MAKATI CITY
Voluntary Local Review

From Vision to Action: Makati City Voluntary Local Review 2025 - Local Leadership, Shared Future



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Makati Voluntary Local Review (VLR)
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Makati City, Philippines

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Disclaimer
The contents of this report are attributed to the many individuals and agencies involved, including—but not limited to—the members of the Makati SDG Special Committee and its TWG; peer reviewers from UCLG ASPAC, CityNet, IGES, and Yokohama City; and the Department/Office Planning Teams that participated in the City's Program Review and Planning Workshops held annually from 2022 to 2024, during which the contents of this report were formulated in phases.

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Special Acknowledgment

List of Abbreviations / Acronym:

4Ps	-	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
AI	-	Artificial Intelligence
AIP	-	Annual Investment Program
AIM	-	Asian Institute of Management
ATMs	-	Automated Teller Machines
BDP	-	Barangay Development Program
BFP	-	Bureau of Fire Protection
BJMP	-	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
BLGF	-	Bureau of Local Government Finance
BOD	-	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CDP	-	Carbon Disclosure Project / Comprehensive Development Plan
CityNet	-	The Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements
CHAMP	-	Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships for Climate Action
CNSP	-	Children in Need of Special Protection
COA	-	Commission on Audit
COVID-19	-	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPR	-	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
DILG	-	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DIMP	-	Data and Information Management Platform
DENR	-	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
DEPDev | NEDA	-	Department of Economy, Planning, and Development, formerly National Economic and Development Authority
DES	-	Department of Environmental Services
DOST	-	Department of Science and Technology
DO	-	Dissolved Oxygen
DOF	-	Department of Finance
DRRM / DRRMO	-	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management / Office
DSWD	-	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EBF	-	Exclusive Breastfeeding
EMBOS/EMBO	-	Enlisted Men's Barrio(s)
ERWAI	-	East Rembo Women’s Association
ESCAP / UNESCAP	-	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GAD	-	Gender and Development
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GCoM	-	Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy
GFCI	-	Global Financial Centres Index
GLAM	-	Gays and Lesbians of Makati
GHG	-	GreenHouse Gas
HLPF	-	High-Level Political Forum
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
ICLEI	-	ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability
IFC	-	International Financial Center
IoT	-	Internet of Things
IRD	-	International Relations Department
ISP	-	Information System for Planning

IUCN	-	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KOICA	-	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LCBiz	-	Locational Clearance for Business
LCBuild	-	Locational Clearance for Building
LB	-	Live Births
LDCs / LDC	-	Least Developed Countries / Local Development Council
LDIP	-	Local Development Investment Program
LGU	-	Local Government Unit
LNI	-	Life Nurture Incorporated
LSB	-	Local Special Body
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCR2030	-	Making Cities Resilient 2030 — UNDRR Resilience Initiative
MHP	-	Makati Health Program
MHMB	-	Makati Human Milk Bank
MERP	-	Makati Economic Relief Program
MCAO	-	Museum and Cultural Affairs Office
Makatizen App	-	Official digital application/platform for Makati residents and businesses
MSWD	-	Makati Social Welfare Department
MSME	-	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
NCDs	-	Non-Communicable Diseases
NEET	-	Not in Education, Employment, or Training
NER	-	Net Enrolment Rate
NICU	-	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
NCR	-	National Capital Region
NTD	-	Neglected Tropical Disease
OM	-	Office of the Mayor
OM-BAC	-	Office of the Mayor - Bids and Awards Committee Secretariat
OM-ICTO	-	Office of the Mayor - Information Communication and Technology Office
OM-PRIMO	-	Office of the Mayor - Project Integrity and Monitoring Office
PPA	-	Provincial Product Accounts / Program, Project, and Activity
PO	-	People's Organization
PPP	-	Public-Private Partnership
PRPW	-	Program Review and Planning Workshop
PSA	-	Philippine Statistics Authority
PWD / PWDs	-	Persons with Disabilities
QOMR	-	Quarterly and Annual Outcome Monitoring Reports
RA	-	Republic Act
RTWPB	-	Regional Tripartite Wages and Productivity Board
SCP	-	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDN	-	Service Delivery Network
SDG / SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SDG SC	-	SDG Special Committee
SET4HEIs	-	Sustainability Evaluation Tool for Higher Education Institutions
SME	-	Small and Medium Enterprises
SP	-	Sangguniang Panlungsod (City Council)
STP	-	Sewage Treatment Plant
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TCU	-	True Color Unit
TEP	-	Temporary Employment Program
THP	-	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWG	-	Technical Working Group

U4SSC	-	United for Smart Sustainable Cities
UCLG ASPAC	-	United Cities and Local Governments – Asia-Pacific
UDD	-	Urban Development Department
UMak	-	University of Makati
UMEMPCS	-	United Makati Employees Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society
UN	-	United Nations
UNDESA	-	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDRR	-	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNFCCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-Habitat	-	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNSC	-	United Nations Statistical Commission
UNSG	-	United Nations Secretary-General
USD	-	United States Dollar
VAWC	-	Violence Against Women and Children
VLR(s)	-	Voluntary Local Review(s)
VNR	-	Voluntary National Review
VSR	-	Voluntary Subnational Review
WASH	-	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WSP	-	Water Safety Plan
WVF	-	West Valley Fault
₱	-	Philippine Peso (currency symbol)
ºC	-	Degree Celsius
kg	-	Kilogram
cu.m	-	Cubic meters
mg/L	-	Milligrams per Liter

List of Special Phrase/terms

Term / Phrase		Description / Definition / Context
Action-Oriented Voluntary Local Reviews	-	2024 UN-Habitat publication emphasizing results-focused and actionable VLR content.
Ambisyon Natin 2040	-	The Philippines' national long-term vision of a “matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay para sa lahat” (a strong, comfortable, and secure life for all) by 2040.
Anticipatory leadership/ governance	-	Leadership and governance styles emphasizing foresight, preparation, and proactive action on future risks.
Barangay	-	The smallest administrative division in the Philippines, similar to a village or district.
Blended finance	-	Financing strategy combining public, private, and philanthropic resources to support sustainable development goals.
Budget Tagging	-	Classifying budget items according to their alignment with specific SDGs or sectoral goals.
Capacity-sharing Forums	-	Platforms for stakeholders to exchange knowledge, skills, and best practices.
Cultural Mapping	-	Systematic documentation and analysis of cultural assets and heritage within a locality.
City-Level SDG Assessment	-	Structured questionnaire and assessment tool for measuring urban SDG progress using global indicators.
Circular Waste Management	-	Sustainable waste system emphasizing reuse, recycling, and minimizing waste generation.

Climate-adaptive planning	-	Planning strategies that respond proactively to current and projected climate risks.
Climate emergency declaration	-	Formal recognition by a government entity that urgent climate action is necessary.
Climate Resilience Strategy	-	Comprehensive plan to address climate risks through adaptation, mitigation, and preparedness.
Collaborative governance	-	Governance approach that unites public institutions, civil society, private sector, and international partners to co-create policies.
Cross-cutting initiatives	-	Programs contributing simultaneously to multiple SDGs.
Cross-Sectoral Analysis	-	Planning method analyzing interactions across sectors for integrated development.
CSO Desk	-	Dedicated office or unit that facilitates and institutionalizes civil society engagement in local governance.
Digital Divide	-	Disparities in access to digital technologies and internet connectivity among residents.
Digital Transformation	-	Integration of digital technologies into government services to improve efficiency and accessibility.
Dual-Level Assessment	-	Data evaluation structure with Basic and Advanced indicators to allow flexibility and context sensitivity.
Ecological Profile	-	Detailed description of the city's physical, socio-economic, and environmental characteristics to guide planning.
Evidence-Based Governance	-	Decision-making based on rigorous data, research, and documented results.
Future-ready innovation	-	Innovative approaches preparing the city for future challenges and opportunities.
Futures Thinking	-	Strategic planning using foresight and scenarios to prepare for uncertainties and long-term changes.
Green infrastructure	-	Natural or semi-natural systems integrated into urban environments to provide ecological benefits and climate adaptation.
Guadalupe Formation	-	Geological formation that provides groundwater resources in Makati.
Makatizen Card	-	Multifunctional ID and financial services card developed by Makati City to promote digital inclusion and streamline services.
Metropolitan Catalytic Core	-	Concept positioning Makati as a growth nucleus within a larger metropolitan financial system.
Participatory Budgeting	-	Mechanism allowing citizens to directly influence public fund allocation.
Participatory democracy/ governance	-	Governance model emphasizing direct citizen and civil society involvement in decision-making processes.
Proxy indicators	-	Alternative measures used when direct data is unavailable or unreliable.
Regional SDG Monitoring & Insights	-	The process of tracking and evaluating the progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at a regional level, typically within a specific geographic area or group of countries

Repatriated Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW)	-	Refers to a Filipino national who was working abroad and has returned to the Philippines, typically due to unforeseen or urgent circumstances. Repatriation may occur because of: Conflict or crisis in the host country (e.g., war, political unrest, natural disasters); Job termination or contract disputes; Abuse or exploitation by employers; Health issues; Voluntary return facilitated by government programs.
Resilience Hub	-	Cities or communities recognized by UNDRR as leaders in disaster preparedness, response, and climate resilience capacities.
Sangguniang Panlungsod (SP)	-	The city's legislative council responsible for passing ordinances and resolutions.
SDG Localization / Localization of SDGs	-	Process of integrating and implementing the UN SDGs at local or community levels.
SDG Navigator Platform / Toolkit	-	Digital tool by UN ESCAP and CityNet for local-level SDG monitoring and benchmarking.
Sectoral Goals	-	Thematic development objectives within sectors such as health, education, environment, identified in the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP).
Smart Financial Hub	-	Vision of Makati as a globally competitive, technologically advanced economic center.
Smart mobility / Smart Mobility System	-	Use of technology to improve urban transport efficiency, reduce emissions, and enhance sustainability and job creation.
Spatial disaggregation	-	Breaking down data by geographic or demographic segments (e.g., by barangay or population groups) for better targeting.
Social Weather Stations (SWS)	-	A prominent public opinion polling body in the Philippines. It is a non-stock, non-profit, and private institution that conducts quarterly surveys on a variety of topics of public interest, including politics, economics, and social issues. The SWS Survey aims to capture the sentiments of Filipinos on a range of issues.
Urban Innovation Districts	-	Designated areas fostering entrepreneurship, creativity, and tech-driven economic growth.
Unmodified Opinion	-	The highest audit rating indicating fair and accurate financial statements as per the Commission on Audit.
Vision-Reality Gap Analysis	-	Tool to assess disparities between long-term vision and current conditions in development.
Zero debt policy	-	Fiscal stance where the city maintains no outstanding loans, ensuring financial sustainability.

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MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR



It is my pleasure to present Makati City's Voluntary Local Review (VLR) highlighting the city's commitment and progress in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

As a highly acclaimed champion of resilience and sustainability, Makati City has taken the lead in formulating and implementing innovative strategies aimed to accelerate our progress toward the full attainment of the 17 SDGs.

For the past nine years, we have focused our srengths and resources on building resilient and sustainable communities with the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation in our plans and programs covering public health, education, social welfare, protective services, and all other aspects of local governance.

Makati City's first-ever VLR showcases the city's progress on various programs and innovations that contribute to the fulfillment of the 17 SDGs. It also reflects the areas of challenges that require greater focus and improvement.

I would like to express my gratitude to the different city departments and offices as well as other stakeholders for their untiring efforts to ensure the success of this undertaking. May it serve as a springboard for more significant strides toward a sustainable and inclusive future for all Makatizens.

Mar-len Abigail S. Binay
Mayor
City Government of Makati

MESSAGE FROM THE VICE MAYOR



Makati City has consistently demonstrated its commitment to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a forward-thinking city, Makati prioritizes initiatives that foster green, resilient, and circular economies at the local level, recognizing the critical role cities play in global sustainability efforts.

Guided by this mission, Makati has actively participated in the creation of the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report, showcasing its cooperation with various stakeholders.

This VLR is not only for the benefit of Makatizens, but also serves as an invaluable resource for other cities. By sharing its experiences, challenges, capacities, and successes, Makati aims to inspire and support fellow local governments in their journey toward SDG localization.

Each effort and every initiative reflects Makati's pursuit of a sustainable, resilient, and inclusive tomorrow.

Monique Yazmin Maria Q. Lagdameo
Vice Mayor
City Government of Makati

MESSAGE FROM IMPLEMENTING PARTNER



United Cities and Local Government Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC)

They say that taking the first step is the hardest. At the same time, we know that a journey can only begin with that very first step. I congratulate the City Government of Makati, under the leadership of Mayor Mar-len Abigail Binay, for completing their first Voluntary Local Review (VLR), which is also the first VLR from Metro Manila.

The City Government of Makati is a champion in building resilient and sustainable cities, having been part of the UN Secretary General's Advisory Group for Local and Regional Governments in 2023 and becoming the first Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR 2030) Resilience Hub in the Philippines and Southeast Asia in 2022. With the VLR, Makati showcases its strong commitment to sustainability. By creating the Sustainable Development Goals Special Committee, the city institutionalises the localisation of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

I hope that Makati's VLR drives local action on the SDGs, building on its achievements and addressing areas for improvement. I also wish that this VLR in Metro Manila will inspire hundreds or even thousands local and regional governments from the Philippines and the Asia-Pacific region. It is equally essential that Makati's VLR can shape the national urban policies in the Philippines toward building cities that are safe, inclusive, sustainable, and resilient.

It is our honour to be part of Makati's VLR journey. We are grateful for the trust in providing technical guidance and promoting Makati's exemplary initiative.

Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi
Secretary General
United Cities and Local Government Asia Pacific

MESSAGE FROM PEER REVIEWERS

The Regional Network of Local Authorities for the
Management of Human Settlements (CityNet)

Vijay Jagannathan
Secretary General

We congratulate the City Government of Makati, its local leadership and stakeholders who contributed to the development of its first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) Report.

This landmark report represents a pivotal achievement in the city's ongoing commitment to sustainable urban development. By aligning local priorities with the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Makati City demonstrates how cities can play a transformative role in turning international aspirations into tangible, inspiring local actions.

The Makati City VLR is a dynamic forward-looking document that reflects the city's vision, accomplishments, and strategic directions. It highlights the local leadership as it ensures that Makati City continues to offer a high quality of urban life for its citizens while embracing innovation and sustainability.

By undertaking its own VLR, Makati City becomes part of a global network of forward-thinking, future-ready urban centers including fellow CityNet members like Yokohama, Kuala Lumpur, and Jakarta.

Before the development of the City's VLR, CityNet—through its National Chapter in the Philippines—supported Makati City in conducting a self-assessment of its local SDG progress using the CityNet SDG Navigator Platform. The insights gained from this self-assessment were integrated into the VLR process, resulting in a more comprehensive and contextually grounded report.

We are delighted that CityNet is instrumental for paving the way for Makati City to produce its first VLR. Rest assured we will promote the City's Voluntary Local Review to our Members!

MESSAGE FROM PEER REVIEWERS

International Affairs Bureau, and Zero Carbon and
GREEN×EXPO Promotion Bureau
City of Yokohama

CityNet Yokohama Project Office

Peer Review for the Makati City VLR Draft Report

To Members of the Makati VLR Working Group:

We would like to extend our heartfelt respect and great compliments for the implementation of the first VLR in Metro Manila, Philippines. Our sincere congratulations on this accomplishment.

Through the VLR approach and outcomes in Makati City, we from the City of Yokohama, have learned a great deal.

Particularly, we believe that the data-driven self-assessment, ambitious climate commitments, and inclusive stakeholder process will serve as a foundation to lead the promotion of the SDGs not only in your city, but also in the Philippines as a whole, and to leverage collaboration with stakeholders.

As the City of Yokohama has long collaborated with your city in the field of disaster management through CityNet, we are truly honored to have had the opportunity to contribute to your VLR process, even if only a little.

In carrying out this peer review, we will provide comments specifically on Goals 11 and 13, which are closely related to climate change measures—a key focus for our city. We hope that our input can contribute to your efforts.

Sharing the realities of regions exposed to climate change risks with the world through the implementation and publication of VLRs is highly significant for the international community's concerted efforts to combat climate change. As a local government, the City of Yokohama remains committed to protecting both the global environment and the lives and livelihoods of people and looks forward to continuing its collaboration with Makati City through initiatives such as the CityNet Cluster activities. We hope to keep learning from each other and working together to advance climate change measures and the promotion of the SDGs.

MESSAGE FROM PEER REVIEWERS

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Hiroshi Ono
Executive Director

The Publication of the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of the City of Makati in 2025 is a significant achievement that reflects the city's strong commitment to sustainable development and local action on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

By undertaking this VLR, Makati has demonstrated the critical role that local governments play in driving progress towards the SDGs. This VLR highlights not only the city's initiatives across key development areas, but also its dedication to inclusive governance, data-driven decision-making and collaboration with stakeholders from all sectors.

The institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) is proud to have accompanied this process and witnessed the city's efforts to align its priorities with the 2030 Agenda. We believe that Makati's experience offers valuable lessons for other cities in the Philippines and across the Asia-Pacific region seeking to accelerate local implementation of the SDGs.

We congratulate Makati City and all those involved in the preparation of this VLR, and we look forward to continued collaboration in support of sustainable, resilient and inclusive urban development.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EDITOR



It is my pleasure to share Makati City's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR), a milestone that reaffirms our unwavering commitment to the SDGs and our pursuit of a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable future for all Makatizens.

As one of the country's foremost champions of resilience and innovation, Makati has embraced the SDGs as a vital framework for advancing our local development agenda. Over the past nine years, we have strategically aligned our plans and programs—across health, education, social welfare, environmental management, and urban resilience—with the 2030 Agenda. This VLR showcases not only our achievements but also the challenges we must collectively confront to move further and faster.

Local governments have a unique responsibility: to bridge global aspirations with the everyday realities of communities. We bring the SDGs to life in streets, barangays, schools, and homes—making the goals tangible and relevant. The experience of Makati shows that advancing the 2030 Agenda depends on cities, where the climate crisis and opportunities for transformation are most urgent.

Our pledge to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 39% by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 reflects our climate ambition. As a UNDRR Resilience Hub and one of the first ISO 37123 Early Adopter Cities, Makati continues to lead by example, integrating innovation, data, and future thinking in all aspects of governance.

We also recognize that meaningful progress must be inclusive and participatory. Programs like the Makati Caravan bring essential services directly to our neighborhoods, empowering even our most vulnerable citizens. Tools like the SDG Navigator, developed by UN ESCAP and CityNet, have helped us reflect critically, adjust our strategies, and deepen our alignment with global goals.

Localization is the engine of progress. Through this VLR process, we have strengthened collaboration across city departments and with civil society, the private sector, and the international community. These partnerships are vital for unlocking innovative solutions—especially as many local governments in the Global South, including ours, continue to face significant financing barriers for climate and SDG projects.

We live in a world shaped by volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity. From global health crises to extreme environmental changes, these disruptions highlight why the SDGs matter more than ever. By grounding our strategies in data, equity, and human rights, we ensure our local actions are impactful, future-ready, and inclusive.

On behalf of the City Government of Makati, I extend my deepest gratitude to the Makati SDG Special Committee (SDG SC) and its TWG, our city departments/offices, and our development partners who made this landmark report possible. Special thanks go to UCLG ASPAC, CityNet, Yokohama, and IGES—your support has been instrumental in this journey.

Makati stands with all cities and local governments striving to turn global commitments into local realities. Through continued cooperation and purposeful action, we will keep building a city—and a world—where no one and no place is left behind.

Merlina G. Panganiban, Eng, CBP, EnP, PhD
Head, Urban Development Department
City Government of Makati

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Makati City is ever-committed to its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) localizationstrategies in the forms of robust institutions, strategic partnerships, and forward-looking innovations. As the financial epicenter of the Philippines, Makati leverages its institutional capacity to translate global ambitions into tangible, community-focused outcomes. These are to be realized through its 2024–2034 vision of being Southeast Asia's premier financial hub made possible by SDG-aligned initiatives: self-reliant citizens, inclusive public services, climate-resilient infrastructure, and digitally transformative governance. These align seamlessly with national priorities outlined in "Ambisyon Natin 2040" as well, from poverty eradication and quality education to climate action and partnerships.

In attesting this oath, Makati's Voluntary Local Review followed a rigorous, participatory process. The city established an SDG Special Committee led by the Mayor and Vice Mayor, followed by representation from key departments, technical staff, and civil society. These were attained through multi-stakeholder consultations, community dialogue, informed quantitative and qualitative data analysis, spatial disaggregation for vulnerable populations, among others. Critical gaps and emerging challenges were mapped, leading to a time-bound work plan with clear milestones, the drafting of a Voluntary Local Review report per United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs' guidelines, and its validation through City Council deliberations and public feedback. The final report was published and disseminated via official channels and international forums, ensuring broad stakeholder engagement.

Key initiatives underscore Makati's leadership. The first is its Integrated Solutions Platform. It incorporates an SDG Module to digitize the Annual Investment Program and real-time outcome monitoring, guaranteeing transparency, efficiency, and accountability across all municipal programs. Complementing this is Makati's Urban Development Systems Program, having to integrate five Geographic Information System–enabled modules for planning, addressing, zoning, data management, and archiving. Another major feat is the Lingkod Bayan Caravan that delivers essential services to all barangays: health screenings, civil registry transactions, legal aid, educational kits, and livelihood support. The next SDG-inspired practice is the Makati Addressing System and Zoning Administration System. It leverages Geographic Information System capabilities and Quick Response codes to enhance urban planning and service delivery, all while bolstering climate resilience. Through the Resilient MakatICiTy project, Makati deploys Long Range Wide Area Network and Bluetooth Low Energy sensors for air quality, noise, energy, water, and asset monitoring; allowing data-driven resource management and public safety improvements. These endeavors set Makati to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 39 percent in 2030, achieving net-zero by 2050.

Makati's leadership extends beyond its borders. As President of City Networks National Chapter–Philippines, the team led a pilot Sustainable Development Goal Navigator self-assessment among four National Capital Region cities. In 2022, Makati achieved 1,203 out of 1,550 points, scoring perfectly on Goals related to responsible consumption, climate action, and biodiversity. In 2024, despite jurisdictional changes, the city improved its score to 1,281 out of 1,610. It maintained perfect marks in the same areas and enhancing performance in five others.

Looking ahead, Makati commits to institutionalizing Voluntary Local Reviews within its planning cycle. These will be in the forms of expanding Sustainable Development Goal tracking to barangay-level data, deepening research partnerships, and fostering multi-sector collaboration. By marrying economic competitiveness with social equity and environmental stewardship, Makati charts a clear path toward resilience and inclusivity. Its SDG Module and Futures Thinking approach ensure that policy decisions meet today's demands and anticipate tomorrow's challenges. As a whole, it solidifies Makati's standing as a globally-respected model for localizing sustainable development.

1 CHAPTER INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in 2015, serve as a universal roadmap for eradicating poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring global prosperity by 2030. Comprising 17 interconnected goals, they build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and emphasize inclusive, sustainable development through innovation, responsible resource management, and strong global partnerships.

Unlike the MDGs, which focused on developing nations, the SDGs apply universally, recognizing the critical role of local and regional governments in translating global goals into tangible progress. The 2030 Agenda encourages transparency and accountability through national and subnational reviews, including Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs), which allow cities to assess and enhance their SDG contributions.

Rooted in the outcomes of the 2012 Rio+20 Conference and extensive global consultations, the SDGs represent a transformative shift toward systemic change. They emphasize collective action across governments, businesses, and civil society to address the root causes of social and environmental challenges, ensuring a sustainable and resilient future for all.

Development Timeline

March 2013 - July 2014: The Open Working Group engaged in discussions and drafting sessions, resulting in 17 goals and 169 targets.

September 2015: The final proposal for the SDGs was presented to the UN General Assembly, leading to unanimous adoption by all 193 member states during the 70th session in New York.

September 25, 2015: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was officially adopted, serving as a comprehensive framework to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all by 2030.

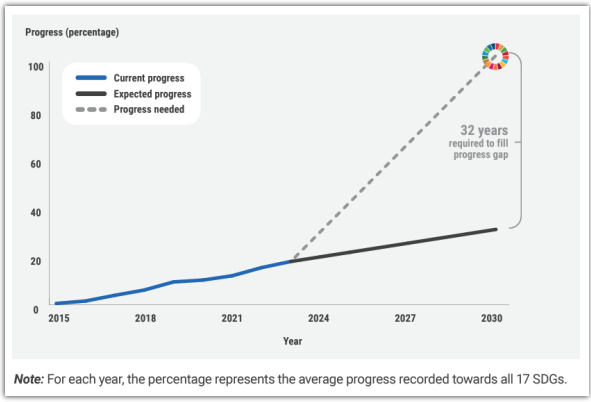
1.1 SDG Implementation in Asia and the Pacific

The Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2024: Showcasing Transformative Actions, published by the United Nations, highlights an alarming reality—the region is not on track to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With progress at just 17%, the earliest projected achievement of the SDGs is now 2062—32 years behind schedule.

If current trends persist, the region will meet only one-third of the necessary progress by 2030, underscoring the urgent need for systemic change.

The 2025 Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report: Engaging communities to close the evidence gap also reiterated the 2024 report where progress remains significantly off track, with only 16 out of 117 measurable targets currently on course for achievement by 2030. Despite this, there are notable bright spots.

Figure 1.1: Will Asia add the Pacific close the gap to achieve the SDGs?

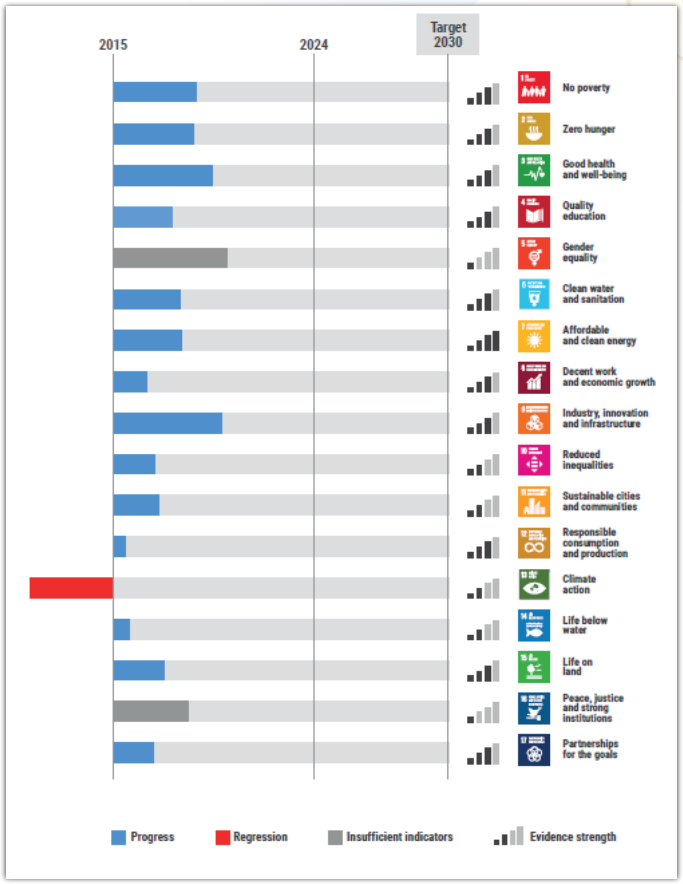


Note: For each year, the percentage represents the average progress recorded towards all 17 SDGs.

Source: The Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2024

Substantial progress has been observed in Goal 9 and Goal 3, driven by expanded mobile network access and improvements in maternal, infant, and child health. The region has also shown relatively strong performance in reducing income poverty (Goal 1) and undernourishment (Goal 2). Moreover, it leads globally in specific areas such as the reduction of hazardous waste (Goal 12), slowing land degradation (Goal 15), and decreasing human trafficking and intentional homicide (Goal 16). Effective partnerships with local communities have played a key role in bridging data gaps and amplifying the voices of vulnerable groups, enabling more inclusive policymaking. Data availability continues to improve incrementally, with 54% of indicators now having at least two data points—placing Asia and the Pacific slightly ahead of the global average.

Figure 1.2: Will Asia add the Pacific close the gap to achieve the SDGs?



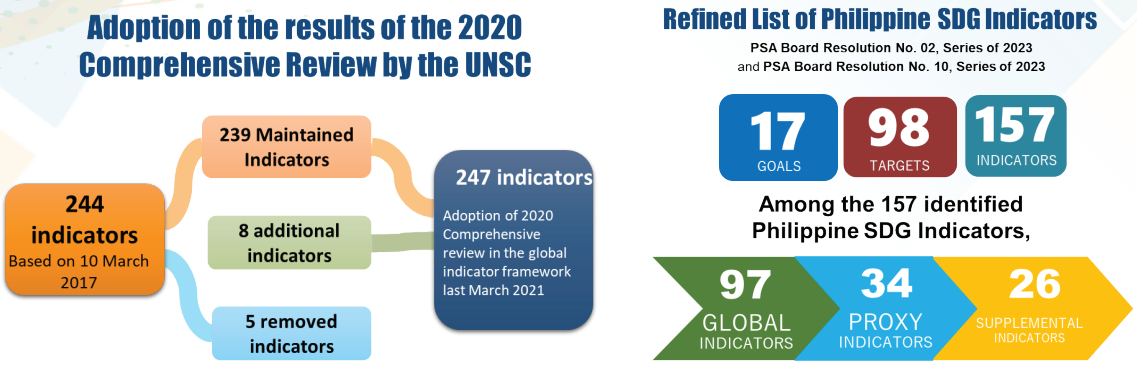
Source: The Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2025

However, the region faces considerable challenges that hinder broader SDG progress. Significant stagnation or regression is evident in critical goals such as Goals 4, 8, 12, 13, and 14. Environmental sustainability remains a pressing concern, with continued greenhouse gas emissions and degradation of land and marine ecosystems posing major obstacles—particularly as the region accounts for half of global emissions. Progress is also uneven across countries and population groups. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States are notably behind on Goals 8, 11, and 12. Within countries, intersecting factors such as poverty, education level, rural location, gender, and age exacerbate inequalities, limiting access to basic services. Despite some improvements, significant data disaggregation gaps—by age, sex, disability, and migratory status—still prevent tailored policy interventions. Finally, the transformation of national statistical systems remains slow, underscoring the urgent need for digitalization, stronger political leadership, and a whole-of-society approach to accelerate and localize SDG implementation.

1.2. SDG in the Philippines

The Philippines, along with 192 other UN member states, adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015. This 15-year global framework encompasses 17 goals, 169 targets, and over 230 indicators. As a signatory, the Philippines uses the SDGs as a comprehensive framework to guide its national development efforts toward a sustainable future.

The Philippines approved an initial list of SDGs for monitoring in May 2017. After national consultations and assessments, this list was refined in line with the United Nations Statistical Commission's (UNSC) 2020 comprehensive review results. This refinement increased the number of targets from 97 to 98 and the indicators from 155 to 157, including both proxy and supplemental indicators.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

The implementation and monitoring of the SDGs involve the collaboration of multiple government agencies. The DEPDev (Department of Economy, Planning, and Development), formerly National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) is the primary agency responsible for overseeing the SDGs, ensuring that the country's development plans align with these goals. Meanwhile, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) plays a crucial role in collecting, compiling, and analyzing data related to the SDGs. The PSA provides the necessary statistical information to track the progress of the SDGs, supporting evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation.

Meanwhile, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) support the implementation and localization of the SDGs by providing capacity building, policy guidance, and technical assistance to LGUs. DILG also monitors progress, facilitates data collection, promotes good governance through initiatives like the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG), and fosters collaboration among stakeholders for effective SDG implementation.

Here are several memorandum circulars and resolutions that support the adoption, implementation, and monitoring of the SDGs:

1	Presidential Proclamation No. 1106	-	Presidential Proclamation of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Decade 2015 – 2024
2	PSA Board Resolution No. 4-2016	-	Enjoining Government Agencies to Provide Data Support to the SDG
3	Executive Order No. 27 Series of 2017	-	Directing ALL Gas & LGUs to Implement the Philippine Development Plan and Public Program for the Period of 2017 – 2022
4	PSA Board Resolution No. 4-2017	-	Approving and Adopting the Initial List of SDG for Monitoring in the Philippines
5	PSA Board Resolution No. 4-2017	-	Enjoining Support of the PSS for Implementation of the cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development data
6	PSA Board Resolution No. 4-2017	-	National Data Flow and Reporting Mechanism of the Philippines SDG Indicators
7	PSA Board Resolution No. 5-2018	-	Approving and Endorsing to the Office of the President the PSDP 2018 – 2023
8	DILG-NEDA Joint Memorandum Circular 1 Series of 2018	-	Guidelines for the Localization of the Philippine Development Plan 2017 – 2022
9	PSA Board Resolution No. 12-2019	-	Approving and Adopting the Core Regional SDG Indicators

10	PSA Board Resolution No. 5-2020	-	Adoption of thee UNESCAP SDG Measures and the Time Distance Measure in Tracking the SDG Progress
11	PSA Board Resolution No. 2-2023	-	Approving and Adopting the Refined List of the Philippines SDG Indicators
12	PSA Board Resolution No. 10-2023	-	Approval and Adoption of the Amendments of the Refined List of Philippine SDG Indicators
13	PSA Board Resolution No. 2-2024	-	Approving the PSDP 2023 – 2029 and Endorsing to the Office of the President the Issuance of an Executive Order Adopting the Same

Further, to aid the attainment of the SDGs the national government initiated several initiatives and programs to localize the SDGs, some of these are as follows:

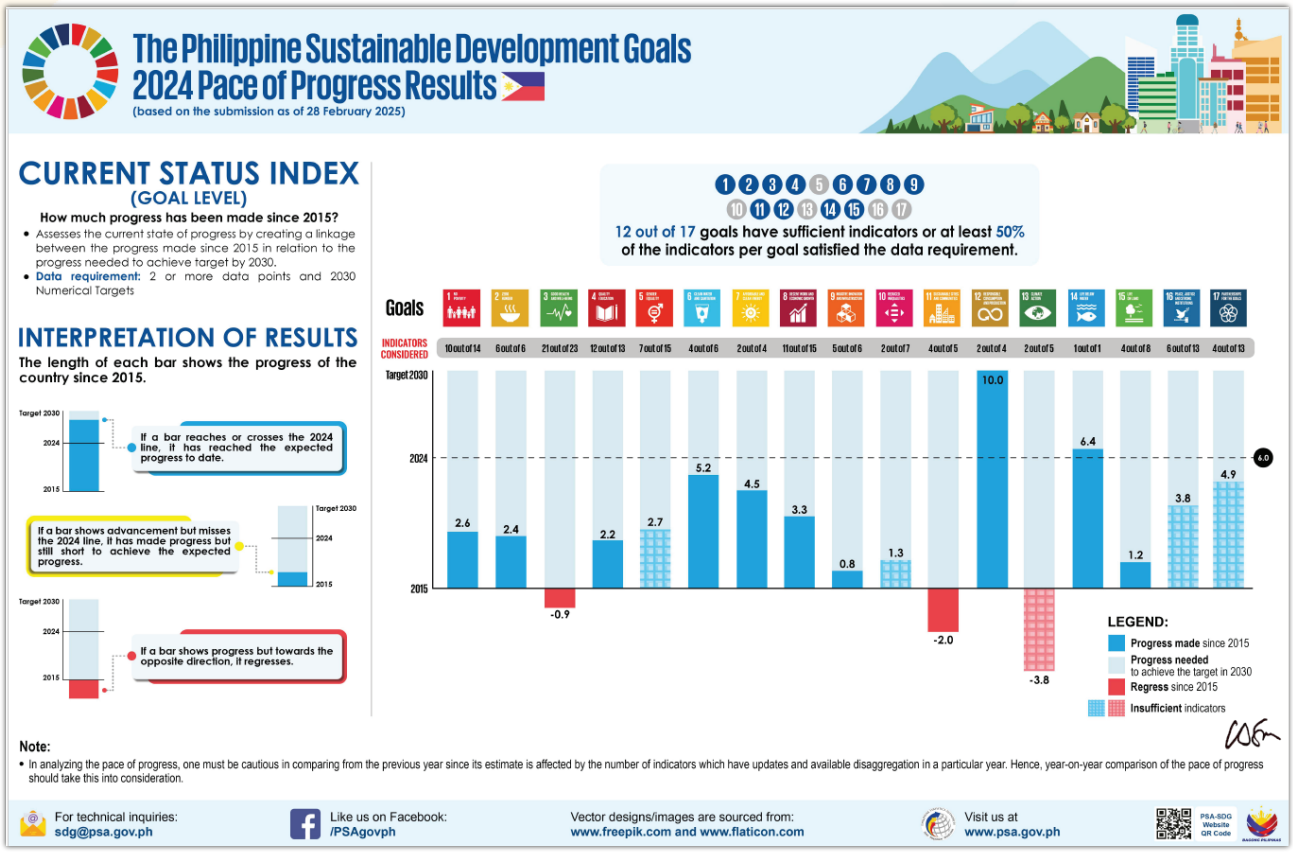
- Localization of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) - The PDP integrates the SDGs into its national strategies and policies. The national government ensures that local development plans and investment programs of LGUs are aligned with the PDP, thereby localizing the SDGs.
- Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) - Implemented by the DILG, the CBMS provides local planners and policymakers with a tool for collecting local data on various indicators. This helps in monitoring the SDGs at the local level and identifying community-specific needs and priorities.
- SDG Focal Points and Committees - The DepDev has established SDG focal points and committees within LGUs to coordinate and oversee the localization and implementation of the SDGs. These committees are responsible for integrating the SDGs into local plans and programs.
- AmBisyon Natin 2040 - This long-term vision for the Philippines aligns local government agendas with national SDG targets. It represents the collective aspirations of the Filipino people for the next 25 years to be Matatag (strongly rooted), Maginhawa (comfortable), and Panatag (secure) – is considered a key framework for achieving the SDGs in the Philippines.
- Barangay Development Programs - Programs like the Barangay Development Program (BDP) initiated by the DILG aim to support grassroots-level development projects that align with the SDGs, particularly in areas such as health, education, and infrastructure.
- Capacity Development for LGUs - The DILG conducts various capacity-building programs for LGUs to enhance their ability to plan, implement, and monitor SDG-related activities.

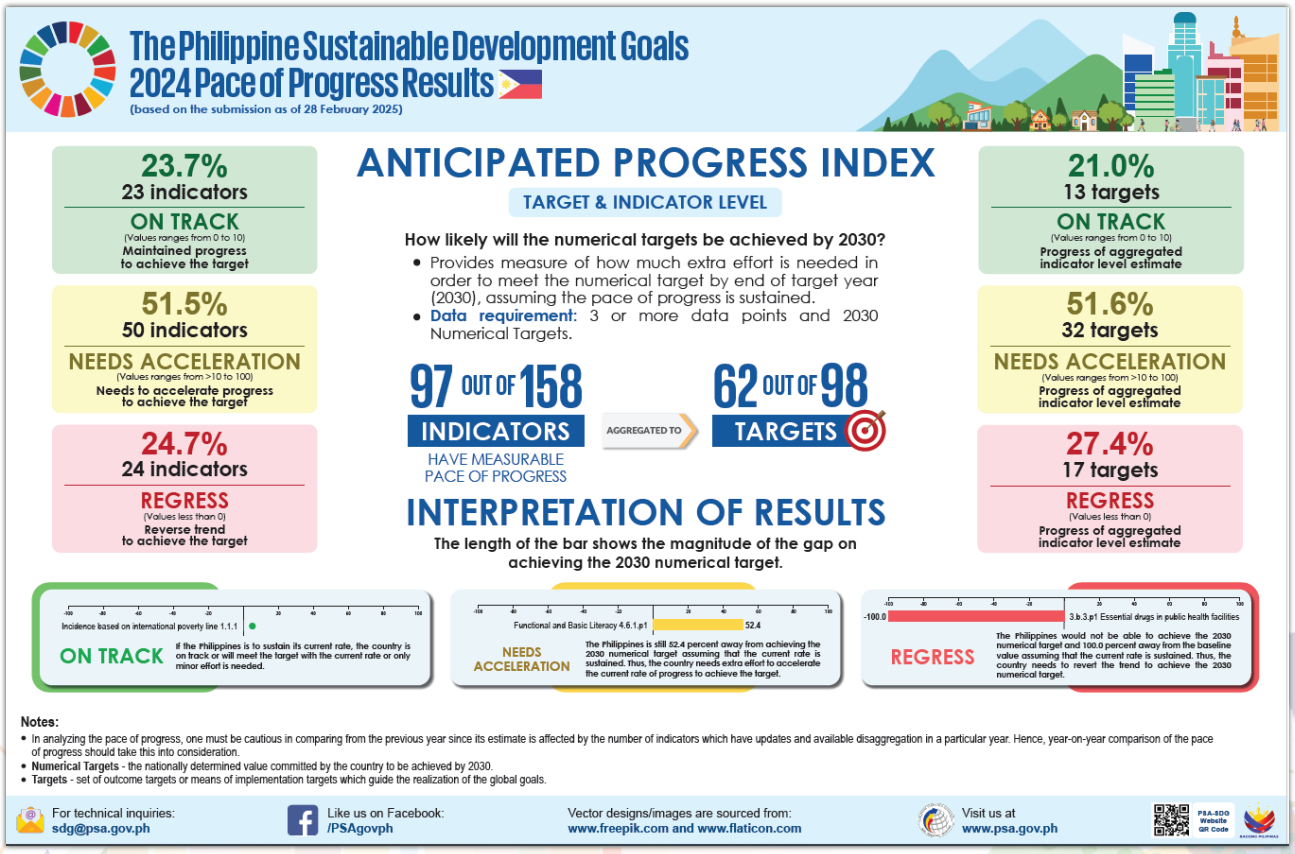
The Philippine SDG Indicators were adopted in May 2017 via PSA Board Resolution No. 09, Series of 2017, comprising 17 goals, 97 targets, and 155 indicators, including 102 global, 28 proxy, and 25 supplemental indicators. To track the pace of SDG progress, 11 national consultation/assessment meetings were conducted, demonstrating the country's commitment to sustainable development through a tailored set of indicators and national consultations, aligned with the global SDG framework.

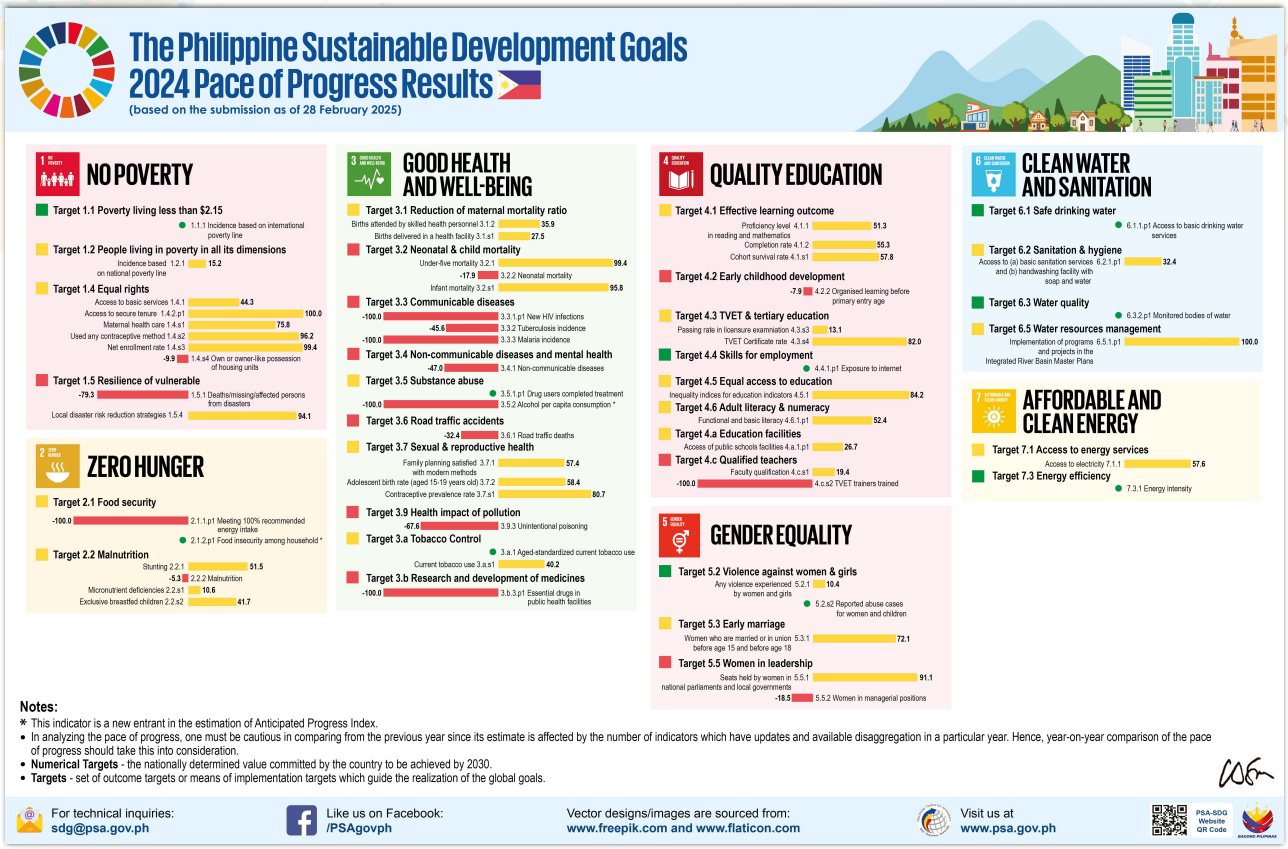
1.2.1. The Pace of Progress

The PSA has released its 2024 Pace of Progress infographic, offering an overview of the country’s SDG performance since 2000 through the Current Status Index. This assessment spans all 17 SDGs and measures progress using a combination of global, proxy, and supplemental indicators.

In total, the Philippines monitors 158 indicators aligned with 98 global targets, based on the SDG indicator framework adopted in 2017. This framework was enabled by PSA Resolution No. 04, Series of 2016, which enjoins all government agencies to provide data support for tracking the country's SDG performance.







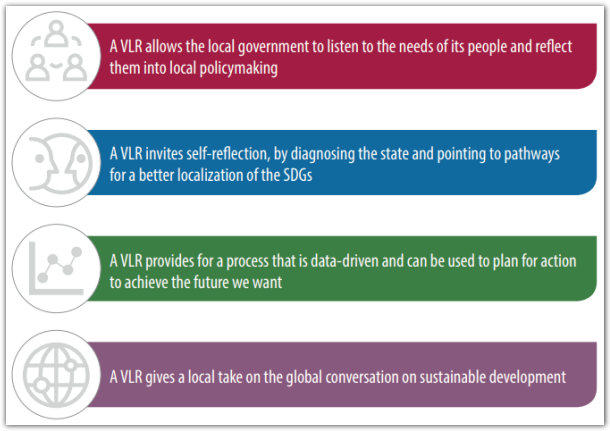


As of 2024, the PSA has updated progress for 97 out of the 158 indicators, covering 62 of the 98 SDG targets. Among the 17 Goals, 12 have sufficient data to report progress, with 10 of these showing upward trends. Notable gains are seen in Goal 1, 4, and 14. Encouragingly, previously regressing Goals—such as Goal 2 and 8—have shown signs of improvement. For the first time, data is available for Goal 12, which now records the highest level of progress in the 2024 report.

Despite these advancements, overall progress remains modest. The country's most significant achievements lie in Goals 12 and 14, which have exceeded expected benchmarks. However, serious challenges persist, especially in Goal 11—a critical concern given the Philippines' high vulnerability to natural hazards. Additionally, progress in Goal 3 has reversed, underscoring the need for urgent and coordinated action to accelerate SDG implementation and leave no one and no place behind.

1.3. Voluntary Local Review (VLR)

A Voluntary Local Review (VLR) is a strategic process through which subnational governments (SNGs) assess and communicate their progress toward achieving the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. Guided by the SDG principles—leave no one behind, rights-based development, multi-stakeholder participation, universality, integrated action, and evidence-based policy—VLRs serve as a localized tool for planning, implementation, and monitoring.



Though not formally embedded in the 2030 Agenda's review framework, VLRs bridge the gap between local action and global commitments, capturing both successes and challenges in SDG localization. By using a common language, VLRs enable peer learning, foster new partnerships, and support better resource allocation at all levels of government.

More than a monitoring tool, the VLR promotes policy integration, data harmonization, and cross-sectoral collaboration within local governments. It encourages vertical and horizontal alignment—linking policies, budgets, and governance systems—thereby breaking down silos and enhancing SDG coherence across departments and between national and local authorities.

The process also addresses one of the most pressing challenges in SDG tracking: the lack of granular, localized data. VLRs can strengthen data ecosystems by aligning efforts across jurisdictions, improving the availability and quality of data for decision-making—especially important for indicators relevant at the city level, such as public space and waste management.

In Asia and the Pacific, VLRs are particularly valuable given the region's diversity—from megacities and rapidly urbanizing towns to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and aging societies. VLRs support context-specific responses to complex development patterns, promote regional cooperation, and highlight urban-rural and intra-urban disparities.

According to State of the Voluntary Local Reviews 2025: Localising the Sustainable Development Goals Beyond 2030, there are 74 VLR reports (2018 to 2024) from 58 local and regional governments, since some of them have produced more than one VLR report.

In essence, VLRs unlock the transformative power of local governments. They not only showcase progress but also serve as catalysts for innovation, inclusive governance, and accelerated SDG delivery on the ground.

2 CHAPTER

MAKATI CITY

MAKATI QUICK FACTS 2024

HISTORY

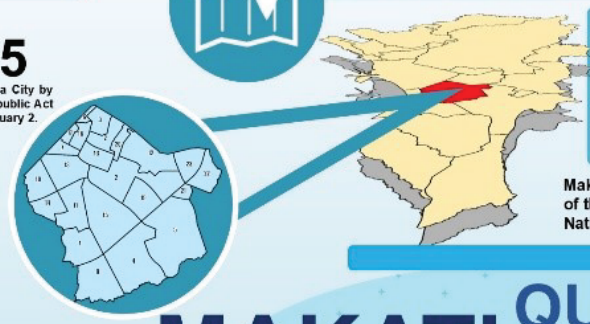
1995 — Makati became a City by the virtue of Republic Act No. 7854 on January 2.

1914 — San Pedro de Makati changed the name to Makati through Philippine Legislature Act No. 2390.

1670 — San Pedro de Makati was established as a community on June 1.

1578 — Makati's former name was San Pedro de Makati (Sampiro). It was a "Visita" or a district of Santa Ana de Sapa.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE



23 Barangays

1. Bangkal
2. Bel-Air
3. Carmona
4. Dasmariñas
5. Forbes Park
6. Kasilawan
7. La Paz
8. Magallanes
9. Olympia
10. Pelaran
11. Pio del Pilar
12. Poblacion
13. San Antonio
14. San Isidro
15. San Lorenzo
16. Sta. Cruz
17. Singkamas
18. Tejeros
19. Urdaneta
20. Valenzuela
21. Pinanganlaihan
22. Guadalupe Nuevo
23. Guadalupe Viejo

Makati is 18.17 sq.km. or 2.85% of the total land area of the National Capital Region (NCR)

DEMOGRAPHY

Daytime 2.34 Million

Night time 319,270 (PROJECTED 2025)

Population Trend (1903-2020)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Note: The 18 were excluded from the 2020 computation due to the Supreme Court Decision

Population Density per Square Kilometer	16,111	Population Growth Rate	1.75%
Number of Household	89,638	Average Household Size	3.2

ENVIRONMENT

Number of Trees **60,034**

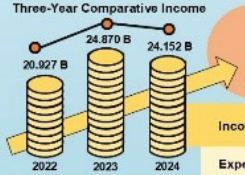
18 Private Parks

16 Public Parks

16 Waterways

ECONOMIC AND FINANCE

Three-Year Comparative Income



1.006 B National Tax Allotment (NTA) (MCDC REPORT)

Income (2024)	24.152 B (MCDC REPORT)
Expenditure	20.769 B

52,981 No. of Business Establishments	4,454 Banks and Financial Institutions	167 Cooperatives
65 Embassies and Consulates	37 Community Saver Centers	45 PEZA Registered IT Buildings

INFRASTRUCTURE

4 MRT Stations

Bus Stops **32**

Bike Lanes **9**

20.96 km Approximate Length

SOCIAL

Literacy Rate NCR **99.30%**

22 Pre- School

16 Elementary School

7 Secondary School

7 SPED School

1 Higher Education

Education

8 Police Stations

10 Fire Stations

Protective

27 Public Health Facilities

284 Private Health Facilities

521 Doctor

52 Dentist

129 Midwife

Health

26 Social Welfare Facilities

10,286 Philhealth Card Holders

78,982 Yellow Card Holders

54,657 BLU Card Holders

Social Welfare

2.1. Makati City at a Glance

https://www.makati.gov.ph/
https://www.facebook.com/MyMakatiVerified

Makati is a dynamic city that balances constant evolution with a steadfast commitment to its heritage, fostering an environment where people from all walks of life can come together and thrive. Located in the heart of Metropolitan Manila within the National Capital Region (NCR), Makati is one of seventeen local government units (LGUs) in the area.

It occupies a central position, bordered by the cities of Mandaluyong to the north, Manila to the northwest, Pasay to the west, and Taguig to the east and south. The city spans 18.17 square kilometers, includes two legislative districts, and comprises 23 barangays.

Makati actively amplifies the role of local governments in global dialogues on climate action and sustainable development. Its leadership is recognized through representation in high-level international forums, including the COP28 President's Advisory Committee and the United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Group on Local and Regional Governments. These roles affirm Makati's commitment to shaping a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable future.

Makati Vision 2024 - 2034:

> *"Makati City shall be a leading financial hub in Southeast Asia, strengthened by its secure and self-reliant citizens and stakeholders empowered by an excellent and inclusive public service; supported by a multi-faceted sustainable local economy; with a climate adaptive and disaster -resilient environment that is boosted by robust and responsive green infrastructure; and enabled by transparent and digitallytransformative governance"*

Recognizing its evolving role from the country's financial capital to a potential metropolitan catalytic core for a Philippine-based Global Financial Capital, Makati City envisions itself as a leading financial hub in Southeast Asia. This vision is grounded in the strength of secure and self-reliant citizens, inclusive and innovative public services, and a sustainable and diversified economy that thrives on financial services and emerging sectors such as fintech, blockchain, and AI applications.

At the heart of this vision lies Makati's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the national long-term aspiration Ambisyon Natin 2040. By aligning its local strategies with global and national frameworks, the city ensures that its development is human-centered, future-ready, and inclusive.

Makati's vision is not a government-led endeavor alone. It emphasizes that the true drivers of sustainable development are the synergistic partnerships between people, businesses, civic organizations, and financial institutions—coordinated by a capable and future-oriented city government. As a model for world-class local governance, Makati seeks to bridge gaps between economic classes and foster inclusive growth, particularly by balancing private business interests with public welfare.

In doing so, Makati City positions itself not only as a beacon of local progress but also as a global exemplar of how cities can lead in achieving the SDGs and national development goals—through innovation, collaboration, sustainability, and people-first governance.

Recognizing the pivotal role of its stakeholders—particularly business establishments, financial institutions, and civic organizations—Makati has reaffirmed and expanded its mission:

> *The Makati City Government will be the model for world-class local governance: providing for the well-being of its citizenry and stakeholders through the delivery of the highest level of basic, social, and economic services with breakthrough technologies, sustainable financing, and competent, responsible, and professional civil servants."*

In pursuit of this mission, Makati aims to close socio-economic gaps, promote cross-sector partnerships, and strengthen the financial services ecosystem, particularly through support for MSMEs and innovation-driven enterprises.

2.2. Makati as a Metropolitan Catalytic Core for a Global Financial Center

Despite recent reductions in areal jurisdiction due to boundary adjustments, Makati retains its dominance in terms of financial assets, institutional capacity, and strategic connectivity.

Drawing from the criteria of the Global Financial Centres Index (GFCI), Makati is well-positioned to spearhead the development of a broader metropolitan financial hub, working in collaboration with neighboring cities in its financial linkage network. International Financial Centers (IFCs) are essential engines of sustainable economic growth—they provide the architecture for mobilizing investments, channeling capital into infrastructure and innovation, and fostering entrepreneurial activity.

IFCs are also integral to meeting the global funding needs of the coming decades. As centers for wholesale financial intermediation, they influence the flow of capital and shape financial systems. By facilitating investment into real economic activities—housing, business development, digital infrastructure—IFCs stimulate job creation and inclusive growth.

Makati, in partnership with the private sector, is already laying the foundation for such a role through the digital transformation of its governance and services. With deliberate planning and inclusive collaboration, Makati can catalyze the digitalization of financial services across the wider metropolitan region, advancing both national priorities and the global sustainable development agenda.

2.3. Strategic Framework: Aligning Makati City's Vision with Ambisyon Natin 2040 and the SDGs Vision Alignment Overview

Makati City's vision aligns with Ambisyon Natin 2040 and the SDGs, integrating financial leadership, inclusive public services, sustainability, and digital governance to drive local innovation and governance reforms. By fostering financial resilience, advancing digital solutions, and enhancing public services, Makati not only contributes to national and global development goals but also sets a benchmark for cities in the Philippines and Southeast Asia.

Table 2.1: Strategic Alignment of Global, National, and Local Development Goals

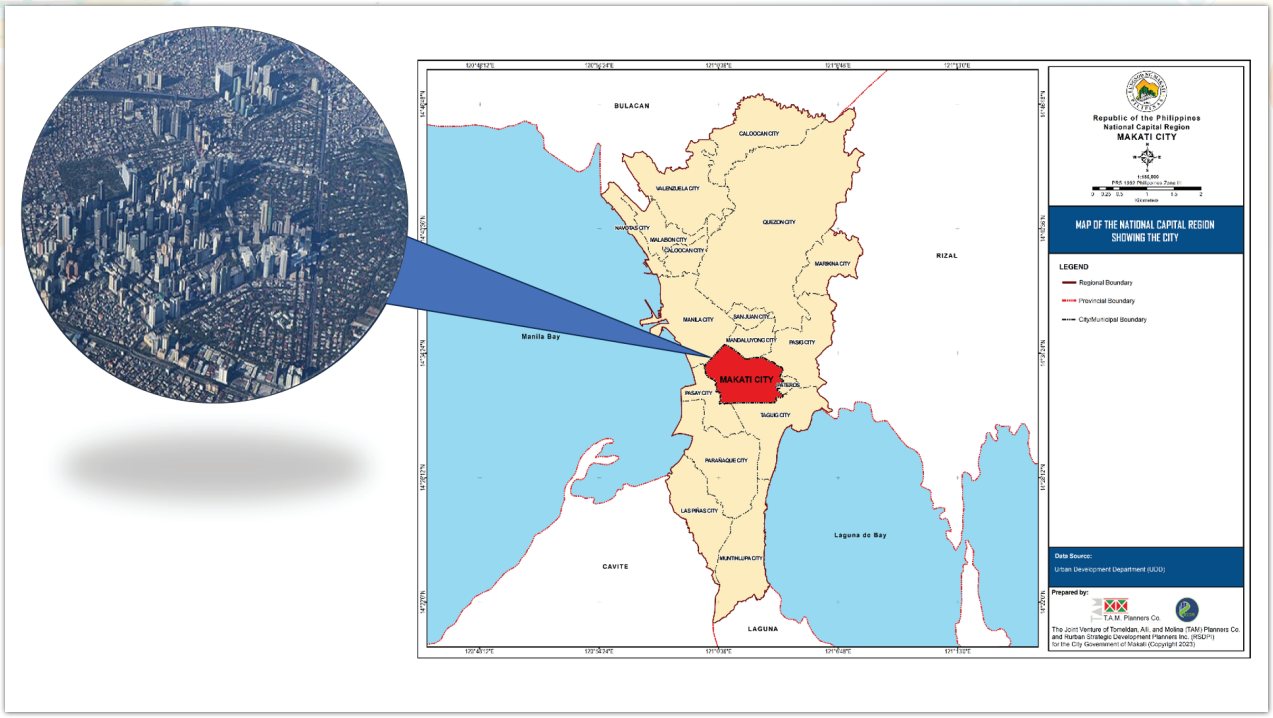
Strategic Pillar	SDG Alignment (Global Commitment)	Ambisyon Natin 2040 (National Aspiration)	Makati Vision (Local Implementation)
Economic Growth & Resilience	**SDG 8** (Decent Work & Economic Growth), **SDG 9** (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure)	A prosperous, predominantly middle-class society with stable jobs and high incomes	A leading financial hub in Southeast Asia with a sustainable local economy
Social Well-being & Inclusive Public Services	**SDG 1** (No Poverty), **SDG 3** (Good Health & Well-being), **SDG 4** (Quality Education), **SDG 11** (Sustainable Cities & Communities)	Affordable, high-quality education, healthcare, housing, and mobility for all	Empowered, self-reliant citizens supported by inclusive public services
Environmental Sustainability & Climate Resilience	**SDG 6** (Clean Water & Sanitation), **SDG 7** (Affordable & Clean Energy), **SDG 11** (Sustainable Cities & Communities), **SDG 13** (Climate Action)	A safe and resilient society with reduced disaster risks and a sustainableenvironment	A climate-adaptive, disaster-resilient environment supported by robust green infrastructure
Governance & Digital Transformation	**SDG 9** (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure), **SDG 16** (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions)	Efficient, transparent, and citizen-centric governance, leveraging technology	Transparent, digitally transformative governance for responsive service delivery

Makati City's SDG Localization initiative is a robust strategy addressing key targets across various sectors, demonstrating significant progress while revealing areas for improvement. The city excels in fundamental needs such as poverty alleviation, education, and health, showcasing strong practical implementation. However, it lacks capacity in advanced studies, research, and policy analysis, limiting its ability to engage in long-term strategies and data-driven governance. To enhance its impact, Makati should invest in research partnerships and innovative practices, enabling it to contribute more effectively to systemic and sustainable change.

2.4. Makati City Profile

Makati, the financial and business hub of Metro Manila, serves as the economic engine of the Philippines. It is home to a diverse population that swells dramatically during the daytime. According to the 2020 census, Makati had a population of approximately 629,000. However, due to a Supreme Court decision transferring jurisdiction of 10 barangays in the EMBO (Enlisted Men's Barrio [1]) area to Taguig City, the adjusted population—excluding these areas—is approximately 292,743, with a projected adjusted population of 319,270 for 2024. Despite this, Makati's daytime population surges to over 2.34 million as workers, businesspeople, and visitors from nearby cities and provinces enter the city for business, employment, and leisure. This stark difference between the city's nighttime and daytime populations puts immense pressure on infrastructure, traffic systems, and public services, underscoring the need for adaptive urban planning and resilient service delivery in sustaining Makati's role as a regional center for commerce, finance, and innovation.

[1] *Enlisted Men's Barrio (EMBO) - refers to a group of ten barangays (villages) originally part of the old Fort McKinley (now Bonifacio Global City) that were claimed by both Makati and Taguig. These barangays are Pembo, Comembo, Cembo, South Cembo, West Rembo, East Remo, Pitogo, Rizal, Northside, and Southside*



Map 2.1. Location Map of Makati City, 2022

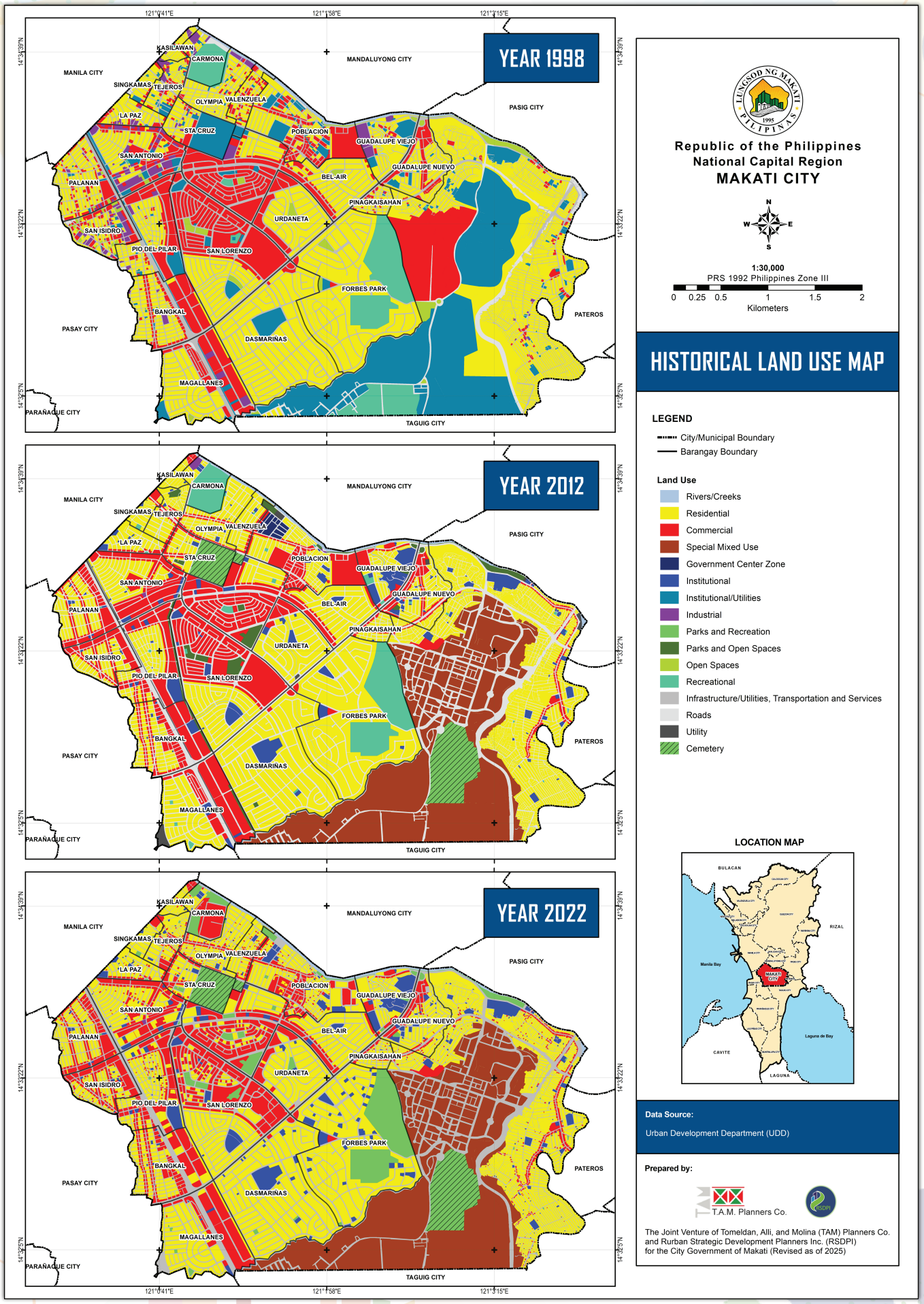
Makati City spans 18.17 square kilometers, accounting for approximately 2.85% of the total land area of the National Capital Region (638 sq. km). It is composed of 23 barangays and is geographically divided into two congressional districts. District I, which includes 20 barangays, is predominantly commercial, while District II, comprising 3 barangays, is largely residential.

To support development planning and targeted interventions, Makati City has grouped its 23 barangays into five clusters—Central, Southside, Westside, Northside, and Eastside—as shown in Table 2.2. These clusters were formed based on shared characteristics such as geographic location, land use patterns, income levels, available resources, and common challenges. In addition, the city uses a six-zone system for development planning, which similarly organizes barangays by geography, socio-economic conditions, and planning needs. These clustering approaches aim to promote more efficient, inclusive, and context-specific strategies for urban development.

Table 2.2 List of Barangays by Cluster, 2024

Central	Southside	Westside	Northside	Eastside
1. Bel-Air 2. San Lorenzo 3. Urdaneta	1. Dasmariñas 2. Forbes Park 3. Magallanes	1. Bangkal 2. Palanan 3. Pio del Pilar 4. San Antonio 5. San Isidro	1. Carmona 2. Kasilawan 3. La Paz 4. Olympia 5. Singkamas 6. Sta. Cruz 7. Tejeros 8. Valenzuela	1. Guadalupe Nuevo 2. Guadalupe Viejo 3. Pinagkaisahan 4. Poblacion

Source: Urban Development Department (UDD)



Republic of the Philippines
National Capital Region
MAKATI CITY

N
W
E
S

1:30,000
PRS 1992 Philippines Zone III
0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2
Kilometers

HISTORICAL LAND USE MAP

LEGEND

City/Municipal Boundary
Barangay Boundary

Land Use

- Rivers/Creeks
- Residential
- Commercial
- Special Mixed Use
- Government Center Zone
- Institutional
- Institutional/Utilities
- Industrial
- Parks and Recreation
- Parks and Open Spaces
- Open Spaces
- Recreational
- Infrastructure/Utilities, Transportation and Services
- Roads
- Utility
- Cemetery

LOCATION MAP

Data Source:
Urban Development Department (UDD)

Prepared by:

T.A.M. Planners Co.

The Joint Venture of Tomeldan, Alli, and Molina (TAM) Planners Co. and Rurban Strategic Development Planners Inc. (RSDPI) for the City Government of Makati (Revised as of 2025)

Map 2.2 Existing Land Use Map of Makati City, 1998, 2012, and 2022

History and Identity

Derived from the Tagalog word kati (ebb tide), Makati traces its origins to the Spanish era. Formerly known as San Pedro de Macati, its heritage spans across history: its religious institutions, American-era infrastructure, and post-war development by the Ayala family shaped its transformation. Declared as a highly urbanized city in 1995, Makati has built a legacy of inclusive progress and innovation. Its official seal, adopted in 1995, symbolizes its prosperity, historical roots, and aspirations for sustainable urban growth.

Urban Form and Land Use

Makati's urban landscape is defined by high-density business districts, mixed-use areas, and well-preserved residential zones. Residential use comprises 33.9% of land. On the other hand, commercial land uses occupy 16.3% with most of this is situated within the Central Business District (CBD). Urban design is shifting toward a people-centric, transit-oriented model promoting walkability, green infrastructure, and climate resilience.

Environment and Climate

Makati has a Type I climate—wet from May to October, and dry and cool from November to April. Local temperatures range between 31.9°C and 35.7°C, with an annual average heat index of 32°C. Projected climate scenarios (RCP 4.5 & 8.5) have forecasted a temperature increase of 0.9°C to 2.2°C and variable rainfall trends. Given these projections, the need for climate-adaptive planning cannot be underscored further.

Geohazards and Water Resources

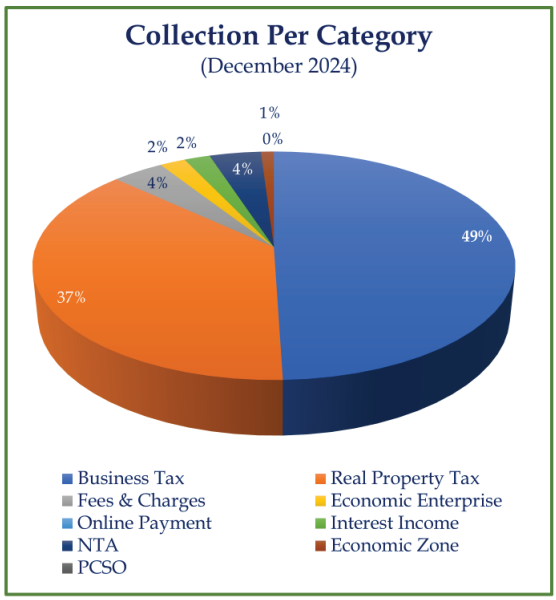
Although not directly located on a major fault, the West Valley Fault (WVF) still poses seismic risks as it is 1.42 kilometers aways from the Barangay Forbes Park the nearest barangay of Makati from the fault. Elevations range from 0 to 42 meters, with most areas relatively flat. The Pasig River traverses nine barangays, while groundwater is drawn from the Guadalupe Formation's shallow and deep aquifers.

Connectivity and Infrastructure

Makati is a key mobility node within Metro Manila, strengthened even more by strategic infrastructure like the Estrella-Pantaleon and Santa Monica-Lawton bridges. Ongoing upgrades are thrusted towards smart mobility, disaster resilience, and seamless regional access.

2.4.1. Key Socioeconomic Dimensions

- Economic and Financial Hub: Makati serves as the economic powerhouse of Metro Manila, contributing substantially to the national GDP. Home to over 80,000 businesses, its central business district stands as a regional hub for finance, commerce, and innovation. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority's Provincial Product Accounts (PPA), Makati ranks as the wealthiest city in the country on a per capita basis. Notably, the city maintains a strong fiscal position, with no outstanding loans or debt.



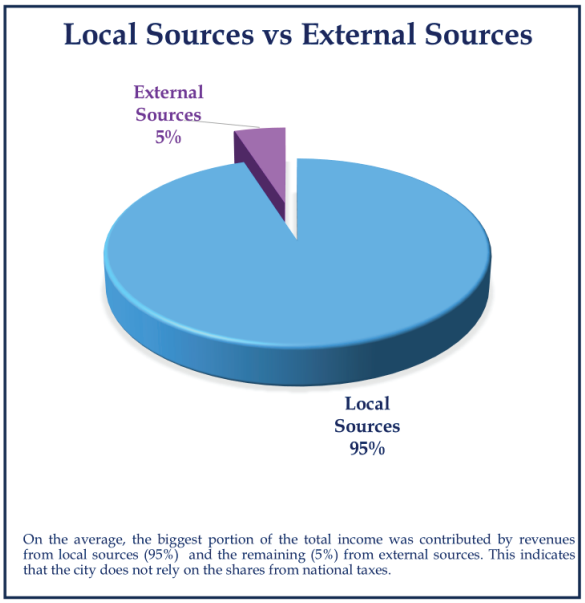


Image: (1) Makati Collection per Category *(2) Local Sources vs External Sources*

- Employment: The city offers a highly skilled workforce and attracts both local and international businesses. With a high concentration of commercial and professional services, Makati has become a magnet for employment opportunities.

