

019 Manila (Philippines)

10.4 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2003*.

1. Territorial Levels, Population and Area

Name	Population	% of total	Area, km ²	Density, people/km ²
City of Manila	*1.581.082	2.07 %	38,5	41.013
City of Quezón	*2.173.831	2.84 %	161,1	13.492
Metro Manila	*9.906.048	12.95 %	636	15.575
	**10.400.000	12,06 %		16.352
Philippines	*76.498.735	100 %	299.764	255
	***86.241.697			288

*Data of the Official Census 05/2000.

**UN estimate for 2003.

*** Estimation offered by the CIA-World Factbook for July 2004.

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
City of Manila	City of Manila	1 City: Manila 6 Districts: from District I to District VI 100 Zone 897 <i>Barangays</i> *
City of Quezón	Quezon City	1 City: Quezon 4 Districts 142 <i>Barangays</i> *
Metro Manila	National Capital Region of the Philippines, Manila Metropolitan Region, <i>Pambansang Kabiserang Rehiyon,</i>	1 Region 13 Cities: Quezon, Manila, Caloocan, Pasig, Valenzuela, Las Piñas, Paralaque, Makati, Marikina, Muntinlupa, Pasay, Malabon and Mandaluyong. 4 Municipalities (<i>Bayan</i>): Taguig, Navotas, San Juan and Pateros.
Philippines	Republic of the Philippines	Philippines has a three level administrative structure: national, regional and local. 17 Regions (<i>rehiyon</i>), Local level: 79 Provinces (<i>lalawigan</i>), 115 Cities (<i>lungsod</i>), 1.499 Municipalities (<i>Bayan</i>), 41.969 <i>Barangays</i> *

*El *Barangay* is the lowest level political unit and usually it includes less than 1000 inhabitants. If they are located urban they are neighbourhoods and if a rural area to villages.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

City of Manila

General Aspects

The city is responsible for the provision of public services in the following areas: education, public health and healthcare, security, local police, the fire brigade, economic development, job promotion, commerce, tourism, public markets and abattoirs. It has powers of organisation and execution in the following areas: urban planning, public works (construction and maintenance of highways, roads and bridges), traffic regulation, urban development control, construction, solid waste management, sewers, sanitation and the management of urban navigational canals.

Mayor

As the head of the executive, the Mayor's functions include the supervision and control of all policies, activities and programs of the municipal government. Implements both national laws and local regulations. Formulates plans for urban development, can initiate regulations and has the power to veto council regulations. The Mayor is elected together with the Deputy Mayor by direct vote under a majority system. Elections are held every three years coinciding with council member elections. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor can serve an established maximum of three mandates.

City Council (Sangguniang Panlungsod)

This is the citizen's House of Representatives and has the capacity, as a legislative organ, to enact local regulations. It regulates land use, buildings and infrastructures. It also approves the budget for the city. It is made up of 36 councillors and the Deputy Mayor who chairs the council, elected in single-member districts under a majority system every three years. With regard to its representative composition, the constitution ensures representation for women, workers and indigenous minorities.

City of Quezon

General Aspects

The City of Quezon shares the same jurisdictional, organisational and political structure as the City of Manila.

Metro Manila

General Aspects

Metro Manila forms part of the regional structure of the Republic of the Philippines and is the only region without a provincial structure of local government. The Metro Manila Development Authority is the government institution for the region. It has wide-ranging functions that include the planning, monitoring, control, regulation and supervision of the metropolitan services in the metropolitan area of Metro Manila. These metropolitan services include urban planning, traffic and transportation management, water and waste management, flood and sewage management, urban revitalisation, land-use planning and management, public health and healthcare services, population control and public security.

Metro Manila Council

The maximum organ of authority in the metropolitan area, made up of 17 Mayors from the metropolitan area. Each one is elected through respective local elections.

Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer

The executive head of the metropolitan administration, appointed directly by the President of the Republic. The term of office is not limited by time and depends on the discretion of the President.

The Philippines

President

The system of government in the Philippines is clearly inspired by the US Presidential model. The President of the Republic has both Head of State authorities as well as those of Prime Minister. Therefore, the President, who is elected by direct vote in a majority system, exercises an executive role with very wide-ranging powers. The President serves six-year terms.

Congress

The legislative power comprised of two Chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. They share legislative power and exercise their role of controlling the government and administration and have the authority to carry out investigations. The Senate is comprised of 24 Senators elected by direct vote in a single national electorate. Senators serve six-year terms renewed by halves every three years. The 220 representatives are elected under a double system; up to 209 are elected by a majority system in single-member electoral districts, while the rest are proportionally assigned to the parties according to the total results obtained in the country.

4. Relevant websites and online documents

City of Manila: <http://www.cityofmanila.com.ph>

Metro Manila Development Authority <http://www.mmda.gov.ph>

League of Provinces of the Philippines <http://www.lpp.gov.ph/pp/index.html>

League of Municipalities of the Philippines <http://www.lmp.org.ph/Main%20Page.htm>

Government of the República of Philippines <http://www.gov.ph/>

Documents:

Philippines 1987 Constitution www.supremecourt.gov.ph/Constitution/Constitution.html

Local Government Code of the Philippines: <http://www.chanrobles.com/localgov.htm>