



# **FINANCING MONITORING and SUSTAINING MDG LOCALIZATION**

A Primer for Local Governments in the Philippines

## **Financing, Monitoring, and Sustaining MDG Localization: A Primer for Local Governments in the Philippines**

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**Writers/Researchers:** Winifredo Dagli and Eduardo Roquino

**Layout and Graphic Artist:** Joselito D. Gonzales

**Editorial Advisers:** Maria Fare and Cynthia Arce

**Special thanks to** Fernando Antolin and Eliot John Avena of UNDP.

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*This Primer is adapted from a technical report titled “Institutional and Policy Environment for MDG Localization in the Philippines,” written by Mark Gamboa in collaboration with Charlie Cabotaje and Donna Mae Valenciano.*

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A Primer for Local Governments in  
the Philippines

# ACRONYMS

<b>4Ps</b>	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program	<b>LOI</b>	Letter Of Intent
<b>CBMS</b>	Community-Based Monitoring System	<b>LGC</b>	Local Government Code
<b>CDP</b>	Comprehensive Development Plan	<b>LGPMS</b>	Local Government Performance Measurement System
<b>CLPI</b>	Core Local Poverty Indicators	<b>LGU</b>	Local Government Unit
<b>CLUP</b>	Comprehensive Land Use Plan	<b>MDFO</b>	Municipal Development Fund Office
<b>DBM</b>	Department of Budget and Management	<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>DENR</b>	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>DepEd</b>	Department of Education	<b>NAPC</b>	National Anti-Poverty Commission
<b>DILG</b>	Department of Interior and Local Government	<b>NEDA</b>	National Economic and Development Authority
<b>DOH</b>	Department of Health	<b>NGO</b>	Nongovernmental Organization
<b>DSWD</b>	Department of Social Welfare and Development	<b>NSCB</b>	National Statistical Coordination Board
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>ELA</b>	Executive-Legislative Agenda	<b>OPAL</b>	One Pangasinan Alliance of LGUs
<b>GO-FAR</b>	Good Practices in Local Governance: Facility for Adoption and Replication	<b>PDMS</b>	Poverty Database Monitoring System
<b>ICPD</b>	International Conference on Population and Development	<b>PDTF</b>	People's Development Trust Fund
<b>IRA</b>	Internal Revenue Allotment	<b>PO</b>	People's Organization
<b>IRAP</b>	Integrated Rural Accessibility Planning	<b>PPAs</b>	Programs, Projects, and Activities
<b>KALAHI-CIDSS</b>	Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services	<b>RDC</b>	Regional Development Councils
<b>KM</b>	Knowledge Management	<b>SDC</b>	Social Development Committee
<b>LDC</b>	Local Development Council	<b>STI</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infection
<b>LED</b>	Local Economic Development	<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
		<b>UN</b>	United Nations
		<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme



# ABOUT THE PRIMER

This “Financing, Monitoring, and Sustaining MDG Localization: A Primer for Local Governments in the Philippines” is an offshoot of a study conducted in the second quarter of 2011 about the country’s policy and institutional environment for MDG localization. A Forum was held on July 13-14, 2011 convening duty bearers from both national and local government offices as well as non-state actors such as NGOs, the academe and the private sector to identify and examine key issues in localizing MDGs and to share practices that were found effective by many local government units in the country.

As a communication and learning material, it aims to address the “knowing-doing” gap of many LGUs in three key areas of MDG localization by:

- Providing a menu of **financing** options for their MDG-supportive programs. It seeks to help LGUs make informed decisions in choosing the most appropriate financing windows where they can qualify;
- Emphasizing the importance of monitoring local initiatives on MDGs and presenting an overview of the **monitoring tools and tracking instruments** by which they are mandated to comply with;
- Enumerating the “essentials” or the minimum requirements to create an **enabling environment** for a sustained and more inclusive implementation of MDG-supportive programs.

This Primer is organized in sections and subsections as follows:

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# PART 1



## MDG LOCALIZATION



# An Overview

## The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The Philippines, being a UN-member country, is a signatory to the Millennium Declaration which commits nations to a global partnership to reduce poverty. Based on the declaration, numerical targets and quantifiable indicators to assess progress were developed.

More popularly known as the “Millennium Development Goals,” the MDGs include eight goals, 18 targets, and over 40 indicators which must be met between 1990 and 2015. Simply put, the UN aims that by 2015, countries would have achieved the following:

- MDG 1. Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty
- MDG 2. Achieve universal primary education
- MDG 3. Promote gender equality and empower women
- MDG 4. Reduce child mortality
- MDG 5. Improve maternal health
- MDG 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- MDG 7. Ensure environmental sustainability
- MDG 8. Develop a global partnership for development



## Local Governments and the MDGs

The major battlefield in winning the MDGs is at the local level. LGUs as frontline service providers are primarily responsible in implementing MDG-responsive programs and activities.

Under the Local Government Code of 1991, the provision of a good quality of life for the people through the delivery of quality and efficient social services is the foremost mandate of LGUs. The better local governments are able to target and develop the right interventions, the more they can reduce poverty, promote health and quality education and ensure sustainable development in their respective jurisdictions.

## Localization of MDGs

MDG localization, as defined by the UNDP, refers to “the process of designing (or adjusting) and implementing local development strategies to achieve the MDGs (or more specifically, to achieve locally adapted MDG targets).”<sup>1</sup>

As provided in the Memorandum Circular 2004-152, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) laid down the MDG localization framework for local governments in the Philippines which calls for the following:

- integration of MDG targets into the local plans/investment programs;
- increase in budget allocation for MDG responsive projects, programs and activities;
- institutionalization of structures and mechanisms to support the MDG localization; and
- establishment of poverty benchmarking or monitoring tool for local MDG progress.

**Annex 1** contains the options outlined in Memorandum Circular 2004-152 to guide LGUs in responding to MDGs.

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<sup>1</sup> UNDP. 2007. Capacities for Localizing the MDGs (Draft). p. 3.

# PART 2



## LEGAL & INSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR MDG LOCALIZATION



In the study titled “Policy and Institutional Environment for MDG Localization in the Philippines,”<sup>2</sup> it was concluded that all the necessary constitutional provisions on social justice are in place and that all these have already been translated into a multitude of laws and policies. While the challenge to harmonize efforts of various national government agencies with mandates relevant to the MDGs remains, the call is greater for LGUs to take a more proactive stance in translating national legal and institutional frameworks into MDG-supportive programs, projects, and activities.

### **Fundamental Legal Basis**

- The Philippine Constitution, the country’s fundamental law, contains social justice provisions that concur with the development agenda of the MDGs. It calls upon the State to promote a just and dynamic social order through the institution of policies that provide adequate social services, promote full employment, a rising standard of living, and improved quality of life for all.
- Sections 16 and 17 of R.A. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991 mandates LGUs to promote public health and safety, people’s right to a balanced ecology, economic prosperity and social justice, full employment among the residents, peace and order and the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants, among others.
- R.A. 8425 or the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act of 1997 directs LGUs to take appropriate poverty alleviation measures by adopting area-based and sector-focused interventions. It institutionalizes the Social Reform Agenda, creates the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), and mandates LGUs, through the local development councils of the province, city, municipality, or barangay, to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate their own Anti-Poverty Reduction Agenda.

