

# **Local Governments' Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Localization Efforts As Contribution to National Development**

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# Introduction and Rationale

- ❖ All government agencies, instrumentalities and LGUs were mandated to implement the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and Public Investment Program (PIP) for the period 2017-2022
- ❖ This PDP localization effort aimed to:
  - ❖ Adopt a geographic-based perspective in planning and investment programming
  - ❖ Strengthen provincial oversight of these
  - ❖ Strengthen provincial-city/municipality interface, dialogue and database management

# Introduction and Rationale

- ❖ DILG and NEDA introduced the policy of drafting Provincial/NCR LGU Results Matrices (RMs) as an instrument/mechanism to “enable” and “approximate extent of alignment” of Local Development Investment Programs to PDP RMs and SDGs
- ❖ As NG agencies are preparing for strengthened devolution and oversight with the Mandanas ruling, this study can contribute to these efforts.

# Public sector to implement the PDP

(Executive Order No. 27 series of 2017)

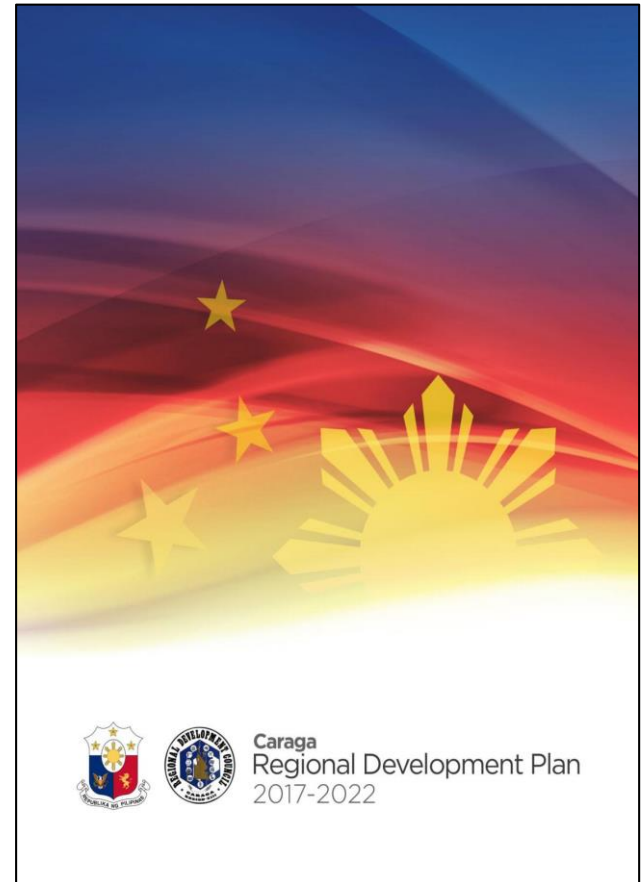
## Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022

Administration's  
Socioeconomic  
Agenda



15 Years 17 Goals 169 Targets 232 Indicators			
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17			

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND  
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

