

C. HOUSING OVERVIEW:

Whereas public housing under the Marcos administration was almost solely within the means of the middle class, the Aquino Government housing policy appears to be directed toward providing affordable shelter for the low-income groups. The enormity of this task is illustrated by the following statistics which accompanied the October 30, 1986, announcement of the Government's six-year housing programme, 1987-1992.

Urban housing units	1,600,000
Rural housing units	<u>1,800,000</u>
Total units in 6 years	3,400,000
Construction target for 1987	91,800
Funding required for 1987	C\$264,311,500
Beyond 1987, estimated funding	
required each year to meet targets	C\$1,031,459,500
Funding presently being generated	
annually within existing system	C\$225,631,760

Obviously, without a massive reallocation of the very limited national budget, it will be impossible to achieve these idealistic targets. Even the modest goal of 91,800 units in 1987 will probably not be achieved. However, to even come close will be a major advance over the 40,000 units which was the maximum constructed in any previous year.

The new six-year programme focuses on providing affordable shelter to the lower income groups and the "poorest of the poor". In order to do so, a two-part concept has been evolved.

- To reduce shelter to its cheapest and most basic elements, ranging from slum upgrading, on up through provision of a serviced site, to financing of a home and lot costing maximum C\$10,750.