### **MDG-Supportive Special Laws**

There are various enactments supportive of the Constitution and other international commitments and declarations that call for the promotion of social justice in the country. Some of the most notable among these MDG-supportive special laws where LGUs assume special roles include the following:

- R.A. 9803: Food Donation Act of 2009
- R.A. 9509: Barangay Livelihood and Skills Act of 2008

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<sup>2</sup> <http://ph.one.un.org/mdgfphilippines/newsletter4/Resource%203.pdf>



- R.A. 9155: Governance of Basic Education Act of 2001
- R.A. 9710: The Magna Carta of Women of 2009
- R.A. 9709: Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Intervention Act of 2009
- R.A. 7883: Barangay Health Workers Benefits and Incentives Act of 1995
- R.A. 8504: Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act of 1998
- R.A. 9729: Climate Change Act of 2009
- R.A. 9275: Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004
- R.A. 9003: Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2003

## **MDG-Supportive Policies and Directives**

There are also policies and directives relevant to the MDGs which were issued by different government agencies such as the Social Development Committee (SDC), Regional Development Councils (RDC), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and the DILG, among others. Among the notable ones include the following:

- SDC Resolution no. 1, s. 2008: Adopting the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines;
- SDC Resolution no.3, s. 2006: Adopting the Community-Based Monitoring System as the Prescribed Monitoring Tool for the Generation of the Core Local Poverty Indicator Database
- SDC Resolution no. 1, s. 2003: Expanding the Functions and Composition of the Multi-Sectoral Committee on International Human Development Commitments
- RDC V Resolution no. 05-01 s. 2004: Adopting the 2015 MDGs to Include the Monitoring, Review and Evaluation of the Set Goals and Integration of MDG Monitoring in Each Line Agency's Monitoring System
- RDC V Resolution no. 05-21 s. 2004: Approving and Endorsing the Localization and Mainstreaming of the MDGs and ICPD in Development Processes at the Regional and Local Levels
- RDC XII Resolution no. 53 s. 2003: Approving the Mainstreaming of the MDGs in the Development Planning Processes at the Regional and Local Levels
- DBM and NEDA Joint Circular No. 01-2011: Guidelines to Institutionalize Reporting of Budget Allocations and Expenditures Including Physical Targets and Accomplishments for the MDGs;
- DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2008-53: Good Practice Areas of Destination for Replication;
- DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2007-63: Monitoring and Evaluation System on Tracking LGU Responses to MDGs
- DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2004-152: Guide to LGUs in the Localization of MDGs; and
- DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2003-92: Policy Guidelines for the Adoption of the Core Local Poverty Indicators in Planning.

## Institutional Framework

At the national level, the MDGs are integrated into the core of the Philippine Government's development strategy as they are incorporated in the Philippine Development Plan (formerly known as the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan). Hence, various national government agencies assume different yet interrelated responsibilities depending on their respective thrusts and mandates. Among those agencies with major roles to perform include the following:

- NEDA – the social and economic development planning and policy coordinating body of the country;
- DILG – assists the President in the exercise of general supervision over local governments;
- Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) – lead agency in social welfare and development that implements welfare programs such as the Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDDS) and Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps);
- NAPC– acts as the coordinating and advisory body exercising oversight functions in the implementation of the Social Reform Agenda and ensures that it is incorporated in national and local development plans;
- Department of Education (DepEd) – ensures access to, promoting equity in, and improvement in the quality of basic education;
- Department of Health (DOH) – guarantees equitable, sustainable, and quality health for all Filipinos, especially the poor;
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)– lead agency responsible for the country's environment and natural resources
- DBM– promotes the sound, efficient, and effective management and utilization of government resources;
- National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) – establishes statistical coordination mechanisms that support generation and dissemination of MDG indicators; and
- House of Representatives' Special Committee on the MDGs – serves as the oversight body in the House of Representatives in attaining MDGs.



# FINANCING

## **Key Points:**

- *Realignment of priorities and allocation of more resources for the delivery of basic social services are significant steps in localizing the MDGs.*
- *LGUs can finance MDG-supportive PPAs through various ways: (1) allocation from the national government – internal revenue allotment (IRA); (2) locally sourced revenues – local taxes, fees, and charges – and the promotion of private investments; (3) loans and subsidies; (4) access to complementary programs and projects; and (5) linkages with NGOs, aid agencies, and the private sector.*



# Financing Local MDGs

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## Allocation from the National Government and Locally-Sourced Revenues

As stated in the previous chapter, it is the primary role of LGUs to ensure social justice and good quality of life among its constituents through effective and timely delivery of basic social services. The MDGs can be considered as a planning framework through which local PPAs can build on. This implies realignment of priorities and more investments on basic social services—employment, education, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, among others. In cases where LGUs lack the capacity to finance MDG-supportive PPAs, there are a number of financing options that they can avail of.

While national government agencies still continue to provide line functions at the local level, this should not deter LGUs from putting basic social services on top of their priorities. There are various sources of revenues that LGUs can tap to fund the delivery of these services. Foremost among these are the revenues sourced by the LGUs from the national government as provided by the Philippine Constitution and the Local Government Code of 1991. These include:

1. the internal revenue allotment (IRA) share of LGUs in national taxes (Art. X, Sec. 6 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution and Section 284-285 of the LGC of 1991), and
2. the share of LGUs in the taxes, fees and charges collected by the national government from the utilization and development of national wealth within their territorial jurisdiction (Section 290 of the LGC of 1991).

LGUs can also take advantage of the power and authority given to them by the LGC of 1991 to create their own sources of revenue so as to augment their meager resources for social services provision. These include:

1. the levying of local taxes, fees, and charges (Section 18 of the LGC of 1991); and
2. the formulation of local investment incentives, through the local development council, to promote the inflow and direction of private investment capital (Section 109, a.4 of the LGC of 1991).



## Other Financing Options: Loans, Subsidies and Complementary PPAs

There are alternative ways by which LGUs can finance their MDG localization initiatives (see figure 3.1). Through the support of the national government, qualified LGUs may access any of the following:

- Financial assistance in the form of concessional loans or grants
- Complementary anti-poverty programs
- Income-generating projects, official development assistance, and public-private partnerships