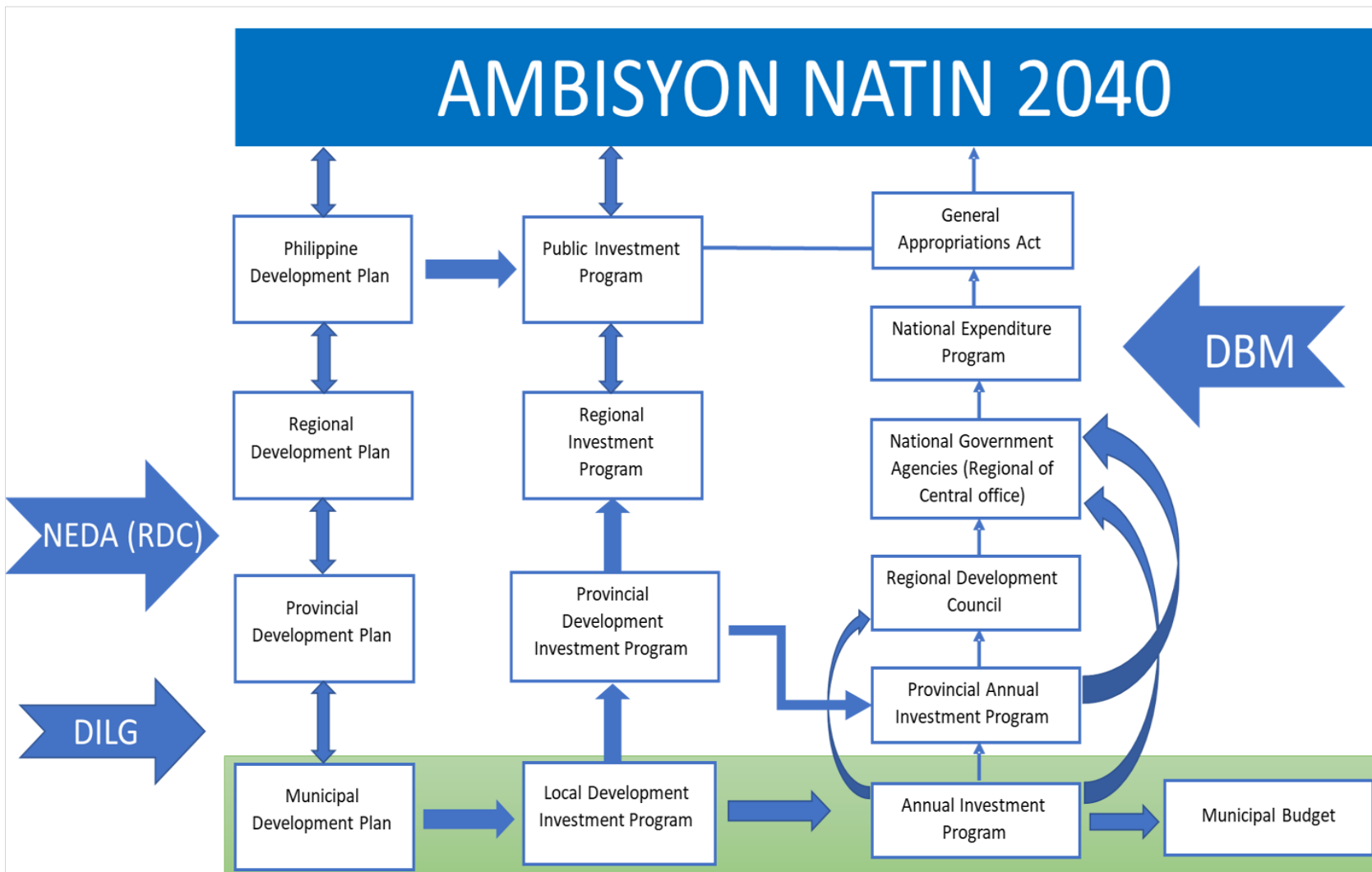


# PDP 2017-2022 Chapters

<b>Chapter 5</b>	People centered, clean, efficient, and effective governance ensured
<b>Chapter 6</b>	Swift and fair administration of justice
<b>Chapter 7</b>	Philippine culture and values promoted
<b>Chapter 8</b>	Economic opportunities in agriculture and fisheries expanded
<b>Chapter 9</b>	Economic opportunities in industry and services expanded
<b>Chapter 10</b>	Human capital development accelerated
<b>Chapter 11</b>	Vulnerability of individuals and families reduced
<b>Chapter 12</b>	Safe and secure communities built
<b>Chapter 13</b>	Gains from demographic dividend maximized
<b>Chapter 14</b>	Technology adoption promoted and accelerated
<b>Chapter 15</b>	Sound Stable and supportive macroeconomic environment sustained
<b>Chapter 16</b>	Consumer welfare improved
<b>Chapter 17</b>	Just and lasting peace attained
<b>Chapter 18</b>	Security, public order and safety ensured
<b>Chapter 19</b>	Safe , efficient, reliable, cost-effective and sustainable infrastructure facilities and services are used by the population
<b>Chapter 20</b>	Ecological integrity ensured and socioeconomic condition of communities improved



# Local Planning and Budgeting Framework Map



# Policy Questions and Objectives

Objective: To assess how recent PDP Localization efforts to ensure the alignment of provincial/NCR LGUs to national development goals fared.

Policy question : How effective were recent PDP results matrices (PDP-RM) localization efforts?

- Were the objectives of the PDP localization efforts met?
- Have these efforts resulted in aligned provincial/city RMs with regional development plan RMs?
- Can these be used to monitor progress and development in priority areas in each region?



# Scope, Data, and Methodology

- Mixed methods approach, sequential parallel analysis and process evaluation
- Desk review
- KII and FGD of both DILG field officers and LGU officials
- Case Study on using PDP accomplishment reports for monitoring

# Did LGUs comply with the PDP localization efforts?

- 97.4% (74 out of 76) provinces
- 94.1% (16 of 17) NCR LGUs

# National Summary

Region	Average Number of indicators	Indicators aligned with SDG (in %)	Number of indicators with baseline	Number of indicators with targets
I	210	18%	63%	53%
II	255	55%	73%	65%
III	181	52%	78%	61%
IV-A	391	41%	85%	72%
IV-B	258	39%	96%	93%
V	278	34%	85%	65%
VI	442	13%	61%	51%
VII	260	34%	91%	60%
VIII	528	31%	95%	86%
IX	431	36%	72%	63%
X	248	44%	89%	54%
XI	189	43%	96%	86%
XII	336	69%	72%	52%
XIII	394	52%	76%	80%
CAR	695	28%	92%	67%
NCR	106	10%	96%	66%
<b>Average (excl. NCR)</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>67%</b>

# Region III

An average of 181 reported indicators, 52% aligned with SDGs, 78% with baseline data and 61% with targets

## **Top 3 PDP chapters:**

1. Ch. 10 Human capital development
2. Ch. 8 Agriculture and fisheries
3. Ch. 11 Vulnerability of individuals and families reduced tied with Ch. 20 Ecological integrity

## **Top 3 SDG-aligned indicators:**

1. Ch. 10 Human capital development
2. Ch. 20 Ecological integrity
3. Ch. 19 Sustainable infrastructure facilities and services

## **With most number of baseline and target data**

1. Ch. 10 Human capital development
2. Ch. 8 Agriculture and fisheries
3. Ch.19 Sustainable infrastructure facilities and services

# NCR Summary

An average of 106 reported indicators, 10% aligned with SDGs, 96% have baseline data and 66% with targets.

