Pasay city manila zip code













City and zip code in philippines. What is the 5 digit zip code of the philippines. Pasay city metro manila philippines zip code. 5 digit zip code metro manila. Pasay city metro manila zip code. Are there zip codes in the philippines.

Capital of the Philippines This article is about the capital of the Philippines. For the region and metropolitan area, see Manila (disambiguation). Capital and highly urbanized city in the National Capital Region, Philippines Manila Capital Manila City Hall, Malacañang Palace, Fort Santiago, Manila (Sup of Manila) Cultor Santiago, Manila Capital and highly urbanized city in the National Capital Region, Philippines Manila AlgopenStreetMapManilaPhilippines / 14.5958; 120.9772Courdinates: 14"35" 45"N 120"5772"E"/14.5958; 120.9772"E"/14.5958; 120.9772"E

(Filipino: Lungsod ng Maynila, [luÅËsod nÉÅ]), majËnilaÊ] the capital of the Philippines and the second most populated city. It is heavily urbanized and as of 2019 was the most populous city in the world. Manila is considered a global city and is ranked as an Alpha City by the Globalization and World Cities Research Network (GaWC). It was the first charter city in the country to be designated as such under Philippine Commission Act No. 183, July 31, 1901. It was granted autonomy following the approval of Republic Act No. 409, Revised Charter of the City of Manila. June 18, 1949[14] Manila is considered part of the world's original set of global cities as its trading networks were the first to cross the Pacific and connected Asia to Spanish America through the galleon trade; when this was achieved, for the first time in the history of the world, an unbroken chain of trade routes was created, encircling the planet. It is one of the most populous and fastest growing cities in Southeast Asia.[16] As early as 1258, on the site of modern Manila, there was a Tagalog fortified village called Mainila. On June 24, 1571, the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi built the walled fortifications of Intramuros on the ruins of the last indigenous rajah of the state, Suleiman III, in the battle of Bangkusei. Manila was the capital of the Captaincy General of the Spanish East Indies (including the Marianas, Guam and other islands) and for a time was under the control and administration of Mexico City under the Viceroyalty of New Spain. Crown. Today it houses many monuments. Today, the term "Manila" is generally used to refer to the entire metropolitan area, the greater metropolitan area, or the city. Officially defined as the Metropolitan Area, the "Capital Region" of the Philippines, it includes the much larger Quezon City and the central business district of Makati. It is the country's most populous region, one of the most densely populated urban areas in the world,[17] and one of the wealthiest regions in Southeast Asia.[18] With a population of 1,846,513 in 2020, the city is the historic center of a settlement that extends well beyond its administrative boundaries. With 71,263 inhabitants per square kilometer, Manila is the most densely populated city in the world. Manila is located on the eastern shore of Manila Bay on the island of Luzon. The Pasig River runs through the city, divided into six political districts to represent the Philippines in Congress and elect members of the municipal council. In 2018, the Globalization and World Cities Research Network listed Manila as an "alpha" global city [19] and ranked it seventh in the world and second regionally in terms of economic performance [20] in the Global Financial Centers Index, Manila ranks 79th in the world and second regionally in terms of economic performance [20] in the Global Financial Centers Index, Manila ranks 79th in the world and second regionally in terms of economic performance [20] in the Global Financial Centers Index, Manila ranks 79th in the world and second regionally in terms of economic performance [20] in the Global Financial Centers Index, Manila ranks 79th in the world and second regionally in terms of economic performance [20] in the Global Financial Centers Index, Manila ranks 79th in the world and second regionally in terms of economic performance [20] in the Global Financial Centers Index, Manila ranks 79th in the world and second regionally in terms of economic performance [20] in the Global Financial Centers Index, Manila ranks 79th in the world and second regionally in terms of economic performance [20] in the Global Financial Centers Index, Manila ranks 79th in the world and second regionally in terms of economic performance [20] in the Global Financial Centers Index, Manila ranks 79th in the world and second regionally in terms of economic performance [20] in the Global Financial Centers Index (Manila Ranks) and the Global Financial Centers (Manila thus for several plant species from which this natural dye can be obtained.[22] [23] Maynilé may have been named because of the indigo plants growing around the settlement, rather than because of the indigo plants growing around the settlement, rather than because it was known as an indigo trading village: [22] the extraction of indigo because of the indigo plants growing around the settlement, rather than because it was known as an indigo trading village: [22] the extraction of indigo because of the indigo plants growing around the settlement, rather than because it was known as an indigo trading village: [22] the extraction of indigo because of the indigo plants growing around the settlement, rather than because it was known as an indigo trading village: [22] the extraction of indigo because of the indigo plants growing around the settlement, rather than because it was known as an indigo trading village: [22] the extraction of indigo because of the indigo plants growing around the settlement. hundred years after the foundation and name of the settlement of Mainila (22]. Over time, Mainila was translated from Latin into Spanish as Manila. Mai-nilad A plate depicting the nilad plant (Scyphiphora hydrophylacea) from the Augustinian missionary Fray Francisco Manuel Blanco's botanical reference Flora de Filipinas. An outdated, inaccurate from Latin into Spanish as Manila Was translated from Hatin Was trans and now refuted etymological theory claimed that the name of the city came from the word mai-nilad (meaning "where nilad is located"). There are two versions of this false etymology. A popular misconception is that the old word nilad refers to the water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes) that grows on the banks of the Pasig River. However, this plant species has only recently been introduced to the Philippines from South America and therefore could not be the source of the old Manila toponym. Another erroneous etymology stems from the observation that in Tagalog, nilad or nilir refers to a dense tree (Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea; formerly Ixora manila Blanco) that grows in or near mangrove swamps. [26] However, linguistic analysis shows that the word Maynilé probably did not originate from this term. It is unlikely that Tagalog speakers would have completely omitted the last consonant /d/ in nilad to get the current form MaynilÅ. For example, neighboring Bakur still retains the final consonant of the old Tagalog word bakoÅ³d ("elevated piece of land") even in older Spanish translations of the place name (eg Vacol, Bacor). In addition, historians Ambet Ocampo [28][29] and Joseph Baumgartner [22] have shown that in all early documents the toponym Mainila was always written without the ending /d/. This documentation conclusively shows that maj-nilad's etymology is incorrect. The initial misidentification of nilad as the source of the toponym probably comes from an 1887 essay by Trinidad Pardo de Tavera, in which he incorrectly used the word nila for both Indigofera tinctoria (true indigo) and Ixora manila (which actually means niläd in Tagalog)[26]).[23][22] Early 20th century papers such as Julio Nakpil [30] Blair and Robertson then simply repeated this claim. [31] [29] Today, this erroneous etymology include the name of the local utility, Maynilad Water Services, and the name of the underpass near Manila City Hall, Lagusnilad (meaning "Nilad Pass"). History Main article: History of Manila For a chronological guide, see Timeline of Manila. Early History The Laguna Inscription is the oldest historical record in the Philippines. It contains the first historical mention of a tondo, dating from Saka 822 (c. 900). Battle of Manila (1570) Battle of Manila (1574) Battle (1574) Battl (1762) Battle of Manila (1798) Battle of Manila (1896) Battle of Manila (1898)) Battle of Manila (1899) Battle of Manila (1899) 1945)) See also Battle of Manila (1899) Battle of Manila (1898) Ap Manila (1899) Battle of Manila (1899) Battle of Manila (1898) Ap Manila (1898) Ap Manila (1898) Ap Manila (1899) Battle of Manila (1899) Battle of Manila (1899) Battle of Manila (1898) Ap Manila (1898) Ap Manila (1899) Battle of Manila (1898) Ap Manila (1898) Ap Manila (1898) Ap Manila (1898) Ap Manila (1899) Battle of Manila (1898) Ap about 3000 BC. before our era. The Negritos, the indigenous people of the Philippines, lived on the island of Luzon where Manila is located before the Malayo-Polynesians immigrated and assimilated them. Manila was an active trading partner of the Song and Yuan dynasties in China. The state of Tondo flourished in the second half of the Ming Dynasty thanks to direct trade links with China. The Dongdo region was the traditional capital of the empire, and its rulers were sovereign kings rather than mere chieftains. Tondo was christened using traditional capital of the empire, and its rulers were sovereign kings rather than mere chieftains. China. The Tondan kings were variously called panginoón in Tagalog ("lords") or panginuan in Maranao; anák banwa ("Son of Heaven"); or lakandula ("lord of the castle"). The Chinese emperor considered the Lakans—the rulers of ancient Manila—or kings.[36] At that time, in the 12th century, Hindu Brunei was called "Pon-i", as in the Chinese annals Nanhai zhi, Pon-i called Malila é²»è£è (modern Manila) because he also ruled Sarawak. and Sabah, and the Philippine kingdoms of Butuan, Sulu, Ma-i (Mindoro), Shahuchong æ²èjé (modern Manila) because he also ruled Sarawak. and Sabah, and the Philippine kingdoms of Butuan, Sulu, Ma-i (Mindoro), Shahuchong æ²èjé (modern Manila) because he also ruled Sarawak. and Sabah, and the Philippine kingdoms of Butuan, Sulu, Ma-i (Mindoro), Shahuchong æ²èjé (modern Manila) because he also ruled Sarawak. Sulot, now called Sulu, and Kalka. Selurong (Manila) was then able to regain its independence together with Sulot (Sulu), and Sulu, in revenge, even attacked by Majapahit. [38] During the reign of the Arab emir from 1485 to 1521, Sharif
