

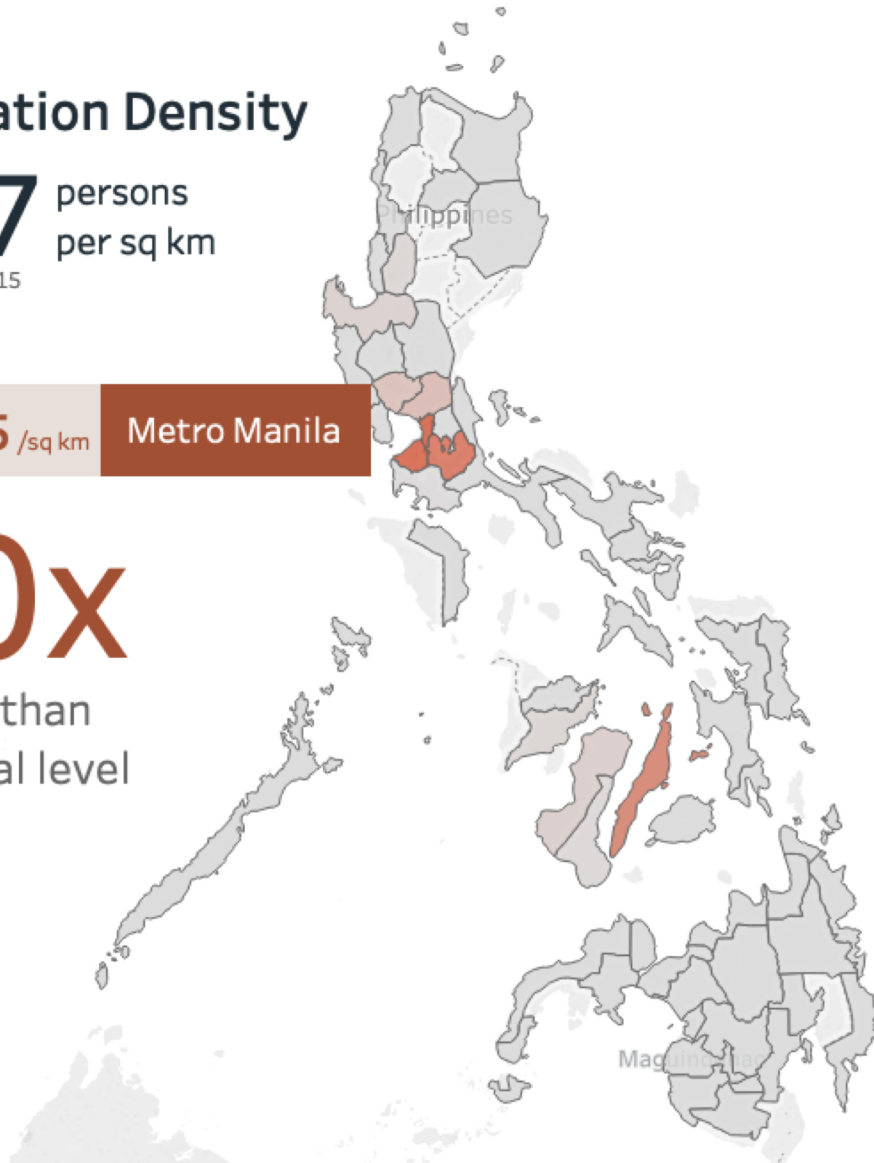
The not-so-liveable Metro Manila

Population Density

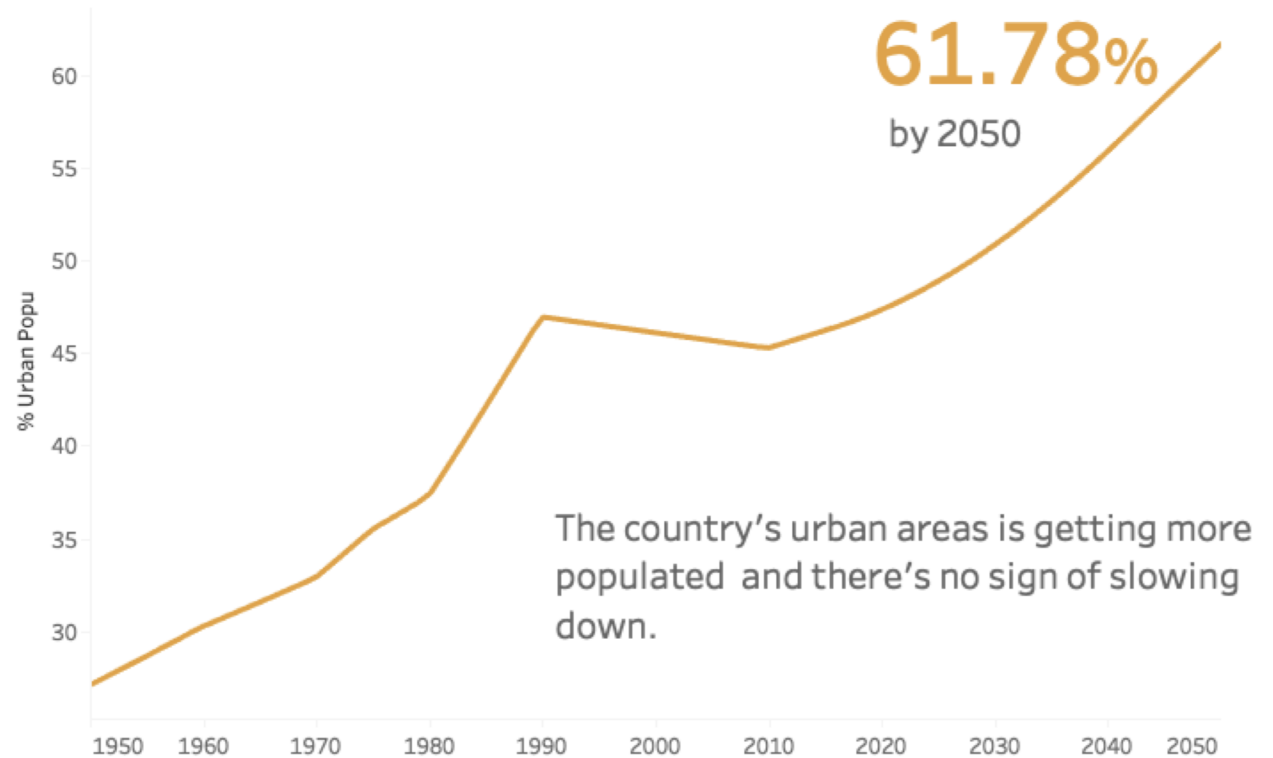
337 persons
