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## Subchapter 2.3

# ESTABLISH LIVABLE COMMUNITIES

Aligned with the country's long-term vision, the government aims to ensure that all Filipinos have access to adequate housing, basic services, functional infrastructure, and a healthy environment. This chapter outlines the government's efforts to create inclusive, resilient, and well-planned human settlements that promote human development and environmental sustainability. In the past two years, gains were achieved in improving the environment. However, challenges remain in housing security and water quality, which may be addressed through program realignment and proactive governance.

## Accomplishments

**Strengthened local planning through capacity building initiatives.** Risk-informed and climate-resilient planning, strengthened through the Support to Environmental Protection and Disaster Resiliency (SEPDR) program, has been integrated into the Comprehensive Development Plans (CDPs) of 378 local government units (LGUs). Moreover, disaster preparedness efforts were also advanced under *Oplan L!STO*, a whole-of-government advocacy program which trained 38,590 participants from various LGUs. Further, the Department of Interior and Local Government's (DILG) Safe, Fair Environment, and Responsive Barangays for Women (SAFER Women) Project improved local capacity by developing tools for implementing community-based justice systems in response to gender-based violence.

**Initiated sustainable agriculture efforts to address hunger and ensure food production.** The DILG launched the *Halina't Magtanim ng Prutas at Gulay (HAPAG) sa Barangay* Project, which promotes the adoption of sustainable urban agricultural technologies such as aeroponics, aquaponics, hydroponics, container gardening, square-foot gardening, and vertical gardening. As of December 2024, 28,880 (68.76%) barangays have established their own Barangay Community Gardens collectively, covering a total land area of 9,788,070.89 square meters.

### **Digitalized systems supported data-driven services.**

The National Electrification Administration (NEA) launched the Digital Dashboard Command Center (DDCC). It uses satellite technology to monitor and identify the unserved and underserved areas to address electricity gaps. On the joint initiative of DILG and the Commission on Population and Development (CPD), 27,733 barangays (66.01%) updated their Registry of Barangay Inhabitants and Migrants (RBIM), which tracks internal migration for development planning and policy formulation. The DILG noted that 2,017 barangays have adopted the LGU Support System–Barangay Information Management System (LGUSS-BIMS), a key step toward strengthening local governance through

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digitalization. Launched in December 2024, the LGUSS is a free, comprehensive, and integrated digital platform developed by DILG to enhance the operations, governance, and service delivery of LGUs. It is designed to support the day-to-day functions of local governments by leveraging technology for greater efficiency. However, data privacy concerns and personnel changes continue to disrupt consistency.

### **Promoted environmental governance and circular economy practices**

LGUs continued to implement solid waste and air quality interventions with 49 percent of barangays gaining access to materials recovery facilities and 49 percent of cities and municipalities being served by sanitary landfill facilities. The implementation of 978 Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs contributed to surpassing the 20 percent recovery target for CY 2023. This made it possible to achieve waste collection rates of 23.7 percent for rigid and 45.9 percent for flexible plastic packaging. On the other hand, 65 percent of highly urbanized cities met safe ambient air quality standards for PM10 and PM2.5, exceeding the 62 percent national target. This is further supported by efforts to maintain green spaces for 1,469 LGUs (85.61%), which includes: (a) an allocation of PHP1.06 billion for green open spaces and active mobility infrastructure for 80 LGUs; and (b) support for the inventory, profiling, and assessment of green and spaces for 25 cities. In addition, the Department of Health (DOH) is promoting safe and accessible environments through its Healthy Public Open Spaces program. It also supports active transport by helping local governments develop bike lanes, walkways, and inclusive mobility policies. Moreover, it equips stakeholders with the knowledge and tools to develop inclusive transport systems, promoting safer and more accessible movement within communities.

