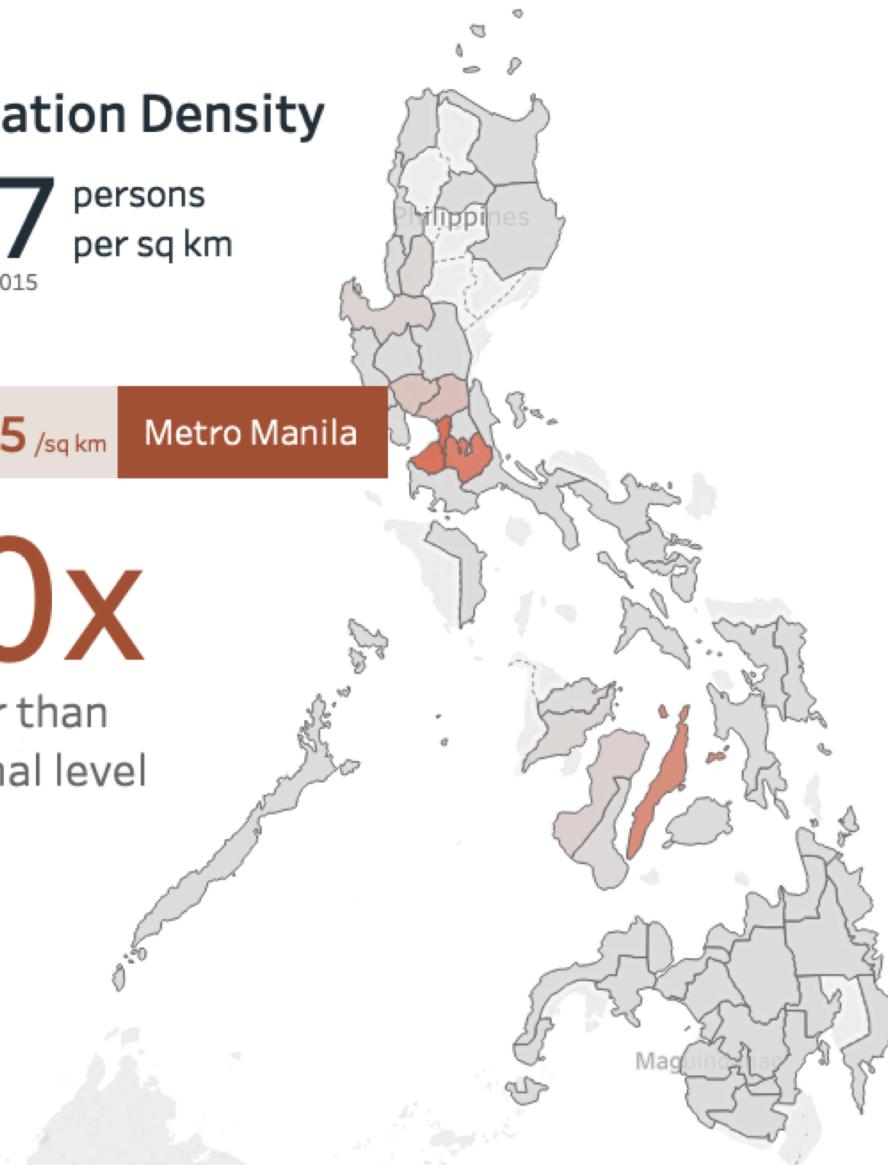
Population Density

337 persons per sq km
Philippines, 2015

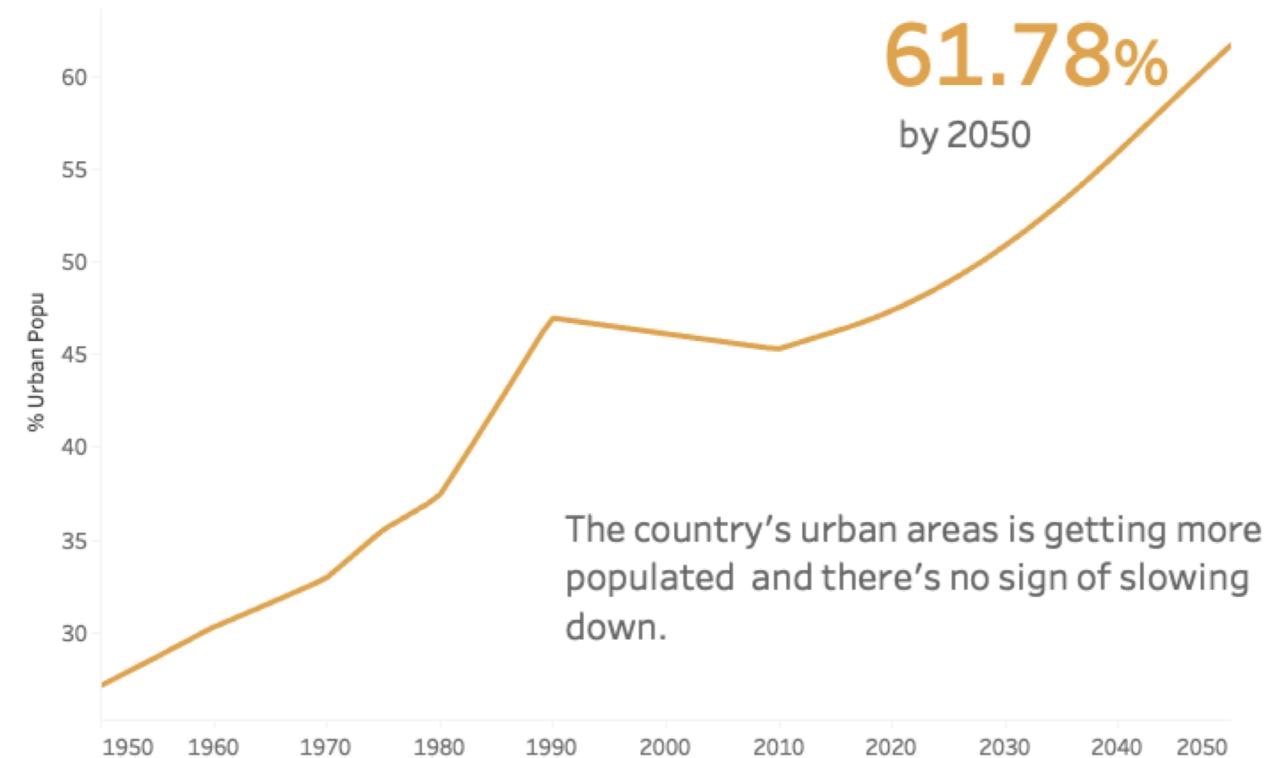
20,785 /sq km Metro Manila

