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**HARMONIZATION AND LOCALIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINE
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PDP) 2017-2022 RESULTS MATRICES (RM)
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) INDICATORS AT
THE REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL LEVELS: THE NORTHERN
MINDANAO EXPERIENCE**

by

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HARMONIZATION AND LOCALIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PDP) 2017-2022 RESULTS MATRICES (RM) AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) INDICATORS AT THE REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL LEVELS: THE NORTHERN MINDANAO EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

The paper provides a case study of the harmonization and localization of the PDP RM and SDG indicators at the regional, provincial, and highly-urbanized cities levels. Localization efforts in Northern Mindanao commenced with the translation of PDP RM and SDG indicators to applicable regional indicators in 2017. This was further reinforced by the DILG-NEDA Joint Memorandum Circular No. 1 (s. 2018) prescribing guidelines to operationalize the harmonization and localization efforts and ensure the formulation of provincial RMs consistent with the regional RMs and SDGs.

Results reveal partial match, availability and applicability of indicators at the provincial level, and further limited disaggregation at the HUC, city, and municipal levels. Initial assessment of the harmonization and localization efforts also brings to the fore the need to: 1) address the data gaps at the local level, 2) pursue alignment of national-local RDP RM and SDG targets, 3) establish provincial statistics committees (PSCs) for results monitoring, 4) translate local level targets into priority local programs and projects; and 5) leverage on new and upcoming legislations (e.g. CBMS law) to institutionalize generation and compilation of RM and SDG statistics at the local level.

Keywords: RM, SDG, localization, Northern Mindanao

¹ Richardson Cua is the OIC-Chief Economic Development Specialist of the NEDA-X Policy Formulation and Planning Division. Views expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the NEDA. Errors and omissions are sole responsibilities of the author. The data in the report are still preliminary and should not be cited.

1. Introduction

Regional and local development is one of the priorities of the current administration as contained in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022. The PDP, which is anchored on the 0+10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda and geared towards *AmBisyon Natin 2040*, was specifically designed to cultivate growth in the countryside and reduce inequality between the regions.

The PDP 2017-2022 also takes into account the country's international commitments such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which aims to eradicate poverty and promote inclusive and sustainable growth for all. The PDP 2017-2022 also serves as the implementation mechanism for the Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 17 goals are integrated into the different chapters of the plan.

Pursuant to Executive Order 27, all government instrumentalities, including those at the regional and local levels, are directed to adopt and disseminate the PDP 2017-2022 and undertake efforts leading to its full implementation. This requires alignment of sub-national and local plans with the PDP.

At the regional level, the Northern Mindanao Development Plan (RDP) 2017-2022 was formulated in 2016 to spell out the strategies and the contributions of the region in the attainment of the PDP goal for inclusive growth and a high-trust society. The RDP 2017-2022 contains the vision for the region, an assessment of its development challenges and gaps, the strategic framework which indicates the expected outcomes and corresponding strategies that the region shall pursue.

The PDP and RDP both has results matrices (RM) that contain specific indicators, and targets that are tracked annually until the end-of-plan period. The RM is an instrument designed to provide results orientation to the plans.

In line with the government's effort to ensure national-local plans convergence, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) issued Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) No. 1 Series of 2018 "*Guidelines on the Localization of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 Results Matrices and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).*"

The JMC was issued to encourage the LGUs to identify and implement programs, projects, and activities (PPAs) that will contribute to the achievement of PDP targets. Specifically, the JMC provides guidance to institutionalize the formulation of local RMs based on the regional RMs/SDGs, and in accordance with the respective local plans.

This paper has five sections, with the proceeding chapter providing the definition of terms. Section 3 presents the rationale and background of the localization efforts, Section 4 provides an account of the region's efforts in localizing and harmonizing the RMs and SDGs at the regional and local level since 2017. Initial localization gains, challenges and opportunities are summarized in Section 5.