However, water quality remains a major concern, with priority water bodies failing to meet safe-use standards due to high levels of fecal coliform from biological wastes. This challenge is further compounded by the absence of a central coordinating body that oversees wastewater pollution regulation and enforcement across all wastewater sources. Moreover, wastewater management policies and programs across various agencies continue to operate in silos. The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) and the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) oversee the domestic wastewater, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) manages wastewater from industrial and commercial sources, and the Department of Agriculture (DA) oversees agricultural wastewater.

### **Delivered socialized housing in the face of challenges**

The Direct Development Loan Program (DDL) of the Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF or Pag-IBIG) under the *Pambansang Pabahay Para sa Pilipino* (4PH) program released PHP20.16 billion in loans. This supported 17,293 housing units across provinces. According to the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), a total of 903 out of 4,961 housing units were taken out. In addition, the Community-Guided Shelter Financing Program of the Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC)

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delivered 36,639 housing units in 2023, and 12,889 units in 2024. The National Housing Authority (NHA) continues to support housing for informal settler families in danger zones and those displaced by government infrastructure, rehabilitation projects, and disasters. Under its Resettlement Program, the NHA built 7,269 housing units in 2023 and 5,321 in 2024.

The implementation of socialized housing is met with significant hurdles, which include limited developer participation due to fears of market devaluation among large firms, and capacity constraints among smaller ones. Moreover, the high cost of land in Metro Manila and highly urbanized cities (HUCs) restrict viable project locations, while strict loan requirements hinder access to financing.

## **Implementation of the Transformation Agenda**

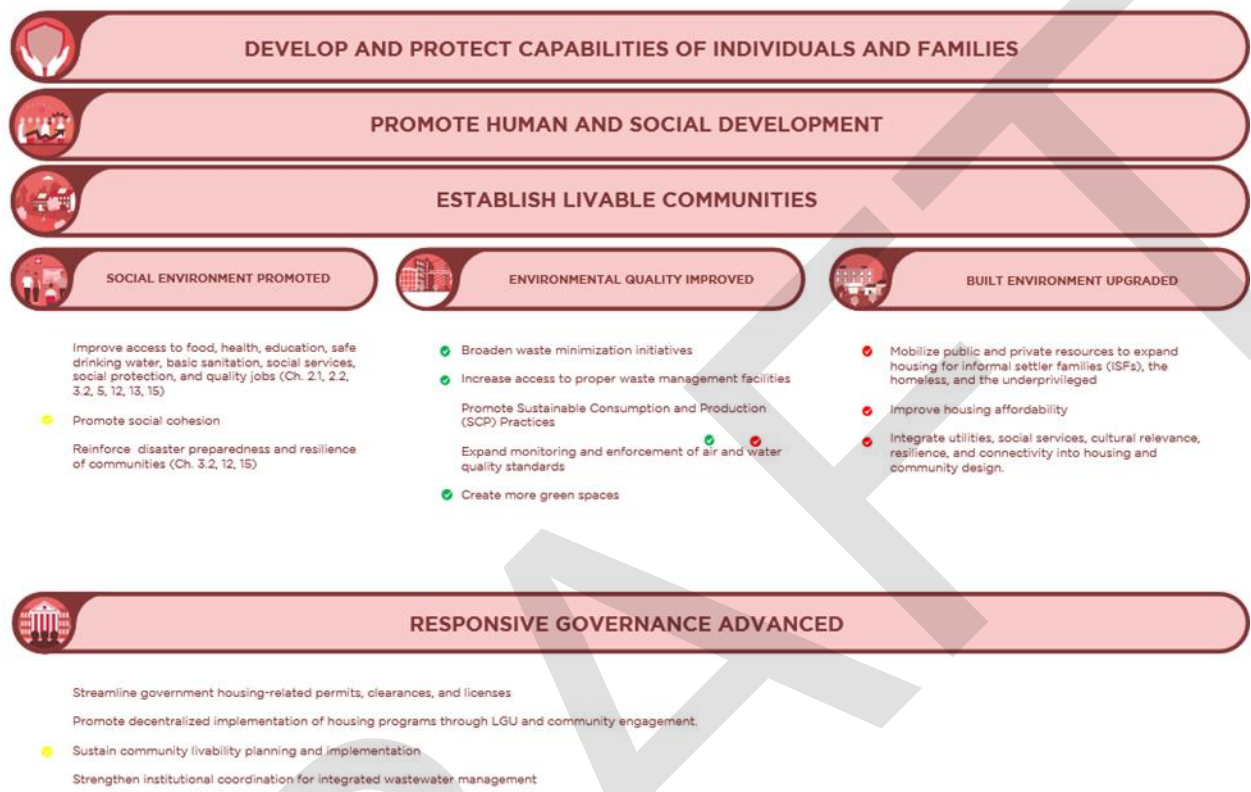
The government has initiated efforts to improve local service delivery through digital solutions. Some automated data management systems introduced at the national and local level supported better planning and more efficient services. Collaboration between national government agencies (NGAs) and LGUs played a key role in enhancing capacity building activities, on climate-resilient planning and food production through urban agricultural technologies. Additionally, the government continues to engage with the private sector to leverage investments in housing production and provide incentives for the implementation of solid waste management.