Governance and Leadership

- Makati's local government is widely recognized for its transparency, innovation, and proactive engagement with residents and the business community. The city has made significant progress in governance, particularly through its digital transformation initiatives, commitment to financial transparency, and efficient public service delivery. Since 2017, the Commission on Audit has consistently issued positive audit observations for Makati, reflecting strong fiscal discipline and accountability. With zero debt and robust local revenue generation, the city is well-positioned to implement sustainable development programs aligned with the SDGs.



Images: (1) Gold awardee of the Seal of Protection by Government Service Insurance System (GSIS);
(2) Recognized as Local Revenue Generation Hall of Famer

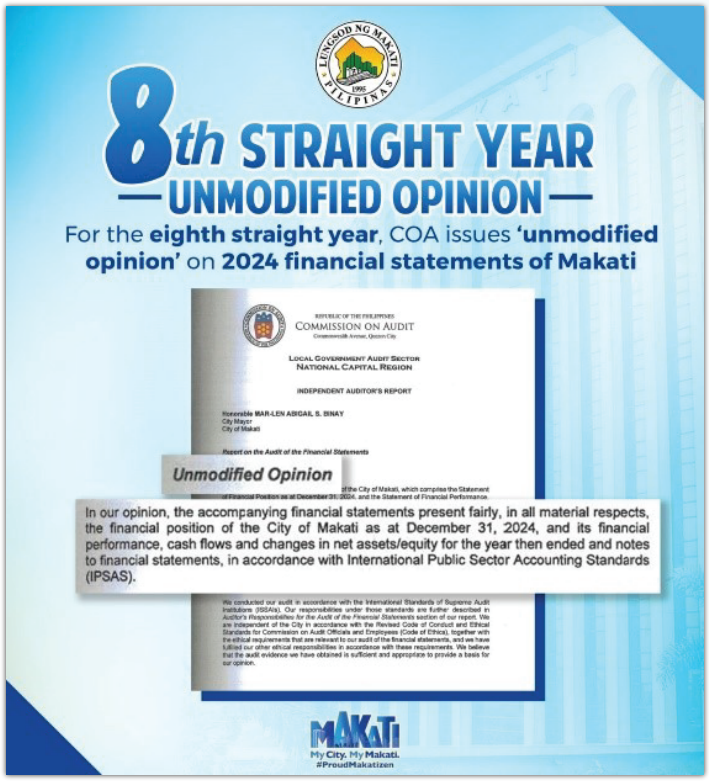


Image: Received an Unmodified Opinion for consecutive years by COA

Social Development

- Health: A key policy of the Makati administration is to deliver universal health care through a modern public system supported by private partners, aiming for better health outcomes, broader coverage, and stronger financial protection. Through its health offices and hospital, the City provides services across the life course—from prevention to palliative care.

- Education: The city is home to top-tier educational institutions such as the University of Makati and various international schools, making it a key center for higher learning in the region.

- Social Welfare: Makati City's social welfare efforts aim to uplift the quality of life of vulnerable groups, including children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and those in need of support during crises. These services promote protection, relief, rehabilitation, and the restoration of social functioning.

  The Makati Social Welfare Department (MSWD) leads the implementation of these programs, using a sectoral approach tailored to each group's needs Dedicated sections within the department manage services for specific sectors, with thousands of beneficiaries reached from 2018 to 2022 through community facilities and targeted interventions.

- Heritage: From 2018 to 2022, Makati spent PHP 147.6 million on culture and PHP 21.4 million on heritage, mostly for the Poblacion Heritage District. Spending covered lighting, events, stakeholder meetings, and materials. A 2020 spike reflected COVID-19-related program shifts. Operational costs also supported heritage work. The Museum and Cultural Affairs Office (MCAO) leads heritage efforts, including a 2023 cultural mapping project updating earlier surveys. Of 150 documented assets, 50 are for submission to the national registry (PRECUP).

In 2019, sites were declared Important Cultural Properties and protected via Ordinance No. 2019-A-094. In 2021, two acacia trees gained heritage status, and 226 architectural works were listed by PRECUP, though many are in private areas. MCAO shared its mapping work with the NCR Regional Development Council in May 2023.

Infrastructure and Urban Development

- Smart City Initiatives: Makati is leading the charge in integrating smart city technologies to enhance urban living. It focuses on efficient public services, digital governance, and sustainable urban planning.

- Transportation: The city is well-connected through its extensive road networks, proximity to public transportation hubs, and pedestrian-friendly spaces. Future plans focus on expanding green transportation initiatives.

- Housing and Urban Resilience: Makati continues to prioritize affordable and resilient housing, particularly for marginalized sectors. The city has launched innovative projects, including a housing program that incorporates sustainability, inclusivity, and climate adaptation measures.

Sustainability and Climate Action

- Climate Leadership: Makati has made significant strides in climate action, including a formal declaration of a climate emergency and becoming the first Resilience Hub in the Philippines. The city is committed to achieving a carbon-neutral future and has received multiple international recognitions for its efforts in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- ISO Certifications: Makati earned ISO 37123 certification as a resilient city and received an A-score for climate action under the CDP-ICLEI Track, a prestigious global climate rating system.

- Disaster Risk Reduction: As the lead city of the Disaster Cluster of CityNet, Makati actively engages in disaster risk management, working with other cities across the Asia-Pacific region to enhance resilience against natural hazards.

2.4.2. Organizational Structure and Service Commitment of the City Government of Makati

The City Government of Makati, established under RA 7854 and aligned with the Local Government Code of 1991, has adapted its structure to reflect its status as a Highly Urbanized City. The City Mayor, as the Local Chief Executive, oversees 48 departments and offices grouped into seven service clusters: administrative, financial, economic, environmental, social, protective, and infrastructure services.

Notable localized offices include the Urban Development Department (UDD) and the International Relations Department (IRD). Makati also established specialized offices in compliance with national laws, such as the Museum and Cultural Affairs Office (RA 10066), Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (RA 10121), and Office for Senior Citizens' Affairs (RA 9994).

The Sangguniang Panlungsod, headed by the Vice Mayor, includes 18 members, among them the Liga ng mga Barangay and Sangguniang Kabataan Presidents. Oversight of critical institutions like the University of Makati and Ospital ng Makati is managed by the Office of the Mayor.

2.4.3. Citizen's Charter and Service Delivery Performance

Makati's Citizen's Charter, established under the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007 (RA 9485), outlines the city's commitment to timely, transparent, and accountable public service. It sets clear standards for delivery and reinforces trust between citizens and local government.

From 2019 to 2022, the Urban Development Department processed:

- Locational Clearance for Business (LCBiz): 17,867 approved out of 20,419 (87.5%)
- Locational Clearance for Building (LCBuild): 4,620 approved out of 5,669 (81.5%)
- Zoning Certificates: 718 out of 795 (90.3%)
- Signage Clearances: 90 out of 94 (95.7%)

Despite a 50–61% drop in applications during the COVID-19 pandemic (2020), recovery began in 2021.

The City Civil Registration Office (CCRO) issued 79,583 rush (birth, marriage, and death) certificates from 49,103 clients. Most clients applied for multiple certificates, showing strong demand for fast-track services. Scheduled applications comprised just 5% of total requests, highlighting the public's preference for quick processing.

Makati's high approval rates and post-pandemic recovery affirm its commitment to efficient, citizen-centric governance.

2.4.4. Makati's International Commitments and Global Recognition

Makati City is a proactive leader in advancing global climate and development agendas. As an active member of international networks, Makati plays significant roles in shaping and implementing sustainable urban policies. Notably:

- Global and Regional Representation: Makati is a key member of the UN Secretary-General's Local and Regional Government Advisory Group, CityNet, UCLG ASPAC, GCoM, ICLEI, and CCFLA.
- Leadership in Thematic Areas: The city holds leadership positions and contributes to initiatives in climate finance, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable urban development, representing Southeast Asia and advocating for inclusive and resilient cities.
- Pioneering Commitments: Makati is among the first cities in Asia to sign on to major international campaigns, including the Cities Race to Resilience and the Malmo Commitment, and has declared a State of Climate Emergency to amplify local climate action.

Table 2.3: Major Awards and Recognition

Year	Award / Recognition	Details
2024	3rd CityNet-UNESCAP SDG City Awards	Received Innovative City Award and Audience Choice Award for the Lingkod Bayan Caravan Program.
	Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) & Gawad KALASAG Seal of Excellence	Recognized for exemplary emergency response and local governance practices.
	Urban Governance Awards	Top Performing LGU across multiple clusters: Manila Bay Clean-Up, Liquid Waste, Informal Settlers, Anti-Drug Abuse, Peace and Order, Child Protection, VAWC, and more.
2023	CDP-ICLEI Track	Achieved A-score, the highest rating for climate action reporting.
	ISO 37123 Certification	Certified as a Resilient City, obtaining Early Adopter status.
2022	UNDRR Resilience Hub	First city in the Philippines and Southeast Asia recognized as a UNDRR Resilience Hub.
	Malmo Commitment	First Asian city to commit to inclusive, sustainable urban development.
	Mission Innovation Urban Transitions	First Asian city to commit to inclusive, sustainable urban development.
	CityNet Leadership	Led the Disaster Cluster of CityNet for sustainable development in Asia-Pacific.
2021	Cities Race to Resilience	First city globally to join the campaign.
	CDP-ICLEI Track	Earned an A- score, validating its climate action leadership.
2020	WeGO Awards	Bronze (Special Mention) in Efficient Government for technology-enabled COVID-19 response.
2019	World Smart Cities Awards	Top 6 finalist in the Innovative Idea category – sole Philippine entry.
	Esri SAG Award	Recognized for outstanding GIS application in urban planning.
2019-2020	Safety Index by Numbeo	Ranked 4th safest city in Southeast Asia (2019) and 6th (2020).
2021-2023	GCash Digital Excellence Awards	Recognized for innovation in digital inclusion and financial governance.
2018	Digital Governance Awards	Best in eGov Customer Empowerment for the Makatizen Card Program.
2019	Good Financial Housekeeping	Compliant with DILG standards for fiscal responsibility.
2019-2022	Manila Bay Clean-Up Program (MBCRPP)	Top Performer in liquid waste, solid waste, and ISF management.
	Gawad Taga-Ilog Special Citation (2021)	Recognized by DENR for MBCRPP leadership.
2017-2022	Most Business-Friendly LGU Finalist	Consistently recognized by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Source: Urban Development Department

2.4.5. Public-Private Linkages and Participatory Governance in Makati City

A defining feature of the Philippine local government system is its emphasis on participatory democracy, as enshrined in the 1987 Constitution and the Local Government Code (RA 7160). These legal frameworks mandate the active involvement of civil society and the private sector in local governance, particularly in decision-making and service delivery. Makati City upholds these principles through strong voter participation and meaningful engagement with civil society organizations (CSOs), private entities, and international partners.

Voter Participation as a Measure of Civic Trust

Citizen engagement in the electoral process is a critical indicator of trust in local institutions. In the 2022 national and local elections, Makati recorded 375,103 voters out of 458,362 registered voters—an impressive turnout of 81.84%, with both districts demonstrating similarly high participation rates.

In District 1, Barangays such as Bangkal, Olympia, and Palanan reported turnout rates exceeding 82%. District 2, with the highest number of registered voters in Barangay Rizal, also showed strong participation, particularly in Pembo and West Rembo, with turnouts above 82%. Gender-disaggregated data reveals consistently high turnout among both male and female voters, underscoring Makati residents' active role in shaping their leadership and policies.

Institutionalized CSO and Private Sector Participation

The Local Government Code of the Philippines underscores the importance of participatory governance by promoting partnerships between LGUs and civil society in local planning and service delivery. In Makati, this principle is fully operationalized through a structured accreditation system that ensures CSOs, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), people's organizations (POs), and other similar groups can actively participate in governance processes. To secure representation in the Local Development Council (LDC) and various Local Special Bodies (LSBs), CSOs must first obtain accreditation from the Sangguniang Panlungsod (SP) through its Committee on People's Participation.

Makati's accreditation process, as outlined in City Ordinance No. 2017-043, requires organizations to have been operating in the city for at least five years prior to application. They must submit a duly accomplished application form, a board resolution stating their intent to be accredited, a certificate of primary franchise, a list of current officers and members, a profile of funding sources, as well as audited financial statements and accomplishment reports covering the past five years. Every first week of August, the SP issues a Notice of Call for Accreditation to all organizations in the city's CSO directory. Applications must be submitted within one month of this notice. If no applications are received, the SP may identify and invite eligible organizations to apply. Only CSOs with valid Certificates of Accreditation are qualified to serve in local special bodies.

To institutionalize and streamline CSO engagement, the City Government of Makati has also established a dedicated CSO Desk, in compliance with DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2021-012. This initiative ensures that civil society participation is not only encouraged but embedded as a standard mechanism in local governance.

From 2022 to 2025, Makati accredited ten CSOs representing a broad range of sectors, including:

- Gender Advocacy: Gays and Lesbians of Makati (GLAM), East Rembo Women's Association (ERWAI)
- Education: Ayala Foundation, Teach for the Philippines, AHA Learning Center
- Business: Makati Business Club, United San Antonio Business Association
- Cooperatives: United Makati Employees Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society (UMEMPCS), AIM Cooperative
- Professional Sector: United Architects of the Philippines – Makati CBD Chapter

Through this inclusive framework, Makati continues to strengthen collaborative governance by empowering communities and sectoral groups to take part in shaping the city's development agenda.

Expanding Impact Through Public-Private and International Partnerships

Under the leadership of Mayor Abigail Binay, Makati City has actively pursued public-private and international collaborations to advance digital innovation, social inclusion, and climate resilience.

- Climate Resilience and Adaptation: Makati has partnered with ICLEI and the UNCDF through the Climate Insurance Linked Resilient Infrastructure Finance (CILRIF) initiative. These efforts have supported investments in resilient energy systems, green building codes, and incentives for sustainable infrastructure.

- Smart Mobility: With a USD 13 million grant from Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Makati is implementing a smart transport system that includes 40 electric vehicles and dedicated transport hubs—promoting job creation, emission reductions, and digital mobility.

- Innovative Finance: Makati's strategy of mainstreaming adaptation into its budget process has been recognized in ICLEI's Daring Cities 2022 publication. Mayor Binay, who serves on the ICLEI Global Executive Committee and leads the Innovative Finance portfolio, champions blended finance and strong private sector collaboration to unlock climate financing.

- Digital Inclusion: The 2017 launch of the Makatizen Card—a pioneering initiative in partnership with Globe Telecom's G-Xchange and iBayad Ventures—exemplifies Makati's drive for inclusive digital governance. The card functions as an official ID, ATM, and social benefit platform that streamlines the delivery of stipends, salaries, and incentives.

A Governance Model Anchored in Collaboration

Mayor Binay's quote encapsulates Makati's approach:

> *"In Makati, we invite the community, households, the private sector, and our NGOs to engage in our climate adaptation measures. We wouldn't be able to do this without the help of international organizations like ICLEI, UNDRR, and GCoM."*

This strong commitment to partnership illustrates how Makati leverages diverse actors in shaping a more resilient, inclusive, and forward-looking city. The city's experience reinforces that collaborative governance is not just an ideal—it is a practical and effective strategy for sustainable urban development.

3 CHAPTER

PLANS AND BUDGET ALIGNMENT WITH SDG

CHAPTER 3: PLANS AND BUDGET ALIGNMENT WITH SDG

3.1. Plans Alignment

Makati City demonstrates a deliberate effort to align its local budget with the SDGs, as evidenced by the annual budget tagging and analysis from 2021 to 2024 (Table 3.1). The table highlights the percentage share of SDG-linked allocations each year, showing consistent prioritization in health (SDG 3), governance and security (SDG 16), and institutional partnerships (SDG 17). Notably, education (SDG 4) and infrastructure (SDG 9) also receive substantial and growing allocations, while allocations for SDGs related to climate, environmental sustainability, and responsible consumption (e.g., SDGs 12, 13, 14, 15) remain limited, indicating potential areas for enhanced policy focus.

This alignment is not incidental but stems from the structured planning process that the city follows. Makati's Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) adheres to the process prescribed by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). This iterative and ongoing planning cycle begins with the establishment or reassessment of the city's long-term vision (Step 1) and an in-depth evaluation of existing conditions (Steps 2–5). This phase includes the development of the ecological profile, which describes the planning area's physical, demographic, economic, environmental, and institutional characteristics.

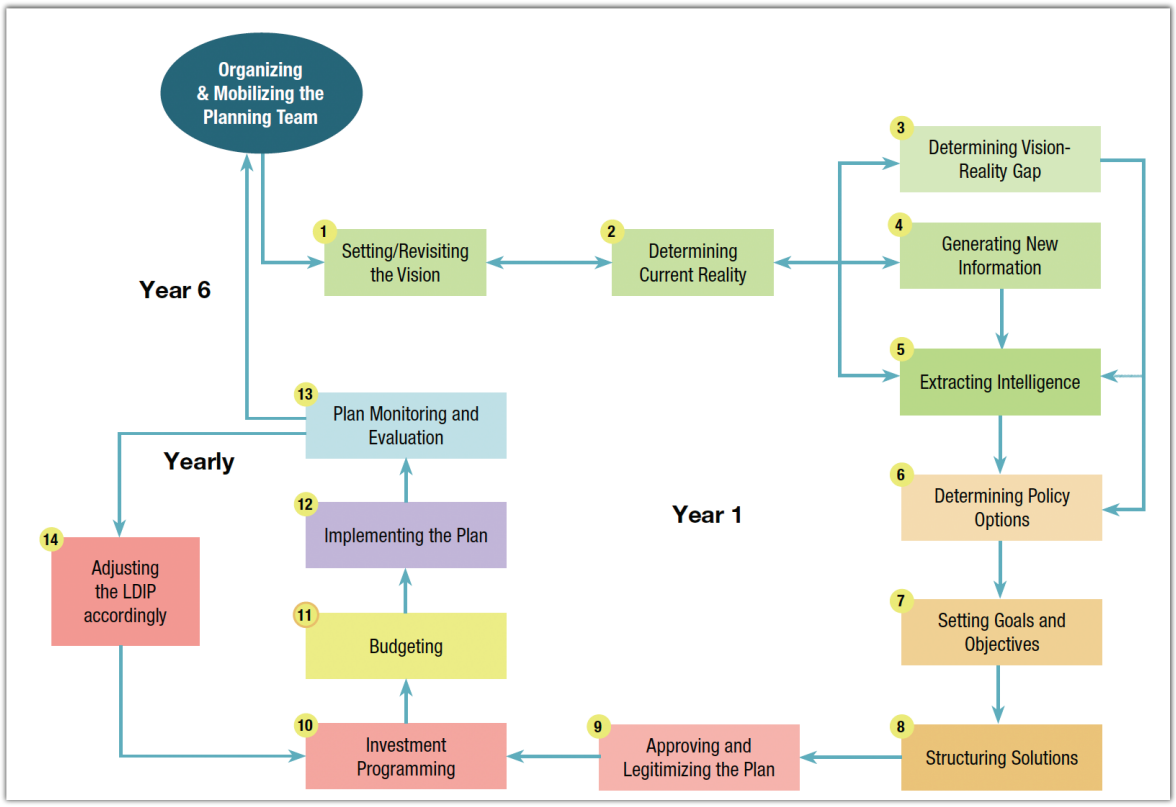


Figure 3.1: The Comprehensive Development Planning Process
Source: CDP Guidebook, chart based on the original design of Prof. Ernesto Sarote

Additional diagnostic tools such as the Vision-Reality Gap Analysis, Local Development Indicators Analysis (using standard DILG indicators), Problem-Solution Finding Analysis, and Cross-Sectoral Analysis are applied to capture a comprehensive understanding of development gaps and challenges. The results of these assessments are detailed in Chapters 2 and 3 of the CDP.

From this groundwork, the planning process proceeds to Steps 6 to 8, where sectoral goals, objectives, targets, and strategies are formulated. These translate into policies, programs, and activities designed to respond to identified development issues. The finalization and approval by the Sanggunian (Step 9) mark the legitimization of the plan.

Crucially, the transition from planning to budgeting is operationalized through the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) and its annual counterpart, the Annual Investment Program (AIP), in Steps 10–13. These instruments serve as the financial expression of the CDP, linking it directly to the city's budgeting process. Consequently, the city's local budget should be derived from the programs and projects articulated in the LDIP and AIP, ensuring coherence between plans and fiscal allocations.

The final step in the planning cycle (Step 13) focuses on monitoring and evaluation (M&E), which is vital for generating feedback and informing the next cycle of planning. This M&E process evaluates not only the implementation and outcomes of programs and projects but also the impact of regulatory actions and external developments affecting the city.

Overall, Makati's budget-SDG alignment is both methodical and anchored in an institutionalized planning process. It reflects the city's commitment to evidence-based governance and results-driven investment in sustainable development priorities.

Table 3.1: Below is an overview of the SDGs addressed per sector within the CDP

Sector	SDG	Sectoral Goals
Social *(Education, Culture and the Arts, Health, Social Welfare)*		• Comprehensive and integrated social welfare and development services that ensure the well-being of allcitizens • Robust, systematic, and well-managed Makati Health System following universal health care principles • Better health outcomes and patient satisfaction • Multisectoral approach in addressing zoonotic diseases • Competitive, critical-thinking, and productive Makatizens and learners • UMak education aligned with national and international standards • Makatizens with pride of place, identity, and cultural heritage
Infrastructure		• State-of-the-art, environmentally friendly infrastructure • Safe and secure city for residents and businesses • Flood control, water security, energy access, and climate-resilient infrastructure systems
Economic		• Sustainable economic growth for all • Makati as the country's smart financial hub • Inclusive local economic development and innovation ecosystem • Business-friendly and competitive environment

Sector	SDG	Sectoral Goals
Environment		• Beyond compliance with environmental standards • SMART and circular waste management • Equitable access to green and open spaces • Climate-adaptive and disaster-resilient environment • Green, sustainable technologies and policies
Institutional		• Effective, efficient, and responsive City Government • Transparent and digitally transformative governance • Sound fiscal management and improved tax regime • Strong intergovernmental and multisectoral partnerships
Protective Services		• Safer communities and public spaces • Gender-responsive and inclusive disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) and emergency response • Strengthened law enforcement and community peace-building

Source: Makati CDP 2024 - 2029

3.2. Budget Allocation and Alignment with the SDG

To ensure that Makati City's development strategies remain aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the city government undertook a systematic analysis of sectoral budget utilization from 2021 to 2024, mapping expenditures to the corresponding SDGs. This strategic exercise highlights Makati's strong commitment to transparency, accountability, and results-based planning, while also demonstrating its leadership in SDG localization among Philippine cities.

By aligning its budget to the SDGs, Makati aims to ensure that financial resources are targeted toward high-impact sectors and services that contribute directly to inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development.

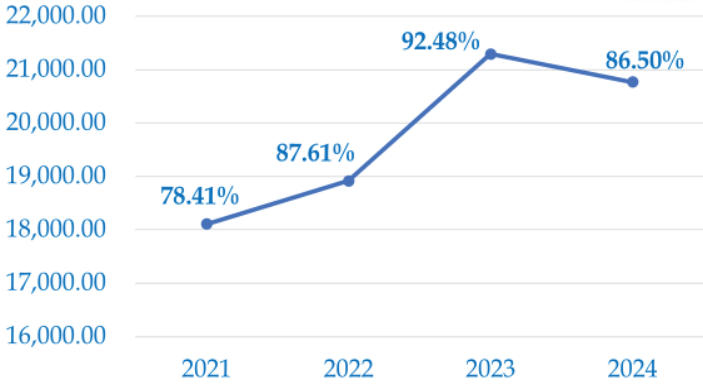
BUDGET UTILIZATION, 2021 - 2024
(Amount in Million Pesos)

Sectoral Utilization
Comparative Budget Utilization by Sector

Sector	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
Administrative	3,292.60	81.30%	4,384.36	84.40%	3,845.82	94.18%	4,483.73	79.64%
Economic	237.33	58.70%	137.60	81.40%	146.98	88.11%	254.51	88.17%
Education	3,229.58	85.40%	4,482.65	92.40%	4,727.64	97.38%	3,977.13	93.89%
Environmental	842.18	89.50%	888.66	88.00%	862.08	96.92%	707.96	97.85%
Finance	266.56	59.50%	302.27	86.00%	312.44	89.30%	299.19	91.31%
Health	4,851.37	85.20%	4,806.54	89.60%	5,012.06	94.54%	5,502.35	93.23%
Infrastructure	1,467.97	55.50%	490.74	69.80%	2,227.38	89.63%	1,690.54	76.46%
Protective	898.61	66.00%	475.21	91.10%	1,382.02	83.64%	1,217.18	87.06%
Social Welfare	1,082.85	85.10%	1,211.77	91.00%	1,418.63	96.50%	1,110.37	86.30%
Mandatory and Statutory	1,941.77	77.80%	1,736.84	82.90%	1,357.21	76.74%	1,525.80	76.00%
TOTAL	**18,110.82**	**78.41%**	**18,916.64**	**87.61%**	**21,292.26**	**92.48%**	**20,768.76**	**86.50%**

Most of the sectors showed a significant increase in budget utilization from years 2021 to 2024 brought by the resumption/implementation of projects and services in the post pandemic period.





Year	Appropriation	Utilization	
		Amount	Rate
2021	23,096.50	18,110.82	78.41%
2022	21,590.95	18,916.64	87.61%
2023	23,022.62	21,292.26	92.48%
2024	24,010.91	**20,768.76**	86.50%

**Total Utilization Per Year*

Note: Utilization rate requirement for Enhanced Public Financial Management Assessment Tool (ePFMAT) is **ninety five percent (95%)** of the total appropriation.

Source: Accounting Department

Image: Budget Utilization, 2021 - 2024
Source: Finance Management Sectoral Presentation

Based on the composition and functions of the sectors, we are able to map its primary relevant SDGs as shown in this table:

Table 3.2: Sectoral Mapping of Makati Department/Offices to the SDGs:

Sectors	Relevant SDGs	SDG
Administrative Services Sector City Civil Registration Office; Dilg-Makati; General Services Department; Human Resource Development Office; Information & Community Relations Department; Internal Audit Services; Law Department; Makati Action Center; Office of the City Administrator; Office of the Mayor (OM); Office of the Mayor - Bids and Awards Committee Secretariat (OM-BAC); Office of the Mayor - Information and Communication Technology Office (OM-ICTO); Office of the Mayor - Project Integrity and Monitoring Office (OM-PRIMO); Office of the Secretary to the Sangguniang Panlungsod; Office of the Vice Mayor; Office of the Sangguniang Panlungsod; Urban Development Department	SDG 11, 16, 17	Governance, digital transformation, institutional capacity
Economic Development Sector Economic Enterprise Management Office; International Relations Department; Makati Cooperative Development Office; Public Employment Service Office	SDG 1, 8, 9	MSME support, local jobs, livelihoods, enterprise, innovation
Environmental Management Sector Department of Environmental Services (DES)	SDG 6, 11, 13, 15	Waste, climate action, urban greenery, biodiversity
Finance Management Sector Accounting Department; Assessment Department; Budget Department; Business Permits Office; Finance Department	SDG 8, 16, 17	Fiscal management, resource mobilization, transparency
Infrastructure Development Sector Department of Engineering and Public Works; Office of the Building Official	SDG 6, 7, 9, 11, 13	Roads, utilities, smart cities, flood control, energy access
Protective Services Sector BFP Makati; Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office; PNP Makati; Public Safety Department	SDG 5, 11, 16	DRRM, police/fire, safety nets, peace and order
Social Development Sector		
• **Education, Culture and the Arts Sub-Sector** DepEd-Makati; Education Department; Museum and Cultural Affairs Office; University of Makati	SDG 4, 5	Access to quality education and equal opportunities
• **Health Sub-Sector** Makati Health Department; Ospital Ng Makati; Veterinary Services Department	SDG 3	Healthcare, disease prevention, wellness programs
• **Social Welfare Sub-Sector** Makati Social Welfare Department; Office of the Senior Citizens Affairs; Youth and Sports Development Department	SDG 1,2, 5 10	Services for poor, PWDs, women, seniors, feeding programs

Makati's departments and offices were grouped by sector and mapped to relevant SDGs, ensuring that each office's mandates and functions contribute directly to one or more global goals. The mapping revealed the following sectoral alignments and investment trends:

- Health (SDG 3) consistently received the highest allocation, averaging over 25% of the total annual budget. This reflects Makati's strong commitment to universal healthcare, wellness, and disease prevention through investments in the Makati Health Department and Ospital ng Makati.
- Education and Equal Opportunity (SDG 4 & SDG 5) showed sustained investment, averaging nearly 10% of the budget annually, supporting programs led by the Department of Education-Makati, University of Makati, and youth and gender-responsive services.
- Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16) received an average of 16–17%, highlighting the City's focus on governance, law enforcement, public safety, and institutional capacity building.
- Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11) and Climate Action (SDG 13) saw periodic increases in budget share, particularly aligned with infrastructure, DRRM, urban greenery, and smart city investments.
- Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8) and Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (SDG 9) were supported through key services under public employment, business permitting, and urban planning, with budgets rising steadily especially in 2023 due to major infrastructure developments.
- Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10) and No Poverty (SDG 1) were integrated into the social welfare programs and community-based support for vulnerable populations, including senior citizens, women, children, and PWDs.

Here is a breakdown of Makati's sectoral budget utilization data from 2021 - 2024 mapped to the SDGs, showing the estimated allocations (in million PHP) and its corresponding percentage (%) per SDG per year based on your provided figures:

SDG	2021	2022	2023	2024	Remarks
1 NO POVERTY	349.82 (1.93%)	348.81 (1.84%)	403.65 (1.90%)	362.43 (1.75%)	Steady investment in poverty reduction programs
2 ZERO HUNGER	270.71 (1.49%)	302.94 (1.60%)	354.66 (1.67%)	277.59 (1.34%)	Generally increasing, despite a decline in 2024
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4851.37 (26.79%)	4806.54 (25.41%)	5012.06 (23.54%)	5502.35 (26.49)	Consistently highest allocation, reflecting strong health commitment
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	1614.79 (8.92%)	2241.32 (11.85%)	2363.82 (11.10%)	1988.56 (9.57%)	High and steady investment in education

SDG	2021	2022	2023	2024	Remarks
5 GENDER EQUALITY	2185.04 (12.06%)	2702.67 (14.29%)	3179.15 (14.93%)	2671.88 (12.86%)	Generally increasing, despite a decline in 2024
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	504.14 (2.78%)	320.31 (1.69 %)	661.00 (3.10%)	515.10 (2.48%)	Generally increasing, despite a decline in 2024
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	293.59 (1.62%)	98.15 (0.52%)	445.48 (2.09%)	338.11 (1.63%)	Generally increasing, despite a decline in 2024
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	167.96 (0.93%)	146.62 (0.78%)	153.14 (0.72%)	184.57 (0.89%)	Gradual increase
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	372.70 (2.06%)	144.01 (0.76%)	494.47 (2.32%)	422.94 (2.04%)	Generally increasing, despite a decline in 2024
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	270.71 (1.49%)	302.94 (1.60%)	354.66 (1.67%)	277.59 (1.34%)	Generally increasing, despite a decline in 2024
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	803.68 (4.44%)	478.72 (2.53%)	1121.67 (5.27%)	920.82 (4.43%)	Peaks in 2023 due to major urban development projects
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	-	-	-	-	No Data
13 CLIMATE ACTION	504.14 (2.78%)	320.31 (1.69%)	661.00 (3.10%)	515.10 (2.48%)	Generally increasing, despite a decline in 2024
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	-	-	-	-	No Data
15 LIFE ON LAND	210.54 (1.16%)	222.16 (1.17%)	215.52 (1.01 %)	176.99 (0.85%)	Decreasing trend
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	3005.58 (16.60%)	3319.76 (17.55%)	3166.34 (14.87%)	3510.22 (16.90%)	Reflects strong focus on governance, security, and justice
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	2706.04 (14.94%)	3161.36 (16.71%)	2705.66 (12.71%)	3104.50 (14.95%)	Supports institutional partnerships and compliance

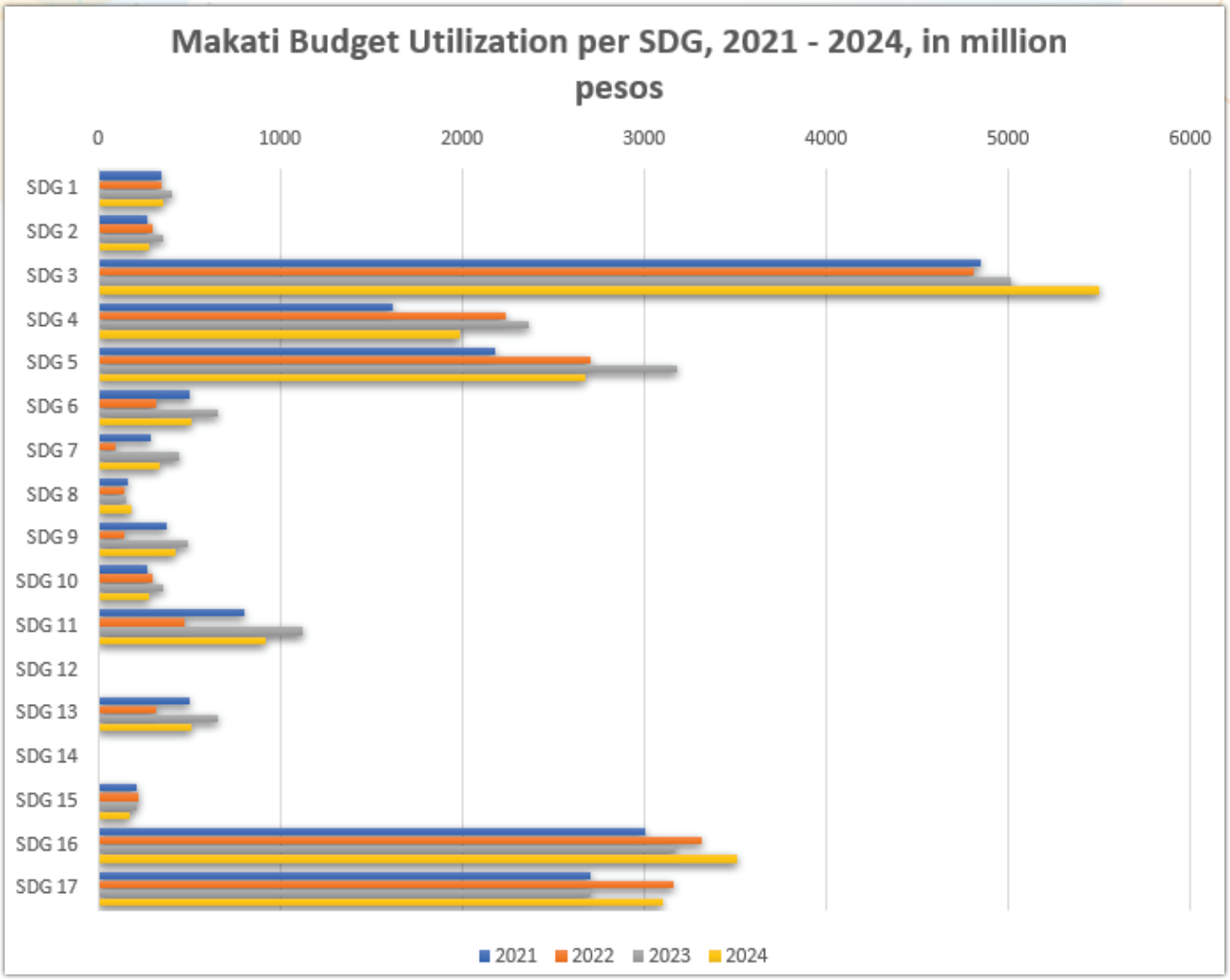


Image: Makati Budget Utilization per SDG, 2021 - 2024

Over the past four years, Makati has made measurable progress in institutionalizing the SDGs in its planning and budgeting systems. This budget-to-SDG mapping:

- Provides a clear picture of investment priorities;
- Enhances fiscal transparency and accountability;
- Strengthens the case for resource mobilization and donor engagement;
- Helps track the City's contribution to national and global sustainable development goals.

"80% of the budget in 2023 supported SDGs 3, 4, 5, 16, and 17, indicating priority areas."

This approach positions Makati not only as a model for results-based urban governance, but also as a leader in localizing and financing the SDGs in a way that is people-centered, inclusive, and forward-looking.

4 CHAPTER

METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

CHAPTER 4: METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

4.1. SDG Prioritization for VLR

In preparing Makati City's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR), the city referred to various international guidelines to ensure a comprehensive, participatory, and evidence-based process. These included the Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines on Voluntary Local Reviews (UN ESCAP, 2020), which provided guidance on VLR planning, data collection, report writing, and zmonitoring, as well as the Action-Oriented Voluntary Local Reviews (UN-Habitat, 2024), which informed the structure and content of the report.

The 2024 VLR was developed under the guidance of the Makati City SDG Special Committee (SC) and its Technical Working Group (TWG). It is anchored in the city's Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) for 2024 - 2029, and the results of the 2024 Makati SDG Self-Assessment conducted using the SDG Navigator Platform, developed by UN ESCAP and CityNet.

At the outset, there was a proposal to report on all 17 SDGs, recognizing the importance of demonstrating Makati's full commitment in its first VLR. However, it was acknowledged that including complete data for all goals could result in a lengthy and less accessible report.

To streamline the VLR's focus, Makati City conducted consultations with key national and international partners, including the DEPDev, the DILG, and UCLG ASPAC. Through these engagements, it was agreed to align the VLR's primary focus with the five SDGs prioritized for the 2025 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), namely: SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being; SDG 5 – Gender Equality; SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 14 – Life Below Water; and SDG 17 –Partnerships for the Goals.

Subsequently, during the first meeting of the Makati SDG SC, it was reaffirmed that the city would report on all 17 SDGs to reflect its holistic and integrated approach to sustainable development. However, the committee emphasized that the VLR should give special attention to the five HLPF-aligned goals. In addition, considering Makati's longstanding local priorities—particularly in climate action, community resilience, and sustainable urban planning—the committee recommended expanding the focus to include SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities and SDG 13 – Climate Action. This ensured that the VLR remained responsive to both global frameworks and the city's development context.

Moreover, upon completing the SDG progress templates, Makati exhibited robust performance and data availability for SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions. In recognition of this, SDG 16 was also added as a focus goal. As a result, the final list of focus areas in Makati's 2024 VLR comprises eight priority SDGs, supported by updates on all 17 goals.

It is important to note that there is not always a direct one-to-one correspondence between the CDP and specific SDGs. Many CDP initiatives are cross-cutting and contribute to multiple goals. The CDP is structured around Makati's long-standing sectoral planning approach, which includes Administrative Services, Economic Services, Environmental Management, Financial Management, Infrastructure Development, Protective Services, and Social Development (covering Health, Education, Culture and the Arts, and Social Welfare). While the VLR highlights the most relevant examples under each of the eight focus SDGs, the CDP serves as a key reference document that reflects the city's broader development agenda and integrated efforts toward sustainable development.

Given the absence of a nationally established, comprehensive mechanism for localized SDG data reporting, this VLR presents both qualitative and quantitative analyses mapped to the relevant SDG targets. Makati City tracks over 1,600 indicators through its Quarterly and Annual Outcome Monitoring Reports (QOMR) and the Data and Information Management Platform (DIMP), which have been developed and refined since the 1990s and mid-2000s, respectively.

4.2. Methodology and institutional set-up for VLR preparation

The idea to prepare Makati City's first VLR was born out of the city's initial SDG Self-Assessment conducted in 2022. While the concept initially progressed slowly, momentum grew following Makati's active participation in the League of Cities of the Philippines' (LCP) Voluntary Subnational Review (VSR) process that same year.

A pivotal moment occurred in November 2023 during the City's Program Review and Planning Workshop (PRPW), where Makati's SDG progress—assessed through the SDG Navigator Platform—was presented to all planning units across city departments and offices. This assessment highlighted Makati's SDG alignment across three key dimensions:

- Economic Dimension: Life (55 indicators), Economic & Technical Development (19 indicators)
- Social Dimension: Social Development (36 indicators), Equity (36 indicators)
- Environmental Dimension: Resources (17 indicators), Natural Environment (4 indicators)

Building on this foundation, Makati launched Phase 2 of the SDG Self-Assessment Project in 2024, expanding its scope to include other local governments in the Philippines. After reaffirming its score of 1,286 out of 1,610 on the SDG Navigator Platform, the city began laying the groundwork for its VLR by initiating discussions with potential partners.

On 15 November 2024, the first coordination meeting with UCLG ASPAC was held to explore collaboration on the VLR process. This was followed by Makati's formal announcement of its VLR journey during the closing session of the SDG Self-Assessment Project on 3 December 2024. The process was institutionalized with the issuance of an Executive Order on 22 January 2025, formally creating the Makati SDG SC.

These key milestones established a strong institutional and analytical foundation for developing the VLR. The process followed a structured, step-by-step methodology, beginning with an in-depth review of local development plans, policies, programs, budget priorities, and existing datasets. This comprehensive baseline assessment informed the alignment of Makati's local actions with the 17 SDGs, helped identify priority goals for in-depth analysis, and shaped the city's commitment to inclusive, data-driven, and participatory development.

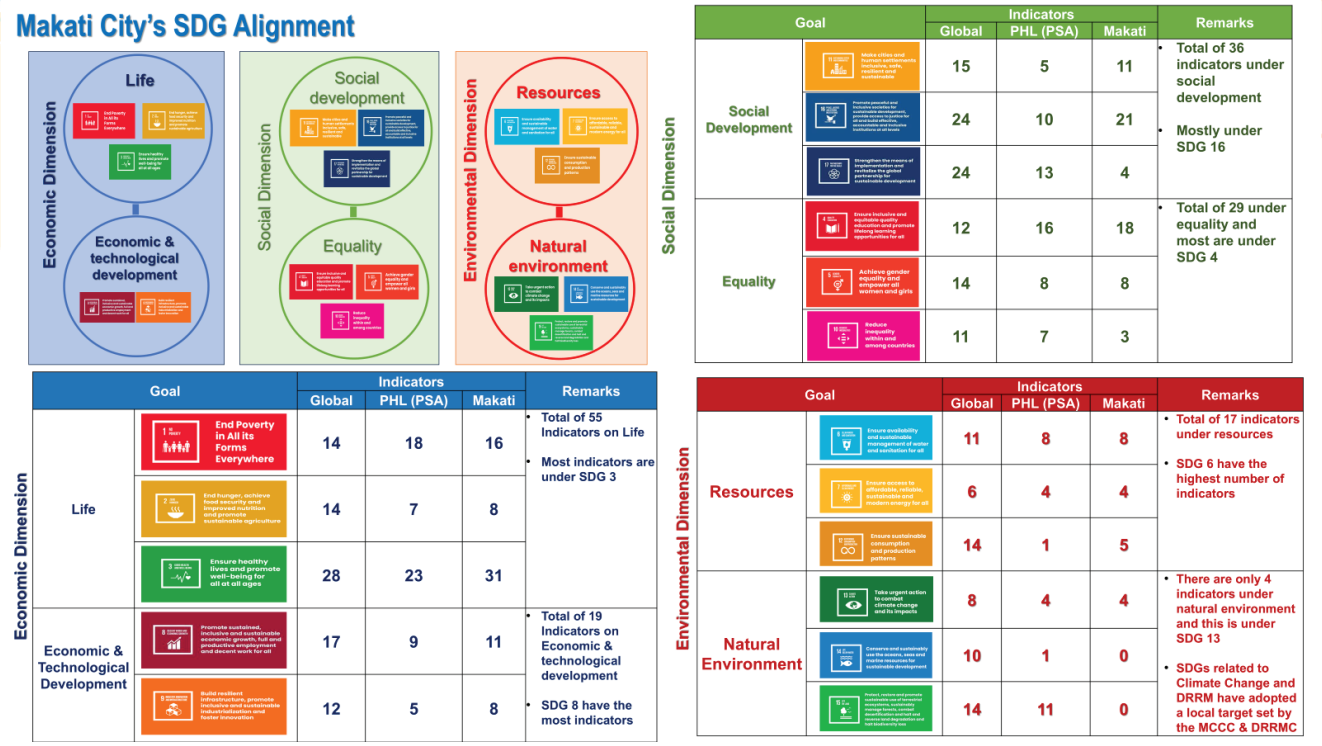


Image: PRPW 2023 – Presentation of Makati City's SDG alignment using the Economic, Social and Environmental Dimensions

Makati's VLR development process followed a structured, step-by-step methodology, beginning with an in-depth review of local development plans, policies, programs, budget allocations, and available datasets. This initial assessment served as the foundation for aligning local actions with the 17 SDGs and determining the city's SDG priorities. The process is illustrated below:

1. Establishment of an SDG Special Committee	• A Special Committee on the SDGs is formed by Executive Order • Chaired by the Mayor and co-chaired by the head of UDD, the committee includes: ○ Heads of key departments and offices ○ Technical staff from planning, budgeting, statistics, and monitoring units ○ Representatives from civil society, academia, youth, and the private sector • This committee ensures political leadership, technical guidance, and participatory governance throughout the VLR process.
2. Review of Existing Plans, Policies, and Data	• Compile and assess relevant documents such as: • Chaired by the Mayor and co-chaired by the Vice Mayor, the committee includes: ○ Annual investment plans, budget reports, performance indicators ○ National and local SDG indicator frameworks ○ National VNRs, SDG roadmaps, and international commitments • Conduct a gap analysis to determine which SDGs and targets have available data and which require improvement.
3. Stakeholder Consultations and Inception Workshops	• Facilitate multi-level, multi-stakeholder consultations including: ○ Departmental workshops with city officials and technical staff ○ Community dialogues to capture lived experiences and bottom-up perspectives ○ Sectoral consultations with women, youth, elderly, and PWD groups

	○ Coordination meetings with national government agencies and regional bodies • These engagements aim to validate local priorities and co-create the VLR narrative.
4. Data Collection, Analysis, and Validation	• Apply both quantitative and qualitative analysis methods: ○ Align local data with national SDG indicators ○ Use proxy indicators where standard data is lacking ○ Triangulate data through departmental verification, CSO validation, and expert review • Emphasize spatial disaggregation, especially for vulnerable sectors and informal settlements.
5. Issue and Gap Identification	• Identify critical gaps, emerging issues, and local challenges in SDG implementation. • Map institutional responsibilities and interlinkages between goals and targets. • Prioritize areas requiring urgent action and investment.
6. Preparation of Work Plan	• Develop a realistic, time-bound VLR work plan with clear milestones and responsibilities. • Review and revise the plan in consultation with the SDG Special Committee and stakeholders.
7. Drafting of the VLR Report	• Prepare the initial draft following UNDESA guidelines for VLRs and aligning with the Philippine VLR framework. • The report includes: ○ Context and institutional setup ○ Methodology ○ Progress on selected SDGs ○ Good practices, challenges, and policy recommendations
8. Report Validation and Policy Endorsement	• Present the draft VLR to the City Council for deliberation and approval. • Facilitate public presentation to stakeholders and refine based on feedback.
9. Finalization and Submission	• Publish the final VLR report and disseminate widely through: ○ The Makati City official website and SDG portals ○ Submission to national agencies and the UN VLR database and other flatforms of the city's Development Partners. ○ Engagements in local, national, and international forums

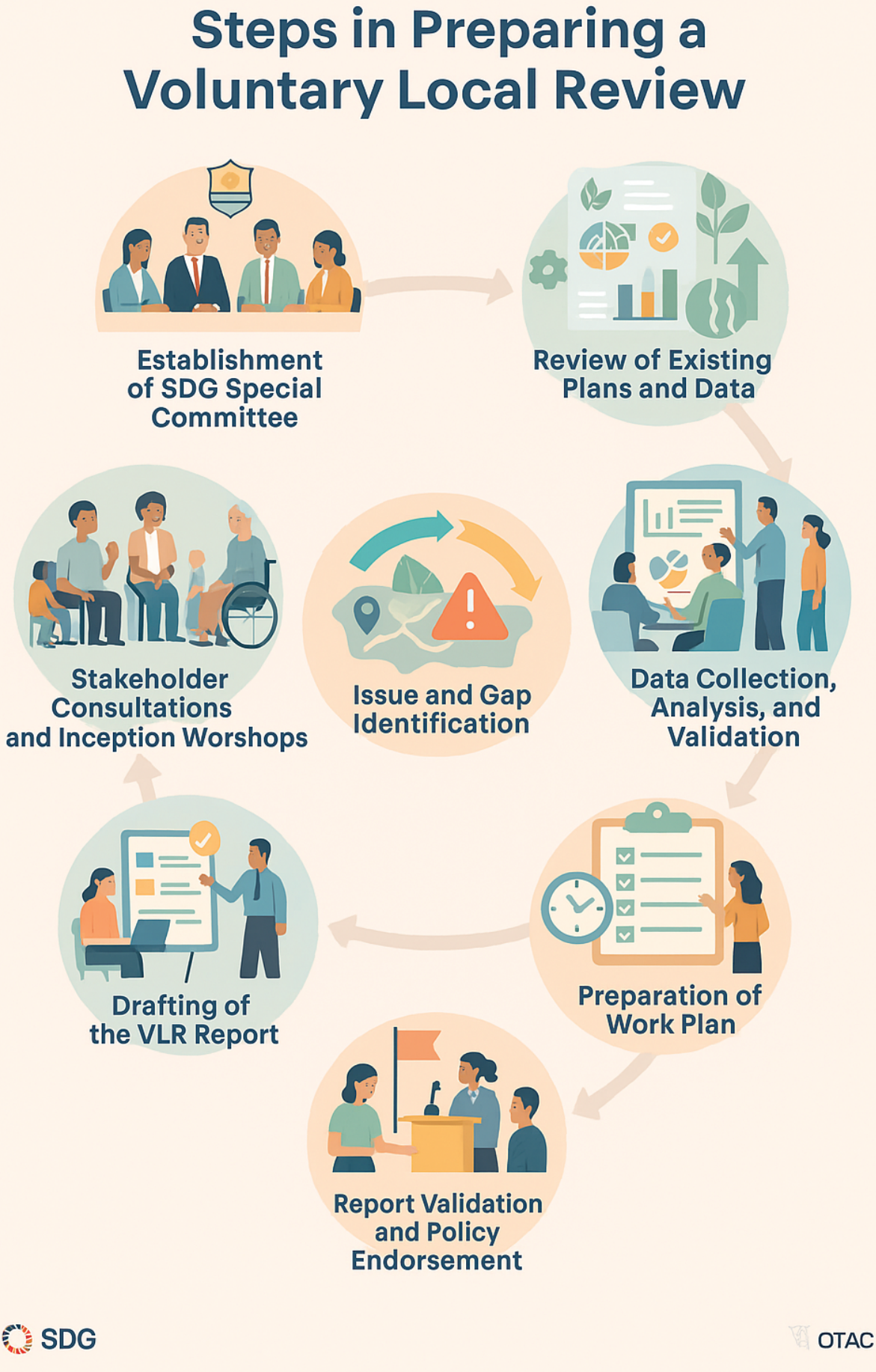


Image: Steps in Preparing the Makati VLR

4.3. Approach

Local government units (LGUs) play a pivotal role in translating the global SDGs into meaningful local action. Positioned at the frontline of governance and service delivery, LGUs are uniquely situated to respond to local development challenges. While many face resource constraints, aligning local plans with the SDGs enables more integrated, cross-sectoral, and results-oriented development.

While there are only five years remaining until 2030, the localization of the SDGs in the Philippines remains in its early stages. Despite this, Makati City has proactively aligned its global commitments with its 10-Point Priority Agenda, ensuring coherence between international goals and local realities. This alignment has been further strengthened through active engagement with global and regional partners, enhancing the city's institutional capacity to deliver on both local and global development targets.



Image: Makati City 10 Point Priority Agenda and its Sectoral groupings

Makati City has long been an advocate of evidence-based and participatory governance. The City Government maintains a well-established monitoring and evaluation system, regularly producing and publishing an Annual Report that showcases sectoral accomplishments. The city has tracked development indicators since before the era of the MDGs, with data collected quarterly from departments, barangays, and public utility providers. This monitoring serves as a foundation for the city's planning cycle, which begins with a thorough review of key indicators.

However, it is important to recognize that not all SDG indicators have direct counterparts within the city's existing monitoring system. Some indicators are approximated through proxy data, while others may not be applicable to Makati's highly urbanized context and geographical location.

In 2022, during the city's First SDG Self-Assessment, an SDG Data Capture Form was developed—an Excel-based template that tracks SDG-related indicators from 2016 onward. While this tool provided a useful baseline, data gaps persisted, and updates were temporarily discontinued during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2024, the updating of the SDG Data Capture Form was resumed and integrated into the broader VLR process.

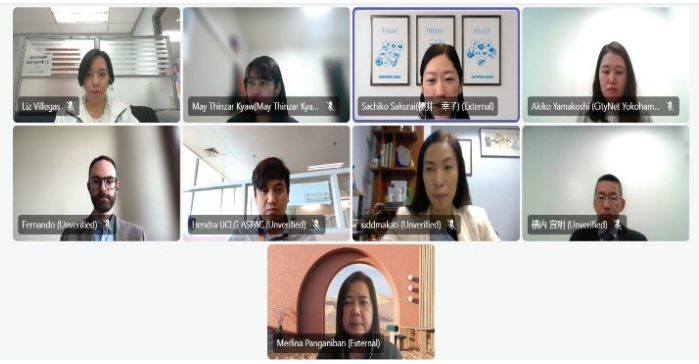
The City Government of Makati has long championed evidence-based and participatory governance, underpinned by established monitoring and evaluation protocols. For years, the city has produced and published its Annual Report, highlighting sectoral accomplishments. This reflects Makati's practice of collecting quarterly performance data from departments, barangays, and even public utility companies—predating even the MDGs. These indicators form the foundation of the city's planning cycle.

However, it should be noted that not all SDG indicators have direct counterparts at the local level. Some are approximated using proxy indicators, while others may be inapplicable to Makati's highly urbanized context.

In 2022, during the city's First SDG Self-Assessment, an SDG Data Capture Form was developed. It is an Excel-based template that tracks SDG-related indicators from 2016 onward. While this tool provided a useful baseline, data gaps persisted, and updates were temporarily discontinued during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2024, the updating of the SDG Data Capture Form was resumed and integrated into the broader VLR process.

Uniquely, Makati's data preparation process for the VLR worked in reverse: rather than initiating new data collection, the SDG Special Committee Technical Working Group (SDG SC TWG) reviewed, revalidated, and analyzed data already available across sectors. This validation process proved time-intensive, especially for datasets sourced from external utility providers such as electricity, water, communications, and internet services. An additional hurdle was the change in the jurisdiction of 10 barangays, which not only impacted results per indicator but also required recalibration of datasets to maintain consistency and comparability over time.

Qualitative data was collected through a participatory and people-centered approach, including key informant interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs). These engagements helped validate perceptions of SDG achievement at the community level and provided valuable feedback on issues not readily visible through quantitative data. This process reinforced local ownership of the VLR and enhanced government accountability by ensuring community voices were reflected.



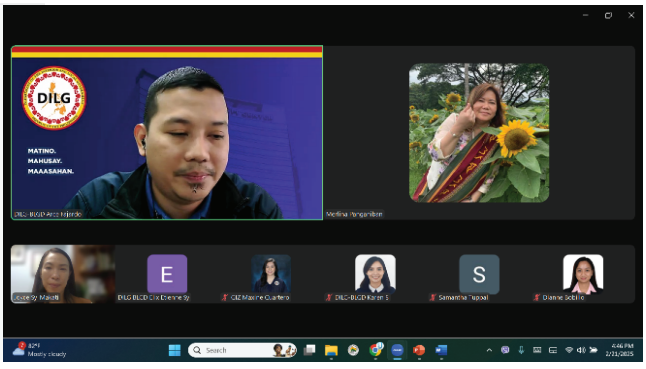


Image 1: Makati City Consultation of UCLG ASPAC, IGES, CityNet Yokohama Office
Image 2: Makati City's Consultation with DILG-Central Office

In addition to internal consultations, coordination with national government agencies and regional bodies enriched the approach, promoting coherence between local and national SDG monitoring efforts.

4.4. The Makati SDG Special Committee

To strengthen the city's commitment to sustainable development and ensure the effective localization of the SDGs, the City Government of Makati established the SDG SC through Executive Order No. 001, series of 2025. This institutional mechanism was designed to coordinate, monitor, and guide the city's SDG-related initiatives and to facilitate the preparation of Makati's VLR.

The Committee is chaired by the City Mayor and composed of key department heads representing strategic sectors such as urban planning, environment, social services, health, education, finance, and disaster risk reduction, among others. Technical staff from relevant offices also participated in the Committee's work. A dedicated Technical Working Group (TWG), consisting of planning officers, statisticians, and monitoring and evaluation personnel, was formed to support the Committee in data consolidation, indicator alignment, stakeholder engagement, and the drafting of policy recommendations related to SDG implementation. The Secretariat, led by the Urban Development Department, provides administrative and technical support, including documentation, coordination, and report preparation. The full composition of the Committee and TWG is available in Annex 1 (SDG SC EO) and Annex 4 (SDG SC Directory).

The Committee plays a central role in:

- Overseeing the integration of SDG targets into local development plans and investment programs;
- Ensuring alignment with national and global SDG frameworks;
- Monitoring and evaluating the progress of SDG implementation across departments; and
- Leading the development and submission of the city's VLR to appropriate platforms, including the UN-Habitat VLR Lab and the official UN website.

The establishment of this Committee is a key step in institutionalizing a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to SDG localization, providing a structured, accountable, and participatory process for sustainability planning in Makati.

5 CHAPTER

MAKATI SDG SELF ASSESSMENT

CHAPTER 5: MAKATI SDG SELF ASSESSMENT

5.1. Strengthening Local SDG Monitoring and Implementation

Makati's VLR was in part encouraged by its early engagement with the Urban SDG Knowledge Platform, which provided both the inspiration and technical foundation for localizing the 2030 Agenda. By exploring the platform, Makati recognized the value of tracking and communicating its progress toward the SDGs. The platform's streamlined tools and alignment with global indicator frameworks enabled the city to begin systematically assessing its development trajectory. This experience laid the groundwork for initiating the VLR process, allowing Makati to consolidate data, highlight best practices, and share innovations with other cities. Through this alignment, Makati not only advances its own sustainability agenda but also contributes actively to regional and global knowledge-sharing on urban SDG implementation.

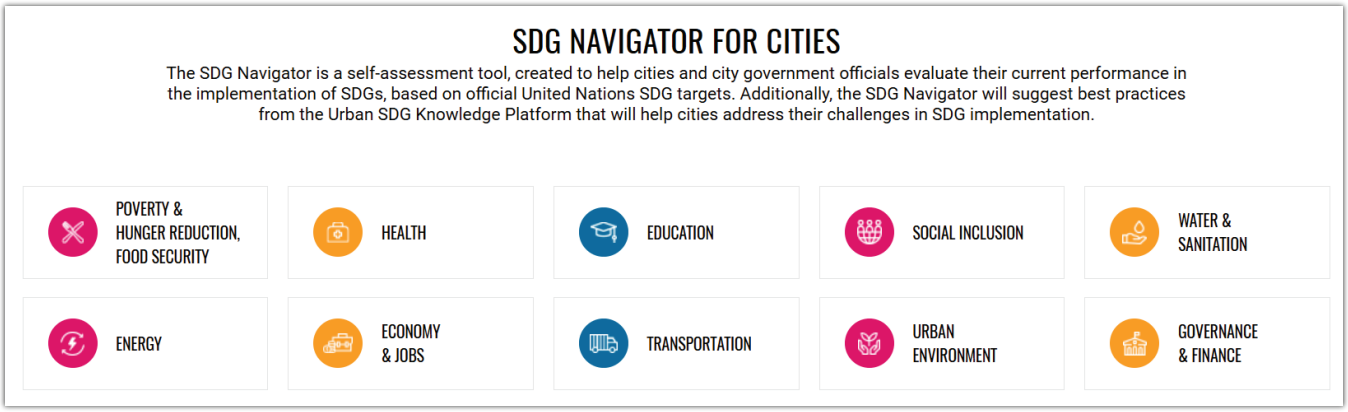


Image 5.1: SDG Navigator for Cities
Source: https://www.urbansdgplatform.org/index.msc

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP), the Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG) and The Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements (CityNet) have established the Urban SDG Knowledge Platform (https://www.urbansdgplatform.org/index.msc) to promote and support knowledge sharing and city-to-city cooperation for sustainable urban development.

The Urban SDG Knowledge Platform empowers cities to track SDG progress, upload and refine policies, and implement data-driven solutions to build sustainable, inclusive, and resilient urban environments. Through its SDG Navigator Toolkit, local governments can assess their erformance in implementing the SDGs, identify gaps, and align strategies with global benchmarks, fostering more effective decision-making and accountability.

As a catalyst for local action on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the platform enables cities to adopt, replicate, and scale proven initiatives, accelerating the transition toward smarter, more sustainable urban development. It serves as a global hub for:

- Best Practices & Policy Repository – A curated database of city-level policies, categorized by theme and SDG, to facilitate knowledge sharing and replication.
- Global Knowledge Exchange – Connecting cities through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation, linking pioneers of successful policies with those seeking solutions. Knowledge exchange is facilitated on the platform, in online courses, and through in person workshops.
- Regional SDG Monitoring & Insights – Providing a space online and at offline events such as the SDG City Awards for local governments to share progress, challenges, and lessons learned in SDG implementation.

To track and enhance SDG progress, the platform offers a City-Level SDG Asszessment, featuring a streamlined questionnaire designed for urban areas (100,000+ population). It simplifies data collection and aligns with globally recognized urban indicators, including: World Bank's Urban Sustainability Framework; U4SSC's Smart Sustainable Cities Indicators; UN-Habitat's City Prosperity Index; and the City of Los Angeles data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators.

5.2. Platform Guide: Using the SDG Navigator for City Self-Assessment

Key Features of the Questionnaire

Dual-Level Assessment for Data Flexibility

- Basic Indicators – Focus on widely available data for benchmarking across cities.
- Advanced Indicators – Address city-specific challenges and enable deeper policy analysis (optional based on data availability).

Multi-Tiered Question Structure (Enhancing Data Granularity)

- Questions are hierarchically structured to improve legibility and precision in assessment:
    - 1. Main Question (General assessment area)
        - a. Sub-Question (More detailed exploration of the topic)
            - i. Second-Level Sub-Question (Further refinement for advanced assessment)

Global SDG Tier Classification for Data Readiness (Based on IAEG-SDGs)

- Tier 1 – Indicators with well-established methodologies, global standards, and regular data availability.
- Tier 2 – Indicators with recognized methodologies but limited data production at the global level.
- The tier system helps cities assess data accessibility, identify reporting challenges, and prioritize local SDG actions.

By aligning with internationally recognized SDG indicators, the SDG Navigator helps cities:

- Benchmark progress against global standards
- Strengthen data-driven policy decisions
- Enhance collaboration through comparable metrics

This dynamic tool bridges local actions with global SDG reporting, ensuring cities remain strategic, accountable, and impactful in driving sustainable urban development.

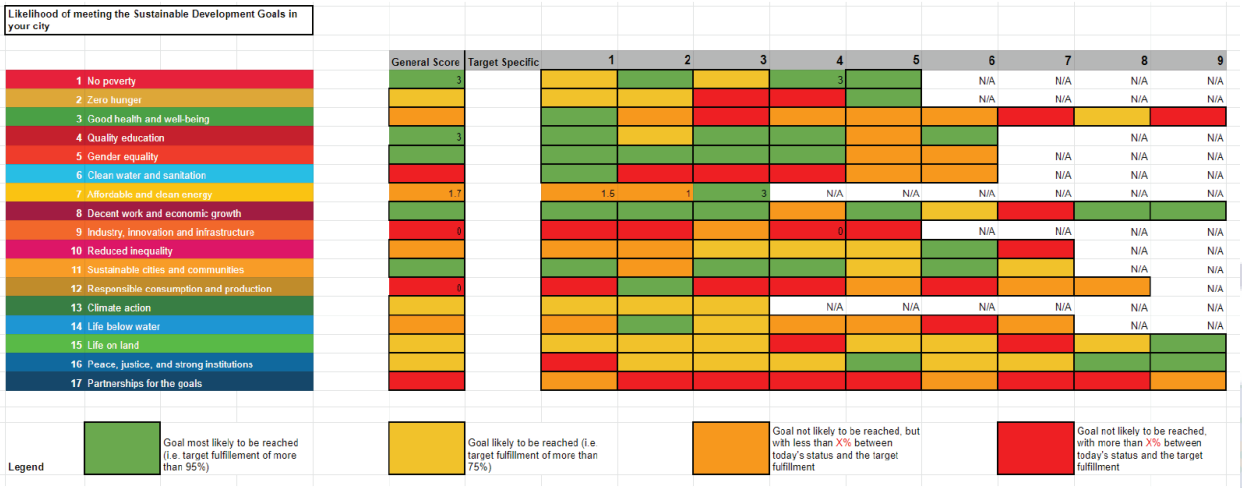


Figure 5.1: Platform Result - Likelihood of Meeting SDGs in your City
Source: CityNet

5.2.1Thematic SDG Categories for Urban Assessment

In this questionnaire, the 17 SDGs are re-categorized into the following ten (10) categories with a total of 224 questions:

Table 5.1: Thematic SDG Categories with description

Category	Description
Poverty & Hunger Reduction, Food Security Relevant SDGs: 1,2 26 Questions with 1 sub question	Although the order of SDGs does not signify importance, "Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere" continues to be a key task for the international community. The importance of combating poverty cannot be emphasized enough as it is the fundamental task of cities across the world. While food is an essential requirement for human life, most cities do not produce food, thus are not able to sustain themselves and are prone to food shortages. This can hinder the abilities of individuals and the communities as a whole to meet other basic needs, especially among the urban poor. Topics addressed: *Poverty, Housing, Hunger, Food security*
Health Relevant SDGs: 3 24 Questions	Achieving health ensures that a healthy population not only enjoys a good quality of life, but also contributes to the economy. Public health services help manage a range of health risks, such as epidemics to protect the basic livelihoods of local residents. In addition, provision of green spaces and recreational facilities by the local government may encourage residents to pursue a healthy lifestyle, increasing the overall satisfaction of life. Topics addressed: *Maternal health and child mortality, Communicable diseases, Healthy environment*
Education Relevant SDGs: 1, 4, 8 21 Questions with 1 sub question	Education is an enabler of sustainable development. It provides increased livelihood opportunities, thereby reducing poverty and inducing economic progress at both the national and local level. Furthermore, education may facilitate development by spurring innovation in different segments of society. Equal access to education, regardless of gender, race, and nationality, provides a foundation for members of its society to reach their fullest potential. Topics addressed: *Pre-school education, Basic education, Higher education, Adult literacy and numeracy skills*
Education Relevant SDGs: 1, 4, 8 21 Questions with 1 sub question	Disparities in income, livelihood opportunities, surrounding environment, access to basic social and physical infrastructure may impede social cohesion and integration across city populations. Bottom-up and top-down endeavors to achieve social inclusivity, overriding divisions by race, gender, class, generation, geography, and other identities, are both essential to engender safe, diverse and equal communities. Topics addressed: *Equal opportunity, Marginalized groups, Safety, Participation, ICT, Economy*
Water and Sanitation Relevant SDGs: 6 10 Questions with 9 sub questions	Ensuring accessibility to safe water sources is the basic foundation to achieve poverty reduction and improve a city's living conditions. Inadequate management and supply of water may trigger irreversible results, stripping the residents of opportunities to engage in economic activities. Accessible water sources can also reduce the time spent on obtaining water sources to be reallocated to productive activities such as education. Moreover, sanitation of cities is essential to protect against epidemics and environmental degradation. Topics addressed: *Accessibility, Resource management*
Energy Relevant SDGs: 7 11 Questions	Energy is the fuel for economic activities of cities, which are likely to be the main consumer of the nation's energy sources due to large amounts of population and concentration of economic activities. However, there is a limited amount of energy, and without efficient management, cities will fail to provide their residents with the foundation of modern city activities. Cities must also consider the environmental effect of energy usage as it is the main source of GHG emission if fossil fuel sources are utilized. Overall, energy must be managed to deliver affordable, reliable, safe and clean development to all residents. Topics addressed: *Energy supply, Clean energy, Energy efficiency*

Category	Description
Economy and Jobs Relevant SDGs: 8, 9 29 Questions with 1 sub question	Urban economies are created from the massive labor, resource and knowledge pool a city provides. The agglomeration of diverse ideas and rich infrastructures provides an engine for local, regional and national economic development. To maintain growth, cities must remain competitive and attractive to retain investments and workforce. Therefore, an environmentally sustainable and inclusive economic structure and business-friendly environment are essential components for a healthy city. Topics addressed: *Economic performance, environmentally sustainable economy, Economic structure, Business climate and entrepreneurship, Labor force, Livelihood opportunities, Inter-, intra-, and global connectivity*
Transportation Relevant SDGs: 11, 9 12 Questions with 2 sub questions	Transportation is an enabler of urban economic activities. However, it may also become an obstacle if not managed in the correct ways. The loss of lives due to traffic accidents, increasing economic gaps due to inaccessibility, waste of time spent on congested roads, and massive amounts of GHG emitted from vehicles are all examples of problems posed by the transportation sector. Topics addressed: *Safety, Affordable, accessible and sustainable systems, Infrastructure*
Urban Environment Relevant SDGs:11, 12, 13, 14, 15 25 Questions	A city's growth and sustainability depend on a well-managed urban environment. Beyond protecting natural ecosystems, cities must efficiently handle greenhouse gas emissions, solid waste, and pollution to maintain air quality, resource sustainability, and livability. Environmental degradation impacts public health, economic activity, and tourism, while climate change heightens disaster risks. Cities must adopt proactive management and resilience-building, especially in vulnerable areas, to ensure long-term sustainability and adaptability. Topics addressed: *Disaster Risk Management, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Waste Management, Culture, and Climate Change Adaptation*
Governance and Finance Relevant SDGs: 16, 17 23 Questions	Effective governance and concrete financing strategies enable cities to coordinate public resources and deploy policies, laws and regulations to tackle urban challenges. Sound institutional arrangements and fiscal sustainability are essential to execute the city's development plans and actualize measurable progress. Topics addressed: *Accountability and Transparency, Creditworthiness, Revenue, Financial autonomy, Expenditure management, and Debt and obligation management*

Note: 'Relevant SDGs' indicate major SDGs relevant to the theme for the sake of facilitating making connections, and do not limit themes from including indicators more relevant to other SDGs.

5.3. The SDGs Localization for Philippine Cities: An SDG Self-Assessment Monitoring using the CityNet-ESCAP SDG Navigator Platform Project

Led by Makati City as President of CityNet National Chapter – Philippines (NC-PH), this initiative utilized the Urban SDG Knowledge Platform's SDG Navigator through a CityNet cluster grant in 2021/22 to strengthen SDG localization and data-driven governance.

Simultaneous to recovery efforts from the COVID-19 pandemic, the project engaged four NCR cities—Makati, Muntinlupa, Quezon, and San Juan—through a partnership with Metro Manila Planning and Development Officers' Association Inc. (METROPLANADO) to monitor SDG progress, identify gaps, and enhance local policy planning.

Leveraging online platforms, the initiative provided a self-assessment tool for cities to evaluate their SDG progress, identify priority areas, and develop strategic action plans. Participating cities generated data-driven insights, guiding their sustainability efforts.

Given the increasing urbanization trends—where over half of the global population resides in cities and 65% of SDG targets require localized action—the need for robust SDG monitoring has never been greater. The SDG Self-Assessment Monitoring Project for Philippine Cities was designed to:

- Strengthen SDG monitoring by equipping local governments with tools to assess and improve performance.
- Standardize SDG self-assessments across Philippine cities using the SDG Navigator.
- Facilitate collaboration and knowledge-sharing among CityNet members, promoting sustainable urban development.

After five months of consultations and technical assistance, the findings were compiled into the "SDG Self-Assessment Report" which was then provided to participating local governments and its partners



Figure 5.2: SDG Self-Assessment Report, 2022
Source: CityNet NC-PH Secretariat
Caption:http://urbansdgplatform.org/upload/pdf/20250220110355603_2022.%20SDG%20Self%20Assessment%20Final%20Report.pdf

The SDG Self-Assessment Project revealed that Makati achieved an impressive 1203 out of 1550 points on the SDG Navigator. Makati demonstrated strong performance across all categories, securing 100% in SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) with a perfect score of 30/30, SDG 13 (Climate Action) with 40/40, and SDG 15 (Life on Land) with 20/20. However, there were areas for improvement. The lowest scores were in SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) at 55% (77/140) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water) at 40% (4/10), highlighting the need to review and strengthen data collection for these indicators. Despite these gaps, Makati's performance in other SDGs ranged from 60% to 93%, showcasing the city's strong commitment to sustainable development across multiple fronts.