2. Definition of Terms

- 2.1. **Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022** – a medium-term (six year) development plan which is anchored on the 0+10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda and geared towards *AmBisyon Natin 2040*. The PDP 2017-2022 aims to lay down a solid foundation for a more inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy through its emphasis on “*Malasakit at Pagbabago tungo sa Patuloy na Pag-unlad*”
- 2.2. **0+10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda** – the socioeconomic agenda of the Duterte administration. With the agenda, the Philippines is poised to continue growing by a robust pace and in a manner that is more inclusive. Guided by this agenda, the government is carrying on macroeconomic policies, ramping up infrastructure spending, promoting rural development, and investing in human capital development.
- 2.3. **AmBisyon Natin 2040** - represents the collective long-term vision and aspirations of the Filipino people for themselves and for the country in the next 25 years. It describes the kind of life that people want to live, and how the country will be by 2040 such that “*by 2040, the Philippines shall be a prosperous, predominantly middle-class society where no one is poor; our peoples shall live long and healthy lives, be smart and innovative, and shall live in a high-trust society.*” As such, it is an anchor for development planning across at least four administrations.
- 2.4. **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** – a collection of 17 global goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Through the pledge to Leave No One Behind, countries have committed to fast-track progress for those furthest behind first.
- 2.5. **Regional Development Plan (RDP)** – an accompanying document to the PDP, the RDP serves as the medium-term development blueprint for the region. It contains the overall development framework of the region, including the sectoral and spatial strategies, strategic interventions, and priority programs that support the attainment of the goals and objectives of the PDP and address the development concerns of their respective regions. It also provides clear directions for the allocation of public and private resources and guide the delivery of programs and projects. The PDP and RDPs provide the framework on which local plans and programs are anchored to.
- 2.6. **PDP/RDP Results Matrices (PDP/RDP RM)** – an instrument designed to provide results orientation to the PDP. It is anchored on results-based management (RbM), a strategy that focuses on performance by highlighting achievements of outcome and impact. Chapter RMs are now expanded to integrate aggregate outputs of policies, programs, and projects which will contribute towards meeting the Chapter outcomes. The preparation of the RM is an integral part of the planning process. It is ideally carried out during the initial stages of development planning to capture an agreed overall strategic and results framework as a product of multi-stakeholder analyses of problems, objectives, alternatives, as well as visioning exercises.
 - 2.6.1. **Local Results Matrices (RM)** – refer to RMs of local government units as geographical planning units.

- 2.7. **Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is)** – a set of indicators that aims to a) monitor the social, economic, political, cultural and environmental developments at the regional level; b) aid the government in understanding the needs of local communities; and c) enable both the national and local governments make right policies, decisions and actions for development planning and policy formulation. This was developed in order to provide a harmonized and standardized set of indicators, across regions, to supplement the key development indicator (i.e. the Gross Regional Domestic Product) in support to local development planning and governance.

3. Rationale and Legal Compliance

3.1. PDP and RDP

The President issued Executive Order No. 5 (s. 2016) which adopted the *AmBisyon Natin 2040* as the long-term vision for the country. As a forward-looking approach in development planning that goes beyond a single political administration, Section 3 of the said EO, the four Philippine Development Plans (PDPs) to be crafted and implemented until 2040 shall be geared towards the country's long-term vision.

Subsequently, the President issued Memorandum Circular No. 12, dated 24 October 2016, directing the NEDA Secretariat to coordinate the formulation of the PDP and RDPs for the period 2017-2022, and the accompanying investment programs, and monitor their implementation.

MC No. 12 also directs all government departments, offices and instrumentalities to formulate their respective medium-term plans and action programs consistent with national goals, and in line with *AmBisyon Natin 2040*, and the 0+10-point Socioeconomic Agenda of the current administration.

The PDP 2017-2022 sets the foundation of the overall vision and shall aspire to contribute to the attainment of a "*Matatag, Maginhawa, at Panatag na Buhay para sa Lahat.*" It is the first medium-term plan to implement the *Ambisyon Natin 2040* and will lay down a solid foundation for more inclusive growth, a high trust society and a globally competitive knowledge economy, through its emphasis on "*Malasakit at Pagbabago tungo sa Patuloy na Pag-unlad.*"

Executive Order 325 s. 1996 (Section 4), mandates the Regional Development Councils (RDCs), to "coordinate the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of short and long-term regional development plans and investment programs, regional physical framework plan and special development plans, including the formulation of policy recommendations.

To ensure that all sectors are represented in the plan formulation process, the RDC sectoral/special committees serve as the planning committees, while other major stakeholders which are not members are likewise invited to participate and provide inputs in the plan preparation.