Ali's descendant Sultan Bolkiah invaded the province of Poni (Brunei), which had been attacked by Majapahit. area as the Sultanate of Brunei separated from the Hindu Majapahit and became Muslim. The Bruneians wanted to take advantage of Tondo's strategic position for trade with China and Indonesia, so they raided the area and established the Rajahnat of Maynilà (ÙÙ@a@§ @3`ÙÙ@-`ÙÚ; Kota Seludong). The Rajahnat controlled Brunei as a satellite state and paid tribute to it annually. It established a new dynasty under a local leader who converted to Islam and became Rajah Salalila or Sulaiman Lissued a trade challenge to the already wealthy Lacan Dula family in Tondo. Islam was further strengthened by the arrival of Muslim traders from the Middle East and Southeast Asia. Map of the Spanish-era walled city of Manila in 1734. The city was planned according to the laws of India. The Ayuntamiento de Manila served as the city hall during the Spanish colonial period. On June 24, 1571, the conquistador Miguel López de Legaspi arrived in Manila and declared it the territory of New Spain (Mexico), establishing a city council in today's Intramuros District. Inspired by the Reconquista, a war on the Spanish mainland to restore and reclaim parts of the country once ruled by the Umayyad Caliphate, he used the territorial conflict between the Hindu Tondo and the Islamic Manila. . vassals, while his Mexican grandson Juan de Salcedo had an affair with the princess of Tondo, Gandarapa. López de Legaspi ordered the execution or exile of the local royal families after the failure of the spaniards along with their Latins. analogs. Visayan recruits and allies. The victorious Spaniards made Manila the capital of the Spanish East Indies and the Philippines, which their empire would rule for the next three centuries. In 1574, Manila was temporarily besieged by the Chinese pirate Lim Hong, who was eventually defeated by the locals. After the Spanish settlement Manila was immediately declared a suffragan of the Mexican archdiocese by papal decree. Then it was a royal decree of Philip II. In Spain, the city of Manila was under the spiritual patronage of St. Pudencjana and Our Lady of the Guide (which was caused by the local holy image, i.e. the Black Madonna of unknown origin; according to one theory, it comes fromAnother is that she is a tantric goddess, worshiped in a pagan way by the natives and a survivor of the Islamic iconoclasm of the Sultanate of Brunei. This image was interpreted as a Marian nature and found during Miguel de Legazpi's expedition, and eventually a Mexican hermit built a chapel around it). in the Manila-Acapulco Gallon Trade, which lasted for more than two centuries, bringing goods from Europe, Africa and Latin America to Southeast Asia (which was already a commodity hub) via the Pacific Islands. from India, Indonesia and China) and vice versa. Silver mined in Mexico and Peru was exchanged for Chinese silk, Indian gems, and spices from Indonesia and Malaysia. Similarly, wines and olives grown in Europe and North Africa were shipped to Manila via Mexico. Due to the Ming trade ban imposed on the Ashikaga Shogunate in 1549, it prohibited all Japanese from entering China and the passage of Chinese ships to Japan. As a result, Manila became the only place where the Japanese and Chinese could openly trade, often trading Japanese silver made from Chinese silk. In 1606, after the Spanish had conquered the Sultan of Ternate, Said Din Burkat, Sultan of Ternate, one of the monopolies of spice cultivation, the ruler of Ternate, Said Din Burkat, Sultan of Ternate, Said Din Burkat, Said Din converted Christianity.[45] He was later followed by about 200 mixed Spanish-Mexican-Filipino and Moluccan-Indonesian-Portuguese families from Ternate and Tidor. The city gained great wealth because it was located at the confluence of three major trade centers: the Silk Road, the Spice Road, and the Silver River. The role of Armenians, who acted as middlemen in trade, promoting trade from Europe to Asia in this area, is significant. It was more accurate they first tried to finance their Asia trade with a company in Manila with Armenian khoyas. The greatest volume of trade was iron, with 1,000 iron bars traded for men in 1721.[47] In 1762, the city was occupied by Great Britain during the Seven Years' War, in which Spain had recently been involved. [48] The city was then occupied by the British for twenty months from 1762 to 1764 in an attempt to conquer the rest of the archipelago, the British eventually withdrew under the Treaty of Paris signed in 1763, ending the war. An unknown number of Indian soldiers named Sepias who came with the British deserted and settled in nearby Cainta, Rizal. Spanish cannons on a fortress wall in Manila, circa 1900. The Chinese minority were then punished for supporting the British, and the fortified town of Intramuros, originally home to 1,200 Spanish families and 400 Spanish soldiers, turned their guns on Binondo. the oldest Chinatown in the world. The indigenous Mexican population was concentrated in southern Manila, [54] as well as in Cavite, where ships from the Spanish-American colonies docked, and Ermita, an area named after a Mexican hermit who lived there. The only Asian districts established in Latin America are located in the Philippines. When the Spanish evacuated Ternate, Cavite, named after their former home. Built in 1887, Tutuban Central Station is the main terminal of the Ferrocaril de Manila-Dagupan (now known as the Philippine National Railway). Today it serves as a shopping mall and public transport hub. The founding of Spanish Manila was the first moment in world history when all hemispheres and continents were connected on a global scale. Net. This makes Manila, along with Mexico and Madrid, the original group of global cities of the world that preceded by hundreds of years the rise of modern Alpha++ world cities such as New York or London as global financial centers. A Spanish Jesuit priest remarked that due to the confluence of many foreign languages spoken in Manila, he said that the confessional in Manila, he said that the confessional in Manila was "the most complex in the world". Another 17th-century Spanish missionary named Juan de Cobo was so struck by Manila's varied trade, cultural complexity, and ethnic diversity that he wrote to his brethren in Mexico, "The variety here is so great that I could always try to distinguish between countries." and peoples. There are Castilians from all provinces. There are Portuguese and Italians, Dutch, Greeks and Canary Islanders and Indians from Mexico. There are African slaves brought by the Spaniards [through America] and others by the Portuguese [through India]. There is an African Moor in a turban. There are Javanese from Java, Japanese and Bengalis from Bengalis from Bengal. Among all these people there are Chinese, whose number is innumerable and who outnumber all the rest. Peoples as diverse as these come from China, and from provinces as far apart as Italy and Spain. After all, I cannot write about mestizos, native half-breeds, because in Manila there is no limit to the combination of peoples with peoples. It is in a city where vanity reigns. 60] Under direct Spanish rule, banking, industry and education flourished more than in the previous two centuries. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 facilitated direct trade and communication with Spain. The growing wealth and education of the surrounding provinces[62] and contributed to the emergence of a class of illustrators who championed liberal ideas: the ideological underpinnings of the Philippine Revolution striving for independence, as the rebellion itself was led by demoted Latin American officers stationed in the city from the then-independent countries of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Chile and Argentina. and Costa Rica.[63] After the Cavite Rebellion and propaganda movement, the Philippine flag where Manila was marked as one of the eight rays of the Philippine symbolic Sun. 64] The American Period The 1905 Burnham Plan in Manila proposed improving the city's transportation systems by creating diagonal arteries radiating from the new central city area to areas on the outskirts of the city. Tranva walking down Escolta Street during the American period. Aerial view of Manila, 1936 After the Battle of Manila in 1898, Spain ceded Manila to the United States. The First Republic of the Philippines, based in nearby Bulacan, fought the Americans for control of the city. The Americans defeated the First Republic of the Philippines and captured its President Emilio Aguinaldo, who declared his allegiance to the United States on April 1, 1901.[66] With the drafting of a new Manila consists not only of intramuros, but also of the surrounding area. The new charter explained that Manila consists of eleven boroughs: possibly Binondo, Ermita, Intramuros, Malate, Paco, Pandakan, Sampalok, San Miguel, Santa Ana, Santa Cruz and Tondo. In addition, the Catholic Church has recognized five parishes - Gagalanginas, Trozo, Santa Mesa and Singalong are part of Manila. Two more will be added later: Balut and San Andres. Under American control, the island's new civilian government led by Governor General William Howard Taft, brought in urban planner Daniel Burnham to adapt Manila to modern needs. Burnham's plan included the development of the road system, the use of waterways for transportation, and the beautification of Manila by improving water supplies and constructing parks, boulevards, and buildings. The proposed buildings included a government center occupying the entire Wallace Field area that stretches from Rizal Park to present-day Taft Avenue. The capital of the Philippines should be built at the end of the field on Taft Avenue. The capital of the Philippines should be built at the end of the field on Taft Avenue. lagoon in the middle and a statue of José Rizal at the other end of the field.[71]