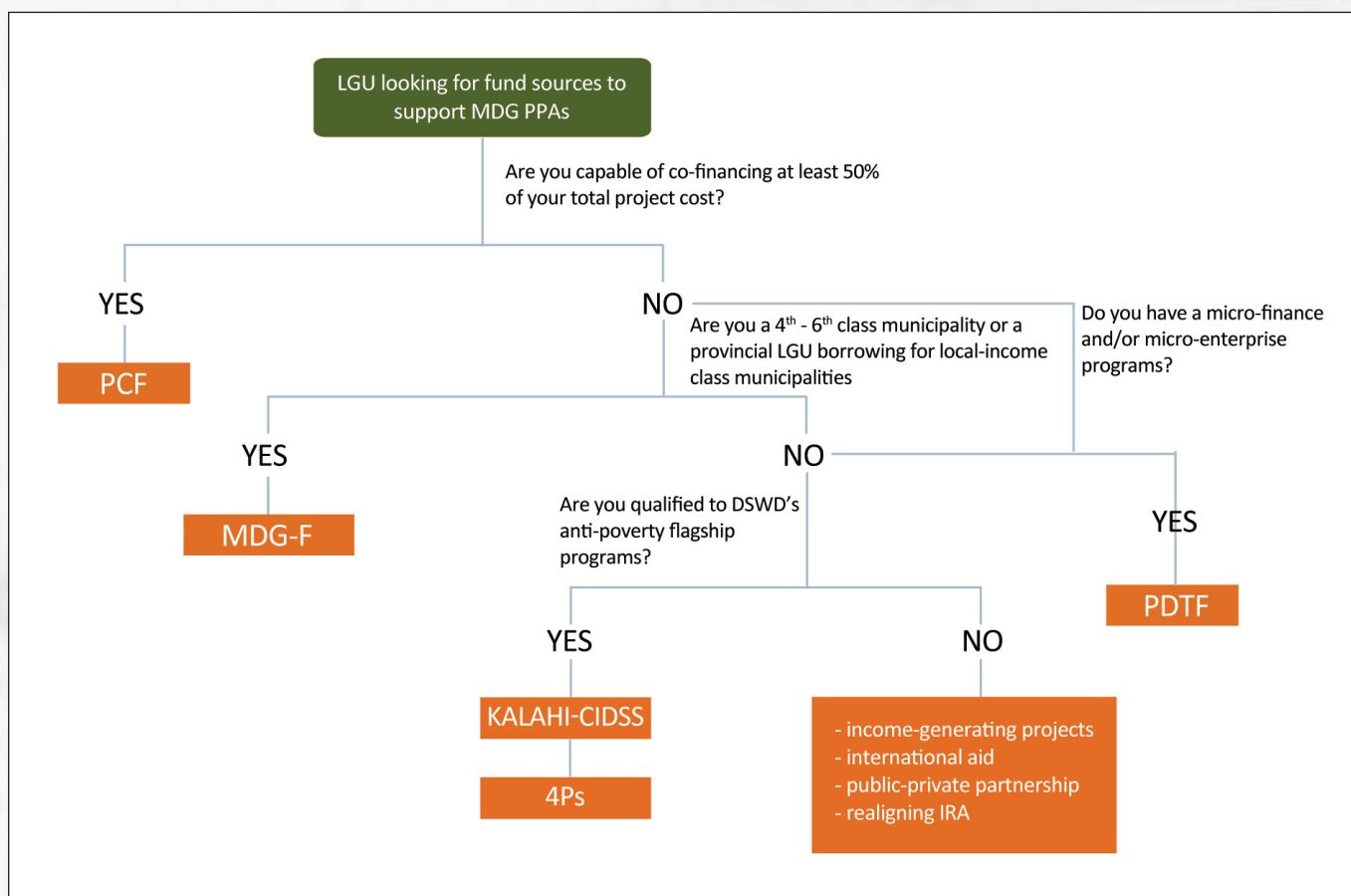


Fig. 3.1 Example of a Roadmap to Financing MDG-supportive PPAs

## Concessional Loans and Grants

LGUs may access financial support or incentive schemes devised by the national government as an additional source of funding to finance their MDG-supportive PPAs. These can be in a form of a counterpart funding such as DILG's Performance Challenge Fund, a loan such as DILG-DOF's MDG-Fund, and a grant such as NAPC-PCFC's People's Development Trust Fund.

### 1. Performance Challenge Fund (PCF)

*Lead Agency: DILG*

*Maximum amount of subsidy:* 7M for provinces, 3M for cities, 1M for municipalities; 50 percent of the total project cost would be shouldered by LGU.

*Eligibility Requirement:* LGUs awarded with Seal of Good Housekeeping (SGH); Less able LGUs (4th-6th class municipalities, 4th -5th class cities, and 4th -5th class provinces) are given priority.

*Description:* This is an incentive fund for qualified LGUs through counterpart funding for MDG supportive development projects in the Annual Investment Program (AIP) and funded out of the 20 percent Local Development Fund.

*Application Procedures:*

**STEP 1:** The DILG conducts an annual assessment of the LGU's housekeeping practices. LGUs that passed the assessment are awarded the SGH which makes them eligible to apply for PCF subsidy.

**STEP 2:** Within 30 days upon conferment of the SGH, LGUs must submit a letter of intent (LOI) to their DILG Regional Office including the documents for evaluation such as the Project Proposal, Sanggunian Resolution, and certification from the Budget Officer that the project(s) has an allocation from the 20% component of the IRA.

**STEP 3:** Within 15 days upon receipt of the complete required documents, the DILG Regional Office reviews the application and appraises the project proposal. Once approved, the LGU enters into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the DILG through the Regional Director. A certificate of the availability of funds will then be issued by the DILG.

STEP 4: The subsidy will be released to the LGU, subject to regular monitoring and evaluation of the DILG.  
*Application submission:*

DILG Regional Offices (see [Annex 2](#) for the Directory of DILG Regional Offices)

## **2. Millennium Development Goals Fund (MDG-Fund)**

*Lead Agencies:* Office of the Project Development Services (OPDS) of the DILG and the Municipal Development Fund Office (MDFO) of the Department of Finance

*Maximum amount of loan:* Depends on availability of budget and merits of the proposal

*Eligibility Requirement:* 4th-6th class municipalities or any income class province borrowing for its 4th-6th class municipalities.

*Eligible Subprojects:*

Loan terms and conditions are illustrated in the three packages available under the MDGF that LGUs can avail of. These are:

### **1. Softer-Support Projects or Light Equipment**

This includes projects such as the procurement of light equipments, goods, seed capital for livelihood and other similar items.

*Interest rate:* 7.5 percent per annum

*Repayment Period:* five years inclusive of one year grace period on principal

### **2. Heavy Equipment**

This includes projects such as the procurement of heavy equipments such as farm tractors, garbage trucks, dump trucks, pay loaders and other similar items.

*Interest rate:* 7.5 percent per annum, fixed

*Repayment period:* 10 years inclusive of three years grace period on principal

### **3. Civil Works or Infrastructure Projects**

This includes projects such as the construction and rehabilitation of educational facilities, health-related facilities, water supply facilities and other similar items

*Interest rate:* 8.0 percent per annum, fixed

*Repayment period:* 15 years inclusive of three years grace period on principal

### *Application Procedures*

STEP 1: The Local Chief Executive writes a Letter of Intent (LOI) to the Director of the OPDS or to the Executive Director of the MDFO. A brief description of the project must be attached to the LOI.

STEP 2: If qualified for financing, the LGU submits documents for the issuance of a Certificate of Borrowing Capacity by the Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF) and a Sangguniang Bayan resolution authorizing the Local Chief Executive to enter into Memorandum of Agreement.

STEP 3: The LGU submits a feasibility study (FS) to the MDFO. Once approved, the project qualifies for financing under the MDG-Fund.

*Submit application requirements to:*

#### **The Executive Director**

MDFO, Department of Finance

7/F EDPC Building

Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Complex

Roxas Boulevard, Manila

Tel: (02) 523-9935; 521-7192; 525-9185 to 87

Fax: (02) 523-9936; 525-9186

E-mail: [mdfo@dof.gov.ph](mailto:mdfo@dof.gov.ph)

### **3. People's Development Trust Fund (PDTF)**

*Lead Agencies:* People's Credit and Finance Corporation and the NAPC

*Eligibility Requirement:* LGUs must (1) provide microfinance and microenterprise programs to their constituents, provided that the fund shall not be used for personal services and maintenance and other operating expenses; and (2) undertake self-help projects where at least 25 percent of the total fund earnings shall be used exclusively for the provision of materials and technical services.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Dela Torre, C. "Newest good tidings: fund grant from PDTF". Samarnews.com. January 10, 2010. <http://www.samarnews.com/news2010/jan/f2535.htm>



*Description:*

This was established by R.A. 8425 or the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act of 1997. The disbursable portion of the PDTF is used as grants to institutions that provide microfinance and micro-enterprise services to the poor. The grant can be used specifically for: a) consultancy and training services to strengthen the financial management skills of beneficiaries; b) feasibility studies on livelihood and micro-enterprise projects; and c) information-dissemination on microfinance technology and micro-enterprise development, among other priorities.<sup>4</sup>

*For further details, contact:*

**People's Credit and Finance Corporation**

2nd Floor, Accelerando Building  
No. 395 Sen. Gil J. Puyat Avenue  
1200 Makati City, Philippines  
Hotline: (02) 895-8985  
Fax: (02) 325-0448 / 325-0449  
E- mail: [info@pcfc.ph](mailto:info@pcfc.ph)  
Website: [www.pcfc.ph](http://www.pcfc.ph)

**Complementary Programs and Projects**

There are PPAs initiated by the national government which complement the goals of LGUs to address the concerns of their constituents. This provides opportunity for eligible LGUs to forge partnership with national government agencies, augment their limited resources, and meet their MDG targets. More notable among these projects are the KALAHI-CIDSS and the 4Ps.

**Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS)**

This community-driven development project spearheaded by the DSWD is the flagship poverty alleviation project of the Government of the Philippines which is funded by the World Bank. KALAHI-CIDSS seeks to reduce poverty by strengthening the participation of communities in local governance, particularly in formulating, implementing and monitoring development projects.

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<sup>4</sup> [http://www.napc.gov.ph/napc\\_apps.asp](http://www.napc.gov.ph/napc_apps.asp)

The provinces are selected based on poverty data from the NSCB. Using municipal poverty mapping developed by the Asia-Pacific Policy Center, the poorest one-fourth of all municipalities within a target province are selected to participate in the KALAH-CIDSS. All villages in a municipality are eligible to participate in the project.<sup>5</sup>

*For more details, contact:*

**Corazon “Dinky” Juliano-Soliman**

Secretary and National Project Director

Tel: 931 8068 / 931 7916

Trunklines: 931 8101 to 07, locals 300 to 303

Fax: 931 8191

E-mail: [dinky@dswd.gov.ph](mailto:dinky@dswd.gov.ph)

**Camilo G. Gudmalin**

Assistant Secretary and Deputy National Project Director

Trunkline: (632) 931-8101 loc 411 to 414

Fax: (632) 931-8101 loc 413

E-mail: [camilo.gudmalin@gmail.com](mailto:camilo.gudmalin@gmail.com)

**Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or 4Ps**

This is poverty reduction and social development project of the national government which employs conditional cash transfer scheme to help improve the health, nutrition and education of extremely poor households particularly of children aged 0-14.<sup>6</sup>

The poorest provinces and cities with large pockets of poverty are selected based on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and NAPC data, respectively. The poorest municipalities from the poorest provinces and the poorest barangays in the cities are selected based on data from the NSCB and the City Planning Office, respectively. Through the DSWD, households in selected barangays are surveyed and the poorest households are chosen based on a ranking system using the Proxy Means Test (PMT) developed for the project.

<sup>5</sup> IBRD. 2005. Annex 1: The KALAH-CIDSS. CDD and Social Capital Impact: Designing A Baseline survey in the Philippines. [http://sitere-sources.worldbank.org/INTEAPREGTOPSOCDEV/Resources/Kalahi\\_baseline\\_survey1.pdf](http://sitere-sources.worldbank.org/INTEAPREGTOPSOCDEV/Resources/Kalahi_baseline_survey1.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> DSWD. 2010. 4Ps: Building Human Capital for Social Resiliency

*The conditional cash grants provided to beneficiaries include:*

1. Php6,000 a year or Php500 per month per household for health and nutrition expenses; and Php3,000 for one school year (10 months) or Php300/month per child for educational expenses. A maximum of three children per household is allowed
2. A household with three qualified children receives a subsidy of Php1,400/month during the school year or Php15,000 annually as long as they comply with the conditions.

To avail of the cash grants, beneficiaries should comply with the following conditions:

1. Pregnant women must avail of pre- and post-natal care and be attended during childbirth by a trained health professional;
2. Parents must attend family development sessions;
3. 0-5 year old children must receive regular preventive health check-ups and vaccines;
4. 3-5 year old children must attend daycare or pre-school classes at least 85 percent of the time;
5. 6-14 year old children must enroll in elementary or high school and must attend at least 85 percent of the time; and
6. 6-14 year old children must receive deworming pills twice a year.

*For more details:*

**Corazon “Dinky” Juliano-Soliman**

Secretary and National Project Director

Tel: 931 8068 / 931 7916

Trunklines: 931 8101 to 07, locals 300 to 303

Fax: 931 8191

E-mail: [dinky@dswd.gov.ph](mailto:dinky@dswd.gov.ph)

**Director Honorita B. Bayudan**

National Program Manager

Tel: 951 6827 / 931 8108 loc 422

E-mail: [4ps-pmo@dswd.gov.ph](mailto:4ps-pmo@dswd.gov.ph)

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<sup>7</sup>IBID

<sup>8</sup>IBID



## **Local Investments, Official Development Assistance, and Forging Partnerships**

### **Local Investments**

LGUs can also enter into joint ventures and such other cooperative arrangements with people's organizations (POs) and NGOs in the delivery of basic services, capability-building and livelihood projects, as well as projects to develop local enterprises, diversify agriculture, spur rural industrialization, promote ecological balance, and enhance the economic and social well-being of the people (Section 35 of the LGC of 1991).

The experience of Sta Cruz in Davao del Sur and Lavezares in Northern Samar highlights the potential of LGUs to become effective entrepreneurs. The municipality of Sta Cruz was able to transform itself from being a conflict-ridden area in the 80's and 90's to being an Agri-Industrial Center (AIC) at present. The Investments and Tourism Promotions Program of the LGU facilitated the inflow of private capital. As of 2011, total investment reached Php21 billion, employment rate increased to 64.73 percent from 31 percent in 2003, and tourist arrivals increased by 56 percent from 4,161 in 2006.

Similarly, the LGU of Lavezares converted a 4.6 hectare dumpsite into an Integrated Eco-Farm that produces and supplies in the local organic fertilizer, organic vegetables, meat and poultry products, and hollowblocks from pulverized non-biodegradable wastes. The proceeds are used to fund the housing project for the families/beneficiaries who were displaced by a typhoon. They are also the ones who manage the Eco-Farm.

### **Official Development Assistance**

Other LGUs have taken advantage of partnerships with external partners and resorted to sourcing funds from multilateral development banks and international aid agencies.

LGUs may also access loans, through Development Banks such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) or World Bank (WB). ADB, in particular, offers assistance in a form of project/program loans, preparatory and advisory technical assistance. The thrusts and areas of assistance are poverty reduction and human development. Specifically, ADB supports projects related to the following broad development themes:

- agriculture / rural development; energy, transport
- provision of basic social services such as education, health, sanitation, and housing
- environment
- governance

The World Bank, on the other hand, offers assistance in a form of grants for project preparation, sectoral and policy studies, capacity building, and special facility for social development and loans for policy-based program loans. Investment loans thrusts and areas of assistance are infrastructure, human development, agri-industrial development, poverty alleviation, social services, environment, governance, urban development.

LGUs can also get support from international aid agencies. Such is the case of the Provincial Government of Albay. With the support of AECID, a Spanish donor agency and the Department of Health, Albay has started to renovate and re-equip all the hospitals and health centers throughout the province, including the water systems of five resettlement sites. Its disaster risk reduction program was enhanced to include preemptive medical care, post-disaster health intervention, and rapid health assessment surveys of evacuation centers and establishment of the Albay Health Emergency Management (AHEM) for pre-hospital care.

*For more information, contact:*

NEDA-Public Investment Staff (PIS). NEDA-PIS is mandated to provide technical support in the coordination and review of the flow of official Development Assistance to the country to ensure consistency with national development priorities.

<http://www.neda.gov.ph/subweb/oda/ODA/factsandfigures.htm>

**Jonathan L. Uy, Director IV**

Direct line 6313748

Local No. 400

Fax: 6313748/6313759

E-mail: [jluy@neda.gov.ph](mailto:jluy@neda.gov.ph)

**Annex 3** is a list of some international aid agencies that offer official development assistance to LGUs.

## Forging Partnerships

Financing programs and projects by forging partnerships between various stakeholders (i.e. LGUs, community members, POs, NGOs and other citizen groups, and the private sector) was evident in the success of certain programs in various LGUs such as the Watershed, River Management, Livelihood and Disaster Risk Reduction Project in Tagum City, the Health Strategy towards Early Attainment of MDG of the Province of Albay, and the Rabies Prevention and Elimination Program in the Province of Bohol.