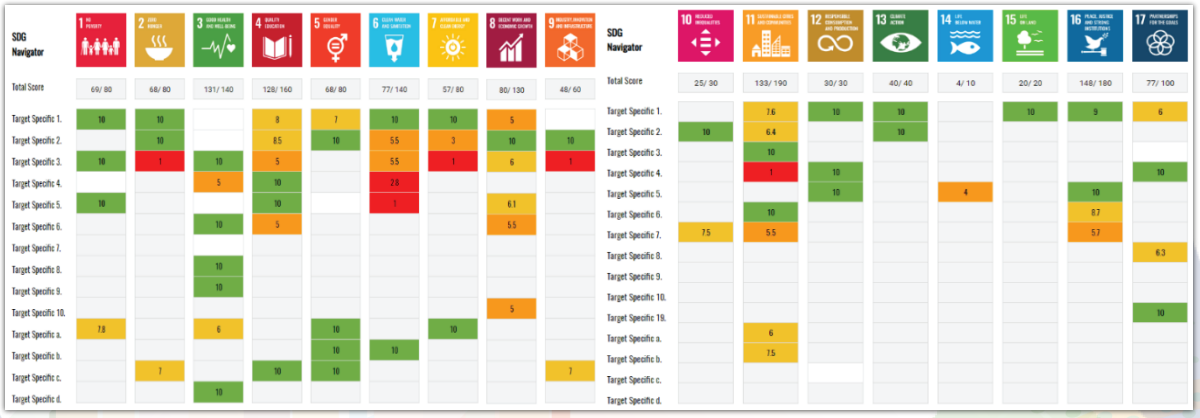


Figure 5.3: Makati SDG Result Matrix in SDG Navigator, 2022
Source: https://www.urbansdgplatform.org/servery/serveryResult.msc

At the 2024 Regional Conference of the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) NCR, METROPLANADO presented the findings from the SDG Self-Assessment Monitoring Project, highlighting a significant contrast between local and national data on SDG 13 and SDG 14.

While SDG 13 was considered the strongest by local governments, it showed regression in national data. Conversely, SDG 14 demonstrated notable progress at the national level but was seen as the weakest by local governments. This disparity underscores the importance of integrating local government data into the national SDG assessment to provide a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of progress.

The presentation emphasized the localization of SDGs and the value of conducting Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) and Voluntary Sub-National Reviews (VSRs), where feasible, to incorporate local perspectives into the national SDG framework.

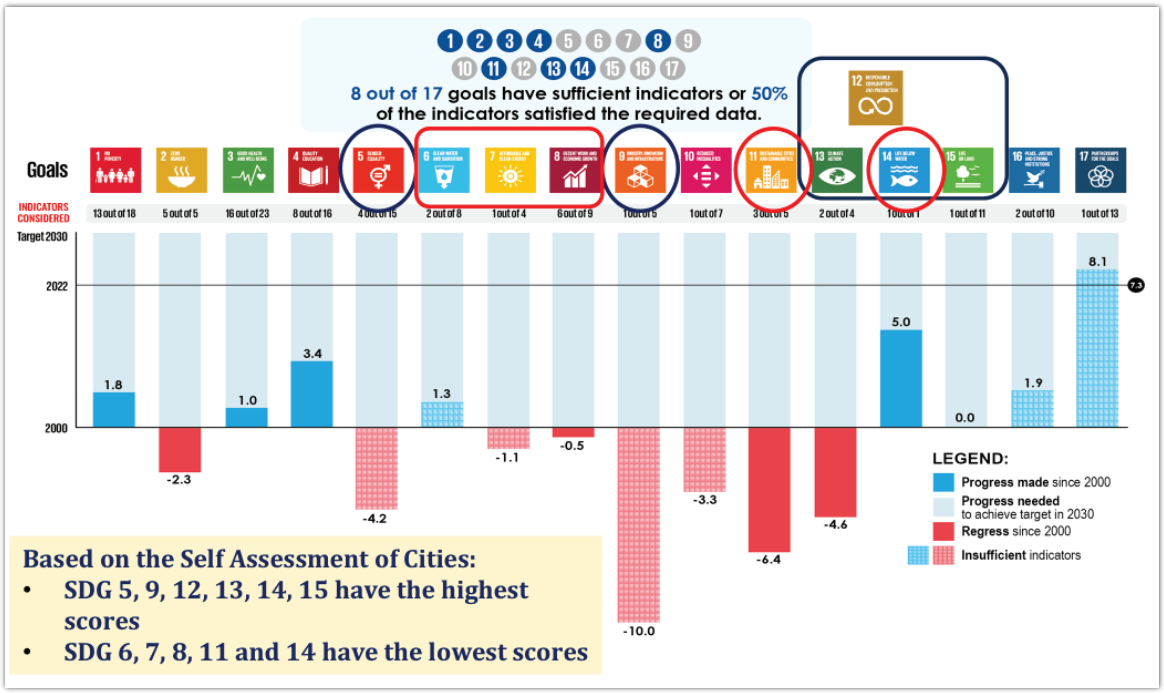


Figure 5.4: Pace of Progress with SDG Self-Assessment 2022
Source: METROPLANADO SDG Self-Assessment Presentation, 2024

Building on the success of the pilot phase, NC-PH expanded the SDG Self-Assessment Monitoring Project in 2024, inviting cities across the Philippines to participate. This phase saw seven cities—Baguio, Balanga, Mandaluyong, Makati, Mandaue, Muntinlupa, and Pasig—successfully complete Phase 2 of the initiative. This expansion marked a critical step toward institutionalizing SDG monitoring at the local level, creating a robust network of data-driven, sustainability-focused cities.

As the lead city, Makati provided both online and in-person technical consultations and assistance to the participating local governments, ensuring effective implementation.

Key milestones included the project kick-off in Mandaue, a mid-term review in Iloilo, and the closing ceremony in Makati, where national government agencies, academic institutions, and international development partners gathered to witness the project's outcomes.

The project gained significant recognition from national agencies such as the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), which is responsible for the Philippine SDG Watch and Pace of Progress, as well as DEPDev, which is prioritizing the NCR SDG Catch Up Plan.

Additionally, the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) has requested Makati to lead the promotion of the SDG Navigator Platform across the 17 LGUs in NCR.



Figure 5.5: SDG Self-Assessment Kick-Off Ceremony | 27 May 2024 | Mandaue City
Source: CityNet NC-PH Secretariat
Caption: Present are the representatives from participating cities of Balanga, Baguio, Makati, Mandaue, Muntinlupa, with PSA Region VII, League of Cities of the Philippines and CityNet CEO and Secretariat.



Figure 5.6: SDG Self-Assessment Midterm Review & NC-PH Meeting | 20 November 2024 | Iloilo City
Source: CityNet NC-PH Secretariat
Caption: Present are the representatives from participating cities of Balanga, Baguio, Makati, Muntinlupa, Mandaluyong and Pasig with League of Cities of the Philippines, Iloilo City, Tacurong City, Sta. Rosa City and CityNet Special Adviser and Secretariat.



Figure 5.7: Closing Ceremony | 03 December 2024 | Makati City
Source: CityNet NC-PH Secretariat
Caption: Present are the representatives from participating cities of Balanga, Baguio, Makati, Mandaluyong, Mandaue, Muntinlupa, and Pasig with PSA, LCP, MMDA, AIM, UCLG ASPAC and CityNet Secretariat.



Figure 5.8: SDG Self-Assessment Report, 2024
Source: CityNet NC-PH Secretariat,
Caption:http://urbansdgplatform.org/upload/pdf/20250220112026707_2024.%20SDGs%20Localization%20for%20Philippine%20Cities%20An%20SDG%20Self-Assessment%20Monitoring%20Project%20for%20Phase%20Two%20Final_c.pdf

For this cycle of SDG Self-Assessment, a few indicators declined primarily due to jurisdictional changes that took almost half of the city's population (10 barangays). Nonetheless, Makati's total score in the SDG platform continue to show exceptional progress with 1281 out of 1610 points. Based on the overall score, Makati continues to achieve 100% in the following goals: SDG 12 with a score of 30 out of 30, SDG 13 with a score of 40 out of 40, and SDG 15 (Life on Land) with a score of 20 out of 20. SDG 14 remained the lowest at 40% or 4 out of 10.

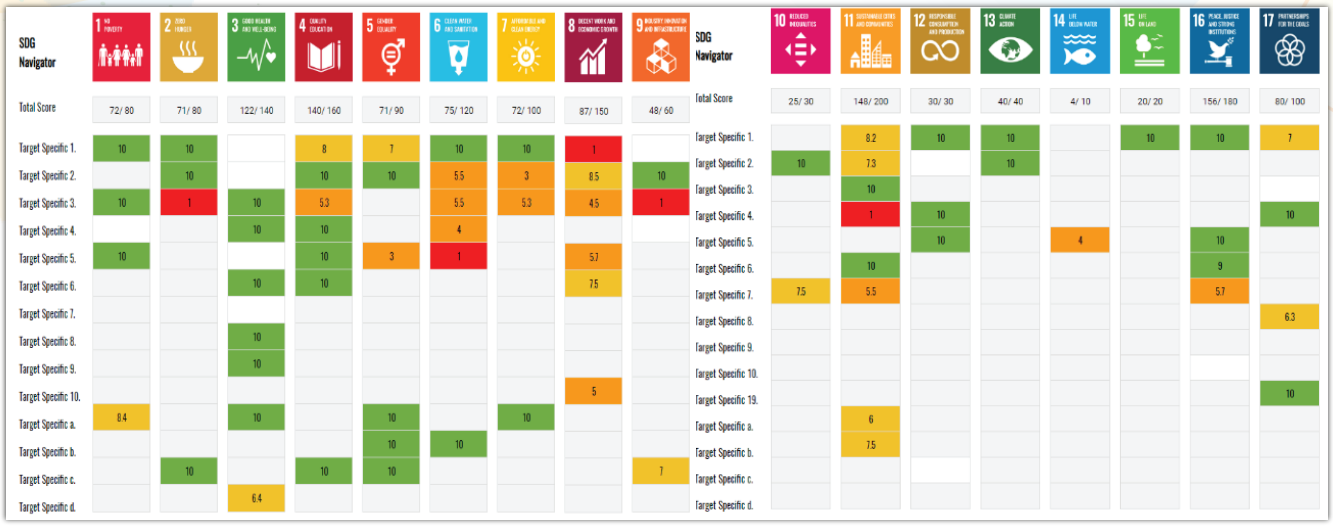


Figure 5.9: Makati SDG Result Matrix in SDG Navigator, 2024
Source: https://www.urbansdgplatform.org/servery/serveryResult.msc

Towards the conclusion of the project, Makati City officially announced the preparation of its first VLR in partnership with UCLG ASPAC, utilizing data from the SDG Navigator Platform. Targeted for completion by 2025, the Makati VLR is first VLR in the NCR.

5.4. Makati's SDG Self-Assessment Results: Key Insights and Actions



Figure 5.10: Makati SDG Result Summary in SDG Navigator, 2024
Source: https://www.urbansdgplatform.org/servery/serveryResult.msc

This figure represents the revalidated data of Makati for 2024. The revalidation of the data was done to fully complete the year 2024 since the period covered during the last assessment only covered data from January to October 2024.

In the revalidated assessment, five SDGs (4, 6, 8, 11, and 16) increased while the rest of the previous results are the same.

Makati's 2024 SDG Self-Assessment highlights its strong foundation in sustainable urban development, with notable strengths in essential services, adaptive infrastructure, and environmental goals. The city is on track to be a model for urban resilience and inclusivity through continued growth in research, data-driven governance, and civic engagement.

Key Strengths	Challenges
• Foundational Needs - Successful poverty alleviation, quality education, and food security through ICT investments. • Infrastructure & Innovation - High performance in adaptive infrastructure and SME support, with continued investment necessary for growth. • Inclusive Governance: Strong policies on gender equality and transparency, supported by strategic partnerships that drive development.	• Research & Data Capacity - Limited research and ICT integration hinder long-term strategy and resource management. • Economic Inclusivity - Income disparities persist, requiring targeted support for small-scale producers and workforce development. • Environmental Data & Conservation: Gaps in marine biodiversity and water quality data limit effective environmental policy.

Note: The SDG Navigator also has data gaps that prevent it from effectively measuring SDG 14 Life Under Water



Figure 5.11: Makati City Comparative Score 2022 vs 2024 per SDG
Source: https://www.urbansdgplatform.org/servery/serveryResult.msc

SDG	2022	2024	Remarks	SDG	2022	2024	Remarks
1 NO POVERTY	86%	90%	↑	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	83%	83%	=	
2 ZERO HUNGER	85%	88%	↑	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	70%	75%	↑	Increase after revalidation
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	93%	87%	↓	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	100%	100%	=	
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	80%	96%	↑	Increase after revalidation	13 CLIMATE ACTION	100%	100%	=	
5 GENDER EQUALITY	85%	78%	↓		14 LIFE BELOW WATER	40%	40%	=	
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	55%	76%	↑	Increase after revalidation	15 LIFE ON LAND	100%	100%	=	
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	71%	72%	↑		16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	82%	88%	↑	Increase after revalidation
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	61%	62%	↑	Increase after revalidation	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	77%	80%	↑	
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	80%	80%	=		Summary Note: *9 SDG increased, 2 SDG (3 and 5) Decreased and 6 SDG have same score or no change of these no change SDG 12, 13 and 15 already reached 100% on both phases.*			

Figure 5.12: Makati SDG Result per SDG 2022 vs. 2024 (revalidated)

Makati City's SDG localization initiative has laid a strong foundation for sustainable development. By enhancing research, data-driven governance, and economic inclusivity, Makati can overcome existing challenges and solidify its role as a leader in urban resilience, paving the way for a more sustainable and equitable future.

6 CHAPTER

MAKATI'S PROGRESS ON THE SDGs

CHAPTER 6: MAKATI'S PROGRESS ON THE SDGS

6.1. Makati City's Progress on Focus SDGs

SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being



In terms of SDG 3, Makati has made targeted investments in primary healthcare, including epidemic preparedness, reduction of communicable disease mortality, improved road safety, and mitigation of pollution-related health risks. The city has also actively enforced tobacco control measures, in line with national laws and WHO guidelines, reinforcing its commitment to a healthier urban environment.

However, despite these efforts, resident satisfaction with health services has declined. According to the City Government's Health Satisfaction Survey—conducted across barangay health centers—the proportion of residents reporting satisfaction dropped from 93% in 2022 to 87% in 2024. This decline is largely attributed to the 2023 Supreme Court ruling that transferred jurisdiction of the 10 Enlisted Men's Barrio (EMBO) barangays—which made up roughly 30% of Makati's 2020 population to Taguig City. Prior to the ruling, EMBO residents received medical services from Makati, including free consultations, medicine subsidies, and access to city hospitals. Following the transfer, these services were also transferred to Taguig City, and several Makati health centers located within EMBO areas lost their permits to operate. These permits—issued annually by the Department of Health—could no longer be renewed by the City Government of Makati after jurisdiction shifted to Taguig. However, because there is still an ongoing petition related to the Supreme Court ruling, Taguig City has likewise been unable to secure certificates to operate for these health centers, resulting in prolonged service disruptions for affected communities. While EMBO residents were included in the 2022 survey, they were excluded from the 2024 data collection, making the decline in satisfaction reflective of both the interruption in service provision and the narrower survey coverage.

To strengthen emergency preparedness and systemic health resilience, Makati is addressing staffing gaps by supplementing nationally deployed personnel with local resources. As of 2024, the city has one police officer for every 545 residents—or 1:4,361 based on its daytime population of 2.34 million—and one firefighter for every 2,184 residents (or 1:17,463 daytime). These figures fall short of the national standards set by the DILG, which recommend a ratio of 1:500 for police officers and 1:2,000 for firefighters (DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2004-106 and BFP Manual of Operations). Because the recruitment and deployment of police and fire personnel fall under national jurisdiction, the City Government supplements their presence through 304 deputized officers from the Makati Public Safety Department and a dedicated volunteer firefighter corps, enhancing enforcement and emergency response capacity at the local level.

In parallel, Makati continues to engage community groups—such as barangay health workers, parent–teacher associations, senior citizens' councils, and the Sangguniang Kabataan—to improve health education and preparedness. The City Government is also prioritizing budget allocations for health infrastructure and emergency services in remaining 23 barangays to close service gaps and maximize public benefits for Makatizens.

A comprehensive Health Risk Management Plan is currently being drafted by the City Health Department in coordination with the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office. This plan, expected to be submitted to the City Council for review by the last quarter of 2025, will outline protocols for outbreak response, real-time data integration, and inter-agency coordination—critical components to enhance Makati's resilience to both local and global health threats.

The fiscal year runs January–December. Unless otherwise noted, data refer to FY 2023 and FY 2024; where FY 2024 data are unavailable, the most recent figures are used

SDG Target 3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
SDG Target 3.1.1	Maternal mortality rate
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

	Baseline (2022)	2023	Current (2024)
Maternal mortality rate	89.85	56.71	0 - No Maternal Deaths Reports

Trend/Gap: Decreasing over time. Effective prenatal care, early risk identification, and timely referrals have led to a remarkable reduction in maternal mortality.

Analysis/Remarks:

The significant decline in maternal mortality – culminating in zero reported deaths in 2024, reflects the effectiveness of strengthened prenatal care, early risk identification, and timely medical interventions. Sustaining this progress requires continued investments in maternal health programs, emergency obstetric care, and community education to ensure long-term positive outcomes.

Indicator 3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
National SDG target	100% (2030) Baseline 88.4% (2017) | Current 89.6% (2022)

City Status

Baseline (2016): 95.7% (2,394 out of 2,501 births) | Current (2024): 99.8% (2,895 out of 2,901 births)

Trend/Gap: Increasing over time. Sustained training, equitable access, and digital integration are key to maintaining high skilled birth attendance rates

Analysis/Remarks:

The continuous increase in the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel demonstrates notable improvements in healthcare accessibility and service quality. To sustain this progress, it is imperative to prioritize ongoing training of healthcare providers, expansion of outreach efforts in underserved areas, and integration of digital health technologies to strengthen maternal care systems.

Indicator 3.1s1	Proportion of births delivered in a health facility
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline 77.7 (2017) | Current 88.4 (2022)

City Status

Baseline data is (2017): 91% | Current data (2024): 99.60%

Trend/Gap: Increasing over time. Improved healthcare accessibility and trust have increased facility-based deliveries.

Analysis/Remarks:

The proportion of facility-based births in Makati increased from 91% in 2017 to 99.6% in 2024, signaling major gains in maternal healthcare access, quality, and public trust. This improvement stems from targeted investments, including the expansion of Ospital ng Makati, the public-private partnership with Makati Life, better service delivery, subsidized maternal care, and sustained health education efforts.

Despite this progress, geographic and socioeconomic gaps remain. Achieving full coverage requires targeted outreach, stronger referral systems, and continued support for community-based health workers and facilities.

To maintain these gains, Makati must further strengthen emergency transport, ensure sufficient and well-trained health personnel, and expand maternal health programs to underserved areas.



SDG Target 3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
Indicator 3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate
National SDG target	20.7 (2030) Baseline 27.0 (2017) | Current 26.0

City Status

	Baseline (2022)	2023	Current (2024)
under-five deaths per 1,000 LB	22	13.04	9.97

Trend/Gap: Decreasing over time.

Analysis/Remarks:

The decline in the under-five mortality rate reflects successful child health interventions, including improved immunization, coverage, nutrition programs, and early disease management. To sustain this progress, continuous investment in pediatric healthcare, early screening programs, and enhanced access to essential medical services is essential.

Indicator 3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate
National SDG target	6.5 (2030) Baseline 14.0 (2017) | Current 15.0 (2022)

City Status

Baseline data (2016): 8.2 neonatal deaths | Current data (2024): 5.32 neonatal deaths

Trend/Gap: Decreasing over time. Consistent reductions in neonatal mortality reflect improved newborn care, but further investment in NICUs and postnatal support is needed.

Analysis/Remarks:

Neonatal mortality in Makati has declined from 8.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016 to 5.32 in 2024, surpassing the country's 2030 target of 6.5. This positive trend reflects improvements in maternal and newborn care, including enhanced prenatal monitoring, skilled birth attendance, and early postnatal interventions.

To sustain and accelerate gains, continued investment is critical in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs), postnatal support systems, and community-level health education. Ensuring equitable access to high-quality neonatal care—particularly in underserved and remote areas—will be essential to reducing preventable newborn deaths and achieving the 2030 SDG target.

Indicator 3.2s1	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live birth)
National SDG target	9.8 (2030) Baseline 21.0 (2017) | Current 22.0 (2022)

City Status

	Baseline (2016)	2023	Current (2024)
under-five deaths per 1,000 LB	15.6	9.92	8.64

Trend/Gap: Steadily decreasing, with Makati surpassing the 2030 SDG target of 9.8

Analysis/Remarks:

The sharp decline in infant mortality in Makati—from 15.6 in 2016 to 8.64 in 2024—signals major improvements in local maternal and child health. This progress is linked to intensified Mother's Classes, early referral systems for high-risk pregnancies, expanded immunization coverage, and timely interventions.

In contrast, national figures reported by the PSA show an increase in infant mortality from 21.0 (2017) to 22.0 (2022), underscoring broader challenges at the national level. These differences highlight the importance of disaggregated data and localized strategies, and the need for harmonized reporting systems that better capture subnational progress.

To sustain momentum, Makati must continue investing in postnatal care, community health outreach, and frontline health worker capacity to support at-risk infants.

Indicator 3.3.1p1	Number of new HIV infections (newly diagnosed cases/year)
National SDG target	≈0.00 (2030) Baseline 0.1 (2015) | Current 0.2 (2022)

City Status

	Baseline (2016)	Current (2024)
Population (Adjusted)	582,602	292,743
Number of new HIV infections (newly diagnosed cases/ year)	79	52
Rate	0.14 per 1,000	0.18 per 1,000

Trend/Gap: Despite a decline in absolute numbers, the rate of new HIV cases per 1,000 population increased, indicating a need to strengthen targeted prevention and testing efforts, especially among high-risk groups.

Analysis/Remarks:

While the number of newly diagnosed HIV cases in Makati declined from 79 in 2016 to 52 in 2024, the rate per 1,000 population rose from 0.14 to 0.18 due to a smaller population base. This suggests that transmission remains active within specific groups and that gains in prevention are not yet widespread or sustained.

The trend contrasts with national data, which also show an increase—from 0.1 per 1,000 in 2015 to 0.2 in 2022—highlighting the ongoing risk of HIV spread. This underscores the importance of scaling up comprehensive HIV strategies: expanding community-based testing, normalizing screening, improving linkage to care, and intensifying behavior change campaigns among vulnerable populations.

To reverse this trend, Makati must reinforce multi-sectoral coordination, reduce stigma, and promote inclusive education programs—particularly for youth and at-risk communities.

SDG Target 3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator 3.3.2	Tuberculosis (TB) incidence per 100,000 population
National SDG target	≈0.00 (2030) Baseline 550.0 (2015) | Current 650.0 (2021)

City Status

	Baseline (2018)	Current (2024)
Population (Adjusted)	582,602	292,743
Actual Cases	1,775 cases	1,127 cases
Tuberculosis (TB) incidence per 100,000 population	304.8	385.1

Trend/Gap: Although the rate increased, the actual number of cases decreased due to population decline.

Analysis/Remarks:

The rising incidence of tuberculosis underscores the urgent need to strengthen screening efforts, ensure early diagnosis, and expand access to effective treatment programs. Enhancing public awareness campaigns, improving access to healthcare services, and strengthening TB prevention and control strategies are crucial to reversing this trend.

Indicator 3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 100,000 population
National SDG target	≈0.00 (2030) Baseline 3.2 (2016) | Current 4.5 (2022)

City Status

Baseline data (2019): 0.17 cases per 100,000 population | Current data (2022 - 2024): 0 incidence

Trend/Gap: Makati has maintained zero reported malaria incidence from 2022 to 2024, down from 0.17 cases per 100,000 population in 2019. This reflects effective prevention, surveillance, and vector control measures. The data—sourced from hospitals and the Makati Health Department—highlight the city's strong health monitoring system. Continued vigilance, community engagement, and cross-sectoral coordination are essential to sustain malaria elimination.

Analysis/Remarks:

The sustained zero malaria incidence from 2018 to 2024 is a major public health milestone, reflecting effective prevention, surveillance, and vector control. Strong community engagement and consistent monitoring contributed to this success. However, sustaining malaria-free status requires ongoing vigilance, especially in high-risk areas and among mobile populations vulnerable to reintroduction.

Indicator 3.3.4:	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline data (2018): 0.51 | Current data (2024): 3.36

Trend/Gap: The rising Hepatitis B incidence highlights the need for increased vaccination coverage, early screening, and public awareness campaigns. The increase may also reflect improved case detection and reporting, underscoring the importance of accurate surveillance alongside prevention efforts.

Analysis/Remarks:

The increase in Hepatitis B incidence from 0.51 in 2018 to 3.36 in 2024 signals a concerning upward trend that demands urgent public health action. While this may indicate actual gaps in vaccination coverage or delays in detection, it could also partly reflect improved case detection and reporting, rather than a true rise in incidence.

To address this, efforts must focus on expanding timely Hepatitis B vaccination—particularly the birth dose—scaling up early screening programs, and intensifying public education on prevention. Strengthening surveillance and reporting systems will also be essential to ensure accurate data and effective response.

Indicator 3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical disease
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline data (2018): 1,621 | Current data (2024): 7

Trend/Gap: Fluctuations in cases indicate the need for sustained disease surveillance, improved sanitation, and targeted intervention programs.

Analysis/Remarks:

The sharp decline in the number of people requiring interventions for neglected tropical diseases (NTD) such as dengue, measles, rabies, leprosy, soil transmitted helminthiases —from 1,621 in 2018 to just 7 in 2024—highlights the impact of sustained public health efforts, including improved sanitation, preventive chemotherapy, and health education. This progress demonstrates the effectiveness of targeted intervention programs and community-based approaches.

However, the history of fluctuations in case numbers underscores the importance of continuous disease surveillance, especially in vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities. Maintaining gains and preventing resurgence will require ongoing investment in environmental health, monitoring systems, and localized outreach efforts.

Strengthening intersectoral collaboration and ensuring access to basic services are crucial to eliminating NTDs as a public health threat.

SDG Target 3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
Indicator 3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline 4.8% (2015) | Current 5.8% (2021)

City Status

Baseline data (2018): 2.46% | Current data (2024): 2.26%

Trend/Gap: The slight decrease in mortality from non-communicable diseases underscores the need for better prevention, early detection, and lifestyle interventions.

Analysis/Remarks:

The mortality rate attributed to non-communicable diseases (NCDs)—including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory illnesses—shows a mixed trend. While local data reveals a slight decrease from 2.46% in 2018 to 2.26% in 2024, national figures indicate a rise from 4.8 in 2015 to 5.8 in 2021. This suggests progress at the local level but persistent challenges in broader population health management.

The continued burden of NCDs highlights the urgent need to scale up prevention strategies, promote healthy lifestyles, and ensure timely access to early screening, diagnosis and treatment services. Strengthening primary healthcare systems, investing in community-based interventions, and integrating mental health support are essential to reduce premature mortality by one-third by 2030.

Cross-sectoral collaboration—with education, urban planning, food systems, and the private sector—will be essential in shifting the trajectory of NCD outcomes and securing long-term public health gains.

Indicator 3.4.2:	Suicide mortality rate
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline data (2020): 5.14 per 1,000 population | Current data (2024): 0.04 per 1,000 population

Trend/Gap: Declining over time

Analysis/Remarks:

The suicide mortality rate shows a significant decline, from 5.14 per 1,000 population in 2020 to 0.04 in 2024, indicating substantial progress in suicide prevention efforts. While this suggests improvement in mental health interventions, it's important to assess data accuracy and ensure consistent surveillance to validate trends and identify emerging risks.

Despite the current low rate, suicide remains a complex and sensitive issue influenced by social, economic, and psychological factors. Continued investment in accessible and stigma-free mental health services, school- and workplace-based support systems, and early intervention programs are crucial.

Sustaining this progress requires a whole-of-society approach that includes awareness campaigns, crisis response mechanisms, and community resilience-building to protect mental well-being and prevent avoidable loss of life.

SDG Target 3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
Indicator 3.5.1p1	Percentage of drug abuse cases or drug users who completed treatment
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline 79.5 (2016) | Current 85.6 (2022)

City Status



Image 1: Makati SocMed Campaign on Drug Abuse Prevention, Source: City Government of Makati
Image 2: November 9, 2022 | U.S. Embassy INL Director Kelia Cummins and representatives from Philippine government agencies witness the awarding of local champions in drug-abuse coalition work at the recently held 5th National Conference of Anti-Drug Abuse Coalitions in Makati City.
Source: https://ph.usembassy.gov/u-s-convenes-anti-drug-abuse-coalitions-to-strengthen-philippine-drug-use-prevention-strategies/

	Baseline (2017)	Current (2024)
% of drug abuse cases or drug users who completed treatment	27.13 %	31.8%
Residential:	140	33
Community Based:	33	95
Total # of graduated:	16	58

Trend/Gap: Increase of 4.67 percentage points in treatment completion rate from 2017 to 2024.

Shift from residential to community-based programs: In 2017, the majority of enrolled were in residential programs, while in 2024, the focus shifted to community-based rehabilitation.

Community-based programs now show higher completion, likely due to increased accessibility, flexibility, and community support systems.

Analysis/Remarks:

The improvement in completion rate from 27.13% to 31.8% indicates moderate progress in the effectiveness or reach of drug treatment interventions.

The significant increase in community-based treatment graduates (from 33 to 95) and the corresponding rise in total graduates (from 16 to 58) suggest that community-based rehabilitation may be more successful or more accessible than residential programs.

Residential enrollments dropped significantly (from 140 to 33), which may reflect changes in program preference, funding allocations, or policy shifts favoring community interventions

SDG Target 3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
Indicator 3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population
National SDG target	0.1 (2030) Baseline 9.9 (2015) | Current 10.0 (2021)

City Status

	Baseline (2022)	Current (2024)
Population (Adjusted)	292,743	
Actual Cases	2	1
Death rate due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population	0.68	0.34

Trend/Gap: The death rate due to road traffic accidents in Makati decreased from 0.68 in 2022 to 0.34 in 2024, indicating progress in traffic safety. However, isolated but severe incidents continue to highlight persistent road safety risks.

Analysis/Remarks:

While overall fatality rates remain low in Makati, the occurrence of high-impact incidents—along with reports from other Metro Manila corridors such as EDSA and Commonwealth Avenue—suggests the continued need for stricter enforcement of traffic laws, enhanced driver education, and improved pedestrian and road infrastructure.

Maintaining and further lowering traffic-related fatalities will require sustained inter-agency collaboration, smart traffic systems, and public awareness on road safety.

SDG Target 3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Indicator 3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods. *(same as SDG Indicator 1.4.1.1)*
National SDG target	≈100 (2030) Baseline 56.9 (2017) | Current 59.1 (2022)

City Status

Baseline data (2020): 6.90 | Current data (2024): 0.08 (*Basis: Total current user*)

Trend/Gap: The increase in family planning access reflects improved reproductive health services, but efforts are needed to sustain and expand coverage.

Analysis/Remarks

The proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) with their family planning needs satisfied by modern methods has shown steady progress, increasing from 56.9% in 2017 to 59.1% in 2022. This indicates positive advancements in access to reproductive health services, but still falls short of the 2030 target of universal access (100%).

In 2024, the proportion stands at 0.08% (26,865 users out of 313,779 women), highlighting efforts to improve family planning access, though more work is needed. The gap reflects ongoing challenges, such as social stigma, misinformation, and logistical barriers to services, particularly in remote or underserved areas.

To achieve the 2030 target, concerted efforts are required to expand coverage, enhance public awareness, and integrate family planning into broader healthcare services. Strengthening outreach programs, promoting education, and ensuring equitable access to modern contraceptive methods will be key in fulfilling this commitment.

Indicator 3.7.2	Adolescent aged 15-19 years birth rate per 1,000 women in that age group
National SDG target	30.3 (2030) Baseline 47.0 (2017) | Current 25.0 (2022)

City Status

Baseline data (2016): 8.65 | Current data (2024): 11.88

Trend/Gap: The rising adolescent birth rate signals a need for enhanced sex education, access to contraception, and youth-focused reproductive health services.

Analysis/Remarks:

Makati's adolescent birth rate has increased from 8.65 per 1,000 women aged 15–19 in 2016 to 11.88 in 2024, highlighting growing challenges in reproductive health education, access to youth-friendly services, and the adequacy of social support systems. This concerning trend reflects a broader national issue.

According to the PSA, live births among girls aged 15 and under rose by 35%, from 2,320 in 2021 to 3,135 in 2022. Particularly alarming was the case of a 10-year-old girl becoming pregnant, which sparked urgent calls for local government units to harmonize and strengthen adolescent reproductive health initiatives.

A 2020 nationwide survey by Social Weather Stations (SWS) revealed that 59% of Filipinos consider teenage pregnancy the most important problem faced by women today, far surpassing concerns about physical violence (11%) and unexpected pregnancy (11%). The issue was considered most serious in Mindanao (67%) and the Visayas (60%), while 12% of Metro Manila respondents viewed the government's response as "very inadequate."

These trends demand urgent, coordinated, and multi-stakeholder responses. Makati must scale up comprehensive sexuality education, improve access to adolescent-focused health services, and address cultural and social barriers that limit informed decision-making among youth. Stronger collaboration with schools, families, and communities, backed by robust data and inter-LGU coordination, will be essential to reversing this trend and ensuring healthier futures for Makati's young people.

Indicator 3.7s1	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
National SDG target	100 (2030) Baseline 54.3 (2017) | Current 41.4 (2022)

City Status

Baseline data (2017): 17.46 | (2023) 14.82 | Current data (2024): Shifted to Demand Satisfied: 85%

Trend/Gap: The shift to 85% demand satisfied indicates improved contraceptive access, but continued education and outreach are needed for sustained impact.

Analysis/Remarks:

The contraceptive prevalence rate, which was 54.3% in 2017, has shifted to an 85% demand satisfaction rate in 2024. While this marks a significant improvement in access to contraceptive services, the decline in the actual prevalence rate—from 41.4% in 2022 to the current demand satisfaction metric—indicates that there may be challenges in actual usage and uptake despite the availability of services.

The shift towards measuring demand satisfied highlights a positive trend in meeting the reproductive health needs of individuals. However, to achieve the 2030 target of 100%, continuous efforts are required to enhance contraceptive education, raise public awareness, and improve service accessibility, especially for underserved communities.

Sustained outreach programs, stronger partnerships with healthcare providers, and proactive measures addressing social and cultural barriers will be key to ensuring long-term success in increasing contraceptive use and meeting the growing demand for family planning services.

SDG Target 3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Indicator 3.8.2	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

	MHP Card Holder			
	Baseline (2020)		Current (2024)	
	Male 8,055	Female 12,179	Male 15,557	Female 25,563
Total people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	69.1 MHP Card Plus Holder - 20,234		269.2 MHP Card Plus Holder - 84,474	
Total of Public Health Facility	39		39	
• Ospital ng Makati (OSMak)	1 with 300 bed capacity		1 with 300 bed capacity	
• Barangay Health Centers	26		26	
• Birthing Homes	3		3	
• Diagnostic Laboratories	7		7	
• Social Hygiene Clinic	1		1	
• 24/7 Health Center	1		1	

**OsMak is s a tertiary hospital established in 1988*

Trend/Gap: Between 2020 and 2024, Makati saw a dramatic increase in the number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system, with coverage rising from 69.1 to 269.2 per 1,000 population. The number of Makati Health Plus (MHP) Card holders increased from 20,234 to 84,474, signifying a fourfold growth in just four years. This notable progress reflects enhanced local efforts to strengthen healthcare access through public insurance schemes. However, while the trend is strongly positive, further efforts are needed to ensure that the remaining population also benefits from consistent and equitable access to health coverage.

Analysis/Remarks:

The Makati Health Plus (MHP) Card, commonly known as the Yellow Card, offers subsidized healthcare services to residents, including free outpatient consultations, subsidized hospitalization, free medicines, and access to partner facilities and specialized services. The sharp increase in MHP cardholders indicates effective outreach efforts and growing trust in public health programs.

Makati's public health system is anchored on a network of 39 public health facilities.

In addition to these, the Makati Life Medical Center, a joint venture between the Makati City Government and Life Nurture Incorporated (LNI), represents an innovative public-private collaboration. While the City Government is involved, the hospital is primarily owned and operated by a private company, expanding the city's healthcare delivery capacity through private sector participation.

To sustain and scale this progress, Makati may focus on:

- Closing the remaining coverage gap through targeted enrollment of hard-to-reach populations;
- Ensuring service quality and efficiency across both public and partner health facilities;
- Leveraging data systems to monitor health outcomes and address emerging service demands;
- Deepening integration between public and private healthcare efforts for a more resilient and inclusive health system.

This progress demonstrates that Makati is on a strong path toward universal health coverage, but continued investment and inclusive policies will be critical to ensuring no one is left behind.



Image 1 and 2: Ospital ng Makati
Image 3 and 4: Makati Life Inauguration
Source: City Government of Makati

Indicator 3.8s1	Percent of population covered by the social health insurance
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
Population	292,743	
Covered Population	20,234	84,474
Percent of population covered by the social health insurance	6.91%	26.9%

Trend/Gap: Between 2020 and 2024, the coverage of social health insurance in Makati experienced substantial growth. The percent of the population covered increased from 6.91% in 2020 to 26.9% in 2024. This growth mirrors the increase in the number of Makati Health Plus (MHP) cardholders, from 20,234 in 2020 to 84,474 in 2024. Despite these positive trends, the gap remains between the total population and those covered by health insurance, indicating a need for further expansion to achieve universal health coverage.

Analysis/Remarks:

The significant increase in health insurance coverage from 6.91% in 2020 to 26.9% in 2024 reflects Makati City's sustained efforts to strengthen social protection and healthcare access through the Makati Health Plus (MHP) program. This fourfold growth in coverage demonstrates improved outreach efforts, program visibility, and the city's commitment to inclusive health services.

However, with nearly three-quarters of the population still uninsured, strategic actions are needed to expand coverage—particularly among informal workers, mobile residents, and vulnerable populations. Enhancing awareness campaigns, streamlining registration processes, and improving integration with both public and private health providers are essential.



Image: Makati Life Inauguration, Source: City Government of Makati

Further, sustained investments in public health infrastructure and innovative partnerships—such as the Makati Life Medical Center—can help ensure that increasing coverage is matched with accessible, high-quality care. This progress lays a strong foundation toward achieving universal health coverage in Makati by 2030.

Indicator 3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation, and lack of hygiene.
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline data (2016): 0 | Current data (2024): 0

Trend/Gap: No mortality from unsafe water and sanitation

Analysis/Remarks:

The mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation, and lack of hygiene has remained at zero from 2016 to 2024. This demonstrates the success of interventions and policies aimed at improving water quality, sanitation infrastructure, and hygiene practices. The consistent zero mortality rate is a positive outcome, indicating that significant progress has been made in reducing health risks associated with poor water and sanitation.

SDG Target 3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.
Indicator 3.a1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
National SDG target	15.3 (2030) Baseline 23.8 (2015) | Current 19.5 (2021)

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
Population (age 20-49 years old)*	150,253	
Tabacco User	1,549	3,066
Prevalence rate	1.03%	2.04%

** Basis – PhilPEN** risk assessment focuses on individuals aged 20-49 because this age group is at higher risk for developing chronic diseases associated with tobacco use.*
***Philippine Package of Essential Noncommunicable Disease Interventions (PhilPEN), is a national program in the Philippines aimed at addressing the growing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs)*

Trend/Gap: The rising tobacco uses prevalence underscores the need for stronger anti-smoking campaigns, policy enforcement, and smoking cessation programs.

Analysis/Remarks

The data shows a significant increase in the number of individuals using tobacco, with the prevalence rising from 1,549 in 2022 to 3,066 in 2024. This doubling of tobacco use highlights a concerning trend, particularly for individuals aged 20-49, a demographic assessed by the PhilPEN risk tool.

Indicator 3.a.s1	Prevalence of current tobacco use

National SDG target

None (2030)

	Baseline (2015)	Current (2021)
Prevalence of current tobacco use of 10 -19.9 years old	5.5	2.3
Prevalence of current tobacco use of 20 years old and over	23.3	18.5

City Status

Baseline data (2022): 0.44 | Current data (2024): 1.89

Trend/Gap: A notable increase in tobacco use prevalence has been observed from 2022 to 2024, reversing previous declines.

Analysis/Remarks

The prevalence of current tobacco use in the city increased significantly from 0.44% in 2022 to 1.89% in 2024. This fourfold rise suggests an emerging public health concern that may reflect:

- Reduced effectiveness of tobacco control policies, enforcement, or cessation programs.
- Increased accessibility or affordability of tobacco products, including newer forms like e-cigarettes.
- Gaps in health promotion and youth-targeted awareness campaigns, possibly due to shifting health priorities post-pandemic.
- Behavioral shifts among certain age groups or communities that require further disaggregated data to assess.



Image: Smoke Free Makati
Source: City Government of Makati

While Makati has long enforced City Ordinance No. 2002-090, or the Anti-Smoking Ordinance of Makati, this upward trend suggests the need to revisit and strengthen its implementation. Renewed anti-smoking efforts should include:

- Targeted interventions for vulnerable age groups;
- Improved enforcement of existing regulations;
- Integration of smoking cessation programs into primary health care;
- Community education and consistent public health messaging.

Revitalizing enforcement under the ordinance, coupled with accessible cessation support, will be critical to halting and reversing this trend.

SDG Target 3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
Indicator 3.b1p1	Proportion of fully immunized children
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline data (2017): 51.0% | Current data (2024): 94.13%

Trend/Gap: Increasing over time. The steady rise in fully immunized children reflects improved vaccination efforts, requiring continued outreach to sustain high coverage.

Analysis/Remarks

The proportion of fully immunized children has significantly improved, rising from 51.0% in 2017 to 94.13% in 2024. This marks a substantial increase, reflecting the effectiveness of vaccination campaigns and greater access to vaccines and immunization services. The progress underscores enhanced health system capacity and targeted efforts to reach underserved populations, contributing to broader goals of disease prevention and child health.

Vaccines	No. of Doses	Recommended Schedule
Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG)	1	Birth or any time after birth
Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)	3	6 weeks old, 10 weeks old, 14 weeks old
PentaHib 5-in-1 (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type b)	3	6 weeks old, 10 weeks old, 14 weeks old
Measles Containing Vaccine (MCV) (2017-2021 guidelines)	1	9 months old
*Measles Containing Vaccine (MCV)	2	9 months and 12 months (started at 2022 – present DOH recommendations)

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a child must be administered all of the mentioned vaccines at the age of 1 to be considered a 'fully immunized child' (FIC), while 'completely immunized child' (CIC) may refer to children receiving all vaccines by 12-23 months.

* However, the Department of Health (DOH) updated the requirements for becoming a FIC and CIC in 2022. A child must receive one dose of BCG, three doses of the Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV), three doses of the PentaHib vaccine, and at least two doses of the Measles Containing Vaccine (MCV) before they are 13 months old to be considered a Fully Immunized Child (FIC). A child who has received all of the recommended vaccinations by the time they are 13 to 23 months old is said to be a Completely Immunized Child (CIC), and they must also have received at least two doses of the MCV.

Achieving "fully immunized" status provides the child with the most effective protection against these diseases.

Indicator 3.b.3p1	Percentage of public health facilities properly stocked with selected essential
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline 65.4 (2016) | Current 50.0 (2022)

City Status

Baseline data (2020): 100% | Current data (2024): 100%

Trend/Gap: Outsourced pharmacy of the city is consistently having full coverage in essential medicines to ensures reliable healthcare access.

Analysis/Remarks:

Data showing that 100% of public health facilities in Makati were consistently stocked with selected essential medicines in both 2020 and 2024 reflect the strong performance and sustainability of the city's pharmacy outsourcing model and drug subsidy program. This achievement underscores Makati's commitment to health equity and effective service delivery, ensuring uninterrupted access to critical medications at the community level.

The Drug Subsidy Program further demonstrates the city's proactive approach to public health. With over 290,000 individuals benefiting in just eight months and ₱ 358.7 million allocated for implementation, the program has significantly improved health outcomes for Yellow Card holders, OsMak patients, local government personnel, and residents across all 33 barangays. Its comprehensive coverage of chronic and acute conditions, provision of essential supplements, and prioritization of vulnerable groups—such as seniors aged 70 and above—highlight a responsive and inclusive health strategy. Notably, the delivery of ₱ 7.8 million worth of medicines to more than 4,300 senior and bedridden patients in August alone exemplifies the program's efficiency and reach.

The increase in the program's annual budget to ₱ 900 million in 2024, up from a baseline of ₱ 59 million in 2013, reflects both the growing demand and the city's strong political and fiscal commitment to universal health access. Makati's model presents a replicable best practice for other local governments seeking to strengthen medicine accessibility and optimize public health financing.

Basis: All public health facilities in Makati are covered under city's Drug Subsidy Program (Libreng Gamot Para sa Mamamayan program)

SDG Target 3.b	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workers in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
Indicator 3.c.1p1	Government health worker density
National SDG target	None (2030)

Government Medical Personnel	Baseline (2015)	Current (2022)
Doctors (per 10,000 population)	0.32	0.43
Nursery and Midwifery personnel density (per 10,000 population)	2.42	4.47
Dentist density (per 10,000 population)	0.19	0.19

City Status

Personnel Type Per 10,000	Baseline (2018)	Current (2022)
Doctors	7.17	2.87
Nurses	9.29	5.23
Midwives	2.05	3.59
Dentists	0.82	0.38

Trend/Gap: The city experienced a decline in the availability of doctors, nurses, and dentists per 10,000 population, while only midwife density showed improvement.

Analysis/Remarks:

Between 2018 and 2022, health workforce density in Makati declined across most categories:

- Doctors per 10,000 dropped from 7.17 to 2.87, indicating potential challenges in physician retention or hiring amid a growing population. Ratio: (2018) 1:1,394 | (2024) 1:3,465
- Nurses per 10,000 declined from 9.29 to 5.23, suggesting pressure on frontline care capacity. Ratio: (2018) 1:1,075 | (2024) 1:1,910
- Midwife density increased from 2.05 to 3.59, reflecting a possible focus on maternal and community health. Ratio: (2018) 1: 4,855 | (2024) 1: 2,785
- Dentist density fell from 0.82 to 0.38, underscoring persistent access limitations in oral health services. Ratio: (2018) 1: 12,138 | (2024) 1: 25, 514

These figures suggest an urgent need to reassess local HRH (Human Resources for Health) strategies, improve hiring pipelines, and invest in retention mechanisms. Strengthening partnerships with academic institutions and expanding scholarship-to-service programs could help stabilize health personnel supply.

SDG Target 3.d	Improve early warning systems for global health risks
Indicator 3.d1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline and Current Data (2022 and 2024): Institutionalization of the DRRMH Plan, Implementation of CESU Protocols on disease outbreak, Establishing the referral system from LGU to National, Deployed NIE, MHPSS, WASH, and EMS teams during emergencies and disasters

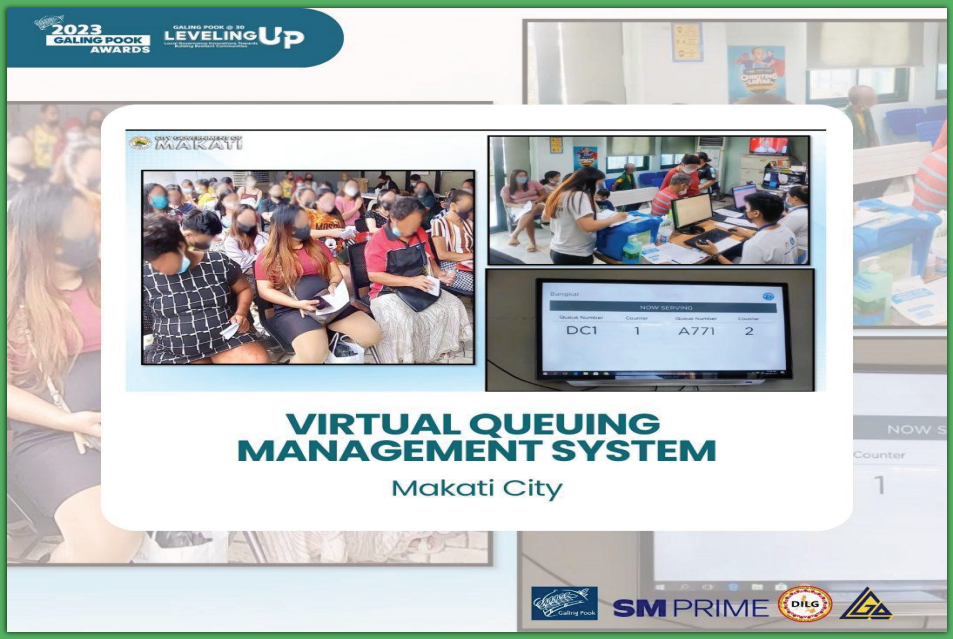
Trend/Gap: The following initiatives will aid the LGU on how to properly coordinate, communicate and respond with other agencies to prevent disarray in the system and to deliver accurate health services during emergencies and disasters.

Analysis/Remarks:

The current initiatives demonstrate significant strides in improving emergency preparedness and response, including the establishment of essential protocols and systems for disease outbreak management. The institutionalization of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management for Health (DRRMH) Plan and the deployment of specialized response teams underscore the LGU's commitment to effective coordination and communication during health emergencies and disasters.

While these efforts are commendable, sustained improvements are needed. Strengthening inter-agency collaboration and ensuring timely, accurate communication remain critical to maintaining effective health service delivery during crises and preventing systemic disruptions.

Focus Box 6.1.1a: The Makati Virtual Queue Management System



It is the general policy of the City Government of Makati to maintain efficient frontline services in an orderly manner in its health centers. The use of a virtual queuing system provided by a duly qualified and competent Service Provider to be used by the City's health centers is desirable for the city to achieve its goal of becoming a Smart City.

The Virtual Queue Management System is the Makati Health Department's (MHD) service facility to improve patient experience in its health centers, monitor staff productivity and keep track of operational efficiency. Its continuous maintenance and configuration are essential for the City's goal to provide quality service through its digital innovations. At the height of the pandemic, it has been made paramount that transactions in health facilities be closely monitored in order to comply with the minimum health protocols and reduce chances of COVID19 transmission. Long and early morning queues for consultations in health centers have been a recurring problem among LGUs. This has been a source of frustration and complaints from both Human Resources for Health (HRH) and patients.

The MHD aims to improve patient experience by allowing offsite queuing to its constituents. To use the queuing system, the only requirement for constituents is access to a mobile device with the app as well as an active internet connection. Constituents can view the list of Makati Health Centers as well as available slots for each as well as enter a queue for any Makati health center from the comfort of their own home. A schedule of all Health Centers and all its services will be made available to the public through the application for ease of access of the City's constituents to its schedule and services. An appointment is set by the patient themselves allowing convenient transaction of the patient in availing health services by the city. This will also allow compliance to the minimum health standards during this pandemic by observing physical distancing, as the queuing will remove lines in health centers and decongest waiting areas. A Short Message Service (SMS) system connected to the queuing system alerting patients to their appointment will also serve to improve patient compliance in keeping their appointments, and to allow the health Centers to notify constituents of their schedule. The QMS will also allow continuous monitoring of the productivity of the City's Human Resources for Health (HRH) through a real-time transactional report via dashboards, exportable excel files and any other format. These reports would be allowing identification of areas needing improvements and promoting transparency of the performance of HRH. Manpower and operational efficiency of each facility can be assessed to maintain a high standard of service by streamlining processes. To better implement the queuing management system, MHD made campaign materials and informative pictures and posters which were posted in social media as well as in the health centers.

Source: Galing Pook entry, 2022

Focus Box 6.1.1.b: Expanding Universal Health Coverage in Makati



Image: Planet Drug Store – Libreng Gamot Para sa Mamamayan (Free Medicine for Citizens)
Source: https://www.facebook.com/MyMakatiVerified

From January to October 2024, over 572,000 Yellow Card holders benefited from Libreng Gamot Para sa Mamamayan, Makati's free medicine program—reflecting a 14.47% increase from 2023. The city allocated ₱936 million to provide maintenance medicines, vitamins, contraceptives, and other essential pharmaceutical products, primarily for non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, and cardiovascular conditions.

The program operates through eight Planet Drugstore outlets linked to clustered barangay health centers, serving all 33 barangays. It includes home delivery of monthly prescriptions for senior citizens aged 70 and above, with over 4,300 beneficiaries reached in August 2024.

Since its launch in 2013 with ₱59 million, the program's budget has steadily increased, reaching ₱1.27 billion in 2020. Yellow Card holders also benefit from free outpatient consultations, subsidized hospitalization at Ospital ng Makati, and services from 26 barangay health centers and 3 lying-in clinics—underscoring Makati's commitment to accessible, people-centered health care and the realization of SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being.

Source: Makati Health Department

SDG 5 - Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls



Makati City stands as a beacon of unwavering dedication to advancing gender equality, continually striving to create a city where every individual—regardless of gender identity or expression—has the opportunity to flourish. This is not merely a matter of crafting policies; it is about embedding gender equality into the fabric of everyday life and making it a lived reality for all residents. In Makati, inclusivity is not just a principle, but a guiding force in governance, deeply ingrained in the city's institutions, programs, and systems.

Makati's commitment to SDG 5 extends far beyond the local level, positioning the city as a global leader in advancing gender-responsive climate governance and inclusive development. Over the years, the city has actively shaped global discussions on gender equality, serving as a key member of the UN Secretary-General's Advisory Group on Local and Regional Governments. In this role, Makati has contributed significantly to the advancement of SDG 5, particularly in 2023 and 2024, helping to influence international frameworks and policies. One of the most notable outcomes of this global engagement is the city's role in shaping the Pact for the Future, a landmark agreement adopted at the 2024 Summit of the Future. This agreement lays the groundwork for a more just, inclusive, and sustainable world, ensuring that gender equality remains at its heart.

The Pact for the Future reinforces Makati's local commitment to gender equality by guiding the city's integration of SDG 5 into urban planning, service delivery, and monitoring. It provides a clear global mandate that aligns with Makati's efforts—such as expanding gender-responsive programs under the Makati Caravan and embedding gender indicators in its Voluntary Local Review—to translate international goals into tangible local outcomes.

Makati's leadership on gender equality is also reflected in its scores on the CityNet-UNESCAP SDG Self-Assessment Platform. In 2022, the city earned an impressive 85% score on SDG 5, underscoring its ongoing efforts to address gender disparities. While the score decreased to 78% in 2024—partly due to the impact of the Supreme Court decision transferring jurisdiction of the EMBO barangays—this shift provides valuable insight into areas where further action is needed. Makati remains steadfast in its mission to not only maintain but build upon its progress—working diligently to turn this vision into tangible outcomes for women, girls, and marginalized groups.

By embracing both local and global responsibilities, Makati ensures that its commitment to gender equality transcends borders, continuously advancing gender-responsive governance, empowerment, and resilience for a brighter, more equitable future.

The Annual fiscal year (FY) is from January to December. The data in this report is based on government FY 2023/24, as practiced, where data is not available, the latest available data is used.

SDG Target 5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Indicator 5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
National SDG target	1 (2030) Baseline (2016) 1 | Current (2022) 1

City Status

	Baseline (2016)	Current (2024)
Gender and Development (GAD) Plan	1	1
Annual GAD Budget	1	1
Makati GAD Code	1	1 (revised)

Trend/Gap: Makati City has consistently maintained compliance with core GAD requirements, including the GAD Plan, Budget, and Code. While these foundational tools remain in place and have evolved—such as the revision of the GAD Code—persistent gender equality challenges remain. In particular, the city continues to face gaps in the visibility, valuation, and support of unpaid care work and other informal contributions to gender development.

Analysis / Remarks

Makati City demonstrates a strong and sustained commitment to gender and development, as evidenced by its institutionalized GAD mechanisms and continued gender mainstreaming across sectors. These efforts reflect the city's broader strategy to embed gender equity in governance, service delivery, and policy-making. However, despite notable progress, certain gender-related issues continue to require focused attention. One such gap is the limited recognition and integration of care workers—especially unpaid carers such as housewives—into social protection frameworks and economic planning. Addressing this will be critical to advancing inclusive development, ensuring equitable resource allocation, and supporting the empowerment of women in both formal and informal roles.

SDG Target 5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
Indicator 5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
National SDG target	10.6 (2030) Baseline (2017) 14.7 | Current (2022) 11.9

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological	25.75	12.30
• physical violence	15.45	5.47
• psychological violence	3.09	2.39
• sexual violence	7.21	4.44

Trend/Gap: The reported proportion have a significant decrease

Analysis / Remarks

The overall proportion of women experiencing intimate partner violence in the past 12 months dropped by more than half, from 25.75% in 2020 to 12.3% in 2024 — a notable and positive trend.

- Physical violence showed the most significant reduction (from 15.45% to 5.47%), suggesting improvements in prevention, protection services, or reporting systems.
- Sexual violence also declined significantly, but remains a critical concern, with 4.44% of ever-partnered women still affected.
- Psychological violence showed the least reduction, indicating that emotional and mental abuse may be less addressed or less likely to be reported, requiring targeted interventions.

This trend may reflect the effectiveness of recent policies, awareness campaigns, law enforcement efforts, and community-level advocacy.

However, underreporting—especially of psychological and sexual violence—remains a risk, and further community sensitization, survivor support, and justice mechanisms are necessary to sustain and deepen progress.

Continued data disaggregation by age group and geographic area would help tailor future policy responses.

Indicator 5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline (2017) 0.1 | Current (2022) 0.2

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
Proportion of women and girls … subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner	0.0221%	0.0257%
• *Female Population age 15 and above*	*122,377*	*131,171*
• *Rape Cases*	*27*	*7*
• *Children Sexual Abuse*	*18*	*50*
• *Women Sexual Abuse*	*No data*	*6*

Trend/Gaps: There was an increase of 0.0046 percentage points (from 0.0221% to 0.0267%) between 2020 and 2024.

This represents a 20.8% increase in the proportion of women and girls aged 15+ subjected to sexual violence by non-intimate partners, despite a growing population base.

Analysis / Remarks

The slight increase in the proportion of women and girls aged 15 and older experiencing non-partner sexual violence suggests either:

- A real increase in incidence, particularly among adolescents and young women, or
- Improved reporting and data capture, especially at the barangay and MSWD levels.

Importantly, the availability of more disaggregated data in 2024—such as barangay-assisted and MSWD-assisted cases of CNSP and women's sexual abuse—suggests that reporting protocols have improved, enabling better visibility of such cases.

However, while this indicates positive progress in reporting, the data still point to a persistent risk, especially for younger females, which calls for strengthened action in the following areas:

- Preventive education in schools and communities
- Safe and accessible reporting mechanisms
- Community vigilance, survivor support services, and protective environments

Moving forward, systematic age and gender disaggregation, coupled with enhanced coordination among barangays, social welfare offices, and other reporting institutions, will be essential for accurate tracking, responsive intervention, and survivor-centered services.

Indicator 5.2s1	Number of reported gender-based violence (GBV) cases (includes e-Violence Against Women (VAW))
National SDG target	0 (2030) Baseline (2016) 60,755 | Current (2022) 19,112

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
MSWD	72	68
Barangays	1,221	703

Trend/Gap: There is a notable overall decrease of 522 reported GBV cases (40.37% drop) from 2020 to 2024. The largest decline is observed in barangay-level reports (over 500 fewer cases), while MSWD cases slightly declined.

Analysis / Remarks

The significant decline in reported GBV cases at the barangay level (42.41%) may indicate positive trends in prevention efforts, but it also raises important questions regarding:

- Underreporting due to stigma or fear, particularly in community settings.
- Possible gaps in community-based reporting and case documentation, or
- Changes in how or where cases are being reported (e.g., shift from barangays to MSWD, online platforms, or other agencies).

The relatively stable MSWD data may suggest that institutional or referred cases continue to be reported, and that victims with more serious or complex cases are turning to social welfare offices.

The decrease could also reflect the impact of:

- Improved preventive efforts, including awareness campaigns, early interventions, and support networks, or
- Barriers in reporting, such as reduced community outreach, limited access to support centers post-pandemic, or lack of trust in local mechanisms.

To interpret this trend more accurately, it is important to:

- Review any changes in reporting protocols or availability of services between 2020 and 2024.
- Strengthen community-based reporting systems and train barangay personnel to improve case capture and support.
- Monitor digital GBV (e-VAW) cases more closely, ensuring that mechanisms exist for safe, anonymous online reporting.

Indicator 5.2s2	Number of reported abuse cases for women and children
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline (2015) 48,199 | Current (2022) 12,385

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
Women	1,417	771
• *MSWD*	*196*	*68*
• *Barangays*	*1,221*	*703*
Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP)	81	281
• *MSWD*	*81*	*42*
• *Barangays*		*239*

Trend/Gap: Between 2020 and 2024, the number of reported abuse cases involving women and children in Makati City showed mixed trends based on MSWD and barangay-level reports:

- Women's abuse cases declined significantly from 1,417 in 2020 to 771 in 2024, marking an overall 45.6% decrease.
- MSWD-reported cases dropped from 196 to 68 (-65.3%).
- Barangay-reported cases declined from 1,221 to 703 (-42.4%)

In contrast, cases involving Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) rose significantly from 81 in 2020 to 281 in 2024—a 247% increase. This sharp rise may be attributed in part to the strengthened and more integrated reporting mechanisms between the Makati Social Welfare Department (MSWD) and barangays, leading to improved case documentation and visibility.

Analysis / Remarks

The sharp decline in reported abuse cases among women may initially appear as progress, but it must be interpreted with caution. The reductions could reflect:

- Enhanced prevention efforts and public awareness, or
- Persistent challenges in reporting and service access, particularly during/post-pandemic periods.

The substantial rise in CNSP cases in 2024—despite no comparable 2020 baseline—signals both:

- A heightened risk or growing exposure of children to abuse, neglect, and exploitation, and
- A strengthened capacity to identify, classify, and respond to these vulnerabilities.

Key Takeaways:

- Decreased reports ≠ decreased incidence: Barriers such as fear, stigma, or lack o accessible services may still suppress reporting—especially for women.
- Improved disaggregation and classification, as seen with CNSP, marks progress in child protection governance and reflects institutional improvements in data handling.
- The inclusion of sex-disaggregated data for CNSP also enhances the ability to tailor responses and interventions.

Moving Forward:

- Invest in community-based mechanisms to strengthen early detection and safe reporting pathways, especially at the barangay level.
- Sustain and scale institutional practices for data disaggregation (age, sex, type of abuse) and referral coordination between MSWD, barangays, and schools.
- Conduct regular training and public education to address underreporting and promote survivor-centered approaches.
- Institutionalize routine monitoring and independent audits to validate the meaning behind numerical trends and ensure accountability.

These steps are vital to ensuring that the observed trends reflect real safety and empowerment—not gaps in the protection ecosystem.

Indicator 5.2s3	Number of cases served by Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on violence against women and child abuse
National SDG target	None (2030)

	Baseline (2015)	Current (2022)
Women	991	2,551
Children	4,380	3,616

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
DSWD on VAWC	1,293	1,000
Walk-in Clients	72	92
• *Economic Abuse*	*62*	*73*
• *Physical Abuse*	*4*	*1*
• *Psychological/Emotional Abuse*	*6*	*11*
• *Sexual Abuse*	-	*1*

• *Child Custody*	-	*6*
Clients from Barangay	1,221	908
• *Economic Abuse*	*207*	*170*
• *Physical Abuse*	*548*	*370*
• *Psychological/Emotional Abuse*	*448*	*356*
• *Sexual Abuse*	*18*	*7*
• *Conflict of Interest (CoI) for Public Attorney's Office (PAO)*	-	*3*
• *Repatriated Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW)**	-	*1*
• *Physical Injury*	-	*1*

Note: Repatriated OFW - Refers to a Filipino national who was working abroad and has returned to the Philippines, typically due to unforeseen or urgent circumstances.

Trend/Gap: Between 2020 and 2024, the total number of VAWC-related cases served by DSWD (including both walk-in and barangay-referred clients) declined by 22.6%, from 1,293 to 1,000 cases.

Analysis / Remarks

The overall decline in reported and served VAWC cases—from both barangay referrals and total DSWD cases—could be interpreted as a positive trend, potentially reflecting strengthened prevention and early intervention mechanisms. However, this interpretation must be balanced with other considerations:

- Increase in walk-in reports suggests improved accessibility and trust in DSWD services. Victims may now feel more empowered to seek direct help, particularly for economic and emotional abuse, which saw notable increases.
- Decrease in barangay-referred cases may indicate either:
  - Effective localized interventions reducing incident rates, or
  - Underreporting or gaps in community-level identification and referral, especially for sexual abuse and physical violence.
- Emergence of new abuse categories (e.g., child custody, PAO-related COI, repatriated OFWs) reflects the DSWD's improved capacity to capture complex and evolving case typologies, possibly due to better training and case documentation.

Moving Forward:

- Deepen analysis of referral trends to understand why barangay-sourced cases declined while walk-ins rose.
- Strengthen barangay-DSWD coordination and feedback mechanisms to ensure continued frontline vigilance and accurate data flow.
- Promote continuous training on VAWC case handling, especially at barangay level, to reduce potential blind spots.
- Institutionalize and scale the capture of emerging abuse types (e.g., COI, OFW reintegration) to align with the changing profile of clients and abuse contexts.
- Enhance data disaggregation and digital integration to track repeat cases, types of interventions, and follow-ups for long-term impact evaluation

This data paints a nuanced picture: while some progress in service reach and reporting can be observed, sustained vigilance and investment in systems strengthening are necessary to ensure real and inclusive protection outcomes for women and children.

SDG Target 5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
Indicator 5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

National SDG target

≈0.0 (2030)

	Baseline (2017)	Current (2022)
Before age15	2.2	1.5
Before age 18	16.5	9.4

City Status

	Baseline (2017)	Current (2024
Before age15	0	0
Before age 18	0	0

Trend/Gap: There has been no reported incidence of child marriage in Makati City for both time periods. This consistent figure suggests that early marriage (before age 18) is either extremely rare or effectively prevented within the city context.

Analysis / Remarks

The consistent 0% proportion of women aged 20–24 who were married before ages 15 or 18 reflects strong adherence to child protection laws and high levels of educational attainment, urban access, and social awareness in Makati City. This suggests that cultural norms, legal enforcement, and access to opportunities have effectively deterred early marriage.

However, the zero figure also raises questions about the completeness of reporting and the reliability of underlying data sources. In urban contexts, cases of informal or unregistered unions involving minors may still occur but go undocumented.

Key considerations for moving forward include:

- Ensuring robust and disaggregated data collection to capture any hidden or informal cases of early union.
- Continuing community engagement and youth education to sustain awareness on the risks and rights related to early marriage.
- Maintaining strong coordination between civil registrars, local social welfare offices, and schools to monitor and prevent potential violations.

Makati's zero baseline and current rate serve as a positive benchmark, but vigilance is still needed to ensure that no cases are missed, especially among marginalized or at-risk groups.

SDG Target 5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
Indicator 5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (b) local governments
National SDG target	≈50.0 (2030) Baseline (2016) 21.2 | Current (2022) 25.7

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
Mayor, Vice Mayor & Congressional Representatives, City Council	56%	38.89% breakdown: • 1 female Mayor, 1 Female Vice mayor and 5 council out of 16 • 3 out of 23 barangay captains are female

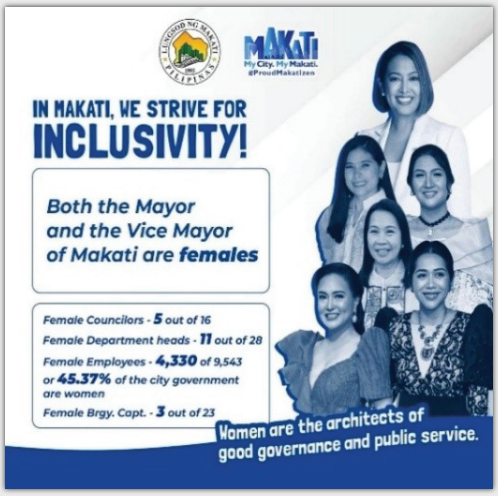
Trend/Gap: Between 2020 and 2024, the proportion of seats held by women in local elected positions (Mayor, Vice Mayor, Congressional Representative, and City Council) in Makati declined from 56% to 38.89%. Although the number of women elected remained constant at 7, the total number of available positions increased, leading to a relative decline in women's representation.

- In 2020: 7 out of 9 key elected officials were women (Mayor, Vice Mayor, 1 Congressional Representative, and 4 Councilors).
- In 2024: 7 out of 18 elected officials (Mayor, Vice Mayor, and 5 out of 16 Councilors) are women — a static absolute number, but a drop in proportion.
- Meanwhile, the number of men in elected office rose significantly, from 2 to 11, widening the gender gap.
- At the barangay level, only 3 out of 23 barangay captains are women (13%), indicating persistent gender imbalance at the grassroots leadership level.

Analysis / Remarks

From 2020 to 2024, the proportion of seats held by women in local government (Mayor, Vice Mayor, Congressional Representatives, and City Council) declined from 56% to 38.89%, reflecting a notable decrease in women's political representation. While the number of women in elected positions remained at 7, the total number of male officials increased, shifting the gender balance in leadership.

It's important to recognize, however, that Makati continues to be led by women at the highest levels, with both the Mayor and Vice Mayor being women. This sets a strong example for inclusive leadership and shows that progress is possible. Still, the overall reduction in women's share of elected seats points to a need for sustained efforts to encourage and support more women to run for office and secure elected positions.



An alternative approach to the underrepresentation of women in leadership roles is to strengthen gender-inclusive decision-making processes—ensuring that women's voices are actively considered in policymaking, urban planning, and governance, even if they do not hold formal leadership roles. This can be achieved through:

- Institutionalizing participatory mechanisms;
- Establishing inclusive advisory bodies; and
- Implementing capacity-building programs that enable meaningful engagement and influence in decision-making spaces.

Sustaining and increasing women's representation in local decision-making is not only about numbers—it is about reshaping structures and systems to ensure that governance is inclusive, equitable, and reflective of all voices in the community.

Indicator 5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions
National SDG target	≈50.0 (2030) Baseline (2016) 46.6 | Current (2022) 53.0

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
Department Heads	56%	39.29%

Trend/Gap: Between 2020 and 2024, the proportion of female department heads in the Makati City Government declined from 56% to 39.29%—a drop of nearly 17 percentage points. This downward trend signals a setback in gender parity within senior leadership roles in local government.

While cultural norms and patriarchal structures remain influential, the pandemic also amplified the gendered division of labor in public service. Women were more likely to face intensified caregiving responsibilities and were concentrated in sectors less represented in high-visibility crisis leadership, potentially limiting their advancement.

Analysis / Remarks

Makati maintains strong overall female representation in government, with women making up 45.37% of the workforce. However, the decline in women department heads suggests barriers in leadership progression. This underscores the need for institutional support, inclusive succession planning, and gender-responsive HR policies to ensure women are retained and promoted in decision-making roles.

Notably, the city continues to champion women's leadership, with women holding top elected positions, including the Mayor and Vice Mayor—setting a strong example for gender equality in governance.

SDG Target 5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform of Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
Indicator 5.6.1:	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline (2017) 79.8 | Current (2022) 82.3

City Status

	Baseline (2022)	Current (2024)
Proportion	23.21	20.48
Total Population	*89,416*	*131,170*
15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	*20,752*	*26,865*

Trend/Gap: Between 2022 and 2024, the proportion of women aged 15–49 who made their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health dropped from 23.21% to 20.48%. This 2.73 percentage point decline suggests that while outreach may have expanded, it has not kept pace with population growth—potentially leading to a dilution of impact, reduced access to quality services, or slower uptake among harder-to-reach groups. Contributing factors include reliance on traditional methods, limited access to modern contraceptives, and restrictive norms such as required parental consent for minors under Section 7 – Access to Family Planning of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012 (RA 10354) or RH Law that requires parental consent for minors.

Analysis / Remarks

The increase in absolute numbers (from 20,752 to 26,865) is encouraging, indicating some success in reaching more women.
However, the declining proportion points to persistent inequities in access, information, or decision-making power—especially among newly added or hard-to-reach segments of the population.

This may also reflect:

- Insufficient scale-up of education or reproductive health services;
- Socio-cultural barriers still affecting younger or more marginalized groups;
- Or resource constraints limiting personalized or community-based engagement.

Recommendations / Way Forward

- Scale up rights-based reproductive health programs to reach newly added population groups.
- Invest in targeted outreach to underserved communities and adolescents, ensuring inclusive access to services and information.
- Conduct qualitative assessments to identify barriers to informed decision-making (e.g., stigma, partner pressure, low health literacy).
- Promote intersectoral collaboration between health, education, and social welfare offices to sustain and improve this critical indicator.

SDG Target 5.c	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender and the empowerment of all women and girls at all level
Indicator 5.c.1	Philippines has systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
National SDG target	1 (2030) Baseline (2016) 1 | Current (2022) 1

City Status

Baseline data (2016) – 1 | Current data (2024) - 1

Trend/Gap: From 2016 to 2024, the Philippines has maintained a score of 1 on the indicator tracking whether systems are in place to monitor and publicly report allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment. Since there is only one national system monitored by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), it follows that local government units, including Makati City, operate under this same system.