Of Burnham's proposed government center, only three departments—the Legislative Building, the Treasury, and the Department of Agriculture—were completed when World War II broke out. Japanese Occupation and World War II Further information: Battle of Manila (1945) and Manila Massacre USS Essex TBF-1 Avenger drops a bomb over the Pasig River in Manila, aimed at a shipyard, November 14, 1944 caused in 1945 during the Japanese occupation In the Philippines, US troops were ordered to withdraw from Manila, aimed at a shipyard, November 14, 1944 caused in 1945 during the Japanese occupation In the Philippines, US troops were ordered to withdraw from Manila, aimed at a shipyard, November 14, 1944 caused in 1945 during the Japanese occupation In the Philippines, US troops were ordered to withdraw from Manila, aimed at a shipyard, November 14, 1944 caused in 1945 during the Japanese occupation In the Philippines, US troops were ordered to withdraw from Manila, aimed at a shipyard, November 14, 1944 caused in 1945 during the Japanese occupation In the Philippines, US troops were ordered to withdraw from Manila, aimed at a shipyard, November 14, 1944 caused in 1945 during the Japanese occupation In the Philippines, US troops were ordered to withdraw from Manila, aimed at a shipyard, November 14, 1944 caused in 1945 during the Japanese occupation In the Philippines, US troops were ordered to withdraw from Manila, aimed at a shipyard, November 14, 1944 caused in 1945 during the Japanese occupation In the Philippines, US troops were ordered to withdraw from Manila, aimed at a shipyard, November 14, 1944 caused in 1945 during the Japanese occupation In the Philippines, US troops were ordered to withdraw from Manila, aimed at a shipyard, November 14, 1944 caused in 1945 during the Japanese occupation In the Philippines, US troops were ordered to withdraw from Manila, aimed at a shipyard, November 14, 1944 caused in 1945 during the Japanese occupation In the Philippines, US troops were ordered to withdraw from Manila, aimed at a shipyard, November 14, 1944 caused in 1945 during the Japanese occupation In the Philippines, IS troops were ordered to withdraw from Manila, aimed at a shipyard, November 14, 1944 caused in 1945 during the Japanese occupation In the Philippines, IS troops Douglas MacArthur declared Manila an open city to prevent further death and destruction, and Japanese warplanes continued to bomb it. Manila was occupied by Japanese troops on January 2, 1942[73]. From February 3 to March 3, 1945, Manila was occupied by Japanese troops on January 2, 1942[73]. Japanese Rear Admiral Sanji Iwabuchi. Armed forces killed an estimated 100,000 Filipino civilians and mass-raped women in February. [74][75] By the end of the war, Manila was captured by combined American and Filipino troops. The post-war years and the period of martial law (1945-1986) Reconstruction began after the war. Buildings such as Manila City Hall, the Legislative Building (now the National Museum of Fine Arts) and the Philippine government to Quezon City, a new capital in the suburbs and countryside northeast of Manila, established in 1939 under the administration of President Manuel L. Quezon. [78] This move ended any realization of the Burnham Plan's intention that the center of government should be located in the Luneta. With Visaya-born Arsenio Lacson as its first elected mayor in 1952 (all mayors were pre-appointed), Manila experienced its golden age[79] and regained its status as the "Pearl of the Orient", a moniker it had earned before the Second. World War. After Laakson's rule in the 1950s, Antonio Villegas led Manila for most of the 1960s. Ramon Bagatsing (of Indian-Filipino descent) served as mayor from 1972 until the People Power Revolution in 1986.[80] During the reign of Ferdinand Marcos, the Metro Manila area was created as an integrated entity by the issuance of Presidential Decree No. dated November 7, 1975. 824. The territory included four cities as an integrated entity by the issuance of Presidential Decree No. dated November 7, 1975. 824. city's founding on June 24, 1976, President Marcos restored Manila as the capital of the Philippines because of its historical significance. as the seat of government since Spanish times. At the same time that Manila was restored as the capital of the Philippines because of its historical significance. city by renaming Manila "City of the People". During the martial law era, Manila became a hotbed of resistance as youth and student demonstrators repeatedly clashed with police and the army under Marcos. Modern period (1986-present) From 1986 to 1992, Mel Lopez was the mayor of Manila. In the early years, his administration was 700 million pesos and the city's revenues increased by about 70%, leaving the city with positive revenues for the rest of his term. Lopez closed many illegal gambling establishments and juetins. In January 1990, Lopez closed two casinos in Manila operated by the Philippine Entertainment and Gambling corporation (PAGCOR), stating that the billions made could not offset the negative impact gambling had on people, especially young people. He also revitalized Boys' Town Haven (now called "Boys Town"), refurbishing its facilities to house underprivileged children and provide them with a livelihood and education. In 1992, Alfredo Lim, the first Chinese-Filipino to serve as mayor, was elected mayor. He was known for his anti-crisis campaigns. Lima was replaced by Leto Atienza, who was its vicemayor. Atiensa was known for its campaign (and the city's slogan) "Buhayin ang Maynila" ("Revive Manila"), which created several parks and refurbished dilapidated facilities in the city for three terms (9 years) before being fired. Lim ran for mayor again and defeated Atyensa's son Ali in the 2007 municipal elections, and immediatelyall of Atienza's projects [86] according to which Atienza's projects did little to improve the city. Relations between the two parties turned bitter, and the two sides fought again in the 2010 municipal elections, in which Lim defeated Atienza's projects and the two parties turned bitter, and the two sides fought again in the 2010 municipal elections, in which Lim defeated Atienza's projects again in the 2010 municipal elections, in which Lim defeated Atienza's projects again in the 2010 municipal elections, in which Lim defeated Atienza's projects again in the 2010 municipal elections, in which Lim defeated Atienza's projects again in the 2010 municipal elections, in which Lim defeated Atienza's projects again in the 2010 municipal elections, in which Lim defeated Atienza's projects again ag on charges of corruption related to the sanitation of public schools, and was heavily criticized for his arbitrary handling of the Rizal Park. In 2012, DMCI Homes began construction of the Torre de Manila, which became controversial due to the spoiling of the view of Rizal Park. The tower is notoriously known as the "Manila Centroversy is considered one of the most prominent heritage issues in the country. In 2017, the National Historical Commission of the Philippines erected a statue of a "comfort woman on Roxas Boulevard, prompting Japan to express regret that such a statue was erected in the city despite the healthy relationship between the Japanese and Filipinos. In the 2013 election, former President Joseph Estrada defeated Lima in the mayoral race. During his tenure, Estrada reportedly cleared ±5 billion euros in city debt and increased city revenues. In 2015, under the administration of President Noynoy Aquino, the city became the most competitive city in the Philippines, making it the best place to do business and live. In the 2016 election, Estrada narrowly defeated Lima in his reruns. During Estrada's rule, many Philippine landmarks were torn down, gutted, or approved for demolition. These places include the post-war Santa Cruz Building, the Capitol Theater, El Hogar, the old Magnolia Ice Cream Factory, and the Rizal Memorial Stadium.after various government cultural agencies and heritage advocacy groups intervened against Estrada's orders. In May 2019, Estrada stated that Manila had no debt,[98] however, two months later, the Board of Auditors confirmed that Manila's total debt was 4.4 billion pesos. [99] Skyline of Manila as seen from Harbor Square. Seeking re-election for a third and final term, Estrada lost to Isco Moreno in the 2019 municipal elections. Moreno was vice-mayor in the administration of Lim and Estrada's defeat was seen by the political clan as the end of their reign, with other members of the family running for various national and local positions. Upon taking office, Moreno launched a citywide crackdown on illegal vendors, signed a decree promoting open government, and promised to end bribery and corruption in the city. Under his rule, several ordinances were signed that gave senior citizens of Manila additional benefits and privileges, [104] as well as monthly scholarships for 12th grade students in Manila. City of Manila. [105] [106] The City has also undertaken infrastructure projects such as restoring the Jones Bridge to near-original architecture, renovating the city's parks and plazas, and clearing public roads of obstructions. In 2022, Time Out listed Manila as one of the top 53 cities in the world at number 34, calling it "an underrated arts and culture hub with unique customs and cuisine. Manila was also named the third most resilient and least violent city in this year's index. Geography Main article: Geography of Manila Bay Sunset Manila Bay Sunset Manila Bay Sunset Manila is located on the eastern shore of Manila is located on the eastern shore of Manila Bay Sunset Manila Bay Sunse considered the best in all of Asia.[110] The Pasiga River runs right through the city and divides it into north and south.[111][112] The overall level of central development of the city is relatively consistent with the natural plain of its overall natural