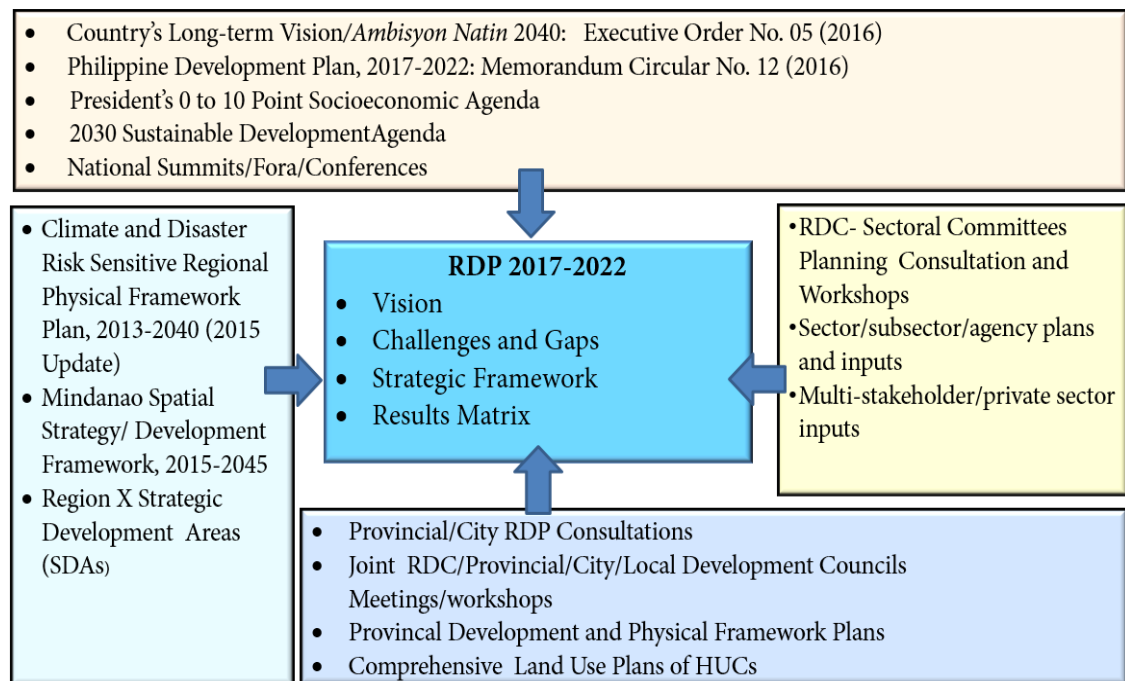
In Region X, the Northern Mindanao Development Plan (RDP) 2017-2022 was formulated in 2016 to spell out the strategies and the contributions of the region in the

attainment of the PDP goal for inclusive growth and a high-trust society. The RDP 2017-2022 contains the vision for the region, an assessment of its development challenges and gaps, the strategic framework which indicates the expected outcomes and corresponding strategies that the region shall pursue.

The RDP 2017-2022 formulation involved a multi-stakeholder participatory approach at the regional and local levels to ensure that the process is consultative and participative. This was done through planning consultations and workshops at the levels of the RDC-X Full Council, its sector committees, as well as, with the local development councils.

To ensure vertical and horizontal consistency with other plans, the RDP 2017-2022 is also anchored on various spatial, strategic, development, and sector plans at the national, Mindanao-wide, regional and local levels.

Figure 0. The RDP 2017-2022 planning process



Source: Northern Mindanao RDP 2017-2022

3.2. PDP/RDP RM

PDP and RDP chapters, particularly Chapters 5 to 20 (see Annex A), enumerates the target outcomes, together with measurable indicators and levels desired. These are elaborated further in the PDP/RDP RMs.

The RM is an instrument designed to provide results orientation to the PDP/RDP (see Annex B for the RM template). It is anchored on results-based management (RbM), a strategy focusing on performance, by highlighting the achievement of results at different levels (e.g. outcomes, and impacts).

This RbM strategy supports public expenditure management reforms that shift the focus from mere input-output monitoring to an emphasis on the achievement of outcomes and impacts prioritized in the Plan.

The RM preparation process is an integral part of the planning process. It is ideally carried out at the initial phases of the planning process to capture an agreed overall strategic and results framework as a product of multi-stakeholder problems, objectives, and alternatives analyses, as well as visioning exercises.

The RM contains statements of the results to be achieved (goals, outcomes, and outputs) with corresponding indicators, baseline information, annual and end-of-Plan targets, and responsible agencies. It provides an indicator framework to the statement of goals, outcomes, outputs, and assumptions/risks, which would allow for subsequent assessment and performance measurements.