per sq km
Philippines, 2015

20,785 /sq km Metro Manila

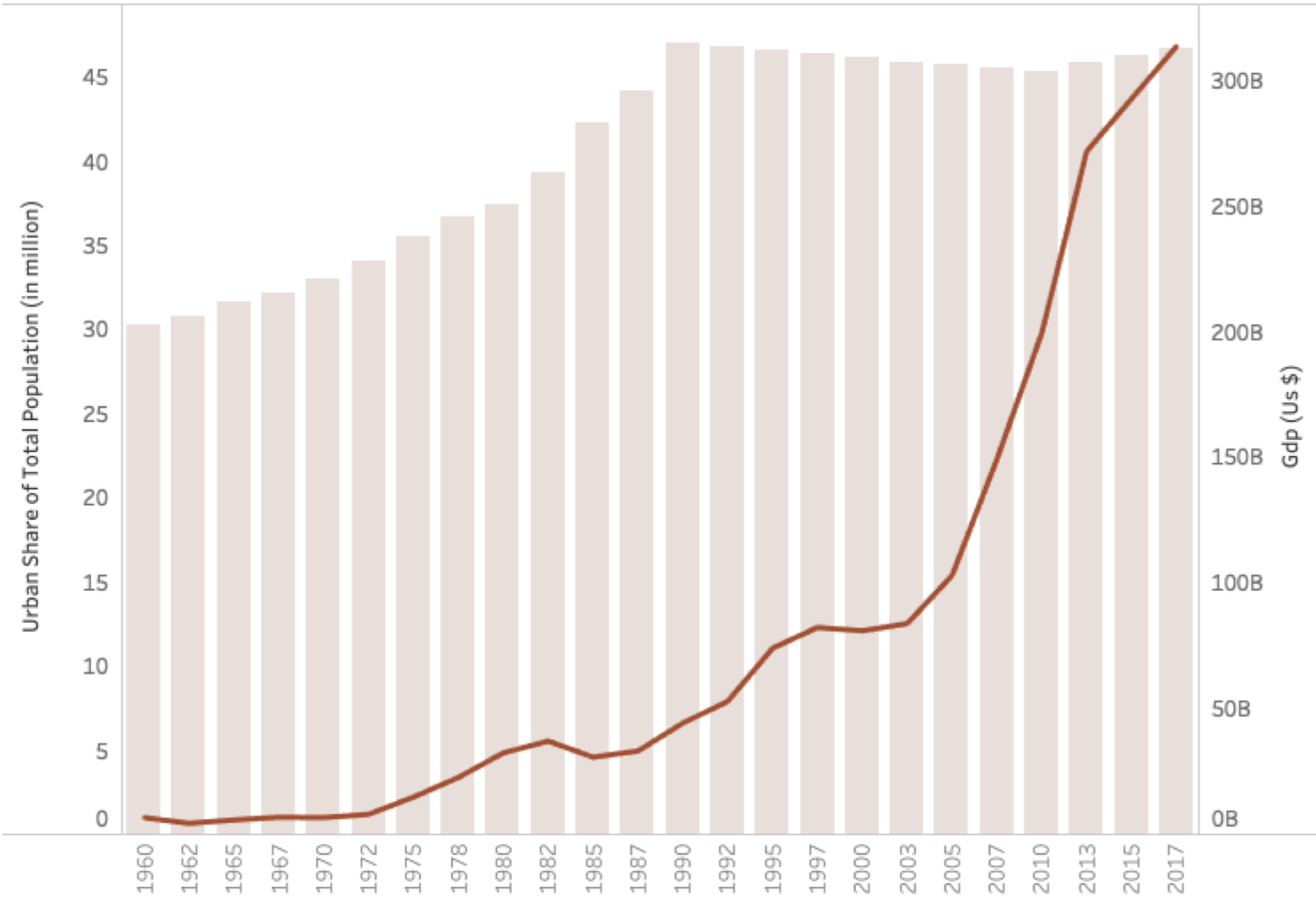
60x
higher than
national level