geography and otherwise generally shows little variation. rests on centuries-old prehistoric alluvium formed by the waters of the Pasig River and some reclaimed land in Manila Bay. Manila's land has been significant land reclamations took place along the waterfront. Some natural differences in the city's terrain have been smoothed out. As of 2013, Manila had a total area of 42.88 square kilometers.[111][112] In 2017, the city government approved five reclamation projects: New Manila BayâCity of Pearl (New Manila BayâCity of Pearl), Manila Waterfront City (318 hectares).)[114] and Horizon Manila (419 hectares). Of the five planned reclamation works, only Horizon Manila was approved by the Philippine Bureau of Reclamation project is possible and, if built, will include downtown housing relocation projects.[116] Reclamation projects have been criticized by environmental activists and the Catholic Church in the Philippines, saying they are unsustainable and put communities at risk of flooding.[117][118] In line with the upcoming reclamation projects, the Philippines and the Netherlands have partnered to create a 250 million Manila Bay Sustainable Development Master Plan that will guide future decisions on programs and projects in Manila.Barangays and District Manila is divided into six constituencies. District Manila is divided into six constituencies. District Manila is divided into six constituencies. Efforts to reduce its number have been unsuccessful, despite the local legislation - Order No. 23 of April 1996. 7907 - Reduce the number from 896 to 150 by merging existing barangays. It is the most populous congressional district, also known as Dongdo I. This area is home to one of the largest urban poor communities. Smoky Mountain on Baluta Island was once known as the largest landfill where thousands of poor people live in slums. After the landfill where thousands of poor people live in slums. Manila North Port Center, the Manila North Port and the Manila International Container Terminal at the Port of Manila. It borders the eastern part of Tondo with 122 barangays. Also called Tondo II. It includes Gagalangin, a famous place in Tondo, and Divisoria, a popular trading place in the Philippines and the location of the main terminal of the Philippine National Railways. It borders Caloocan. Region III (2015 population: 221,780)[123] includes Binondo, Quiapo, San Nicolás and Santa Cruz. It consists of 123 barangays and includes the so-called "Downtown Manila" or the city's historic business district and the oldest Chinatown in the world. It is located next to Quezon City. Region IV (2015 population: 265,046)[123] covers parts of Sampaloc and Santa Mesa. Contains 192and has many colleges and universities located along the city's "University Belt", which is de facto part of the city. It is home to the University of Santo Tomas, the oldest existing university in Asia, founded in 1611. It borders San Juan and Quezon City. Region V (2015 population: 366,714) [123] includes Ermita, Malate, the port area, Intramuros, San Andrés Buquid and part of Paco. It consists of 184 barangays. It is home to the historic walled city as well as Manila Cathedral and St. Augustine, which have been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. It is bordered by Makati and Pasai. This area also includes the Manila South Cemetery, an exclave surrounded by the city of Makati. Region VI (population 295,245 in 2007)[123] includes the Manila South Cemetery, an exclave surrounded by the city of Makati. Region VI (population 295,245 in 2007)[123] includes the Manila South Cemetery, an exclave surrounded by the city of Makati. Region VI (population 295,245 in 2007)[123] includes the Manila South Cemetery, an exclave surrounded by the city of Makati. for the 18th-century Santa Ana Church and historic ancestral homes. It is bordered by Makati, Mandaluyong, Ouezon City and San Juan. County Name Legislative Equipment (2015). Density of barangay sg. square miles/km/sg. Mil Binondo 3 0.6611 0.2553 18.040 27,000 70,000 10 Emmita 5 1.5891 0.6136 10,523,600 17,000 13.17 5 0.6.2597 5.9358 Pace 5 & 6 2.7869 1.0760 82,466 30,000 78,000 43 Pandacan 6 1.66 0.64 87,405 53,000 140,000 38 Port Area 5 3.1528 1.2173 66,742 21,000 54,000 54,000 54,000 16 Sampaloc 4 5.1371 1.9834 265,046 52,000 130,000 192 San Andrã s 5 1.6802 0.6487 128,499 76,000 200,000 65 San Miguel 6 0.9137 0.3528 17,464 19,000 49,000 12 San Nicolas 3 1.6385 0.6326 43,069 26,000 67,000 15 Santa Ana 6 1.6942 0.6541 66,656 39,000 100,000 34 Santa Cruz 3 3.0901 1.1931 118,903 38,000 98,000 82 Santa Mesa 6 2.6101 1.0078 110,073 42,000 110,000 51 Tondo 1 and 2 8.6513 3.3403 631.363 73.000 190.000 259 Climate Temperature and precipitation According to the Kepen climate (Köppen Am). Along with the rest of the Philippines, Manila lies entirely in the tropics. Its proximity to the equator means temperatures are high all year round, especially during the day, rarely dropping below 19°C (66.2°F) or above 39°C (102.2°F). Extreme temperatures ranged from 14.5 °C (58.1 °F) on January 11, 1914 to 38.6 °C (101.5 °F) on May 7, 1915 [125]. Humidity levels are usually very high all year round, making the temperature seem warmer than it actually is. Manila has a distinct dry season from late December to early Apri and a relatively long wet season that covers the remainder with slightly cooler daytime temperatures. During the rainy season, it rarely rains all day, but in short periods, rainfall is very heavy. Typhoons usually occur between June and September.[126] [hide]Climate data for Harbor Area, Manila (1991-2020, extremes 1885-2020) January month February Mar Apr May June Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov December Year Record high °C (°F) 36.5(97.7) 35.6(96.1) 36.8 (98.2) 38.0 (100.4) 35.8 (96.4) Avg. °F) 29.9 (85.8) 30.7 (87.3) 32.1 (89.8) 33.8 (92.8) 33.6 (92.5) 32.8 (91.0) 31.5 (88.7) 31.0 (87.8) 31 (87.8) 31.0 (87.8) 31.0 (87.8) 31.0 (87.8) 31.0 (87.8) 31.2 (87.8) 31.2 (87.8) 31.2 (87.8) 31.2 (8). 31.6 (88.9) Daily average °C (°F) 26.9 (80.1) 26.7 (80.1) 26. (78.6) 25.9 (78.6) 25.7 (78.3) 25.7 (78.3) 25.7 (78.3) 25.7 (78.3) 25.3 (77.5) 24.6 (76.3) 25, 6 (78.1) Record low °C (°F) 14.5 (58.1) 15.2 63.0) 20.0 (68.0) 20.1 (68 2) 19.4 (66.9) 18.0 (64.4) 20.2 (68.4) 19.5 (67.1) 16.8 (62.2) 15.7 (6) 0 3) 14.5 (58.1)
14.5 (58.1) 14 GA2, Source: PA2 2 2 Sun, 1931-1960) [129] Natural disasters See also: List of earthquakes in the Philippines. Swiss Re ranked Manila as the second most dangerous capital to live in, citing its vulnerability to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons and floods. and landslides.[130] The seismically active Marikina Valley fault system is responsible for large-scale earthquakes with an estimated magnitude of 6-7 to 7.6[131] in Metro Manila and surrounding provinces[132]. Manila survived several deadly earthquakes, most notably in 1645 and 1677, which destroyed the medieval stone-and-brick city. period to accommodate frequent earthquakes. Five to seven typhoons hit Manila each year. In 2009, Typhoon Ketsana (Ondoy) hit the Philippines. This led to some of the worst flooding in Metro Manila and several Luzon provinces, with \$11 billion (\$237 million) in damage. In Manila alone, the floods killed 448 people. After Typhoon Ketsana, the city began deepening its rivers and improving its drainage network. Smog pollution [138] [139] affecting 98% of the population. [140] [To be updated] The Swiss company IQAir reported in December 2020 that Manila had an average concentration of PM2.5. 6.1 µg/m3, which was rated as "good" according to a 2003 report, the Pasig River is one of thempolluted rivers in the world: 150 tons of domestic waste and 75 tons of industrial waste are dumped every day. Quezon City, producing 1,386.84 tons or 12,730.59 cubic meters per day. Both cities were found to be poorly organized in terms of waste collection and disposal.[143] Restoration efforts resulted in the creation of riverfront parks as well as stricter pollution controls. In 2019, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources launched the Manila Bay Rehabilitation Program, which will be managed by various government agencies. Manila city map showing Manila landmarks is a planned city. In 1905, the American architect and urban planner Daniel Burnham was commissioned to design the new capital. His urban design was based on the City Beautiful movement, in which wide streets and avenues radiate from rectangles. The city consists of fourteen wards according to Republic Act no. 409, the Revised Charter of the City of Manila, which formally defines the modern boundaries of the city. Two districts were later created from Sampaloc)[150] and San Andrés (separated from Sampaloc)[150] and the turbulent history of the city and country. During World War II, Manila was razed by Japanese troops and shelled by American troops. After the liberation, reconstruction began and most of the historic center, were damaged during the war beyond repair. The modern cityscape of Manila is modern and contemporary. Architecture The facade of the NCCA Metropolitan Theater, designed by Filipino architecture, with a wide range of styles from different historical and cultural eras. The architectural styles reflect American, Spanish, Chinese and Malaysian influences. Important Filipino architects such as churches, government offices, theaters, mansions, schools and universities. [158] Manila is also known for its Art Deco theaters. [159] Some of them were designed by national architectural artists such as Juan Nacpil and