## **The top 3 PDP chapters:**

1. Ch. 8 Agriculture and fisheries
2. Ch. 7 Philippine culture and values promoted
3. Ch. 5 People centered, clean, efficient, and effective governance ensured

## **The top 3 with SDG aligned indicators:**

1. Ch. 8 Agriculture and fisheries
2. Ch. 7 Philippine culture and values promoted
3. Ch. 9 Industry and services expanded

## **With most number of baseline and target data**

1. Ch. 7 Philippine culture and values promoted
2. Ch. 8 Agriculture and fisheries
3. Ch. 5 People centered, clean, efficient, and effective governance ensured

# Case Study: PDP RM accomplishment reports for monitoring

- To show how the drafted RMs can be used for monitoring through accomplishment reports
- Of the 90 provinces and NCR LGUs that drafted an RM, those that submitted accomplishment reports were only:
  - 44 for 2018
  - 37 for 2019
- Looked at provinces of Regions 1 and 10

# Case Study: Region 1 and Region 10 accomplishments

Different provinces, and, consequently regions, have different priority areas. These provinces also perform differently in terms of achieving their targets.

Region 1	Region 10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Top priority is human capital development.</li><li>• Agriculture and fisheries is also in Top 3</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Top priority are vulnerable individuals and families.</li><li>• Agriculture and fisheries is also in Top 3</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All provinces submitted accomplishment reports for both years</li><li>• Pangasinan was the only province that improved in hitting targets from 2018 to 2019.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Only 2 of 5 provinces submitted accomplishment reports;</li><li>• Only 1 of these (Lanao del Norte) submitted for both years</li></ul>

# Case Study: Pangasinan accomplishments

- Improvement in overall RM accomplishments from 8% of indicators in 2018 to 14% in 2019.
- Accomplishments were in:
  - Ch. 8 Agriculture and fisheries
  - Ch. 10 Human capital
  - Ch. 13 Gains from demographic divide
  - Ch. 19 Sustainable infrastructure
- Of the reported accomplishments, those that reached targets were higher in 2019 at 74% compared to only 55% in 2018



# Case Study: Lanao del Norte accomplishments

- Decline in overall RM accomplishments from 57% of indicators in 2018 to 34% in 2019.
- Accomplishments were in:
  - Ch. 8 Agriculture and fisheries
  - Ch. 11 Vulnerability of individuals and families reduced
  - Ch. 19 Sustainable infrastructure
- Of the reported accomplishments, those that reached targets were higher in 2019 at 51% compared to only 35% in 2018

# Key Informant Interview Results

- ❖ Overall, majority of key informants interviewed, from both LGU and the DILG, believe in the relevance of creating provincial/NCR results matrices and their usefulness in identifying and clearly defining priority areas for investment as well as monitoring and evaluating progress.
- ❖ Though implementation was initiated by DILG-NEDA through the conduct of regional workshops, some provincial governments conducted their own workshops including lower level LGUs.
- ❖ For some provinces, lower level LGUs were given opportunity to give inputs, not always complied with

# Key Informant Interview Results

- ❖ Human resources was one major concern in the exercise:
  - ❖ Lack of manpower so there is a need to assign someone to do this task
  - ❖ Lack of technical capacity
  - ❖ Minimize efforts of LGU officers to make RM codes consistent with Annual Investment Plan (AIP) codes.
- ❖ Concern of the exercise encroaching local fiscal autonomy: Perceived as an exercise to prioritize NG assistance to LGUs, focusing on NG priority infrastructure

# General Findings

- ❑ The PDP localization exercise was well received and is believed to be a useful tool in identifying priority areas of LGUs and their contribution to national development.
- ❑ There is a demand to institutionalize and integrate the provincial/NCR results matrices as part of the local development planning process.
- ❑ The RMs could show areas where technical, capacity-building, and budgetary support could be given to local governments.
- ❑ Ensure the correct completion of the RMs in the future.

# Recommendations

- ❑ Institutionalize the drafting of results matrices with local development planning
  - ❑ Strengthen the link between planning (RM) and investment programming (LDIP), budgeting, outputs and outcomes
  - ❑ Enhance capacities to facilitate accurate compliance
- ❑ Ensure data is available
  - ❑ To help LGUs identify priorities (CBMS Act)
  - ❑ Establish a management information system where data will be input and summarized
- ❑ Improve the information and education campaign to highlight LGU contribution to national development



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*Surian sa mga Pag-aaral Pangkaunlaran ng  
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# Thank you!

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