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



Centralization Effect

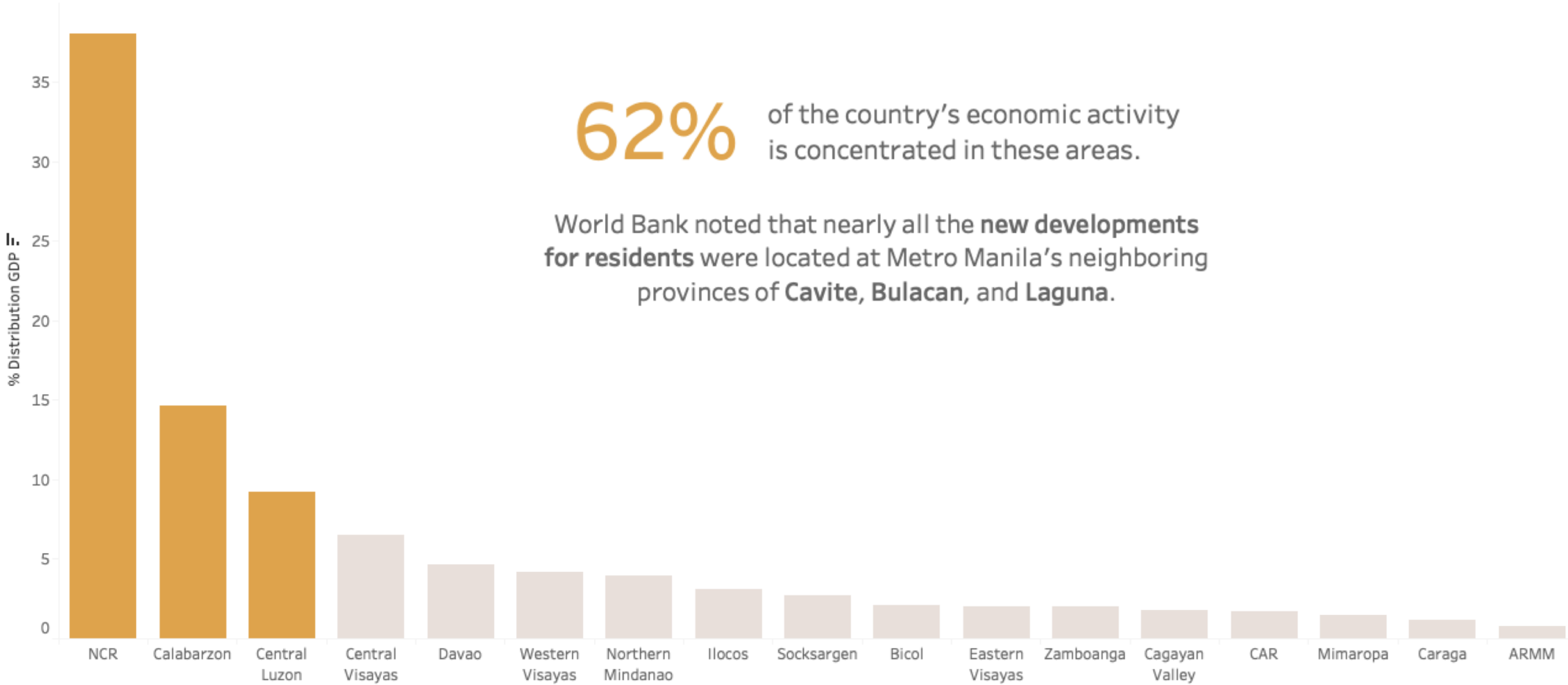


6 - 7 %