## **Action Plan**

## **Updated Strategy Framework**

**Figure 2.3.1 Strategy Framework to Establish Livable Communities**

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## Strategies

### Social Environment Promoted

*Improve access to food, health, education, safe drinking water, basic sanitation, social services, social protection, and quality jobs (Ch. 2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 6, 12, 13, 15)*

Access to safe water and sanitation will be strengthened through the Local Government Support Fund (LGSF) - Support and Assistance Fund to Participatory Budgeting (SAFPB). Currently, there are 75 projects targeted for completion in 2025, benefiting over 267,000 households. The DILG will also provide technical and financial management training to LGUs and Water Sanitary Plans (WSPs), while addressing delays in procurement and permitting.

The *HAPAG sa Barangay* Project will be expanded to promote sustainable urban agriculture. The DILG will oversee barangay gardens and release sustainability guidelines to support their upkeep. This will enhance access to healthy and affordable food by setting up local buying stations and reinforcing partnerships with *KADIWA* stores, linking consumers directly to farmers and fisherfolk.

The government will continue to expand access to quality jobs through enhanced vocational training, industry modernization, MSME support, and improved infrastructure,

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aligned with the *Trabaho para sa Bayan* (TPB) Plan. Labor market services will improve job matching, to help workers find decent, inclusive work. Additionally, the government is finalizing the Social Protection Floor to guarantee minimum income and essential services, rolling it out gradually based on resources. The focus is shifting from short-term aid to long-term resilience, streamlining social protection programs under the TPB Plan (see Chapter 3.2).

### *Promote social cohesion*

The Philippine Sports Commission (PSC) leads two major initiatives that promote grassroots sports and community unity: *Batang Pinoy* and *Laro't Saya sa Parke* (LSP). *Batang Pinoy* serves as a platform for young athletes, including out-of-school youth and those from underserved areas, to showcase their talents and build character. The event is expected to attract around 15,000 participants competing in 27 different sports<sup>1</sup> in General Santos City in 2025. Meanwhile, LSP continues to offer free weekend sports and fitness sessions in public parks, encouraging physical activity for all ages, from young children to seniors. These programs foster inclusive, welcoming spaces where communities can come together, grow, and strengthen social bonds.

### *Reinforce disaster preparedness and resilience of communities (Ch. 3.2, 12, 15)*

The DILG will enhance the *Oplan L!STO*<sup>2</sup> Program by developing new protocols and conducting capacity-building activities for LGUs. This includes the procurement of disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) equipment, such as satellite phones, and satellite-based internet, to improve emergency communication. To complement this, DILG rolled out the *L!STO si KAP (Komunidad at Punong Barangays)* to build multi-hazard response at the barangay level. *L!STO si KAP* protocols aim to strengthen local preparedness, response, and recovery efforts in the face of disasters. The initiative emphasizes proactive measures during the pre-disaster phase, identifies essential actions for imminent threats, and provides guidance for communities in conducting post-disaster needs assessments.