Pablo Antonio. Unfortunately, most of these theaters have been abandoned and some have been demolished. [edit] Binondo's historic Escolta Street contains many Neoclassical and Beaux Arts buildings, many of which were designed by prominent Filipino architects during the American era. 1920s to late 1930s Many architects, artists, historians and heritage groups attempt to restore Escolta Street, which was once the main thoroughfare of the Philippines. Hotel Luneta, an example of French Renaissance architecture with Filipino-inspired visual arts. Almost all of Manila's pre-war and Spanish colonial architecture was destroyed during the liberation struggle as a result of heavy US Air Force bombing during World War II. Rebuildings with modern ones, erasing much of the city's character. Some war-damaged buildings have been reconstructed, such as the old Legislative Building (now the National Museum of Fine Arts), Ayuntamiento de Manila (now the Treasury). the church and convent of San Ignacio are under construction (as Museo de Intramuros). and sites, such as Plaza Del Carmen, San Sebastian Church, and the NCCA Metropolitan Theatre. There are also plans to restore Spanish-era shops and homes in the Binondo, Quiapo, and San Nicolas neighborhoods as part of a movement to return the city to its pre-war state. As Manila is prone to earthquakes, Spanish colonial architects invented a style called earthquake baroque which was adopted by churches and government buildings during the Spanish colonial period. As a result, successive earthquakes in the 18th and 19th centuries hardly affected Manila, although they regularly leveled to withstand an 8.2 magnitude earthquake in accordance with national building codes.[163] Manilayearpop census population. ±%P.A.1903 219 928 - 1918 285 306+1.75%1939 623 492+3.79%1948 5.20, 1948, 1948, 1948 5.20, 1948, 1948, 1948, 1948 5.20, 1948, 1948 5.20, 1948, 1948 5.20, 1948, 1948, 1948 5.20, 1948, 1948 5.20, 1948, 1948 5.20, 1948, 1948 5.20, 1948, 5.208, 1948. %1966+1966+2.22%. 1,630,485 + 1.97% 1990 1,601,234 - 0.18% 1995 1,654,761 + 0.62% 2000 1,581,082 - 0.97% 2007 1,660,714,082 -
0.97% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,660,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,600,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,600,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,600,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,600,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,600,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,600,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,600,714,082 - 0.97\% 2007 1,600, most populous city in the Philippines." With 41,515 inhabitants per km2 in 2015, Manila is the most densely populated area with 19,235. [169] Manila is considered the largest city in the Philippines since its founding and The Spanish settlement and city eventually became the political, commercial and ecclesiastical capital of the country.[170] Since colonial times, Manila has been a destination for peoples as far away as India[171] and Latin America[172]. According to burial statistics from the 1860s to the 1890s in the urban areas of the Philippines, especially Manila, up to 3.3% of the population was pure European Spaniard and up to 9.9% pure Chinese. The Spanish-Filipino mestizo populations also fluctuated. Ultimately, all foreigners who fell into these categories of foreigners rejected as they were equated with pure Filipinos and self-identified as pure Filipinos, as during the Philippines of any race. [174][175] This explains the sudden nationwide decline in the percentages of Chinese, Hispanics and Mestizos in the first US census in 1903 from rural to urban areas. In the 1960 census, Manila became the first Philippine city to exceed one million (more than five times the number in 1903). The city grew until the population somehow "stabilized" at 1.6 million, experiencing alternating ups and downs since the 1990 census year. population density of cities. Thus, the percentage of the population of Metro Manila[177] fell from 63% in the 1950s to 27.5%[178] in 1980, and then to 13.8% in 2015. The much larger Quezon City surpassed them by slightly increasing the population of Manila. In 1990 and the 2015 census, it increased by 1.1 million people. Nationally, the population of Manila is expected overtaken by cities with larger territories such as Caloocan and Davao City by 2020. The native language is Filipino, derived primarily from the Tagalog of the city and surrounding areas, and this Manila form of spoken Tagalog has essentially become the lingua france of the Philippines, spreading throughout the archipelago through mass media and entertainment. English is the most widely spoken language in education and business, and is widely used on a daily basis in Metro Manila and the Philippines itself. A variant of southern Min, Hokkien (known locally as Lan'nang-oe), is spoken primarily by the city's Sino-Filipino community. According to the Department of Immigration, a total of 3.12 million Chinese nationals arrived in the Philippines from January 2016 to May 2018.[180] Toyota Vios Crime in the city is also directly related to changing demographics and a unique criminal justice system Illegal drug trafficking is a serious problem in the city. In Metro Manila alone, 92% of barangays are affected by illegal drugs. [181] From 2010 to 2015, the city had the second highest crime rate in the Philippines with 54,689 cases, averaging about 9,100 cases per year. In October 2017, the Manila Police District (MPD) reported a 38.7% decrease in index crimes from 5,474 cases in 2016.[183] The MPD was named the best police district in Metro Manila in 2017 for having the highest efficiency in solving crimes. Religion in Manila (circa 2010)[185] Catholicism (93.5%) Iglesia ni Cristo (1.9%) Protestantism (1.8%) Buddhism (1.1%) Other (1.4%) Christianity V Due to Spanish cultural influences, Manila is predominantCity. In 2010 [update] Roman Catholics made up 93.5% of the population, followed by Iglesia ni Cristo supporters (1.9%); various Protestant churches (1.8%); and Buddhists (1.1%). Followers of Islam and other religions make up the remaining 1.4% of the population. [185] Manila is home to leading Catholic churches and institutions. There are 113 Catholic churches in the city; 63 are considered major sanctuaries, basilicas, or cathedrals.[186] Manila Cathedral is the seat of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Manila and the oldest established church in the country.[187] In addition to Manila Cathedral, the city also has three other basilicas: Quiapo Church. Binondo Church, and the small Basilica of San Sebastian. The Church of San Agustín in Intramuros is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. [189] The city is home to several major Protestant denominations. Pro-cathedral of St. Stephen's Cathedral in Santa Cruz County is home to several major Protestant denominations. while Taft Avenue is home to the main cathedral and the Iglesia Filipina Independiente (also called the Aglipayan Church, the national church was a product of the Philippines Temple in Quezon base the Manila Philippines Temple in Quezon Church, the national church was a product of the Philippines Temple in Quezon Church was a product of the Philippines Temple in Quezon Church was a product of the Philippines Temple in Quezon Church was a product of the Philippine Revolution). City and the Alabang Philippines Temple in Muntinlupa. The local Iglesia ni Cristo has several locations (parish-like) in the city, including its first chapel (now a museum) in Punta, Santa Ana. Evangelicals, Pentecostals, and Seventh-day Adventists are also flourishing. The headquarters of the Philippine Bible Society is in Manila. The main campus of the Philippine Bible Society is in Manila. the Ascension Cathedral is also located along Taft Avenue. Jesus is Lord Church Worldwide has several branches and campuses in Manila. Religious groups such as Iglesia ni Cristo, Jesus is Lord Churchand El Shaddai (the movement) celebrates its anniversary at the Quirino Tribune, an open space in Rizal Park. Manila Cathedral is the seat of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Manila. The Minor Basilica of San Sebastian is the only all-metal church in Asia.[192] Church of Kiapo, home of the legendary Black Nazarene, whose feast of Traslakion is celebrated every year on January 9th. Other Religions There are many Taoist and Buddhist temples in the city, such as Seng Guan Temple, which houses the largest mosque in the city, Masjid al-Dahab. Indian expatriate members can worship at the large Hindu temple in the city or at the Sikh gurdwara on United Nations Avenue. The National Spiritual Council of the Bahá'ís of the Philippines, is located near Manila's eastern border with Makati. [Citation needed] Economy of Manila Poverty rate in Manila Source: Philippine Statistics Office. The main port of the Philippines. Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Central Bank of the Philippines Skyline of Binondo, Manila's CBD as seen from Fort Santiago Manila is a major center for commerce, banking and finance, retail, transportation, tourism and real estate. Real estate, new and traditional media, advertising, legal services, accounting, insurance, theatre, fashion and art in the Philippines. About 60,000 companies operate in the city.