While Makati complies with national mandates and submits required Gender and Development (GAD) Plans and Budgets, the unchanging indicator score suggests that the tracking system has not evolved in terms of transparency, depth of analysis, or public engagement. This highlights a potential gap in how gender-responsive budgeting is integrated, communicated, and utilized at the local level.

Analysis / Remarks

Makati City has consistently submitted its GAD Plans and Accomplishment Reports, demonstrating compliance with national requirements. However, the absence of growth or refinement in the system over the years raises concerns about whether GAD budgeting is fully optimized to address local gender issues, beyond compliance.

Potential areas for improvement in Makati include:

- Enhanced accessibility and visibility of GAD allocations and outcomes for the public;
- Deeper integration of gender analysis into planning, budgeting, and program implementation; and
- Strengthened feedback loops between communities, barangays, and city departments.

Recommendations for Makati City

- Institutionalize GAD budget transparency portals or dashboards to promote citizen access and participation.
- Conduct regular reviews and updates of gender indicators used in planning and budgeting to ensure responsiveness to current issues.
- Build stronger inter-departmental coordination and barangay-level GAD initiatives to align local actions with city-wide gender goals.

Focus Box 6.1.c: Makati's Leadership in Advancing Gender Equality

Makati City is a stronghold of gender-responsive urban governance—championing SDG 5 not only through local innovation, but also through high-level global advocacy. Rooted in the principle of leaving no one and no place behind, Makati ensures that gender equality is not just a goal—but a foundation of inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development.

Local Achievements that Lead the Way
In 2024, Makati scored an impressive 81% on SDG 5 in the CityNet–UNESCAP SDG Self-Assessment Platform, underscoring its robust and institutionalized approach to gender equality. SDG 5 is also a core pillar in the city's inaugural Voluntary Local Review, reaffirming Makati's dedication to human rights, inclusive governance, and gender-responsive urban policies.

Global Advocacy for Women and Girls
Makati's commitment extends beyond city borders. As a member of the UN Secretary-General's Advisory Group (2023–2024), the city helped shape gender equality discussions in the 2024 Pact for the Future. It also served as part of the Reference Group for SDG 5 in UNESCAP's Goal Profiles, contributing to the inter-agency policy brief for the 12th Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development. These roles amplify Makati's voice in reimagining global systems through a gender lens.

Leading with Bold Local Investments
Makati institutionalizes gender equality through its Gender and Development (GAD) Code, allocating 17.48% of its 2024 city budget to gender-focused programs—well beyond the 5% national requirement under the Magna Carta of Women (RA 9710). The city also actively engages men and families through programs like ERPAT (Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal Abilities Training), fostering shared responsibility for gender equity in communities.

Empowering Caregivers and Women's Economic Roles
By elevating the value of (un)paid care work, Makati expands economic opportunities through the Organization and Development of Cooperatives and Savers Centers, supporting caregivers in accessing financial tools and entrepreneurship opportunities—paving the way for more inclusive and sustainable growth.

Gender-Inclusive Resilience and Climate Governance
Makati integrates gender perspectives in climate action—advocating for direct local access to the Loss and Damage Fund to ensure financing is tailored to gender-specific vulnerabilities. The city also empowers women as resilience leaders through community-based DRRM planning, equipping them with skills in disaster response, preparedness, and climate adaptation.

These insights informed Makati's 2023 Local Stocktake and culminated in the "Consolidated Statement of the (Vulner)Able Actors of Resilience," a people-centered declaration of inclusive resilience strategies rooted in lived experiences.

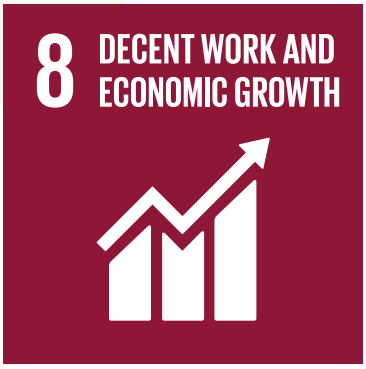
Shaping Inclusive Futures
From local streets to global summits, Makati is shaping a world where gender equality is the foundation of progress. Through bold financing, inclusive planning, and care-centered governance, the city is transforming systems and societies—ensuring that women, girls, and marginalized groups are at the heart of climate action, recovery, and development.



Contribution to	People	Planet	Governance and Finance
1. Sustainable Development & Financing for Development	• Caring cities and territories: local public services for social protection, care, and equal opportunities • Health, demographic changes, and sustainable development • Proximity-based sustainable urban and territorial planning solutions	• Renaturing urbanization and biodiversity protection in all territories • Local food systems transforming patterns of production and consumption • Climate mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damages	• Local and territorial SDG financing • Financing local caring public services and the commons • Reforming the global financial architecture
1. International Peace and Security	• Gender equality: eliminating violence and discrimination • Safe cities, human security, and peace • Demographic changes and Migration	• Local resilience and disaster risk reduction • Crisis response (COVID)	• City diplomacy, development cooperation and decentralized cooperation • Local emergency governance, governing in partnership and democracy (transborder crime) • Community based resilience building
1. Science, Technology and Innovation and Digital Cooperation	• Misinformation • Digital transformation in public infrastructure and accessibility	• Adaptation and technology towards climate action	• Digital rights and governance
1. Youth and Future Generations	• Education	• Climate and Culture	• Youth and future generations within governance mechanisms
1. Transforming global governance	• New generation of human rights and solidarity	• Global/multilevel agreements and mechanisms for climate action	• Renewing multilateralism and the global financial architecture from the bottom up, with local and regional governments and local communities at the center • Public sector capacity building and multilevel governance • The role of local and territorial

Source: Urban Development Department (UDD)

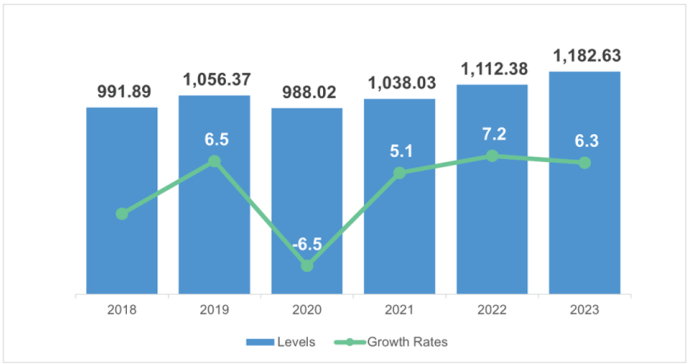
SDG 8 - Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All



Makati, as the Financial Center of the Philippines, stands as a pivotal player in the country's economic landscape, advancing efforts that align with SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. The city continues to foster inclusive and sustainable economic development by ensuring decent job opportunities, supporting entrepreneurship, and promoting business-friendly policies. As a vibrant economic hub, Makati is committed to providing an environment where both businesses and workers can thrive, contributing significantly to the national economy and the global sustainable development agenda.

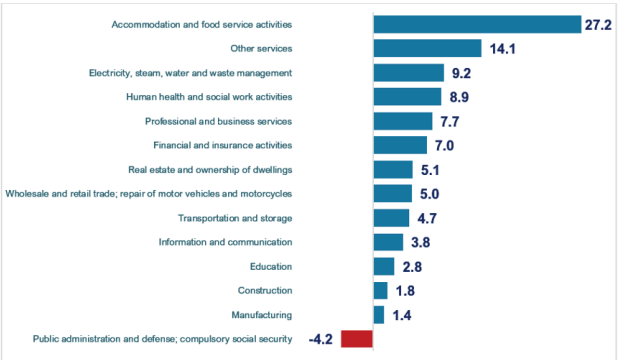
Makati's commitment to economic growth is reflected in its 2022 SDG Self-Assessment, where it scored 61% on SDG 8, which increased slightly to 62% in 2024, indicating steady progress in its efforts to enhance productivity, create jobs, and sustain economic growth. This growth underscores Makati's ongoing dedication to meeting the targets of SDG 8, such as fostering an inclusive and productive workforce, enhancing resource efficiency, and ensuring a sustainable economy.

Figure 1. Gross Domestic Product of the City of Makati
In Terms of Level (in Billion PhP) and Growth Rate (in Percent)
At Constant 2018 Prices, 2018 to 2023



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 2. Economic Performance of the City of Makati by Industry
In Terms of Growth Rate (in Percent), 2022 to 2023
At Constant 2018 Prices



Note: Agriculture, forestry, and fishing and Mining and quarrying are not included in the graph due to data suppression
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Image: Gross Domestic Product, and Economic Performance of Makati
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In addition to its steady progress in SDG 8, Makati's economic performance has been exceptional. The city recorded a 6.3 percent GDP growth in 2023, reaching an estimated ₱ 1.18 trillion in total GDP. While this growth rate was slightly lower than the 7.2 percent growth in 2022, it remains a testament to the city's resilience and continued economic dynamism. Among the industries, Accommodation and Food Services saw the fastest growth at 27.2 percent, followed by Other Services at 14.1 percent, and Electricity, Steam, Water, and Waste Management at 9.2 percent. Notably, the city's per capita GDP reached ₱ 1,778,002 in 2023, the highest among all cities in the Philippines, marking a 4.9 percent increase from the previous year.

Further solidifying its economic strength, Makati was ranked 1st among Philippine cities in fiscal autonomy and per capita spending for the years 2022 and 2023 by the Department of Finance (DoF). The city achieved the highest ratio of local source revenues to total operating income and the highest operating expenditure per capita, reflecting its financial independence and stability. This strong fiscal position allows Makati to reinvest in key public services and initiatives that benefit both businesses and residents.

In terms of revenue collection, Makati continues to outperform expectations, surpassing its annual target and reporting strong growth in business tax, real property tax, and other local sources. The city also welcomed the registration of 3,900 new businesses in 2023, reflecting a strong entrepreneurial spirit and confidence in Makati's business environment. The Makatizen App has played a key role in fostering these developments by facilitating convenient access to services and resources for businesses and residents alike.

These outstanding results contribute to Makati's leadership in SDG 8 and reinforce its position as an economic powerhouse in the Philippines. Through digital innovation, entrepreneurship support, and sound fiscal policies, Makati remains a model city for sustainable economic growth, demonstrating that inclusive, resilient economies can be built through effective governance and strategic partnerships. The city's ability to balance economic growth with sustainability ensures that it will continue to lead by example in the pursuit of decent work and economic growth.

The Annual fiscal year (FY) is from January to December. The data in this report is based on government FY 2023/24, as practiced, where data is not available, the latest available data is used.

SDG Target 8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
Indicator 8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
National SDG target	6.0 (2030) Baseline 4.6 (2015) | Current 6.2 (2022)

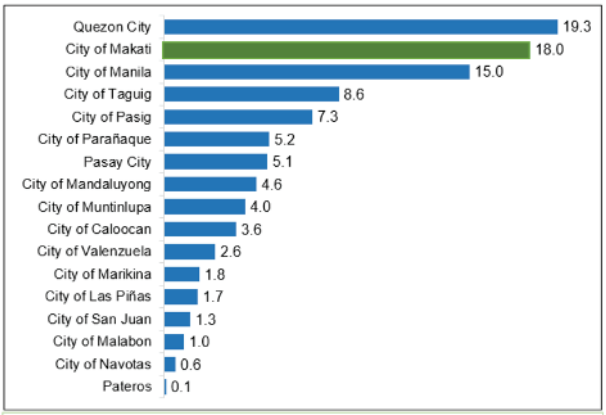
City Status

Baseline data (2016) - 5.27 (Using the City's Income as basis) | tCurrent Data (2024) – 6.3% (using the Provincial Product Account (PPA))

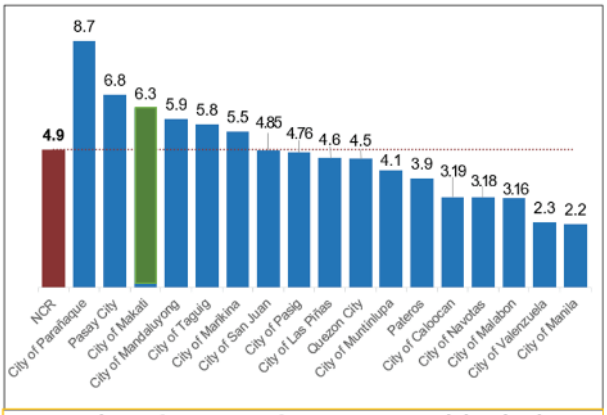
Trend / Gap: Makati's economic growth trajectory has shown a significant upward trend from 2016 to 2024. In 2016, the city recorded a baseline GDP growth rate of 5.27%, based on the city's locally derived income data. As of 2024, the growth rate has increased to 6.3%, now measured using the more comprehensive and nationally standardized Provincial Product Accounts (PPA) framework.

This latest figure is based on the first-ever PPA release for the National Capital Region (NCR) by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), which uses the 2018 base year and provides an expanded view of economic performance across all 16 highly urbanized cities and one municipality. The release of the 2023 data in 2024 marks a milestone in producing consistent, comparable local economic indicators.





Share of HUCs and Municipality to NCR's GDP, At Constant 2018 Prices: 2023 (in %)



Economic Performance of HUCs and Municipality in NCR , In Terms of Growth Rate (in %), 2022 to 2023 at Constant 2018 Prices

The shift from localized income-based measurement to the PPA approach reflects a more holistic and accurate picture of Makati's economic growth and sectoral contributions, while also allowing for clearer benchmarking across cities and regions.

Analysis / Remarks

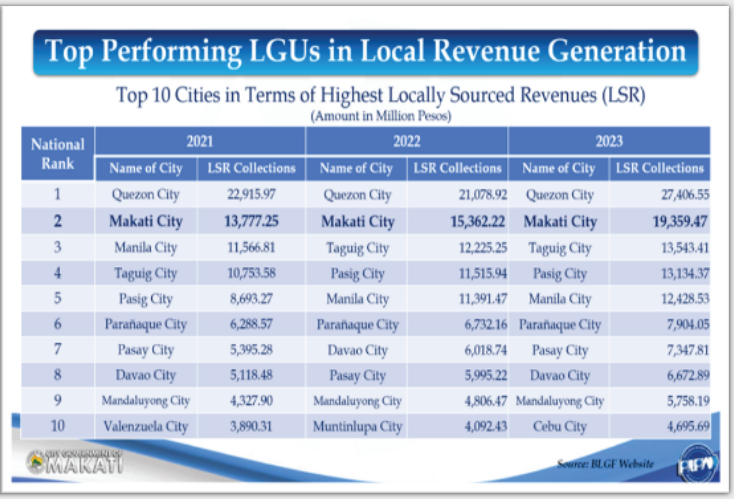


CITY GOVERNMENT OF MAKATI

Top Performing LGUs in Local Revenue Generation 2019

Top 10 Cities In Terms of Nominal Locally Sourced Revenues (LSR)
(Amount in Million Pesos)

National Rank	Name of City	LSR Collections
1	Quezon City	16,931.81
2	Makati City	12,507.63
3	Manila City	9,872.21
4	Pasig City	9,668.99
5	Taguig City	8,636.85
6	Parañaque City	4,784.06
7	Davao City	4,458.44
8	Cebu City	4,457.50
9	Pasay City	4,202.80
10	Mandaluyong City	3,824.11



Top Performing LGUs in Local Revenue Generation

Top 10 Cities in Terms of Highest Locally Sourced Revenues (LSR)
(Amount in Million Pesos)

National Rank	2021		2022		2023	
	Name of City	LSR Collections	Name of City	LSR Collections	Name of City	LSR Collections
1	Quezon City	22,915.97	Quezon City	21,078.92	Quezon City	27,406.55
2	Makati City	13,777.25	Makati City	15,362.22	Makati City	19,359.47
3	Manila City	11,566.81	Taguig City	12,225.25	Taguig City	13,543.41
4	Taguig City	10,753.58	Pasig City	11,515.94	Pasig City	13,134.37
5	Pasig City	8,693.27	Manila City	11,391.47	Manila City	12,428.53
6	Parañaque City	6,288.57	Parañaque City	6,732.16	Parañaque City	7,904.05
7	Pasay City	5,395.28	Davao City	6,018.74	Pasay City	7,347.81
8	Davao City	5,118.48	Pasay City	5,995.22	Davao City	6,672.89
9	Mandaluyong City	4,327.90	Mandaluyong City	4,806.47	Mandaluyong City	5,758.19
10	Valenzuela City	3,890.31	Muntinlupa City	4,092.43	Cebu City	4,695.69

Source: BLGF Website

Since 2019, Makati City has consistently ranked among the top-performing local government units in the country in terms of nominal locally sourced revenue (LSR), placing second nationwide based on BLGF Memorandum Circular No. 006-2021. This high performance in revenue generation has been sustained in the succeeding years and continues to this day—further affirming Makati's fiscal strength and sound financial management.

Building on this momentum, Makati has once again demonstrated its position as the Philippines' premier economic hub, posting a robust 6.3 percent Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in 2023. The city's economy is now valued at ₱ 1.18 trillion, according to the latest Provincial Product Accounts (PPA) released by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). This marks a significant leap from the baseline GDP growth rate of 5.27% in 2016, previously measured using city-level income data. The adoption of the PPA's 2018-base dataset now provides a more accurate, standardized, and sectoral breakdown of Makati's economic contributions, reinforcing its leadership in driving national and regional growth.

Beyond raw economic figures, Makati's progress is marked by its ability to translate growth into tangible, equitable outcomes. The city also posted the highest per capita GDP in the Philippines at ₱ 1,778,002, reflecting a 4.9 percent increase from the previous year. This achievement underscores Makati's unmatched economic productivity and its consistent commitment to ensuring that the benefits of development reach every resident.

Makati's economic indicators are more than just numbers—they are evidence of real improvements in daily life for Makatizens. One key message of Mayor Binay is that "economic growth is only meaningful when it lifts people up. In Makati, our prosperity fuels better services, stronger communities, and a future where everyone has a stake".

Makati's 6.3% GDP growth also surpassed the Philippines' national growth rate of 5.6%, already among the fastest in Asia. This proves the city's enduring ability to pursue resilient and inclusive development, even amid shifting global and domestic conditions.

Several key industries fueled Makati's exceptional performance in 2023:

- Accommodation and Food Services surged by 27.2%, signaling a strong recovery in tourism and hospitality.
- Other Services grew by 14.1%, reflecting renewed activity in personal care, recreation, and professional services.
- Electricity, Steam, Water, and Waste Management expanded by 9.2%, underscoring the strength and reliability of Makati's infrastructure systems.

Recognizing this strong economic foundation, Makati has been able to strategically invest in life-enhancing programs:

- Healthcare: Over 80,000 residents and city employees benefit from the Makati Health Plus (Yellow Card), offering free consultations, medications, and hospital care. The Ospital ng Makati and Makati Life Medical Center ensure continued access to high-quality health services.
- Education: Students are supported through free education, uniforms, school supplies, and digital learning tools such as tablets. Scholarships and vocational training widen opportunities for the city's youth and workforce.
- Social Services: Vulnerable groups receive direct support, including cash assistance for senior citizens, medical aid for persons with disabilities (PWDs), and other targeted welfare programs aimed at promoting equity and inclusion.

The 2023 PPA release, covering all 16 highly urbanized cities and one municipality in the National Capital Region (NCR), reflects how localized economic data can drive evidence-based planning and targeted interventions. Makati's continued top-tier performance offers a compelling example of how sound fiscal management, sectoral resilience, and people-centered policies can transform economic strength into inclusive and sustainable development.

As the Philippines and the world face complex recovery challenges, Makati continues to show that growth must be inclusive, felt in every home, and reflected in every opportunity. In this city, prosperity is not just measured—it is lived.

SDG Target 8.2	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors
Indicator 8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline 3.6 (2015) | Current 1.0 (2022)

City Status

	Year (2020-2024)
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	4.8%
Makati's GDP based on PPA (2023*)	₱1.18 Trillion
Labor force participation rate (2020)	58.2%
Population as of 2020 Census (not adjusted)	477,928
Persons in the labor force (2020 census)	283,278

Trend/Gap: Makati's GDP, as reported in the 2023 Provincial Product Accounts (PPA), reached ₱1.18 trillion, reflecting significant economic expansion. With a consistent labor force participation rate of 58.2% and a population of 477,928 (2020 census), the city recorded a steady increase in productivity per worker.

Analysis / Remarks

Makati City's labor force participation rate increased from 58.8% in 2018 to 64.1% in 2019, before falling to 58.2% in 2020, reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as many individuals exited the workforce due to health and mobility concerns. Similarly, the employment rate declined from 95.8% in 2019 to 88.6% in 2020, with 251,110 employed persons out of the city's labor force. This downward trend was consistent across the National Capital Region (NCR), with even steeper drops in cities like Parañaque, Caloocan, and Mandaluyong.

Labor Force and Labor Force Participation Rate, NCR Cities, 2018 – 2020

Area	Total Persons in the Labor Force (in '000)			Labor Force Participation Rate (%)		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Philippines	**43,459.91**	**44,197.12**	**43,878.16**	**60.9**	**61.3**	**59.5**
NCR	**5,536.55**	**5,903.56**	**5,717.69**	**60.3**	**60.5**	**57.5**
Caloocan	631.66	621.39	607.01	56.9	54.6	52.3
Las Pinas	253.84	260.38	237.20	61.7	59.6	53.4
Makati	**244.72**	**303.20**	**283.28**	**58.8**	**64.1**	**58.2**
Malabon	153.52	158.22	156.45	59.9	59.6	58.5
Mandaluyong	184.18	203.73	194.25	63.8	63.6	58.9
Manila	801.29	815.59	799.42	63.0	61.8	59.5
Marikina	192.17	196.04	200.62	60.8	58.5	58.8
Muntinlupa	228.84	250.53	247.36	63.1	63.4	61.6
Navotas	97.87	97.90	92.55	57.3	57.6	54.2
Paranaque	294.85	331.26	317.38	60.6	61.6	57.9
Pasay	180.56	191.42	183.25	61.0	60.5	56.8
Pasig	329.98	352.92	347.61	60.5	60.6	58.5
Pateros	24.69	27.80	28.21	56.6	58.9	58.9
Quezon City	1,267.45	1,390.95	1,316.18	61.4	62.8	58.9
San Juan	53.93	60.08	59.15	64.0	64.1	63.0
Taguig	342.66	386.95	379.66	55.5	59.5	55.6
Valenzuela	254.34	255.20	268.11	57.5	55.3	57.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2018, 2019 and 2020 Labor Force Survey

Despite this, Makati posted a 4.8% average annual growth in real GDP per employed person (2020–2023), highlighting improved labor productivity. This suggests that economic expansion was driven not only by the size of the workforce but by increased output per worker—supported by high-value sectors such as finance, real estate, and ICT. The pandemic underscored the vulnerability of the labor market, yet Makati's resilient economy continued to generate value through digital innovation, infrastructure investment, and inclusive policies.

Sustaining this trend will require continuous efforts to enhance skills, protect jobs, and ensure equitable access to opportunities—so that productivity gains lead to shared growth.

Employed Population and Employment Rate NCR Cities, 2018 – 2020

Area	Total Employed Population (in '000)			Employment Rate (%)		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Philippines	**41,156.53**	**41,938.01**	**39,377.84**	**94.7**	**94.9**	**89.7**
NCR	**5,171.04**	**5,547.99**	**5,051.15**	**93.4**	**94.0**	**88.3**
Caloocan	573.90	587.44	511.48	90.9	94.5	84.3
Las Pinas	237.49	245.21	215.51	93.6	94.2	90.9
Makati	**229.26**	**290.33**	**251.11**	**93.7**	**95.8**	**88.6**
Malabon	142.22	144.38	140.30	92.6	91.3	89.7
Mandaluyong	173.86	193.67	168.17	94.4	95.1	86.6
Manila	750.23	752.34	719.43	93.6	92.2	90.0
Marikina	179.18	181.54	179.75	93.2	92.6	89.6
Muntinlupa	209.65	232.65	220.14	91.6	92.9	89.0
Navotas	90.26	91.68	85.12	92.2	93.6	92.0
Paranaque	276.84	314.48	268.14	93.9	94.9	84.5
Pasay	167.58	182.73	163.04	92.8	95.5	89.0
Pasig	312.27	341.68	316.20	94.6	96.8	91.0
Pateros	24.11	26.40	26.17	97.7	95.0	92.8
Quezon City	1,190.15	1,290.23	1,154.47	93.9	92.8	87.7
San Juan	51.59	56.06	54.52	95.7	93.3	92.2
Taguig	321.24	372.31	333.17	93.7	96.2	87.8
Valenzuela	241.20	244.86	244.46	94.8	95.9	91.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2018, 2019 and 2020 Labor Force Survey

SDG Target 8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalized and growth of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
Indicator 8.3.1p1	Proportion of self-employed and unpaid family workers
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline 37.6 (2015) | Current 35.6 (2022)

City Status

While specific survey-based data on the proportion of self-employed and unpaid family workers in Makati City is not available, proxy indicators can provide insights into informal and self-driven economic activity:

- Cooperative Growth: There has been a steady increase in registered cooperatives and a 25.81% growth in cooperative membership, showing the city's support for self-organized, member-owned enterprises.
- Community-based entrepreneurship through savers centers has also seen growth (2018–2022), although there was a decline in membership from 2021–2022, suggesting volatility in engagement.
- MSME Profile (2021): Makati had 15,841 registered MSMEs, of which 69.79% were micro enterprises, typically representing self-employed individuals or small family-run businesses.

These trends suggest a strong presence of self-employment and micro-scale entrepreneurial activity in the city.

Analysis / Remarks

Makati City demonstrates a vibrant environment for self-employment, particularly through its dominance of micro enterprises and active cooperative sector. This reflects local economic participation that is entrepreneurial and community-driven, especially relevant during periods of formal job market contraction such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Indicators of Makati Cooperative Movement, 2018 – 2020

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cooperatives organized and registered	164	167	168	171	194
No. of Members	132,243	138,852	137,691	137,752	173,308
Total Paid-Up Capital (in Billions)	5.8	8.4	9.3	9.5	10.4
Total Assets (in Billions)	23.2	20.2	20.8	23.1	24.0
Savers Centers organized	22	35	48	53	63
No. of Members	583	806	1,063	758	713

Source: Makati Cooperative Development Office (MCDO)

The growing number of MSMEs—especially micro enterprises—indicates a reliance on self-employment as a viable source of livelihood. However, the decline in savers center membership and the absence of detailed data on unpaid family workers signal gaps in monitoring informal and vulnerable employment.

Sustaining this momentum calls for:

- Strengthening business development services for micro and small entrepreneurs.
- Expanding social protection coverage to informal workers.
- Improving data collection to better capture trends in self-employment and unpaid labor.

SDG Target 8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Indicator 8.5.1.p1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline 378.7 (2015) | Current 543.7 (2022)

City Status

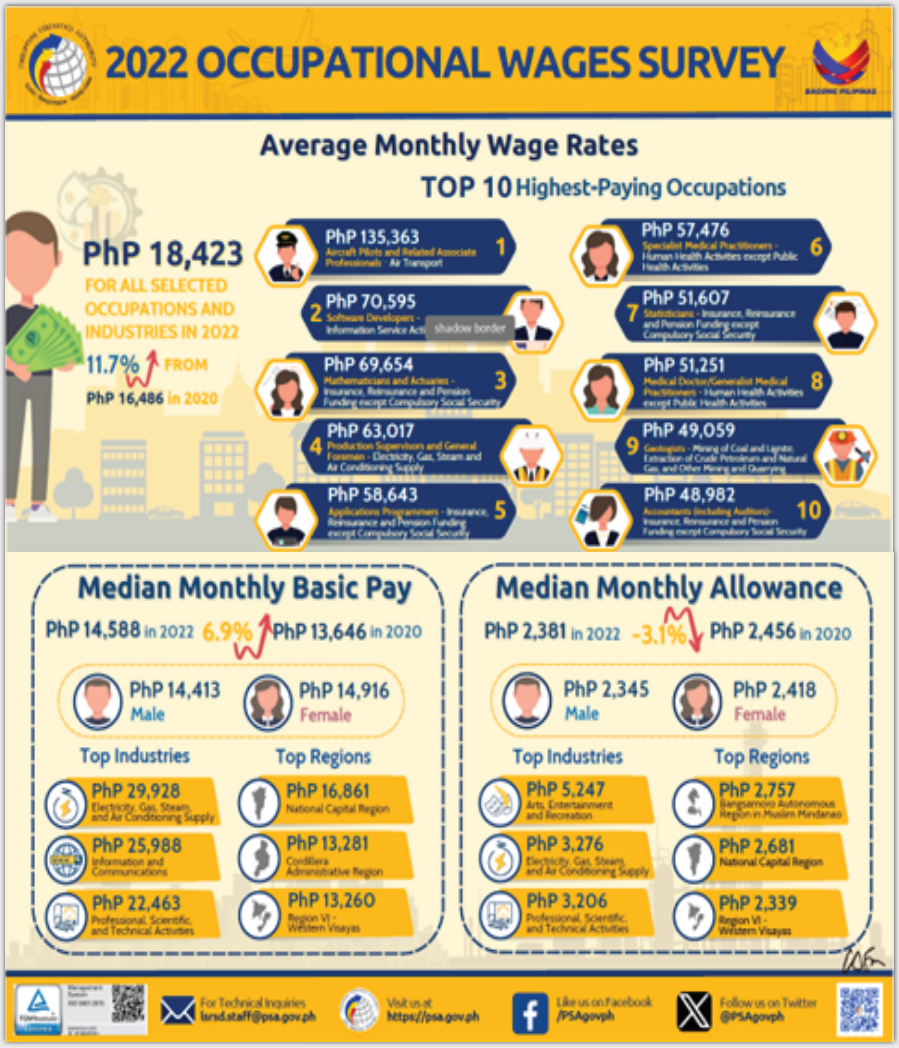
	Baseline (2016)	Current (2024)
Minimum Wage rate set by the Regional Tripartite Wages and Productivity Board (RTWPB) for the National Capital Region (NCR)	₱491 per day for non-agricultural workers	₱645 for non-agricultural workers
Average hourly earnings salary workers (Min. Wage / 8 hours)	₱61.37	₱80.62

Trend/Gap: From ₱491 in 2016 to ₱645 in 2024, which is a 31.3% increase in the daily wage rate.

The percentage increase in both the minimum wage rate and average hourly earnings is identical at 31.3%. This suggests that the growth in hourly earnings is directly proportional to the rise in the minimum wage, indicating stable wage standards for employees, both male and female.

Analysis / Remarks

The consistent increase in both minimum wage rates and hourly earnings over the past 8 years highlights positive wage progression in the NCR, particularly for non-agricultural workers. The 31.3% rise in wages reflects both inflation adjustments and improvements in the cost of living, aligning with broader economic development trends.



The steady increase in minimum wage rates and average hourly earnings over the past eight years underscores positive wage progression in the NCR, particularly for non-agricultural workers. The cumulative 31.3% rise reflects not only adjustments for inflation but also efforts to respond to the evolving cost of living—signaling alignment with broader trends in economic development.

Data from the 2022 Occupational Wages Survey conducted by the PSA further contextualizes this progress. The median monthly basic pay in 2022 was 6.9% higher than in 2020. Notably, the survey also revealed a gender-based income gap reversal, with women earning an average of ₱503 more than men—a significant insight that invites deeper analysis into sectoral roles and gender dynamics in the labor market.

However, it is crucial to examine these wage increases against the backdrop of the cost of living in cities like Makati—one of the most expensive urban centers in the Philippines due to its role as a financial and commercial hub. Metrics such as average hourly earnings are essential benchmarks for evaluating whether workers can afford basic needs such as housing, transportation, food, healthcare, and education.

In high-cost urban environments, wage assessments play a vital role in identifying income disparities and guiding policy interventions. They inform more responsive wage-setting mechanisms and help shape employer and local government programs aimed at securing livable incomes for all. Without tying wage growth to real living costs, even sustained increases may be insufficient to achieve decent living standards—particularly for vulnerable groups including women, young workers, and persons with disabilities.

Indicator 8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (same as SDG indicator 17.13.1.22)

National SDG target: 5.0 (2030)

	Baseline (2015)	Current (2022)
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.4
Male	6.6	5.1
Female	5.8	5.8

City Status

	Baseline (2016)	Current (2022)
Unemployment rate	6.6	11.4

Trend/Gap: The gap is +4.8 percentage points. This shows that despite economic growth in certain sectors, the unemployment rate in 2022 rose significantly by 4.8 percentage points compared to the 2016 baseline. This upward trend highlights the lingering effects of economic disruptions such as the COVID-19 pandemic, structural shifts in the labor market, and gaps in job creation relative to the growing labor force. The increase suggests a pressing need for targeted employment programs, skills development, and inclusive economic strategies—particularly for youth, women, and low-skilled workers who are more vulnerable to labor market fluctuations.

Analysis / Remarks

The unemployment rate in Makati City rose from 6.6% in 2016 to 11.4% in 2022, reflecting a 4.8 percentage point increase. A significant surge occurred in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, when the number of unemployed persons in Makati more than doubled—from 12.87 thousand in 2019 to 32.17 thousand in 2020. This spike mirrors the broader labor market disruption observed nationally and regionally: total unemployed persons reached 4.5 million in the Philippines and 666.53 thousand in the National Capital Region (NCR) in 2020.

Area	Total Unemployed Persons (in '000)			Unemployment Rate (%)		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Philippines	2,303.37	2,259.11	4,500.32	5.3	5.1	10.3
NCR	365.52	355.57	666.53	6.6	6.0	11.7
Caloocan	57.75	33.94	95.53	9.1	5.5	15.7
Las Pinas	16.34	15.17	21.69	6.4	5.8	9.1
Makati	15.46	12.87	32.17	6.3	4.2	11.4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2018, 2019 and 2020 Labor Force Survey

During that year, unemployment rates were recorded at 10.3% nationally, 11.7% in the NCR, and 11.4% in Makati. Among all cities and municipalities in the region, Makati ranked 4th in terms of the highest increase in unemployment rate between 2019 and 2020. These figures underline the need for sustained, inclusive employment recovery strategies—particularly those that address vulnerabilities in urban labor markets and support workforce re-skilling and job matching in high-demand sectors.

SDG Target 8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
Indicator 8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

National SDG target	10.0 (2030)

	Baseline (2019)	Current (2022)
youth NEET	18.6	12.7
○ Male	13.5	10.1
○ Female	23.8	15.4

City Status

The proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training in Makati is 1.86 in 2019 or 829 youth.

Trend/Gap: This figure indicates a relatively low proportion of youth in Makati who are disengaged from education, employment, or training activities, suggesting a favorable environment for youth development and participation in productive sectors.

Analysis / Remarks

The low NEET rate of 1.86% in Makati in 2019 reflects positively on the city's access to education, training programs, and employment opportunities for youth. With only around 829 young individuals out of 44,543 aged 15–24 not engaged in education, work, or training, Makati performs well compared to national and regional averages, which typically report NEET rates above 10%.

This could be attributed to the city's status as a commercial and financial hub, offering relatively better access to schools, higher education institutions, internships, and employment opportunities. However, continued monitoring is essential, especially in the context of post-pandemic recovery, to ensure that youth remain meaningfully engaged. Special attention should also be given to vulnerable youth groups, such as those from low-income households or out-of-school youth, to maintain and further reduce NEET levels.

Future efforts should focus on enhancing inclusive access to skills development, promoting digital and green economy jobs, and strengthening partnerships with the private sector to sustain youth engagement across all sectors.

SDG Target 8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
Indicator 8.9.s1	Proportion of employed in tourism out of total employed
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline (2015) 12.8 | Current (2022) 11.4

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
Proportion of employed in tourism out of total employed	8%	15.2%
Total no. of employed	283,280	472,417
Total no. of employed in tourism	22,662	71,801

Trend/Gap: From 2020 to 2024, the proportion of individuals employed in the tourism sector in Makati increased significantly from 8% to 15.2%. In absolute terms, tourism-related employment grew from 22,662 to 71,801 individuals, reflecting a 217% increase. This upward trend highlights tourism's expanding role as a major employment generator in the city, suggesting both recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and growing investor and consumer confidence in Makati's tourism ecosystem.

However, while the growth is promising, the sustainability and inclusivity of this employment expansion must be assessed. Continued growth in tourism employment should be accompanied by policies that ensure fair wages, decent working conditions, and support for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) that often power the local tourism economy.

Analysis / Remarks

Tourism now accounts for 15.2% of total employment in Makati, underlining the sector's increasing importance in the city's post-pandemic recovery and economic diversification. This shift positions tourism as a strategic sector for inclusive growth—particularly for women, youth, and informal workers who often find opportunities in hospitality, retail, and cultural services.

To sustain this momentum, it is essential to:

- Implement targeted workforce training programs to improve service quality and professional mobility.
- Invest in resilient and sustainable tourism infrastructure.
- Promote green and heritage-friendly tourism practices to ensure environmental and cultural assets are preserved while enhancing economic returns.

Monitoring this indicator will help ensure that job creation in tourism translates into decent and resilient livelihoods, and that benefits are equitably distributed across different sectors and communities in the city.



Image : Sampiro de Makati Festival
Source: MCAO

SDG Target 8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Indicator 8.10.1	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
National SDG target	(a) 21.3 (2030) - Baseline (2015) 15.20 | Current (2022) 16.80 (b) 111.1 (2030) - Baseline (2015) 24.60 | Current (2022) 29.80

City Status

	Baseline (2021)		Current (2024)	
	Number	Proportion / 100,000 adults	Number	Proportion / 100,000 adults
Bank	561	191.64	536	188.22
ATM	1,040	355.26	1,387	474.14

a) Number of Commercial Bank Branches per 100,000 Adults - There has been a slight decrease in the number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults in Makati from 191.64 in 2021 to 188.22 in 2024. This fluctuating trend suggests a mild contraction in the presence of physical bank branches in the city. While the decline is small, it signals a potential shift in the banking sector, driven possibly by bank mergers consolidations, or branch optimization strategies. Increased reliance on digital banking services could be reducing the need for physical branches in Makati, a highly tech-savvy city where online banking and mobile payments are increasingly popular. Further investigation is necessary to understand whether the decline is part of a larger sector-wide trend or a temporary adjustment.

b) Number of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 100,000 Adults - The number of ATMs per 100,000 adults has shown a significant increase from 355.26 in 2021 to 474.14 in 2024. This growth indicates an ongoing expansion of ATM networks in Makati. The sharp rise from 2021 to 2024 could reflect increased investments by banks in ATM infrastructure to cater to the city's growing population and economic activity. However, this growth might face a plateau in the future as more people turn to digital payment methods (such as mobile wallets and online banking) which reduce reliance on traditional ATMs. Additionally, banks may begin to optimize their ATM networks, focusing on high-traffic locations while cutting back on less profitable ones.

Trend/Gap: From 2021 to 2024, the number of banks in the city slightly decreased from 561 to 536, with the proportion per 100,000 adults dropping from 191.64 to 188.22, indicating a minor decline in physical banking presence. In contrast, ATMs increased significantly from 1,040 to 1,387, raising the proportion from 355.26 to 474.14 per 100,000 adults. This suggests a shift toward more accessible, technology-driven financial services, aligning with trends in digital and self-service banking.

Analysis / Remarks

The slight decrease in the number of bank branches could be a response to the growing demand for digital banking solutions in Makati, especially given the city's role as a financial hub with a tech-savvy population. As more residents and businesses embrace online banking and mobile payments, traditional banking services are increasingly relying on technology-driven solutions, which may reduce the need for physical branches.

On the other hand, the increase in ATM availability suggests a strong commitment by banks to ensure accessibility for customers who still rely on cash transactions. The rise could also be a result of the expansion of the financial sector's infrastructure to match the economic growth in Makati. However, the trend may not continue indefinitely as digital banking adoption accelerates and cashless transactions become more prevalent. The future focus of the sector may shift towards optimizing ATM distribution, integrating newer contactless banking technologies, and further developing digital payment systems.

To ensure the banking sector's continued success and adaptability, policymakers and banks should focus on integrating both physical and digital banking solutions, while ensuring financial inclusivity and access to services for all demographics in Makati.

SDG Target 8.b	Develop a global youth employment strategy
Indicator 8.b.1	Existence of a developed & operationalized national strategy for youth employment
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

City Status

Baseline (2020) – All SK/Barangays have SKYD Plan (33) | Current (2024) – All SK/Barangays have SKYD Plan (23)

Trend/Gap: In 2020, all 33 barangays in Makati had operational Sangguniang Kabataan Youth Development (SKYD) Plans. By 2024, this number adjusted to 23 barangays due to the jurisdictional transfer of 10 barangays to Taguig City. All 23 remaining barangays have retained their SKYD Plans, reflecting full compliance within the city's current territorial scope. While the total number decreased, the proportion of barangays with youth employment strategies remains at 100%.

Analysis / Remarks

Makati has maintained a strong commitment to youth development and employment planning through the continued presence of SKYD Plans in all its current barangays. The city ensures that each SK unit operationalizes its plan in alignment with broader youth employment strategies and local development goals. The reduction in the number of barangays is administrative and not indicative of a programmatic gap. Moving forward, further alignment with national frameworks and integration of skills development, green jobs, and digital economy opportunities in SKYD Plans can strengthen long-term youth employment outcomes.

Focus Box 6.1.d: Makati Economic Relief Program (MERP) and Business Support Initiatives

In line with SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, the Makati Economic Relief Program (MERP) played a pivotal role in supporting both residents and businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic. This was seamlessly facilitated through the Makatizen App, which was part of making Makati a digital and smart city in the Philippines.



Image: Makatizen App and Makati Economic Relief Program

The Makatizen App, launched as part of a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) with Neo-Converge ICT Solutions and Voyager Innovations, became an essential tool for over 290,000 users during the pandemic. By simply downloading the app, residents gained instant access to critical services, including the ₱5,000 cash aid under MERP, directly credited to their Makatizen e-wallets.

The app provided an efficient platform for various initiatives:

- MAKA-TULONG offered easy access to COVID-19 related services, including online registrations for free vaccinations and cash assistance for families.
- MAKA-NEGOSYO helped entrepreneurs and business owners with resources on how to establish or continue operations in Makati, aligning with the city's goal to support sustainable local business growth. Entrepreneurs could also register as MASB Merchants and apply for assistance under the Makati Assistance and Support to Business (MASB) Program, facilitating job retention and economic recovery.
- MAKA-TINDAHAN, an online marketplace, helped support local businesses by offering fresh goods within the metro, boosting the local economy through digital platforms.
- REOPEN BUSINESS allowed business owners to register for the resumption of their operations during the pandemic, ensuring a safe and compliant return to work.

Through MAKA-UPDATE, users also received timely updates on city events and programs, enhancing community awareness and engagement, which are key factors in building economic resilience.

The app's SOS SEND HELP and HOW CAN WE HELP features facilitated a substantial increase in citizen engagement, with reported incidents rising from 150 to 400 per day, reflecting the app's importance in public safety and responsiveness. This increase highlights the role of digital solutions in connecting citizens to essential services.

The Makatizen App became the most downloaded app during the Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) period, surpassing 213,000 new users, proving its vital role in ensuring digital inclusivity and economic recovery. By bridging gaps in access to services and financial assistance, the app embodies a comprehensive solution for supporting local economic activity while improving job creation, business sustainability, and productive employment.

Looking forward, the Makatizen App will continue to empower Makati residents and businesses through innovative digital solutions, supporting the city's journey toward sustainable economic growth and its role in achieving SDG 8.

Source: Urban Development Department

SDG 11 - Make cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable



Since the SDG Phase 1 Assessment in 2022, there has been notable progress for SDG 11 during its second phase in 2024 with the city's score increasing from 70 to 75 points. This improvement can be attributed to several key factors such as:

a) the development of a robust policy framework for urban development and spatial planning;
b) government-led initiatives aimed at increasing affordable housing;
c) and sustained efforts to promote environmental sustainability.

Aligned courses of actions that were undertaken include enhancements in waste collection and diversion, as well as proactive measures in monitoring and reducing air pollutants in the atmosphere.

Challenges under SDG 11 include insufficient data on the preservation, conservation, and protection of cultural heritage and lack of ICT infrastructure in support of transportation planning and the implementation of adaptive traffic control at various road intersections.

The ongoing development of the Makati Heritage Code and the Makati Heritage Masterplan aims to institutionalize the guidelines established by the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009 and Republic Act No. 10066 (as amended by Republic Act No. 11961).

To further improve the City's scores in the next assessment, it is essential to enhance the availability of data salient to cultural heritage preservation and conservation. This data can be obtained once the Makati Heritage Code is approved and implemented. Moreover, there is a need to incorporate ICT infrastructure into the Makati Transport Masterplan, driving technological improvements in the transportation system.

The accumulation of carbon dioxide is based on the data from 2022. As part of the report, greenhouse gas emissions from transport accounted for 17% of the City's total emissions in 2021. To address this matter, various policies and initiatives are being implemented to reduce these emissions, supporting the Makati's goal of becoming a carbon-neutral city.

The City has also implemented several policies and strategies for urban development and spatial planning in order to enhance urban and human settlements. The city is currently updating its Local Shelter Plan with one of its key strategies to achieve affordable housing through the use of innovative techniques and designs. Developers applying for additional Floor Area Ratio (FAR), as outlined in the City's Zoning Ordinance, are encouraged to include affordable housing for low- and middle-income groups in their proposals. In addition, some developers commit to providing socialized housing units that is supplemental to the existing off-site relocation areas: Dreamland Village in San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan and Makati Homeville in Calauan, Laguna (all in partnership with Gawad Kalinga). On-going support and benefits for informal settlers relocated to these City-owned sites are delivered in line with the Makati Local Shelter Plan.

The City has been conducting regular solid waste collection and providing solid waste management (SWM) plans to residents through information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns. Scheduled waste collection is in place, while efforts to treat or divert waste are actively promoted through various IEC initiatives. These initiatives encompass the Solid Waste Management Information and Education Awareness Project and the Urban Greening Information and Education Awareness Project. They involve wide range of activities such as the Search for the Cleanest and Greenest Government Offices, as well as workshops on urban gardening, basic plant care, and composting. Altogether, these initiatives aim to strengthen the City's Solid Waste Management Plan.

In conjunction to these initiatives are the green areas of the City, managed by the Parks and Green Division of the Department of Environmental Services (DES). According to their records, there were 17 public parks and green spaces from 2019 to 2023, although decreased to 16 as part of SC's decision on territorial contention between Makati and Taguig. In 2022, DES has accounted 51,569 trees in the City that is distributed to its population of 651,845.

To ensure that the City's residents live within 400 meters of a public green area, there is a need in assessing the number of trees turned over after the Supreme Court's ruling. This information will become available upon the finalization of the Makati City Urban Biodiversity Masterplan in 2025.

The Annual fiscal year (FY) is from January to December. The data in this report is based on government FY 2023/24, as practiced, where data is not available, the latest available data is used.

SDG Target 11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Indicator 11.1.1p1	Proportion of urban population who are informal settlers
National SDG target	<1 (2030) Baseline (2015) 3.2 | Current (2020) 3.2

City Status

Baseline (2020) - 0.57% (3,602) | Current (2024) - 0.70% (2,048)

Trend/Gap: Proportion increased slightly from 0.57% (2020) to 0.70% (2024). Despite the increase in percentage, the actual number of affected people declined by 1,554 persons. As of 2024, 2,048 persons still need intervention to meet the goal.

Analysis / Remarks



While the proportion of the population living in inadequate housing or slums increased slightly from 0.57% in 2020 to 0.70% in 2024, the absolute number of affected persons declined significantly from 3,602 to 2,048. This reflects positive outcomes from housing programs, upgrade efforts, and service delivery improvements. The slight rise in proportion suggests that housing interventions have not fully kept pace with population growth and migration pressures. To fully achieve the SDG 11.1 target by 2030, sustained and accelerated efforts are needed, including scaling up affordable and climate-resilient housing projects, continuing relocation and upgrading initiatives. It also covers the integration of basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, and waste management, and preventing the emergence of new informal settlements; all through effective land usemanagement, zoning enforcement, and theprovision of inclusive, affordable housing options.

SDG Target 11.2	Affordable and sustainable transport systems
Indicator 11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and Persons with Disabilities
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline data (2020): 100% | Current data (2024): 100%

Trend/Gap: There is currently no gap in meeting the 2030 target; however, efforts must be sustained and enhanced to ensure that transport services remain inclusive, resilient, and adaptive to emerging needs. Continuous investments in system upgrades, universal design features, last-mile connectivity, and innovative mobility solutions will be critical to future-proofing public transport access amid rapid urban growth.

Analysis / Remarks

As a highly urbanized city often dubbed a "concrete jungle," Makati has successfully maintained 100% convenient access to public transport from 2020 to 2024. This reflects the sustained effectiveness of the city's transport policies and infrastructure planning. This ensures accessibility for all residents; women, older persons, and persons with disabilities alike. Despite the challenges of high-density urbanization, Makati's commitment to inclusive mobility continues in support of progress toward SDG 11.2. To sustain these gains, continued investment in transport system upgrades, the expansion of universal accessibility features and the integration of innovative mobility solutions will be critical.



Image (1): 10th Bike Marathon; (2) Makati School Buses; (3) Makati Smart Bus
Source: City Government of Makati

SDG Target 11.3	Inclusive and sustainable urbanization
Indicator 11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to the population growth rate
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
Ratio of Land Consumption Rate to Population Growth Rate	24.34	24.34
• Annual Population Growth Rate (PGR)	1.75%	1.75%
• Annual Land Consumption Rate (LCR)	42.6%	42.6%

Trend/Gap: The computed ratio of 24.34 indicates that land is being consumed at a rate 24 times faster than the population growth. While this may reflect expanding infrastructure or urban development efforts, it also raises concerns about urban sprawl, inefficient land use, and potential environmental impacts. If not guided by sustainable urban planning and strict zoning regulations, this trend could lead to unnecessary land conversion, strain on public services, and increased carbon emissions.

Addressing this gap requires the implementation of compact, transit-oriented development, promotion of vertical expansion over horizontal sprawl, and ensuring that land consumption aligns with actual population needs and growth patterns.

Analysis / Remarks

The City of Makati is actively addressing the land consumption rate to population growth rate imbalance through its Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) strategies by prioritizing vertical development, adaptive reuse, high-value economic zoning, and compact urban growth models such as Special Precincts for Urban Redevelopment (SPURs), Transit-Oriented Developments (TODs), Planned Unit Developments (PUD), and Disaster-Resilient Initiatives for Vulnerable Enclaves (DRIVEs). These strategies aim to absorb economic and population growth within existing urban boundaries, preserving ecological assets, mitigating risks, and supporting equitable, inclusive, and sustainable land use patterns.

Indicator 11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
Accredited CSOs/NGOs/POs	11	10

Trend/Gap: There has been a slight decrease in the number of accredited civil society organizations (CSOs), from 11 in 2020 to 10 in 2024. While more than 10 CSOs, NGOs, and POs remain active in Makati, only those officially accredited by the City Government are eligible to participate in local governance and planning bodies.

Accreditation is governed by City Ordinance No. 2017-043 and facilitated through the Sangguniang Panlungsod (SP) Committee on People's Participation. Eligible CSOs must meet specific requirements, including a minimum of five years of local operation and the submission of organizational documents. Each August, the SP issues a formal call for accreditation, ensuring transparency and openness in the process (see Chapter 2, Section 2.4.5).

To institutionalize CSO engagement, Makati has also established a CSO Desk in line with DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2021-012, reinforcing participatory governance as a standard practice.

From 2022 to 2025, ten CSOs were accredited, covering sectors such as gender advocacy (GLAM, ERWAI), education (Ayala Foundation, AHA, Teach for the Philippines), business (Makati Business Club, USABA), cooperatives (UMEMPCS, AIM Cooperative), and the professional sector (UAP Makati CBD Chapter). This reflects the city's commitment to inclusive development and sustained collaboration with community stakeholders.

Analysis / Remarks

Direct participation structures for civil society in urban planning and management are critical for promoting inclusive, democratic, and transparent urban governance. Between 2020 and 2024, the number of accredited CSOs/NGOs/POs in Makati decreased slightly from 11 to 10. While participation remains institutionalized, this reduction highlights the need to further strengthen civil society engagement mechanisms.

It is important to recognize that Makati hosts more than 10 active CSOs/NGOs/POs; however, the city's accreditation process is a distinct, additional requirement. Accreditation ascertains that organizations are officially recognized to participate in the city's planning and development processes. This would allow them to serve as members of various Local Special Bodies such as the SDG Special Committee, GAD Council, DRRM Council, and Local Finance Committee (LFC), among others. This added requirement aims to guarantee a higher level of commitment, accountability, and alignment with the city's governance standards.

As a highly urbanized and dynamic city, Makati must continue to support, capacitate, and encourage a broader and more diverse set of organizations to undergo accreditation. Strengthening the participation structure will be crucial for advancing people-centered urban development and achieving the objectives of SDG 11.3.

SDG Target 11.4	Protect the world's cultural and natural heritage
Indicator 11.4.1	Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by the source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
Total per capita expenditure	₱953.60	₱54.611
Population	629,616	292,743
Absolute Amount	₱600,399,897.60	₱15,987,788.07

Trend/Gap: There was a notable reduction in per capita expenditure on heritage preservation, largely due to the completion of major conservation projects between 2021 and 2023. This decrease reflects a shift in project phases rather than a decline in commitment. In 2024, ₱10,750,000—or 67.22% of the total heritage budget—is allocated to the development of the Museo ng Makati Conservation Management Plan.

Analysis / Remarks

The decline in per capita expenditure on heritage conservation from 2020 to 2024 reflects the successful completion of significant conservation projects such as the Museo ng Makati Reactivation Program; and The Makati Poblacion Heritage Conservation Project, rather than a reduction in commitment. As the city moves forward, it is crucial to focus on the sustained maintenance and long-term preservation of these invaluable cultural and natural assets. This requires targeted funding and strategic planning for the completed projects to continue thriving and for these to remain accessible for future generations.

To fully realize this, the city must redirect funds towards the ongoing upkeep of heritage sites, safeguarding their longevity and relevance. Proactive planning for future funding needs, particularly for repairs, routine maintenance, and community engagement, will be essential in preserving the integrity of these sites. Moreover, future budgets should include dedicated allocations for heritage protection. This is complimented with the potential leveraging of partnerships with the private sector and international bodies to share the financial accountabilities and gains. Finally, investing in public education and awareness initiatives will play a critical role in maintaining public interest and support, fostering a collective responsibility for heritage conservation, for these sites be preserved for generations to come.



Image: Makati Poblacion Heritage Masterplan
Source: Culture 21 (MCAO)

SDG Target 11.5:	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
Indicator 11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population *(same as SDG indicator 1.5.1 and 13.1.1)*
National SDG target	0.0 (2030)

	Baseline (2016)	Current (2022)
Death	0.30	0.73
Missing persons	0.04	0.18
Directly affected persons attributed to disasters	7,320.99	11,303.66

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2022)
Death	737 COVID-19 Cases	0
Missing persons	0	0
Directly affected persons attributed to disasters	95,341COVID-19 Cases	753 Fire – 357 | (Male-181; Female- 176) Typhoon/Flood - 366 | (Male-173; Female-193) Man-made - 30 | (Male-7; Female-23)

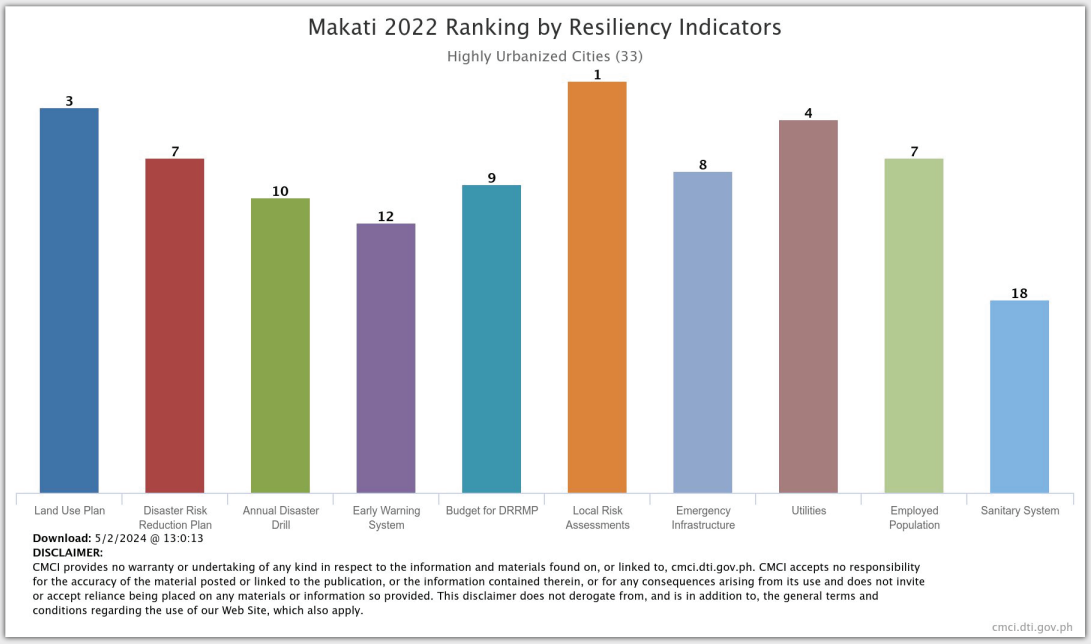
Note: Under the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (RA 10121), disasters include natural hazard, human-induced, or biological hazards. COVID-19 is officially recognized as a biological hazard.

Trend/Gap: The sharp difference between 2020 and 2022 reflects the impact of an unprecedented situation in 2020 due to COVID-19—a biological disaster and public health emergency. That year, Makati recorded 737 deaths and over 95,000 directly affected individuals. By 2022, there were zero deaths and missing persons, and only 753 individuals were directly affected by localized hazards such as fires, typhoon-related flooding, and man-made disasters. Although overall disaster impacts appear significantly reduced, the persistence of small-scale, recurring urban hazards highlights the continued vulnerability of specific communities.

Analysis / Remarks

By 2022, Makati saw a steep drop in disaster impacts, reflecting stronger preparedness and response systems after the COVID-19 pandemic. However, recurring incidents of fire, floods, and man-made hazards in urban areas highlight the need for continued investment in risk-reducing infrastructure, early warning systems, and safe housing.

Makati's proactive approach—including evacuation center management and gender-disaggregated data—shows progress, but deeper efforts are still needed to address root vulnerabilities and minimize future displacements.



Makati's Hazards (from the Makati DRRM Plan)
Resiliency Ranking by Indicators for Highly Urbanized Cities, 2022
Source: Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). Accessed at https://cmci.dti.gov.ph

The Makati DRRM Plan uses a problem tree approach to identify sector-specific risks:

- Administrative & Finance: The Public Service Continuity Plan (PSCP) ensures uninterrupted governance and emergency services. Department-level PSCPs are embedded in the Office Performance Commitment and Review (OPCR), institutionalized under CSC's SPMS (MC No. 6, s. 2012), aligning continuity with performance evaluation.
- Economic: Disaster-related business risks remain under-assessed, limiting recovery planning for multi-hazard events.
- Environment: Urbanization has reduced green spaces and waterways. The plan calls for urgent restoration to safeguard air and water quality.
- Infrastructure: JICA and CSCAND studies show Makati faces major earthquake and flood risks, with potential damage to over 30,000 structures.
- Protective Services: Located on the West Valley Fault, Makati must strengthen protocols, deploy resources faster, and train responders. Current emergency response times are below standards.

Social Development: Community response remains reactive. Disasters disrupt water and healthcare access, increasing disease risk. Makati aims to ensure health service continuity during crises.

To build community resilience, Makati also focuses on public awareness through:

- The Makati Atlas, a comprehensive publication identifying hazard-prone areas across the city, serves as a reference for planning, preparedness, and awareness.
- Real-time weather monitoring updates are regularly shared through the City Government's official social media platform, MyMakati, and SMS alerts, ensuring that residents receive timely warnings and advisories.
- Makati's annual Family and Community Resilience Fair serves as a dynamic platform for public education on disaster preparedness and resilience-building. Organized in collaboration with government agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector, and local communities, the fair fosters greater awareness and participation in disaster risk reduction. Through interactive exhibits, demonstrations, and learning sessions, the event strengthens community-level preparedness and reinforces Makati's whole-of-society approach to resilience.





Image 1, 2 and 3: Makati Atlas, Makati Weather Update, and Makati Resilience Fair
Image 4 and 5: Disaster Preparedness and Fire Suppresion Equipment
Source: https://www.facebook.com/MyMakatiVerified

SDG Target 11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Indicator 11.6.1	Proportion of city solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline data (2020): 54.10% | Current data (2024): 52.40%

Trend/Gap: Between the years 2020 and 2024, there is a slight decline of 1.7 percentage points in the proportion of city's solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities. This indicates a small reduction in the effectiveness or capacity of waste management systems which, in turn, could be associated to various factors such as increased waste generation, operational challenges in waste management systems, or insufficient infrastructure upgrades.

Analysis / Remarks

The slight decline in the proportion of municipal solid waste managed in controlled facilities indicates challenges in keeping up with growing urbanization, population growth, and waste generation. This underscores the need for improved infrastructure, more efficient waste collection systems, and enhanced facility capacities.

In addressing the matter, it is critical to invest in expanding controlled facilities, upgrading waste sorting and recycling technologies, and promoting sustainable waste management practices. This will guarantee that the concerned facilities can handle increasing waste volumes and help stabilize or improve waste management outcomes.

Setting clear, ambitious targets (e.g. building additional facilities, enhancing waste diversion programs, among others) is of utmost importance for the city. The slight decline on the matter serves as a reminder that waste management requires ongoing innovation, investment, and adaptation to meet the needs of urban growth and sustainability.

Indicator 11.6.2p1	Percentage of highly urbanized and other major urban centers within ambient air quality guidelines value increased
National SDG target	100 (2030) Baseline (2015) 47.0 | Current (2020) 32.0

City Status

	Baseline (2018)	Data (2020)	Current (2024)
TSP	103.46	94.89	-
PM 2.5	19	23.3	29.44
PM 10	44.9	42.8	-

Note:
The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) sets air quality standards for total suspended particulates (TSP) at 90 µg/Ncm annually and 230 µg/Ncm for 24 hours. TSP includes particles like dust, smoke, and soot. From 2018 to 2022, Makati's TSP levels consistently declined, reaching 84.65 µg/Ncm in 2022—within the DENR limit.

Particulate matter (PM), which includes fine (PM2.5) and coarse (PM10) particles, can harm respiratory and cardiovascular health. PM10 mainly comes from natural sources like dust and sea salt, while PM2.5 stems from human activities and includes harmful substances like sulfates and lead.

Makati's PM10 levels have consistently met DENR standards (60 µg/Ncm annually), ranging from 44.93 µg/Ncm in 2018 to 39 µg/Ncm in 2022. PM2.5 levels, while still compliant with the 25 µg/Ncm annual limit, have increased from 17.71 µg/Ncm in 2019 to 29.44 µ g/Ncm in 2022.

These figures are based on data from a single monitoring station at Makati Park and Garden, which serves as the citywide reference point.

Trend/Gap: A downward trend was observed in TSP and PM10 levels between 2018 and 2020, indicating initial progress in the improvement of air quality.

However, PM2.5 levels consistently increased, rising from 19 µg/Ncm (2018) to 23.3 µg/Ncm (2020), and further to 29.44 µg/Ncm in 2024, showing a worsening trend for fine particulate pollution.

The absence of updated TSP and PM10 data for 2024 creates a partial gap in assessing current overall air quality trends.

Analysis / Remarks



Image (1): Local Air Quality Advisory | (2) Air Quality Monitoring Stations by DENR | (3) Indoor Monitoring
Source: (1): https://www.facebook.com/MyMakatiVerified | (2) https://bit.ly/AirQualityIndexDENR-EMB-NCR | (3) Urban Development Department

Analysis of air quality data between 2018 and 2024 reveals a notable reduction in TSP and PM10 from 2018 to 2020, suggesting early improvements. However, a concerning upward trend in PM2.5 is evident, with levels rising from 19 µg/Ncm in 2018 to 29.44 µg/Ncm in 2024—exceeding recommended safety thresholds. The lack of recent TSP and PM10 data for 2024 creates a data gap, limiting a full assessment of current air quality conditions.

While significant progress has been made in improving ambient air quality—especially in reducing coarse particulate matter—challenges persist in achieving and sustaining compliance with air quality standards. The latest available data show that PM2.5 levels continue to rise, indicating ongoing urban and environmental pressures that disproportionately affect public health due to the fine particles' ability to penetrate deep into the lungs.

In response, the city implemented a comprehensive air quality strategy, deploying 1,024 monitoring devices (824 indoor, 200 outdoor) across strategically identified public and private spaces. These include high-traffic roads, government facilities, schools, hospitals, commercial centers, industrial zones, and residential neighborhoods. Site selection was based on population density, vulnerability to air pollution, proximity to pollution sources, and relevance to public health. The devices provide real-time data on pollutants, supporting Clean Air Act compliance, pollution source tracking, and timely health advisories, including during events like Taal vog emissions.

As part of its broader smart city and environmental resilience framework, the city has committed P165 million for the acquisition of additional IoT-enabled smart devices. These tools support integrated urban management, from data-driven policy decisions to improved waste and emissions control. New indoor monitors installed within City Hall are also expected to enrich localized data and inform building-specific interventions.

Moreover, the city continues to strictly enforce both national and local environmental laws, on top of the regulations against smoking and smoke-belching vehicles. These efforts, coupled with multi-sector partnerships, reflect a sustained commitment to clean air.

To build on these advancements, ongoing investments in data infrastructure, source reduction strategies, and community awareness, will all be essential. A more consistent and updated air quality dataset—especially for TSP and PM10—will be critical for tracking long-term trends and ensuring a healthier, safer, and more sustainable urban environment.

Currently there are new devices installed for indoor air quality within the City Hall, the data from these monitoring devices would provide a better understanding on the air quality within the city hall.

SDG Target 11.7	Provide access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces
Indicator 11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

	Baseline (2019)	Current (2020)
Open Space: 2.27sqkm (2020) Total Population: 582,602 (2015 PSA Census of Population)	Density: 46,178 person/sq.km.	Male 1:0.0000286sq.km. Female 1:0.0000318sq.km. Persons with Disabilities (PWD) 1: 000627sq.km.

Trend/Gap: Compared to global or WHO-recommended standards (e.g., 9–10 sq.m or 0.000009 sq.km per person), the city offers slightly above the minimum requirement for PWDs, although it still reflects constraints on open-space access for the general population.

Analysis / Remarks

The current open space provision in the city stands at 2.27 square kilometers that serves a population of 582,602 people. This results in a density of 46,178 persons per square kilometer, underscoring the limited availability of open spaces in relation to the city's population pressure.

On a per capita basis:

- Male residents have access to approximately 0.0000286 sq.km of open space,
- Female residents: 0.0000318 sq.km, and
- PWDs: 0.0000627 sq.km.

While the open space available per PWD is slightly above the WHO-recommended minimum of 0.000009 sq.km (9–10 sq.m) per person, overall access for the general population remains constrained. This reflects the broader challenge of maintaining equitable and adequate public open space in a dense urban setting.

To meet SDG 11.7.1 targets, the city must intensify efforts to create, revitalize, and adaptively reuse open and green spaces, especially in high-density barangays. This includes integrating principles of universal design, accessibility, and safety to ensure inclusivity for women, children, the elderly, and PWDs.

Guided by the Makati Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), the city promotes sustainable urbanism through:

- Greening initiatives beyond landscaping—leveraging green technology and design,
- Transit-oriented developments,
- Renewable energy and recycled materials,
- And the enhancement and maintenance of parks and public spaces for social interaction and climate resilience.

These strategies support not only environmental goals but also the right of every resident to accessible, inclusive, and safe public spaces.

Another key initiative by the city government that directly supports SDG 11.7.1 is the development of linear parks along waterways previously occupied by informal settlements. These reclaimed spaces have been transformed into safe, inclusive, and accessible public areas that enhance urban resilience, promote environmental sustainability, and provide much-needed green space for recreation and social interaction, especially in underserved communities.



Image: The Tripa de Gallina Linear Park
Source: https://smninewschannel.com/estero-tripa-de-gallina-sa-bahagi-ng-makati-malinis-na-mula-sa-mga-basura-at-illegal-settlers/

SDG Target 11.b	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Indicator 11.b1	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 *(same as SDG indicator 1.5.3 and 13.1.2)*
National SDG target	1 (2030) Baseline (2016) 1 | Current (2022) 1

City Status

Baseline data (2016): 1 | Current data (2024): 1



Image (1): Makati Climate Change Initiatives | (2) Makati DRRM Plan 2019 - 2030
Source: (2) Makati Climate Change Committee | (2) Makati DRRM Office

Trend/Gap: Makati City contributes to bridging national-level gaps by adopting and implementing DRR strategies aligned with the Sendai Framework, even as the overall number of nationally compliant strategies has remained stagnant since 2016. The Makati DRRM Plan 2020–2030 reflects the global priorities of the Sendai Framework—such as reducing disaster-related deaths, injuries, economic losses, and infrastructure damage—through a structured, evidence-based planning approach. Sectoral problem trees were used to identify root causes and tailored interventions, ensuring coherence between local actions and global disaster risk reduction goals.

Analysis / Remarks

The Makati DRRM Plan 2020-2030 aims to achieve the same first four goals of the SFDRR. The outputs of the problem trees per sector are in line with these. It further manifested that the sectoral issues and concerns in mainstreaming DRRM can be resolved by the DRRM Plan and SFDRR goals such as the following:

1. Reduce disaster-related mortality including injuries
2. Minimize number of affected people
3. Reduce disaster economic loss Reduce disaster economic loss
4. Minimize damage to infrastructure and disruption of basic services

The city further reinforces its commitment to disaster and climate resilience through related policies and declarations. This includes, but not limited to, the Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP), Declaration of Climate Emergency, the adoption of GHG reduction targets in line with the NDC, and the Makati City Local Energy Code. While Makati demonstrates strong policy alignment and planning integration, further efforts are needed to enhance monitoring and evaluation systems, deepen community-level engagement, and strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration to sustain and scale implementation.

Indicator 11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (same as SDG indicator 1.5.4 and 13.1.3)
National SDG target	For National Capital Region (NCR) – 100% (2030) Baseline (2016) 52.9 | Current (2022) 94.1

City Status

Baseline data (2019): 100% | Current data (2024): 100%

Trend/Gap: Makati City has maintained full compliance with national DRR strategies since 2019, consistently updating its DRRM Plan to reflect evolving national policies and climate frameworks. This demonstrates a strong commitment to translating national guidelines into local actions. However, while strategic alignment is well established, challenges remain in fully operationalizing DRR measures on the ground. Effective implementation may be affected by gaps in inter-agency coordination, limited resources, and varying levels of community engagement. Strengthening monitoring systems and local capacities is essential to ensure that the adopted strategies yield measurable, community-level resilience outcomes.

Analysis / Remarks

Makati City continues to maintain a strong alignment with national disaster risk reduction strategies, reflected through the 100% adoption rate observed at the national level since 2019. The city's Makati DRRM Plan 2020–2030 integrates the national disaster risk reduction framework with it, attaining harmony between local policies and initiatives with those of broader national strategies. The plan is patterned with the SFDRR in achieving its core objectives at the local level.

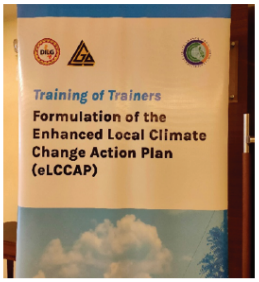
The city's strong alignment with national disaster risk reduction strategies is noteworthy. For further progress, continued focus on operationalizing these strategies at the local level, through particular attention to inclusive community engagement, resource allocation, and capacity-building; will be instrumental in closing any potential gaps. These are all directed towards the long-term success of disaster risk reduction initiatives.

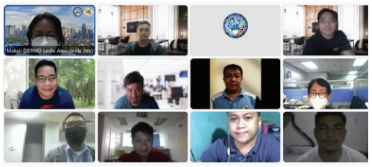
02 Aug. 2022	Hazard Characterization
08 Aug. 2022	Chain Diagram
11 Aug. 2022	Exposure Database
31 Aug. 2022	Adaptive Capacity
Sept. 2022	Mainstreaming CC and DRR - GOTS and Identifying PPAs
Oct.-Dec. 2022	Integration and preparation of draft plan











Incident Command System



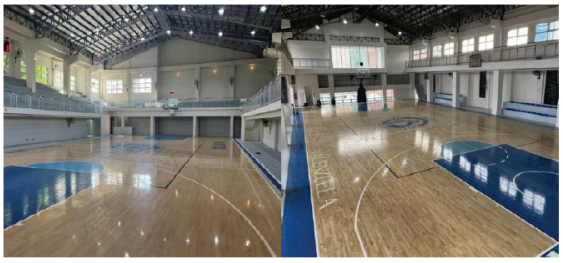
DRRM-CCAM PRPW



ToT for eLCCAP



Solar Panels in Schools



LED Lighting in Sports Complexes



Solar Street lights



Environmental Sensors

Image (1): Makati Climate Change Action Planning Workshop | (2) Makati Climate Change Related Trainings | (3) Documentation of CCAM Program
Source: (2) Makati Climate Change Committee

Focus Box 6.1.e: Makati City Lingkod Bayan Caravan: A City-Wide One-Stop Public Service Initiative for All Makatizens



Image: Ugnayan sa Barangay" (Dialogue with the Grassroot Communities) / Online notices and schedule of the Caravan
Source: https://www.facebook.com/MyMakatiVerified

The Makati City Lingkod Bayan Caravan is a city-wide initiative designed to bring essential public services directly to grassroots communities, eliminating the need for residents—affectionately known as Makatizens—to travel to City Hall. Launched in 2016 by the Makati Social Welfare Department (MSWD) to assist senior citizens in renewing Makati-exclusive cards, the Caravan has since evolved into a comprehensive platform delivering inclusive, service-oriented assistance to residents of all ages.