These measures are designed to minimize casualties and displacement, while supporting faster, more resilient recovery for affected communities. Through the Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Resilience Program (DPRRP), the DILG aims to boost

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<sup>1</sup> aquatics-swimming, archery, arnis, athletics, badminton, basketball (3×3), boxing, chess, cycling, dancesport, futsal, gymnastics, jiu jitsu, judo, kickboxing, karate, muay, pencak silat, sepak takraw, soft tennis, tennis, table tennis, taekwondo, volleyball, weightlifting, wrestling, wushu

<sup>2</sup> A national disaster preparedness program that guides LGUs and DILG personnel on actions before, during, and after disasters, while also enhancing LGU capacity through L!STO teams at all government levels.



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LGU compliance with critical preparedness measures and improve the adaptive capacity of local governments and communities (See Chapter 15).

## **Environmental Quality Improved**

### *Broaden waste minimization initiatives*

The national government will extend targeted and mutually reinforcing waste minimization support to: (a) communities that generate high volumes of waste that leak into the environment; and (b) critical ecotourism sites. Specifically, the DENR will implement the National Plan of Action for Marine Litter, as well as replicate waste management interventions under the Boracay Rehabilitation Program for the five priority ecotourism sites designated as Green Economy Model Sites.<sup>3</sup> Meanwhile, DILG will continue its Manila Bay Clean-up, Rehabilitation, and Preservation (MCRP) Program.

To scale up private sector engagement on community waste minimization efforts, the DENR will develop fiscal and non-fiscal incentives for obliged enterprises implementing EPR programs. DENR will also enhance the EPR portal to include registration of waste diverters and accredited third-party auditors. Finally, the DENR will establish a National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP) to engage a wider range of stakeholders across the plastic waste value chain to close the loop.

The DENR and DILG will assist LGUs in updating their expiring Solid Waste Management Plans. This updating process will serve as a platform to: (a) facilitate private sector engagement with communities; (b) localize waste strategies addressing marine litter, disaster-related waste, and household hazardous waste; and (c) integrate the informal waste sector. Additionally, the DENR with the assistance of the DILG will roll out the Local Government Unit Solid Waste Management Self-Compliance Monitoring, Auditing, and Reporting (LGU SWM SCMAR) tool which will provide critical feedback for refining and enhancing local waste minimization strategies.

### *Increase access to proper waste management facilities*

The National Solid Waste Management Commission (NSWMC) will take advantage of economies of scale by encouraging clustering among LGUs and private sector investments to deliver common waste management facilities. Likewise, the DENR will disseminate innovative approaches to solid waste management, such as digital waste tracking and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for improved waste sorting; and circular economy strategies, such as take-back programs, and use of waste as secondary raw materials. Likewise, the DENR will conduct feasibility studies that can accommodate plastic waste collected under EPR programs for plastic packaging waste. To further identify appropriate waste management facilities and strategies, the DENR will update its National Waste Analysis Characterization Study (WACS), National Solid Waste

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<sup>3</sup> The five ecotourism sites are Coron, El Nido, Panglao, Puerto Galera, and Siargao.

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Management Status Report, National Solid Waste Management Strategy and NSWM Framework.

Furthermore, the NSWMC will develop guidelines that will facilitate garbage collection compliance with environmental standards and regulations.

#### *\*Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Practices*

The government will accelerate the uptake of SCP practices across sectors and government levels to facilitate informed choices towards sustainability, such as: (a) globally aligned packaging standards; (b) fiscal and regulatory incentives for upstream strategies; and (c) enabling policy guidance and tools for LGU implementation of reuse/refill infrastructure and partnerships (See Chapter 15).