The RM indicators serve as a guide in the planning, programming, and budgeting of implementing and oversight agencies, as well as enable the monitoring and evaluation of Plan progress.

RMs will strengthen government-wide results orientation, allowing for regular performance assessment of the Plan, among others. Thus, the RM initiative should be adequately supported.

3.3. SDG Indicators

In September 2015, the United Nations Member States adopted a new global plan of action entitled, “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” The 2030 Agenda, its 17 Goals and 169 targets are a universal set of goals and targets that aim to stimulate people-centered and planet-sensitive change.

In line with the Philippines' commitment in achieving the SDGs, the PSA Board issued PSA Resolution No. 04 Series of 2016, Enjoining Government Agencies to Provide Data Support to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In this resolution, all concerned government agencies are enjoined to provide the necessary data support to monitor the country's performance vis-à-vis the SDGs based on the indicator framework that shall be determined by the NEDA, PSA and other government agencies. Further, the Resolution designated the PSA as the official repository of SDG indicators in the Philippines.

To localize the monitoring of the SDGs, the PSS assessed the availability and the applicability of the SDG indicators. The PSS classified the indicators into three (3) tiers, namely: Tier 1 - indicators with established methodology, regularly collected; Tier 2 - indicators with established methodology, data not regularly collected; and Tier 3- indicators with no established methodology, methodologies are being developed/tested.

Results of the Regional SDG Assessment Workshop for the Mindanao Cluster held on December 5-6, 2017 showed that 87 indicators out of the 155 national SDG indicators

are available in the region and classified as Tier 1, 18 indicators were classified as Tier 2 and 10 indicators were classified as Tier 3.² Five indicators are also identified as proxy indicators under Tier 1, while 40 indicators are not applicable in the region.

Whenever possible, SDG indicators were included in PDP Chapter RMs to facilitate monitoring of the country's contribution to the achievement of the SDGs. In the region, there are fewer number of tier 1 indicators as some national indicators do not regional disaggregation.

3.4. DILG-NEDA Joint Memorandum Circular No. 1 Series of 2018

In line with the government's effort to ensure national-local plans convergence, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) issued Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) No. 1 Series of 2018 "Guidelines on the Localization of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 Results Matrices and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)."

The JMC was issued to encourage the LGUs to identify and implement programs, projects, and activities (PPAs) that will contribute to the achievement of PDP targets. Specifically, the JMC provides guidance to institutionalize the formulation of local RMs based on the regional RMs/SDGs, and in accordance with the respective local plans.

It also seeks to secure LGU commitment to implement PPAs and allocate budget for the achievement of RM targets, and assess the contributions of provinces, cities, and municipalities in the attainment of the PDP-targeted priorities and outcomes and consequently achievement of the PDP targets.

The entire RM formulation-commitment setting process reinforces provincial oversight and the alignment of plans across levels of government. The RMs provide a tool for the determination of gaps in LGU PPA prioritization for committed targets. The level of accomplishment of targets provides a basis for LGU updating of their plans, investment programs, and budget prioritization in the succeeding years. The monitoring mechanism embedded in the process shall allow provinces and the national government to monitor and consolidate LGU contributions to the PDP and SDGs.

4. Northern Mindanao Experience in Harmonizing and Localizing the PDP/RDP RMs and SDG Indicators at the Regional and Local Level

In 2016, the RDC-X Secretariat led the translation of the PDP RMs to applicable RMs of the region. These regional RMs, comprised of performance indicators, baselines, and annualized targets, and contain some SDG indicators which are included in the PDP RMs.

The agency also participated in consultation activities in assessing the availability of PDP and SDG indicators at the national and sub-national level. Based on the PSA's assessment, 87 indicators out of the 155 national SDG indicators are available in the region and classified as Tier 1 (those with established methodology and are regularly conducted), with additional 5 proxy indicators.

² Northern Mindanao Regional Statistical Development Program 2018-2023

On 22 February 2018, the Regional Development Council – Northern Mindanao (RDC-X), upon recommendation of the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC-X), approved RDC-X Resolution No. 11 (s. 2018) Enjoining all Government Agencies to Provide Data Support to the Regional SDG indicators. The said resolution also directs the concerned agencies to implement activities to address the data gaps on the SDGs.

On 19 March 2018, the RDC-X Executive Committee (ExCom) passed RDC-X ExCom Resolution No. 7 (s. 2018) Adopting the Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2018-2022. The RSDP is a compilation of statistical activities and their corresponding budgetary estimates to be undertaken by the regional statistical system (RSS) in response to the data requirements of the Northern Mindanao Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2017-2022, other sectoral plans, including international commitments such as the SDGs.