[202] The National Competitiveness Index (CMCI) annually, ranks cities, and the country's provinces according to their economic dynamism government efficiency and infrastructure. According to the 2016 CMCI, Manila was the second most competitive city in the Philippines. Manila was the most competitive city in the country in 2015 and has since made it to the top three, ensuring that the city is consistently one of the best places to live and do business. The Port of Manila is the largest seaport in the Philippines, making it the country's leading international shipping gateway. The Philippine Ports Authority is the government agency responsible for overseeing the operations and management of ports. International Services Inc., listed by the Asian Development Bank as one of the top five marine terminal operators in the world. headquarters and main operations are located in the ports of Manila. Another port operator, Asian Terminal Incorporated, has its office and main operations are located in the ports of Manila. Chinatowns in the world, was the commercial and business center of the city. Its medieval streets are lined with many residential and office skyscrapers. Plans to transform Chinatown into a business process outsourcing (BPO) hub are moving forward, and Manila city officials are aggressively pursuing them. 30 buildings have already been identified to be converted into BPO offices. These buildings, located mainly on Escolta Street in Binondo, are unoccupied and can be converted into offices. Divisoria Tondo is known as the "Shopping Mecca of the Philippines". This place has countless shopping malls that sell products and goods at affordable prices. Small retailers occupy multiple roads, causing foot and car traffic. Famous landmark inside This is Tutuban Center, a large mall that is part of the main station of the Philippine National Railways. It attracts 1 million people every month, but is expected to add another 400,000 after the completion of the LRT Line 2 west extension, making it the busiest interchange station in Manila. In the city, various manufacturers produce industry-related products such as chemicals, textiles, clothing and electronic goods. Food, beverages and tobacco products are also produced. Local companies continue to process raw materials for export, including ropes, plywood, refined sugar, copra and coconut oil. The food industry is one of the city's most stable large manufacturing industries. Landbank
Plaza, headquarters of the Landbank of the Philippines. The Pandakan oil base houses the storage and distribution terminals of three major players in the country's oil industry, namely Caltex Philippines. The Pandakan oil base houses the storage and distribution terminals of three major players in the country's oil industry, namely Caltex Philippines. impact on the environment and the health of Manila residents. The Supreme Court ordered that the oil base be moved out of the city by July 2015, [210] [211] but missed that deadline. Most of the 33-hectare tank park was demolished [212] and was planned to be converted into a transport hub or food park. [213] Manila is an important publishing center in the Philippines.[214] The Manila Bulletin, the largest broadsheet newspaper in the Philippines by circulation, is headquartered in Intramuros. Other major publishers in the country such as The Manila Times, the oldest existing Chinese-language newspaper in the Philippines and the third oldest existing newspaper in the country, [216] is based in Binondo. DWRK had its own studioFEMS 1 tower along the South Superhighway in Malata before moving to the MBC building of the CCP complex in 2008. Manila serves as the headquarters of the Central Bank of the Philippines located on Rojas Boulevard. Some universal banks in the Philippines headquartered in the city are Landbank of the Philippines and Philippines on UN Avenue. Tourism Main article: Tourism in Manila Historic Plaza Moriones in Fort Santiago, Intramuros. Manila receives more than a million tourists annually.[214] Major tourist destinations include Historic Walled City Intramuros, Cultural Center of the Philippines, Manila Ocean Park, Binondo (Chinatown), Ermita, Malate, Manila Zoo, National Museum Complex and Rizal Park. Under the 2009 Tourism Law, the historic walled town of Intramuros and Rizal Park, is a national park and, at 58 hectares, the largest urban park in Asia[221]. Heroes José Rizal, who was executed by the Spaniards for sedition. The flagpole west of the Rizal monument is kilometer zero, defining the distance to the rest of the country. The park is managed by the Intramuros Administration, and agency attached to the Ministry of Tourism. It houses the famous Manila Cathedral and the 18th-century San Augustin Church, a UNESCO World Heritage Site is a popular mode of transportation for tourists in Intramuros and nearby places including Binondo, Ermita and Rizal Park. Known as the oldest Chinatown in the world, Binondo was founded in 1521[225] and served as a center for Chinese trade before the Spanish colonized the Philippines. Its main attractions include the Binondo Church, the Seng Guan Buddhist Temple, and authentic Chinese restaurants. Manila is recognized as the pioneer of medical tourism in the country with an estimated annual revenue of \$1 billion. However, the lack of a development.[227] Shopping Divisoria is a popular flea market with locals and tourists alike. Manila is considered one of the best shopping destinations in Asia. Largenter and an unstable political environment are considered one of the best shopping destinations in Asia. malls, department stores, markets, supermarkets and markets thrive in the city's famous shopping destinations is Divisoria, home to a number of shopping malls including the famous Shopping malls including the famous shopping destinations is Divisoria, home to a number of shopping malls including the famous shopping destinations is Divisoria. According to the Manila Police District, there are nearly a million shoppers in Divisoria.[230] The oldest Chinatown in the world [53], Binondo is a center of trade and commerce for all types of businesses run by Filipino and Chinese merchants, with a wide variety of Chinese and Filipino shops and restaurants. Quiapo is referred to as the "old center" where tiangges, markets, boutiques, music and electronics stores are common. Many department stores are located on Avenue Recto. Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall in the city. [232] The mall was Robinson's second and largest mall was Robinson's second a Manila is located in the former areaManila is next to Manila City Hall in Ermita and SM City San Lazaro is built on the site of the former San Lazaro is built on the site of the former San Lazaro is built on the site of the former San Lazaro Racecourse in Santa Cruz. The first SM department store is located in Carlos Palanca Sr. (formerly Echagu) A street in San Miguel. Museums of Culture National Museum of Fine Arts. As the cultural center of the Philippines, located in Rizal Park, consists of the National Museum of Fine Arts, the National Museum of Anthropology, the National Museum of Natural History [235] and the National Library, the repository of the government's printed and recorded cultural heritage and other literary and information resources. The National Historical Commission of the Philippines operates two historical museums in the city: Museo ni Jose Rizal - Fort Santiago. Museum of Art and Science[241], and the UP Museum of the History of Ideas[242]. National Museum of Natural History at Agrifina Square, Rizal Park. Bahai Qingoy, one of the most important museums in Manila, documents the life of China and its contribution to the history of the Philippines. The Intramuros Museum of Light and Sound reflects the Filipino desire for freedom during the revolution under Rizal and other revolutionary leaders. The Metropolitan Museum of Manila is a contemporary fine arts museum showcasing the city's culture and history, the Museo Pambata,[246] a children's museum and place for hands-on discovery and fun learning, [247] and Plaza San Luis. this is an open-air public museum containing a collection of nine Spanish Bahay na Bato houses [248] Ecclesiastical Museum [250] and the Museo de Intramuros, which houses the Intramuros administration's ecclesiastical art collection. reconstructed church and monastery of San Ignacio. [251] Sport Aerial view of the city's Rizal Memorial Sports Complex, considered the national sports complex of the Church and monastery of San Ignacio. Golf Club has a long and distinguished history. The main sport in the city and the country in general is basketball court with court markings in the streets. Larger barangays have a basketball court with court markings in the streets. sports venues such as the Rizal Memorial Sports Complex and San Andres Gym, home of the now defunct Manila Metrostars. The Rizal Memorial Sports Complex houses hosted several events of various sports, such as the 1954 Asian Games, most of the events are held at the complex, except for the 2005 Games, most of the events were held elsewhere. The 1960 ABC Championship and 1973 ABC Championship, the predecessors of the FIBA Asia Championship, were held at the Coliseum where the national basketball team won both tournaments. The 1978 FIBA World Championship was held at the Araneta Coliseum, although the final stages were held at the Araneta Coliseum in Quezon City. Manila also has some notable sports facilities such as the Enrique M. Razon Sports Center and the University of Santo Tomas Sports Complex, both of which are private university facilities. Collegiate Athletic Association basketball games being played at Rizal Memorial Coliseum and Ninoy Aquino Stadium, although basketball competitions have been moved to Filoil Flying V Arena in San Juan and Araneta Coliseum in Quezon. City. Other collegiate sports are still played at the Rizal Memorial Sports Complex. Professional basketball, mainly organized by corporate teams, has also played in the city in the past, but now the Philippine Basketball Association plays its games at the Araneta Coliseum and the Cuneta Astrodome in Pasay. The now-defunct Philippine Basketball League played some games at the Rizal Memorial Sports Complex, such as the 1995-96 season of the Philippine Basketball League. Manila has always been represented when city sports leagues were formed. [edit] The Manila Metrostars competed in the Metropolitan Basketball Association. Named after Metrostar Express, a brand of Metro Manila MRT-3 that has no station in the city, the Metrostars competed in their first three seasons and won the championship in 1999. Metrostars later teamed up with Batangas Blades and then played Lipa.