The success of the implementation of the Community-Based Mental/Psychosocial Health Management Program in the municipalities of Real, Infanta, Gen. Nakar, and Panukulan in Quezon Province is likewise attributed to the partnership forged among the respective LGUs, the communities, and other citizen groups such as the Infanta Integrated Community Development Assistance, Inc. (ICDAI), the University of the Philippines-Philippine General Hospital (UP-PGH) and the World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation-Philippines (WAPRPhil). The pooling of resources from these partners addressed funding and human resource limitations.

Another success story when it comes to financing MDG-supportive initiatives is the case of Alimodian in Iloilo in which partnerships among various stakeholders have proven that it is not impossible for a third class municipality to construct four secondary schools in just a span of five years. The collective action of the communities, Parents-Teachers Association (PTA), DepEd, NGOs, private sector, and the LGUs through the Hugpong Barangay, Edukasyon Parapit sa Balay Program facilitated the establishment of secondary schools in strategically-clustered barangays and provided students with accessible and affordable secondary education.



### TOOLS AND TEMPLATES

**Annex 1.** Options outlined in the Memorandum Circular 2004-152 to guide LGUs in responding to MDGs (page 48)

**Annex 2.** Directory of DILG Regional Offices (page 52)

**Annex 3.** List of international aid agencies that can fund MDG-supportive projects (page 55)



# PART 4



## MONITORING

### **Key Points:**

- *LGUs must institutionalize monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in their MDG localization initiatives to keep track of the outcomes of their interventions and the extent of meeting their MDG targets. Data obtained from M&E systems installed can be used as inputs to subsequent decision-making.*
- *The MDG Local Tracking Instrument is a comprehensive M&E tool that scrutinizes the various aspects of MDG localization and extends the usability of the other recommended instruments such as the CBMS, LGPMS, MBN-CBPIMS, IRAP, and the CLPIMS. The tool examines the progress of each MDG and the institutionalization of the MDGs in the local development processes.*

# Monitoring MDG Progress

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**M**onitoring and Evaluation (M&E) should be an integral part of any MDG localization efforts of LGUs. An M&E system enables them to track down desired outcomes, design relevant initiatives, and ascertain their contribution to the attainment of the MDGs. Information that can be generated from the monitoring system can be used as inputs to subsequent MDG planning and implementation.

The section that follows presents the various M&E instruments for which LGUs have to comply with.

## **MDG Local Tracking Instrument**

The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) issued Memorandum Circular 2007-63 for LGUs to specifically monitor their interventions and progress on MDG localization by complying with the MDG Local Tracking Instrument.

This M&E tool is composed of six (6) forms covering various components of MDG localization. The City/Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (C/MPDC) is the focal person in the accomplishment of these forms and is assisted by City/Municipal Budget Officer, Accountant, Department Heads, and Unit/section Heads. These forms will then be submitted by the C/MPDC to the City/Municipal Local Government Operations Officers (C/MLGOO).

Table 1 gives an overview of the six forms contained in the MDG Local Tracking Instrument. These forms can be found in [Annex 4](#).

**Table 1. Summary of MDG Local Tracking Instruments**

MDG Local Tracking Instrument Form	Information Obtained	Who's Responsible	Reporting Schedule
<b>Form 1. Tracking MDG Outcomes</b>	Status of accomplishment of each MDG subsequent to the implementation of various MDG-supportive interventions by the LGUs	The City/ Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (C/MPDC) is the focal person in the accomplishment of these forms and is assisted by City/Municipal Budget Officer, Accountant, Department Heads, and Unit/section Heads.	<i>Every three (3) years</i>
<b>Form 2. Institutional Mechanisms and Local Policies</b>	MDG-supportive institutional mechanisms and instruments implemented by the LGUs such as the bodies or organizations created, the ordinances, resolutions, and executive orders passed and implemented, and the innovations or good practice adopted or developed.	Forms will be submitted by the C/MPDC to the City/Municipal Local Government Operations Officers (C/MLGOO).  The C/MLGOO, in turn, will submit the forms to DILG Regional Office.	<i>Every three (3) years</i>
<b>Form 3. Integration of MDGs in Local Plans</b>	Integration of the MDGs in various local plans such as the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), and the Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA).		<i>Every three (3) years</i>



**Cont. Table 1**

MDG Local Tracking Instrument Form	Information Obtained	Who's Responsible	Reporting Schedule
<b>Form 4. MDG-Responsive PPAs</b>	MDG-responsiveness of PPAs by presenting the variance between targeted and actual outcomes, the budget proposed, approved and actually disbursed, and the share of the different sources of funding (barangay, municipal, province, national, and others) as reflected in the Annual Investment Plan (AIP).	The City/ Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (C/MPDC) is the focal person in the accomplishment of these forms and is assisted by City/Municipal Budget Officer, Accountant, Department Heads, and Unit/section Heads.  Forms will be submitted by the C/MPDC to the City/Municipal Local Government Operations Officers (C/MLGOO).	<i>Every year</i>
<b>Form 5. Financial Allocation and Utilization</b>	The budget allocated to each LGU office/ department per type of expenditure and how each was actually spent	The C/MLGOO, in turn, will submit the forms to DILG Regional Office.	<i>Every year</i>
<b>Form 6. Financial Allocation and Utilization Over A Three-Year Period</b>	Summary of the results of Form 5 over a 3-year period for vertical and horizontal analysis		<i>Every three (3) years</i>

## Other Mandated Monitoring Instruments

Prior to the development and dissemination of the MDG Local Tracking Instrument, various M&E instruments were already in place and are complied with by LGUs. As recommended by the DILG in its Memorandum Circular 2004-152, the information generated from the following M&E tools can be further used by LGUs in assessing the conditions of their constituents and in designing or fine-tuning MDG-responsive PPAs.

- 1. Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)** –This collects and processes household level information pertaining to 14 core local poverty indicators (CLPIs) to elicit the different dimensions of poverty and to promote evidence-based decision-making of LGUs, national government agencies and other organizations. This makes use of softwares for encoding, poverty mapping, and storing and displaying household-or individual- level information. See **Annex 5** for the CBMS Indicators. Today, the CBMS has been adopted by the NAPC and DILG as the local poverty monitoring system and as a tool for localizing the MDGs in the country. Efforts are underway with the help of national government agencies, LGUs, NGOs and donor agencies to scale up the implementation of the CBMS.

*For more information:*

<http://cbmsphilippines.webs.com/>  
<http://www.pep-net.org/pep-in-the-world/asia/>

### **CBMS Program Office**

Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies  
De la Salle University  
10th Floor Angelo King International Centre  
Estrada Corner Arellano Streets, Malate  
Manila 1004  
Philippines  
Tel: (632) 526-2067 : (632) 5238888 loc. 274  
Fax : (632)5262067  
E-mails:  
[cbms@benilde.edu.ph](mailto:cbms@benilde.edu.ph)  
[cbms.network@gmail.com](mailto:cbms.network@gmail.com)  
[reyesc@benilde.edu.ph](mailto:reyesc@benilde.edu.ph)  
[creyes@MAIL.PIDS.gov.ph](mailto:creyes@MAIL.PIDS.gov.ph)

**2. Local Government Performance Measurement System (LGPMS)** – this tool evaluates the capabilities of LGUs in basic social services delivery by measuring the efficiency, effectiveness, adequacy and equity of the services provided so as to identify areas for improvement and assess the extent of improvement achieved. The areas evaluated include:

- Governance – financial accountability, transparency, citizen satisfaction, equity and local legislation;
- Administration – development planning, revenue generation, revenue allocation and utilization, human resource management and development, and customer services;
- Social services – health and nutrition, education, housing and basic utilities, and peace, security and disaster preparedness;
- Economic development – agriculture and fisheries development, and business, enterprise and industrial promotion; and
- Environmental management – natural resources and management, and waste management and pollution control.