To jumpstart the localization process, the agency was invited by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Central Office to the National Consultation Workshops in May and July 2018 to discuss the draft Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) on the localization of the SDGs and the PDP RMs through the regional RMs. The draft JMC contains the roles of the DILG Regional Offices, NEDA Regional Offices (NROs), PSA Regional Offices, and other concerned agencies in the conduct of regional orientation and workshops on the formulation of provincial RMs, and provincial workshops on city/municipal commitment setting.

Prior to the regional activities, a series of consultations with concerned agencies were conducted to harmonize the RDP RMs and SDGs, and determine the availability at the local level, and agree on the program and workshop mechanics. The harmonized list of indicators was finalized in preparation for the Regional Workshop on the Localization of RDP RMs and SDGs.

With assistance from the NRO-X and PSA-X, the DILG-X conducted the said regional workshop on 10-12 October 2018. The activity, which was participated in by the region's five provinces and two highly urbanized cities (HUCs), provided a venue to determine applicable indicators in the regional RMs for inclusion in the provincial RM and identification of other applicable indicators that are aligned with the PDP/RDP chapters/outcomes and SDGs.

Following the regional workshop, the NRO-X served as resource persons during the provincial workshops which were conducted in November 2018. The activities served as venues for the vetting of the draft provincial RMs, and formulation of city/municipal RMs consistent with the provincial RMs.

The NRO-X conducted a desk review of the provinces' and HUCs' enrolled RM indicators and the alignment to the regional RMs in March 2018. It was revealed that:

- the number of enrolled indicators varied across provinces/HUCs; and
- most provinces/HUCs have excluded or parked some indicators which are considered non-negotiable and found to be available at their respective levels.

A consultation workshop with the provinces/HUCs was conducted in March 2019 to share the above findings and enlist the support of LGUs in generating the non-negotiable or must-have indicators.

For the PDP/RDP Midterm Updating preliminary activities, the PDP core indicators as initially identified on 14-15 March 2019 are included in the RDP 2017-2022 RMs and likewise validated if these can be generated at the provincial level.

The RSC-X conducted two technical working group (TWG) meetings on 29 April 2019 and 26 June 2019 to ascertain the availability of RM/SDG indicators at the regional and local levels.

The following are the major findings:

- The RDP has 246 RM indicators, which include the 47 SDG indicators (including 38 Core SDG indicators);
- About 68.7% (169 indicators) of which can be generated at the provincial level with the following breakdown (see Table 1 below):

Table 1. Breakdown of local RM/SDG indicators by indicator type and sector:

| Indicator Type | Macro | Social | Envi | Econ | Infra | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Phil SDG only | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Both Core SDGI and RM | 1 | 24 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 34 |
| RM only | 15 | 42 | 7 | 35 | 34 | 133 |
| Total | 16 | 67 | 11 | 37 | 38 | 169 |

Source: PSA-X

5. Initial localization gains, challenges and opportunities

RM/SDG indicator metadata sheets. In consultation with concerned agencies, the TWG proposed to come up with metadata sheets of local RM/SDG indicators for easy and common reference of concerned agencies and LGUs.

The metadata shall provide basic information on the RM/SDG indicator such as indicator classification, data source, collection process, level of disaggregation, frequency of release, and method of computation, among others (see Table 2). As of 25 September 2019, the metadata compilation is on-going.

RM/SDG indicators data and reporting flow. The TWG also proposed to develop the localized RM/SDG indicators data and reporting flow to serve as reporting and validation mechanism of said indicators (see Table 3). The final list of RM/SDG indicators, metadata sheets, and data and reporting flow shall be presented in the fourth quarter 2019 meeting of the RSC-X for endorsement to the RDC-X. Once approved and adopted by the RDC-X, the said documents and processes will form part of the RM/SDG indicators localization, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) manual.