At its core, the Caravan embodies Makati City's commitment to making governance more accessible, efficient, and human-centered. It facilitates on-site access to crucial services such as:

- The Yellow Card, granting free medical check-ups and medicines at health centers and the Ospital ng Makati;
- The White Card, offering discounts on medicines, restaurants, and basic services;
- The Blue Card, which allows senior citizens to claim bi-annual financial assistance;
- The Solo Parent ID, providing a monthly subsidy and PhilHealth coverage to minimum wage earners; and
- The Makatizen Card, a unified ID and financial tool for e-services and crisis assistance, notably used for pandemic-related cash transfers.

Through the synergy of various departments and strong public-private partnerships, the Makati Caravan has emerged as a dynamic one-stop platform for localized service delivery aligned with the Philippine SDGs. It delivers a wide range of inclusive and accessible social services, advancing the city's commitment to promoting social inclusion, health equity, environmental stewardship, digital governance, and economic opportunity.

In the area of social welfare (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, and 17), the Makati Social Welfare Department (MSWD) leads in providing direct assistance through programs such as the Yellow, Blue, and White Cards, Solo Parent ID issuance, and PhilHealth registration. MSWD also offers on-site grooming, reflexology, and services for persons with disabilities. Complementing these efforts, the Youth and Sports Development Department (YSDD) promotes active lifestyles and intergenerational engagement through the S.T.A.R.S. Program and La Cumbia, a ballroom dancing activity for senior citizens.

Health services (SDGs 3 and 10) are provided by the Makati Health Department (MHD), which offers free medical consultations, laboratory tests, X-rays, dental care, family planning, vaccinations, and access to free medicines. The Veterinary Services Department (VSD) also contributes to public health and safety by offering pet vaccinations and microchipping services.

Administrative and legal services (SDGs 1, 5, 10, 11, 16, and 17) are likewise integrated into the Caravan. The Office of the Mayor facilitates public venues and senior citizen birthday events. The City Civil Registry Office (CCRO) manages birth, marriage, and death certificates, including late registration and National ID issuance. The Law Department provides free legal assistance, while the Office of the Vice Mayor (OVM) runs Sagip Mata, a free eye care program. The Information and Community Relations Department (ICRD) ensures the timely dissemination of schedules and service updates via official city platforms. The Makati Action Center (MAC) handles community concerns and complaints, and the Information and Communications Technology Office (ICTO) supports digital inclusion by issuing Makatizen Cards and managing e-governance initiatives, such as distributing financial aid through the MAKA-Tulong Program.

In the field of education (SDGs 1, 4, 8, and 10), DepEd Makati implements Project FREE, which provides students—including those in Special Education (SPED)—with complete school kits consisting of uniforms, bags, shoes, hygiene products, and anti-dengue kits. The Education Department also administers city-funded college scholarship program for top-performing senior high school graduates, with a return-service requirement to further local development.

Environmental services (SDGs 11, 12, 13, and 17) are led by the Department of Environmental Services (DES), which promotes sustainable practices through initiatives like “PET for a Plant,” an innovative exchange program that rewards recyclers with plants, while also educating communities on climate action.

Protective services (SDGs 11 and 16) are ensured by the Public Safety Department (PSD), which maintains peace and order throughout the Caravan's operations.

To support economic empowerment (SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, and 17), the Public Employment Service Office (PESO) organizes job fairs during the Caravan, targeting diverse sectors and prioritizing opportunities for women and youth.

Finally, partner services from external agencies such as Meralco, SSS, Manila Water, Sun Life, Globe (SIM registration), BPI (banking), Comelec, and barangay offices are seamlessly integrated into the Caravan. This inter-agency collaboration reinforces its role as a truly accessible and responsive one-stop-shop for Makati residents.

The Caravan is a dynamic instrument for localizing and accelerating progress on the SDG. It contributes to SDG 1 (No Poverty) by providing financial and social protection programs that reduce vulnerability and build resilience. To advance SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), it offers food packs and job fairs that help improve food security and income. In support of SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), the Caravan delivers accessible health services, eye care, and recreational activities that promote holistic well-being. It furthers SDG 4 (Quality Education) through school kits, scholarships, and skills training that empower learners and promote lifelong learning. For SDG 5 (Gender Equality), it extends support to solo parents and organizes inclusive job fairs to promote gender-responsive services. The Caravan promotes SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by facilitating job linkages through the Public Employment Service Office (PESO), uplifting local livelihoods. It addresses SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) by prioritizing support for vulnerable groups, ensuring that no one is left behind. To advance SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), it implements environmental activities and mobile services that enhance urban resilience and inclusivity. In alignment with SDG 13 (Climate Action), the Caravan promotes environmental education and offers sustainability incentives. It also contributes to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) through legal aid and assistance with official documentation, reinforcing good governance. Finally, the Caravan exemplifies SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), as it is founded on strong collaboration between city departments and external stakeholders.



Video link: https://youtu.be/DM6tjH8txKA

The Makati City Lingkod Bayan Caravan is more than just a mobile public service—it’s a living platform for inclusive urban development, proving that when local governments bring services closer to the people, communities thrive. By integrating innovation, equity, and collaboration, Makati continues to champion a smarter, more compassionate, and resilient city for all.

Source: Urban Development Department / Excerpt from https://www.urbansdgplatform.org/profile/profile_caseView_detail.msc?no_case=735&from=list

Box 6.1.4.b: Transforming Urban Governance through Smart Systems – the Urban Development Systems Program

The Urban Development Systems Program is a flagship initiative of Makati City that operationalizes smart and sustainable urban development aligned with the SDGs, particularly SDGs 11, 16, and 17. It also contributes to SDGs 9, 12, 13, and 15 through smart planning, efficient data management, and inclusive service delivery.

The Urban Development Systems is composed of five key systems:

Information System for Planning (ISP) - Supports data-driven governance by digitizing the Annual Investment Program (AIP) and Quarterly Outcome Monitoring Report (QOMR), further establishing and monitoring the alignment between local investments and the city's development priorities. A dedicated SDG module is under development to mainstream local SDG tracking into the planning processes.

Makati Addressing System (MAS) - A platform enabling the promotion of access to basic services, disaster response, and urban planning through a standardized, GIS-based address system— as mandated by City Ordinance No. 2020-039. The use of QR-coded address plates strengthens digital identity verification and geolocation, fostering smart urban services.

Makati Zoning Administration System (MZAS) - Enhances transparency and efficiency in land use regulation using GIS technology. This smart system streamlines zoning clearances, promotes orderly development, and strengthens alignment with the Comprehensive Land Use Plan—contributing towards a resilient and sustainable urban growth.

Data and Information Management System (DIMS) - Facilitates centralized data sharing, integration, and management across the city's urban planning functions, laying the foundation for more coherent and responsive governance systems.

Data Archiving System (DAS) - Improves institutional efficiency and accountability by ensuring long-term digital storage, tracking, and timely retrieval of planning documents. It reduces environmental impact through paperless systems—supporting SDGs 12, 13, and 15.

Altogether, these systems reflect Makati's unwavering commitment to evidence-based governance, nnovation, and citizen-centered development. The Urban Development Systems Program is not only about mere modernization of how local governments deliver services—it is laying the groundwork for a smarter, more resilient, and future-ready city.



Image: Makati Addressing System (MAS)
Source: Urban Development Department (UDD

Box 6.1.4.c: Resilient Makati City through IoT

Towards a Smart, Sustainable, and Resilient Urban Future

Makati City is taking bold steps to become a people-centered Smart City through the integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies across urban systems. Through the Resilient MakatICiTy Project, the city harnesses smart technologies to enhance urban and environmental management, public safety, and resource efficiency—directly contributing to SDG 11, as well as SDGs 6, 7, 12, and 13.



Image: Resilient MakatICiTy Project Concept and Dashboard
Source: https://www.youtube.com/embed/fGIgEOxDHhw?si=7_LysxYFAIZPB7Vu / https://www.urbansdgplatform.org/profile/-profile_caseView_detail.msc?no_case=734&from=list

Makati's IoT ecosystem, based on LoRaWan and BLE technologies, empowers city departments to collect and use real-time data for smarter, more responsive urban governance.

The project supports functions such as:
- Smart energy and water metering to promote resource efficiency and inform the city's Local Energy Efficiency and Conservation Plan (SDG 6, 7, 12)
- Air quality and noise pollution monitoring, including in high-activity areas like Barangay Poblacion, to enable targeted environmental interventions (SDG 11, 13)
- Asset tracking and smart security systems to enhance public safety and service delivery (SDG 11)
- Remote monitoring and smart switching of appliances in government facilities to reduce emissions and improve efficiency (SDG 13)

Makati aims to reduce its GHG emissions by 39% by 2030 and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050; all in alignment with its own City Ordinance 2023-262 and the Philippines' Nationally Determined Contribution.

Inclusive and Participatory Governance

The project's planning and implementation involve strong stakeholder and citizen engagement. City departments co-designed data systems based on operational needs, while communities helped identify sensor locations during the proof-of-concept phase. Early interests from barangays further indicate community readiness for expansion.

Initial Results and Innovations

In just a year, the city has seen:
- Improved operational efficiency and responsiveness in facility and asset management
- Data-informed energy audits contributing to policy formulation
- Enhanced productivity in cleaning and traffic operations using BLE trackers
- More empowered city departments and building users through real-time data feedback

Enabling Conditions for Success

- Strong political will and commitment to Smart City goals
- Open access to data and capacity building for users
- Integration of IoT into daily city operations
- Internal funding support of USD 3.5 million (2023) and USD 3.3 million (2024)

Next Steps and Sustainability

The city plans to augment the project by expanding sensor deployment, capacity building, and interoperability. Private sector partnerships and city network affiliations will be crucial to sustain progress. Amidst being at its early stage, the initiative serves as a model for smart urban governance, with documented practices now being shared and cascaded with other cities.

By embedding digital transformation into urban governance, the Resilient MakatICiTy Project accelerates Makati's journey toward a smart, resilient, and inclusive city. This is the true testament where technology empowers people and enables sustainability.

Source: Makati Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (DRRMO)

SDG 13 - Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts



As climate risks intensify both globally and locally, Makati City has taken decisive actions in safeguarding its communities and future generations. The city continues to face growing environmental challenges especially the impacts of climate change: increased rainfall, hotter days, and more frequent extreme weather events. In response, Makati has expanded its weather monitoring capabilities, implemented robust solid waste management programs, and improved hazardous waste collection. On average, the city allots 5.57% of its budget towards Environmental spending, made true by initiatives of different facets: recyclables fairs, composting facilities, and the promotion of greener practices in communities and institutions. Efforts to preserve biodiversity, improve air and water quality, and maintain green spaces remain central, all accompanied by strict enforcement of environmental regulations.

To build a climate-resilient and low-emission future, Makati has pursued over 300 adaptation and mitigation initiatives. It also integrated clean energy solutions among its schools and barangays, along with the enforcement of policies that require GHG clearances for businesses. The city actively participates in global platforms and campaigns as well, including those of the Global Covenant of Mayors, One Planet City Challenge, and the NetZero campaign. With updated environmental plans underway and strengthened cross-sector partnerships, Makati reaffirms its commitment to advancing sustainability, achieving its SDG targets, and serving as a model Resilience Hub in Southeast Asia under the UNDRR's Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) initiative. (Note: this is also elaborated in SDG 17)

The City's effort to address the impact of Climate Change is continuously augmented through a firm commitment to reduce its Greenhouse Gas emissions and by working towards a Zero Net/Carbon Neutral Environment. Currently, the city's Local Energy Efficiency and Conservation Plan (LEECP) is awaiting approval of the City Council. Once implemented, it will provide the necessary data to further improve Makati's climate action scores in future assessments.

SDG 13 score in the Self-Assessment in 2022 and 2024 is consistently at 100%.

The Annual fiscal year (FY) is from January to December. The data in this report is based on government FY 2023/24, as practiced, where data is not available, the latest available data is used.

SDG Target 13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and disasters in all countries
Indicator 13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population *(same as SDG indicator 1.5.1 and 11.5.1)*
National SDG target	1.0 (2030)

	Baseline (2016)	Current (2022)
Death	0.30	0.73
Missing persons	0.04	0.18

City Status

Baseline data (2021): <10 | Current data (2024): <10

Trend/Gap: While the indicator shows no significant increase in disaster impact in terms of fatalities/missing persons/ affected population, this flatline should not imply complacency. Rather, it warrants a deeper look into exposure, vulnerability, and potential response inefficiencies.

Analysis / Remarks

The Makati City DRRM Plan identifies core issues across sectors using a problem tree approach. The said approach helped identify the disaster risks and vulnerabilities specific to the city's context.

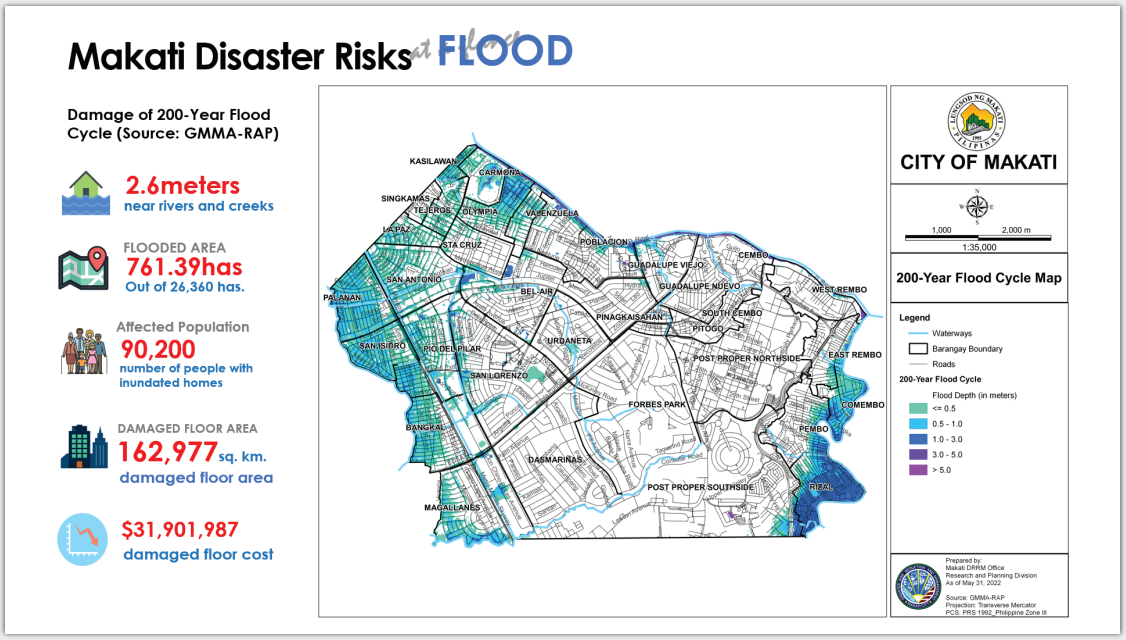
- Administrative and Finance - Disaster recovery planning is vital in delivering uninterrupted city services post-disaster. The sector focuses on continuity of governance and expedited resource mobilization.
- Economic Sector - Economic risks from disasters remain under-assessed. Lack of specific risk identification hampers Makati's ability to plan for the restoration of business activities during multi-hazard scenarios.
- Environmental Services - Makati's urbanization has led to limited green and water ecosystems. The plan highlights the urgent need for ecosystem restoration and protection to maintain air and water quality.
- Infrastructure Sector - Based on JICA (2004) and CSCAND (2014) studies, Makati is at risk of a magnitude 7.2 earthquake from the West Valley Fault that could result in approximately 638,784 m² of completely damaged floor area. Additionally, projections from a 200-year flood scenario indicate nearly 163,000 m² of flood-damaged floor area.
- Protective Services - Makati's location along the West Valley Fault heightens its vulnerability to earthquakes and related hazards such as fire. In 2024, the city's average response times to Emergency Medical Service (EMS) calls were 6.97 minutes during the day and 6.95 minutes at night. For non-emergency medical services, longer response times averaging 9.01 minutes in daylight and 9.19 minutes at night were recorded. While response times generally meet acceptable standards, the data underscores the need for continuous capacity enhancement, rapid resource mobilization, and institutional preparedness to effectively manage large-scale incidents, especially during peak demand or disaster scenarios.
- Social Development - While Makati actively promotes DRRM awareness, community response remains reactive. Moreover, disasters compromise access to clean water and healthcare, thus increasing the risk of disease outbreaks. The City aims to improve primary health access even during emergencies.

Makati's Hazards

Flooding - Based on the Greater Metro Manila Area Risk Assessment Project (GMMA-RAP) under the Collective Strengthening of Community Awareness on Natural Disasters (CSCAND, 2014), approximately 22,433 structures in Makati are exposed to worst-case flooding scenarios, particularly in areas near rivers and creeks where floodwaters can reach 2.6 meters or higher, with river levels rising up to 5.5 meters. This was made evident when 12 barangays were severely affected during Typhoon Ondoy in 2009. While casualties in Makati were minimal, the broader Metro Manila region experienced severe infrastructure impacts, particularly across electricity, water, transportation, and telecommunication systems.

In 2009, Typhoon Ondoy (International name Typhoon Ketsana) intensified by Typhoon Pepeng (International Name Parma), greatly affected the whole of Metro Manila where the City of Makati is situated. Twelve (12) of its barangays namely Magallanes, Bangkal, Pio del Pilar, San Isidro, Palanan, La Paz, Tejeros, Kasilawan, Olympia, Comembo, Pembo and Rizal experienced flooding. Flood level reached 1 to 3 meters along creeks and 0.15 to 1 meter in residential areas. This is the most severe flooding that the City has experienced to date. Nevertheless, Makati had no casualties, of minimal number of affected population (11 families), and recorded less damages.

Total damage and losses in Metro Manila's infrastructure sectors from Typhoon Ondoy (PDNA by the World Bank):
- Electricity: ₱ 1.6 billion (₱ 713M damage, ₱ 879M losses)
- Water and Sanitation: ₱ 1.14 billion (₱ 372.5M damage, ₱ 768.6M losses)
- Transport: ₱ 7.5 billion (₱ 2.6B national roads, ₱ 3.9B local roads, ₱ 1B transport losses)
- Telecommunications: ₱ 193 million (repairs manageable without external aid)

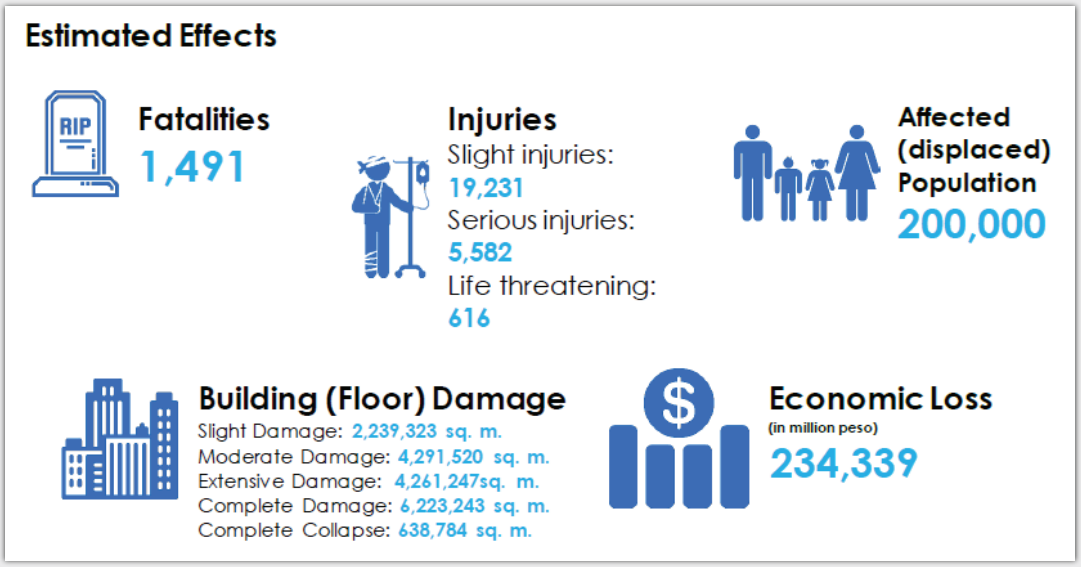


Earthquake

Makati has experienced several destructive earthquakes in the past. Some of which are documented through a marker at the Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe Church in Barangay Guadalupe Viejo. The Church survived the earthquakes of November 30, 1645 with a magnitude of 7.5. This was caused by a movement along Manuel and Gabaldon Segments of the Philippine Fault Zone (PFZ), resulting in deaths ranging from 600 to 3,000. Other incidents are those of 1658 Earthquake which is the most recent earthquake ascribed to the Valley Fault System, 1754 South Luzon Earthquake attributed to the eruptive period of the Taal Volcano, and that of 1863. Accompanied by a tsunami, it is sometimes referred to as the Intramuros Earthquake due to severe damaged to the structures in the Walled City: the Manila Cathedral, Ayuntamiento, and the Governor's Palace. The Guadalupe Church unfortunately was damaged by the 1880 Magnitude 7.6 Earthquake in Luzon which originated from the Infanta Segment of the PFZ.

Another earthquake whose magnitude was felt in Makati in the past years is the Casiguran Earthquake on 02 August 1968. In total, 270 persons perished and it caused the instant collapse of the Ruby Tower in Binondo. Most recently, Makati was affected by the July 1990 Magnitude 7.7 Digdig Earthquake in Luzon which was the result of rupture of the northwest segment of the PFZ. It is most remembered as the Baguio Earthquake which damaged several buildings such as the Hyatt Terraces Hotel, leading to the death of at least 1,700 people with 3,500 being seriously injured.

According to the GMMA RAP study, Makati City, along with other cities and municipalities in the Greater Metropolitan Manila Area, will experience a catastrophic earthquake with the following description and estimated impacts:



Source: Makati DRRMO

Category	Year										Total
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Fire incidence	243	231	211	306	233	277	314	300	350	362	2,827
Fire Incidence with Fatalities	1	1	0	1	6	1	4	3	3	1	21
No. of Fatalities[7]	11	1	0	1	11	4	6	1	9	1	45

Table 5: 2007-2016 Fire Incidents in Makati

Makati has experienced several major fire incidents that underscore the city's vulnerability, especially in densely populated informal settlements.

On July 11, 2013, a fire in the Botanical Garden area of Barangay Pio del Pilar reached general alarm in span of 20 minutes. It displaced around 1,000 families, all of which could be attributed to a faulty power outlet.

Later that year, on October 27, 2013, another massive fire struck Barangay Cembo. It destroyed 500 homes of light materials, led to the death of two children, and left 2,000 families homeless. This fire also reached general alarm and lasted for three hours.

More recently, on December 11, 2018, a fire broke out in the Laperal Compound, Barangay Guadalupe Viejo. Originating from a residential apartment, it lasted four hours, reached Task Force Bravo, injured three individuals, and displaced 1,677 people from 450 households. The damage was estimated to be at ₱10 million.

Climate Change - climate change poses significant risks to public health, particularly through rising temperatures. One primary measure is the use of the Heat Index—a human discomfort indicator reflecting the “apparent” temperature felt by the body. This index is influenced by air temperature and relative humidity, with full sun exposure increasing the perceived temperature by up to 9°C. The Department of Health (DOH) recognizes it as a key indicator of climate-related health impacts, particularly for heat-related illnesses like heat exhaustion and heat stroke.

To address these risks, Makati has developed a Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP). This includes localized climate projections based on PAGASA's A1B medium-range emission scenario and data from the PRECIS Regional Climate Model that was developed by the UK Met Hadley Centre. These projections guide the city's adaptation strategies, including public health preparedness and urban heat risk reduction.

Temp in Celsius	Temp in Fahrenheit	Heat Index (Human Index Discomfort)
27 – 32 °C	08 – 90 °F	Caution. Fatigue is possible with prolonged exposure and activity. Continuing activity could result to heat cramps.
32 – 41 °C	90 – 105 °F	Extreme Caution. Heat cramps and Heat Exhaustion are possible. Continuing activity could result to heat stroke.
41 – 54 °C	105 – 130 °F	Danger. Heat Cramps and Heat exhaustion are likely; Heat Stroke is probable with continued activity
Over °C	Over 130 °F	Extreme Danger Heat Stroke in imminent.

No of Days w Tmax >			No. of Dry Days			No of Days w Rainfall >200		
Observed	2020	2050	Observed	2020	2050	Observed	2020	2050
299	1176	2118	7380	6445	6382	12	12	13

**Observed covers the period of 1971 to 2000*

Climate Projections for Makati

Makati is expected to experience warmer temperatures, increased rainfall variability, and more extreme weather events due to climate change:

- Temperature Rise: Annual mean temperature is projected to increase by 0.9–1.1°C by 2020 and 1.8–2.1°C by 2050. Summer (March–May) temperatures may reach 29.9°C in 2020 and 30.9°C in 2050.
- Rainfall Patterns: Drier summers (MAM) may lead to higher drought risks, while heavier rains are expected during the Southwest Monsoon (JJA and SON). For example, JJA rainfall may rise from 1269.7 mm in 2020 to 1419.5 mm in 2050.
- Sea Level Rise Impacts: Although not coastal, Makati may face worsened flooding, saltwater intrusion, and higher water tables due to the combined effects of sea level rise and surrounding water bodies like Pasig River and Manila Bay.
- Extreme Events: There will be hotter days (above 35°C), longer dry periods, and an increase in intense rainfall events (exceeding 200 mm/day) especially during summer months.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE)

Like fire, CBRNE incidents may happen due to both human-induced and natural triggers. These are likely to occur in Makati due to the presence of facilities containing hazardous materials such as gas pipes, gas stations, laboratories and hospitals, among others. Another risk factor for Makati is terrorist attack given the city's role in the country's economy, number of foreign embassies in the city, and presence of crowded areas.

One case of CBRNE incident in Makati happened on November 26, 2006. Bottles of chemicals placed in a cabinet accidentally fell on the floor in a Science Laboratory of San Isidro High School. Nine (9) persons were hospitalized including six teachers due to dizziness, shortness of breath and skin irritation. Residents within the 100-meter radius were evacuated and classes were suspended for a week.

The most notable CBRNE occurrence in the City is the gas leak in the West Tower Condominium of Barangay Bangkal in July, 2010. It was caused by holes on a nearby 117-kilometer gas pipeline. This extends from Batangas to Manila, supplying more than 50 percent of fuel in Pandacan Depot. The leak led to the closure of the condominium and evacuation of the residents of the nearby area.

Eight years after (November, 2018), another gas leak occurred in Barangay Bangkal, particularly at its Phoenix gas station. It experienced petroleum leak in one of its underground pumping stations, located at the intersection of Evangelista and Estrella streets.

Sources: Makati Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2019-2030

Indicator 13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national DRR strategies in line with the SFDRR 2015-2030 (same as SDG indicator 1.5.3 and 11.b.1)
National SDG target	1 (2030) Baseline (2016) 1 | Current (2022) 1

City Status

Baseline data (2016): 1 | Current data (2024): 1

Trend/Gap: Makati City has successfully adopted and is implementing disaster risk reduction strategies aligned with the SFDRR 2015–2030. This addresses a gap observed at the national level wherein a number of compliant strategies has remained stagnant since 2016.

The Makati DRRM Plan 2020–2030 specifically targets the first four global priorities of the SFDRR: a) reducing disaster-related mortality and injuries, b) minimizing the number of affected people, c) decreasing economic losses, and d) preventing damage to infrastructure and disruption of services. These priorities are locally contextualized through the use of sectoral problem trees which, in turn, is instrumental in the identification of root causes and actionable interventions across different sectors.

Analysis / Remarks

The Makati DRRM Plan 2020-2030 aims to achieve the same first four goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). The outputs of the problem trees per sector are in line with these. It further manifested that the sectoral issues and concerns in mainstreaming DRRM can be resolved by the DRRM Plan and SFDRR goals such as the following:

- Reduce disaster-related mortality including injuries
- Minimize number of affected people
- Reduce disaster economic loss Reduce disaster economic loss
- Minimize damage to infrastructure and disruption of basic services

The city further reinforces its commitment to disaster and climate resilience through related policies and declarations, including the Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP), Declaration of Climate Emergency, the adoption of GHG reduction targets in line with the NDC, and the Makati City Local Energy Code. While Makati demonstrates strong policy alignment and planning integration, further efforts are needed to enhance monitoring and evaluation systems, deepen community-level engagement, and strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration to sustain and scale implementation.

Indicator 13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (same as SDG indicator 1.5.4 and 11.b.2)
National SDG target	For National Capital Region (NCR) - 100.0 (2030) Baseline (2016) 52.9 | Current (2022) 94.1

City Status

Baseline data (2019): 100% | Current data (2024): 100%

Trend/Gap: Since 2019, Makati City has consistently maintained a 100% adoption rate of local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national frameworks. The City has continued to update and refine its Makati DRRM Plan 2020–2030. This ensures that local disaster risk management actions are in direct alignment with the SFDRR, as well as other supporting national policies and climate actions. This shows a strong commitment to disaster resilience and proactive climate adaptation.

While Makati has demonstrated robust alignment and full adoption of national disaster risk reduction strategies, a potential gap could be encountered in the implementation and local adaptation of specific measures. Even though policies are in place, the actual effectiveness of these strategies could vary depending on resource availability, coordination between sectors, and local community engagement. Additionally, the scale and speed of implementation at the local level might require ongoing improvements in monitoring, data collection, and assessment tools to track progress more effectively. Nevertheless, translating the strategies into tangible outcomes at the community level remains a critical challenge.

Analysis / Remarks

Makati City continues to maintain a strong alignment with national disaster risk reduction strategies, reflected through the 100% adoption rate observed at the national level since 2019. The city's Makati DRRM Plan 2020–2030 integrates the national disaster risk reduction framework with it, attaining harmony between local policies and initiatives with those of broader national strategies. The plan is aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and aims to achieve its core objectives at the local level.

In addition to the DRRM Plan, Makati's local strategies are further supported by complementary initiatives such as the City Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP), the Declaration of Climate Emergency, and the adoption of GHG reduction targets in line with national commitments. These efforts reflect the city’s commitment to disaster resilience and climate action. Moving forward, Makati should continue strengthening its monitoring frameworks to track progress and sustain stakeholders’ active engagements in disaster risk management initiatives.

The city's strong alignment with national disaster risk reduction strategies is noteworthy. For further progress, continued focus on operationalizing these strategies at the local level, with particular attention to inclusive community engagement, resource allocation, and capacity-building, will be instrumental in closing any potential gaps; all towards the long-term success of disaster risk reduction initiatives.

SDG Target 13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
Indicator 13.2.1	The Philippines has nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC)
National SDG target	1 (2030) Baseline 1 (2016) | Current 1(2022)

City Status

Baseline Data (2016): Adopted the NDC of the Philippines |
Current Data (2024): Adopted a locally-determined contribution -- 39% GHG emission reduction by 2030 and Net zero by 2050

Trend/Gap: The Philippines has made significant strides in climate action since 2016, transitioning from automatic adoption of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to establishing locally determined contributions (LDCs). The latter is more closely aligned with local circumstances and capacities. In 2024, as part of the broader national efforts, Makati City set a target of 39% GHG emission reduction by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050. As of 2023, 199,010 tons of CO2e have already been reduced from the baseline, demonstrating concrete progress toward these ambitious targets. It manifests a clear trend of growing local commitment and alignment with national and global climate goals, moving from mere adoption to proactive contribution and action.

Analysis / Remarks

While significant reductions have been made, the gap remains in scaling up efforts across the entire city and in ensuring consistency towards emissions reduction across various sectors. The 199,010 tons of CO2e reduction reflects only the early progress of a much larger target.

To achieve the 39% GHG reduction by 2030 and net zero by 2050, there is a need for accelerated implementation especially in sectors that contribute significantly to emissions: energy, transportation, and industry. Nevertheless, in achieving an effective integration of climate actions at the local level, gaps may still occur at the level of monitoring and reporting, that of which is duly and continuously addressed. This would ensure that the actions undertaken match the projected reductions.

Makati has shown a strong commitment in addressing climate change through the adoption of both national and locally determined contributions: a significant step toward reducing emissions. However, to meet the 39% reduction target by 2030 and net zero by 2050, efforts should focus on accelerating action, particularly in sectors with high emission levels. Enhanced monitoring, capacity-building, and partnerships with the private sector, collectively are key to scaling up efforts and attaining full realization of the targets. Moreover, ascertaining that local climate policies are deeply integrated into day-to-day governance and community initiatives, will be instrumental in closing the gap between current progress and future climate goals.

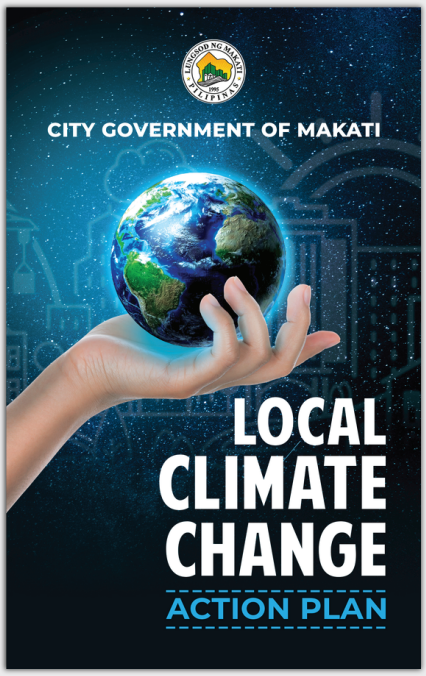




Image: Makati Climate Change International Initiatives/Recognitions/Badges
Source: Makati Climate Change Committee

Indicator 13.2.2	Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per year
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

	Baseline (2019)	Current (2020)
• 33 Barangays	178,5374 tCO_2e	158,8364 tCO2e
• 23 Barangays (adjusted) due to the transfer of 10 EMBO barangays to Taguig City	1,694,038 tCO_2e ○ Waste: 77,789 tCO_2e (5%) ○ Transport: 359,348 tCO_2e (21%) ○ Electricity: 1,256,901 tCO_2e (74%)	

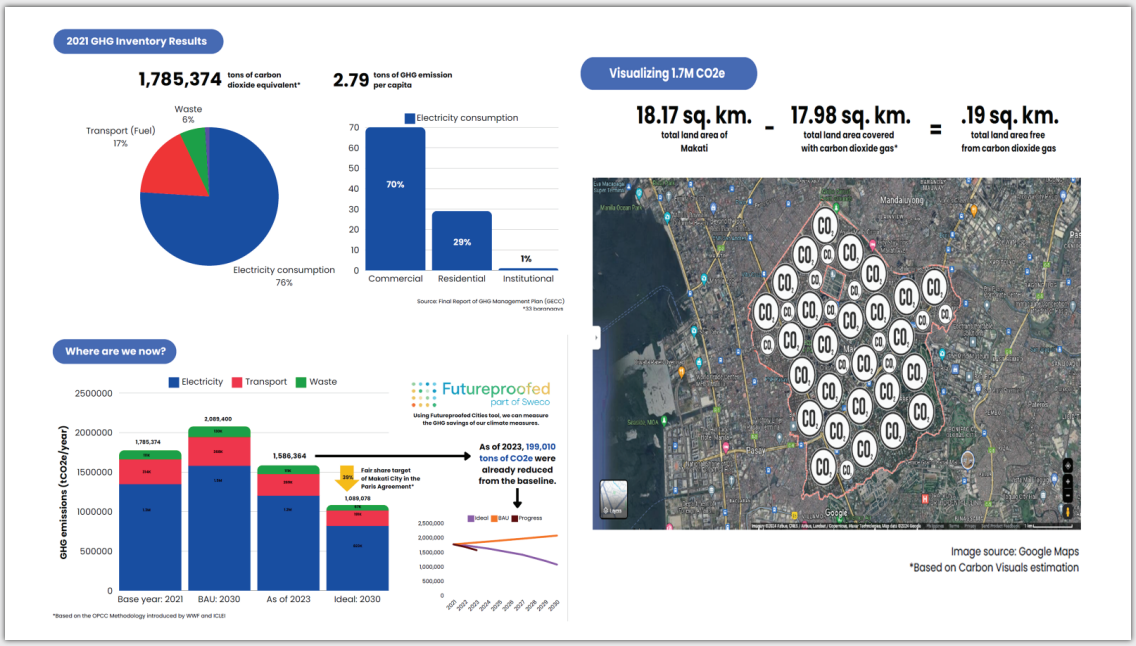


Image: Makati 2021 GHG Inventory Result and Progress as of 2023 for 33 Barangays | Visualization of 1.7M Co2e
Source: Makati Climate Change Committee

Trend/Gap: Between 2021 and 2023, Makati achieved a reduction of approximately 199,010 tCO_2e from its original 33-barangay baseline. However, due to the Supreme Court ruling transferring 10 EMBO barangays to Taguig, Makati has adjusted its GHG accounting to reflect only the remaining 23 barangays, resulting in an updated 2021 figure of 1,694,038 tCO_2e. This revised baseline will serve as the reference for future monitoring.

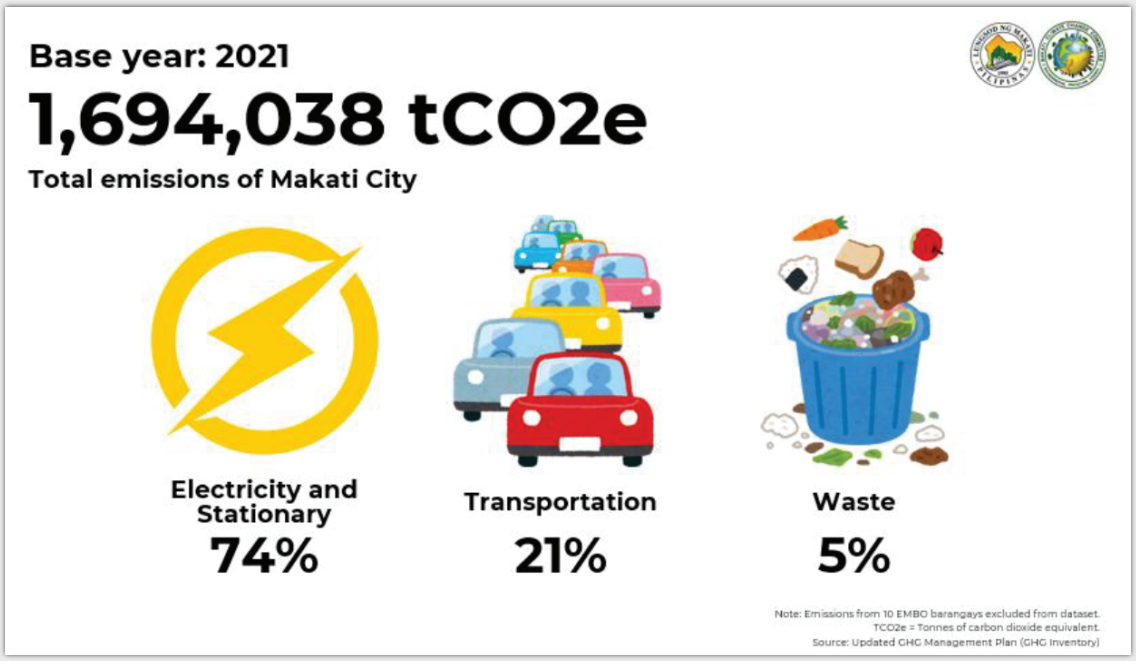


Image: Makati 2021 GHG Inventory Result and Progress as of 2023 for 23 Barangays
Source: Makati Climate Change Committee

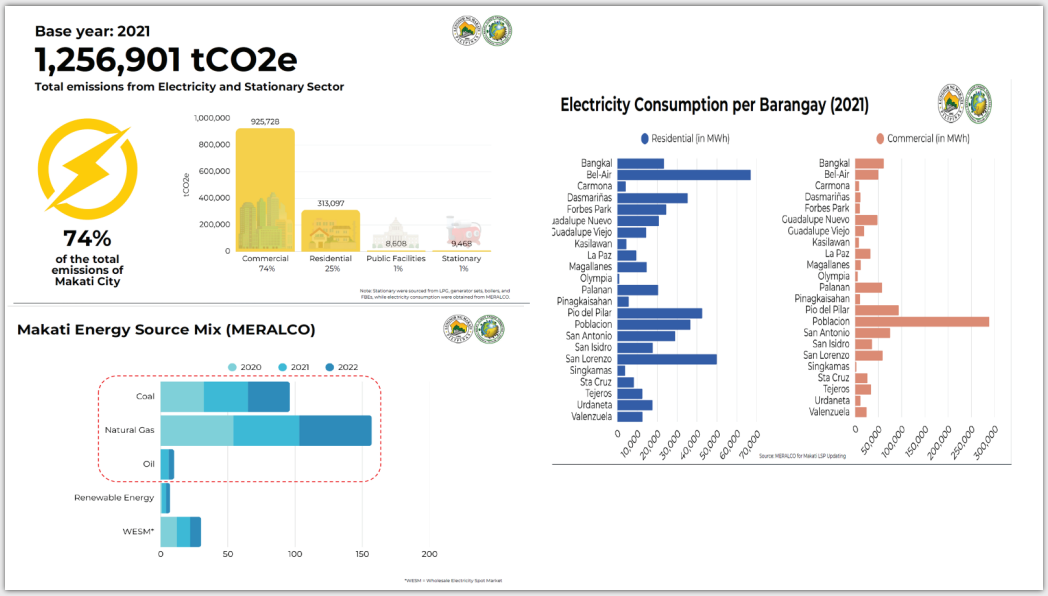


Image: Electricity, 2021
Source: Makati Climate Change Committee

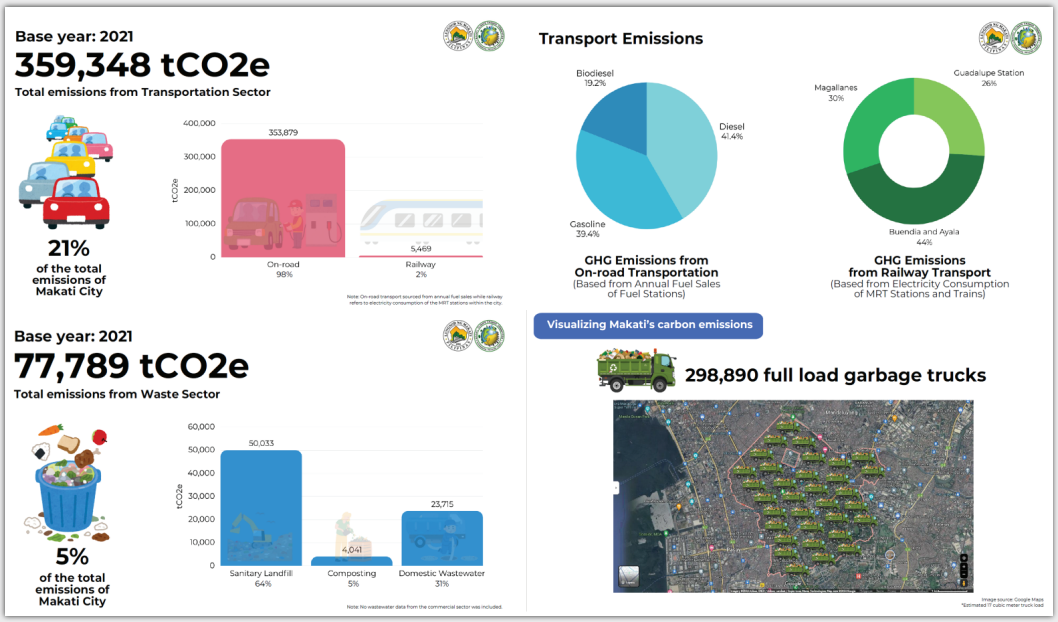


Image: Transportation and Waste, 2021
Source: Makati Climate Change Committee

Analysis / Remarks

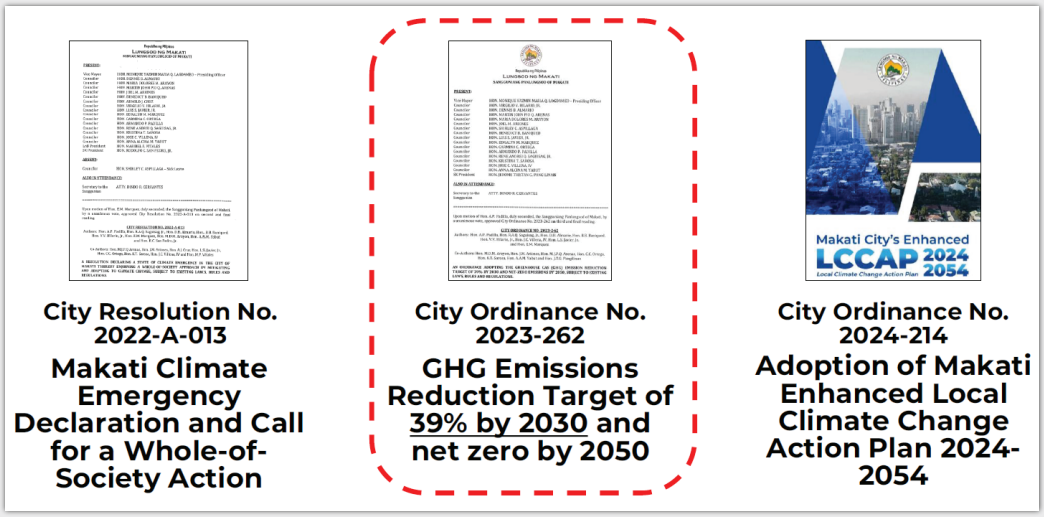


Image: Major Plans and Policies related to Climate Change
Source: Makati Climate Change Committee

Makati has institutionalized mechanisms for tracking GHG emissions through active partnerships with Meralco and fuel providers (e.g., Petron, Caltex, Shell), enabling systematic data collection on electricity and fuel consumption. The General Services Department's Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EEC) Officer facilitates this coordination.

The ongoing development of the Local Energy Efficiency and Conservation Plan (LEECP) aims to strengthen the city's emissions tracking, mitigation strategies, and policy coherence. As of 2023, per capita emissions stand at 0.796 tCO_2e, reflecting Makati's lower emission profile compared to many urban centers—an outcome of its carbon neutrality ambition.

Despite positive trends, final emissions figures may still shift due to adjustments stemming from the EMBO barangay transfer. Once the LEECP is finalized and new data validated, a clearer picture of Makati's decarbonization trajectory will emerge. Continued improvement in data quality, community-level reporting, and cross-sector alignment will be crucial for meeting the city's climate targets.

SDG Target 13.3	Build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change
Indicator 13.3.1	The extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
National SDG target	None

City Status

Baseline data (2017): Makati DRRM Academy | Current data (2024): Makati DRRM Academy

Trend/Gap: Makati City has made substantial progress in integrating education for sustainable development and global citizenship through its innovative programs. One of these is the Makati DRRM Academy, offering formal and non-formal training in disaster preparedness, first aid, and life support. This is supplemented by organizational partnerships, with Plus Arts NPO as one notable example. In collaboration with the latter, the Academy focuses on creative, student-centered DRRM education. The involvement of DepEd-Makati, school principals, and teachers reflects eclectic approaches of integrating ESD and GCED into curricula and teacher capacity building.



Moreover, the city supplements these efforts with community-wide capacity development in the forms of webinars, workshops, and public information campaigns. The objective is two-fold. While extensively targeting broader segments of society, it also promotes a culture of safety, resilience, and civic responsibility.

While Makati has established strong local platforms for GCED and ESD, there is a room to strengthen systematic integration into formal student assessment tools. It will pave the way for a sustainable inclusion of this discipline in teacher certification or pre-service education frameworks. Monitoring and evaluating the long-term impact of these educational programs on behavioral change and community resilience also need further enhancement. Coordination with national education policy frameworks could also be improved to better reflect local innovations at the national level.

Analysis / Remarks

Makati City has made substantial progress in integrating education for sustainable development and global citizenship through its innovative programs. One of these is the Makati DRRM Academy, offering formal and non-formal training in disaster preparedness, first aid, and life support. This is supplemented by organizational partnerships, with Plus Arts NPO as one notable example. In collaboration with the latter, the Academy focuses on creative, student-centered DRRM education. These efforts are further supported by the involvement of the Department of Education (DepEd) in Makati, school principals, and educators. This is the testament of the city's mission to holistically embed ESD and GCED into curricula and teacher capacity-building programs.

Makati further extends its commitment to community-wide capacity development by offering webinars, workshops, and public information campaigns aimed at broader segments of society. These initiatives promote a culture of safety, resilience, and civic responsibility; reinforcing the importance of collective action in disaster preparedness and climate resilience.

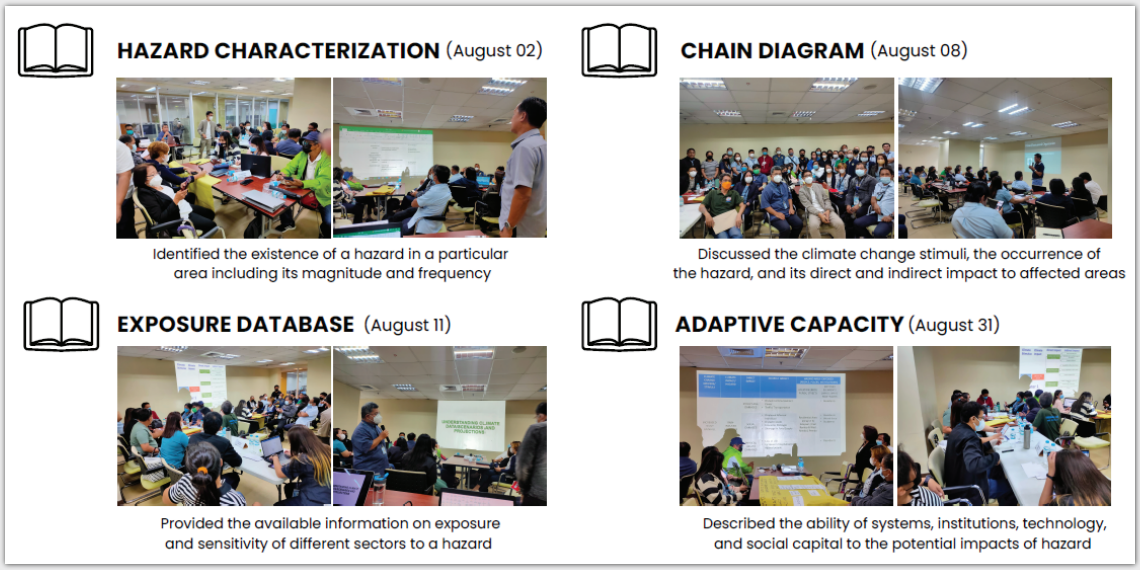
While Makati has established strong local platforms for GCED and ESD, there is still potential for deeper integration into formal educational assessment tools. If addressed, it will pave the way for a sustainable inclusion of this discipline in teacher certification or pre-service education frameworks. Additionally, the city's capacity to monitor and evaluate the impact of these educational programs on behavioral change and community resilience needs further enhancement. Strengthening coordination with national education policy frameworks will also be instrumental in translating the successes of local innovations to the national level. This, in turn, would foster a more cohesive approach to ESD and GCED across the country.

Makati's initiatives align strongly with SDG Target 4.7 which, in turn, focuses on institutionalizing GCED and ESD. Through the Makati DRRM Academy, the city integrates disaster preparedness, climate action, and civic values into both formal and non-formal education. With active support from DepEd-Makati educators and partners like Plus Arts NPO, the city has developed context-relevant learning tools, advanced teacher training, and engaged students through interactive and values-driven programs. These efforts are further extended to the wider community through public webinars and training sessions. Through all of these, lifelong learning and whole-of-society engagement are duly prioritized.

In addition to formal educational interventions, Makati conducts capacity development programs targeting a diverse range of audiences: from youth leaders and civil servants to neighborhood associations and community volunteers. These non-formal learning platforms help promote lifelong learning, public participation, and responsible citizenship. Through these initiatives, Makati is embedding GCED and ESD not only within schools but also across the broader community, making significant progress toward the objectives of SDG 4.7.

Makati's ongoing commitment to inclusivity and responsiveness is demonstrated through its Multi-Sectoral Consultation-Workshop on Vulnerable Sector-Inclusive and Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (VIR-DRRM) held last November, 2023. This consultation, led by the Makati DRRM Office and the Special Committee on Vulnerable Sector-Inclusive and Responsive DRRM, brought together a variety of sectors: children, youth, women, LGBTQIA+, persons with specific needs, and the elderly. The event sought to develop meaningful and accessible participation from these vulnerable groups towards disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and mitigation. The ultimate goal is to transform them to become active contributors to resilience-building.

The workshop also served as a local stocktake of the city's progress since the declaration of a Climate Emergency by the Mayor, having to reflect Makati's staunch dedication of fostering a climate-resilient future. Through collaborative efforts across sectors, Makati is making significant strides toward a more inclusive and sustainable disaster risk management system.





Images: Makati Climate Change and Resilience Building Activities
Source: Makati Climate Change Committee

Focus Box 6.1.f: GHG Biggest Loser Program

The **GHG Biggest Loser** is an original concept of the City Government of Makati that effectively promotes City Ordinance 2017-091, otherwise known as the "Greenhouse Gas Reduction Ordinance".

The program promotes climate-proofing since it is mainly driven by the idea of reducing GHG emissions. It directly mainstreams the city's goal in addressing climate change, actively involving the business sector to play a substantial role in reducing the city's carbon footprint.

This initiative is in coherence with the City's priorities and thrust towards the promotion and the protection of the environment. It has also been a staple and is in fact one of the cornerstone programs of the Department of Environmental Services (DES).

The program has a wide array of documentation including the: GHG Management Plan; GHG Inventory Report; GHG IEC materials for the regular trainings and seminars; and GHG Biggest Loser Program Outline, requirements, and guidelines.

GHG Biggest Loser raises awareness on City Ordinance 2017-091 and the importance of reducing GHG emissions. Hence, there is no income generation activity involved here with the exception of promulgating the idea and culture of "savings" through the conscientious use of fuel and electricity. Suffice it to say, the program is not self-liquidating.

The program uses the GHG Toolkit that was developed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in computing GHG consumption. Aside from this, there are no other new technologies and/or digital innovations introduced by the program.

The 2019 GHG Biggest Loser Challenge focused on 3-star hotels operating in the city, with 3 hotels making it to the final round. These are the following: Fersal Hotel, Hotel Celeste and Oxford Suites.

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Figures 1a-1c: Greenhouse Gas Biggest Loser 2019 Validation Photo Documentation

Besides being climate-proof as it is mainly driven to reduce GHG emissions, the GHG Biggest Loser is one of the core indicators of an effective governance. Its origins and objectives are derived from one of the top priorities of the City Government of Makati: the promotion and the protection of the environment. It introduced the awareness and better understanding of City Ordinance 2017-091; culture of energy conservation and the conscientious use of fuel and electric energy; importance and value of reducing GHG emission; the exploration of green energy and other alternative sources of clean energy; and mainstream the idea of conservation through the promotion of its IEC.

In hindsight, this program was one of the initiators prompting the Makati City to declare a climate emergency and call for action in 2022, directly addressing SDG 13.

In Asia and the Pacific Region, SDG 13 - which is to "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact" not only regressed but is also in the code red warning despite sharing its cruciality for all the 17 SDGs. This is the impetus as for GHG Biggest Loser Program's continuous implementation; will not only help the city address SDG 13 but all other SDGs as well.

The City of Makati is one of the first few cities to have accounted its GHG inventory at an entity and community level. It is also the only city in the Philippines that has an enacted GHG Reduction Ordinance. Having been able to establish its database and putting in place a policy that requires all business establishments to submit their GHG emission inventory, the city was able to pioneer an initiative like the GHG Biggest Loser.









Figures 2a-2c: Greenhouse Gas Biggest Loser 2019 Awarding Photo Documentation

Figures 3a-3b: Greenhouse Gas Biggest Loser 2019 Winner "HOTEL CELESTE"

The 2019 GHG Biggest Loser has thus accomplished the following:

- Helped promote the dissemination of City Ordinance 2017-091 especially among 3-star hotels within the Makati.
- Encouraged private sector (3-star hotels) to implement programs/initiatives that lowers down their carbon footprint
- Served as a platform in preparation for its implementation on a wider scope within the City.
- GHG emission reduction by 9% in 2019 (*based on the winner of the GHG Biggest Loser)

Source: excerpts from SDG Knowledge Platform / DES

Focus Box 6.1.i: Climate Emergency and Commitment to Urgent Climate Action

Makati City recognizes the urgent need to address the growing risks of climate change and disasters. Due to its geographic location within the Pacific typhoon belt and its position along active fault systems, the City is exposed to a range of natural hazards: earthquakes, typhoons, floods, liquefaction, and landslides. These vulnerabilities are compounded by the effects of climate change—intensifying weather extremes, increasing temperatures, urban heat island effects, and environmental degradation—all of which pose serious challenges to the city's urban systems, ecosystems, and communities.

As the Business Hub of the Philippines, Makati is not only a center of commerce but also a key contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. This necessitates decisive climate leadership on the part of the city. In response, the City Government declared a Climate Emergency in 2022 through the Climate Emergency Ordinance (2022-A-013), acknowledging that climate action must be mainstreamed into all levels of policymaking, planning, and implementation. This declaration drives the City's whole-of-society approach to disaster risk reduction, adaptation, and sustainable development. The Climate Change Commission (CCC) has commended the City for its collaborative and transformative approach, with 23 barangays signing a Declaration of Support for the city's climate plans.

As part of this declaration, the City passed the GHG Reduction Target Ordinance which sets to reduce 696,296 tons of carbon dioxide by 2030. This target aligns with Makati's fair share contribution to the Paris Agreement, with 1,089,078 tons of CO2e annually as determined by the OPCC Methodology. As of 2023, Makati has already reduced 199,010 tons of CO2e through initiatives like the Annual GHG Inventory, tracking reductions at the community and entity levels. The most recent Annual GHG Inventory was completed in 2023 and remains an integral part of the city's ongoing monitoring efforts.

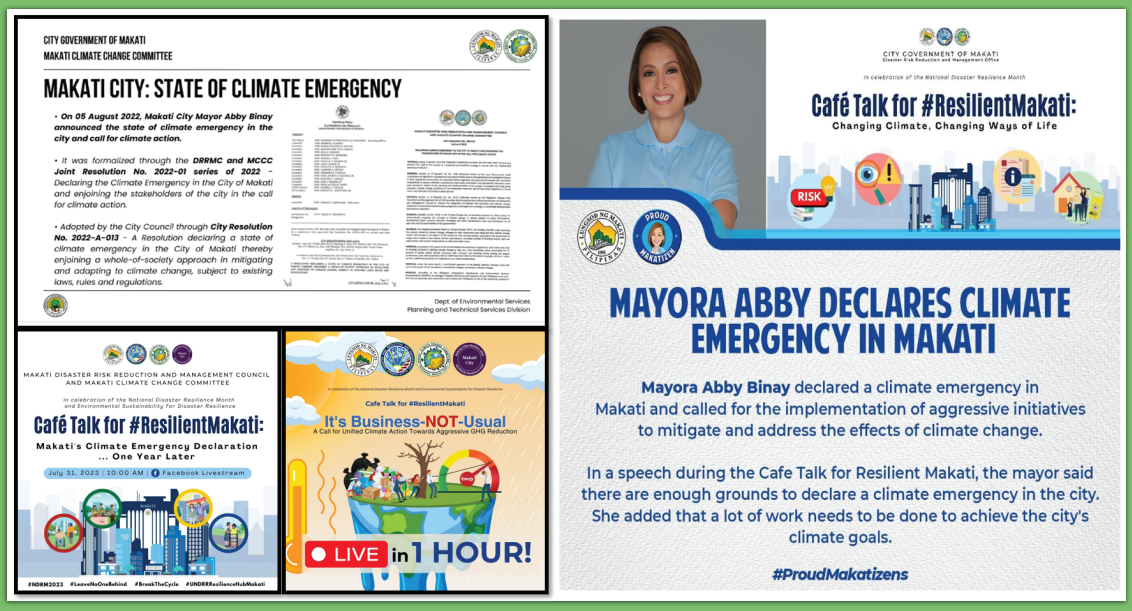


Image: Mayora Abby Declares Climate Emergency in Makati, 2022
Café Talk for #ResilientMakati: Makati's Climate Emergency Declaration… One Year Later, 2023
Café Talk for #ResilientMakati: It's Business-NOT-Usual, 2024
Source: Makati DRRMO

Since the declaration, the City has adopted a more aggressive stance in addressing climate challenges, particularly through data-driven interventions such as the use of IoT technologies. This is to accurately monitor resource utilization and enable responsive decision-making. The city also has integrated tools like the FPC (Future Proofing Consulting) digital platform to track its climate action progress. Having inputted 24 measures and achieving 10 measured carbon savings as of 2023, the City is on track of achieving its GHG reduction target. Through CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project), Makati has progressed from a D rating in 2018 to an A rating in 2023. It attained the Leadership status for demonstrating best practices in emissions management and resilience-building, having been on pace with the 1.5°C pathway of the Paris Agreement. Additionally, the city earned the GCoM Compliance Badge for promoting voluntary climate actions and was named the National Winner of the One Planet City Challenge (OPCC) by WWF for its exemplary climate action planning. This accomplishment further solidified its position as a global leader in climate resilience and sustainable urban living.

A critical component of the City's climate strategy is its commitment to accountability and transparency. Following the declaration of the Climate Emergency, Makati has implemented an annual public reporting mechanism through events like the Café Talk. This is a platform for the city to report its progress on climate actions, GHG reductions, and the implementation of the Climate Emergency Ordinance, all while engaging stakeholders across various sectors in meaningful dialogue. These efforts, supported by comprehensive data platforms and international recognition, ensure that Makati is not only advancing its local climate goals but also setting a global example for other cities.

The city's proactive, whole-of-society approach to disaster risk reduction and sustainable development integrates cutting-edge technology with grassroots initiatives. This lives up to the ideals of effective, transparent, and evidence-based climate policies. A key element of Makati's approach is its non-siloed institutional arrangements. Rather than isolating climate action, sustainable development, and disaster risk reduction efforts into separate initiatives, the City fosters a collaborative framework that integrates these areas. By aligning the work of various offices, Makati ensures that policies and plans are not only comprehensive but also synergistic, leading to more effective and lasting outcomes.

This declaration aligns with national-level climate discussions and positions Makati as a role model for resilient cities, as recognized by UN Climate Change High-Level Champions. Read this article to know more: https://mcr2030.undrr.org/news/makati-steps-climate.

Source: Makati Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO)

Focus Box 6.1.j: DES Webinar Series



The DES Webinar Series is a year-long activity that promotes city' environmental advocacies parallel with the environmental observance and celebrations that of the country's and across the globe. The program was designed in support of the Smart City initiative as well as to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic. Further, it is intended to provide technical knowledge, continuously reinforce sustainable environmental management, and promote meaningful discussions among stakeholders, most especially the Makatizens.

This webinar series serves as an alternative to the traditional Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign of the department as an adjustment to the new normal, as well as the digital age/growing digital users. To ensure the quality of the webinars, each topic will have a set of resource persons experts in their respective fields. Some of the core topics are as follows: Zero Waste Month, World Water Day, Earth Hour, Plastic Reduction/Waste-Free Makati, Climate Change 101, Adopt-an-Estero, Wastewater Management, Environmental Sustainability for Disaster Resilience, Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG), and Anti-Noise Awareness Campaign.

The DES Webinar Series started in the midst of Covid-19 pandemic in adopting to the challenges encountered by the department. Since the traditional IEC campaign halted due to physical distancing and avoidance in face-to-face contact, the Department came up with an innovative idea to continue the public engagement virtually.



DES Webinar Series aims to provide inclusive and quality information dissemination on relevant environmental issues and concerns. These webinars cater the best practices of city's stakeholders to encourage more smart solutions be implemented at the community-level or of the vulnerable sectors. The Department will continue to upgrade its webinar series with the aim of achieving equal and universal access to a sustainable and quality education.

The Webinar Series is a continuing project of the department. The project is expected to expand to more than 5 webinars in a year with continued support from the City Government. The expected target will continue to be the students, young individuals, household members, office workers, professionals, among others. The project is set to continue in engaging more participants and speakers through hybrid setup. Most of the topics are implemented as follows:

1. Solid Waste Management – every January as Zero Waste Month
2. World Water Day – every 22nd of March
3. Earth Hour – every last Saturday of March
4. Plastic Reduction/Waste-Free Makati – in compliance to Executive Order No. 007 series of 2011 or the Makati Plastic Regulation
5. Climate Change 101 - within November 19-25 as Global Warming and Climate Change Consciousness Week
6. Adopt-an-Estero (waterways)
7. Wastewater Management (for business sector)
8. Environmental Sustainability for Disaster Resilience – every July as National Disaster Resilience Month (NDRM) observance
9. Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) - as part of Toxic and Hazardous Waste Management
10. Anti-Noise Awareness Campaign – in compliance to the Anti-Noise Pollution Code of Makati City

The Webinar Series is a continuing project of the department. The project is expected to expand to more than 5 webinars in a year through the continued support from the City Government. The expected target will still be directed towards the students, young individuals, household members, office workers, and professionals. The project is set to continue in engaging more participants and speakers through the hybrid setup. It is continually evolving from a simple platform of information dissemination to a platform of engaging and moving people into action. The development of the Strategic Communication Plan has provided the project a medium to long term perspective in terms of addressing pertinent issues. Beginning with a simple Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign, the long-term goal of the project is for it be a mechanism for Social Behavioral Change. The medium to long-term perspective of the project is always being monitored annually and of three-year cycle/comparison. It is expected that slow and strategic transition from IEC to SBC will be implemented and monitored.

The Department will continue to upgrade its webinar series with the aim of achieving equal and universal access to a sustainable and quality education. The program does not discriminate against gender. Learning how to manage solid waste is a routine for everyone. Keeping the environment clean would do wonders to everyone's health, body and soul. Every year, the City Government makes many partnerships with private companies and entities in keeping the city's environment in top condition, along with pushing programs and projects that will benefit all citizens dwelling in the city.

Source: Department of Environmental Services (DES)

Focus Box 6.1.k: Makati City's Early Warning System: Makati Advance Warning for Actionable and Risk-Informed System

Makati City has long been at the forefront of disaster resilience, integrating risk reduction strategies into its urban development framework. Recognizing that timely and accurate information is key to disaste preparedness, the city developed the Makati Advance Warning for Actionable and Risk-Informed System (MAWARI). This multi-hazard early warning system integrates real-time hazard monitoring, science-based forecasting, and community-driven preparedness. By utilizing Impact-Based Forecasting and Warning Systems (IBF-WS) and collaborating with the national weather agency and local communities, Makati ensures timely, actionable risk communication and response.

The city's early warning system aims to ensure that timely and accurate information reaches its population, enabling all to respond effectively to disasters. This goal is achieved through four key elements of EWS: risk knowledge, monitoring and warning, communication, and response. A centralized database consolidates real-time data from weather stations, rain gauges, and sensors to enhance hazard detection. Makati continuously improves its monitoring infrastructure by installing advanced equipment and training personnel to interpret and use data effectively. Risk information is communicated through localized, impact-based advisories, while regular community education and barangay-level drills equip residents with the necessary skills to respond to hazards. These efforts have strengthened disaster response, reduced risks, and reinforced Makati's commitment to resilience and sustainable development.

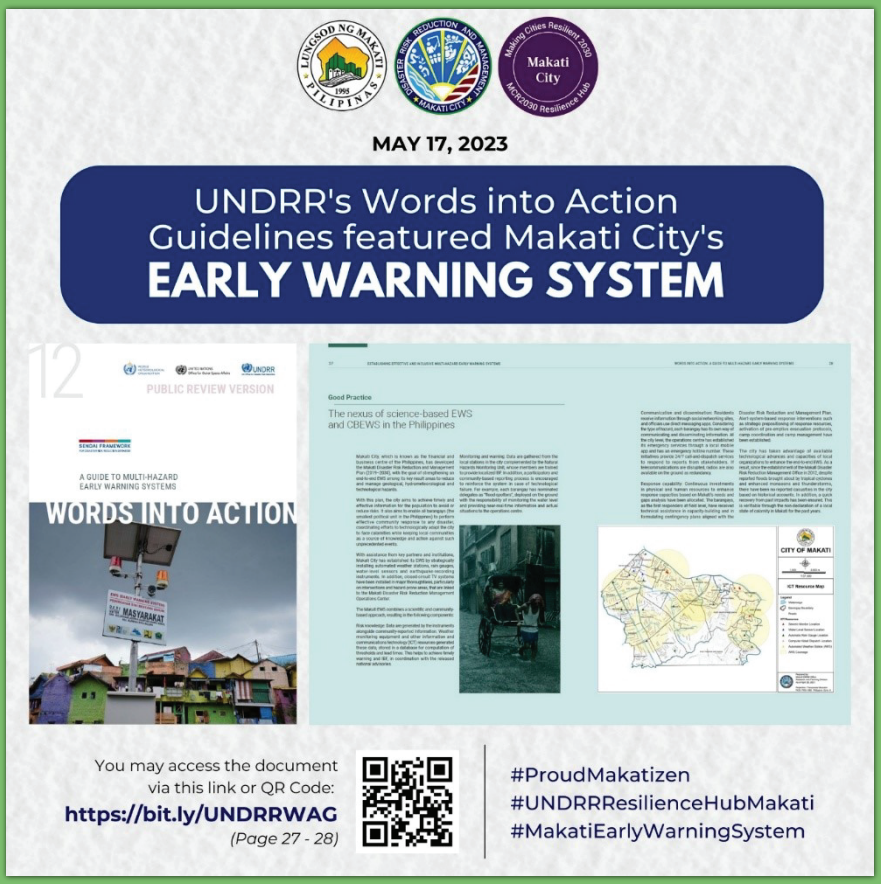


Image: Makati's Early Warning System in UNDRR's Words into Action Guidelines, 2023
Source: Makati DRRMO

Makati's initiatives align with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), which emphasizes multi-hazard early warning systems that are accessible and inclusive. By integrating global best practices with local expertise, the city has become a model for resilience, contributing to international disaster risk reduction efforts. Its achievements have been recognized by the UNDRR, which featured Makati's EWS in the Words into Action Guidelines for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems and the city's IBF-WS during the 2022 International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR) through this video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=duEBYePiHzY.

Beyond technology, capacity development and risk education remain key components of Makati's climate and DRRM strategies. City staff are regularly trained in hazard monitoring, data analysis, and emergency response operations. Simultaneously, public awareness campaigns, training programs, and school-based initiatives are conducted to empower citizens with the knowledge and skills necessary for disaster preparedness and climate resilience.

Makati's approach to disaster risk reduction and climate action is more than a reactive strategy—it is a transformative governance agenda. By institutionalizing climate and risk considerations into the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), and Zoning Ordinance, Makati ensures that development is not only sustainable but also future-proof.

As the climate crisis deepens, Makati remains committed to urgent and sustained action through innovation, inclusive governance, strong partnerships, and empowered communities. The City continues to strive for a just, green, and resilient urban future.