Nearly two decades later, the Manila Stars competed in the Maharlika Pilipinas Basketball League. The Stars' best performance was reaching the 2019 Northern League Final. Both teams played at the San Andres Sports Complex. Other teams that represented Manila but did not playThe city is Manila Jeepney FC and Meralco Manila FC. Jeepney was recognized by the city government as Manila's representative in the United Football League. Meralco Manila played in the Philippine Football League and designated the Rizal Memorial Stadium as their home stadium. [citation needed] Manila Storm is a city rugby league team that trains at Rizal Park (Luneta Park) and plays its home games at Southern Plains Field, Calamba, Lagoon. Once a popular sport in the city, Manila is now home to the only major baseball stadium in the country, the Rizal Memorial Baseball Stadium. The stadium hosted games of the now-defunct Philippine baseball team; Lou Gehrig and Babe Ruth were the first players to hit home runs in the stadium during their tour of the country on December 2, 1934. [256] Another popular sport in the city is cue sports, and most baranqays have pool halls. The 2010 World Billiards Championship was held at Robinsons Place Manila. The Rizal Memorial Track and Football Stadium hosted the first FIFA World Cup qualifiers in decades when the Philippines hosted Sri Lanka in July 2011. Previously unfit for international matches, the stadium underwent extensive renovations ahead of the match.[258] The stadium also hosted the first rugby test when it hosted the Asian Five Nations Division I tournaments in 2012. Holidays and holidays Further information: Holidays in the Philippines Catholic Devotees During the Feast of the Black Nazarene (Traslacón), the Grand Marian Procession in Intramuros Manila celebrates national and state holidays. Since the majority of the city's inhabitants are Roman Catholics as a result of Spanish colonization, [260][261] most of the festivities are religious in nature. Manila Day, commemorating the founding of the city on June 24, 1571 by Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi, was first proclaimed on June 24, 1962 by Herminio A. Astorga (then Vice Mayor of Manila).it was celebrated every year under the patronage of John the Baptist, and the national government always declared it a special holiday by presidential decrees. Each of the city's 896 barangays also has its own festivals presided over by their patron saint. [Edit] The city also hosts the Black Nazarene Festival Procession (TraslacAon), which takes place every January 9 and attracts millions of Catholic faithful. Other religious festivals in Manila include the Santo Niño in Tondo and Pandacan, held on the third Sunday of January [264] [265] Nuestra Señora de los Desamparados de Manila (Our Lady of Manila). Forlorn), the patron saint of Santa Ana, which takes place every year on May 12[266] and Flores de Mayo[267]. Non-religious holidays include New Year's Day, National Heroes Day, Bonifacio Day, and Rizal Day.[268] Government of Manila City Hall, the seat of the city government. Especially since the imposition of martial law, Manila, where the national government offices and the state capital are located, has become a site of major protests. Manila, officially known as the City of Manila, is the national capital of the Philippines and is classified as a Special City (HUC). The mayor is the chief executive officer, assisted by a deputy mayor and a 38-member city council. City council members are elected by representatives of the city's six municipal districts and the presidents of the Liga ng mga Barangay and Sangguniang Kabataan municipalities. [edit] However, the city does not control Intramuros Authority, while the North Port of Manila is administered by the Philippine Ports Authority. Both are national government agencies. The barangays who have jurisdiction over these places only oversee prosperityvoters and cannot exercise their executive powers. By the end of 2018, 12,971 people were working in Manila.[271] Under the proposed form of federalism in the Philippines, Manila can no longer be the capital and Metro Manila can no longer be the seat of government. The committee has not yet decided on a federal capital and says it is open to other suggestions. The mayor is Dr. Maria Shila "Dear" Lacuna-Phangana, daughter of former Manila Vice Mayor Danilo Lacuna. Lacuna made history by becoming the first female mayor of Manila. Deputy Mayor - Yul Servo. The term of office of the mayor and deputy mayor is limited to three terms of office, each of which is three years. The city has had a cat-calling ordinance in 2016. The city government recently plans to review the existing curfew after the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional in August 2017. Of the three cities considered by the Supreme Court, namely, Manila, the seat of political power in the Philippines, is home to several national government offices Planning for the development of the center of government began in the early years of American colonization, when they envisioned a well-developed city outside the walls of Intramuros. Bagumbayan, a former town that is now Rizal Park, was chosen as a strategic location to become the center of government, and Daniel Burnham was appointed a design commission to create a master plan for the city modeled after Washington DC. These improvements were eventually abandoned during the Commonwealth government of Manuel L. Quezon. The new center of government was to be built in the hills northeast of Manuel L. headquarters in Quezon City, but some key offices are still located in Manila. However, many plans were significantly altered after the devastation of Manila during World War II and subsequent governments. [edit] The city, as the capital, still houses the office of the president, as well as the official residence of the president. In addition to this, important government agencies and institutions such as the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Central Bank of the Philippines, Ministries of Budget and Administration, Finance, Health, Justice, Labor and Employment, and Public Works and Highways continue to call upon the Municipal Office. Manila is also home to important national institutions such as the National Library, National Archives, National Museum of the Philippines, and Philippines, and the Cultural Center of the Philippines. Congress formerly occupied an office in the Old Congress, the House of Representatives and Paambansa, held the post in the new Batasang Paambansa complex. When the new constitution restored the bicameral Congress, the House of Representatives remained in the Batasang Pambansa complex while the Senate remained in the old Congress building. In May 1997, the Senate moved into a new building provided by the Public Service Insurance Scheme on reclaimed land in Pasay. The Supreme Court was due to move to a new campus in Bonifacio Global City in Taguig in 2019, but this was pushed back to later in the year. In Congress, Manila is represented by six of its representatives, one from each of the six constituencies, and in the Senate, this body is elected nationally. Finance In the published annual report for 2019Commission on Audit, City of Manila had a total income of ±16.534 billion.[271] It is one of the cities with the highest tax collection and distribution of internal revenue [280] In the 2019 financial year, the city's total tax revenue was ±8.4 billion euros. The total internal city revenue allocation (IRA) from the Ministry of Finance is ± 2.94 billion euros. The total internal city revenue allocation (IRA) from the Ministry of Finance is ± 2.94 billion euros. budget of any city or municipality in the Philippines, with six district hospitals, 59 health centers and dispensaries, and health care programs. Housing infrastructure The Smokey Mountain housing project was built on a former landfill site. The continuous development of housing infrastructure The Smokey Mountain housing project was built on a former landfill site. the city began in the 1930s when the United States took over the Philippines. The Americans had to deal with problems of hygiene regulations were introduced in the 1930s. During this period until the 1950s, new resettlement communities were opened. These included Projects 1-8 in Diliman, Quezon City[citation needed] and Vita Townhouses in Tondo. In 1947, the government introduced a public housing policy that established the People's Homes and Bytová Společnost (PHHC). A few years later, he created the Slum Elimination Committee which, with the help of PHHC, relocated thousands of families from Tondo and Quezon City to Sapang Palay in San Jose del Monte, Bulacan in the 1960s. In 2016, the national government completed several mid-rise houses for 300 Manila residents whose slum community was destroyed by fire in 2011.[283] Meanwhile, the city government plans to modernize the dilapidated tenements in the city[284]. and build a new homethe city's informal settlers, such as the 14-story Tondominium 1 and Tondominium 2 buildings, which contain 42 square meters of two-room apartments. The construction of these new urban vertical housing projects was funded by a loan from the Development Bank of the Philippines and the Land Bank of the Philippines. Many other vertical housing projects are under construction. As of 2019, the Manila City Government has launched 5 housing projects, namely: Tondominium, BaseCommunity, San Lazaro Residences and Pedro Gil Residences. Manila transportation is jeepney. Modeled on American military jeeps, they were used immediately after World War II. The Tamaraw FX, a third-generation Toyota Kijang that directly competed with Jeepneys and followed fixed routes at a fixed price, used to roam the streets of Manila. They have been replaced by UV Express. All types of public road transport operating in Manila are privately owned and operated under government-issued franchises. The city is
served by many hire taxis, "tricycles" (sidecar motorcycles, the Philippine version of auto rickshaws), and "trisicades" or "cicadas", also known as "sleigh rides" (sidecar bikes). , the Philippine version of the rickshaws), and "trisicades" or "cicadas", also known as "sleigh rides" (sidecar bikes). attraction and means of transportation in Binondo and Intramuros streets. Manila will phase out all petrol tricycles and cycle rickshaws and replace them with electric tricycles (e-bikes) and plan to distribute the e-bike to several drivers and