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



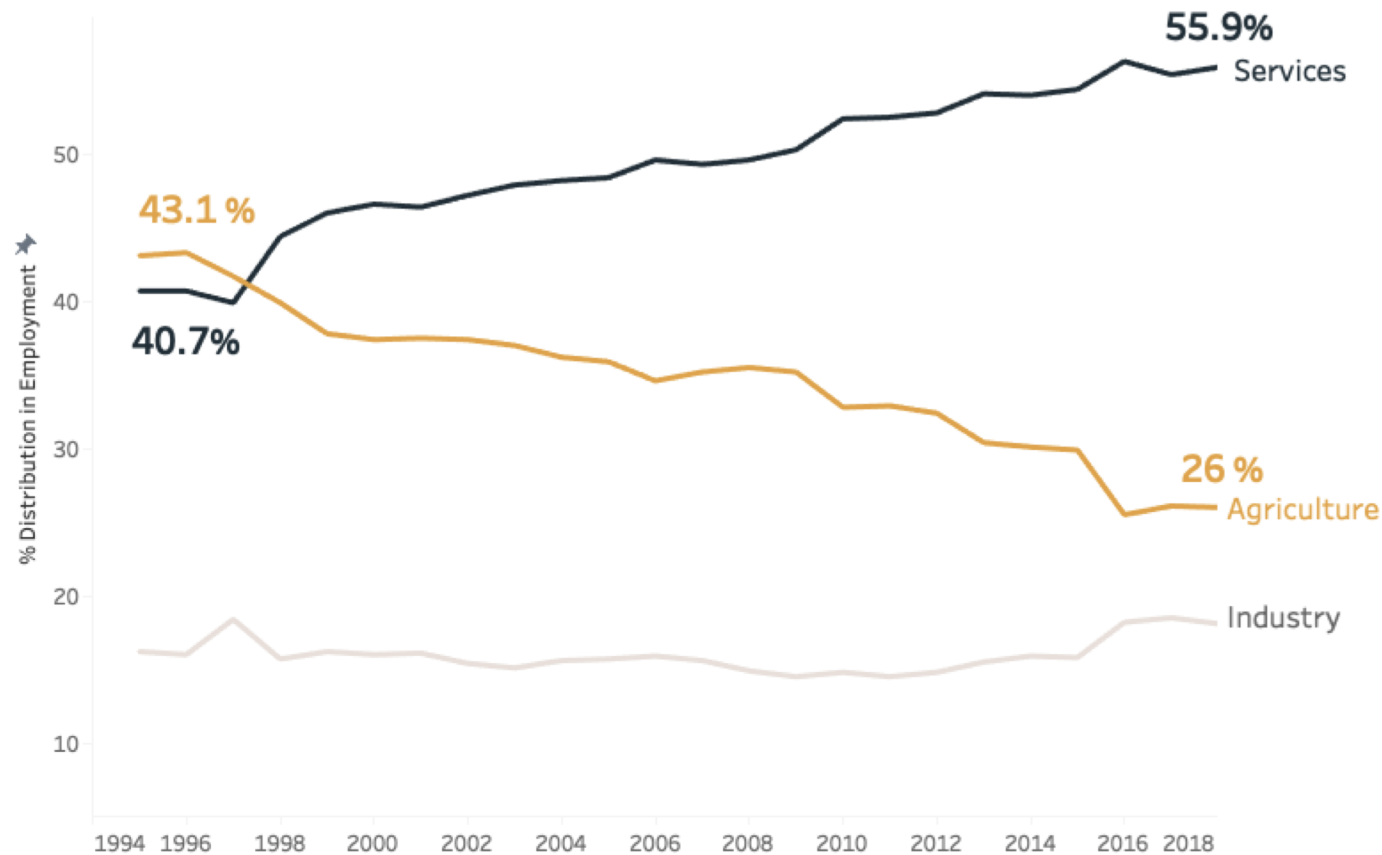
62% of the country's economic activity is concentrated in these areas.