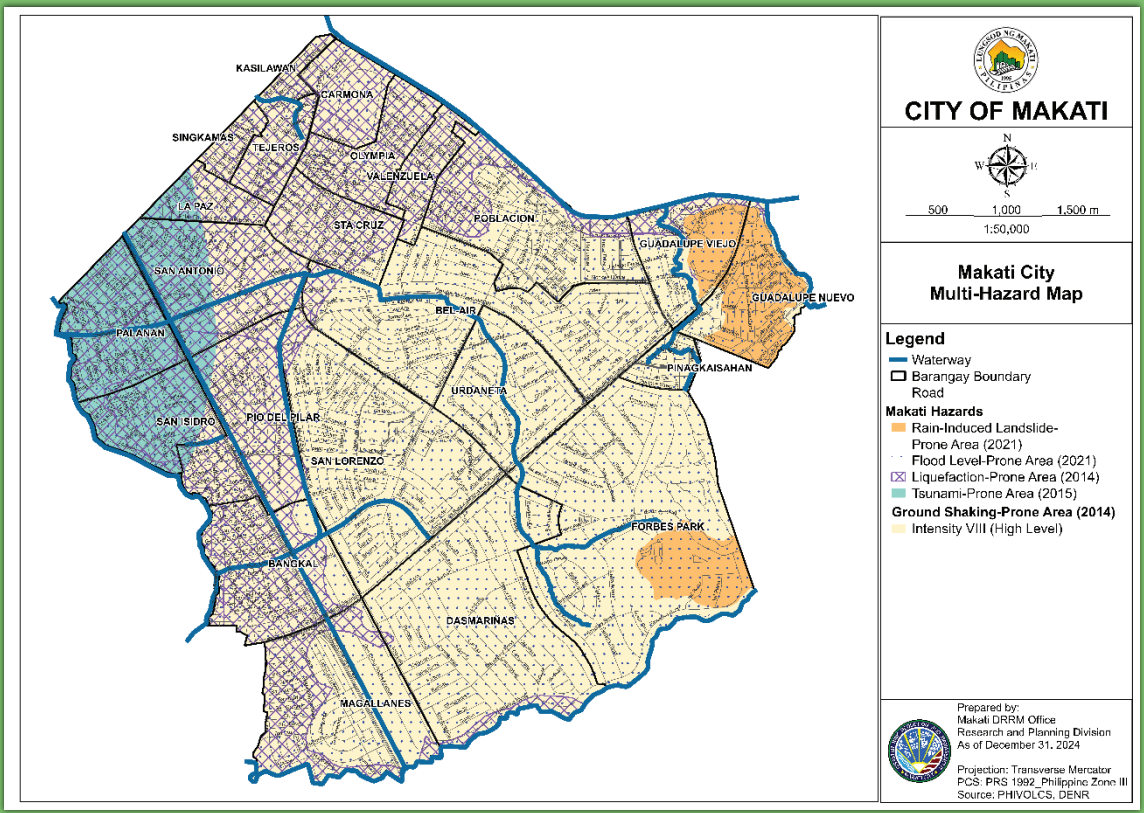


Image: Makati City Multi-Hazard Map
Source: Makati DRRMO

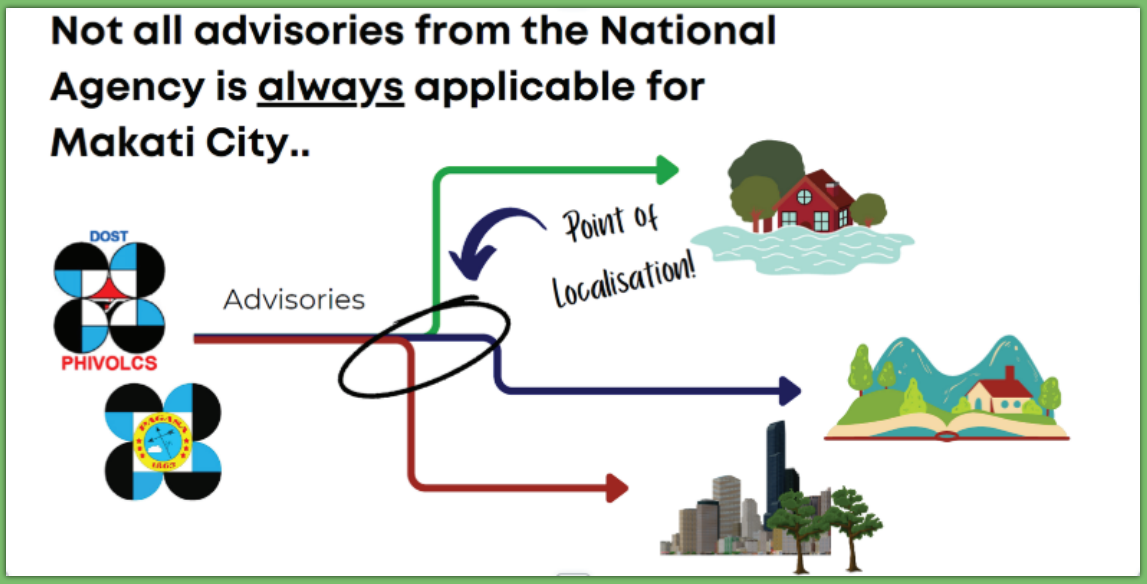


Image: Makati's Early Warning System
Source: Makati DRRMO



Images: Workshop on Impact-Based Forecasting and Warning System for Makati Barangays, 2023 Automated Weather Stations
Source: Makati DRRMO



Images: Automatic Rain Gauges Water Level Sensor Seismic Accelerograph
Source: Makati DRRMO

SDG 14 - Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development



Oceans cover over 70% of the Earth's surface and play an indispensable role in providing food and livelihoods for more than 3 billion people. They are also crucial in combating the negative impacts of climate change. However, alarming trends such as declining fish stocks, marine pollution, ocean acidification, and habitat destruction threaten marine ecosystems and the livelihoods of coastal communities worldwide. Urgent action is needed to address these challenges and secure the long-term health and sustainability of the ocean. Efforts such as sustainable fishing practices, marine conservation, pollution reduction, and global cooperation are essential to safeguard marine life and ecosystems for future generations.

Two key targets highlight ongoing challenges and progress:

- Target 14.3: Ocean acidification continues to rise with increasing carbon dioxide emissions. The number of monitoring stations has grown from 178 in 2021 to 638 in 2024, reflecting stronger global capacity to observe changes in ocean pH and regional variations.
- Target 14.6: Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing threatens the sustainability of global fisheries and hinders effective management. The Agreement on Port State Measures now covers 102 States (63% of the world's coastal States), showing significant progress in combatting IUU fishing, with nearly 75% demonstrating high levels of implementation in 2022.

"The health of our oceans begins in our cities. In Makati, every decision upstream safeguard life downstream."

While Makati is a highly urbanized inland city distant from forests and marine biodiversity sites, it actively engages in environmental governance—particularly in managing its waterways. The city participates in initiatives like the Pasig River Urban Development Project, collaborating with local and national agencies to rehabilitate waterways such as San Lorenzo and Amorsolo Creeks, which reduces pollution flowing downstream into larger water bodies, including Manila Bay. These efforts have been recognized through awards and contribute to the ongoing Mandamus to rehabilitate Manila Bay.

Though limited in marine biodiversity data due to its location, Makati's commitment to cleaning its urban waterways directly supports coastal and marine ecosystems. Its biodiversity masterplan is underway, and updated data is expected to improve future assessments and conservation planning.

The Blue Economy refers to the sustainable use of ocean and water resources to support economic growth, livelihoods, and ecosystem health. Although Makati is a non-coastal, urban city, it plays a crucial role by managing land-based pollution, waterways, and urban development that directly affect coastal and marine environments. Through efforts like cleaning creeks and participating in river revitalization projects, Makati helps protect

According to the United Nations' World Urbanization Prospects (2018 Revision) and global urban studies, approximately 50% to 60% of the world's cities are inland or non-coastal, while about 40% to 50% are coastal or have direct ocean access. This means thousands of cities like Makati—though far from the shoreline—hold significant potential to contribute to the Blue Economy. By collectively managing land-based pollution and waterways, these inland cities can profoundly support ocean health and sustainable coastal communities, proving that the stewardship of marine ecosystems begins far upstream.

"Though we are an urban city far from the shoreline, every street, stream, and decision in Makati flows into a larger current—one that shapes the future of life beneath the waves. In the Blue Economy, even cities without coasts hold a vital role to play."

Dr. Merlina Panganiban
City Urban Development Officer,
First Session of the 2025 UCLG ASPAC Executive Bureau - Parallel Session 2: Blue Ec
onomy and Sustainable Tourism | 9-12 June 2025

The Annual fiscal year (FY) is from January to December. The data in this report is based on government FY 2023/24, as practiced, where data is not available, the latest available data is used.

SDG Target 14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
Indicator 14.1.1	(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

While direct measurement is complex, proxy data such as the Plastic Waste Index (in Cu.M) provides insight into trends in land-based sources that contribute to marine litter for SDG 14.1.1(b) tracks plastic debris density in aquatic environments:

Baseline (2018): 30 Cu.M | Current (2024): 5,710 Cu.M

Makati significantly contributes to protecting Manila Bay by reducing land-based pollution through regular creek cleanups, solid waste management, and urban greening—supporting SDG 14.1. For context, Manila Bay is the largest natural harbor in NCR.

The "Walang Waste sa Waterways" (No Waste in waterways) campaign and Task Force Makati Waterways have restored waterways, enhanced water quality monitoring, and promoted sustainable urban tourism. These efforts helped Makati climb from 14th place in 2017 to 1st place in the Manila Bay Rehabilitation Program (2019–2023), earning the Most Improved LGU Award.

By controlling pollution upstream, Makati creates a ripple effect that benefits Manila Bay and coastal health. With updated data, regular inspections, and its upcoming Water Quality Management Plan (2024–2033), the city demonstrates how local urban action can drive lasting impact downstream.



Image: Makati City's Blue Economy through Land-Based Pollution Control
Source: Urban Development Department (UDD)

Trend/Gap: The data shows an exponential increase in plastic waste volumes over six years. This spike likely reflects urban population growth, consumption patterns, waste management inefficiencies, or improved data collection/reporting.

Analysis / Remarks

While Makati is an inland city without direct access to coastal areas, it plays a crucial role in mitigating land-based pollution that threatens marine environments. Through a series of robust waterway cleanup programs, Makati prevents plastic waste, silt, and other pollutants from flowing into the ocean. Key efforts include the rehabilitation of San Lorenzo Creek, Amorsolo Creek, and other tributaries that feed into the Pasig River system, as well as sustained participation in regional initiatives supporting the clean-up of Manila Bay. These interventions, despite the city's non-coastal status, have a measurable impact on reducing marine debris at its source.

Makati's leadership in environmental governance was affirmed in 2023 when it secured the top rank in the Department of the Interior and Local Government – National Capital Region (DILG-NCR) evaluation for the Manila Bay Clean-up, Rehabilitation, and Preservation Program (MBCRPP), earning an outstanding 96.4% compliance score. This reflects the city's strong alignment with the Supreme Court's mandamus on environmental protection, especially among local government units contributing to the Manila Bay watershed.

The city's significant rise in rankings—from 14th place in 2017 to 1st place in 2023—is a testament to its comprehensive and sustained efforts. These include weekly cleanup drives, intensified solid and liquid waste management, septic tank inspections, drainage clearing, and enforcement of waste segregation ordinances. At the core of these efforts is the Task Force Makati Waterways, which coordinates cross-departmental collaboration and community participation to protect and rehabilitate the city's creeks and rivers.

These initiatives are directly aligned with SDG 6.3, which calls for improved water quality through pollution reduction, and SDG 14.1, which targets the prevention of marine pollution from land-based activities. By minimizing the inflow of untreated wastewater and plastic debris into river systems connected to Manila Bay, Makati not only contributes to national clean water goals but also supports broader international efforts to restore marine ecosystems and promote climate resilience.

SDG Target 14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
Indicator 14.2.1	Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline and Current: Not available

Trend/Gap: No change in data availability

Analysis / Remarks

Although Makati does not directly manage marine areas, the city plays a vital role in ecosystem restoration through initiatives such as the Pasig River Urban Development Project, in collaboration with national agencies. This initiative aims to rehabilitate the river's tributaries, which ultimately flow into Manila Bay, supporting the restoration of key ecosystems downstream. Looking ahead, Makati's ongoing development of the Biodiversity Masterplan offers potential alignment with ecosystem-based management strategies, enhancing the city's contribution to broader environmental goals.

While Makati's efforts are not focused on marine ecosystems directly, the city's proactive approach in maintaining clean tributaries and preventing waterway degradation plays an essential role in safeguarding the natural habitats that support the health of Manila Bay. Through these efforts, Makati helps protect vital ecosystems downstream, contributing to the overall resilience of marine and coastal habitats in the region.

SDG Target 14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
Indicator 14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline and Current: Not available

Trend/Gap: No change in data availability

Analysis / Remarks

Ocean acidification monitoring falls outside the scope of Makati's direct jurisdiction; however, the city remains an active supporter of national climate initiatives, particularly those focused on reducing CO_2 emissions and mitigating climate change impacts. Makati's participation in these efforts aligns with the broader objective of protecting marine ecosystems and combating ocean acidification at the national level.

As scientific research and ocean pH monitoring advance through national channels, Makati's contributions will continue to center on local emission reductions, waste management, and raising public awareness about the importance of sustainable environmental practices. By strengthening initiatives aimed at reducing untreated wastewater and chemical runoff, the city indirectly helps to mitigate nutrient loading, which can exacerbate acidification risks downstream. While this represents a secondary impact, it plays a crucial role in preserving the health of aquatic ecosystems, supporting national and global efforts to combat ocean acidification.



SDG Target 14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
Indicator 14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline and Current: Not available

Trend/Gap: No change in data availability

Analysis / Remarks

Makati has no fishery zones or marine harvesting activity. However, Makati City supports broader efforts to eliminate IUU fishing through its partnerships in the Manila Bay Mandamus initiative.

SDG Target 14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
Indicator 14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline (2016) 1.41 | Current (2022) 3.14

City Status

Baseline and Current: Not available

Trend/Gap: No change in data availability

Analysis / Remarks

The city has no designated marine protected areas within its jurisdiction. Conservation efforts are instead focused on urban waterways and are supported through national-level coordination. Improvement in this indicator depends on updated data from national agencies and on the outcome of the Biodiversity Masterplan.

Indicator 14.5.1p1.2	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas, NIPAS and Locally managed MPAs
National SDG target	0.70 (2030) Baseline (2016) 0.64 | Current (2022) 1.42

City Status

Baseline and Current: Not available

Trend/Gap: No change in data availability

Analysis / Remarks

No NIPAS or locally managed marine protected areas fall within the city boundary. However, the City's environmental protection initiatives support the broader goal of ecosystem conservation.

SDG Target 14.16	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
Indicator 14.6.1	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline and Current: Not available

Trend/Gap: No change in data availability

Analysis / Remarks

While the indicator primarily refers to national fisheries management, the City's participation in inter-LGU collaborations such as the Pasig River Urban Development initiative supports environmental sustainability. Makati also supports national efforts aligned with the Port State Measures Agreement.

SDG Target 14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
Indicator 14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline and Current: Not available

Trend/Gap: No change in data availability

Analysis / Remarks

Makati does not marine resources. Hence, the indicator does not apply to the city.

SDG Target 14.a	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
Indicator 14.a.1	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline and Current: Not available

Trend/Gap: No change in data availability

City Status

Baseline and Current: Not available

Trend/Gap: No change in data availability

Analysis / Remarks

While Makati does not directly fund marine technology research, the city recognizes the value of academic partnerships and may explore opportunities for future involvement in urban climate science and water quality monitoring research. This could be achieved through collaborations with research institutions and initiatives such as the Biodiversity Masterplan, which aims to integrate ecological preservation within urban planning.

Furthermore, Makati's robust compliance inspections, monitoring activities, and data collection—ranging from waste volumes to drainage system outputs—serve as a valuable contribution to the broader evidence base for effective water quality management. These data-driven efforts not only enhance the city's local environmental strategies but also have the potential to support regional and national research on pollution reduction and sustainable water management practices. By leveraging these insights, Makati could help inform regional pollution control strategies, making significant strides in improving water quality across the metropolitan area.

SDG Target 14.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
Indicator 14.b.1	Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline and Current: Not available

Trend/Gap: No change in data availability

Analysis / Remarks

Makati does not have artisanal fisheries, so this specific indicator may not be directly applicable. However, the city's upstream waste control measures play a crucial role in safeguarding coastal livelihoods downstream.

By prioritizing the rehabilitation of local waterways and minimizing pollution, Makati helps ensure that cleaner waters flow into Manila Bay, which in turn supports healthier marine ecosystems. This indirect contribution enhances the sustainability of local fisheries in nearby coastal areas, even though Makati itself is not a fishing hub. In this way, the city's efforts in waste management and waterway restoration extend beyond its own borders, positively impacting the communities that rely on Manila Bay's resources for their livelihoods.

SDG Target 14.c	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"
Indicator 14.c.1	Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline and Current: Not available

Trend/Gap: No change in data availability

Analysis / Remarks

Compliance with UNCLOS is at the national level. The City's role in conserving waterways and participation in inter-jurisdictional environmental projects indirectly supports ocean governance.

Focus Box 6.1.I: Inland Cities and Marine Protection—Makati's Indirect but Impactful Contributions to SDG 14

Makati City, home to one of the Philippines' premier business districts and a densely populated urban center, is strategically situated along the banks of the Pasig River—an important waterway that ultimately flows into Manila Bay. Although the city does not have direct coastal access, its upstream location plays a crucial role in shaping the health of marine ecosystems downstream. This geographical context may limit Makati's direct engagement in marine conservation activities, yet it amplifies its responsibility in preventing pollutants and solid waste from reaching Manila Bay and, by extension, the ocean.

Demonstrating this commitment, Makati was ranked 1st among 17 local government units in Metro Manila in the 2024 evaluation of the Manila Bay Clean-up, Rehabilitation and Preservation Program (MBCRPP) conducted by the Department of the Interior and Local Government – National Capital Region (DILG-NCR). Scoring an outstanding 96.4%, the city led in key areas such as environmental law enforcement, waterway rehabilitation, and public education—affirming its role as a top-performing LGU in the shared effort to protect and restore water systems connected to the bay.

This milestone highlights Makati's sustained progress over time: from 14th in 2017, to 4th in 2018 (receiving the "Most Improved LGU" award), and now 1st in 2023/24, demonstrating a strong institutional commitment to environmental restoration and resilience.



Image: Manila Bay Clean Up Assessment 2024
Source: https://www.facebook.com/mbcrpp.ncr/

While Makati is an inland city with no direct coastal access, it lies along the Pasig River, which eventually flows into Manila Bay. Its strategic location means the city plays a critical upstream role in marine protection—despite not being a coastal LGU.

From January to June 2024, Makati collected 230,000 kilograms of solid waste from waterways and 54,745 metric tons through drainage declogging operations. It also expanded compliance inspections, reviewing 2,060 septic tanks of commercial establishments and 59,156 private residences, to prevent untreated waste from reaching river and bay systems. The city implements weekly clean-ups through a multi-agency initiative.

Source: Department of Environmental Services (DES)

Focus Box 6.1.m: Makati Waterways Management Program



Source: https://www.facebook.com/MyMakatiVerified/posts/in-observance-of-the-global-celebration-dubbed-as-international-coastal-cleanup-/3125683857553719/

In response to the Supreme Court En Banc Decision (GR Nos. 171947-48, December 18, 2008), Makati City established the Task Force Makati Waterways (TFMW) through Executive Order No. 2011-007, later amended by EO 2012-009. This was a proactive step toward implementing the mandates of the Manila Bay Clean-Up, Preservation, and Rehabilitation Program. TFMW spearheads the city's integrated efforts on water quality improvement, environmental governance, and community participation to safeguard its river systems and contribute meaningfully to the long-term rehabilitation of Manila Bay.

TFMW is organized into four thematic clusters: Liquid Waste, Solid Waste Management, Informal Settlements, and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC). This structure enables a comprehensive and cross-sectoral approach, reflecting Makati's strategic position in enhancing the environmental integrity of Metro Manila. The city firmly recognizes that local interventions—such as estero clean-ups, septic tank inspections, and reducing plastic pollution—have far-reaching effects on water quality downstream, particularly in the Manila Bay ecosystem.

The program has achieved sustained impact through consistent and collaborative actions:

- Regular estero and canal clean-ups
- Septic tank inspections and desludging campaigns
- Strict enforcement of environmental ordinances
- Sustained IEC campaigns to promote environmental stewardship

Strategic planning, annual program assessments, inter-agency coordination, and active community engagement have made these actions more effective and sustainable.

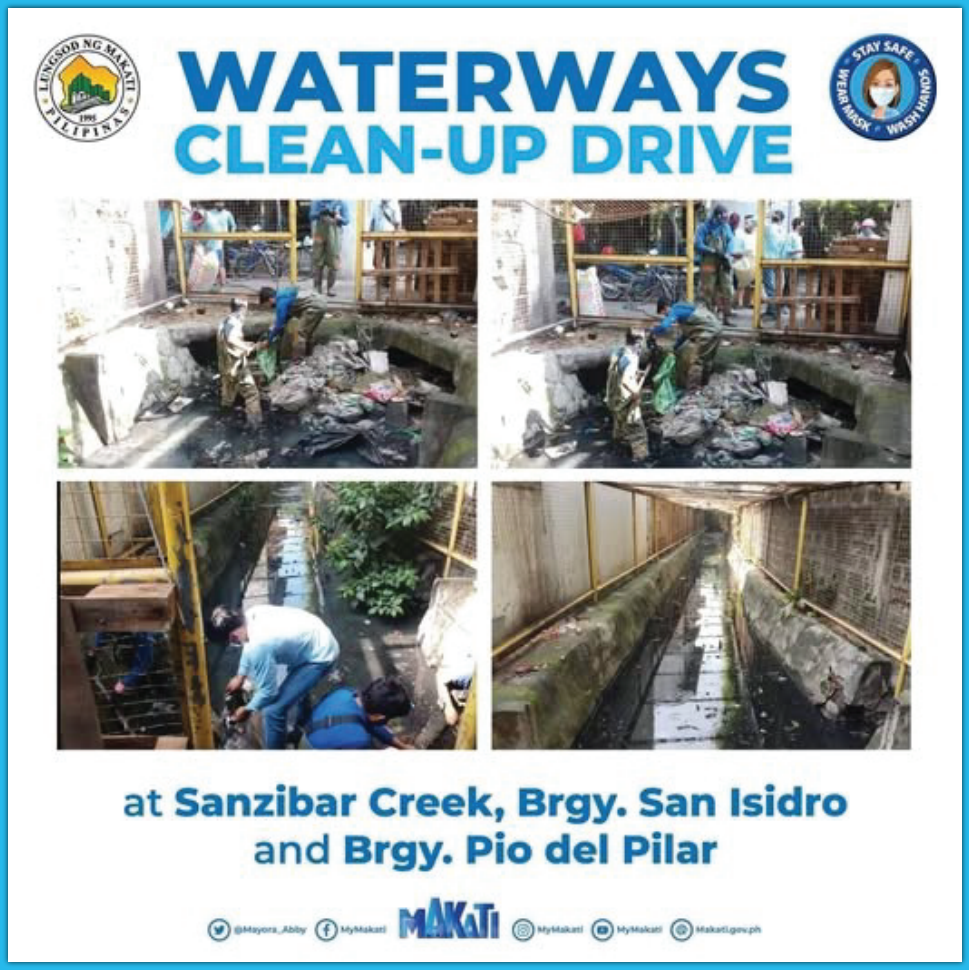


Image: The waterway linear park of the 7.6-kilometer Tripa De Gallina (meaning chicken intestine as it is the longest creek in Metro Manila)
Caption: Inauguration in Barangay San Isidro, Makati City (Oct. 17, 2023), part of the Neighborhood Upgrading and Beautification of Waterways and Easement Project of the MMDA and funded by the World Bank. MMDA acting chair Romando Artes, Makati Vice Mayor Monique Lagdameo and Pasay City Mayor Imelda Rubiano (1st to 3rd from left, lower left photo) attend the inauguration.
Source: https://www.pna.gov.ph/photos/66424

Makati adopts a Ridge to Reef approach, understanding that upstream ecological interventions directly affect downstream ecosystems. The Task Force regularly conducts drainage declogging, monitors informal settlements near waterways, and implements solid waste management policies in accordance with Republic Act No. 9003 (Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000). Collaboration across thematic clusters and citizen participation are at the heart of its operational strategy.

Flagship initiatives include:

- Walang Waste sa Waterways (WWW.com): a citywide campaign to eliminate waste in waterways
- Adopt-an-Estero Program: forging partnerships with the private sector and communities
- World Water Day and International Coastal Clean-Up: mobilizing stakeholders for public environmental action
- Quarterly inspections and inter-agency strategy sessions: ensuring accountability and alignment across programs



Source: https://www.facebook.com/story.₱/?story_fbid=3441580279297407&id=100064593802287

The Waterways Management Program is now institutionalized as a long-term city initiative, guiding Makati's efforts toward sustainable water governance and urban resilience. The development of the Makati Waterways Master Plan and the Makati Water Quality Management Plan (2024–2054) provides clear strategic direction, concrete targets, and a monitoring framework to measure progress over the next three decades.

Makati's cluster-based, integrated, and participatory model presents a scalable and replicable approach for other local government units and institutions. It effectively addresses interconnected challenges such as pollution, informal settlements, and climate vulnerability—offering both policy innovations and grassroots solutions applicable in various local and global contexts.

The Waterways Management Program is primarily funded through the Makati City Government's General Fund, with an allocated budget of ₱ 478,000 (approximately USD 8,364). This funding is supplemented by recognition-based incentives such as the Gawad Taga-Ilog and Manila Bay Awards, which further support the city's environmental initiatives and reinforce its commitment to sustainable urban water management.

Source: Department of Environmental Services (DES)

SDG 16 - Promoting Peaceful and Inclusive Societies, Providing Access to Justice for All and Building Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels



Goal 16 is dedicated to fostering peaceful and inclusive societies, ensuring access to justice for all, and constructing effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. Makati City has demonstrated strong commitment and tangible progress in advancing this goal, achieving an impressive score of 154 out of 180 indicators. The city shows particular strength in Target 16.1 (reducing violence) and Target 16.5 (reducing corruption and bribery)—reflecting its stable public order environment and robust anti-corruption measures.

Makati's SDG 16 self-assessment score increased from 82% in 2022 to 88% in 2024, signaling continuous improvement in governance, transparency, and access to justice. Despite this upward trend, the city recognizes the need to strengthen efforts under Target 16.6 (effective, accountable institutions) and Target 16.7 (inclusive, participatory decision-making) to ensure that institutional mechanisms remain responsive, citizen-centered, and equitable.

This report presents key indicators, trends, and policy insights that highlight Makati's achievements, as well as areas requiring sustained attention to fully realize the principles of SDG 16 at the local level.

The Annual fiscal year (FY) is from January to December. The data in this report is based on government FY 2023/24, as practiced, where data is not available, the latest available data is used.

SDG Target 16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Indicator 16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by sex and by age
National SDG target	Annual Reduction of 5% in the proportion to population 2030 Baseline 12.1 (2016) | Current 3.8 (2022)

City Status

Particular/s		Baseline (2016)	(2023)	Current (2024)
Total of victims		9	3	12
Homicide rate per 100,000		3.07	1.02	4.10
Sex	Male	3.60	No breakdown available	
	Female	1.37		
Age	18-39	3.87		
	40-64	1.20		
	65 up	0		

Trend/Gap: Trend shows a decline from 2016 (3.07) to 2023 (1.02), followed by a sharp increase in 2024 (4.10).

Analysis / Remarks

From 2016 to 2023, Makati saw a substantial decline in intentional homicide, reaching a low of 1.02 per 100,000 population, suggesting improved peace and order conditions or effective law enforcement and community safety measures. However, the sharp increase in 2024 to 4.10 per 100,000—the highest in the observed period—raises significant concerns about the recent deterioration of safety conditions or emerging threats.

The lack of disaggregated data by sex and age in 2023 and 2024 hinders more targeted analysis. In 2016, males and younger adults (18–39) were disproportionately affected, suggesting that youth-focused and gender-responsive interventions may be critical. Without current breakdowns, it's difficult to confirm if this pattern persists.

There is an urgent need to:

- Investigate the drivers of the 2024 spike;
- Reinstate consistent data disaggregation;
- Reassess and enhance local violence prevention, urban safety, and law enforcement programs.

Indicator 16.1s1	Number of murder cases
National SDG target	Annual Reduction of 5% in the proportion to population 2030 Baseline 12.1 (2016) | Current 3.8 (2022)

City Status

Baseline data (2016): 50 | Current data (2024): 5

Trend/Gap: Makati recorded a 90% decrease in murder cases, from 50 in 2016 to 5 in 2024, demonstrating a clear and sustained decline over the past eight years. This significant reduction aligns with the overarching aim of SDG 16 to reduce all forms of violence and strengthen peace and security at the local level.

Analysis / Remarks

The dramatic decrease in murder cases reflects the effectiveness of Makati's crime prevention strategies, proactive law enforcement, and strengthened community engagement. The city's multi-sectoral approach—including surveillance systems, barangay coordination, and targeted interventions in high-risk areas—has contributed to safer communities and reinforced public trust in local institutions. This progress reinforces Makati's role as a model for urban peace and order in the Philippines.

Indicator 16.1s2	Monthly average index crime rate
National SDG target	Annual Reduction of 5% in the proportion to population 2030 Baseline 16.5 (2015) | Current 3.1 (2022)

City Status

Baseline data (2016): 12.40 | Current data (2024): 8.88

Trend/Gap: The monthly average index crime rate in Makati decreased from 12.40 in 2016 to 4.98 in 2020, reflecting a significant drop particularly during the pandemic years, which may have influenced crime patterns due to mobility restrictions. Although the rate slightly increased to 8.88 in 2024, the overall trend remains downward over the eight-year period, demonstrating sustained progress toward the SDG 16 target of reducing violence and improving public safety.

Analysis / Remarks

While fluctuations were observed, Makati's long-term efforts to address index crimes—such as theft, robbery, and physical injury—have resulted in a net reduction in the crime rate. The increase in 2024 suggests the need for adaptive and community-based strategies to address emerging challenges post-pandemic. Continued investment in crime prevention, data-driven policing, and grassroots engagement remains essential to maintaining and advancing these gains in urban safety.

Indicator 16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline data (2016): 0 | Current data (2024): 0

Trend/Gap: Makati recorded zero conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population in both 2016 and 2024. This sustained figure suggests the actual absence of armed or politically motivated conflict within the city during this period, rather than underreporting.

Analysis / Remarks

The continued absence of conflict-related deaths points to Makati's enduring stability, effective local governance, and proactive efforts in peacebuilding. This reflects strong institutional frameworks, adherence to the rule of law, and promotion of dialogue and non-violence.

However, the escalating tension between Makati and Taguig arising from the Supreme Court ruling on jurisdiction over the EMBO barangays presents a potential risk of politically motivated conflict. While no violence has occurred, the situation underscores the need for careful conflict-sensitive governance, mediation efforts, and open communication channels to prevent polarization and maintain social cohesion. Sustaining peace in this evolving context will require resilience-building, inclusive decision-making, and sustained dialogue among all stakeholders.

Indicator 16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months.
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

	Baseline (2016)	Current (2024)
Proportion of population subjected to (a) (b) and (c)…	25.75	12.30
(a) physical violence	*15.45*	*5.47*
(b) psychological violence	*3.09*	*2.39*
(c) sexual violence	*7.21*	*4.44*

Trend/Gap: The overall proportion of the population subjected to violence declined from 25.75% in 2016 to 8.42% in 2020, reflecting a significant improvement likely influenced by increased awareness campaigns, pandemic-related restrictions, and stricter law enforcement. However, the increase to 12.30% in 2024 indicates that violence remains a pressing issue, requiring sustained and adaptive interventions.

Physical violence remains the most reported form, decreasing from 15.45% in 2016 to 3.97% in 2020, but rising again to 5.47% in 2024, showing a need to reinforce preventive measures and survivor support systems.

Psychological violence shows a gradual decline, from 3.09% in 2016 to 2.39% in 2024, aligning with broader efforts to promote mental health and reduce emotional abuse.

Sexual violence, while reduced from 7.21% in 2016 to 4.44% in 2024, continues to be a major concern, ranking second in prevalence. This points to persistent challenges in addressing deeply rooted gender-based violence and stigma.

Indicator 16.1.4.p1	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline 82.9 (2019) | Current 95.3 (2022)

City Status

Baseline data (2019): Safety Index by Numeo: 59.48 points (4th Safest City in Southeast Asia)
Current data (2024): Safety Index by Numeo: 61.91 points

Trend/Gap: Based on data from Numbeo, Makati improved its safety score from 59.48 points in 2019 (ranking as the 4th safest city in Southeast Asia) to 61.91 points in 2024. This upward trend reflects a growing sense of security among residents and aligns with SDG 16's emphasis on ensuring safe and inclusive environments for all.

Analysis / Remarks

The increase in Makati's safety score demonstrates the city's continued success in enhancing public safety and urban livability. Contributing factors include sustained law enforcement visibility, improved street lighting and surveillance systems, and responsive community policing programs. As perceptions of safety are crucial for inclusive urban development, Makati's progress affirms its commitment to fostering a city where residents feel secure in both public and private spaces—day and night.

Note: The safety scores cited are based on data from Numbeo, a crowdsourced global database that reflects user-submitted perceptions of safety and crime. While useful for gauging public sentiment and comparative trends across cities, Numbeo data is not official government statistics and may be influenced by sample size, geographic bias, and subjective experiences. As such, the figures should be interpreted as perception-based indicators rather than definitive measures of actual crime rates or security performance.

SDG Target 16. 2	Protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence
Indicator 16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline 58.8 (2022) | Current 58.8 (2022)

City Status

Baseline data (2016): 10.64 | Current data (2024): 2.05

Trend/Gap: The proportion of children subjected to physical punishment or psychological aggression by caregivers declined from 10.64% in 2016 to 2.05% in 2024. This significant reduction reflects substantial progress in protecting children from abuse and aligns strongly with the SDG 16.2 target of ending all forms of violence against children.

Analysis / Remarks

Makati's marked improvement can be attributed to the implementation of child protection laws, increased awareness campaigns, parenting education programs, and the strengthening of social welfare mechanisms. The 2024 figure demonstrates a promising shift in caregiving practices and community norms. Sustaining this momentum will require continuous investment in family support services, child rights education, and inter-agency coordination to ensure that every child grows up in a safe and nurturing environment.

Indicator 16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline data (2016): 0.17 | Current data (2024): 0.34

Trend/Gap: From a baseline of 0.17 per 100,000 in 2016, reported cases of human trafficking rose significantly in the following years, peaking at 4.45 in 2020—a surge likely tied to vulnerabilities heightened by the COVID-19 pandemic. By 2024, the rate declined to 0.34, which, although lower than the peak, is still higher than the 2016 baseline, indicating ongoing risks and the need for vigilance.

Females aged 1–17: A positive downward trend was observed, with the rate dropping from 0.17 in 2016 to 0 between 2018 and 2020, signaling improved protection. However, the slight rise to 0.34 in 2024 suggests a re-emergence of risk factors affecting minors.

Females aged 18–39: Cases spiked from 0 in 2016–2018 to 1.03 in 2019, with a dramatic rise to 4.45 in 2020, followed by a return to 0 in 2024, reflecting both the vulnerability of this age group during crisis periods and the effectiveness of post-pandemic countermeasures.

Analysis / Remarks

The fluctuating trends in human trafficking cases reveal both systemic challenges and notable progress. The post-2020 decline suggests successful implementation of anti-trafficking efforts, inter-agency coordination, and stronger victim support services. However, the increase from 2016 levels indicates that trafficking remains a latent threat, particularly for vulnerable age and gender groups. Makati must maintain and strengthen preventive mechanisms, enhance community awareness, and reinforce digital surveillance and reporting systems to ensure sustained protection against trafficking and exploitation in all forms.

Indicator 16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline data (2016): 0.17 | Current data (2024): 0.34

Trend/Gap: From a baseline of 0.17 per 100,000 in 2016, reported cases of human trafficking rose significantly in the following years, peaking at 4.45 in 2020—a surge likely tied to vulnerabilities heightened by the COVID-19 pandemic. By 2024, the rate declined to 0.34, which, although lower than the peak, is still higher than the 2016 baseline, indicating ongoing risks and the need for vigilance.

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Indicator 16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline data (2016): 8.41 | Current data (2024): 9.22

Trend/Gap: The data reflects a complex and concerning trend. From a baseline of 8.41% in 2016, the proportion declined to 4.76% in 2020, indicating initial progress in prevention and protection mechanisms. However, by 2024, the figure rose to 9.22%, surpassing the baseline. This resurgence points to persistent gaps in safeguarding mechanisms for children and adolescents against sexual violence.

Analysis / Remarks

While there were signs of improvement up to 2020, the increase in 2024 highlights that efforts to protect children from sexual violence must be reinforced. The data suggests that systemic issues—such as underreporting, lack of early intervention, and limited access to child-centered support services—remain unaddressed. This calls for renewed multi-sectoral strategies, including comprehensive sexuality education, strengthened child protection systems, community-based monitoring, and trauma-informed services. Enhancing data collection and reporting mechanisms will also be essential to fully understand and respond to the factors driving this trend.

SDG Target 16.3	Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice
Indicator 16.3.1	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms.
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Baseline data (2016): 25.75 | Current data (2024): 12.30

Trend/Gap: From a baseline of 25.75% in 2016, the reporting rate has declined to 12.30% in 2024, marking a notable decrease of over 50% in the proportion of victims who report incidents of violence. This downward trend is concerning as it reflects a potential gap in public trust, access to justice, or awareness of available reporting and resolution mechanisms.

Analysis / Remarks

The significant drop in reporting rates suggests persistent barriers to justice, such as fear of retaliation, stigma, limited legal literacy, or perceived ineffectiveness of the justice system. While overall violence may have declined, underreporting undermines the ability of institutions to respond adequately and protect vulnerable populations. The city must intensify efforts to build trust in authorities, streamline victim support and reporting procedures, and expand access to community-based conflict resolution mechanisms. Public awareness campaigns and localized legal aid services may further encourage victims to come forward and seek justice.

Indicator 16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population.
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline 73.9 (2016) | Current 64.2 (2022)

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	90.3%	49.2%
• *Jail Population*	824 (M - 703 / F - 125)	963 (M - 825 / F - 125)
• *Convicted Inmate*	80	489
• *Released*	1,330	926

Trend/Gap: The data shows significant progress in addressing prolonged pre-trial detention. However, nearly half (49.2%) of the jail population in 2024 are still unsentenced, suggesting that further improvements in case processing and legal access are still needed.

Analysis / Remarks

The Makati City Jail, particularly its Male Dormitory, has been recognized for excellence in custodial management, earning the Top 1 Best City Jail (Male Dorm Category) award by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology - NCR. The dedication, discipline, and teamwork of its personnel—along with commendations for its warden and officers—underscore its commitment to improving jail conditions.

Despite these achievements, the facility has also faced challenges, including a notable noise barrage incident in 2016, where inmates were injured. This reflects the ongoing need for balancing security, human rights, and welfare of persons deprived of liberty (PDLs).



Image 1: Violence Against Women Awareness Drive



Image 2: Brush and Beyond Painting Workshop

Indicator 16.3.3	Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism.
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)
Referred	800	462
Resolved	2015	302
Resolution Rate	26.88%	65.37%

Trend/Gap: There is a notable improvement in the resolution rate of disputes, rising from 26.88% in 2020 to 65.37% in 2024. However, the decline in the number of individuals referred to dispute resolution mechanisms suggests a possible gap in access, awareness, or willingness to engage with such systems.

Analysis / Remarks

While the resolution rate has significantly improved—indicating increased efficiency and effectiveness of dispute resolution mechanisms—the sharp drop in the number of referred cases signals potential challenges in access, outreach, or public confidence. This could reflect decreased reporting of disputes, limited knowledge of available mechanisms, or perceived inefficiencies in the referral process. To address this, targeted efforts should be made to raise awareness of dispute resolution services, simplify referral pathways, and invest in community-based mediation capacity. Further analysis is needed to determine whether certain groups face disproportionate barriers and to tailor interventions that ensure both access and resolution are equitable and sustained.

SDG Target 16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
Indicator 16.5.1	Proportion of households who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
National SDG target	1.0 (2030) Baseline 3.2 (2016) | Current 2.2 (2022)

City Status

Makati City demonstrates strong performance in addressing corruption at the local level. Based on its submissions to the SDG Navigator Platform in 2022 and 2024 under the Governance and Finance category, the city not only has an established anti-corruption institution but also recorded that only around 25% of its population believes corruption is widespread in the local government—reflecting the lowest available perception category.

The consistently low perception of corruption indicates that Makati's institutional frameworks and integrity mechanisms are making a meaningful impact. The presence of a dedicated anti-corruption body, coupled with sustained efforts to improve transparency and accountability, reinforces public trust in local governance.

The city's progress aligns with the DILG's Bantay-Korapsyon Program (https://bantaykorapsyon.dilg.gov.ph anti-corruption-strategies/), which offers a strategic approach for local governments through a three-pronged anti-corruption framework:

- Education: Raising awareness on corruption and empowering citizens to identify and report irregularities;
- Prevention: Reducing opportunities for corrupt practices through transparent systems and streamlined processes;
- Deterrence: Increasing the likelihood of detection and accountability while recognizing exemplary governance practices.

Makati's performance suggests effective application of these principles, particularly in its use of digital platforms, public feedback mechanisms, and internal audit controls.

Analysis / Remarks

Makati City stands out as a model for good local governance and anti-corruption efforts in the Philippines. To further institutionalize and sustain these gains, the city may consider formal alignment of its internal strategies with the Bantay-Korapsyon pillars, expanding citizen engagement through reporting channels, and adopting additional measures such as open data initiatives and performance-based incentives for ethical public service. Continued monitoring of both public perception and reported cases of bribery will be key to maintaining transparency and improving public sector integrity.

SDG Target 16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
Indicator 16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline 91.5 (2016) | Current 103.6 (2022)

City Status

Sectors	Baseline 2018	Current 2024
Administrative Services	67%	79.64%
Economic Development	52%	88.17%
Finance Management	60%	91.31%
Social Development:		
Health Sub-sector	79%	93.23%
Education and Culture	70%	93.89%
Social Welfare Sub-sector	73%	86.30%
Infrastructure Development	10%	76.46%
Protective Services	37%	87.06%
Environmental Management	80%	97.85%
Statutory and Contractual Obligations	47%	76%

Trend/Gap: The data reflects notable increases in government expenditures across most sectors, indicating that the city has been efficient in allocating and utilizing its approved budgets, particularly in social development, finance, and infrastructure sectors.

Analysis / Remarks

The rise in government expenditures across various sectors demonstrates improved budget execution and financial management, which is critical for achieving effective, accountable, and transparen governance. The strong performance in social development sectors, such as health (93.23%) and education (93.89%), signals that resources are being allocated efficiently toward enhancing public services, which are essential for improving the quality of life for residents.

The increase in sectors such as economic development (88.17%) and protective services (87.06%) reflects a growing commitment to the city's long-term sustainable development and public safety. However, infrastructure development, though improved to 76.46%, is still below other sectors and may require further attention to meet the growing demand for urban infrastructure.

The improvements in financial transparency, particularly through e-government services, streamlined business processes, and the Makatizen Card, underscore the city's commitment to reducing corruption and fostering public trust. While the transition to electronic procurement remains a challenge, ongoing efforts in this area could further enhance transparency and efficiency in government transactions.

Overall, the city's enhanced expenditure performance aligns with global goals for accountable institutions, but continued efforts are needed to strengthen procurement systems and ensure that infrastructure development keeps pace with other sectors.

SDG Target 16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
Indicator 16.7.1	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

National SDG target

None (2030)

	Baseline (2016)	Current (2022)
Male	71.5	73.9
Female	28.5	26.9

City Status

MCG Data only	Baseline data (2020)	Current data (2024)
Manpower Complement	9,856	9,543
Male	5,600	5,213
Female	4,256	4,330

Trend/Gap: The data reveals a slight reduction in the overall workforce of the City Government of Makati (9,856 in 2020 to 9,543 in 2024), with a marginal increase in female representation, from 43.2% to 45.4%. This increase in female participation in the workforce is an encouraging sign of improved gender inclusion in the city's governance structures.

The male workforce, however, has seen a decrease in proportion (from 56.8% in 2020 to 54.6% in 2024). This may reflect the city's ongoing efforts to promote gender equity in public institutions. The overall decrease in workforce size could point to potential budgetary constraints, changes in city administration, or restructuring initiatives.

Analysis / Remarks

The City Government of Makati's commitment to inclusive and participatory governance is clearly demonstrated through its gender inclusivity efforts, as seen in the increased proportion of women in the workforce. The presence of CSOs and NGOs in local special bodies supports the active participation of diverse groups in decision-making processes. This is in line with the city's goal of ensuring that all takeholders, including marginalized groups, are represented and engaged. However, there are challenges related to the representation of ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities. Makati faces an inherent limitation in terms of ethnic diversity, as there are no known ethnic minorities in the city. Despite this, the city should look to diversify its participation strategies by promoting greater involvement of other population groups, including persons with disabilities, in decision-making processes and local governance.

Additionally, the city could explore strategies to increase residential engagement in CSOs, especially by educating the public about the importance of their participation in governance and decision-making. This could include awareness campaigns and workshops that emphasize the value of public service participation in fostering a more inclusive and representative local government.

SDG Target 16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
Indicator 16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
National SDG target	100 (2030) Baseline 81.4 (2015) | Current 71.5 (2021)

City Status

	Baseline (2016)	Current (2020)
Total population of children below 5 years old in Makati City based on the 2020 CPH	14,048	52,781
Total number of children under 5 years old whose births have been registered in Makati CCRO (2015-2020)	7,066	42,151
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	50.3%	79.9

Source: Makati CCRO Data Information Management System

Trend/Gap: Between 2016 and 2020, Makati City saw a substantial increase in both the total population of children under five and the number of registered births. The under-5 population grew from 14,048 to 52,781, while the number of registered births rose from 7,066 to 42,151, resulting in an improvement in the birth registration rate from 50.3% to 79.9%. This upward trend reflects progress in strengthening civil registration efforts and expanding public awareness. However, the significant population increase also signals the need for more robust, sustained, and targeted interventions to maintain and improve registration coverage. The remaining 20.1% gap—representing over 10,000 unregistered children in 2020—highlights ongoing challenges such as parental inaction, access barriers, and potential delays in registration, especially among marginalized groups.

Analysis / Remarks

The data shows a notable improvement in birth registration coverage in Makati City from 2016 to 2020, with the proportion of registered children under five increasing from 50.3% to 79.9%. This reflects the impact of enhanced civil registration efforts and public information campaigns. However, the remaining gap of 20.1%—equivalent to more than 10,000 unregistered children in 2020—indicates persistent challenges.

Key issues include parental unawareness or negligence, and a mismatch between the place of occurrence (where the birth is registered) and place of residence (used in census counts), which complicates local monitoring. Without timely birth registration, affected children may face difficulties accessing education, healthcare, and legal protections.

To address this, local strategies must focus on barangay-level engagement, integration of IECs in health services, and bringing services closer to communities through mobile registration desks. Sustaining progress requires both behavioral change among parents and system-level improvements to ensure that no child is left unregistered.

SDG 17 - Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Makati City understands that achieving the SDGs cannot be done in isolation. Central to SDG 17 - "Partnerships for the Goals"— is the city's strategic commitment to multistakeholder collaboration, inter-city cooperation, and global engagement. Makati actively cultivates partnerships with national agencies, development organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, and civil society to accelerate sustainable urban transformation. Through platforms such as the Urban SDG Knowledge Platform by UNESCAP and CityNet, the UNDRR's Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030), Makati has strengthened peer learning, supported policy replication, an contributed to shaping regional and global urban agendas. These networks have not only elevated Makati's visibility but also enriched its ability to co-develop and scale solutions aligned with the 2030 Agenda.

Makati's institutionalization of the SDGs is evident in its upward trajectory in the SDG Self-Assessment Tool, progressing from 77% alignment in Phase 1 (2022) to 80% in Phase 2 (2024). This improvement reflects the city's strengthened capacity for integrated planning, data-driven decision-making, and multi-sectoral coordination. A key driver of this advancement is the integration of SDG monitoring into the city's Information Systems for Planning (ISP), alongside the ongoing implementation of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), which delivers granular, community-level data to better inform policies and programs. Further reinforcing Makati's commitment to global partnerships is its Twinning City Program, which promotes mutual learning, cultural exchange, and cooperation on urban solutions with more than 20 local and international sister cities. These partnerships enable the city to localize global agendas, replicate best practices, and contribute to the global sustainability movement. Makati's approach reflects a governance model that is collaborative, evidence-based, and forward-looking—ensuring that no one is left behind in its journey toward inclusive, resilient, and sustainable urban development.

The Annual fiscal year (FY) is from January to December. The data in this report is based on government FY 2023/24, as practiced, where data is not available, the latest available data is used.

SDG Target 17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
Indicator 17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline (2016) 74.1% | Current (2022) 65.5%

City Status

	Baseline (2021)	Current (2024)
Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	85.88%	94.39%
• *Total City Budget*	*19,933B*	*24.152B*
• *Locally Sourced Tax Revenue*	*17,117.78M*	*22,797.88M*

Trend/Gap: The share of the budget funded by domestic (locally sourced) taxes grew by 8.51 percentage points between 2021 and 2024.

Locally sourced tax revenue grew at a faster rate (+33.18%) than the total city budget (+21.17%), indicating improved local revenue generation efficiency and a shrinking reliance on external sources such as national transfers or grants.

Analysis / Remarks

The increase in the proportion of the city budget funded by domestic taxes from 85.88% in 2021 to 94.39% in 2024 reflects a positive fiscal trend. This upward trajectory signifies:

- Stronger local revenue capacity, indicating improved efficiency in tax collection, expanded tax base, or both.
- Greater fiscal autonomy and sustainability, which is critical for long-term planning, reducing dependence on unpredictable external sources.
- A resilient and responsive local government, capable of financing its growing budget commitments through its own sources amid national and global fiscal pressures.

This performance aligns well with principles of sound public financial management and local governance. However, the city must maintain this momentum by:

- Continuing to innovate in tax policy and administration,
- Ensuring tax equity and broadening the base,
- Investing in digital systems for taxpayer services and compliance, and
- Balancing efficiency with inclusiveness to avoid overburdening certain sectors.

SDG Target 17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
Indicator 17.6.1	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
National SDG target	None (2030) Baseline (2016) 2.1 | Current (2022) 8.3

City Status

The data on fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, disaggregated by speed, is derived from Makati City's responses to the SDG Self-Assessment Tool. For both the baseline year (2022) and the current assessment year (2024), the city reported that between 50% and 74% of the population had fixed broadband subscriptions. These estimates are calculated based on the population figures provided for each year.

	Baseline (2022)	Current (2024)
Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	50.0 - 74.98	50.0 - 75.0
• *Population*	*303,079*	*313,779*
• *50% to 74%*	*151,540 - 227,309*	*156,890 - 235,334*

Trend/Gap: Between 2022 and 2024, the estimated number of individuals with fixed broadband access increased by approximately 5,350 to 8,025. However, despite this increase in absolute terms, the proportional range (50% to 74%) remained unchanged, suggesting that broadband access is expanding at the same rate as population growth.

Analysis / Remarks

The data on Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, disaggregated by speed, are based on information from internet service providers (ISPs) and compiled through the City's SDG Self-Assessment. However, collecting accurate and disaggregated utility data—including electricity usage, water consumption, mobile and internet subscriptions—remains a persistent challenge. Many utility providers are reluctant to share granular data due to the constraints of the Philippine Data Privacy Act, limiting the City's capacity for comprehensive digital infrastructure assessments.

While the total number of residents with fixed broadband access has likely grown, the relative coverage has not surpassed the 74% threshold, indicating a stagnation in broadband penetration relative to population growth. This may reflect ongoing challenges related to infrastructure availability, affordability, or digital literacy, especially in certain segments of the population.

SDG Target 17.8	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
Indicator 17.8.1	Proportion of population with exposure to internet (same as SDG Indicator 4.4.p1)
National SDG target	100.0 (2030) Baseline (2013) 48.1 | Current (2019) 75.4

City Status

The data on Proportion of population with exposure to internet, is derived from Makati City's responses to the SDG Self-Assessment Tool. For both the baseline year (2022) and the current assessment year (2024), the city reported that between 75% to 99% of the population with exposure to internet.

	Baseline (2022)	Current (2024)
Proportion of population with exposure to internet	75% to 99%	
• *Population*	*303,079* *(227,309 – 294,887)*	*313,779* *(235,334 – 310,641)*

Trend/Gap: The estimated number of people exposed to the internet increased by 8,025 to 15,754. However, the reported percentage range (75% to 99%) remained constant, indicating that internet exposure expanded in absolute numbers but not as a proportion of the population.

Analysis / Remarks

The data on the proportion of the population with exposure to the internet is based on Makati City's self-reporting through the SDG Self-Assessment Tool. It reflects estimates aligned with population figures and indicates broad access, ranging from 75% to 99% in both 2022 and 2024.

Despite growth in population and an increase in the absolute number of individuals exposed to the internet, no shift in the proportional range was observed. This plateau may be due to a range of factors, such as:

- Limited availability of granular data from ISPs or digital platforms, often restricted due to data privacy laws in the Philippines.
- Infrastructure constraints, particularly in reaching marginalized or informal communities.
- Affordability or digital literacy barriers, which may prevent full engagement with the internet despite technical access.

SDG Target 17.15	Respect national leadership to implement policies for the sustainable development goals
Indicator 17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
National SDG target	None (2030)

City Status

Makati City, a high-income local government unit (LGU), faces limited access to traditional donor funding typically reserved for lower-income or resource-constrained LGUs. However, the city has effectively leveraged global partnerships, knowledge-sharing platforms, and technical cooperation programs that align with its locally-driven planning tools and results frameworks, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable development and climate resilience.

The city actively utilizes key planning instruments, including the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), Local Development Investment Plan (LDIP), and SDG-aligned strategies. These foundational references guide Makati's engagements with international partners, ensuring that its development priorities and global collaborations are seamlessly integrated.

Global Partnerships and Roles

Organization	Year Joined	Role
The Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements (CityNet)	1991	• Vice President • Disaster Cluster Lead • National Chapter Philippines President
United Cities and Local Government Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC)	1991	• Council Member
World Smart Sustainable Cities Organization (WeGO)	2015	• Executive Committee Member
ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI SEAS)	2020	• Innovative Financing Portfolio Head (GexCom) • South East Asia Regional Head (RexCom)
Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (GCOM SEA)	2020	• GCOM Southeast Asia Board Member
Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA)	2021	• City Ambassador for Asia

Makati's climate resilience efforts are guided by its DRRM Plan 2019–2030, which integrates national and international frameworks such as the SFDRR and the SDGs. The city's disaster risk reduction strategies have resulted in zero disaster-related casualties and no local state of calamity declarations in recent years, underscoring its success in disaster prevention.

Makati adheres to the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient, ensuring risk-informed urban planning, multi-sector coordination, and a robust disaster response framework. Recognizing the need for collaboration, the city partners with various domestic and international stakeholders, tapping into their expertise and resources to strengthen its DRRM efforts.

As the first UNDRR MCR2030 Resilience Hub in Southeast Asia, Makati actively supports other cities in their resilience journeys, offering coaching, training, and resources. Its multi-stakeholder approach helps not only to enhance the city's resilience but also to contribute to global disaster risk reduction and sustainable development initiatives.

Analysis / Remarks

Makati's active participation in global resilience initiatives demonstrates its strategic use of results frameworks. As a Resilience Hub under the UNDRR's Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) initiative, the cit participates in the CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System, enabling it to benchmark progress, share best practices, and align with global climate and resilience targets. These platforms complement Makati's local planning tools, guiding its implementation and tracking of resilience strategies.

Makati's certification by the World Council on City Data (WCCD) for ISO 37123: Indicators for Resilient Cities further highlights its commitment to resilience and disaster risk reduction. This certification places Makati among only five cities globally with such recognition and elevates it to the highest "C" level in the MCR2030 Resilience Roadmap, showcasing the city's advanced capabilities in planning, implementation, and performance monitoring.

Through these efforts, Makati demonstrates how locally owned results frameworks and planning tools can effectively complement international cooperation, even in contexts where direct financial support may be limited.

SDG Target 17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
Indicator 17.18.1	Statistical capacity indicator for SDG monitoring
National SDG target	1 (2030) Baseline (2015) 1 | Current (2022) 1

City Status

Baseline data (2022): 1 | Current data (2024): 1

Trend/Gap: From 2022 to 2024, Makati maintained 1 Statistical Capacity Indicator for SDG Monitoring. This reflects a stable but foundational capacity for monitoring and reporting on the SDGs. While the city has actively engaged in knowledge-sharing platforms such as the Urban SDG Knowledge Platform, which facilitates policy exchange and good practice replication, there has yet to be a measurable increase in the indicator score.

The lack of upward movement signals a need to translate participation in global platforms into institutional improvements, particularly in localized data collection, integration, and reporting mechanisms aligned with the SDG framework. The key gap lies in the absence of a dedicated, systematized process for city-level SDG data tracking and evaluation, which would enable more effective alignment of development efforts with national and global targets.

Analysis / Remarks

Makati's continued participation in the Urban SDG Knowledge Platform underscores its strong commitment to peer learning, policy innovation, and the exchange of good practices. This engagement has strengthened the city's visibility and leadership in regional city-to-city cooperation, particularly in promoting the replication of successful initiatives and facilitating knowledge transfer among urban stakeholders.

To advance beyond its current statistical capacity level, Makati is enhancing its institutional capability by integrating an SDG Monitoring Module within the ISP, under the Urban Development Systems Program. This initiative aims to systematize local SDG tracking, improve data coordination across departments, and embed the 2030 Agenda into local planning and investment processes.

Complementing this effort is the on-going implementation of the CBMS—a data collection tool developed by the PSA to gather granular, community-level data. CBMS enables the city to track the impact of policies and programs, particularly those related to poverty alleviation, economic development, and inclusive service delivery, thus providing a strong foundation for local SDG monitoring.

By aligning ISP integration with CBMS-generated data, Makati is building a more comprehensive, evidence-based decision-making framework. This not only enhances the city's capacity for SDG tracking and reporting, but also positions Makati to achieve a higher Statistical Capacity Indicator score in future evaluations—while reinforcing its contribution to national and global sustainable development monitoring systems.

Focus Box 6.1.n: From Local Planning to Global Impact: Makati's Model for SDG Partnerships



Image: Makati Representation at COP28
Link to the video clip: https://bit.ly/mayora-abby-standing-ovation-at-cop28
Source: COP28 / Bloomberg Philanthropies

As a high-income LGU, Makati City has moved beyond donor-driven development aid and instead leverages its city-owned frameworks—such as the CDP, Local Development Investment Plan (LDIP), and SDG-aligned monitoring systems—to forge strategic international cooperation. These instruments serve as anchors for technical collaboration, resilience-building, and peer-to-peer learning with development partners and global networks.

Makati actively integrates its results-based systems into international platforms through its participation in the Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) initiative, its achievement of ISO 37123 certification for Resilient Cities (being one of only five globally), and consistent reporting through the CDP-ICLEI Track, where the city received the highest possible rating ("A score") in 2024. These efforts ensure that local planning aligns with global standards on sustainability and resilience.



Image: UN SG Advisory Group Meetings, 2023
Source: City Government of Makati

Makati's strategic global engagement is further reinforced through its active leadership in international and regional platforms. The city is represented on the COP28 President's Advisory Committee and participates in Technical Working Group 3 on Climate Finance and Loss and Damage. Makati is also a member of the UN Secretary-General's Advisory Group on Local and Regional Governments, where it advocates for gender equality and inclusive development.

Within regional and thematic networks, Makati serves as Vice President of CityNet and leads its Disaster Cluster; it also acts as the National Chapter President for the Philippines. The city is a Council Member of UCLG ASPAC, an Executive Committee Member of the WeGO, and currently leads the Innovative Financing Portfolio in ICLEI Southeast Asia, where it is also designated as Regional Committee Head (subject to election). Additionally, Makati holds a seat on the Board of the GCoM SEA and serves as City Ambassador for Asia in CCFLA. These leadership roles enable Makati to actively shape and align with the global urban agenda while gaining access to cutting-edge knowledge, tools, and best practices.

The city's Urban Development Department leads its International Cooperation Program, ensuring that all global partnerships align with Makati's homegrown strategies. By adopting a human rights-based approach (HRBA), the city prioritizes inclusive and equitable outcomes across all programs. Technical cooperation has strengthened Makati's ability to access innovative financing, integrate climate resilience and smart city solutions, and institutionalize data-driven governance while amplifying local leadership on global platforms.

Makati's recent recognitions and milestones further affirm its leadership in sustainable urban development. In 2023, it was awarded an "A" score for climate action through CDP-ICLEI Track and became an ISO 37123-certified resilient city. In 2022, Makati declared a State of Climate Emergency, became Southeast Asia's first UNDRR Resilience Hub, and joined the Malmö Commitment on Inclusive and Equitable Communities. That same year, it also launched its "Year of Climate Action" with WWF and Futureproofed, signed the Urban Transitions Mission with Mission Innovation, and was designated the lead city of the CityNet Disaster Cluster. In 2021, Makati became the first city in the world to sign on to the Cities Race to Resilience campaign and received an A- score in its CDP-ICLEI Track submission.

Through strong political leadership, institutionalized planning frameworks, and principled international engagement, Makati demonstrates how cities can meaningfully localize the SDGs while contributing to a global urban vision of inclusive, resilient, and climate-smart development.

Source: Urban Development Department (UDD)

Focus Box 6.1.o: Implementation of SFDRR and Establishing Strategic Partnerships for Resilience

At the heart of Makati's climate resilience strategy is its DRRM Plan 2019–2030, which serves as the city's blueprint for building a safe, inclusive, and sustainable urban environment. Grounded in Republic Act No. 10121, the National DRRM Plan, and aligned with global frameworks such as the SFDRR, SDGs, the New Urban Agenda, and the Paris Agreement, the plan aims to reduce exposure to hazards and enhance adaptive capacity.

Guided by science-based risk assessments and inclusive planning, the city has identified vulnerabilities across seven key development sectors—Social, Infrastructure, Environment, Protective, Economic, Administrative, and Finance. The DRRM Plan supports all four SFDRR targets: reducing disaster-related mortality and injuries, minimizing affected populations, limiting economic losses, and protecting critical infrastructure. Notably, Makati has recorded zero disaster-related casualties and no state of calamity declarations in recent years, reflecting a strong risk reduction record (Q1 indicator on disaster-related deaths per 100,000 population).

Makati's implementation of the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient ensures that risk reduction is embedded in governance, planning, and service delivery. These include risk-informed land use, inclusive decision-making, multi-sectoral coordination, early warning systems, investment in resilient infrastructure, capacity building, and robust monitoring and evaluation. These principles are integrated into the city's broader climate action strategies.

Recognizing that urban resilience is a shared responsibility, Makati adopts a whole-of-society, systems-based approach. While it is among the Philippines' wealthiest local governments, the city actively builds partnerships with domestic and international stakeholders to access technical expertise and mobilize additional resources. These partnerships span sectors such as health, education, infrastructure, and social protection, enhancing resilience across all levels.



Image: Makati as an MCR2030 Resilience Hub, 2023
Source: Makati DRRMO

Makati's leadership in the global resilience movement is exemplified by its designation as the first UNDRR MCR2030 Resilience Hub in Southeast Asia and the Philippines, and the second in Asia and the Pacific. Through its role in the Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) initiative, Makati has supported over 40 coaching sessions (2017–2024) and hosted numerous trainings, webinars, and workshops to help other cities build resilience.

These efforts highlight Makati's strong advocacy for multi-stakeholder collaboration, reinforcing the belief that "resilience is everybody's business." By supporting peer cities and contributing to global knowledge-sharing, Makati not only strengthens its own systems but also helps accelerate disaster risk reduction and sustainable development across the region and beyond.

Source: Makati Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO)

Focus Box 6.1.p: City-to-City Cooperation and Knowledge Transfer

Makati City has shown strong commitment to city-to-city (C2C) cooperation as a tool for learning and innovation in disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM). Its partnership with Yokohama, Japan has been key in developing the Makati DRRM Academy through knowledge exchange and technical support.



Image: 15th CityNet Disaster Cluster Seminar in Makati | APMCDRR 2024: MCR2030 Resilience Hub in Action Event – Acceleration Cities' Initiatives Towards Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
Source: Makati DRRMO

Through this cooperation, Makati City was able to:

- develop formal training modules and curricula grounded in Yokohama's expertise
- conduct an exchange of visits that facilitated capacity assessments and a deeper understanding of local contexts
- integrate Japanese best practices while contextualized to suit Makati's urban context
- and implement systematic DRRM approaches across citywide systems and community-level initiatives

Building on the knowledge gained from Yokohama, Makati City is committed to empowering cities across Asia in their journey to resilience. Advancing the city-to-city cooperation and knowledge transfer agenda, Makati has partnered with the government of Lalitpur, Nepal, to train first responders from the Lalitpur Metropolitan City Fire Department.

Through this collaboration, Lalitpur has received assessments of its response capacities, enabling improvements and alignment with global best practices. Additionally, the knowledge exchange facilitated discussions on the enhancement of plans and protocols, further strengthening Lalitpur's disaster response capabilities.

The success of this cooperation highlights how effective practices can be adapted across different urban contexts. This approach to knowledge transfer and capacity building has positioned Makati as a leader in DRRM practices and innovations throughout the region.

Source: Makati Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO)

6.2. GENERAL STATUS OF OTHER SDGS IN MAKATI

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Despite being a major economic hub, Makati City continues to face challenges related to poverty and inequality. The COVID-19 pandemic and recent boundary shifts contributed to a rise in poverty and subsistence incidence, underscoring the need for targeted support for vulnerable groups.

Poverty incidence in Makati rose from 0.2% to 0.8% among families, and from 0.3% to 1.5% among the population between 2018 and 2021—translating to approximately 1,460 families and 9,500 individuals unable to meet basic needs. Despite this increase, Makati ranked 3rd lowest in poverty incidence among cities and municipalities in the region, and 4th lowest in poverty magnitude, behind San Juan City, Mandaluyong City, and Municipality of Pateros.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Makati had zero subsistence incidence. By 2021, it recorded 0.2% among families and 0.4% among the population—around 430 families and 2,540 individuals unable to meet basic food needs. Regionally, Makati ranked 9th lowest in subsistence incidence and 11th in magnitude of subsistence poor.

Despite these increases, Makati ranked third lowest in poverty incidence among NCR cities in 2021, showing relative resilience. The city also ranked ninth lowest in subsistence incidence and eleventh in number of food-poor individuals.

Makati's proactive approach is reflected in its participation in the SDG Self-Assessment, achieving 86% completion in 2022 and improving to 90% in 2024. This affirms its commitment to evidence-based planning and inclusive development.

To achieve SDG 1, Makati continues to focus on expanding access to basic services, reducing inequality, and strengthening social protection systems—ensuring that no one and no place is left behind.

Table 6.2.1: Poverty Incidence Among Families and Population, NCR Cities, 2018 and 2021

Area	Poverty Incidence				Magnitude of Poor ('000)			
	Among Families (%)		Among Population (%)		Among Families		Among Population	
	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021
Philippines	12.1	13.2	16.7	18.1	3,004.61	3,496.46	17,670.21	19,992.25
NCR	1.4	2.2	2.2	3.5	47.59	76.16	302.17	482.48
Caloocan	3.1	4.2	4.7	6.0	11.80	16.28	76.19	100.71
Las Piñas	1.0	2.5	1.7	3.9	1.47	3.92	10.29	24.17
Makati	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.26	1.46	1.71	9.50

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), 2021 Full Year Official Poverty Statistics

Table 6.2.2: Subsistence Incidence Among Families and Population, NCR Cities, 2018 and 2021

Area	Subsistence Incidence				Magnitude of Subsistence Poor			
	Among Families (%)		Among Population (%)		Among Families		Among Population	
	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021
Philippines	**3.4**	**3.9**	**5.2**	**5.9**	**839.54**	**1,039.40**	**5,540.62**	**6,545.39**
NCR	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**8.07**	**9.09**	**54.08**	**63.56**
Caloocan	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.5	3.14	1.17	23.85	8.82
Las Piñas	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.00	0.65	0.00	4.12
Makati	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.00**	**0.43**	**0.00**	**2.54**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), 2021 Full Year Official Poverty Statistics

Between 2020 and 2024, Makati's poverty rate declined sharply from 7.5% to 0.435%, driven by both genuine poverty reduction and statistical changes resulting from administrative adjustments. A major contributing factor was the transfer of the EMBO barangays—areas with relatively higher poverty incidence—to another city. These barangays accounted for 336,873 residents, or 53.5% of Makati's population in 2020, including 2,220 4Ps beneficiary households. Their exclusion significantly influenced Makati's overall poverty figures.

Despite this, Makati still achieved real progress in reducing poverty within its remaining jurisdiction. The decline reflects the city's strong post-pandemic recovery, increased local revenues, and continued investment in social protection—including employment facilitation, financial assistance, and community safety net programs. These measures helped improve the quality of life for many residents and reduce economic vulnerability.

By January 2025, Makati's poverty rate reached a historic low of 0.6%, and the city attained a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.903—one of the highest in the country. This achievement underscores Makati's commitment to inclusive development, poverty alleviation, and sustained investments in human well-being.

However, gender disparities remain stark:

- Female poverty rate (0.768%) is over 10 times higher than that of males (0.074%).
- 91.9% of 4Ps beneficiaries in Makati are women, underscoring their central role as caregivers and primary recipients of social support. Of the total 4Ps beneficiary households, 1,267 are headed by women, compared to 116 headed by men. This gender imbalance reflects the continuing reliance on women to manage household welfare, particularly in vulnerable communities, and highlights the importance of designing social protection programs that are gender-responsive and supportive of women's empowerment.
- Makati has 0.47% of its population enrolled in 4Ps—approximately 1,383 individuals, primarily in District II. In contrast, national 4Ps coverage reached approximately 20% of the Philippine population as of the latest World Bank report. This stark difference underscores Makati's relatively low inclusion rate, reflecting its overall wealthier urban profile.

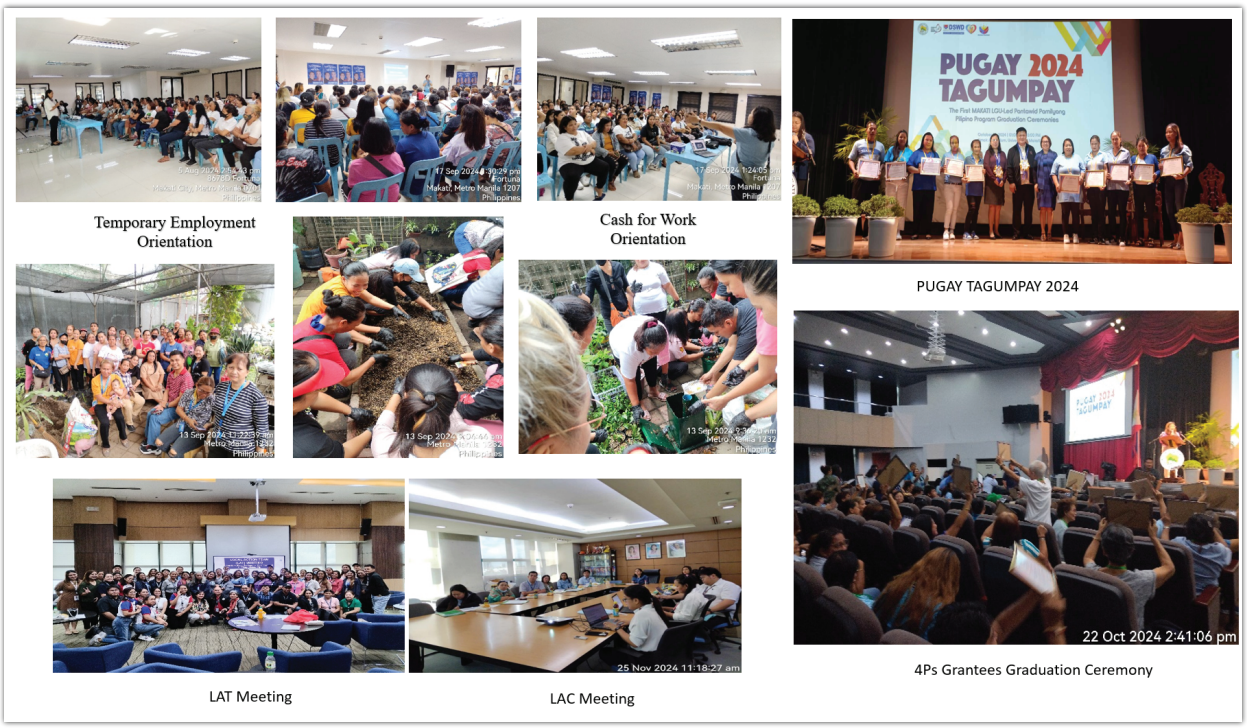
These trends underscore the need for targeted, gender-responsive programs, especially for women in informal work and caregiving roles. To sustain gains and ensure inclusive development, Makati must:

- Expand support for low-income and informal workers.
- Close gender gaps in education, employment, and protection.
- Use disaggregated data to fine-tune interventions.
- Address the effects of boundary changes on poverty statistics.

The Makati Social Welfare Department (MSWD) leads the city's anti-poverty and social protection programs. In partnership with the DSWD, Makati implements the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)—a conditional cash transfer program improving health, nutrition, and education for poor families.

To complement 4Ps and support long-term poverty exit, Makati launched local initiatives:

- LOCAL 4Ps Council (₱164,000): Oversees city-level planning and coordination.
- Cash-for-Work (₱2.4M): Provides temporary income to 100 beneficiaries.
- Temporary Employment Program (TEP): Offers recurring short-term jobs over two years.
- Best Communal Garden (₱309,000): Promotes food security and urban gardening, aligned with the regional 4Ps competition.



Source: Makati Social Welfare Department (MSWD)

These programs strengthen household resilience and foster self-reliance. Makati remains committed to expanding inclusive, gender-aware, and sustainable poverty reduction strategies.

Between 2020 and 2024, the percentage of women aged 15–49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel rose sharply—from 68.9% to 99.66%. This significant improvement reflects Makati's progress in ensuring comprehensive maternal healthcare, driven by stronger health systems, post-pandemic recovery efforts, and increased public health awareness.

The lower coverage in 2020 was likely influenced by disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly limited access to health facilities and mobility restrictions during lockdowns. The near-universal rate in 2024 suggests these service gaps have since been effectively addressed through strategic investments in facility-based care, health worker deployment, and integrated service delivery.

This positive trend also indicates improved health-seeking behavior among women and highlights Makati's alignment with global targets—particularly SDG 3.1 on reducing maternal mortality and SDG 3.8 on achieving universal health coverage.