The DENR's Green Economy Programme in the Philippines (GEPP) will serve as a strategic lever for wider SCP mainstreaming. Capacity-building and financial grants geared to support community-based circular economy related reforms and initiatives, will be cascaded to LGUs, CSOs, and relevant stakeholders to encourage adoption of circular practices across economic value chains. To prompt convergence, a Green Economy Platform will also be operationalized as a venue to strengthen knowledge exchange and partnership building among stakeholders.

These efforts will be complemented by the Electronic SCP Monitoring System (e-SCP Mo) developed by DEPDev to track the progress of SCP implementation in the country and maintain an integrated repository of SCP-related data, publications, and policies.

#### *Expand monitoring and enforcement of air and water quality standards*

Agencies responsible for pollution-intensive sectors will actively enhance their sectoral waste management policies and programs, to ensure more effective environmental protection. In particular, the DPWH will scale up household wastewater sewerage and septage facilities, while the DA will minimize wastewater pollution from agriculture practices and by-products (e.g., aquaculture feeds, livestock manure) and air pollution from open burning of crop waste.

Similarly, the DENR will implement sector-specific and site-specific interventions for water quality improvement. This includes developing industry-specific effluent standards and identifying non-attainment water bodies, to trigger program development for the regulation of pollutant load limits.

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While the establishment of a central coordinating body for water resource management (i.e., Department of Water Resources) is still underway, the DENR will leverage its chairmanship of Water Quality Management Area (WQMA) Governing Board to steer area-specific actions for improving water quality. The WQMA Governing Board will likewise provide a platform for private sector and community participation in the local planning and program implementation process.

The Department of Transportation (DOTr) will promote active transport and the promotion of low-emission vehicles for public and private users. Meanwhile, the DENR will (a) update vehicle emission standards from Euro 4 to Euro 5; (b) revise guideline values for Particulate Matter 10 using local public health parameters; and (c) upgrade air quality monitoring capacity to measure additional criteria pollutants, that are known contributors to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. Likewise, the DENR will steer localized strategies for managing key sources of air pollution as the chair of local airshed governing boards.

### *Create more green spaces*

Technical and financial resources will continuously be provided to LGUs, to support the construction of greener and well-connected public open spaces, which will foster active lifestyles and enhance the livability of communities. Also, space-based technology to advance land use planning, human settlements, and urban development will be implemented through the PlanSmart for Sustainable Human Settlement Program. In particular, a digital, integrated, and automated platform will be designed to formulate climate and disaster risk-informed land use plans, open spaces, and resilient urban designs.

Building on the strides made by DENR to determine ecological limits in ecotourism sites and protected areas, the conduct of urban carrying capacity assessments (UCCA) will be pursued and scaled up in highly urbanized cities (HUCs) to steer resource allocation and urban growth towards balanced environmental use. In undertaking this assessment, the manual on UCCA developed by DEPDev in 2022, will be pilot tested and used as a guide in estimating carrying capacity thresholds among 33 HUCs nationwide. Additionally, capacity-building activities will also be provided to local planners, relevant national and regional line agencies, and other stakeholders to effectively carry out UCCA. This will inform local policies and programs that will facilitate sustainable urban planning and development.

## **Built Environment Upgraded**

*\*Mobilize public and private resources to expand housing for informal settler families (ISFs), the homeless, and underprivileged*

The government will continue to mobilize both public and private sector resources to accelerate the delivery of housing. This includes leveraging financing from government



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institutions and encouraging greater private sector participation in housing development. The Pag-IBIG Fund will push the release of PHP3 billion in loans to developers through the Direct Development Loan Program (DDLDP), to fast-track housing construction and expand the supply of affordable housing nationwide.