World Bank noted that nearly all the **new developments for residents** were located at Metro Manila's neighboring provinces of **Cavite, Bulacan, and Laguna**.

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?

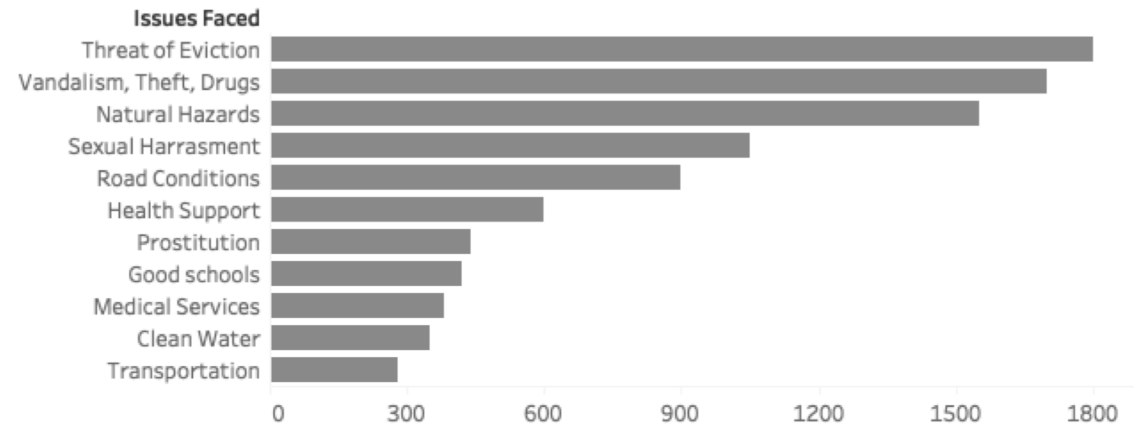
Food demands & price increases.

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



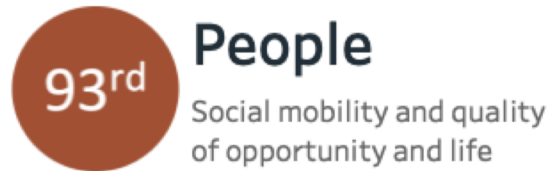
Urbanization gives rise to **inequality.**

What are we doing wrong?

Manila's

Ranking on Sustainability

out of 100 cities



What are we doing wrong?

Limiting economic development in urban centers which promotes te 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.