*For more information:*

<http://www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpmsv2/cms/home/index.php>

**The Project Management Team**

Local Governance Performance Management System

Bureau of Local Government Supervision

Department of the Interior and Local Government

3/F A. Francisco Gold Condominium II

EDSA corner Mapagmahal St.

Diliman, Quezon City

Tel: +63(2) 925 0377

Fax: +63(2) 928 9181

E-mail: [blgs.lgpms@gmail.com](mailto:blgs.lgpms@gmail.com)



**3. Minimum Basic Needs- Community-Based Poverty Indicator System (MBN-CBIS) and Community-Based Poverty Indicator Monitoring System (MBN-CBPIMS)** – these tools use information about the basic needs or the primary requirements for survival, security and enabling needs of the family and community as basis for social analysis, planning, implementation and M&E. Information obtained include:

- Survival - food and nutrition, health, water and sanitation, and clothing;
- Security - shelter, peace and order, and income and employment; and
- Enabling needs – basic education and literacy, people’s participation, family care and psychosocial needs.

*For more information:*

<http://www.evis.net.ph/~lpap/primer/page01.htm>

**4. Integrated Rural Accessibility Planning (IRAP)** – developed by the International Labour Organization, IRAP is a set of participatory tools designed to identify and prioritize investments in rural areas. These investments, mainly in infrastructure, are made to improve the access of rural populations to social and economic goods, services and facilities to satisfy basic needs. Specifically, the data that will be generated from IRAP should aid LGUs in setting out plans to:

- Improve the rural transport system and distribution of facilities and services;
- Improve access to goods and services in rural areas, in particular for poor and disadvantaged communities in a cost-effective way;
- Introduce a set of planning tools based on access needs of rural people; and
- Maximize the use of local resources.

Furthermore, IRAP is complemented by a capacity building process to enable local planners to identify “access-poor” communities in different sectors (such as agriculture, education, health, water supply, transport) .

*For more information:*

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/eiip/download/guidelines\\_irap.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/eiip/download/guidelines_irap.pdf)

5. **Core Local Poverty Indicators Monitoring System (CLPIMS)** – this uses minimum set of selected human development and income-based indicators which can be used as input to poverty analysis and planning. This tool obtains information on the following core indicators of poverty: health, nutrition, shelter, water and sanitation, basic education, income, employment, and peace and order. See **Annex 6** for the Core Local Poverty Indicators.

The provincial LGU of Bohol has developed and installed a profiling and targeting system known as the Poverty Database Monitoring System (PDMS) in 2003. The system includes (1) the administration of household survey covering core poverty indicators on health, education, economic sector, social sector and other information on community and household assets, environment, gender, and micro, small and medium enterprises using survey instruments developed by NEDA, DILG, NAPC and DSWD, (2) a software which processes the data obtained from the survey, and (3) the use of information in planning, monitoring and evaluation.

The average cost of installing the PDMS is estimated at Php200,000 per municipality. This already includes the trainings required, conduct of the survey, data encoding and processing, and software fee. The PDMS is now replicated in other LGUs in the country .<sup>9</sup>



## TOOLS AND TEMPLATES

**Annex 4:** MDG Local Tracking Instruments (page 66)

**Annex 5:** CBMS Core Indicators (page 73)

**Annex 6:** Core Local Poverty Indicators and the MDGs (page 75)

<sup>9</sup> Source: Doloritos, G. (2011). The Poverty Database Monitoring System of the Province of Bohol as a Tool in Local MDG Monitoring. Presented during the National Policy Forum on MDG Localization in the Philippines held at the NCPAG Assembly Hall, UP Diliman, 13 July 2011.

# PART 5



## SUSTAINING

### **Key Points:**

- *There are at least four (4) essential elements that LGUs need to sustain local MDG-supportive initiatives. They are summarized in the mnemonic IPAD which stands for Institutionalization, Participation of stakeholders, Advocacy and capacity building, and Documentation and replication of best practices.*
- *Best practices are highly contextual and evolve over time; thus, LGUs may have to take them with caution and make the necessary adjustments when replicating them in their respective localities. Still, PPAs, whether informed by a best practice or not, must be situationally determined and context-specific.*



# Sustaining and Replicating Best Practices in MDG Localization

## Essential Elements in Sustaining Local MDG-supportive Initiatives

With barely three years before the deadline on 2015, governments and non-state actors alike are focusing their efforts on accelerating the pace of MDG achievement and in sustaining the progress that the country has notably made so far. While a number of initiatives are geared to fast-track the country's attainment of MDGs, sustainability of MDG-supportive projects remains a big challenge.<sup>10</sup> It should be noted though that successful cases (even failures) have been documented, offering us valuable lessons on project sustainability and emphasizing the critical role LGUs have to play in the process. Based on the study "Institutional and Policy Environment for MDG Localization in the Philippines," four elements were highlighted to have a significant impact on the sustainability of LGU's MDG-supportive initiatives. In this Primer, they are encapsulated in the acronym I-P-A-D for easy recall. These are (a) institutionalization, (b) participation of stakeholders, (c) advocacy and capacity building, and (d) documentation and monitoring.

### Institutionalization

In Part II of this Primer, it has been made clear that the national government did not fall short in providing appropriate legal, policy, and institutional frameworks on MDG localization. While there are still some lapses in terms of harmonizing these overlapping frameworks, it is apparent that local governments are expected now more than ever to do their part and implement projects that directly target the MDGs. With local legislative powers vested upon them by the Local Government Code of 1991, LGUs can institutionalize the MDGs by creating ordinances and by setting up the necessary institutional arrangements for a sustained implementation of MDG-supportive initiatives. See [Annex 7](#) for a sample template on designating the MDG Focal Person, the Technical Working Group, and the Secretariat.

<sup>10</sup> In a forum held last 24 October 2011, UNDP resident country coordinator for the Philippines said, "The MDG-F joint programmes in the Philippines have gone a long way, particularly in terms of strengthening and expanding partnerships and resources. The challenge is sustaining our efforts and ensuring that the poor participate and truly reap the benefits of progress." 2011.

## Institutionalizing MDGs in Local Development Planning

In essence, institutionalization of MDGs is intricately linked to mainstreaming or integrating the MDGs into the local planning and development process. **Annex 8** summarizes the required planning outputs and guides for LGUs (page 78). Figure 5.1 shows the basic development planning process consisting of at least five distinct stages:

- 1) Situation analysis or the assessment of the planning environment,
- 2) Preparation of the draft plan (strategies and policies, PPAs)
- 3) Consolidation, approval, and presentation of plans,
- 4) Local development investment program, and
- 5) Plan implementation and monitoring.

It can be gleaned from the experiences of some LGUs that the MDGs can be regarded as a planning framework which can go into all the phases of the local development planning process.

The City Government of Naga, notable for the many awards and recognitions it received for good governance, claimed that the first step in localizing the MDGs is to “affirm the pre-eminence of the city’s own vision and to impress on the city’s key stakeholders that the MDGs are aligned with this vision.”<sup>10</sup>

Consequently, MDG targets must be considered in formulating the local development agenda as contained in two of the key planning documents of the LGUs. These are the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and Executive Legislative Agenda (ELA).

The CDP is the plan with which the LGU promotes the general welfare of its constituents. An MDG-responsive planning must ensure that all development sectors are covered, putting premium not just on physical/land use component but most especially on social and economic development, institutional, and environmental management component, as well. CDP has a medium-term, multi-year time frame which serve as an input to another planning document, the ELA.

Unlike the CDP, the ELA only covers a three-year planning period intended to coincide with the term of the local government officials. One of its aims is to speed up the implementation of priority projects and ensure that the development agenda set in the CDP are continuously carried out by the LGU despite changes in administration.