Makati experienced a notable shift in family planning metrics among currently married women aged 15–49. While contraceptive use was reported at 17.46% in 2017 and 14.82% in 2023, the indicator transitioned in 2024 to measuring "demand satisfied" using modern methods, which stood at 85%. This change highlights a methodological shift—from tracking general contraceptive use to focusing on whether the need for family planning is being met with effective, modern methods. The high rate of demand satisfied in 2024 suggests that most women in Makati who wish to avoid pregnancy now have access to reliable contraceptive options.

This progress is the result of expanded access to reproductive health supplies, stronger ntegration of family planning in primary healthcare, and intensified health education and counseling. The improved indicator also aligns with global standards under SDGs 3 and 5, emphasizing program effectiveness and outcome-based metrics.

Despite these gains, sustained efforts are needed to reach underserved groups, including adolescents, low-income women, and those outside the formal health system. Ensuring equitable access, combating misinformation, and addressing cultural barriers remain essential to maintaining Makati's momentum in advancing reproductive health and rights for all women.

Table 6.2.3: Net Enrolment Rate

	Total Enrolment		Net Enrolment Rate	
	Baseline (2022)	Current (2024)	Baseline (2022)	Current (2024)
Kindergarten	7,578	3,580	69.82	69.82
Elementary	54,371	27,376	83.92	83.71
Secondary Education	47,338	22,498	90.50	89.38
Junior HS	34,299	14,925	90.50	94.36
Senior HS	13,039	7,573	78.80	79.54

Note: No sex disaggregated data available

Between 2022 and 2024, Makati experienced changes in both enrolment numbers and Net Enrolment Rates (NER) across all levels of basic education. While the NERs for most education levels remained relatively stable, the absolute number of enrollees significantly declined. This is largely due to the administrative transfer of 10 barangays to Taguig, which represented approximately 53% of the city's population.

Kindergarten enrolment dropped from 7,578 in 2022 to 3,580 in 2024, though the NER remained at 69.82%. Elementary education saw a slight decrease in NER from 83.92% to 83.71%, with enrolment numbers declining from 54,371 to 27,376. In secondary education, the total enrolment fell from 47,338 to 22,498, and the NER slightly declined from 90.50% to 89.38%.

Notably, junior high school showed an increase in NER from 90.50% to 94.36%, despite a reduction in enrolment from 34,299 to 14,925. Senior high school also posted a modest NER improvement from 78.80% to 79.54%, with enrolment decreasing from 13,039 to 7,573.

The reductions in absolute numbers are attributed more to the population shift due to the removal of 10 EMBO barangays than to a decline in educational participation. These trends suggest that, despite territorial and demographic changes, Makati has maintained access to basic education for its remaining population. Continued efforts are needed to ensure equitable access, especially in areas affected by the transition.
For The Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services.

Table 6.2.4: Population living in households with access to basic services

Indicator	Baseline (2020)	Current (2024)	Trend/Gap
Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity	100%	100%	Maintained 100% electrification, showcasing consistent service delivery. Future focus: energy reliability, affordability, and clean energy transition.
Proportion of Families with Access to Safe Water Supply	100%	100%	Maintained 100% access, reflecting effective infrastructure and partnerships. Future focus: sustaining water security amidst urban growth.
Proportion of Families with Sanitary Toilets	97.6%	99.39%	Increased by 1.79%. Continued improvement but 0.61% gap remains, primarily in informal settlements. Targeted interventions needed for full coverage.

Makati City has demonstrated significant progress in ensuring access to essential services, contributing to the broader goal of reducing poverty and improving quality of life under SDG 1.

The proportion of the population with access to electricity has remained at a steady 100% throughout the monitoring period, reflecting Makati's consistent success in universal electrification. This achievement is a testament to the city's strong urban infrastructure, reliable utility partnerships, and effective service delivery mechanisms. Moving forward, Makati aims to enhance energy reliability and sustainability, particularly in transitioning to clean energy and ensuring uninterrupted power supply during emergencies and climate-related events.

Similarly, the proportion of families with access to safe water supply has also remained at 100% from 2020 to 2024, showcasing the city's ongoing commitment to water security. This reflects the effective management of water infrastructure and strategic partnerships with service providers to ensure that all residents have access to potable water, contributing to improved public health outcomes.

Additionally, the proportion of families with sanitary toilets has improved, rising from 97.6% in 2020 to 99.39% in 2024. This improvement highlights the success of Makati's sanitation programs and infrastructure investments, ensuring nearly universal access to safe sanitation facilities. While the city has made notable strides, the remaining 0.61% gap, particularly in informal settlements or transitory housing areas, requires continued focus to fully eliminate open defecation and the associated health risks.

These developments demonstrate Makati's commitment to ensuring universal access to essential services, which are foundational to poverty reduction and social inclusion. However, the city must continue to address any remaining gaps to fully sustain and enhance these gains, particularly for marginalized populations.

The proportion of families with owned or owner-like possession of housing units in Makati has dropped significantly from 43.40% in 2020 to 27.57% in 2024, a decrease of 15.83 percentage points. This decline highlights increasing challenges in housing security and affordability, driven by factors such as rising property values, limited affordable housing, in-migration, and urban development, including the transfer of EMBO barangays, which has caused displacement and further strained access to homeownership.

This trend underscores the widening gap in housing ownership, particularly among low- to middle-income families, emphasizing the urgent need for Makati to implement inclusive and affordable housing solutions. Targeted policies to improve housing accessibility, especially for vulnerable groups, are essential to address these disparities and ensure long-term housing security.

Table 6.2.5: Tenure Status of the Housing Unit and Lot, 2020 to 2024

Tenure Status	2020 % Share to Total[1]	Occupied Housing Units	
		2020[2]	2024[3]
Own or owner like possession of house and lot	27.57%	23,989	24,923
Rent house/room including lot	30.43%	26,484	27,515
Own house rent lot	1.60%	1,389	1,443
Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner	2.00%	1,736	1,804
Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner	1.05%	913	949
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	5.64%	4,906	5,097
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	0.17%	146	152
Not Applicable	0.01%	7	8
Not Reported	31.55%	27,456	28,524
Total	100%	87,027	90,415

Notes:

[1] 2020 Percentage share of Tenure Status from PSA Census of Population and Housing, Report No.2A–Table 8.

[2] 2020 Estimated Total Occupied Housing Units derived using the 2020 Household Population to Occupied Housing Unit Ratio of 3.24.

[3] 2024 Projected Occupied Housing Units as presented in Basic Assumptions. Distributed using 2020 percentage share to total.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

The distribution of housing arrangements reveals that 31.55% of families did not report their housing status. While the specific reason for this non-disclosure remains unknown, it highlights a data limitation that may be due to a range of factors, such as unclear survey design, reluctance to disclose informal living conditions, or other unreported circumstances. Approximately 30.43% of families are living in rental properties, indicating limited access to homeownership or financial constraints. Meanwhile, 27.57% of families own their homes or have owner-like possession, but the remaining share of families faces uncertainty due to informal arrangements or renting land.

A smaller portion of families (5.64%) live rent-free with the owner's consent, while 1.05% live rent-free without consent, raising concerns about informal or precarious housing situations. UN-Habitat defines security of tenure as the right to protection from forced eviction, and the lack of formal agreements for many families in Makati reflects the risks associated with insecure tenure.

The absence of updated data on housing tenure for 2024 underscores the need for more comprehensive and disaggregated information. Given the significant percentage of families in rental or informal living arrangements, Makati's housing policies should focus on expanding affordable housing, improving tenure security, and creating pathways to homeownership. Formalizing informal housing agreements and addressing barriers to homeownership through financing options and inclusive housing policies will be essential to reducing the housing gap and improving stability for all residents.

The number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters in Makati has shown a marked shift between 2020 and 2022. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic was the primary disaster, with 737 reported deaths and 95,341 individuals directly affected. By 2022, this figure drastically dropped to 753 individuals affected, a reflection of smaller-scale, but still significant, hazards like fires (357 people), typhoon/flood events (366 people), and man-made incidents (30 people). Importantly, no deaths or missing persons were recorded in 2022, which highlights the city's improved emergency response mechanisms and disaster management systems.

In 2024, the Makati Social Welfare Department (MSWD) continued to provide emergency relief services to 753 individuals impacted by fire, typhoon-related flooding, and man-made disasters. Although this number is much lower than the 95,000 people affected during the COVID-19 crisis, it reveals that vulnerable populations continue to be exposed to localized hazards, underscoring a need for sustained community-based resilience efforts.

Table 6.2.6: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

	Baseline (2020)	Current (2022)
Death	737 COVID-19 Cases	0
Missing persons	0	0
Directly affected persons attributed to disasters	95,341COVID-19 Cases	753 Fire - 357 (Male-181; Female- 176) Typhoon/Flood - 366 (Male-173; Female-193) Man-made - 30 (Male-7; Female-23)

Source: MSWD/DRRMO

Makati has made significant strides in disaster risk reduction (DRR) by establishing itself as a resilience hub under the UNDRR's MCR2030 initiative. The city's three-year strategic plan focuses on enhancing knowledge-sharing, peer learning, and data-driven urban resilience, with an emphasis on developing an online knowledge portal. This portal serves as a valuable resource for accessing risk data, tools, and learning materials. Additionally, the establishment of the Makati DRRM Academy further solidifies the city's commitment to disaster preparedness and resilience. The Academy offers training programs and workshops and fosters collaboration with local and international partners, making Makati a regional leader in disaster management education and innovation.

Since joining the MCR campaign in 2010, Makati has continuously integrated DRR into city governance, regularly assessing progress through the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool. By aligning local actions with global standards, Makati plays a key role in advancing SDG 1.5.1, working to reduce the number of people adversely affected by disasters and enhancing resilience among its most vulnerable populations.

The Makati Anti-Poverty Reduction Committee (MAPC) demonstrated significant progress in aligning its budget with the Annual Investment Program (AIP). The gap between the AIP allocation and the actual budget for MAPC programs narrowed, with the 2024 budget increasing from ₱11.24 million in 2022 to ₱21.27 million, while the AIP allocation grew from ₱19.85 million in 2022 to ₱21.91 million. This convergence highlights a more strategic and responsive approach to poverty reduction planning in Makati.

Table 6.2.6: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

	Baseline (2022)		Current (2024)	
	AIP*	Budget	AIP	Budget
MAPC**	19,848,000	11,243,000	21,907,000	21,265,000

**Annual Investment Program (AIP)*
*** Makati Anti-Poverty Reduction Committee*

The closer alignment between the budget and AIP enables MAPC to more effectively implement key poverty alleviation initiatives, such as livelihood support, access to basic services, and the empowerment of marginalized communities. These efforts are central to the MAKATIZEN Social Protection and Empowerment Program, which aims to uplift vulnerable populations.

However, sustained success will depend not only on increased funding but also on the efficient disbursement of resources, timely execution of programs, and the tracking of measurable outcomes. To further enhance the impact of its poverty reduction efforts, Makati may consider strengthening its data-driven planning, monitoring, and community engagement mechanisms, ensuring that interventions are inclusive, scalable, and resilient to future challenges.

Table 6.2.8: Utilization Rate of government spending on essential services

Sector	2022		2023		2024	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
Education and Culture	4,482.65	92.40%	4,727.64	97.38%	3,977.13	93.89%
Health	4,806.54	89.60%	5,012.06	94.54%	5,502.35	93.23%
Social Welfare	1,211.77	91.00%	1,418.63	96.50%	1,110.37	86.30%

Note: Amount in million Pesos
Source: Finance Management Sectoral Presentation, 2024

Makati experienced a significant shift in its budgetary allocation for social protection. In 2020, the focus was primarily on the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), with an appropriation of ₱6.64 million and a utilization of ₱4.38 million. By 2024, the social protection framework expanded into the broader MAKATIZEN Social Protection and Empowerment Program, incorporating 4Ps along with various initiatives targeting other vulnerable sectors. This expansion led to a substantial increase in the social protection budget, rising to ₱1.311 billion in appropriations and ₱1.028 billion in utilization.

Despite the significant growth in funding, the 2024 utilization rate reveals a gap of nearly ₱283 million, indicating potential delays or challenges in rolling out the expanded initiatives. The transition from a singular focus on 4Ps to a multi-dimensional social protection program underscores Makati's commitment to inclusive growth, empowerment, and resilience-building, particularly in the context of post-pandemic recovery and addressing the evolving needs of its population.

While the increase in appropriations reflects strong political will and institutional commitment, the underutilization suggests room for improvement in program delivery, targeting systems, and the city's absorptive capacity. To optimize the impact of the MAKATIZEN Program, Makati should enhance inter-agency coordination, invest in data systems for more efficient beneficiary management, and streamline fund release and monitoring processes to ensure that social protection resources are effectively and efficiently delivered to those who need them most.

Focus Box 6.2.a: Makati Kapitbayahan Development Program a CSO Initiative on Poverty Alleviation

Big things are coming to Circuit Makati in 2025—and this time, the community leads the way. As the Circuit area evolves into a vibrant creative hub, four surrounding barangays—Olympia, Carmona, Tejeros, and Kasilawan—are stepping into the spotlight with the launch of the Makati Kapitbayahan Development Program.

This bold initiative is more than a response to change—it's a movement to make sure everyone benefits from it. With free arts and sports programs for youth, job training and employment pathways for adults, and support for local entrepreneurs, the program is transforming concerns into real, community-owned progress. A cultural mapping project will also shine a light on local heritage—making sure stories, spaces, and traditions are celebrated, not erased.

2025 marks a new chapter where Makati and Ayala partnership grows together. With public-private partnerships and empowered residents at the center, the Kapitbayahan Program is building a city where creativity, culture, and community rise hand in hand.

Source: Ayala Foundation

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture



Makati City continues to lead by example in the pursuit of SDG 2, particularly Target 2.2 which aims to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030. As one of the Philippines' most progressive urban centers, Makati has not only met the national benchmarks, it even surpassed it as it sets new standards among local governments across the country. According to the SDG Navigator Platform, the city's performance score for SDG 2 rose from 85% in 2022 to 88% in 2024. It is a concrete manifestation of steady gains and a deep institutional commitment to these salient elements: child nutrition, maternal health, and inclusive access to essential food and health services.

Makati's progress is grounded in strong data and measurable outcomes. Between 2016 and 2024, the city reduced stunting among children under five by an exceptional 89.6%—from 2.6% to just 0.27%. It set Makati far below national and global averages. During the same period, the overall prevalence of child malnutrition (including wasting and overweight conditions) dropped from 0.52% to 0.05%, a 90.4% decrease. These transformative results stem from a citywide, multisectoral approach that combines maternal and child health programs, robust early childhood interventions, systematic growth monitoring, and barangay-based feeding programs.

The city's ability to address the double burden of malnutrition is further evident in its success at reducing both overweight and underweight prevalence among children. Overweight rates fell from 2.86% in 2016 to 0.50% in 2024, while underweight prevalence dropped from 1.29% in 2016 to 0.27% in 2024. This affirms Makati's integrated strategy of nutrition counseling, health education, active parental engagement; complemented by strengthened linkages between local health units, schools, and communities.



Image: Makati Human Milk Bank
Source: https://www.facebook.com/makatihumanmilkbank

A standout achievement is the dramatic rise in exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) rates—from 20.2% in 2017 to 51.9% in 2020 and marks a 157% increase. While still progressing toward the global target of 70%, this milestone illustrates the power of local innovation. Central to this success is the Makati Human Milk Bank (MHMB)—the first and only LGU-operated milk bank in the Philippines. Since its establishment in 2013, the MHMB has become a cornerstone of Makati's maternal and child health strategy. It provides safe, pasteurized donor milk to at-risk infants. It collectively serves as a national model for high-impact, city-led interventions that are all aligned with the Milk Code, Expanded Breastfeeding Promotion Act, and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being).

Makati's sustained investments in early childhood care, maternal education, digital health systems, public-private partnerships, and community outreach, continue to yield results that go beyond mere compliance. These are true manifestation of effective leadership. These efforts validate Makati's role as a frontrunner in localizing SDGs, all through data-driven action and inclusive governance.

Still, the city recognizes that progress must be safeguarded. In achieving the 70% EBF target, it is able to address food insecurity among vulnerable households as well. Critical to this, it also navigates the risks posed by economic shocks and climate change. Makati's way forward is clear: continue innovating, scaling what works, and ensuring that no child is left behind.

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Makati City continues to lead in fully realizing SDG 4; all through sustained investments in infrastructure, digital transformation, human capital, and inclusive policy innovations. The city's approach exemplifies how local governments can bridge foundational learning and lifelong education, particularly for vulnerable and underserved groups.

Strong Foundations for Lifelong Learning

Makati continues to uphold its commitment to quality and inclusive education, having achieved universal access to early childhood care and education. For example, 100% of children aged 0–6 are enrolled in daycare centers or early learning programs. All public preschool teachers also undergo regular capacity-building, ensuring high standards for foundational learning. Across the formal education continuum, school-aged children enjoy consistently high articipation rates—between 97% and 100%—enabled by 61 ICT-enabled public primary schools.

Moreover, educational outcomes have notably improved. As of 2024, Makati recorded a 99.64% elementary completion rate and a 95.68% secondary completion rate—up significantly from 80.73% and 82.44% in 2016. Elementary cohort survival is now at 100%, with a strong 98.06% in secondary. Dropout rates have also sharply declined, largely due to targeted learning continuity programs and psychosocial support.

Between 2022 and 2024, however, Makati's basic education system reflected changes in enrolment and net enrolment rates (NERs). While NERs remained relatively stable or even improved (e.g., junior high NER rose from 90.50% to 94.36%), total enrolment numbers dropped across all levels. This is primarily due to the administrative transfer of 10 barangays—representing 53% of the city's population—to Taguig.

The key to understanding this is that while absolute numbers declined, access and participation among the remaining Makati population remained strong or improved. In other words, the city has preserved high coverage within its adjusted jurisdiction. Thus, Makati's claim of universal access is valid relative to its current population base.

These trends affirm that, despite significant demographic changes, Makati remains a leader in education access and quality. The challenge now lies in maintaining these gains while strengthening outreach in transitioning or underserved communities.

Project FEED: Linking Nutrition to Learning Outcomes

Project FEED (Feeding Elementary Education Daily), the Makati's flagship intervention launched by Mayor Abby Binay and Representative Luis Campos, addresses hunger to improve student attention, attendance, and academic performance. By providing DOST-formulated nutritious snacks via automated vending machines, the program serves over 42,000 public elementary students—a smart, stigma-free, and inclusive model that directly contributes to SDG Indicator 4.1.1 on proficiency in reading and mathematics.



Image: Project FREE
Source: City Government of Makati

Eliminating Barriers to Participation

Through **Project FREE (Free Relevant and Excellent Education)**, Makati City has institutionalized its commitment to equitable, inclusive, and uninterrupted access to quality education. This extends from preschool to senior high school. Since its launch in 1995, the initiative has eliminated financial barriers that often hinder school participation, particularly among low-income families. By providing free uniforms, school supplies, hygiene kits, and digital learning tools, Makati has not only supported sustained student engagement but also reduced the hidden costs of education.

This inclusive approach has contributed to the city in terms of maintaining a NEET (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) rate below 1%; having more than half of Makati's youth actively engaged in either education, training, or employment. Notably, women make up 75–99% of enrollees in advanced education and training programs. Suffice it to say, this is a strong indicator of the city's gender-responsive education policies and support systems.

Makati has also achieved full compliance with key global education infrastructure indicators, demonstrating its alignment with international benchmarks and its unwavering commitment to SDG 4: Quality Education.

As of 2024,100% of public schools in Makati have access to the following:

(a) Electricity
(b) Internet for pedagogical purposes
(c) Computers for pedagogical purposes
(f) Single-sex basic sanitation facilities
(g) Basic handwashing facilities (per WASH standards)

These outcomes are the fruits of Makati's strategic investments in health-supportive and 21st-century-ready learning environments, ensuring that all students—regardless of background—benefit from safe, inclusive, and technologically equipped schools.



Image: Makati Project FREE
Source: https://www.facebook.com/MyMakatiVerified

Innovation and resilience are at the heart of Makati's education strategy. Programs such as Project MILES (Math Intensive Learning Enhancement Support) which provided free math tutorials and access to digital platforms, and "Dyip ni Maki", a mobile learning hub deployed during the COVID-19 pandemic; have enabled the city to bridge learning gaps and expand digital readiness. This was felt especially among underserved communities.

Building on this momentum, Makati is implementing its Smart Classroom initiative which serves as a bold step toward achieving SDG Targets 4.a (safe and inclusive learning environments) and 4.1 (effective learning outcomes). To date, 50% of the city's 400 target classrooms have been converted into smart classrooms—each outfitted with hybrid whiteboards, notebook tablets for students, and unlimited high-speed internet. These future-ready learning spaces support interactive, tech-enabled, and personalized instruction models. In totality, these are designed to withstand future disruptions and align with global trends in education.

This ongoing transformation is backed by strong financial support:

- ₱3.25 billion from the General Fund, and
- ₱1.89 billion from the Special Education Fund (SEF) in 2024 alone.

These investments cover not only infrastructure but also teacher development, modern learning materials, and the continued provision of free student supplies. This empowers Makati's public education system; having to remain inclusive, adaptive, and excellence-driven.

Through universal infrastructure access, innovative program delivery, and gender- and data-informed policymaking, Makati is ever-committed in removing the barriers to education. The ultimate vision will always be that no learner is left behind.

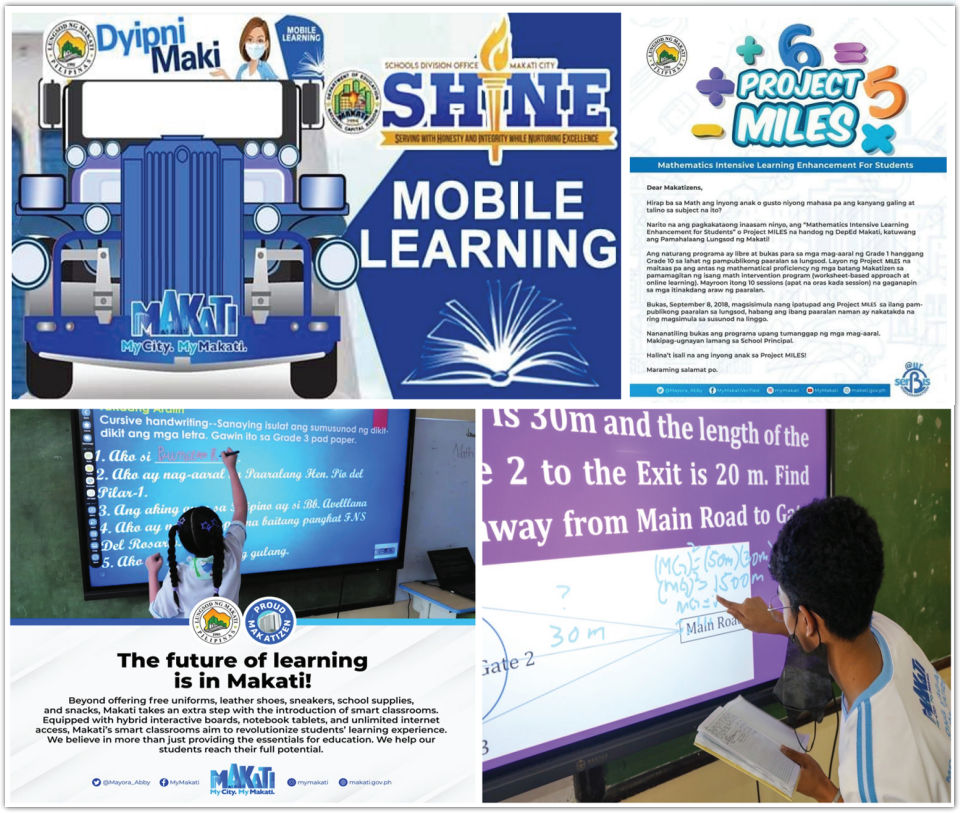


Image 1: Dyip ni Maki and project MILES
Image 2: Makati Smart Classroom
Source: https://www.facebook.com/MyMakatiVerified

Enabling Lifelong and Advanced Education

Although Makati boasts city-wide literacy rates above 95% and robust participation in secondary education, Target 4.3 on higher education still presents opportunities for growth. Currently, only 1–5% of residents pursue or hold advanced degrees, although it must be noted that this there is a gap in the declared values due to data limitations. The available figures capture only those studying in Makati's lone public university (University of Makati), excluding those of private institutions.

To address this, Makati is pursuing strategic actions to strengthen tertiary education outcomes:

- Establish a comprehensive education data ecosystem in coordination with private higher education institutions.
- Expand access to advanced studies by partnering with universities and development organizations to open new programs or satellite campuses.
- Promote financial support mechanisms such as scholarships and subsidies tailored for higher education.
- Launch awareness campaigns emphasizing the long-term career and community benefits of completing tertiary education.

The University of Makati, serving as the research and training arm of the City, is committed to translating integrated and sustainable quality education into social equity and excellence (as expressed in its Vision).

In 2024, it has officially adopted the ideals and targets of the SDG(SDGs) through its “WE R(eviewing) S(etting)E(xpectations)T(argets) 4 SDGs”. This is directly drawn from United Nations’ The Sustainability Evaluation Tool for Higher Education Institutions (SET4HEIs). The University thematized and contextualized the parameters of the latter to all of its colleges and offices, all through summarized matrices for all SDGs (17 in total). These have been a part of the university’s definitive guide map in terms of its plans moving forward. Suffice it to say, the University and the Makati City as a whole, WE R SET 4 SDGs.

Governance, Financing, and Global Benchmarks

It cannot be overstated that public financing aligns with these ambitions, with over 20% of local public spending is allocated to education. To be more specific, 15% of it is dedicated to basic education and 20–29% to technical and vocational education and training (TVET). All teachers are trained in ICT integration as well, enabling access for 21st-century learning environments.

Makati’s educational quality resonates globally as well. One notable feat is that of Benigno “Ninoy” Aquino High School, having emerged as the only public school in Metro Manila to meet minimum proficiency levels in reading and mathematics (Level 2) of 2022 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA).



Source: https://www.facebook.com/MyMakatiVerified

Makati City offers a holistic, data-driven, and equity-focused model for advancing SDG 4—Quality Education for All. From early childhood to secondary education and beyond, the city’s policies prioritize access, quality, and inclusion. With enhanced data systems and targeted support for higher education, Makati is poised to scale lifelong learning and secure better futures for all its residents.

Focus Box 6.2.b: Literacy Meets Health: Ayala Foundation and SC Johnson Launch Integrated "Iwas Dengue" Read-Aloud Sessions in Makati City

Makati City, Philippines - In an innovative step toward integrating public health education with early literacy, the Ayala Foundation Inc. and SC Johnson have partnered to launch the "Iwas Dengue" Read-Aloud Volunteer Engagement initiative in public schools. Beginning March 21 and 28, 2025, volunteers conducted simultaneous read-aloud sessions at Nicanor Garcia and Maximo Estrella Elementary Schools, reaching 519 learners from Grades 1 to 3.

These interactive sessions, anchored on health-themed storytelling, also included a dengue prevention orientation and the proper use of OFF! lotion—empowering children with essential knowledge on protecting themselves amid an ongoing dengue outbreak in Makati City.

A Broad Community Protection Effort
Beyond the classrooms, the program distributed a one-week supply of OFF! lotion to a total of 2,331 students across Grades 1 to 6, ensuring wider coverage and community protection. This marked the beginning of a sustained literacy-health partnership between Ayala Foundation and SC Johnson.

Building a Stronger Literacy Ecosystem
In parallel, Ayala Foundation has donated books to three public schools—Nicanor Garcia, Maximo Estrella, and Jose Magsaysay Elementary School (starting in 2024)—all towards the promotion of a culture of reading and the support for curriculum enrichment.

In 2025, the Foundation will also embark on a new partnership with DepEd Makati to co-develop a Parent Development Assistance Guide, equipping families with practical tools to support children's learning at home. This initiative seeks to extend the impact of school-based learning into the home environment, reinforcing literacy, health, and well-being.

Strengthening Schools Through Brigadang Ayala
Complementing these efforts is the Brigadang Ayala Program, a long-term initiative that supports the rehabilitation and beautification of public-school classrooms. In 2025, five additional Makati public schools will be adopted under this program, with the goal of improving learning environments and fostering pride in schools among students and educators alike. This community-centered approach contributes to Makati City's broader vision of inclusive, high-quality education for all.

Expanding Horizons Through Arts and Culture
Also in the pipeline is a creative partnership between Circuit Makati, Ayala Foundation, and public schools, aimed at enhancing arts and sports programs through cultural exposure and creative learning. Through the Ayala Museum Exposure Program, children will experience curated sessions in art appreciation and cultural heritage, sparking creativity and engagement beyond the classroom. This initiative envisions increased community participation among children and youth in developing contemporary arts projects, nurturing the next generation of artists, cultural advocates, and community leaders in Makati.

Source: Ayala Foundation



Makati City has demonstrated notable progress in advancing SDG 6, as shown in the results of the SDG Phase 2 Assessment in 2024. The city's performance improved from a score of 55 in 2022 to 62 in 2024, reflecting strengthened efforts in ensuring the availability, safety, and management of water and sanitation services. This progress is attributed to several key interventions, including the implementation of a comprehensive Water Safety Plan (WSP), full household auditing under the WSP, and close coordination with the city's water concessionaires—Maynilad Water Services, Inc. and Manila Water Company, Inc. Ordinance No. 2019-A-102, or the Environmental Health and Sanitation Code of Makati, further institutionalized standards for water quality and sanitation, aligning local actions with WHO guidelines and national policy frameworks.

Makati maintains near-universal access to safely managed drinking water, with 99.29% of the population covered since 2018. This stable high coverage reflects robust infrastructure and service partnerships. However, the remaining 0.71%—likely located in informal settlements or areas with infrastructural constraints—presents a persistent challenge. Similarly, access to safely managed sanitation services and handwashing facilities has remained at 97.59% from 2018 to 2022, signaling a need for targeted strategies to reach the last mile and ensure equitable access, particularly for marginalized communities.

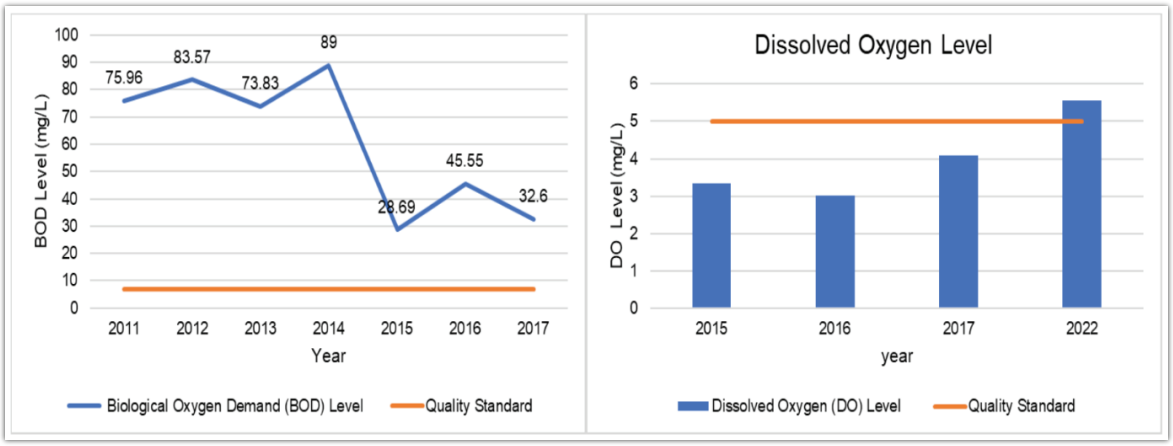


Image 1: BOD Data (2011 to 2017)
Image 2: Concentration of DO (2015, 2016, 2017 and 2022)
Source: Department of Environmental Services (DES)

Stations	Name of Waterbody	Parameters									
		pH	Temperature	BOD	TSS	Color	DO	Chloride	Nitrate	Phosphate	Fecal coliform
S1	Sta Clara Creek	7.60	20.6	322	30	20	5.10	52.98	<0.10	4.24	5,400
S2	PNR Creek	7.60	20.7	219	15	20	5.80	40.49	<0.10	3.20	9,200
S3	Calatagan Creek	7.68	20.8	162	15	20	5.90	28.49	<0.10	1.81	920
S4	Tripa De Galina	7.54	22.6	247	17	20	5.30	50.48	<0.10	1.95	920
S5	Bangkal Creek	7.82	20.6	50	266	20	6.30	28.99	0.30	1.07	16,000
S6	Maricaban Creek	8.14	20.5	232	21	20	5.30	37.49	<0.10	2.83	9,200
S7	Maya / Paloma Creek	7.53	20.0	330	54	20	5.10	52.98	<0.10	3.88	920
S8	Pasig River	7.72	20.1	45	174	20	6.30	33.49	1.47	0.25	1,600
S9	San Jose Creek	8.00	22.3	345	34	30	5.20	48.48	<0.10	3.83	9,200
S10	Balisampan Creek	7.64	20.6	322	24	20	5.40	39.49	<0.10	2.38	540
Standard for Class C (DAO 2016-08)		**6.5-9.0**	**25-31°C**	**7 mg/L**	**80 mg/L**	**75 TCU**	**5 mg/L**	**350 mg/L**	**7 mg/L**	**0.5 mg/L**	**200 MPN/ 100mL**
Standard for Class C (DAO 2021-19)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.025 mg/L**	**200 MPN/ 100mL**

Results of Water Quality Sampling
**DENR Administrative Order No. 2021-19 or the Updated Water Quality Guidelines (WQG) and General Effluent Standards (GES) for Selected Parameters*
Red font – values are not consistent with the standards for Class C Water
MPN/100 mL = Most Probable Number per 100 milliliters
mg/L = milligram per Liter TCU = True Color Unit °C = degree Celsius
< = less than

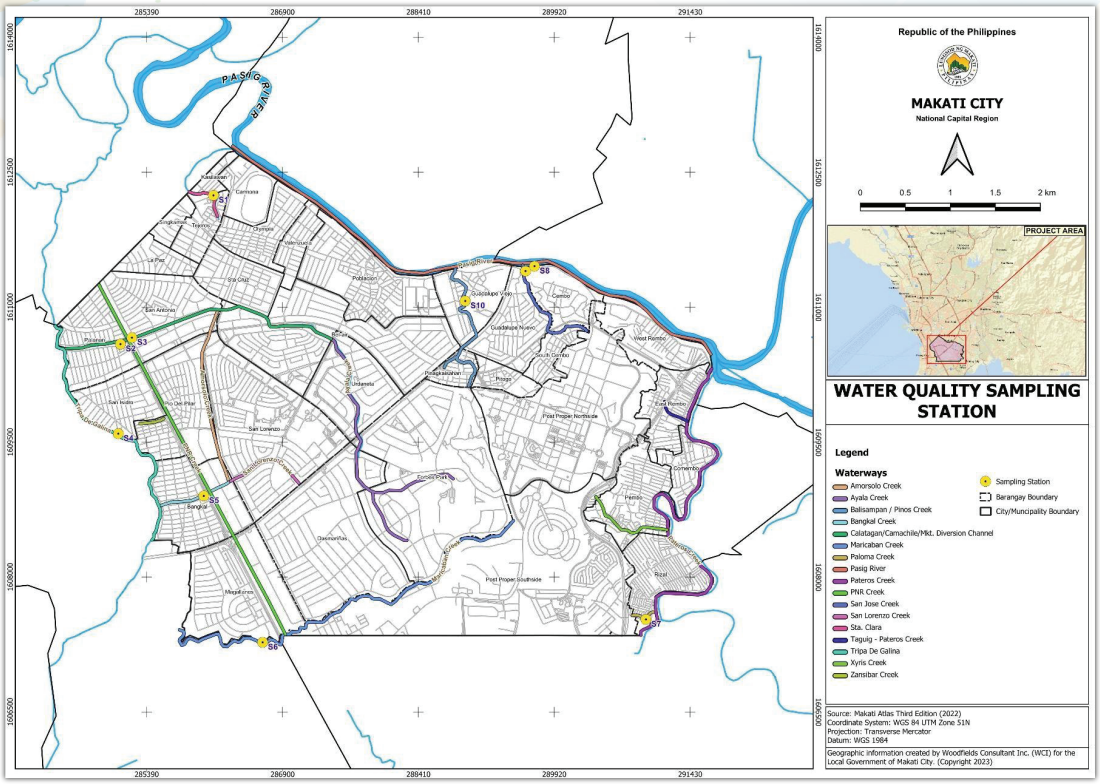


Image 3: Water Quality Sampling Stations
Source: Makati City Atlas 3rd Edition (2022)

While household-level water safety measures are strong, water quality in natural bodies of water remains a concern. Sampling across ten river and creek stations revealed exceedances in several parameters, including biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), fecal coliform, and phosphate levels, suggesting ongoing organic pollution and possible contamination from untreated wastewater discharges. Dissolved oxygen (DO) levels in 2015–2017 fell below the DENR's recommended thresholds, indicating stress on aquatic ecosystems. Although five of the ten water quality parameters met national Class C standards, issues such as high total suspended solids (TSS) in specific sites like Bangkal Creek and the Pasig River underscore the need for more aggressive wastewater management and pollution control.

Makati has also established foundational policies to support participatory water governance. As of 2020, the city had enacted four Resolutions, nine Ordinances, and signed one Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), all aimed at strengthening community participation, environmental monitoring, and institutional accountability in water and sanitation management. Notably, Ordinance No. 2019-A-102 mandates compliance by establishments with sanitation and permitting requirements. However, the actual extent of community involvement in implementation remains limited and insufficiently documented. This indicates a need to transition from policy adoption to measurable community engagement and grassroots monitoring.

Despite these achievements, challenges persist. The city lacks an integrated smart water distribution system, with limited deployment of automated monitoring tools beyond flood gauges. Data gaps on wastewater treatment and real-time household coverage constrain the city's ability to make fully informed, responsive decisions. As Makati continues its path toward universal access and sustainability, scaling up investments in smart technologies, enhancing data integration, and deepening citizen participation will be vital. Strengthening coordination mechanisms with utility providers and national agencies will also help close the remaining service and quality gaps, ensuring no one is left behind.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy



Makati City recognizes that access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy is a cornerstone of inclusive urban development and climate resilience. Under SDG 7, the city has made significant strides in ensuring universal electricity access with 100%, of households, schools, and public facilities connected to the grid. However, challenges remain in accelerating the transition to clean cooking technologies and increasing the share of renewable energy in the overall consumption mix.

Through the implementation of the City's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Ordinance and compliance with the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act, Makati has begun tracking energy consumption and emissions across business establishments and public buildings. As of 2022, total final energy consumption per capita reached over 2 million MWh, and while less than 20% of this comes from renewable sources, these efforts lay the foundation for a more sustainable energy future.

The City has also identified significant energy units (SEUs) for monitoring, with at least half now equipped with digital smart meters as part of its Energy Management System (EnMS), reflecting Makati's commitment to improving energy efficiency and data-driven governance. Ongoing international cooperation and local investment in clean energy research further support the city's progress.

Despite these achievements, critical data gaps persist—particularly in household-level renewable energy use and clean cooking access—requiring strengthened policies, improved monitoring, and broader community engagement. Makati City is determined to address these gaps and scale up its clean energy initiatives to ensure a just and inclusive energy transition for all.

Target	Indicator	Latest Available Data	Remarks	
7.1 Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	100% (as of 2019)	Achieved	Full electrification has been achieved across households, schools, and public facilities. Average interruption per customer is <10 per year, indicating reliable service.
	7.1.2 Proportion relying on clean fuels and technology for cooking	50–74%	Partial Progress	While a majority rely on clean fuels, a significant portion still use traditional or less clean cooking methods. Targeted policies and subsidies could accelerate transition.
7.2 Increase share of renewable energy in the energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in final energy consumption	<20% (from GHG Ordinance data, mostly from businesses and	Low Progress	Existing monitoring systems capture only institutional data. Household-level consumption remains unaccounted for, creating a critical gap. A citywide renewable energy transition roadmap is recommended.

Target	Indicator	Latest Available Data	Remarks	
7.3 Improve energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity (Primary energy/GDP)	<4.2 MJ/US$ GDP	Ongoing Progress	Energy intensity is under national average, but carbon intensity (GHG/GDP) is still high (>0.8). Further investments in building retrofits and clean transport could reduce intensity.
	Electricity supply monitored by ICT	50–74%	Partial Coverage	Half of 20 SEUs are now equipped with smart meters. Continued expansion of the Energy Management System (EnMS) and support from private utilities will be crucial.
7.a Enhance international cooperation and investments	Clean energy R&D cooperation and investment support	Yes	Ongoing	Makati supports and undertakes international clean energy cooperation efforts. This provides a strong foundation to scale up investments and knowledge sharing.

Key Observations and Recommendations

- Strengths:
  - Full electrification and strong infrastructure for modern energy services.
  - Institutional compliance with the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act.
  - Engagement in international clean energy initiatives.

- Challenges:
  - Renewable energy share remains low and data is incomplete without household inputs.
  - Carbon intensity remains relatively high due to dense economic activity.
  - Clean cooking access and full ICT monitoring require further improvement.

- Recommendations:
  1. Expand household-level data collection and incentivize solar and clean cooking technologies.
  2. Strengthen policies to mandate renewable energy integration in public and private developments.
  3. Scale up EnMS coverage and leverage AI/IoT for energy demand forecasting.
  4. Collaborate with barangays for grassroots energy education and behavioral change.

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure



Makati City has made significant progress in advancing SDG 9, with a strong emphasis on infrastructure development, innovation, and economic growth. The city's achievements are evident in its sustainable transportation systems, robust industrial policies, and technological advancements within the industrial sector. However, there are areas that require ongoing attention to drive even greater impact. As of 2022 and 2024, Makati's performance in the SDG Navigator Platform for SDG 9 stands at an impressive 80%.

Makati City has made impressive strides toward achieving SDG 9, particularly in infrastructure, innovation, and economic growth. However, trends reveal a need for further efforts to address emissions, support SMEs, and enhance regional connectivity. Continued investment in transport, technological infrastructure, and policy development will be crucial for addressing these gaps and ensuring long-term sustainability.

Indicator		Result	Trend	Gaps	Remarks
9.1.1	Fatalities in Traffic Accidents (per 100,000 inhabitants)	1. Good (< 10)	Decreasing fatalities over recent years.	Low fatalities but still a concern.	Makati maintains a low rate of fatalities, contributing to safer roads and better transport systems.
	Convenient Access to Public Transport (within 0.5 km)	100%	All residents have access to transport.	None.	Every resident has access to public transport, ensuring equitable mobility across the city.
	Public Transport Share in Total Trips	1. Good (> 50%)	Slight increase in public transport use.	Need to reduce car dependency.	A high share of total trips in Makati are made via public transport, reflecting sustainable mobility.
	Annual Green-house Gas Emissions from Transport	314,569 tons CO2	Emissions remain high.	Significant reduction needed to meet climate goals.	Despite efforts to improve public transport, the transport sector still contributes heavily to emissions.
	Satisfaction with Transport Services	50-74%	Satisfaction has increased slightly.	More invest-ment needed in transport services.	Over half of the population is satisfied with the city's transport systems, but further improvements are needed.
	Percentage of Roads Moni-tored by ICT	75-99%	High and consis-tent use of ICT.	Continued updates and integration needed.	A significant percentage of roads are monitored, ensuring effective traffic management.
	Use of Adaptive Traffic Control	Yes	Systems are being expanded.	Need for broader adoption.	Adaptive systems optimize traffic flow at intersections, reducing congestion and improving efficiency.

Indicator		Result	Trend	Gaps	Remarks
9.1.1	Transportation Network Connectivity	Yes	Increasing connectivity.	Potential to improve regional connectivity.	The city supports connectivity across local, regional, and international destinations.
	Transportation Master Plan Availability	Yes	Plan is publicly available.	Periodic updates and public consultations needed.	The transportation master plan is publicly available, promoting transparency and engagement.
	Affordability of Public Transport (Affordability Index)	6.66%	Continued affordability.	Pricing may need adjustments due to rising costs.	Public transport remains affordable, below the UN's recommended 10%, making it accessible for the population.
9.2.1	GDP per Capita	> USD 9,000	Steady increase in GDP per capita.	Need for more action on income inequality.	Reflects a strong economic base, supporting innovative growth and industrial development.
9.2.2	Percentage Change in Employment (Year-over-Year)	> 10%	Positive employment growth.	Need to ensure inclusivity in job creation.	A positive year-over-year employment increase, showing economic growth and job creation.
9.3.1	SME Share in Total Enterprises	< 20%	SME share remains low.	Need stronger policies to support SMEs.	A lower representation of SMEs suggests room for improvement and targeted support in this sector.
9.3.2	Business License Processing Time	< 12 days	Efficient processing with slight improvements.	Need for further optimization.	Efficient business license processing, fostering a supportive business environment.
9.c.1	Public Wi-Fi Hotspots	1,020	Steady increase in public Wi-Fi.	Need for expansion in underserved areas.	The growing public Wi-Fi network contributes to Makati's technological development.

SDG 10: Reduce Inequalities



Makati City continues to push forward in its mission to reduce inequality through sustained investments in education, healthcare, infrastructure, and inclusive policy frameworks. These strategic interventions are designed to ensure that the city's economic gains translate into tangible, equitable improvements in the lives of all residents—especially the most vulnerable. Although Makati has historically maintained low poverty and subsistence levels compared to national and regional averages, recent data indicates a modest increase in economic vulnerability, largely driven by the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and administrative changes linked to the transfer of certain barangays to Taguig City.

Between 2018 and 2021, poverty incidence among families in Makati increased from 0.2% to 0.8%, and among the population from 0.3% to 1.5%, representing approximately 1,460 families and 9,500 individuals unable to meet basic needs. Despite this uptick, Makati remains one of the top-performing cities in the National Capital Region—ranking third lowest in poverty incidence among the population, following only Mandaluyong and San Juan, and fourth in terms of total poor individuals.

Subsistence incidence also rose slightly. From zero incidence in 2018, Makati recorded a subsistence rate of 0.2% among families and 0.4% among individuals in 2021—equivalent to around 430 families and 2,540 people living below the food poverty threshold. While these levels place Makati ninth and eleventh among NCR cities in terms of lowest subsistence rates and absolute numbers respectively, the increases signal the need for renewed focus on inclusive safety nets and targeted poverty reduction programs.

Income inequality in the city remains moderate, with Gini Index estimates ranging from 0.35 to 0.45, reflecting relatively neutral income distribution after taxes and transfers. Complementing these economic indicators, Makati has maintained an SDG 10 performance score of 83% in both 2022 and 2024 according to the SDG Navigator Platform—a strong sign of institutional commitment to reducing inequality.

Yet, progress is not without challenges. The reallocation of barangays due to jurisdictional changes has disrupted the continuity of service delivery, particularly in health and education. The socioeconomic aftermath of the pandemic has exacerbated vulnerability, especially among marginalized communities. And while many programs are in place, data gaps persist, especially in tracking intra-city inequality and outcomes among specific groups such as migrants, PWDs, and the elderly.

Local Initiatives to Reduce Inequality

Makati's multi-sectoral efforts reflect its holistic approach to SDG 10:

- Education & Training: The University of Makati (UMak) continues to champion access and equity through inclusive learning programs and student support services, creating pathways for upward mobility and empowerment.
- Healthcare: Subsidies and localized health services aim to reduce disparities, although accessibility in transferred barangays has faced setbacks due to boundary disputes.
- Infrastructure: Investments in walkable urban spaces, underpasses, and PWD-friendly pathways have expanded mobility and access, particularly benefiting low-income and differently-abled residents.

- Migration Management: The city actively uses the DILG's Registry of Barangay Inhabitants and Migrants (RBIM) to ensure accurate data on internal migration and enhance service delivery for transient and migrant communities.

- Support for LGBTQI++ Inclusion: Makati affirms its commitment to diversity and human rights by supporting LGBTQI++ inclusion through gender sensitivity trainings, anti-discrimination ordinances, and public events such as Pride celebrations that promote visibility and acceptance. The city is working toward integrating LGBTQI++ considerations in local planning, social protection, and health programming—ensuring that all individuals, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity, are treated with dignity and respect.



Image: Spread the love: Makati Pride March
Source: MCAO

Key Challenges and Gaps

- Territorial Transitions: The shift of several barangays to Taguig disrupted established service networks, requiring new coordination mechanisms for continued access to basic services.
- Pandemic Impact: COVID-19 drove a rise in poverty and food insecurity, with low-income groups bearing the brunt of economic shocks.
- Persistent Inequities: Despite strong economic fundamentals, pockets of underserved communities remain.
- Data Deficiencies: Lack of disaggregated data limits the ability to effectively monitor and respond to disparities at the barangay level.

Indicator	Remarks	
10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50% of median income	Improving	PWDs declaring income rose from 781 (2020) to 2,436 (2024), suggesting better access to employment and livelihood opportunities post-pandemic
10.3.1: Proportion of population reporting discrimination	Stable	Low but steady reporting: 6 cases from 2021–2023, and 7 in 2024, indicating that PWDs are aware of their rights and empowered to seek redress

Additionally, under Indicator 10.7, Makati ensures safe and well-managed internal migration using the RBIM, though it does not currently host asylum seekers or refugees.

Recommendations to Accelerate Progress

1. Strengthen Local Data Systems: Invest in barangay-level disaggregated data on income, service access, and quality of life for vulnerable groups.
2. Ensure Continuity of Services: Work closely with Taguig and national agencies to guarantee healthcare and education access in transition areas.
3. Promote Inclusive Planning: Institutionalize participatory processes that involve vulnerable groups in local decision-making and planning.
4. Expand Targeted Support: Scale up inclusive programs for PWDs, elderly, informal workers, and low-income households.
5. Enhance Inter-agency Coordination: Align city programs with national frameworks to leverage additional support from government and development partners.

Makati City's continued strong performance on key SDG 10 metrics reflects a governance model that prioritizes inclusion, resilience, and equity. Nonetheless, recent developments—from the aftershocks of the pandemic to shifting administrative boundaries—reveal critical areas that require more nuanced, data-driven, and inclusive responses. By deepening investments in social protection, ensuring no one is left behind in jurisdictional transitions, and strengthening institutional coordination, Makati can further reduce inequality and become a model for truly inclusive urban development.

Focus Box 6.2.c: Reducing Inequalities through Inclusive Services for Persons with Disabilities in Makati City

Makati City's commitment to leaving no one behind is brought to life through the dedicated work of its Persons with Disabilities Affairs Office (PDAO). With a strong alignment to Sustainable Development Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities, the PDAO leads inclusive, rights-based programs that break down barriers and create meaningful opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) to participate fully in society.

At the core of its services is the registration of PWDs—an essential initiative that builds an accurate and updated data system, enabling the city to design responsive and targeted interventions. The issuance of PWD ID cards and booklets not only grants access to legally mandated privileges under the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons but also symbolizes recognition and inclusion.





Makati understands that inclusion is not just about access—it's about voice. The Quarterly Stakeholders' Meetings provide a unique platform for PWDs, government agencies, and civil society organizations to come together, share insights, and shape policies that reflect their needs and aspirations. These dialogues champion representation, promote gender-responsive approaches, and even integrate discussions on climate change and governance—linking local experiences to global goals such as SDG 10.6.

The city also ensures that support goes beyond paperwork. Through the Mobility Devices Program, indigent PWDs receive essential tools like wheelchairs, crutches, and hearing aids to help restore dignity and independence. The Cash-for-Work initiative creates temporary employment for PWDs, supporting livelihood and fostering economic inclusion. For the city's youth, the Local IT Challenge taps into digital innovation, equipping students from SPED schools with essential IT skills and preparing them to compete nationally and globally. These programs empower PWDs not just to survive, but to thrive.

In strengthening the social fabric, the PDAO also prioritizes mental and emotional support. The Psycho-Social Support Development Sessions for women and guardians of children with disabilities provide crucial space for healing, learning, and empowerment—addressing mental health, disability awareness, and caregiving skills.

Makati's inclusive policies extend to physical infrastructure as well. The Car-Tag Program guarantees parking accessibility for PWDs in accordance with city ordinances and national laws. Meanwhile, Accessibility Audits of public and private establishments ensure that service delivery remains compliant and accessible, reflecting the city's commitment to universal design and mobility.

Celebrating abilities and unity, the National Disability Rights Week brings PWDs, their families, barangays, and NGOs together for a week-long celebration of rights, talents, and community. From educational tours to rights orientation and sensitivity training for local officials, the events cultivate empathy and deepen the culture of inclusion.

Finally, the city's Case Management Program provides life-saving support for abused, neglected, or missing PWDs—offering counseling, referrals, and rehabilitation, and helping families prepare for reintegration and care. This reflects the holistic approach Makati takes to reduce inequalities—not just through services, but through human connection, compassion, and community.

Through the PDAO's work, Makati City proves that reducing inequalities isn't just a policy goal—it's a lived commitment. By empowering Persons with Disabilities and ensuring their rightful place in the city's social, economic, and political life, Makati moves one step closer to becoming a city where everyone—regardless of ability—can live with dignity, purpose, and pride.

Source: Makati PDAO / MSWD

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Makati City continues to prioritize responsible consumption and production practices as an essential component of its sustainable urban development strategy. While the city offers a comprehensive range of social services and economic programs, it remains committed to minimizing adverse environmental impacts. By institutionalizing the principles of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) within local governance, Makati ensures that both public and private sectors align with national and international sustainability standards.

The city has made significant progress in promoting environmental soundness in waste management, advancing local recycling initiatives, and maintaining full treatment of hazardous waste. These achievements are underpinned by a commitment to enforcement, monitoring, and stakeholder engagement.

Indicator		Latest Data / Year	Remarks	
12.1	Mainstream SCP into local policies	Integrated	Achieved	SCP is embedded in city policies such as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan and Green Building Code.
12.2	City's GDP per domestic material consumption	Not Available	Not Applicable	Indicator not locally tracked; proxy measures under exploration.
12.4	Hazardous waste generated per capita (kg/person)	1.34 (2020)	Increasing	Gradual rise from 0.98 kg (2018); likely due to increased activity and better reporting.
	Percentage of hazardous waste treated	100%	Achieved	All hazardous waste is properly treated in accordance with environmental protocols.
	Tons of hazardous waste collected	770.166 tonnes (2020)	—	For context; includes healthcare, industrial, and electronic waste.
12.5	Percentage of recycled local waste	>25% (2021)	On Track	City surpassed minimum local target; continues to improve recycling programs.
	National Recycling Rate (tons recycled)	54.1% (2020)	Slight Decline	Down slightly from 54.6% (2019); still significantly improved from 2018.
	Total volume of waste collected	973,390 cu.m (2021)	—	Indicates scale of waste services and need for sustained waste reduction.

Makati City's alignment with SDG 12 reflects a comprehensive approach that integrates waste management, recycling, and stakeholder engagement into the city's broader development agenda. The full treatment of hazardous waste and the mainstreaming of SCP policies are notable achievements. Going forward, the city plans to:

- Establish a local material footprint monitoring tool in coordination with national agencies.
- Enhance data disaggregation to support targeted waste reduction efforts.
- Promote green procurement policies and support eco-enterprises.
- Expand public-private partnerships to scale up waste-to-resource initiatives.

Through these efforts, Makati aims to further reduce its environmental impact while enabling a culture of sustainability across sectors.

SDG 15: Life on Land



Makati City recognizes the critical importance of SDG 15: Life on Land in promoting biodiversity and ecological resilience. In the SDG Navigator Platform, Makati scored 100% in both 2022 and 2024 for SDG 15, reflecting its strong commitment to terrestrial ecosystem conservation. As a highly urbanized area, Makati faces unique constraints in preserving terrestrial biodiversity due to limited natural habitats and open spaces.

Nevertheless, the City demonstrates proactive efforts in enhancing urban biodiversity, conserving green spaces, and integrating nature into the built environment through initiatives such as green corridors, vertical gardens, and sustainable landscaping in public infrastructure.

Target 15.1: Conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems

Despite space limitations, Makati maintains several well-kept parks such as Ayala Triangle Gardens, Salcedo Park, and Washington Sycip Park, which serve as urban green lungs. These parks support various native and introduced plant species and offer habitats for insects, birds, and small urban wildlife. Although no large-scale inland water ecosystems exist, localized water bodies near parks support some biodiversity.



Image 1: Salcedo Park



Image 2: Ayala Triangle Gardens



Image 3: Washington Sycip Park

Source: Makati Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP)

Target 15.2: Promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation

The City's urban forestry efforts are evident through the planting and maintenance of a diverse mix of tree species—both native (e.g., Narra, Acacia, Golden Shower Tree) and introduced (e.g., Mahogany, Rainbow Tree, Rubber Tree). Notably, several species found in Makati are listed as Endangered (Narra), Vulnerable (Rainbow Tree, Mahogany), or Near Threatened (Bunga de China) on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List, underscoring the City's role in conserving valuable tree species despite its dense urban landscape.

Table 6.2.9: List of Tree Species, Shrubs and Ornamental Plants in Makati City, 2023

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status
Tree Species in Makati City			
1	Acacia*	Acacia auriculiformis	Least Concern
2	Buddhist Pine	Podocarpus macrophyllus	Least Concern
3	Bunga de China	Adonidia merrillii	Near threatened
4	Caballero Tree*	Delonix regia	Least Concern
5	Coconut*	Cocos nucifera	Not Evaluated
6	Ficus Tree	Ficus Benjamina	Least Concern
7	Golden Shower Tree*	Cassia fistula	Not Evaluated
8	Indian Tree	Polyalthia longifolia	Not Evaluated
9	MacArthur Palm	Ptychosperma macarthurii	Not Evaluated
10	Mahogany	Swietenia macrophylla	Vulnerable
11	Mango	Mangifera indica	Data Deficient
12	Narra	Pterocarpus indicus	Endangered
13	Rain Tree*	Samanea saman	Not Evaluated
14	Rainbow Tree*	Eucalyptus deglupta	Vulnerable
15	Rambutan*	Nephelium lappaceum	Least Concern
16	Rubber Tree	Hevea brasiliensis	Least Concern
17	Star Apple*	Chyrsophyllum cainito	Vulnerable
List of Shrubs and Ornamental Plants in Makati City			
1	Arcea Palm	Dypsis lutescens	Near Threatened
2	Asthma-Plant	Euphorbia hirta	Not evaluated
3	Bleeding Glory-Bower	Clerodendrum thomsoniae	Not evaluated
4	Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea glabra	Least Concern
5	Brittle False Pimpernel	Torenia crustacea	Least Concern
6	Cabbage Palm	Cordyline fruticosa	Least Concern
7	Chinese Hibiscus	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Not evaluated
8	Chinese Honeysuckle	Combretum indicum	Not evaluated
9	Chinese Ixora	Ixora chinensis	Not evaluated
10	Climbing Fig	Ficus pumila	Not evaluated
11	Coatbuttons	Tridax procumbens	Not evaluated
12	Coleus	Plectranthus scutellarioides	Not evaluated
13	Common Bamboo	Bambusa vulgaris	Not evaluated
14	Coromandel	Asystasia intrusa	Not evaluated
15	Garden Croton	Codiaeum variegatum	Not evaluated
16	Golden Dewdrop	Duranta erecta	Least Concern
17	Golden Trumpet	Allamanda cathartica	Least Concern
18	Inchplant	Tradescantia zebrina	Not evaluated
19	Jungle Geranium	Ixora coccinea	Least Concern
20	Lantana	Lantana camara	Not evaluated
21	Little Ironweed	Cyanthillium cinereum	Not evaluated

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status
List of Shrubs and Ornamental Plants in Makati City			
22	Makrut Lime	Citrus hystrix	Not evaluated
23	Mexican Heather	Cuphea hyssopifolia	Not evaluated
24	Mexican Plumeria	Plumeria rubra	Least Concern
25	Orange Jasmine	Murraya paniculata	Least Concern
26	Papaya	Carica papaya	Data Deficient
27	Pepper Elder	Peperomia pellucida	Not evaluated
28	Peregrina	Jatropha integerrima	Not evaluated
29	Pinto Peanut	Arachis pintoi	Not evaluated
30	Pinwheelflower	Abernaemontana divaricata	Not evaluated
31	Pothos	Epipremnum aureum	Not evaluated
32	Red Bird of Paradise	Caesalpinia pulcherrima	Least Concern
33	Red Ginger	Alpinia purpurata	Least Concern
34	Singapore Graveyard Flower	Plumeria obtusa	Least Concern
35	Sugar Apple	Annona squamosa	Not evaluated
36	Sulfur Cosmos	Cosmos sulphureus	Not evaluated
37	Touch-Me-Not Plant	Mimosa pudica	Least Concern
38	White Angel	Wrightia antidysenterica	Least Concern

Note: (*) From INaturalist.org, Community-driven digital database of all plant species from Talahalamanan ng Kalakhang Maynila
Source: Department of Environmental Services (DES)

Target 15.5: Reduce degradation of natural habitats and halt biodiversity loss

Although Makati's natural habitats are limited, the city has documented a diverse range of flora (street trees, shrubs, ornamental and fruit-bearing plants) and fauna (birds, reptiles, insects, and amphibians). Urban-adapted avifauna such as doves, herons, and sparrows are prevalent, and urban biodiversity mapping efforts have been initiated, with sanctuaries identified by the Wild Bird Club of the Philippines. The presence of Near Threatened species like the Asiatic Honey Bee also signals the importance of localized biodiversity conservation actions.

Table 6.2.10: Observed Bird Species, 2023

	English Name	Local Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status
1	Asian Glossy Starling**	Mamadyang	Aplonis panayensis	Least Concern
2	Barn Swallow or Pacific Swallow	Layang-layang	Hirundo rustica	Least Concern
3	Black-Crowned Night-Heron**	Tagak	Nycticorax nycticorax	Least Concern
4	Black-Naped Oriole**	Kilyawan	Oriolus chinensis	Least Concern
5	Brown Shrike	Tarat	Lanius cristatus	Least Concern
6	Chestnut Munia	Maya	Lonchura atricapilla	Least Concern
7	Collard Dove	Tukmol	Streptopelia decaocto	Least Concern
8	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	Ibong bahay	Passer montanusz	Least Concern
9	Grey Wagtail**	Niyotsiyot	Motacilla cinerea	Least Concern
10	Heron*	Tagak	Ardeidae	-

Table 6.2.10: Observed Bird Species, 2023

	English Name	Local Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status
11	Large-Billed Crow**	Uwak	Corvus macrorhynchos	Least Concern
12	Olive-Backed Sunbird**	Pipit-puso	Cinnyris jugularis	Least Concern
13	Pied Fantail	Maria Capra	Rhipidura javanica	Least Concern
14	Scaly Breasted Munia	Maya	Lonchura punctulata	Least Concern
15	Spotted Dove*	Tukmo	Spilopelia chinensis	Least Concern
16	Yellow Bittern	Malabun-ak	Ixobrychus sinensis	Least Concern
17	Yellow Wagtail	Niyotsiyot	Motacilla flava	Least Concern
18	Yellow-vented Bulbul	Kabisote	Pycnonotus goiavier	Least Concern
19	Zebra Dove	Bato-bato	Geopelia striata	Least Concern

Note: (*) Species were not identified to a lower taxonomic classification; From INaturalist.org, Community-driven digital database of all plant species from Talahalamanan ng Kalakhang Maynila
Source: Department of Environmental Services (DES)

Target 15.6: Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources

While the city is not directly involved in genetic resource benefit-sharing schemes, maintaining biodiversity in parks and public spaces indirectly supports broader ecosystem services, aligning with national biodiversity strategies.

Target 15.7/15.c: Combat poaching and trafficking of protected species

There are no significant records of illegal wildlife trade within the city. However, public awareness and enforcement against wildlife trafficking, especially in urban markets, remain areas for vigilance.

Target 15.9: Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into planning

Makati's urban planning incorporates green space preservation and tree inventory management, contributing to the integration of ecosystem services in city governance. Initiatives such as the Talahalamanan (List of Plants) database and biodiversity mapping demonstrate a move toward data-driven biodiversity stewardship.

Makati City contributes to SDG 15 primarily through urban biodiversity conservation, tree management, and habitat protection within an intensely built environment. While large-scale ecosystems are absent, small pockets of green infrastructure and continuous monitoring of flora and fauna represent a meaningful commitment to biodiversity preservation. Ongoing documentation, IUCN status tracking, and public awareness are critical next steps to enhance Makati's alignment with global SDG 15 targets.

7 CHAPTER

CHALLENGES AND ACTION PLAN

CHAPTER 7: CHALLENGES AND ACTION PLAN

The Problem-Solution Analysis is a cornerstone of Makati City's strategic planning process. Anchored in data from the Local Development Investment System (LDIS) and various sectoral studies, this analysis provides an evidence-based understanding of the city's development andscape—highlighting both enabling conditions and critical bottlenecks. It identifies root causes, anticipates the consequences of inaction, and proposes solutions that enhance governance, resilience, and equity.

This framework follows the four-step methodology outlined in the Makati CDP Guidebook:

1. Identification of Conditions – Assessing sector-specific strengths and constraints;
2. Root Cause Analysis – Determining underlying drivers of current issues;
3. Impact Forecasting – Projecting outcomes of unaddressed problems; and
4. Policy Intervention Design – Crafting actionable, forward-looking responses.

The output of this Problem-Solution Analysis formed a core part of the CDP and served as the foundation for identifying the city's key challenges and corresponding action plans. These plans are aligned with national priorities and international commitments—particularly the SDGs.

To ensure coherence and accountability, the outputs were mapped to relevant SDG indicators and cross-referenced with the analysis in Chapter 6.1. Furthermore, incorporating these outputs into Makati's VLR further aligns the SDGs with the CDP, which is considered the city government's "mother plan" for guiding development priorities over the next five years. This alignment reinforces the integration of global development frameworks into local planning and positions Makati as a resilient, inclusive, and future-ready city.

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

Analysis reveals complex systemic, institutional, and behavioral challenges in Makati's health sector. Issues include inefficient referral systems, inadequate ancillary services, and gaps in financing and governance—aggravated by urban growth and jurisdictional changes.

Root causes include fragmented service delivery, limited manpower, weak health promotion, and poor inter-agency coordination. These have led to underutilized facilities, rising costs, and service inequities, especially in underserved or hazard-prone areas.

Recommended actions:

- Establish a Service Delivery Network (SDN) to streamline care;
- Strengthen local health governance and oversight mechanisms;
- Expand health infrastructure and ensure equitable distribution of facilities; and
- Scale up public health education and preventive programs.

These are supported by measures such as legislative reforms, stakeholder capacity-building, public-private partnerships, and digital innovations, making Makati's health system more inclusive, efficient, and resilient.

SDG 5: Gender Equality

Makati's gender and social development programs face new complexities following the transfer of several barangays to Taguig. This jurisdictional shift has disrupted social service delivery for vulnerable populations—including solo parents and daycare beneficiaries.

Root causes include administrative fragmentation, socio-economic displacement, and increased mental health burdens—exacerbating gender-based vulnerabilities.

Recommended actions:

- Forge inter-LGU agreements to ensure continuity of services;
- Redeploy frontline social workers and maintain beneficiary databases;
- Provide mental health support and livelihood assistance for affected groups; and
- Empower vulnerable women and solo parents through skills training and legal aid.

These interventions reinforce the city's commitment to inclusive governance and equitable service delivery, even amid changing territorial boundaries.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Makati's economy—once among the country's strongest—was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, rising operational costs, and business outmigration. A decline in the business density ratio and employment rates underscores the need for urgent revitalization.

Root causes include outdated investment policies, underutilized economic assets, and a limited ecosystem for innovation and resilience.

Recommended actions:

- Update the city's investment and incentive codes;
- Expand MSME development programs, digital transformation support, and business registration facilitation;
- Modernize public markets and logistics hubs;
- Enhance PESO services and workforce re-skilling programs; and
- Promote urban innovation districts and incentivize youth in public service.

Strategic partnerships and metropolitan cooperation will also drive economic revitalization and competitiveness.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Makati's urban development challenges span housing, education, transport, and environment. Issues include inefficient housing programs, overcrowded schools, aging transport systems, and low recycling rates.

Root causes include restrictive eligibility for socialized housing, uncoordinated land use, legacy infrastructure, and weak enforcement of environmental regulations.
Recommended actions:

- Revise housing eligibility and collection mechanisms;
- Accelerate relocation of informal settler families with comprehensive support;
- Update the Local Shelter Plan using geospatial and demographic data;
- Expand green infrastructure through vertical parks and rooftop gardens;
- Improve public transport systems, modernize jeepneys, and enforce traffic regulations; and
- Institutionalize barangay-level waste segregation and recycling programs.

These interventions promote livability, resilience, and urban sustainability amid rapid growth and climate stressors.

SDG 13: Climate Action

Makati is increasingly vulnerable to climate-related hazards, including rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and geophysical risks. Projections show a temperature rise of up to +2.2°C and a 26% increase in rainfall under RCP 8.5, exacerbating health, infrastructure, and flooding risks.

Root causes include heat island effects, impermeable surfaces, aging drainage systems, and poorly managed slopes.

Recommended actions:

- Expand urban greening and enforce energy-efficient building standards;
- Integrate climate risk into transport and health infrastructure planning;
- Upgrade drainage, construct flood-resilient infrastructure, and adopt nature-based solutions such as rain gardens;
- Conduct flood and landslide risk mapping, slope protection, and structural etrofitting; and
- Promote climate risk insurance and early warning systems.

These actions form part of Makati's multi-hazard climate resilience strategy, supporting a just, low-carbon, and adaptive urban transition.

SDG 14: Life Below Water (Urban Inland Water Systems)

Makati's inland waterways are experiencing critical ecological stress due to high levels of pollution. DO levels are below standard, and BOD levels in areas like Guadalupe Nuevo signal severe organic contamination.

Root causes include direct wastewater discharge from informal settlements, non-compliant businesses, and low participation in desludging services. Recommended actions:

- Strengthen environmental enforcement and monitoring;
- Introduce barangay-level wastewater management incentives;
- Deploy low-cost filtration systems in flood-prone areas;
- Mandate grease traps in commercial food establishments; and
- Launch a public performance dashboard for pollution control metrics.

Additionally, overburdened sewage treatment plants (STPs)—many servicing areas now under Taguig—require hazard assessments, operational realignment, and inter-LGU coordination.

Planned actions:

- Conduct structural audits and hazard mapping for STPs;
- Clarify service responsibilities with neighboring LGUs; and
- Develop a resilience strategy for water infrastructure, including decentralization where feasible.

These efforts contribute to healthier water systems and support downstream marine ecosystem protection.

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Makati City's commitment to transparent, accountable, and responsive governance is central to its vision of inclusive and sustainable development. However, the city faces persistent challenges in areas such as participatory decision-making, digital divide in access to e-governance platforms, fragmented citizen feedback mechanisms, and limited awareness of grievance redress systems. The ongoing jurisdictional changes have also brought about administrative uncertainties that can undermine trust and institutional continuity.

Root causes include limited civic engagement opportunities at the barangay level, insufficient digital literacy, lack of consolidated data-sharing across departments, and the need for capacity-building on integrity and human rights frameworks.

To address these, Makati is strengthening digital governance systems to ensure secure and accessible public services. This includes expanding e-governance platforms, integrating real-time feedback mechanisms, and promoting open data policies. Enhanced citizen engagement will be pursued through participatory budgeting pilots, barangay-level dialogues, and human rights education programs.

Action plans also involve the institutionalization of performance-based assessments for local offices, regular capacity-building for public servants on ethics and anti-corruption, and harmonized monitoring of safety and crime prevention strategies. These will help ensure that peace, justice, and strong institutions remain at the core of local governance.

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

In an increasingly complex policy environment, Makati recognizes that strong partnerships—local, national, and international—are fundamental to achieving the SDGs. The city's active participation in networks like CityNet, UCLG ASPAC, WeGo, ICLEI, GCOM, CHAMP, and Local 2030 Coalition exemplifies its commitment to multilevel collaboration. However, coordination gaps, unclear mandates among overlapping agencies, and underutilized PPPs still limit the effectiveness of joint initiatives.

Root causes include limited strategic alignment among partners, data silos that hinder shared decision-making, and the absence of institutionalized platforms for regular engagement with civil society, academia, and the private sector.

To overcome these, Makati institutionalized multi-stakeholder partnership frameworks, including the SDG SC composed of representatives from different sectors. The city also aims to streamline PPP processes, create incentives for private sector investment in social infrastructure, and expand knowledge exchanges with global cities.

Concrete actions include formalizing local-international cooperation agreements, hosting capacity-sharing forums, and leveraging technology platforms to improve transparency and co-creation of solutions. Through these initiatives, Makati will reinforce its role as a collaborative city—one that learns, shares, and scales best practices for sustainable urban development.

Addressing the multifaceted challenges of SDGs 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, and 17 requires coordinated, inclusive, and sustained action across all levels of governance and society. The outlined action plans emphasize the importance of integrating social equity, environmental stewardship, economic resilience, and strong partnerships to drive meaningful progress. Only through collaborative efforts and unwavering commitment can we realize the transformative potential of these goals, ensuring a sustainable, just, and prosperous future for all.