60x

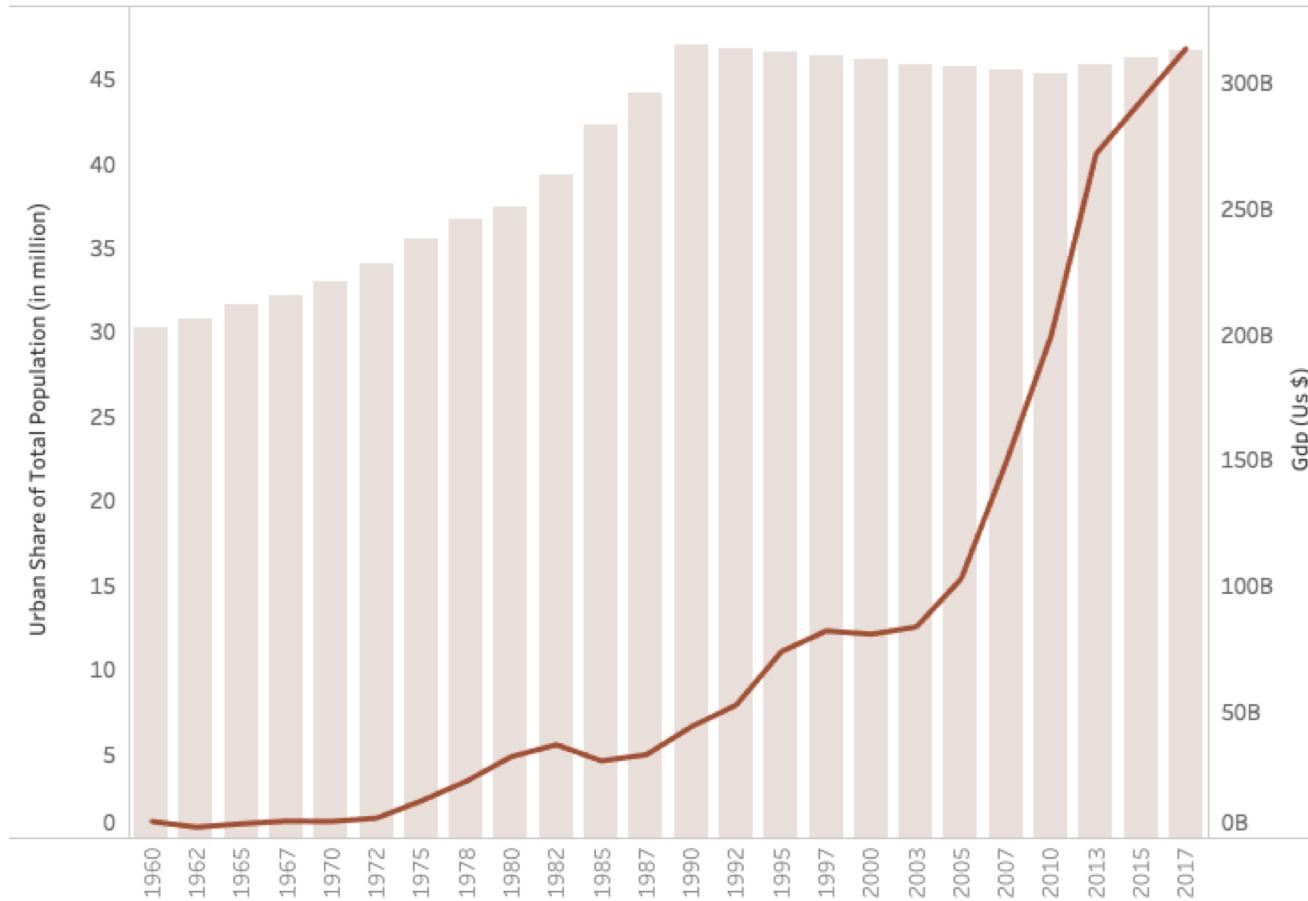
higher than
national level



Urban population share has grown
by 4.5 % annually from 2000 to 2017.