Moving forward, the government will intensify the implementation of key shelter programs to increase housing access for ISFs, the homeless, and underprivileged communities. The NHA will pursue the construction of 91,205 housing units under its Resettlement Program by 2028. Meanwhile, the SHFC will scale up efforts to deliver 367,268 units through the Community-Guided Shelter Financing Program.

The expansion of the 4PH Program will also cover horizontal housing developments, by exploring community-driven housing options for more beneficiaries like slum upgrading. Further, to engage more beneficiaries and developers moving forward, the DHSUD will conduct regular dialogues and enhance coordination with key shelter agencies (KSAs), aiming to speed up housing delivery and make the program more inclusive and responsive.

#### *Improve housing affordability*

Housing programs implemented by DHSUD, KSAs, and private developers aim to make housing more affordable to Filipinos by offering low-income households access to favorable interest rates and more flexible financing options. The DHSUD will pursue the construction of 300,000 housing units by 2028 to expand access and help more Filipinos achieve homeownership. Recognizing that not all families can afford formal housing tenures, the government will also venture into public rental housing as another 4PH modality. This is seen as a viable and inclusive option, particularly for low-income ISFs, starting families, and those displaced by calamities or government infrastructure projects.

#### *\*Integrate utilities, social services, cultural relevance, resilience, and connectivity into housing and community design. (Ch 12)*

The Department of Energy (DOE) will pursue the Microgrid System Provider Competitive Selection Process (MGSP CSP) in 409 unserved and underserved areas, supported by new policies to operationalize the Microgrid Systems Act. Collaborations with electric cooperatives, higher education institutions, non-government organizations (NGOs), and government agencies will also be explored to broaden energy access. In parallel, the Healthy and Resilient Homes Program (HRHP) is set to expand its playbook in province or city-wide health systems (P/CWHS), with Batanes and Zamboanga Sibugay implementing by 2025. This initiative promotes climate-responsive and culturally inclusive housing standards, that strengthen disaster resilience and community well-being.

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To support mobility and safety, the DOTr is finalizing the Active Transport Strategic Master Plan (ATSMP), which will prioritize the commuting needs of vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, women, and children. This will complement the Public Transport Strategic Master Plan (PTSMP) and will guide the development of high-quality, accessible transport systems in pilot areas. Meanwhile, the nationwide expansion of the Active Transport Program (ATP) will continue with improved universally designed facilities (See Chapter 12). Additionally, cities across the Philippines are adopting AI and smart technologies to modernize traffic and transportation systems. In Baguio City, the Smart Urban Mobility (SUM) Project uses AI for congestion charging, smart parking, and automated traffic enforcement. Cebu's Mactan bridges now have AI-powered surveillance to manage traffic flow and enhance security. Meanwhile, Metro Manila has upgraded EDSA Busway stations and launched a Smart Traffic Surveillance System to monitor real-time conditions and support efficient bus operations. These initiatives mark a nationwide shift toward smarter, safer, and more sustainable urban mobility.

## **Responsive Governance Advanced**

### *\*Streamline government housing-related permits, clearances, and licenses*

The DHSUD will digitalize the Housing One Stop Processing Centers (HOPCs) in all regions. This initiative will provide a more efficient, transparent, and user-friendly experience for developers, stakeholders, and the public, relative to the processing and issuance of all required housing-related permits, clearances, and licenses. In operationalizing the HOPCs, the DHSUD will leverage digital infrastructure, inter-agency coordination, and process automation while ensuring compliance with national policies on ease of doing business, data privacy, and good governance.