<sup>11</sup> Excerpt of Robredo, Jesse. (2006). *Localizing the Millennium Development Goals: The Naga City Experience*. Presented at Workshop on Activating Urban Indicators during the World Urban Forum III sponsored by the Regional Vancouver Urban Observatory-UN Habitat held at the Vancouver Convention and Exhibition Centre in Vancouver, Canada on June 17-18, 2006. [http://www.naga.gov.ph/cityhall/FORUM3\\_06172006.pdf](http://www.naga.gov.ph/cityhall/FORUM3_06172006.pdf)



The case of Naga City could not overemphasize the need to synchronize local development plans with the three-year term of local officials. The City Government identified the desired MDG targets for the years 2007-2009, 2010-2012, and 2013-2015. In this way, they were able to match the MDG-responsive plans with the short-term planning period of local governments while being mindful of the need to beat the 2015 MDG deadline.

Consequently, MDGs must be integrated into the local investment program of an LGU. An LGU's commitment to achieving the MDGs is put to test when allocating budget to MDG-responsive PPAs.

The main outputs of investment programming are (1) the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) for cities and municipalities and (2) the Provincial Development Investment Program (PDIP) for provinces.

Following the local development planning process, the next step is to identify the MDG-responsive M&E indicators to track progress. They are called “MDG-responsive” because they are hinged on the widely accepted MDG targets set by the UNDP and adopted by the Philippine government (refer to the DILG's Core Local Poverty Indicator Monitoring System in [Annex 8](#)). The CBMS also provide a similar set of core indicators. But adopting these indicators is not an easy task. Former Mayor Jesse Robredo of Naga City summarized the valuable lessons they learned from monitoring the City Government's MDG-supportive initiatives.

- Keep the number of indicators down to a strategic few to be manageable.
- The trick is to track only outcome indicators which capture the essence of the MDG.
- In selecting these indicators, it is best to check availability of data as well as the cost of gathering them. If unavailable or too costly to generate, proxy indicators would be the better option.

Although mainstreaming of MDGs into the local development planning seems too big a task for some LGUs, there is DILG's MDG Local Tracking Instrument (as discussed in Part IV: Monitoring) that can help LGUs to go through the entire mainstreaming process. This points to the fact that all the tools needed by the LGUs are available at their disposal, what remains to be a challenge is how to put these tools to good use and sustain, even upscale, what they started.

Another good example is the Provincial Government of Albay's health improvement strategy that was aimed at mitigating the negative impacts of disasters and hastening the attainment of the health-related MDGs. A year after the two strong typhoons Milenyo and Reming have hit the province in 2006, newly elected Governor Joey Salceda released a policy declaration “make the MDG a goal and the rest follows.” This institutional commitment implies that policies, resource mobilization, program implementation, and institution building must be aligned to achieving the MDGs. The provincial LGU put in place the necessary ordinances and executive orders to ensure sustainability of Albay's health sector reform strategy.



Once the province-wide investment plan for health is completed by 2012, another sector-wide planning session for the next five years will be undertaken to sustain the gains and to scale up community participation in the program.

### Participation of Various Stakeholders

Among the many significant reforms brought about by the Local Government Code of 1991 is the promotion of citizen group's participation in local governance. Citizen groups encompass the NGOs, people's organizations, faith-based groups, the academe, the media, and the private sector. The LGC of 1991 ensures the right of citizens to participate in the local development planning process as they comprise one-fourth of the membership of local development council (LDC), the local planning body of the LGUs. Aside from their membership in the LDC, the citizen groups are rightful to be represented in local school boards, local health boards, the Agrarian Reform Councils, and the Fisheries and Aquatic Reform Councils.

Through constructive engagement with local government officials, citizens can assert the need to prioritize MDG targets and be active partners of the government in MDG localization. Drawing again from the experiences of Naga City, it was found that the participatory process resulted in a more realistic plan that reflects the varying interests of City's stakeholders. Thus, the first step in facilitating a participatory planning process is to identify which stakeholders have a high 'stake' on the MDG-supportive initiatives. This can be done through a method called **stakeholders analysis**. While there are many paths to stakeholders analysis, the process is essential in formulating observations about the various kinds of influence the stakeholders have on the issue and the relationships they have with one another.<sup>12</sup>

Looking at the experiences of LGUs that are relatively more advanced in MDG localization, the chances of success tend to be greater when citizen groups participate as active partners and not as outsiders. Three Galing Pook Awardees for 2011 showcased multistakeholder participation as a key element to achieving the MDGs. First is the case of Limasawa, a 6th class municipality in Southern Leyte, which proved that even low-income, small-island municipalities can eliminate malnutrition through participatory and innovative strategies.

Limasawa's LGU was able to accomplish this feat by developing an innovative nutrition plan with clearly defined roles for the stakeholders. This plan aimed to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among preschool and school children and promote healthy living among adults. The plan was designed with the help of the Municipal Nutrition Committee (MNC), a multisectoral body composed of the Sangguniang Bayan Members, national agency representatives, municipal government department heads, barangay chairmen, school administrators and NGOs representatives.

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<sup>12</sup> <http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-SVMP-Instrumente-Akteursanalyse.pdf>

The Provincial Government of Albay also attested to the power of citizen participation as they involved various stakeholders in formulating the Province-Wide Investment Plan for Health in Albay. The health sector alliances that have been organized include the federations of barangay health workers, the TB patrol (TB management councils in the barangays) and the organization of Tambal-Tandok healers. There are also organizations that are actively involved in specific health programs in their respective target areas like MIDAS (Mayon Integrated Development Alternatives and Services) and Gay-on Bicol for STI and HIV/AIDS.

### **Advocacy and Capacity Development**

Another common feature of all LGUs that are able to sustain MDG-supportive initiatives is their continuous efforts to raise awareness about the MDGs and related PPAs as well as enhancement of human and institutional capacities by joining trainings, non-formal education, and joint programs with LGUs and national government agencies.

#### *Advocacy beyond IEC*

In a survey conducted by the League of Municipalities of the Philippines, it is estimated that about 60 percent of LGUs in the country are not aware of the MDGs. The lack of funding and the indifference of some LGUs towards the MDGs are also noted to hinder their compliance with the MDGs. But over the years, LGUs have learned that information, education, and communication (IEC) strategies such as disseminating print materials, press releases, and public hearings are not enough if the goal is to sustain participation of various stakeholders in MDG-supportive initiatives. There are other approaches that are found effective in keeping the interest of various stakeholders on the program. These are as follows:

- *Advocacy 2.0* (digital advocacy). Many local governments are taking advantage of the internet as a powerful communication medium to raise public's awareness of their MDG-supportive PPAs. Web 2.0 tools such as social networking sites (e.g. Facebook, twitter, linkedln, etc.) are strategic tools not just to spread messages but also to build a network of MDG advocates. To learn more about the digital advocacy, visit <http://advocacy.globalvoicesonline.org/projects/advocacy-20-guide-tools-for-digital-advocacy/> and <http://onlineadvocacy.tacticaltech.org/>.

- *Knowledge management (KM).* More and more LGUs are exploring KM strategies to better improve their performance. KM encompasses a wide range of principles and tools about “getting the right knowledge to the right people at the right time.” A KM system for local governance would cover communication infrastructure and tools (i.e. internet/intranet, database, etc.), communities of practice, knowledge sharing mechanisms, content development and publications, among others. The Local Governance National Resource Center of the Local Government Academy has published useful materials on KM in local governance. One of those is the “Communities that Learn! A Local Governance Knowledge Management Framework.”

