The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and has the honor to submit the attached inputs from the Philippine National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) on the Report of the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 24 June 2016

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais Wilson
52 Rue des Pâquis
CH-1201 Geneva
NEDA’s Inputs to the Thematic Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing

Statistical Indicators Regarding Health, Mortality and Morbidity Consequences of Inadequate Housing and Homelessness

1. It may be noted that there is lack of data and research on human development indicators specific to the homeless such as maternal mortality rates and morbidity rates caused by inadequate housing and homelessness. Nevertheless, Ms. Farha may wish to look into the following indicators with available data:

a) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under-Five Mortality Rate (UMR), by sex, and place of residence, 2011

It may be observed that the place of residence affect the survival of the country’s young children with more rural infants and under-five children dying. Twenty four infants and 34 under-five deaths per 1,000 live births occur among rural areas, compared with the 21 infant and 24 under-five deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas. Access to facilities and services continue to be an issue in the achievement of the goal with far-flung areas still having a hard time receiving the appropriate child health interventions.¹

b) Proportion of urban population living in slum areas in the Philippines (%), 1990-2009

The proportion of urban population living in slum areas in the Philippines shows a declining trend from 54.3 percent in 1990 to about 40.9 percent in 2009. However, while the proportion is declining over time, the magnitude of the slum dwellers has steadily increased from 16.47 million in 1991 to about 18.30 million in 2009.²

---

**c) Poverty Incidence for Individuals Residing in Urban Areas, by Region: 2006, 2009 and 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2006*</th>
<th>2009*</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Incidence Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poverty Incidence</td>
<td>Coefficient of Variation</td>
<td>90% Confidence Interval</td>
<td>Poverty Incidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luzon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region I</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region II</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region III</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region IV</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region V</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VI</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VII</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VIII</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region IX</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region X</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region XI</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabah</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarawak</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2012 Official Poverty Statistics of Basic Sectors, Philippine Statistics Authority

Notes:
1. Poverty incidence among individuals residing in urban areas refers to the proportion of individuals residing in urban areas with per capita income not more than the poverty rectangle threshold to the total number of individuals residing in urban areas.
2. The poverty incidence estimates for individuals residing in urban areas in CAG was excluded due to very low level of precision (less than 10 percent) or small sample size (less than 30).

Based on the 2012 Official Poverty Statistics for Basic Sectors, poverty incidence for individuals residing in urban areas is at 13%, a 0.4 percentage point increase from 2009.

² Ibid.
Provisions in the constitution and human rights legislations related to housing

2. The 1987 Constitution of the Philippines provides the foundation for laws relating to housing and shelter for the underprivileged. Article 13 mandates the State to undertake a continuing program which will enable access to affordable, decent housing and basic services to underprivileged and homeless citizens in urban centers and resettlement areas.

3. Further, the Philippines is a signatory/state party to several human rights instruments which encompass housing rights. These specific conventions and treaties are as follows:
   a. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - Article 11(1);
   b. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) - Article 25 (1);
   c. Convention on Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) - Article 21;
   d. Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1995) - Article 5(e)(iii);
   e. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) - Article 17;
   f. Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979) - Article 14(2);
   g. Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) - Article 16(1);
   h. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990) - Article 43(1);
   i. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2008) - Articles 2, 5(3), 9(1)(a), 19(a), 22(1), 28(1), 28(2)(d); and

4. The Philippines also has several national legislations and executive orders which promote the realization of right to housing.

---


5 Ibid.
a. **Republic Act No. 7160, The Local Government Code of 1991**: to provide autonomy to the territorial and political subdivisions of the Philippines;
b. **Republic Act No. 7279, The Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA) of 1992**: to provide for a comprehensive and continuing urban development and housing program and establish the mechanism for its implementation;
c. **Republic Act No. 7835, The Comprehensive and Integrated Shelter and Financing Act (CISFA) of 1994**: to provide a shelter and urban development financing program;
d. **The Implementing Rules and Regulations of Section 28 of the UDHA**: to ensure the observance of proper and humane resettlement procedures mandated by the UDHA;
e. **The Implementing Rules and Regulations of Section 27 of the UDHA**: to provide for cases of summary eviction permitted under the UDHA;
f. **The Implementing Rules and Regulations of Section 18 of the UDHA**: on the development of an area for socialized housing in new subdivisions and housing developments;
g. **Batas Pambansa BLG. 220 of 1982**: establishing the standards required for the development of social housing projects and units;
h. **Executive Order 90 of 1986**: identifying the government agencies and their mandates essential for the national shelter program;
i. **Executive Order 152 of 2002**: designating the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor as the sole clearing house for the conduct of evictions and demolitions;
j. **Executive Order 708 of 2008**: devolving the clearing-house function of the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor to respective local government units and establishing local housing boards;
k. **Administrative Order 249 of 2008**: to strengthen government policies, plans and programmes for the effective promotion and protection of human right;
l. **Memorandum Circular 2008-143 of the Department of Interior and Local Government**: to provide guidelines to LGUs for the creation of local housing boards;
m. **Memorandum Circular 2010-31 of the Department of Interior and Local Government**: to establish the framework for the removal of structures in violation of RA 7279;
n. **Memorandum Circular 2010-134 of the Department of Interior and Local Government**: to establish LGU compliance with Section 28 of RA 7279 and Section 27 of the Local Government Code; and
o. **Memorandum Circular 2011-182 of the Department of Interior and Local Government**: Commission on Human Rights advisory on the right to adequate housing and humane treatment of informal settlers.