At the local level, the DILG will roll-out the LGUSS to automate and enhance the daily operations of cities, municipalities, and barangays. The DICT will also strengthen their assistance to LGUs in digitalizing the Business Permit and Licensing System (BPLS) and other government transactions through the eLGU system. The developed system will streamline business permits, community tax, and civil registry to make these services more accessible and convenient to the public.<sup>4</sup>

### *\*Promote decentralized implementation of housing programs through LGU and community engagement*

To enhance effectiveness of housing initiatives, LGU-led housing programs will be supported, which will allow for better social preparation and delivery of housing-related services that are tailored to the needs of their communities. A functional Local Housing

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<sup>4</sup> Operation LISTO. (2019). Retrieved from Department of the Interior and Local Government Region XII website: <https://region12.dilg.gov.ph/programs-projects/operation-listo>

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Board (LHB) and compliance with the updated Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs), should also be included in the assessment criteria for the Seal of Good and Local Governance (SGLG). This is to ensure alignment with local development and resilience goals. Furthermore, communities will be actively engaged through social preparation and capacity-building activities, enabling them to access housing programs and participate in housing design and estate management.

#### *Sustain community livability planning and implementation*

The DHSUD's PLANADO Program aims to streamline and digitalize land use and urban planning processes to support the development of smart, green, resilient, and inclusive human settlements. It targets zero backlog in CLUPs and Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plans (PDPFP) by 2028.<sup>5</sup> This will help to streamline and digitalize land use and urban planning processes to support the development of smart, green, resilient, and inclusive human settlements. Through the SEPDR Program, the DILG will build a pool of coaches at the national, regional, and provincial levels to assist LGUs in preparing risk-informed CDPs. Additionally, DEPDev will pilot the implementation and issue updated guidelines for the PDPFP. It will help LGUs analyse climate and hazard impacts on socioeconomic sectors, including agriculture and livelihoods in disaster-prone areas.

To boost efficiency, support data-driven decisions, and improve public service delivery, DILG will continue to migrate local information into the Local Government Unit Support System (LGUSS). It is designed to help LGUs streamline daily operations and improve governance through technology. This includes Registry of Barangay Inhabitants and Migrants (RBIM), the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), and features two (2) main components: (a) Barangay Information Management System (BIMS), and (b) Cities and Municipalities Information Management System (CMIMS) tailored to local needs. In the coming years, additional modules such as Barangay Community Feedback and Requests, Vaccination Monitoring, Nutrition and Health Monitoring, Projects Monitoring, Land Registration, Disaster Monitoring, and Collections and Remittance Monitoring will be integrated.

#### *\*Strengthen institutional coordination for integrated wastewater management*

The institutional fragmentation for wastewater will be addressed as part of the efforts to implement Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) principles in coordinating, integrating, and planning for the water sector. Efforts will include increasing understanding of sources of wastewater leakage to improve management strategies, and encouraging the use of cost-effective and innovative wastewater technologies to enhance water quality (See Chapter 12).

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<sup>5</sup> DHSUD "PLANADO" Program: Plan and Do towards Bagong Pilipinas. (2024, February 21). Retrieved from PIA website: <https://mirror.pia.gov.ph/press-releases/2024/02/21/dhsud-planado-program-plan-and-do-towards-bagong-pilipinas>

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## Targets

Table 2.3.1 shows progress towards establishing livable communities. However, there are notable improvements in some areas and persistent gaps in others.

**Table 2.3.1 Updated Results Matrix: Establish Livable Communities**

Indicator	Baseline Value (Year)	Accomplishment		Updated Targets			Means Verification	Responsible Agency/ Inter-agency body
		2023	2024	2026	2027	2028		
Outcome 1: Social environment promoted								
*Percentage of LGUs (P/C/M) with Local Culture and Arts Councils (LCACs) increased (cumulative)	90 (2022)	91.25 (1,565 out of 1,715 LGUs)	95.45 (1,637 out of 1,715 LGUs)	100	100	100	NCCA Reports	NCCA
*Number of LGUs with community-driven sporting and recreational activities aligned to the Philippine Sports Commission's grassroots and sports for all programs increased	0 (2022)	92	96	65	70	75	PSC Reports	PSC
Outcome 2: Environmental Quality Improved								
Proportion of barangays served by material recovery facilities (MRFs) increased (%)	41 (2021)	47	49	54 <sup>6</sup>	57	60	Annual Report SWM	DENR
Proportion of cities and/ municipalities served by sanitary landfill facilities (SLFs)	32 (2021)	45	49	51 <sup>7</sup>	52	53		DENR
Area of green spaces increased (hectares)	6,835 (2022)	7,186	9,463	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing	CLUP, progress report, ordinances, and resolutions	DENR
*Proportion of cities that have localized/adopted the City Biodiversity index increased (%)	(0) 2023	1.36	9.58	30.82	41.1	50	Management Plan Ordinances and resolutions,	DENR
No. of HUCs with Urban Carrying Capacity	0 (2025)	N/A	N/A	4	18	33		DILG, DHSUD, DEPDev