Centralization Effect

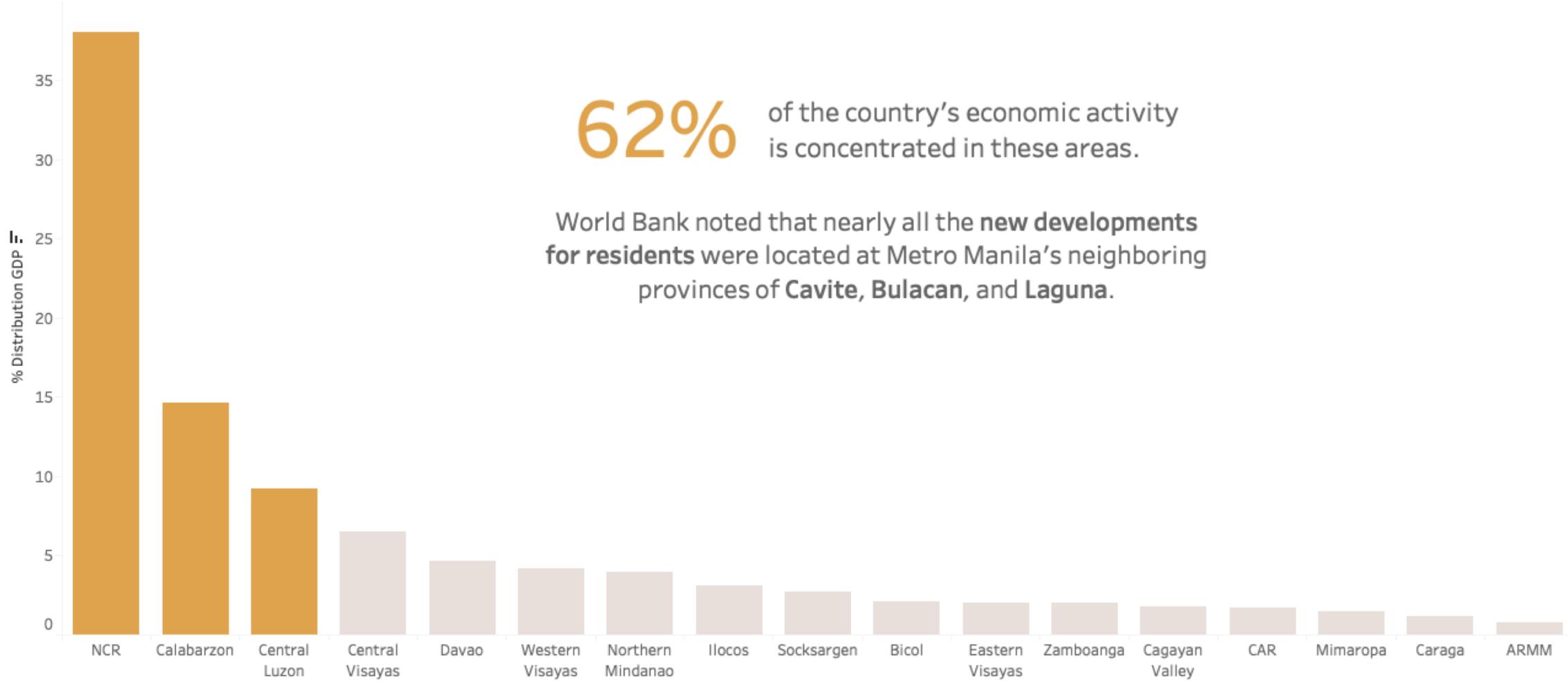


6 - 7 %

steady GDP growth rate from
2010 to 2017

However, the spatial and economic concentration of population and wealth have glaring economic and social impacts.