Table 2. Proposed RM/SDG indicator metadata sheet*

| Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age | |
|--|--|
| Indicator Classification | |
| RM | Yes |
| SDG | Yes |
| Data Source | |
| Data Compiler | |
| Data Source Agency Philippine Statistics Authority | Data Source Official Poverty Statistics |
| Basic Data Provider | |
| Data Source Agency PSA-SSSS-IESD PSA-SSSS-DHSD PSA-ESSS-PSD | Data Source FIES APIS Price Statistics |
| Collection Process | |
| Household Survey | Yes |
| Enterprise Survey | No |
| Administrative Data | No |
| Census | No |
| Estimation | No |
| Others, please specify | |
| Level of Disaggregation (Please specify whether Yes- available, No-Not available, NA- Not applicable) | |
| National | Yes |
| Regional | Yes |
| Provincial | Yes |
| by Sex | Yes |
| Other Disaggregations, please specify | Children, youth, and senior citizens |
| Frequency of Release | |
| Monthly | No |
| Quarterly | No |
| Semestral | No |
| Annual | No |
| Every 2 years | No |
| Every 3 years | Yes |
| Every 5 years | No |
| Others, please specify | |
| Time Lag (Schedule of Data Dissemination) | |
| As per PSA Advance Release Calendar | |
| Definition | |
| Poverty Incidence is the proportion of individuals with per capita income less than the poverty thresholds. | |
| Method of Computation | |
| $P = (Q/n) \times 100$ where: P= proportion of population living below the national poverty line Q = number of families/individuals with per capita annual income/expenditure less than the per capita annual poverty threshold n = total number of families/individuals | |
| Accountable organization for the achievement of this target | |
| NEDA DSWD NAPC | |
| References | |
| http://nap.psa.gov.ph/glossary/terms/indicatorDetails.asp?strIndi=176 Data Reference: http://psa.gov.ph/content/poverty-incidence-among-filipinos-registered-216-2015-psa | |
| Remarks | |
| * Developed by RSC-X TWG | |

Table 3. Proposed Flow for the Localized RM/SDG Monitoring

| | Process | Responsible Person |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Collection/ Generation of Data | | |
| 1 | Routing of the the request letter to LGUs for updating of the Localized RM/SDG Watch | DILG Regional/Provincial/HUC Focal Persons |
| | Routing of the request letter to RLAs for updating of the Regional RM/SDG Watch (to include request for localized data if already available at the RLAs) | PSA Regional Office |
| 2 | Collection of the requested data from LGUs | DILG Regional/Provincial/HUC Focal Persons |
| | Collection of requested data from RLAs | PSA Regional Office |
| Compilation of Data | | |
| 3 | Submission of collected provincial/city/municipal data to the PSA Provincial Offices | DILG Regional/Provincial/HUC Focal Persons |
| 4 | Compilation of provincial/HUC/city/ municipal data | PSA Provincial Team, C/PSC Secretariat |
| | Compilation of regional data (to include provincial, city, municipal data if available at the RLAs) | PSA Regional Team, RSC Secretariat |
| Validation of Data | | |
| 5 | Validation of provincial/HUC/city/ municipal data (consistency checking, computation of pace of progress, etc.) | PSC/CSC or its TWG |
| | Validation of regional data (consistency checking, computation of pace of progress, etc) | RSC or its TWG |
| Clearance for Dissemination | | |
| 6 | Clearance for dissemination of the Regional/Provincial/Provincial/Municipal RM-SDG Watch | RSC, PSC, CSC |
| 7 | Provision of LGU-collected validated data to the PSA Regional Office and RLA-collected validated data to PSA Provincial Offices | RSC, PSC, CSC |
| Dissemination and Reporting | | |
| 8 | Dissemination of RM/SDG Watch to DILG RO, DILG Provincial Offices, LGUS, NEDA X and RLAs | PSA Provincial and Regional Office |
| | Web Posting of Regional RM/SDG Watch | PSA Regional Office |
| 9 | Preparation of IEC Materials | LGUs, PSA |

* Developed by RSC-X TWG

On-going collection of local RM/SDG data. Per DILG-X, the LGUs have started data collection for the harmonized RM/SDG indicators. Once completed, the data will be used in the assessment of their respective comprehensive development plans (CDPs) in October 2019.

As a localization strategy, the RMs, per JMC No. 1 Series of 2018, shall provide a tool to identify gaps in LGU PPA prioritization of committed targets. The attainment or non-attainment of targets provides basis for LGU updating of the plans, investment programs, and budgets in the succeeding years.

Enhancement of statistical information dissemination and communication strategies. RM/SDG Watch or indicators at a glance, the popular version of the RM template, shall provide latest statistical updates of the status of RM/SDG indicators at the regional and local levels. It shall be compiled by the RSC and PSCs, respectively, and will be released annually as input to the preparation of Regional Development Reports (RDR), and state of local governance reports (SLGRs).