<sup>6</sup> The 2026 target reflects a 3% increase over the 2025 actual performance; with the 2027 and 2028 targets each set 3% higher than the previous year's target.

<sup>7</sup> The 2026 target represents a 1% increase over the actual 2025 accomplishment, with the 2027 and 2028 targets each increasing by 1% from the preceding year's target.

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Indicator	Baseline Value (Year)	Accomplishment		Updated Targets			Means Verification	of	Responsible Agency/ Inter-agency body
		2023	2024	2026	2027	2028			
Assessment conducted									
Percentage of water bodies conforming with water quality guideline values for the following intended use:									
• Water Supply	0% (2021)	0	0	33	50	50	Annual Water Quality Report		DENR
• Food Production	0% (2021)	0	0	38	50	50			DENR
• Primary Contact Recreation Use	46% (2021)	54	54	62	69	69			DENR
Percentage of highly urbanized and other major urban centers within ambient air quality guideline values for particulate matter 10 and 2.5	59% (2021)	65	65	80 <sup>8</sup>	80	100	Annual Air Quality Report		DENR
<b>Outcome 3: Built Environment Upgraded</b>									
Housing units started or financed	127,000 (2020)	149,343	116,500	90,228 <sup>9</sup>	121,274	71,744	Progress Report		DHSUD, KSAs
<b>Outcome 4: Responsive Governance Advanced</b>									
Percentage of LGUs with Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUPs)	41% (2021)	51.62	58	80	90	100	Progress Report		DHSUD

**Legend:**  
 Red: Missed target; Yellow: Met or expected to meet the target.  
 Orange: Revised target;  
 Pink: New indicator;  
 \*: Indicators from expanded Results Matrix

## Legislative Agenda

Table 2.3.2 presents the priority legislation proposed in the 19th Philippine Congress.

**Table 2.3.2 Legislative agenda to Establish Livable Communities**

Legislative Agenda	Rationale/Key Features	Responsible Agency
Unnecessary Plastic Products Regulation	Phase out single use plastic.	DENR
Department of Water Resources	Streamline all water-related government functions, and provide a centralized oversight on economic and technical regulation for the water sector.	DEPDev
Water Regulatory Commission		DEPDev
National Land Use Act	Govern the management and execution of a comprehensive land use system and physical planning mechanism.	DHSUD
Enhanced National Shelter Program Act	Implement a comprehensive program to provide targeted housing assistance, either direct or indirect, to low-income and middle-income families.	DHSUD

Targets were increased on the assumption that air quality monitoring equipment comply with a minimum 75% annual data capture rate.

<sup>9</sup> Agreements from Economic Manager's Meeting however subject to change



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Rental subsidy and access to public rental housing	Improve access and affordability of housing, especially for informal settler families, homeless, and underprivileged.	DHSUD
Sustainable Cities and Communities Act	Ensure the inclusive use of urban space for housing and livelihood, access to basic services, transportation systems, among others.	DHSUD
Philippine Urban Parks System	Promote the development of parks and open spaces to contribute to human health and well-being, social cohesion, among others.	DHSUD, DPWH
Amendment of EPIRA law	Structure the electric power industry to provide a reliable and affordable electricity supply.	DOE