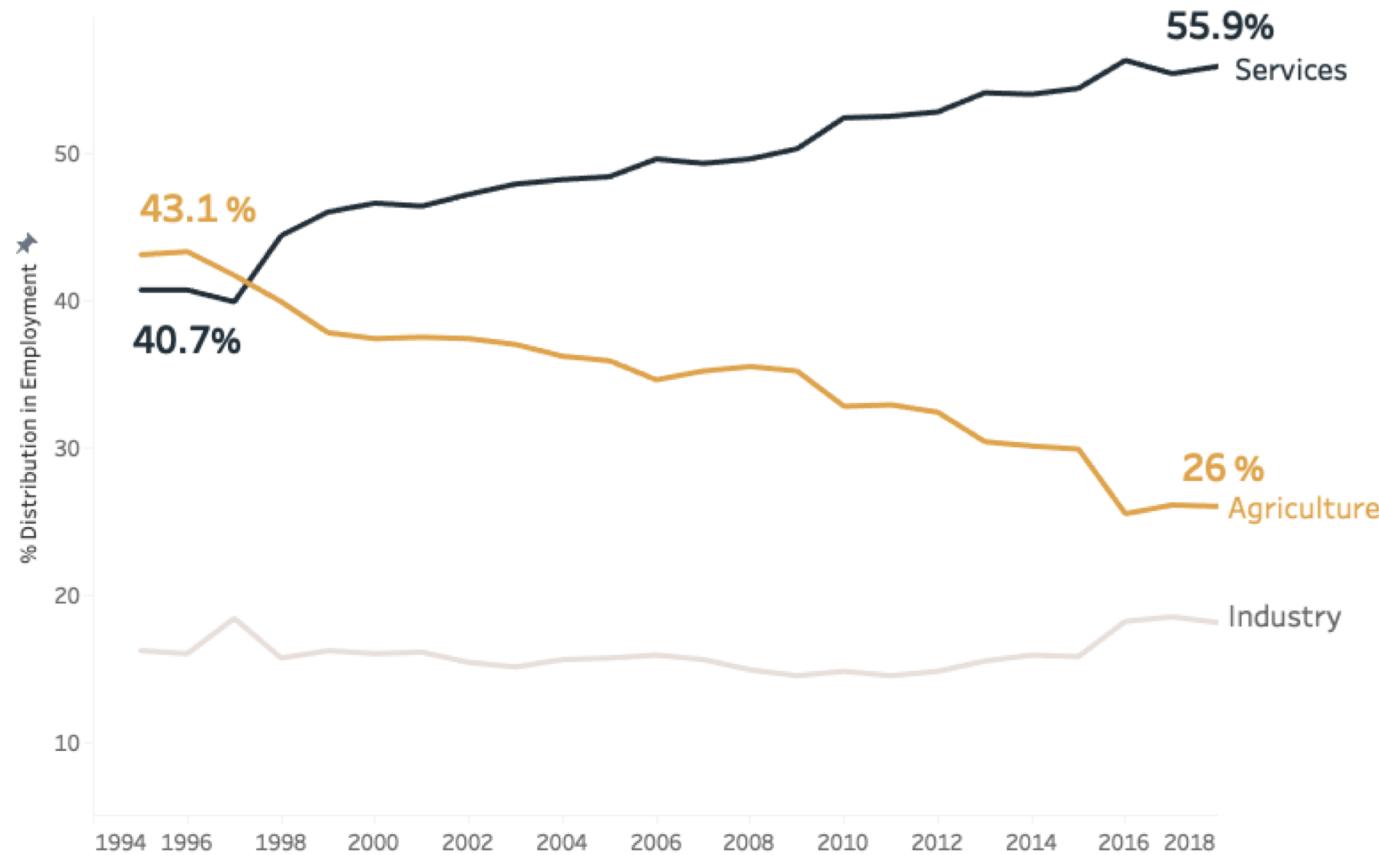
Centralization Effect



Adverse Effects

Shift in employment

From 1995 to 2018, there is a noticeable decline in the labor force participation of agricultural activities.



People are in search of better & **high-paying jobs**.

Agricultural lands are **transforming** into settlements or industrial areas.

Effect?
Food demands & price increases.

Adverse Effects

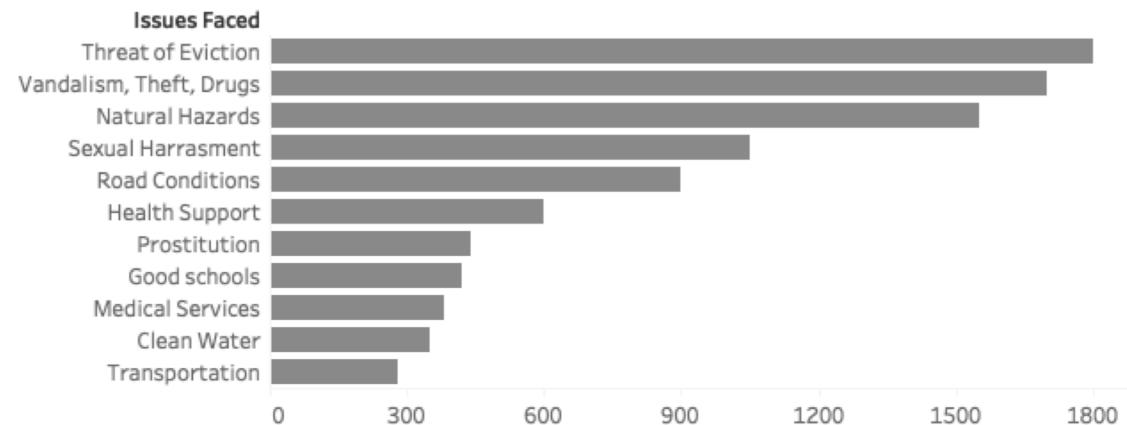
Informal Settlements

1.3
million

of 2.2 million
informal settlers
are in Metro Manila

51%

of them are found
in dangerous areas



Urbanization gives rise to
inequality.

What are we doing wrong?

Manila's

Ranking on Sustainability

out of 100 cities



People

Social mobility and quality
of opportunity and life



Planet

Management of energy
use, pollution and emissions



Profit

Business environment
& economic performance

What are we doing wrong?

Limiting economic development in urban centers which promotes large internal migrations and increases informality in major urban centers.

Ineffective land use planning and regulations lead to mismanagement of urban development.

What we can do?



Invest in secondary cities to spread economic growth across regions.



Create a cohesive strategy on urban development.
Maximize the benefits of agglomeration.



Multi-sectoral approach that addresses economic, spatial, and social dimensions of inclusion.