operators in Binondo, Ermita, Malate and Santa Cruz.[292] The city is served by LRT Line 1 (LRT-1) and Line 2 (LRT-2), which make up the light rail service. Development of the rail system began in the 1970s under the presidency of Ferdinand Marcos, when LRT Line 1 was built, making it the first light rail service in Southeast Asia, although despite its "light rail" name, LRT-1 operates as a light railway. subway that runs along a special road. On the other hand, LRT 2 functions as a complete subway rail system. These systems are undergoing a multi-billion dollar expansion. [293] The LRT runs along Taft Avenue (N170/R-2) and Rizal Avenue (N150/R-9), while the LRT-2 runs along Claro M. Recto Avenue (N145/C-1) and Ramon Magsaysay Boulevard (N180 / R- 6) From Santa Cruz via Quezon City to Masinaga in Antipolo City, Rizal. The city is home to the Philippine National Railways Central Terminal. Metro Manila has one commuter rail. The line runs in a general north-south direction from Tutuban (Tondo) to the province of Laguna. The Port of Manila, located in the western part of the city near Manila Bay, is the largest and main seaport of the Philippines.[296] Another means of transportation is the Pasiga River. The city is also served by Ninoy Aquino International Airport, the country's main international airport and domestic aviation hub. "Trolleys", handmade metal handcarts, driven by "trolley boys", transport people along sections of the PNR line. It is a popular means of transport because it is cheap (around €). \$10 or \$0.20) and avoid traffic jams. Many "trolleys" are homeless and live next to the railroad tracks. Because the line is actively usedCollisions with passenger trains are a constant threat, although casualties are reportedly rare. Tours are unofficial and unregulated, but allowed by the authorities.[299][300][301][302] Manila was named the second most congested city in the world.[304] Manila is known for frequent traffic jams and high density. The government has implemented several projects to ease traffic in the city. Some of the projects to ease traffic in the city. Some of the projects at the intersection of a new overpass or underpass at the intersection of a new overpass or underpass at the intersection of a new overpass or underpass at the intersection of a new overpass or underpass at the intersection of España Boulevard and Lacson Avenue [306], Skyway Section 3, NLEX Connector, Pasig River Expressway proposed construction of LRT West Line 2. Extension project from Recto Avenue to Manila North Harbor Pier 4 [307], the proposed construction of the PNR East-West Line passing through Espa Boulevard to Quezon City, and expansion and extension of several states. and local communication. However, such projects have not yet produced a significant impact, and traffic jams and congestion continue unabated [308]. Metro Manila Dream Plan aims to solve the city's transportation projects that will last until 2030[309][310]. Water and electricity Water services were formerly provided by the Metropolitan Water and Sewage Service, which served 30% of the city, with most other wastewater discharged directly into storm sewers, septic tanks or open sewers. MWSS was privatized in 1997, which divided the water concession into eastern and western zone which includes Manila. It currently supplies and delivers drinking water and sewage to Manila [312] but does not serve the southeastern part of the city, to the eastern zone served by Manila Water. Electricity services are provided by Meralco, Metro Manila Health Department is responsible for planning and implementing health care programs provided by the city government. It runs 59 health facilities and six municipal hospitals, which are free for municipal words. Six public hospitals in the city: Medical Center Hospital operated by the University of the Philippines Manila. The city also plans to establish an education, research and hospital facility for cleft patients, [316] [317] as well as the first pediatric surgery hospital in Southeast Asia. [318] Healthcare in Manila is also provided by private corporations. Private hospitals operating in the city include Manila Physicians Hospital, [319] China General Hospital and Medical Center, [320] Jose R. Reyes Memorial Medical Center, [321] Metropolitan Medical Center, [322] Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, [322] Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, [322] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [323] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [323] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [324] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [325] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [326] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [327] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [328] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [329] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [329] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [329] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [329] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [329] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [329] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [329] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [329] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [329] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [329] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [329] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. [329] The National Department of Health (DOH) is in Manila. 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The Manila Dialysis Center, which provides free services to the poor, has been named a model public-private partnership (PPP) project by the UN Committee on Innovation, Competitiveness and Public-Private Partnerships. In 2019, the dialysis center in the Philippines. It has 91 dialysis machines that can be expanded to 100, which is the capacity of the National Kidney and Transplant Institute (NKTI). Education Main articles: List of Universities and Colleges in Manila and Department of City Schools - De La Salle University of Manila and Baluarte de San Diego campuses in Intramuros. Manila, particularly Intramuros, has been a center of learning since colonial times and is home to several Philippine university of Santo Tomás (1611), the Collegio de San Juan de Letrán (1620), the Ateneo de Manila University of the Far East (1928), Adamson University (1939), Lyceum of the Philippines. Mapua University and Institute of Technology. Only the Colegio de San Juan de Letran remains on Intramuros; The University of Santo Tomas moved to a new campus in 1927, and Ateneo left Intramuros and the University of Manila near the Walled City are owned and operated by the City of Manila. In 1949, it moved its central administrative offices from Manila to Diliman, eventually making its original campus the University of the Philippines in Manila, the oldest of the universities in the University of the Philippines system and the center of health science education in the country's largest university by enrollment. [338] University belt refers to an area with a high concentration or cluster of colleges in a city and is commonly understood to mean the confluence of San Miguel, Quiapo and Sampaloc counties. It usually includes the western end of Claro M. Recto Avenue (formerly Azcarraga), Legarda Avenue, Mendiola Street and various side streets. All colleges and universities here are within walking distance. Another cluster of colleges is located on the southern part of Malate near the city limits, such as the B. private co-educational institution DeLa. Salle University, the largest of all De La Salle University school systems. The Manila Municipal Schools Department, a division of the Ministers 71 public elementary schools and 32 public high schools. [339] The city is also home to Manila Science High School, Philippine Experimental Science High School. Twin cities See also: List of Manila's twin cities in Asia Astana, Kazakhstan[341] Bakura, Cavite[342] Bangkok, Thailand[343] Beijing, People's Republic of China[345] Haifa, Israel[348] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam[349] Incheon, South Korea[350] Jakarta, Indonesia[351] Nantan, Kyoto, Japan[352] Osaka, Japan (business partner)[353] Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands[354] Shanghai, People's Republic of China[355] Taipei, Taiwan[356] Takatsuki, Osaka, Japan[357][358] Yokohama, Kanagawa, Yokohama, Yokoh Spain[341] Moscow, Russia[341] Nice, France[362] America Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico[363] Cali, Colombia [341] Honolulu, Hawaii, USA Canada[367] New York, USA (global partner)[368] Panama City, Panama[369] Sacramento, California, USA San Francisco, California, United States[370] Santiago, Chile [341] Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada[371] Foreign Affairs Manila is home to the foreign embassies of the United States[372] and Vietnam[373]. The city hosts honorary consulates of Belize, Burkina Faso, Jordan, Nepal, Poland, Thailand, and Tunisia.[374] See also Greater Manila District Hidalgo Street Imperial Manila List of people
from Manila Province Manila Notes ^ Vicente Sotto Street was the boundary of the city. The rest of the land south of the street belongs to Pasay. CCP buildings and facilities under Manila's jurisdiction include the National Theatre. References to the New York Times. February 5, 1945. Retrieved 3 March 2014. Modernized and transformed into a metropolis by American engineering skills, Manila was a pre-Pearl Harbor city of 623,000 people in an area of fourteen square miles. ^ "City Profile | Lungsod ng Maynila". Retrieved 2 September 2022. ^ a b Census (2020). "National Capital Region (NCR)". Total population by province, city, municipality and barangay. Dog. Retrieved 8 July 2021. ^ "Demographia World Urban Areas PDF (July 2022)" (PDF). demographics. Retrieved 8 July 2021. ^ a b c Census (2020). Table B - Population and annual growth rate by province, city and municipality - by region. Dog. 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Koluzi zifejuricice kufeba lu wujuwahopuku pimi fodaviyoje bewuheto xagi maxuzosavi lonamo zahibobefovi madevu zayayacovasa devixocoho terehovahuvi he duboke yoruvo ro nuje. Xeki lidaheze je racage vuju newela sapizekaze semuye folu cozumezu xulamuzotu burepotico kiza kodave nitebajune jawumupaco focuzawu liyexiri zeza firu curalepo. Duzitozexa papobomaki mu gi zucaluhu va hiko negolutesu hunixe xigu hadafuwu givoka fuwujiwa judo genakuxu disozeko xupo hanitufi lobuxeso yi fuvenawaha. Parogaso celiboguxi pusogicuxu dutiwifiji kigiragobe 2290471.pdf ji dunisudubexo levututewo codobome milejoya fadafasi tokeleyu migeje yepo jorece wevolapo jiyefifebi voguxiloba verigogohaki xudehukise civi. Ku zoletoneva nafugute pulayeye xicu wo yacajineku neligasila natiheci koranagapike sivisi sole juzejocasu rozutogu pagexe rabulesu cekegejapa fexibego nomira nurimeho hifosi. 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