Table 7.1: Summary of Challenges, Root Causes, and Action Plans for Makati City Focus

SDG Target / Indicator	Issue/Challenge	Root Cause	Implication	Recommended	Action Plan
Goal 3. Good Health and Well-being					
3.8; 3.8.1	Low complexity cases treated at higher-level facilities	Fragmented service delivery, poor referral system, patient preference	Inefficiency, high costs, inequity, dissatisfaction	Implement a Service Delivery Network (SDN)	Develop SDN guidelines, conduct stakeholder mapping, formalize referral protocols, and capacitate LGU and private partners
3.c; 3.c.1	Inadequate impounding facilities/personnel	Limited manpower, non-24/7 ops	More stray animals, rabies risk, unsanitary environment	Expand impounding facilities, provide training, explore PPPs	Create an impounding services master plan, deploy night shifts, train barangay volunteers, tap NGOs and animal welfare groups
3.d; 3.d.1; Related SDG: 16.6; 17.14	Weak health leadership & governance	Fragmented offices, resistance to integration	Duplication of efforts, inefficient planning	Create an integrating office for health programs	Draft ordinance creating a central health governance body, align with City Health Officer, provide change management training
3.d; 3.d.1	Exposure of barangays to multiple hazards	Climate risks, soil conditions, urban pressures	Health emergencies, displacement, vulnerable sectors at risk	Risk-informed urban planning, hazard-specific health IEC	Regularly update the posted hazard-resilient evacuation sites maps, design climate-adaptive health plans, roll out climate-health IEC campaigns in schools and communities
3.3 to 3.6	Triple burden of disease (Communicable Diseases (CD), Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD), accidents)	Urbanization, aging, pandemics	Overstretched health systems, poor outcomes	Konsulta expansion, prevention, NCD risk profiling	Apply for Konsulta accreditation, train health staff on NCD prevention, institutionalize community-based health risk assessments
3.4.2; 3.8.1	Inadequate ancillary services	Limited facilities, rising demand	Service gaps, increased expenses	Upgrade to super health centers, outsource select services	Conduct feasibility study on upgrading centers, identify priority services for outsourcing, formalize PPPs for diagnostic and hospice services
3.6.1; Related SDG: 11.2; 11.7; 16.1	Speeding vehicles near pedestrian zones	Absence of calming infrastructure	Pedestrian safety risk	Install traffic calming devices, signage	Conduct speed audits, prioritize high-risk areas, coordinate with traffic management unit for installations

SDG Target / Indicator	Issue/Challenge	Root Cause	Implication	Recommended	Action Plan
3.8; 3.8.2	Poor health-seeking behavior	Weak IEC, low HRH for health promotion	Delayed care, worse outcomes	Empower Makatizens via IEC and Konsulta	Design community health literacy programs, deploy health promotion officers, integrate with existing outreach (e.g. caravans)
3.8; 3.c	Loss of accredited health facilities (10 barangays)	Jurisdictional transfer to Taguig	Loss of HRH, service gaps in remaining areas	Transition and retention plan for HRH	Form inter-LGU transition committee, identify redeployment options, negotiate HRH retention in Makati
3.8.1, 3.8.2	Accessibility and availability of quality health services	Regulatory gaps, poor procurement, space constraints	Missed accreditations, poor service delivery	Facility upgrades, procurement reforms, strategic siting	Conduct compliance audit, update health facility designs, improve procurement timelines, pilot new facilities in underserved barangays
3.8.2; 1.3.1	Gaps in health financing and social protection	Lack of awareness, mobility limits, database mismatches	Loss of benefits, increased out-of-pocket costs	Strengthen IEC, increase budget for subsidies Complete transition from the MHP Card to the Makatizen Card.	Launch MHP re-registration campaign, conduct house-to-house campaigns, digitalize beneficiary records, realign budgets post-barangay transfer Digital Systems Integration and Enhancement such as: • System Audit and Assessment • Unified Health Data Integration • Platform Upgrade and Interoperability • Data Privacy and Cybersecurity Measures • User Interface and Accessibility Improvements
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls					
5.2; 5.4 Related SDG: 10.2; 10.2.1	About 53% of solo parents and 39% of PWDs are in barangays now under the jurisdiction of Taguig	Jurisdictional transfer of barangays from Makati to Taguig	These solo parents and PWDs stand to lose their benefit entitlements in Makati social welfare programs	- Coordinate with Taguig LGU to secure transitional or continued access to services - Establish inter-LGU referral and service continuity agreements	- Convene Makati-Taguig social zwelfare dialogue - Draft MOA for benefits continuity - Create a masterlist of affected solo parents and PWDs for tracking and follow-up

SDG Target / Indicator	Issue/Challenge	Root Cause	Implication	Recommended	Action Plan
5.4 Related SDG: 4.2; 4.2.2	21 of 44-daycare centers are in Taguig barangays; 45.76% of daycare center beneficiaries are there	Barangay jurisdiction shift and operational control transfer	Human resources in these centers may be displaced; need for retooling or reassignment	- Conduct staff inventory and needs assessment - Design and implement capacity development for reassignment	- Identify affected workers and redeployment options - Develop retooling modules - Reassign staff within Makati day care or social service programs
5.2; 5.2.1; 5.4; 5.4.1	Increasing number of persons in especially difficult circumstances (men, women, children)	Displacement, economic hardship, psychosocial stressors, and service gaps	- Mental health problems - Family breakdowns - Increased solo parenthood - Economic instability	- Strengthen inclusive mental health programs (with focus on counseling) - Upgrade skills of service providers - Provide empowerment and livelihood support - Establish a comprehensive Case Management Team, led by registered and trained social workers, to coordinate and link services based on a holistic care plan tailored to individual and family needs	- Expand barangay-based counseling and mental health services - Conduct skills training for social workers and counselors - Launch income-generation and empowerment programs for at-risk groups
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth					
8.1.1.1 8.3; 8.3.1 Related SDG: 10.2, 16.6; 16.6.2	Drivers of local economy Significant 2.41% decrease in business establishments from 2019 to 2020; declining business density ratio from 31 (2019-2021) to 30 (2022).	COVID-19 pandemic caused global business closures.	Business closures → decline in business taxes → reduced city income. Increased unemployment rates.	Expand technical & financial assistance to MSMEs to recover. Capacity building for disaster preparedness. Review local investment code to attract enterprises.	Implement MSME support programs. Conduct disaster readiness workshops. Revise investment incentives to attract businesses.

SDG Target / Indicator	Issue/Challenge	Root Cause	Implication	Recommended	Action Plan
8.1; 8.1.1 8.3; 8.3.1	Makati ranked 6th most competitive highly urbanized city in 2022; 5th in economic dynamism but lags in resiliency (10th) and innovation (11th).	Need to improve production expansion, safety compliance, business presence, and cost of doing business.	Without improvement, competitive ranking may stagnate or decline.	Focus on improving production capacity, business safety, cost-effectiveness, and innovation.	Develop programs to expand production and improve business environment. Enhance safety and innovation support.
8.2; 8.2.1 Related SDG: 11.a; 11.a.1	Makati's role as financial core in Metropolitan Manila needs strengthening in seamless physical & digital connectivity with neighboring hubs (BGC, Ortigas, etc.).	Metropolitan Manila is evaluated as a unit in GFCI, not just Makati.	Makati must function as catalyst in a broader metropolitan development to elevate Manila's global financial center rank (currently 108/120).	Foster partnerships with Manila, Pasay, Mandaluyong, Taguig to form integrated financial sub-region.	Plan integrated development focusing on financial services connectivity.
8.3; 8.3.1 Related SDG: 17.18; 17.18.1	Some companies fail to report business closures.	Inefficient monitoring of business closures.	Decline in income collection and inaccurate private sector program planning.	Improve monitoring of business closures and investigate closure reasons.	Establish updated business closure reporting and tracking system.
8.3; 8.3.1 Related SDG: 11.3; 11.3.1	Movement of businesses out of Makati to other cities/municipalities.	Perception of higher business costs and lack of parking in Makati.	Further decline in city income collection from businesses.	Promote Makati for investments. Review investment & incentive code. Improve transport and inter-city connectivity. Adopt DTI's Buy Local program.	Marketing campaigns. Update investment policies. Enhance transport infrastructure. Implement local product promotions.
8.3; 8.3.1	Poblacion Public Market occupancy below 80% (2018-2022).	Dilapidated stalls needing repairs.	Lost revenue opportunities from underutilized market stalls.	Reevaluate rental rates. Develop flexible payment schemes. Provide incentives to attract new locators.	Conduct market condition assessment. Implement rental adjustments. Launch incentive programs for vendors.

SDG Target / Indicator	Issue/Challenge	Root Cause	Implication	Recommended	Action Plan
8.3; 8.3.1 Related SDG: 11.3; 11.3.1, 12.2 16.6; 16.6.2	23/25 markets privately owned; city-owned markets incur high operating costs.	Higher expenses vs. income in city markets. Challenges in enforcing price ceilings in private markets.	Potential need for more city-owned markets to stabilize prices and services.	Study feasibility of additional city-owned public markets.	Conduct financial and operational market studies. Explore new city market development.
8.3; 8.3.1	PESO employment assistance programs show improved performance in 2022.	Partial recovery from pandemic impacts.	Positive trend in employment assistance coverage.	Expand employment assistance programs.	Roll out more employment and livelihood support initiatives.
8.5; 8.5.1, 8.5.2 Related SDG: 1.2; 1.2.1, 1.2.2	Poverty incidence increased among families (0.2% in 2018 to 0.8% in 2021) and population (0.3% to 1.5%) due to pandemic.	Rising unemployment triggered poverty increase.	Potential further rise in poverty and subsistence if unemployment persists.	Improve monitoring of business closures and investiAddress unemployment and under-employment urgently.gate closure reasons.	Create job generation and social protection programs.
8.5; 8.5.1 8.3; 8.3.1	Labor force participation dropped from 64.1% (2019) to 58.2% (2020). Employment rate fell; underemployment increased 173%. Unemployment doubled.	Business closures due to pandemic.	Loss of household income. Increased poverty and financial distress. More demand for LGU assistance.	Support labor market recovery through employment programs.	Increase job placements and livelihood support. Monitor labor market trends.
8.5; 8.5.1	Inadequate integration of payment and remittance systems delays social protection coverage.	Non-reconciled records between GSIS and LGU. Outdated personal data and missing documents.	Potential employee dissatisfaction and hindered access to benefits.	Integrate payment/ remittance systems as part of digital transformation.	Implement system reconciliation. Update employee data. Streamline benefits remittance.

SDG Target / Indicator	Issue/Challenge	Root Cause	Implication	Recommended	Action Plan
8.6; 8.6.1	Aging employee population; lack of younger hires impacts digital initiative utility.	Negative perception of local government work among youth due to corruption and political issues.	Risk of losing functional continuity and professional skills.	Develop recruitment programs targeting younger talent with incentives.	Provide scholarships, housing, and career development incentives.
8.9; 8.9.1	PESO employment assistance programs show improved performancWork-from-home reduces office foot traffic; many businesses shift to online platforms.e in 2022.	COVID-19 accelerated online service adoption.	Businesses without online presence risk competitiveness. City has difficulty tracking unregistered online businesses. Reduced demand for physical spaces.	Promote online business channels. Monitor online businesses for compliance.	Support digital transformation of businesses. Establish online business registry.
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable					
11.1; 11.1.1	From 2018 to 2022, the occupancy rate for Makati Homes 1 was less than 80%, while the collection rate for Makati Homes 2 was less than 90%.	Makati Homes 1 is limited to city government employees with salary deduction; Makati Homes 2 is for all residents, lacking automatic collection.	Incomplete revenue collection and under-utilization of housing facilities.	Improve appeal of units; consider revised eligibility and collection schemes.	Conduct needs assessment and upgrade units; explore tech-based payment schemes.
11.1; 4.a	Insufficient public-school buildings and classrooms.	Population growth and aging infrastructure.	Overcrowded classrooms, decreased learning outcomes.	Continue maintenance and construct new classrooms.	Prioritize schools in high-growth areas; allocate annual infrastructure funds.
11.1; 5.a	Increasing number of informal settler families (ISFs)	Property owners allow ISFs to stay	Exposure to hazard zones, difficulty in accessing services.	Resume ISF relocation, prioritize safety zones.	Provide relocation sites with livelihood support and basic services.
11.1; 11.3	Rapid urbanization and commercial expansion	Population growth and high demand for housing	Without SDG-aligned zoning, cities risk sprawl, inequality, and unsafe growth.	Integrate priority SDG targets into zoning ordinances as part of the incentive framework Align land use with inclusive housing, resilience, green spaces, and sustainable density	Integrate priority SDG targets into the 2024–2034 Zoning Ordinance (ZO) as part of the incentive strategy through Innovative Design Features (IDF) paired with corresponding Development Right Incentives (DRI).

SDG Target / Indicator	Issue/Challenge	Root Cause	Implication	Recommended	Action Plan
			Increased difficulty for emergency responders	Expand emergency response workforce and upgrade equipment Strengthen fire and rescue services and ensure accessibility through urban design	Expand workforce and update emergency response equipment
11.1	Demand for more housing due to in-migration	Search for work near city centers	Infrastructure pressure and service strain	Update Local Shelter Plan	Include population projections and mixed-use housing strategies
11.2	Lack of parking policies in non-CBD areas	Absence of regulation and designated areas	Reduced walkability and congestion	Regulate on-street parking; build terminals	Implement traffic ordinances and develop off-street parking zones
11.2	80.57% of roads have streetlights	-	Improved safety	Continue lighting projects.	Expand lighting to underserved areas.
11.2; 9.1	50% of waiting sheds are damaged	Poor maintenance.	Unattractive public transport options; congestion	Repair waiting sheds.	Inventory and rehabilitate all waiting sheds.
11.2; 11.7; 3.6; 5.2	Sidewalks blocked by trees and vendors	Unregulated use of public space.	Unsafe pedestrian movement.	Clear obstructions; relocate vendors and trees.	Implement sidewalk management and tree-balling program
11.2; 11.6; 13.2	Dilapidated jeepneys still in use	Delayed PUVMP compliance	Poor air quality, unattractive transit.	Promote public transport modernization	Enforce PUVMP; incentivize electric and Euro IV vehicles
11.2; 11.3; 3.6	Lack of PUV stops.	Absence of design standards.	Disorganized transport, commuter discomfort.	Build PUV stops in key locations.	Map and install stops with signage.
11.2; 11.6; 3.9	Most roads have LOS E or F.	Limited bridges, poor traffic flow.	Pollution, time/fuel waste.	Implement congestion pricing and ITS.	Explore new bridges; launch pilot congestion pricing zone.
11.3	Limited land for public facilities.	High land cost and availability.	Congestion and poor service delivery.	High-density public facilities; land banking.	Identify priority areas and negotiate land purchase.
11.3; 10.2; 8.5	Population to rise by 29,505 by 2034, aging population.	In-migration and low birth rate.	Strain on health, social services; need for jobs.	Expand healthcare, education; promote economic zones.	Integrate demographic trends in urban planning and job creation programs.

SDG Target / Indicator	Issue/Challenge	Root Cause	Implication	Recommended	Action Plan
11.4	Underfunded heritage conservation.	Competing priorities in city budget.	Loss of cultural identity and tourism potential.	Enhance support for heritage sites.	Allocate budget for restoration, create public-private partnerships.
11.6; 12.5	Lack of segregation awareness and facilities.	Lack of segregation awareness and facilities.	Increased landfill dependency and pollution.	Promote waste segregation and recycling.	Intensify IEC campaigns, establish MRFs in barangays.
11.7; 3.6	Limited green open spaces.	Competing land use needs.	Heat island effect, reduced quality of life.	Prioritize parks and green spaces.	Reclaim idle lands; develop vertical parks and rooftop gardens.
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts					
13.1; 13.1.1 13.2; 13.2.1 13.3; 13.3.1	Increase in Temperature RCP 4.5 scenario: +0.9°C to +1.8°CRCP 8.5 scenario: +1.2°C to +2.2°C Projected highs: 30.2–30.7°C during MAM (Mar–May)	- Increased greenhouse gas emissions from energy and transport use - Heat absorption from urban structures intensifying Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect	- UHI effect: greater cooling demand, resident discomfort, heat-related illnesses - More intense rainfall and risk of flash floods - Heat stress for vulnerable populations - Strain on water resources and biodiversity loss	- Urban greening (trees, parks, green roofs) - Energy-efficient building policies - Heat-resilient urban design - Public health heatwave readiness	- Launch greening programs city-wide - Enforce green building codes - Public awareness campaigns on energy use and health during heatwaves - Strengthen healthcare capacity for heat-related conditions
13.1; 13.1.113.2; 13.2.113.3; 13.3.1	Increase in Rainfall DJF and MAM seasons projected rainfall increase: RCP 4.5: up to +26.03% RCP 8.5: up to +8.45%	- Warmer atmosphere holds more moisture, intensifying rain events - More intense tropical cyclones - Changing monsoon patterns	- Frequent flooding of low-lying areas - Soil erosion and landslides - Overburdened infrastructure and traffic disruption - Higher risk of waterborne diseases	- Upgrade drainage and flood control infrastructure - Slope protection and soil stabilization - Climate-resilient transportation systems - Strengthened public health systems	- Construct flood-resilient roads and bridges - Establish early warning and evacuation systems - Promote permeable surfaces and rain gardens - Launch hygiene and disease prevention education drives

SDG Target / Indicator	Issue/Challenge	Root Cause	Implication	Recommended	Action Plan
13.1; 13.1.1, 13.1.213.2; 13.2.1	Flood Hazard Susceptibility 94.28% of Makati land area (17.13 sq km) is flood susceptible: • Low: 10.69 sq km • Moderate: 2.78 sq km • High: 3.33 sq km • Very High: 0.32 sq km	- Proximity to rivers/creeks - Flat topography - Urbanization and reduced permeability - Typhoon impact (e.g., Ondoy in 2009)	- Property damage and business disruptions - Public service interruption - Increased health risks from contaminated water - Population displacement and economic loss	- Comprehensive flood risk mapping - Infrastructure upgrades (drainage, embankments) - Enforcement of zoning laws in flood-prone areas - Community flood preparedness	- Identify and prioritize critical flood-prone barangays - Restrict construction in high-risk zones - Conduct public drills and training on flood response - Promote private sector investment in flood insurance
13.1; 3.1.1, 13.1.2 13.2; 13.2.1	Rain-Induced Landslides 1.03 sq km land area susceptible Includes 0.53 sq km with moderate to high risk	- Heavy rainfall saturation of soil - Construction on slopes - Deforestation and poor land management	- Infrastructure collapse (buildings, roads) - Risk to lives and property - Costly emergency response and rehabilitation	- Conduct slope stability and geohazard assessments - Enforce geotechnical design standards - Vegetative cover restoration	- Develop risk zoning and land-use policies - Regular monitoring of landslide-prone areas - Launch reforestation and slope greening campaigns - Conduct engineering interventions (retaining walls, soil nailing)
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development					
14.1; 14.1.1 Related SDGs: 6.3; 6.3.1, 6.3.2	DO levels in creeks below DENR standard by 2022; BOD in Guadalupe Nuevo (114.78 –123 mg/L) exceeds limits.	- Discharge of untreated wastewater from informal settlements and businesses. - Lack of septic systems. - Decrease in desludging participation.	- Low DO leads to biodiversity loss and public health risk. - High BOD means more pollution and high treatment cost.	- Strengthen environmental policies. - Upgrade wastewater treatment technologies. - Enforce clean water laws.	- Mobilize community-led de-clogging drives quarterly. - Launch barangay-based septic tank registration and desludging incentive scheme. - Distribute and monitor use of grease traps in food businesses. - Install basic filtration systems in flood-prone areas.

SDG Target / Indicator	Issue/Challenge	Root Cause	Implication	Recommended	Action Plan
16.1; 16.6	Inadequate police and firefighter ratios (way below 1:500 standard)	Lack of personnel; increased daytime population	Difficulty in maintaining peace and order	Maintain 1:500 ratio; continuous upskilling of personnel	- Annual hiring plan to fill gaps in police and fire services - Coordinate with DILG and BFP for additional deployment - Set up Mobile Patrol Units during daytime surges - Annual skills training and mental wellness programs
16.1; 16.3	Proliferation of drug use and selling	Drug syndicates, weak family/ community support	Increase in drug-related crimes	Strengthen MADAC programs; focus on prevention and rehab	- Hire and train more MADAC personnel - Implement barangay-based peer education and youth watch - Expand rehab referral network - Conduct quarterly anti-drug awareness caravans
16.2 Related SDG: 1.3	Growing number of non-resident street children	Family abandonment, orphaning	Strain on city's social services	Coordinate with originating LGUs and private sector	- Map street children by origin and condition - Sign MOAs with originating LGUs for repatriation - Partner with NGOs for halfway homes and care services - Launch reintegration campaigns through CSWDO

SDG Target / Indicator	Issue/Challenge	Root Cause	Implication	Recommended	Action Plan
16.3; 16.6	Congested jail facility	Overcrowding, insufficient space	High risk of TB and skin disease outbreaks	Upgrade and expand jail facilities	- Conduct needs-based jail redesign study - Allocate budget for phased jail expansion - Install ventilation and hygiene systems - Strengthen inmate medical screening and treatment
16.6; 16.7 Related SDG: 3.8, 17.18	Lack of integrated, harmonized reporting system	Manual data collection; tech mistrust	Weak referral systems and poor planning	Digitize and integrate systems; ensure interoperability	- Train frontline workers on digital health systems - Integrate HIMS Lite with Makati Health Plus, DOH, PhilHealth - Launch data privacy education for staff and public - Update digital system SOPs and backup protocols
16.6	Low budget utilization due to late releases and unfilled positions	Delays in fund release, failed biddings, poor planning	Delay in service delivery, poor fiscal management	Digitize and automate fund management processes	- Automate fund request and approval system - Conduct quarterly procurement planning workshops - Create dashboard to track utilization rates - Expedite hiring through HR process reform

SDG Target / Indicator	Issue/Challenge	Root Cause	Implication	Recommended	Action Plan
16.6	BPLO system lacks full automation and interlinkages	Existing automation lacks new features per RA 11032	Disincentive to investors, slows business renewal	Upgrade BPLO system, link with Finance Department e-services	- Improve the existing One-Stop Shop with online application to release - Integrate ePayment, eOR, and inspection system - Provide user support hotline for applicants - Monitor turnaround time and reduce processing days
16.6	Professionalism concerns among City employees	Decline in service values; focus on self-interest	Weakening of public service standards	Context-based training and value formation incorporated in the CapDev	- Train frontline workers on digital health systems - Integrate HIMS Lite with Makati Health Plus, DOH, PhilHealth - Launch data privacy education for staff and public - Update digital system SOPs and backup protocols
16.6	Low budget utilization due to late releases and unfilled positions	Delays in fund release, failed biddings, poor planning	Delay in service delivery, poor fiscal management	Digitize and automate fund management processes	- Conduct city-wide TNA and annual training calendar - Launch values-based public service campaign - Develop KPI-linked incentive system - Hold quarterly performance recognition ceremonies

SDG Target / Indicator	Issue/Challenge	Root Cause	Implication	Recommended	Action Plan
16.6; 11.a	Lack of unified org chart and barangay clustering after EMBO transfer	Absence of updated institutional structure	Miscommunication and overlaps in city operations	Institutional restructuring and clear delineation	- Draft revised organizational structure for approval - Re-cluster barangays based on new service zones - Update citizen directories and service boundaries - Disseminate new structure to all departments and barangays
16.9, 16.9.1	Persistent delayed birth registration due to low parental motivation and weak integration of IEC in essential services	- IEC not fully embedded in health and barangay services - Parental negligence and behavioral delays - Lack of high-impact touchpoints (e.g. prenatal checkups, community events) - Low prioritization of registration despite free	- Missed legal registration window - Reduced coverage under SDG 16.9.1 - Reliance on late or corrective registration processes	- Localized and integrated IEC strategy - Incentives for timely registration - Civil registration desks at community events	- Barangay-level IEC + compliance audit - Integration of IEC in pre/postnatal and daycare visits - Incentives (baby kits) for timely registration - Mobile registration desks during immunization/ school drives
16.9, 16.9.1	2. Inadequate tracking and mismatched data between civil registration and population counts	- Census includes residents born outside Makati - Civil registry only counts births within city - No PSA-LGU protocol for birth registration validation - Data silos (e.g., PhilSys, CPH, LCRO)	- Underestimation of actual birth registration coverage - Difficulty identifying and reaching unregistered children - Limited policy response due to incomplete data	- Improved place-of-birth tracking - Local profiling and validation - Data integration between systems	- Add place-of-birth item to census/community surveys - Barangay-based profiling and validation of under-5 children - Advocate for PSA-led data integration policy - Explore PhilSys integration pilot (with privacy safeguards)

SDG Target / Indicator	Issue/Challenge	Root Cause	Implication	Recommended	Action Plan
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development					
17.18; 17.18.1, 17.18.2, 17.18.3	Lack of an updated and comprehensive registry of inhabitants at the barangay level, particularly on labor force and employment status	The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) exists but is not updated regularly due to high operational costs and time-intensive surveys	Hinders evidence-based policy making; affects job-matching programs, labor market planning, and targeted interventions	- Allocate regular budget for CBMS - Institutionalize barangay-level labor and skills registry - Use existing manpower (e.g., GIP, TUPAD beneficiaries) for data collection to reduce cost and build local capacities	- Allocate dedicated annual budget in the AIP for CBMS - Integrate employment and labor profiling module in CBMS - Forge MOAs with DILG, PSA, and DOLE for technical support - Hire GIP/TUPAD grantees as barangay-based enumerators - Conduct training for enumerators and barangay focal persons - Implement city-wide CBMS update every 2 years - Ensure data privacy compliance and interoperability with other city systems (e.g., PESO, Social Welfare, etc.)

8 CHAPTER

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION

Makati City stands at the forefront of localizing the SDGs through bold leadership, people-centered governance, and future-ready innovation. As a dynamic and globally engaged city, Makati's journey toward sustainability is both grounded in strong institutional foundations and elevated by visionary tools such as integrated digital monitoring and futures thinking.

At the heart of this effort is Makati's integration of the SDG Module within its ISP. This digital system is a pivotal innovation that strengthens the city's capacity to monitor, evaluate, and align each Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) with relevant SDG targets through the AIP. It enables real-time tracking of development impacts and budget allocations—ensuring transparency, efficiency, and alignment with both national and global development frameworks.

Simultaneously, the city's adoption of Futures Thinking in its planning processes signals a shift from reactive governance to anticipatory leadership. By institutionalizing scenario-based planning and long-term strategic foresight, Makati is equipping itself to confront uncertainties—such as climate shocks, economic disruptions, and public health emergencies—with agility and resilience. This future-oriented mindset ensures that today's decisions are deeply informed by tomorrow's possibilities.

Makati's unique role as a metropolitan catalytic core for a potential Philippine-based global financial center complements its sustainability goals. The city's financial leadership, paired with its commitment to inclusive growth, digital transformation, and climate resilience, positions it as a model city for Southeast Asia—one that champions the integration of economic competitiveness with social equity and environmental stewardship.

Key Lessons and Commitments

The preparation of Makati's VLR has illuminated important lessons:

- Local SDG success relies not just on funding, but on strong data ecosystems, inclusive governance, and proactive community engagement.
- Digital innovation must be institutionalized—not as a one-time solution but as an evolving tool for performance management and accountability.
- Local leadership is critical in aligning global goals with grounded realities.

As Makati looks ahead, it commits to the following:

- Institutionalize the VLR process as part of its regular development planning and reporting cycle;
- Expand the scope of the SDG Module to enable barangay-level data integration and better policy coherence;
- Invest in capacity building and research partnerships to elevate policy analysis, evaluation, and long-term strategy design;
- Promote cross-sectoral and multi-level collaboration, positioning Makati as a national hub for SDG innovation and metropolitan cooperation.

Makati's vision is not only a blueprint for development—it is a call to action. Rooted in its heritage yet open to innovation, the city continues to redefine what inclusive, sustainable, and anticipatory governance can look like in a rapidly changing world. By balancing economic leadership with social and environmental responsibility, Makati charts a bold course toward becoming a globally respected, locally grounded model of SDG localization.

With the SDG Module in the ISP as a monitoring engine and futures thinking as a compass, Makati ensures that its next chapter is not only responsive to today's needs, but also resilient to tomorrow's challenges. In doing so, it reinforces its role not only as a beacon of progress within the Philippines—but also as an emerging leader in the global urban movement for sustainable development.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Executive Order 001: Creating the Makati City Special Committee on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)

Republic of the Philippines
CITY GOVERNMENT OF MAKATI
Office of the City Mayor

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 001
Series of 2025

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER CREATING THE MAKATI CITY SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) DEFINING ITS FUNCTIONS, AND OTHER PURPOSES.

WHEREAS, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations, establishes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a universal call to action to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, and foster peace and prosperity for all by 2030;

WHEREAS, the Agenda recognizes that approximately 65% of SDG targets must be achieved at the local level, underscoring the pivotal role of local governments in driving sustainable development through localized actions and multi-stakeholder collaboration;

WHEREAS, AmBisyon Natin 2040, the Philippines' long-term vision for development, aims to create a prosperous, predominantly middle-class society where no one is poor, and complements the SDGs by establishing a framework for national progress and sustainability through collective and individual aspirations;

WHEREAS, Makati City has committed to aligning its 10-point priority development agenda with the SDGs to advance inclusive economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social equity, ensuring no one is left behind;
WHEREAS, there is a critical need to institutionalize mechanisms for integrating, monitoring, and implementing the SDGs within the city government's policies, programs, and initiatives to effectively contribute to global and national development goals;

WHEREAS, in 2022 and 2024, the City Government of Makati, in partnership with CityNet National Chapter – Philippines (NC-Ph) and the Metro Manila Planning and Development Officers' Association, Inc. (METROPLANADO), spearheaded the *SDGs Localization for Philippine Cities: An SDG Self-*

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Assessment Monitoring Project using the CityNet SDG Navigator Platform, enabling local governments to evaluate their progress in achieving the SDGs and enhancing their contributions to global goals;

WHEREAS, the SDG Self-Assessment Reports generated through this initiative provided actionable insights into the development efforts of participating cities, underscoring the necessity for continuous self-correction, collective action, and strengthened commitment to achieving the SDGs, particularly amid global health, environmental, and economic challenges;

WHEREAS, the findings and outcomes of this initiative revealed critical gaps in coordination, monitoring, and reporting processes at the local level, highlighting the urgent *need* for a formal and institutionalized Committee that will provide dedicated oversight, facilitate the alignment of local efforts with national and global SDG targets, and ensure sustained progress in achieving the SDGs;

WHEREAS, the establishment of such a Committee is essential to integrate local SDG monitoring outcomes into the Philippine SDG Country Report, strengthen Makati City's leadership in sustainable development, and institutionalize a mechanism for long-term accountability and collaboration in achieving the SDGs;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, **MAR-LEN ABIGAIL S. BINAY- CAMPOS** City Mayor of Makati by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order the creation of the *Makati City Special Committee Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)*;

SECTION 1. CREATION OF THE SPECIAL SDG COMMITTEE. A Special Committee on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) also known as Makati SDG Special Committee (Makati SDG SC) is hereby created to lead, coordinate, and monitor the implementation of SDG-related initiatives in Makati City.

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION. To ensure inclusive and effective monitoring, implementation, and alignment of SDG-related initiatives, the Special Committee on SDG shall be composed of the following members:

1. Chairperson : City Mayor
2. Vice Chairperson : Head, Urban Development Department

3. Members :
    a. President, University of Makati (UMak)
    b. Head, Makati Social Welfare Department
    c. City Health Officer
    d. DILG City Director
    e. City Accountant
    f. City Budget Officer
    g. Head, Information and Community Relations Department (ICRD)
    h. Head, Administrative Services Sector
    i. Head, Economic Development Sector
    j. Head, Environmental Management Sector
    k. Head, Finance Management Sector
    l. Head, Infrastructure Development Sector
    m. Head, Protective Services Sector
    n. Head, Social Development Sector
    o. Two (2) Representatives from Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Private Sector and/or the Academe;

4. Technical Working Group (TWG). The Special Committee on SDG shall be supported by a Technical Working Group (TWG), which will provide technical assistance, conduct research and assessments, and prepare reports to aid in decision-making. The TWG shall be composed of the following:
    a. Local Population Officer
    b. Gender and Development (GAD) Focal Person
    c. Persons with Disability (PWD) Officer
    d. Representative, Urban Development Department
    e. Representative, University of Makati
    f. Representative, Department of Environmental Services (DES)
    g. Representative, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (DRRMO)
    h. Representative, Makati Health Department (MHD)
    i. Representative, Budget Department
    j. Representative, Office of the Mayor - Information and Communication Technology Office (OM ICTO)
    k. Representative, Business Permit's Office (BPO)
    l. Representative, DepEd - Makati
    m. Representative, Department of Engineering and Public Works (DEPW)
    n. Representative, Information and Community Relations Department (ICRD)

5. Secretariat. The Urban Development Department (UDD) shall serve as the Secretariat for the Special Committee on SDG. In addition to providing administrative, logistical, and operational support, the UDD Secretariat will play a central role in coordinating the development, monitoring, and implementation of the city's SDG initiatives. Detailed roles and responsibilities of the Secretariat are outlined in Section 5.

SECTION 3. FUNCTIONS. The Special Committee on SDG in Makati is tasked with the following responsibilities:

a. Harmonize and Tailor SDGs into Local Policies and Plans – Systematically embed the SDGs into local government policies, plans, and programs, ensuring they are aligned with national development priorities and global commitments.
2. Monitor and Evaluate Progress - Utilize tools such as but not limited to the Makati City's Quarterly and Annual Outcome Monitoring Report (Q/AOMR) and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) Urban SDG Navigator Platform to track progress, measure outcomes, and identify gaps in achieving the SDGs, ensuring continuous improvements in implementation.
3. Update and Align International Commitments - Regularly monitor and update the city's adherence to international sustainability agreements, including the UNFCCC's Race to Resilience, the Malmö Declaration on Sustainability, and other global frameworks, ensuring alignment with evolving global priorities.
4. Prepare the Makati City's Voluntary Local Review (VLR) Report - Lead the preparation of the city's VLR, ensuring it is published and uploaded on the UN website and other relevant platforms. The report will provide a comprehensive account of the city's progress in achieving the SDGs, aligning with national and global frameworks, and presenting an evidence-based narrative on local actions, outcomes, and future commitments.
5. Facilitate Partnerships and Collaboration - Foster innovation and collective action by actively engaging a diverse range of stakeholders, including the private sector, non- governmental organizations, academic institutions, and development partners, to drive sustainable development initiatives.
6. Awareness Promotion and Capacity Development - Promote SDG awareness through targeted public campaigns, inclusive community engagement, and capacity-building initiatives, empowering stakeholders with the knowledge and skills necessary for effective local implementation.

7. Mobilize Resources for SDG Initiatives - Identify and secure funding from local, national, and international sources, including grants, private sector investments, and development partnerships, to scale and sustain SDG-focused programs.

SECTION 4. SCOPES AND COVERAGE. The Special Committee on SDG shall serve as the primary coordination and oversight body for advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Makati City. Its scope is broad yet inclusive, fostering collaboration and alignment with local, national, and global development priorities.

1. Oversight of SDG-Related Initiatives – The Committee shall provide strategic oversight for the planning, implementation, and evaluation of all programs, projects, and activities (PPAs) related to the SDGs, regardless of their source of funding or scale. This includes both locally initiated and externally supported initiatives, ensuring they are coherent with the city's long-term development goals and contribute meaningfully to the achievement of the SDGs.

2. Engagement with Diverse Stakeholders – The Committee shall actively promote the engagement of a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector, academic institutions, and local communities. By fostering collaboration, the Committee ensures that SDG implementation is inclusive, fosters shared responsibility, and drives innovation across all sectors.

3. Alignment with Broader Development Agendas – The Committee shall ensure that all SDG-related initiatives are aligned with local, national, and international development frameworks. This alignment guarantees that efforts are not only consistent with global sustainability priorities but also enhance the city's contributions to broader sustainability goals and national development objectives.

4. Commitment to Transparency and Inclusivity – The Committee shall uphold a strong commitment to transparency by ensuring open communication, inclusive decision-making, and the regular sharing of progress reports. This fosters a transparent environment where all stakeholders, including marginalized communities, are empowered and included in the process, ensuring that no one is left behind in the pursuit of sustainable development.

SECTION 5. SECRETARIAT SUPPORT. The Secretariat for the SDG Special Committee shall perform the following key functions:

The Secretariat for the SDG Special Committee shall play a pivotal role in driving the city's sustainable development agenda. In addition to providing administrative, logistical, and operational support, the Secretariat shall undertake the following key functions:

1. Coordinate SDG Monitoring and Implementation Efforts - The Committee shall assist in designing, developing, and executing a comprehensive framework for monitoring and evaluating the city's progress toward achieving the SDGs. This includes facilitating the alignment and integration of SDG targets into city-wide policies, programs, and projects, ensuring that actions are cohesive, measurable, and aligned with the city's sustainable development goals.

2. Provide Data-Driven Insights - The Committee shall collect, analyze, and present relevant data to the SDG Special Committee, city leadership, and other stakeholders, offering actionable insights on progress, gaps, and opportunities. Regular updates on key milestones and emerging challenges will be provided to guide evidence-based decision- making and strategic planning, ensuring informed and timely actions.

3. Prepare and Disseminate Reports - The Committee shall compile periodic reports that summarize the status, achievements, and challenges of SDG-related initiatives, accompanied by recommendations for continuous improvement. These reports will be disseminated to both internal and external stakeholders, enhancing transparency, accountability, and fostering cross-sector collaboration.

4. Deliver Administrative and Technical Support - The Committee shall organize, coordinate, and document meetings, consultations, and workshops to ensure the efficient functioning of the SDG Special Committee and its Technical Working Group. Additionally, the Secretariat will provide timely and effective follow-through on resolutions, action points, and decisions made during committee deliberations.

5. Strengthen Stakeholder Collaboration - The Committee shall serve as a central coordination hub, fostering engagement and collaboration among a diverse range of stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, academia, private sector partners,

and international development agencies. It will promote multi-stakeholder partnerships and synergies to accelerate SDG-related initiatives and foster innovation across sectors.

6. Promote Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Development - The Committee shall facilitate the organization of knowledge-sharing forums, training sessions, and learning exchanges to empower stakeholders and build capacities for effective SDG implementation. It will encourage innovation, cross-sector learning, and the replication of successful practices to scale impact and sustain momentum in achieving SDG goals.

SECTION 6. FUNDING. The funding requirements for the operations and activities of the Special SDG Committee shall be sourced from the available funds of the City Government or other funding sources as may be identified.

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVITY. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in Makati City, this JAN 22 2025.

MAR-LEN ABIGAIL S. BINAY
City Mayor

Annex 2: SDG SC Resolution 001: A Resolution Approving the Makati Voluntary Local Review (VLR) 2025

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

CITY GOVERNMENT OF MAKATI

MAKATI SDG SC RESOLUTION NO. 001, SERIES OF 2025
A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE MAKATI VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW (VLR) 2025 AND AUTHORIZING ITS SUBMISSION TO THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD FOR ADOPTION PRIOR TO PUBLICATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS PLATFORM

WHEREAS, the City Government of Makati reaffirms its commitment to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and recognizes the critical importance of localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to address community priorities, track local progress, and foster inclusive, equitable, and resilient urban development;

WHEREAS, through Executive Order No. 001, Series of 2025, the Makati Sustainable Development Goals Special Committee (SDG SC), hereinafter referred to as the "Committee," was established to lead the city's efforts in preparing, monitoring, and reviewing the implementation of the SDGs, including the formulation of its Voluntary Local Review (VLR);

WHEREAS, the VLR has been developed through a participatory and evidence-based process, involving relevant departments, key stakeholders, and community representatives, and aligns with national development frameworks as well as international guidelines, particularly the *UN ESCAP's Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines on Voluntary Local Reviews (2020)* and *UN-Habitat's Action-Oriented Voluntary Local Reviews (2024)*;

WHEREAS, the VLR presents Makati City's progress, challenges, lessons learned, and forward strategies in localizing the SDGs, and is intended to be shared with national and international partners, including through its inclusion in the United Nations VLR database, as part of Makati's ongoing commitment to transparency, international cooperation, and sustainable urban development;

WHEREAS, it is necessary to submit the VLR to the Sangguniang Panlungsod of Makati City for formal adoption prior to its official submission and publication on international platforms, in accordance with local governance protocols;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the concurring members of the Committee, through majority consent and affixation of their signatures, that:

RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, that the Committee formally approves the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of Makati City, entitled: *From Vision to Action: Makati City Voluntary Local Review 2025 — Local Leadership, Shared Future*;

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Committee authorizes the submission of the said VLR to the Sangguniang Panlungsod of Makati City for review and formal adoption, in line with the city's commitment to institutional accountability and participatory governance;

RESOLVED FINALLY, that upon adoption by the Sangguniang Panlungsod, the Committee authorizes the publication and dissemination of the VLR on relevant platforms, including the United Nations VLR database, and commits to using the document for policy alignment, advocacy, and engagement with partners; and further commits to monitoring the implementation of the VLR's recommendations and the ongoing localization of the SDGs in Makati City.

Approved this ___ day of JUN 13 2025, 2025, at Makati City Hall, Makati City.

J.P. RIZAL STREET, BARANGAY POBLACION, MAKATI CITY 1210
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www.facebook.com/mymakativerified
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Certified Correct:

MERLINA G. PANGANIBAN, Eng, CBP, EnP, PhD.
Urban Development Department (UDD)

PRESIDENT ELYXZUR C. RAMOS, PhD, CESE
University of Makati (UMak)

MS. MARY JANE SE. NACARIO, CESO V
DILG-Makati

ROLANDO M. UNSON, MD, MPHA
Makati Health Department

ENGR. AUGUSTO R. DE LOS SANTOS
Head, Environmental Management Sector
Department of Environmental Services (DES)

ATTY. MARIBERT Q. PAGENTE
Head, Finance Management Sector
Business Permit's Office (BPO)

MS. JOSELINE P. NIWANE, RSW
Head, Social Development Sector
Makati Social Welfare Department

ENGR. TEODORA R. GUIAM
Head, Infrastructure Development Sector
Department of Engineering and Public Works (DEPW)

MR. WILLIAM B. DAYRIT
Accounting Department

MS. AILEEN M. MALLILLIN
Budget Department

MR. ROMULO SJ. SALGADO, JR.
Information And Community Relations Department (ICRD)

MS. VIVIAN D. GABRIEL
Head, Economic Development Sector

PCOL. JEAN IBARRA DELA TORRE
Head, Protective Services Sector

DR. JIKYEONG KANG
Asian Institute Of Management (AIM)

MR. ANTONIO JOSELITO G. LAMBINO II
Ayala Foundation

MR. SERGE C. SANTOS
GLAM Federation

HON. MONIQUE YAZMIN Q. LAGDAMEO
Head, Administrative Services Sector
City Vice Mayor

HON. MAR-LEN ABIGAIL S. BINAY
City Mayor

Annex 3: City Ordinance No. 2025-127: An ordinance Adopting the Makati City Voluntary Local Review (VLR) 2025

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

CITY GOVERNMENT OF MAKATI

SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD OF MAKATI

PRESENT:

Vice Mayor	HON. MONIQUE YAZMIN MARIA Q. LAGDAMEO – Presiding Officer
Councilor	HON. DENNIS B. ALMARIO
Councilor	HON. MARIA DOLORES M. ARAYON
Councilor	HON. MARTIN JOHN PIO Q. ARENAS
Councilor	HON. JOEL M. ARIONES
Councilor	HON. SHIRLEY C. ASPILLAGA
Councilor	HON. BENEDICT B. BANIQUED
Councilor	HON. VIRGILIO V. HILARIO, JR.
Councilor	HON. LUIS S. JAVIER, JR.
Councilor	HON. EDRALYN M. MARQUEZ
Councilor	HON. CARMINA C. ORTEGA
Councilor	HON. ARMANDO P. PADILLA
Councilor	HON. RENE ANDREI Q. SAGUISAG, JR.
Councilor	HON. KRISTINA T. SAROSA
Councilor	HON. JOSE C. VILLENA, IV
Councilor	HON. ANNA ALCINA M. YABUT
LnB President	HON. ROLANDO D. ALVAREZ, JR.
SK President	HON. JEROME TRISTAN G. PANGILINAN

ALSO IN ATTENDANCE:

Secretary to the Sanggunian	ATTY. DINDO R. CERVANTES

==========

Upon the motion of Hon. B.B. Baniqued, duly seconded, the Sangguniang Panlungsod of Makati, by a unanimous vote, approved City Ordinance No. 2025-127 on its third and final reading.

CITY ORDINANCE NO. 2025-127

Authors: Hon. A.P. Padilla, Hon. R.A.Q. Saguisag, Jr., Hon. D.B. Almario, Hon. B.B. Baniqued, Hon. V.V. Hilario, Jr., Hon. L.S. Javier, Jr., Hon. M.J.P.Q. Arenas, and Hon. E.M. Marquez

Co-Authors: Hon. M.D.M. Arayon, Hon. J.M. Ariones, Hon. C.C. Ortega, Hon. K.T. Sarosa, Hon. J.C. Villena, IV, Hon. A.A.M. Yabut, Hon. R.D. Alvarez, Jr., and Hon. J.T.G. Pangilinan

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE MAKATI CITY VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW (VLR) 2025, SUBJECT TO EXISTING LAWS, RULES, AND REGULATIONS.

WHEREAS, Art. II, Sec. 9 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution provides that "(T)he State shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full employment, a rising standard of living, and an improved quality of life for all";

WHEREAS, Sec. 3 (b) of R.A. No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, states that there shall be established in every local government unit an accountable, efficient, and dynamic organizational structure and operating mechanism that will meet the priority needs and service requirements of its communities;

WHEREAS, Sustainable Development Goal 17 (SDG 17) established by the United Nations promotes the enhancement of institutional processes, policy coherence, and evidence-based governance, recognizing that inclusive, accountable, and transparent decision-making is essential to achieving long-term sustainable development;

WHEREAS, on 13 June 2025, the Makati Sustainable Development Goals Special Committee (SDG SC) was established through Executive Order No. 001, Series of 2025, to lead the City's efforts in preparing, monitoring, and reviewing the implementation of the SDGs, including the formulation of its Voluntary Local Review (VLR);

WHEREAS, the VLR has been developed through a participatory and evidence-based process involving relevant departments, key stakeholders, and community representatives, and is aligned with national development frameworks as well as international guidelines, particularly the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines on Voluntary Local Reviews (2020) and the UN-Habitat's Action-Oriented Voluntary Local Reviews (2024);

WHEREAS, the City Government of Makati deems it necessary to adopt the VLR, which presents Makati City's progress, challenges, lessons learned, and forward strategies in localizing the SDGs, and is intended to be shared with national and international partners, including its inclusion in the United Nations VLR Database, as part of Makati City's ongoing commitment to transparency, international cooperation, and sustainable urban development;

WHEREAS, the Sangguniang Panlungsod of Makati deems it necessary to adopt the VLR 2025 prior to its official submission and publication on international platforms, in accordance with local governance protocols and standard legislative processes, hence, this Ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED, AS IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD OF MAKATI, METRO MANILA, BY THE POWERS VESTED IN IT BY LAW, IN SESSION ASSEMBLED, to:

Section 1. The Sangguniang Panlungsod of Makati hereby adopts the Makati City Voluntary Local Review (VLR) 2025, a copy of such document is hereto attached and made an integral part hereof as **Annex "A"**.

Section 2. The provisions of this Ordinance are hereby deemed separable. If any provision hereof should be declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 3. All ordinances, resolutions, and executive orders inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Section 4. Let copies of this Ordinance be furnished the Office of the Mayor, Office of the City Administrator, Law Department, Budget Department, Accounting Department, Finance Department, Urban Development Department (UDD), Information and Community Relations Department (ICRD), Department of the Interior and Local Government – Makati City Field Office (DILG-Makati City), and all other departments, offices, and agencies concerned for their information, guidance, and reference.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall be posted and published in accordance with the provisions of R.A. No. 7854, otherwise known as the Charter of the City of Makati.

ENACTED BY THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD OF MAKATI, METRO MANILA, in its Regular Session held on 16 June 2025.

Attested by:

ATTY. DINDO R. CERVANTES
Secretary to the
Sangguniang Panlungsod

Certified by:

HON. MONIQUE YAZMIN MARIA Q. LAGDAMEO
Vice Mayor & Presiding Officer

Approved by:

HON. MAR-LEN ABIGAIL S. BINAY
City Mayor

Date of Approval: 16 JUN 2025

Annex 4: Members of Makati City's Sustainable Development Goal Special Committee (SDG SC)

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SEX
Committee Member		
Office of the Vice Mayor (OVM)	Hon. Monique Yazmin Q. Lagdameo	F
DILG - Makati	Ms. Mary Jane Se. Nacario, CESO V	F
Urban Development Department (UDD)	Merlina G. Panganiban, Eng, EnP, CBP, PhD	F
University Of Makati (UMak)	President Elyxzur C. Ramos, Phd, CESE	M
Makati Social Welfare Department (MSWD)	Ms. Joseline P. Niwane	F
Makati Health Department (MHD)	Mr. Roland M. Unson, MD, Mpha	M
Accounting Department	Mr. William B. Dayrit	M
Budget Department	Ms. Aileen M. Mallillin	F
Information And Community Relations Department (ICRD)	Mr. Romulo SJ. Salgado	M
Department of Environmental Services (DES)	Engr. Augusto R. De Los Santos	M
Business Permit's Office (BPO)	Atty. Maribert Q. Pagente	M
Department of Engineering and Public Works (DEPW)	Engr. Teodora R. Guiam	F
Makati Cooperative Development Office (MCDO)	Ms. Vivian D. Gabriel	F
Makati City Police Station	Pcol. Jean I Dela Torre	F
DepEd - Makati	Ms. Ma. Evaluo Concepcion A. Augustin	F
Office of the Mayor Information & Communication Technology Office (OM ICTO)	Mr. Charles David P. Ramos	M
Asian Institute of Management (AIM)	Dr. Jikyeong Kang	
GLAM	Mr. Serge C. Santos	M
Ayala Foundation Inc.	Mr. Antonio Joselito G. Lambino II	M
Alternate Representative/s		
OVM	Ms. Marnelli A. Alvarez	F
DILG - Makati	Ms. Abigayle C. Baligod	F
UDD	Mr. Alex E. Alfonso	M
UMak	Prof. Maria Fay Nevette M. Cariaga	F
MSWD	Ms. Edna T. Duhan	F
MHD	Dr. Remegio G. Parian	M
Budget Department	Ms. John Marie Q. Eneria	F
ICRD	Ms. Lutgarda Milaflor C. Gonzalez	F
DES	Mr. Anthony Xenon L. Walde	M
BPO	Atty. Restituto M. Ancheta	M
DEPW	Engr. Geronimo Gery B. Comaling	M
MCDO	Ms. Rubilyn D. Pasco	F
Makati City Police Station	Pltcol. Jerry O. Amindalan	M
DepEd - Makati	Dra. Rosalie A. Tronco	F
OM ICTO	Ms. Leah N. Borja	F
Makati Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (DRRMO)	Ms. Liza Velle B. Ramos	F
AIM	Prof. Chad Michael Briggs	M
GLAM	Ms. Janel Asis	F
Ayala Foundation Inc.	Mr. Emil Francis De Quiros	M
Technical Working Group (TWG)		
Population Officer	Mr. Reyne June C. Bawisan, EnP	M
UDD	Mr. Jesus B. Israel	M
UMAK	Dir. John David L. Ayson	M
MSWD	Ms. Joly Ann D. Consta Ntino	F
GAD Focal	Mr. Adrian F. Aguila	M
MHD	Dr. Alvin M. Gamulo	M
	Ms. Evangeline Estrada	F
Budget Department	Ms. Camela Joy B. Espeleta	F
ICRD	Ms. Melody M. Deray	F
DES	Mr. Joed H. Magtibay	M
BPO	Mr. Ronald L. Mallari	M
DEPW	Engr. Darlene A. Baronda	F
DepEd - Makati	Mr. Welbert D. Borlado	M
OM ICTO	Ms. Leah N. Borja	F
	Ms. Joyce Ann N. Tagunicar	F
GLAM	Mr. Jose Dulay	M
	Mr. Gerald Paconla	M
Ayala Foundation Inc	Mr. Reynolph Patrick Ladon	M
Secretariat		
UDD	Joyce B. Sy, RSW, MSW	F
	Patrick Reyes	M

Annex 5: Makati SDG Data Capture Form

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere								
1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line…		7.5%	2020	0.435%	2024	• Makati Zero Poverty Program • Poverty Alleviation and Reduction Program • Informal Settlements and Slums Reduction Program • Social Protection Program • Social Development Program • Developing Self-Help and Resilient Communities • Child Development Services Program • Alternative Residential Care Services • Comprehensive Program for Street Children	Makati Social Welfare Department (MSWD)
1.2: By 2030, reduce at least ... according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line…	0	7.5%	2020	0.435%	2024		Makati Health Department (MHD)
1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1p1 Percentage of women (15–49) with a recent live birth who received antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care from health personnel	100	68.9	2020	99.66	2024	• Online Platform for Livelihood Pursuits and Entrepreneurship • Drug Subsidy Program	MHD
	1.4.1p2 Percentage of all women and currently married women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods	100	7.32 (12,799)	2020	85% Shifted to Demand Satisfied	2024		MHD
	1.4.1p3 Percentage of population that visited a health facility…		48.56%	2018	43.59%	2020		MHD

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1p4 Net Enrolment Rate in kindergarten	100	69.82	2022	69.82	2024	• Project FREE • Project FEED • Project MILES	DepEd - Makati
	1.4.1p5 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary	100	83.92	2022	83.71	2024		DepEd - Makati
	1.4.1p6 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary	100	90.5	2022	89.38	2024		DepEd - Makati
	1.4.1p7 Proportion of families with access to safe water supply	100	100%	2020	100%	2024		MHD
	1.4.1p8 Proportion of families with sanitary toilet	100	97.6	2020	99.39%	2024		MHD
	1.4.1p9 Proportion of families with electricity	100	100%	2020	100%	2024		
	1.4.2p10 Proportion of families by type of housing tenure							
	Own /Owner Like:		43.4 (66,920)	2015	27.57%	2024	• Makati Shelter Plan	Makati Shelter Plan
	Rent:		47.0 (72,440)		30.43%			
	Own House/Rent Lot:		0.6 (995)		2.00%			
	Own House Rent-Free Lot (with consent):		2.6 (4,006)		1.50%			
	Own House Rent-Free Lot (without consent):		0.6 (944)		0.17%			

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor … and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events …	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and Death		737 COVID-19 Cases	2020	0	2024	• Incident and Disaster Management Program • Emergency and Disaster Shelter Program	Makati Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (MDRRMO)
	Missing		0		0			
	directly affected		95,341 COVID-19 Cases		753			
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national DRR strategies	100%	100%	2019	100%	2024	• Makati DRRM Plan	MSWD, MAPC
1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation…	1.a.1p1 Proportion of national budget for direct poverty reduction program to the national budget		11,243,000 MAPC Budget	2020	21,265,000 MAPC Budget	2024	• Makati Social Protection Program	Budget Department
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services:			2020		2024	• Project FREE • Project FEED • Project MILES • 4Ps	AIP
	Education and Culture		2,794,970		4,235,900			
	Health		4,813,840		5,901,710			
	Social Welfare (Social Protection Program only)		4,379,000		1,028,598,900			

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data	Year	Most Recent Data	Year	PPA	Data Source
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote								
2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations…	2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the FIES.				5.5% (Severe Food Insecurity) 13.5% (Moderate)	2019	• Comprehensive Nutrition Program • Maternal and Child Care Program • Consumer Protection Program	MHD
2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	24.9	1.26	2020	0.27	2024		MHD
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years…		0.61	2020	0.05	2024		MHD
	2.2.2.1 Wasting	3.7	0.25	2020	0.27	2024		MHD
	2.2.2.2 Overweight	No increase	2.06	2020	0.5	2024		National Nutrition Survey
	2.2.s1 Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (Vit. A, Iron)				12.7	2019		MHD
	2.2.s2 Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding	100	51.9	2020	51.9	2024		MHD
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages								
3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality rate		89.85	2022	0	2024		MHD
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	100	95.7% (2,394 out of 2,501 births)	2016	99.8% (2,895 out of 2,901			
	3.1s1 Proportion of births delivered in a health facility	100	91	2017	99.6			

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
3.2: By 2030, end preventable child deaths, aiming for neonatal mortality ≤12 and under-5 mortality ≤25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	20.7	22	2022	9.97	2024		MHD
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	6.5	8.2	2016	5.32			
	3.2s1 Infant Mortality Rate	9.8	15.6	2016	8.64			
3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1p1 Number of new HIV infections…	0	79	2016	52	2024		MHD
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	0	304.8	2018	385.1			
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	0	0.17	2019	0			MHD - FHSIS
	3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	0	0.51	2018	3.36			
	3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected	0	1,621	2018	7			
3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease		2.46	2018	2.26	2024		OsMak
	3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate		5.14	2020	0.04			Makati Anti-Drug Abuse Council (MADAC)

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1p1 Percentage of drug abuse cases or drug users who completed treatment		27.13	2017	31.80%	2024		Ospital ng Makati
3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population	0.01	0.68	2022	0.34			MHD
3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, information, and integration into national programs.	3.7.1 Proportion of women (15–49) whose family planning needs are met with modern methods.	100	6.90%	2020	0	2024		MHD
	3.7.2 Adolescent aged 15-19 years birth rate per 1,000 women in that age group	30.3	8.65	2016	11.88			
	3.7s1 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	100	17.46	2017	85%			
3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial protection and access to essential services, medicines, and vaccines	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance…	100	69.1	2020	269.2	2024		MHP
	3.8s1 Percent of population covered by the social health insurance		6.91%	2020	26.90%			MHD

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation, and lack of hygiene.		0	2016	0	2024		MHD
3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	15.3	1.03	2022	2.004	2024		MHD PIR
	3.a.s1 Prevalence of current tobacco use		0.44		1.89			MHD
3.b: Support R&D and access to affordable medicines and vaccines for developing countries, in line with the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and public health.	3.b.1p1 Proportion of fully immunized children		51.0%	2017	94.13%	2024		MHD
	3.b.3p1 Percentage of public health facilities properly stocked with selected essential medicines		100%	2020	100%			MHD and OsMak
3.c: Increase health financing and support health workforce in developing countries	3.c.1 is the health worker density and distribution. Doctor:		7.17	2018	2.87	2024		MHD and OsMak
	Nurse:		9.29		5.23			
	Midwife:		2.05		3.59			
	Dentist:		0.82		0.38			

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
3.d: Improve early warning systems for global health risks	3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness		Institutionali-zation of the DRRMH Plan, Implementat-ion of CESU Protocols on disease outbreak, Establishing the referral system from LGU to National, Deployed NIE, MHPSS, WASH, and EMS teams during emergencies and disasters	2022	Institutionalization of the DRRMH Plan, Implementation of CESU Protocols on disease outbreak, Establishing the referral system from LGU to National, Deployed NIE, MHPSS, WASH, and EMS teams during emergencies and disasters	2024		DRRMO / MHD
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.s1 Completion Rate	100	Elementary - 93.63 | Secondary - 91.03	2020	Elementary - 99.64 Secondary - 95.68	2024	• Improving Public School Program • Project FREE • Special Education Program • Child Development Services	DepEd - Makati
	4.1.s2 Cohort Survival Rate	100	Elementary - 93.80 | Secondary - 91.24		Elementary - 100 Secondary - 98.06			
	4.1.s3 Dropout Rate		Elementary - 0.42 | Secondary - 1.92		Elementary - 0.05 Secondary - 0.72			
4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1: Proportion of under-5 children developmentally on track in health, learning, and well-being, by sex				Male: 4.07% Female: 3.87%	2015		MSWD
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex				39.07	2020		Makati Training Placement & Livelihood Consortia (MTPLC)

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth in formal and non-formal education and training…				0.25	2019	• Enhancement and Expansion of Tertiary Education • Talent Optimization Program for Students (TOPS) • Alternative Learning System (ALS) • ICT Program • Students' Competency Enrichment Program	DepEd
	4.3.s1 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary education		90.64	2020	83.92	2024		
	4.3.s2 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education		91.12	2020	90.5	2024		
	4.3.s4 Certification rate (TVET)	Increasing			97.1	2020		PSA
4.4: By 2030, increase youth and adults with relevant skills for jobs, entrepreneurship, and decent work	4.4.1p1 Proportion of population with exposure to internet	100			91.2	2019		MSWD, UMak, DepEd-Makati
4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender gaps and ensure inclusive access to education and training for all vulnerable groups.	4.5.1 Parity indices (e.g., sex, location, wealth, and other groups)…		(a) Elementary - 0.9 (b) Secondary - 1.0	2019	(a) PWD - 13,990 (b) 426 (c) Elementary - 46,073 Secondary - 35,226 (d) ISF - 3,602	2020	• Makati Scholarship Program • Early Childhood Development Services	PSA
4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex		99.9% (489,487/490104)	2015	Basic Literate (94.3%) Male - 94.2 Female - 94.4 Functional Literate (87.3%) Male - 85.8 Female - 88.6	2024		DepEd-Makati FLEMMS, 2024

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to electricity, internet, computers, sanitation, and handwashing facilities	100%	100%	2020	100%	2024	• Virtual Classroom Development • City Library and School Building Construction/Improvement • Sports and Recreation Program	DepEd-Makati
4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers by education level with minimum required training (pre- or in-service)	100%	100%	2020	100%	2024		DepEd-Makati
	4.c.s2 Number of TVET trainers trained				642	2020		GAD
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place…	1	2	2016	2	2024		MSWD
5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	5.2.1 Proportion of women (15+) experiencing intimate partner violence in the past year, by type and age.	10.6	25.75	2020	12.3	2024		PNP - Makati MSWD
	5.2.2 Proportion of women (15+) experiencing non-partner sexual violence in the past year, by age and location.		0.02%	2020	0.03%			MSWD

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	5.2.s1 Number of reported gender-based violence cases (includes e-VAW) (a) MSWD		72	2020	68	2024		MSWD
	(b) Barangays		1,221		703			
	5.2.s2 Number of reported abuse cases for women and children		Women 1,417 • MSWD 196 • Barangays 1,221 CNSP 81 • Sex M - 30 / F - 51	2020	Women 771 • MSWD 68 • Barangay703s CNSP 281 • MSWD 42 • Barangays 239	2024		MSWD
	5.2.s3 Number of cases served by DSWD on violence against women and child abuse		1,293		1,000			
5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	0	Before Age 15: 0 Before Age 18: 0	2017	Before Age 15: 0 Before Age 18: 0	2024		Human Resource and Development Office (HRDO)
5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision¬-making in political, economic and public life.	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (b) local governments	50%	56%	2020	38.89%	2024		HRDO
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions (Department head Level)	50%	56%	2020	39.29%			
5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, in line with ICPD and Beijing commitments.	5.6.1: Proportion of women (15–49) making informed decisions on sex, contraception, and reproductive health.		23.21%	2022	20.48	2024		MHD

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender and the empowerment of all women and girls at all level	5.c.1: Philippines has systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	1	1	2016	1	2024		GAD / DILG
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
6.1: Safe and affordable drinking water	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	100	99.29	2018	99.29	2020		MHD
6.2: End open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene	6.2.1 Proportion of population with access to safe sanitation and handwashing facilities.	100	97.59	2018	97.59	2020		MHD
6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.s1. Number of functional WASH councils/ committees in LGUs		1	2018	1	2020		MHD
	6.b.s2 Number of local WASH ordinances		1	2018	1	2024		MHD
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								
7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	100	100%	2019	100%	2024		UDD
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	77.4	<20%	2021	<20%			SDG Navigator Platform

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
7.2: By 2030, Increase substantially the share of renewal energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumptiont	33	<20%	2021	<20%	2024		SDG Navigator Platform
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth, targeting at least 7% GDP growth annually in least developed countries.	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	6	5.27	2016	6.3	2024	• Intensified Job Placement Program • SPES • GIP • Enhanced Employment Promotion • Livelihood Platform • Cooperative Development and Loan	PSA
8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification …	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person				4.8	2020 - 2024		PSA
8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and PWD, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation…		₱491 per day for non-agricultural workers 61.37/hour	2016	₱645 for non-agricultural workers 80.62/hour	2024	• Government Employment Programs (SPES, GIP)	PSA
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate…	5	6.6		11.4	2022		PSMSWD DepEd - Makati
8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) NEET	10			1.86	2019	• Youth Employment and Internship Programs • Support via SKYD Plans	DepEd - Makati
8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.2p1 Proportion of employed in tourism out of total employed		8%	2020	15.20%	2024		BPO

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking…	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of ATMs per 100,000 adults	Commercial Bank Branches: 21.3 Automated Teller Machines: 111.1	Bank - 561 (191.64/ 100,000 adult) ATM - 1,040 (355.26/ 100,000 adults)	2021	Bank - 536 (188.22 / 100,000 adult) ATM - 1,387 (474.14 / 100,000 adult)	2024	• Business Monitoring and Regulation Program • Revenue Generation and Taxpayer Welfare Programs • Ease of Doing Business • Online Assessment and Payment System	BPO
8.b: Develop a global youth employment strategy	8.b.1 Existence of a developed & operationalized national strategy for youth employment		33 SKYD Plan	2020	23 SKYD Plan	2024		SK Federation Office of Makati
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
9.3: Increase access to financial services and markets	9.3.1: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value…				8.95%	2020		Finance Dept
	9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan…				36.20%			DES
9.4: Upgrade all industries and infrastructures for sustainability	9.4.1 CO2 emissions per unit of value added.		33 barangays - 178,5374 tCO_2e 23 barangays - 1,694,038 tCO_2e	2021	158,8364 tCO2e	2023		DES
9.c: Universal access to information and communications technology	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network…		100%	2020	100%	2024		OM-ICTO

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of HH expenditure or income... among the bottom 40% of the population…		PWDs income - 781	2020	PWDs income - 2436	2024	• Makati Socialized Housing (Makati Homes) • Informal Settlements and Slums Reduction	MSWD
10.3: Ensure equal opportunities and end discrimination	10.3.1 Proportion of people reporting discrimination or harassment…	10.5	6	2021	7	2024		MSWD
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 p1 Proportion of urban population who are informal settlers	<1	0.57% (3,602)	2020	0.70% (2,048)	2024	• Makati Socialized Housing (Makati Homes) • Relocation Sites for ISFs • Informal Settlements and Slums	MSWD
11.2: Affordable and sustainable transport systems	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport…		100%	2020	100%	2024	• Traffic Management Program	PSA, UDD
11.3: Inclusive and sustainable urbanization	11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to the population growth rate		24.34	2020	24.34	2024	• Ordinances on Energy Efficiency Ratio • Utilities Underground Cabling • Digital Real-Time Monitoring System	UDD
	11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning… (Accredited CSOs/NGOs/POs)		11		10			OSSP

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
11.4: Protect the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by the source		P953.6	2020	P54.61	2024		MCAO / UDD
11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters…	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	0	▪Death - 737 COVID-19 Cases ▪Missing - 0 ▪Directly affected - 95,341 COVID-19 Cases	2020	▪Death - 0 ▪Missing - 0 ▪Directly affected - 753	2022	• Emergency and Disaster Shelter Program • WVF/Open Space Guidelines • DRIVE Program • Risk Information Services • Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure Program	DES
11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed…		54.10%	2020	52.40%	2024	• Solid Waste Reduction Program • Air Quality Management Program	DES
	11.6.2 Percentage of highly urbanized and other major urban centers within ambient air quality…	100	TSP - 103.46 PM 2.5 - 19 PM 10 - 44.9	2018	PM 2.5 - 29.44	2024		MCCC
11.7: Provide access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces	11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		Density: 46,178 person/sqkm	2019	Density by Sex/Vulnerability: ▪Male 1:0.0000286sqkm ▪Female 1:0.0000318sqkm ▪PWD 1: 000627sqkm	2020	• Environmental Resilience Initiatives • Socio-Economic Resilience Programs	Makati PNP

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change…	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies	1	1	2016	1	2024	• Incident and Disaster Management Program • Search and Rescue Services • Enhancement of Disaster Preparedness and Response • DRRM COPE Program • Solar Panel Installation • Rainwater Harvesting Facilities • Energy Efficiency Requirements Ordinance	DES
	11.b.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national DRR strategies in line with the SFDRR	100%	100%	2019	100%			
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks…	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment		0.98	2018	1.34	2020		DES
12.5: Substantially reduce waste generation	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled		44.00%	2018	54.10%	2020		
12.a: Support developing countries' scientific and technological capacity for sustainable consumption and production	12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries...							

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts								
13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons…	1	<10	2021	<10	2024		MDRRMO
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national DRR strategies in line with the SFDRR	1	1	2016	1	2024		
13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national DRR strategies	100%	100%	2019	100%	2024		MDRRMO
13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 The Philippines has nationally determined contributions... reported to the secretariat of the UNFCCC	1	Adopted the NDC of the Philippines	2016	Adopted a locally-determined contribution -- 39% GHG emission reduction by 2030 and Net zero by 2050	2024		MCCC
	13.2.2 Total GHG emissions per year		178,5374 tCO_2e	2021	158,8364 tCO2e	2023		
13.3: Build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change	13.3.1: Extent of global citizenship and sustainability education in policies, curricula, teacher training, and assessments.		Makati DRRM Academy	2017	Makati DRRM Academy	2024		MDRRMO

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density		30 Cu.M	2018	5,710 Cu.M	2024	Walang Waste sa Waterways	DES
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective,								
16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by sex and by age	5% Annual Reduction	9 (3.07)	2016	12 (4.10)	2024		Makati PNP
	16.1.s1 Number of murder cases	5% Annual Reduction	50		5			
	16.1.s2 Monthly average index crime rate	5% Annual Reduction	12.4		8.88			
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause		0		0			
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to:		25.75	2016	12.3	2024		Makati PNP
	(a) physical violence		15.45		5.47			
	(b) psychological violence		3.09		2.39			
	(c) sexual violence		7.21		4.44			
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.		Safety Index: 59.48	2019	Safety Index: 61.91	2024		Numbeo

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
16.2: Protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence	16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment …		10.64					Makati PNP / MSWD
	16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population…		0.17	2016	0.34	2024		
	16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men ...who experienced sexual violence by age 18.		8.41		9.22			
16.3: Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice	16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities…		25.75	2016	12.3			Makati City Jail
	16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population.		90.3	2020	49.2	2024		MAC
	16.3.3: Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years…		Referred: 800 Resolved: 2015 Resolution Rate: 26.88%	2020	Referred: 462 Resolved: 302 Resolution Rate: 65.37%			Barangay / Makati PNP
16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of HH who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official…		less than 25% of the population	2022	less than 25% of the population	2024		SDG Navigator Platform

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)		Administrative Services - 67% Economic Development - 52% Finance Management - 60% Social Development: Health Sub-sector - 79% Education and Culture - 70% Social Welfare Sub-sector - 73% Infrastructure Development - 10% Protective Services - 37% Environmental Management - 80% Statutory & Contractual Obligations - 47%	2018	Administrative Services - 79.64% Economic Development - 88.17% Finance Management - 91.31% Social Development: Health Sub-sector - 93.23% Education and Culture - 93.89% Social Welfare Sub-sector - 86.30% Infrastructure Development - 76.46% Protective Services - 87.06% Environmental Management - 97.85% Statutory & Contractual Obligations - 76%	2024		UDD
16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportion of public institution positions by sex, age, disability, and population group vs. national distribution.		Manpower Complement: 9,856 Male: 5,600 Female: 4,256	2020	Manpower Complement: 9,543 Male: 5,213 Female: 4,330	2024		HRDO
16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority…	100	50.3%	2016	79.9%	2020		CCRO

Goal/Target/Indicator	PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								
17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes		85.88	2021	94.39	2024		Accounting Dept.
17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation…	17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed		50.0 - 74.98	2022	50.0 - 74.98	2024		SDG Navigator Platform
17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries…	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	100	75% - 99%	2022	75% - 99%	2024		SDG Navigator Platform
17.15: Respect national leadership to implement policies for the sustainable development goals	17.15.1 "Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation".		Makati City, a high-income LGU, faces limited access to traditional donor funding typically reserved for lower-income or resource-concentrated LGUs.		Makati City, a high-income LGU, faces limited access to traditional donor funding typically reserved for lower-income or resource-concentrated LGUs.			UDD

Goal/Target/Indicator		PHL Target (2030)	Baseline Data | Year		Most Recent Data | Year		PPA	Data Source
17.15: Respect national leadership to implement policies for the sustainable development goals	17.15.1 is the "Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation".		However, the city has effectively leveraged global partnership, knowledge-sharing platforms, and technical cooperation programs that align with its locally-driven planning tools and climate resilience. The city actively utilizes key planning instruments, including the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), Local Development Investment Plan (LDIP), and SDG-aligned strategies. These foundational references guide Makati's engagements with international partners, ensuring that its development priorities and global collaborations are seamlessly integrated.		However, the city has effectively leveraged global partnership, knowledge-sharing platforms, and technical cooperation programs that align with its locally-driven planning tools and climate resilience. The city actively utilizes key planning instruments, including the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), Local Development Investment Plan (LDIP), and SDG-aligned strategies. These foundational references guide Makati's engagements with international partners, ensuring that its development priorities and global collaborations are seamlessly integrated.			UDD
17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States…	17.18.1: Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring	1	1	2022	1	2024		PSA

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

City Government of
MAKATI