Development of an integrated statistics web portal to facilitate consolidation, sharing and dissemination of available data at the regional level. The national government launched in April 2019 a website tracking the country's progress in meeting the SDG targets. The same may be established at the regional level with the PSA regional offices hosting the RM/SDG tracker websites.

Establishment of the PSCs. Executive Order No. 135 "Providing for the Establishment of a Well-Coordinated Local Level Statistical System" was issued to address the need of a statistical system at the local level that would be responsive to planning and monitoring requirements. The PSCs may cater the LGUs' statistical requirements, including the RM/SDG data. Several RSCs have initiated the establishment of PSCs, the highest policy making body on statistical matters at the provincial level. However, in Region X, only Iligan City has a local statistics body known as the Iligan City Statistical Coordination Council (ICSCC).

Data gaps at the local level. Most statistics from official surveys are released only up to the regional aggregates, with some survey results having provincial aggregates. The degree of the problem increases exponentially as the RM/SDG indicators are localized further to the municipal level.³ While administrative data may be gathered, LGU capacity is limited as many LGUs do not have statisticians, or competent personnel to handle statistics.

Leverage on new and upcoming legislations. SDG localization requires intensive collaboration at the national and local levels. The community-based monitoring system (CBMS) may be used to feed the national monitoring and reporting system with local data (Roldan, 2018). This will be further strengthened with the passage Republic Act 11315 "Community-Based Monitoring System Act" in April 2019 which aims to generate updated and disaggregated data necessary in targeting beneficiaries and designing appropriate policies and interventions at the barangay level. The CBMS can provide 32 SDG indicators, including desired disaggregations (Reyes, PIDS).

³ Data issues and challenges as indicated in the Northern Mindanao RSDP

Annex A: PDP/RDP 2017-2022 Chapters

| Chapter | Title |
|----------------|---|
| Chapter 1 | The Long View |
| Chapter 2 | Global and Regional Trends and Prospects |
| Chapter 3 | Overlay of Economic Growth, Demographic Trends, and Physical Characteristics |
| Chapter 4 | The PDP Strategic Framework PDP Headline Indicators (with regional breakdown in some indicators) |
| Chapter 5 | Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance |
| Chapter 6 | Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice |
| Chapter 7 | Promoting Philippine Culture and Values |
| Chapter 8 | Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries |
| Chapter 9 | Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry |
| Chapter 10 | Expanding Economic Opportunities in Services |
| Chapter 11 | Accelerating Human Capital Development |
| Chapter 12 | Building Resiliency of Individuals and Families |
| Chapter 13 | Reaching for the Demographic Dividend |
| Chapter 14 | Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation |
| Chapter 15 | Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy |
| Chapter 16 | Formulating the Framework for National Competition Policy |
| Chapter 17 | Attaining Just and Lasting Peace |
| Chapter 18 | Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety |
| Chapter 19 | Accelerating Infrastructure Development |
| Chapter 20 | Maintaining Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment |
| Chapter 21 | Plan Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation |

Note: Chapters 5-20 have RMs

Annex B: PDP/RDP Results Matrix Template

PDP/RDP Results Matrix 2017-2022 Template

| Objectives/Results | Indicator | 0+10 Socioeconomic Agenda | SDG | Baseline ⁴ | | Annual Plan Targets | | | | | | End-of-Plan Target ⁵ | Means of Verification | Reporting Entity ⁶ | Assumptions and Risks |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Year | Value | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | | | | |
| Societal Goal: (Goal Statement) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Goal: (Goal Statement) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chapter Outcome 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>(Outcome Statement)</i> | <i>(Indicator 1)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>(Indicator 2)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-chapter Outcome 1.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>(Outcome Statement)</i> | <i>(Indicator)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-chapter Outcome 1.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>(Outcome Statement)</i> | <i>(Indicator)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>(Indicator 1)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>(Indicator 2)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chapter Outcome 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>(Outcome Statement)</i> | <i>(Indicator)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Chapter Outcome 2.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>(Outcome Statement)</i> | <i>(Indicator)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Male ⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>(Indicator)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

⁴ Actual data as of December 2016, or the latest available baseline data before 2016.

⁵ May either be the cumulative or incremental target value at the end of the Plan period.

⁶ Lead agency responsible for reporting progress on indicator targets

⁷ For indicators with sex-disaggregated data.

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