#### ***Naga City’s Partnership Transparency — i-Governance***

*The i-Governance Program is amongst the effective transparency and accountability mechanisms developed by the City to strengthen its rapport with the citizenry. This key program is an initiative to make “information and communications technology work” for the improvement of governance and to enhance effectiveness of City development strategies.*

*Initiated 10 years ago (2001), its components are now institutionalized features of daily two-way communication between the government and its citizens. For example, the Naga Citizens Charter, distributed to all households and businesses, describes approximately 130 key services of the city government. It explains the step-by-step procedure for accessing these services, as well as the response time for delivery, and the city hall officers and staff responsible for the service. This information is complemented by a list of requirements a customer must comply with to facilitate service delivery, as well as the relevant fees. The Citizens Charter is viewed as a contract between the city government and its citizens.*

*Source: Excerpts from “Fostering Local Economic Transformation Through Community Engagement: Naga City’s Collaboration with its Civil Society and Businesses.” FCM International. Case Study Municipal Partners for Economic Development <http://www.lgsp-led.ph/assets/Local-Economic-Transformation-through-Community-Engagement.pdf>*



### *Capacity Development*

A review of local governments' investments on capacity development programs has been done in a commissioned work by SNV and UNDP.<sup>13</sup> It was found that the country's commitment to achieving the MDGs has put pressure on local governments to enhance their capacities on various aspects of governance and public service delivery. Two LGUs were recognized to have reaped the fruits of their investments on capacity development programs for improving their respective health sectors. These are the Provincial Governments of Bulacan and Negros Oriental.

In brief, Bulacan has become one of the model LGUs for good governance because of its large investments in capacity development particularly on health sector. The Provincial Health Office of Bulacan has been transformed from a purely service hospital facility to a teaching and training hospital. Another innovation is capacity development program for barangay officials under the Barangay Governance Program. Likewise, the provincial budget is clearly aligned with the MDGs.

Negros Oriental, unlike Bulacan, is a low-income provincial LGU. Apparently, this did not become a major hurdle for the province to prioritize health-related MDGs. In fact, Negros Oriental also invested heavily on health. The Provincial hospital has been expanded and now includes private rooms. Since it anticipates a shortage of doctors in the very near future due to brain drain, it has convinced Silliman University to open a School of Medicine. The province has set up scholarships in medicine and graduate studies in public administration and governance.

Table 2 contains some of the institutions that offer capacity development programs for LGUs.

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<sup>13</sup> Briones, Leonor M. Local Capacity Development Investments for MDG Localization in the Philippines. SNV and UNDP

**Table 2. Some institutions that offer capacity development programs for LGUs**

Institution	Capacity Development Programs	Contact Information
<p><b>Center for Local and Regional Governance (CLRG)</b></p> <p><i>The Local Government Center of the then College of Public Administration of the University of the Philippines was established by law thirty three years ago in 1965. At present it is called the Center for Local and Regional Governance (CLRG) of the National College of Public Administration and Governance.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Administration and Development Program (LADP)</li> <li>Local Governance, Financial Management, Local Economic Development</li> <li>Development Planning, Environmental Management,</li> <li>Gender and Development,</li> <li>Participatory Governance</li> <li>Local legislation</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Director</b> Office Add: Rm. 210, NCPAG Building, E. Jacinto St.U.P. Campus, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines</p> <p>Mailing Add: P.O. Box 198, UP Campus, Diliman 1101 Quezon City, Philippines Telefax: (02) 928-3914; 925-7422 Email: <a href="mailto:clrg.ncpag@up.edu.ph">clrg.ncpag@up.edu.ph</a></p>
<p><b>Local Government Academy (LGA)</b></p> <p><i>The DILG created the LGA. The objective was to create a national training institution that would “coordinate, synchronize, rationalize and deliver training programs for local governments.”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coaches Workshop on Local Leadership, Development Legislation Course for Effective Local Governance</li> <li>Resource Mobilization and Financial Management and Analysis</li> <li>Environmental planning and management</li> <li>Specialized courses for the Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao</li> </ul>	<p>8th and 9th Floors Agustin I Bldg., F. Ortigas Jr. Road (formerly Emerald Avenue) Ortigas Center, Pasig City, 1601 Tel. Nos. 633-6134/ 637-1672/ 634-6416/ 638-9649/634-1881 to 83 Fax Nos. 634-6567/ 633-6134</p>
<p><b>Development Academy of the Philippines</b></p> <p><i>The DAP was originally intended to focus on national development. Eventually, it went into local CD. It offers both academic and short courses on local development.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Center for Governance</li> <li>Center for Knowledge Management</li> <li>Center for Quality and Competitiveness</li> <li>Center for Sustainable Development</li> </ul>	<p><b>President</b> 6/F DAP Building, San Miguel Avenue Ortigas Center, Pasig City 1600 Tel: (02) 631-2153 Fax: (02) 631-2123 Email: <a href="mailto:academy@dap.edu.ph">academy@dap.edu.ph</a> <a href="http://www.dap.edu.ph">www.dap.edu.ph</a></p>

Recently, the Local Government Academy (LGA) and the Local Governance Support Program for Local Economic Development (LGSP-LED)<sup>14</sup> started offering the **LED4LGUs Curriculum**, a training program designed for LGU officials and staff that will enhance their competencies (knowledge, skills and attitudes) on developing sustainable local economic development (LED) strategies. There are two types of program where LGUs can choose from:

Entrepreneurial Leadership Development Program- a two-day learning program will enable participants to examine the importance of entrepreneurial leadership, and the role of that kind of leadership in a sustainable local economic development process. LED Fundamental Course—consists of three modules, (1) entrepreneurial leadership development, entrepreneurial LGU management, and sustainable LED.

*For further details, contact:*

**LGSP-LED**

1607 Taipan Place, F. Ortigas Jr. Road  
Ortigas Center, Pasig City  
1600 Philippines  
Tel: (632) 914-3707 to 08  
Fax: (632) 636-7936  
Cell: (0917) 580-8440  
[www.lgsp-led.ph](http://www.lgsp-led.ph)

*LGU Alliances as Capacity Development Mechanisms*

Leagues of LGUs can serve as venues by which government officials can work together towards a shared goal and enhance their institutional capacities in the process. These are the League of Provinces, League of Municipalities, and League of Cities. In Region 1, the One Pangasinan Alliance of LGUs (OPAL) composed of eight municipalities and one city was created in 2009 to coordinate, pool resources, and complement each LGU's programs on local economic development and the delivery of social services. Hernani Braganza,<sup>15</sup> the mayor of the City of Alaminos, summarized the benefits of being part of the alliance:

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<sup>14</sup> LGSP-LED is an eight-year (2008-2016) collaborative Program of the Governments of the Philippines and Canada, through the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). LGSP-LED envisions vibrant, investor-friendly and tourist-attractive local economies, and is geared towards strengthening the enabling environment for good governance and sustainable local economic development.

<sup>15</sup> Braganza, H. (2011). The Race to 2015: Realizing the MDGs. A presentation during the National Policy Forum on MDG Localization held at the NCPAG Assembly Hall, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City. 13 July. 2011.



- Information, knowledge and capabilities are shared and enhanced;
- Facilitating processes can be jointly undertaken minimizing on costs;
- On the ground interventions are coordinated, complemented and duplication avoided;
- Within an alliance, LGUs can pool human and financial resources allowing for increased local public investments in socio-economic services;
- Issues and concerns that cross political jurisdiction have an immediate platform for joint problem solving; and
- LGU alliances have a stronger voice politically.

In 2011, OPAL started a value chain study with support from LGSP-LED. Results of the value chain study will “serve as basis for the preparation of the workable business and competitiveness tourism plan to support a sustainable ecotourism industry in the Western Pangasinan area.” For more information, contact:

**Engr. Roel Anonuevo**

Head, Technical Working Group  
One Pangasinan Alliance of LGUs  
[www.alaminos.gov.ph](http://www.alaminos.gov.ph)

Aside from non-formal education and forming LGU alliances, a new capacity development approach for local governments emerges. This includes mechanisms that facilitate sharing and replication of best practices. In this setup, leading LGUs become laboratories or learning sites for other LGUs.

*Documentation and Replication of Best Practices*

To complete the list of essential elements for sustaining the gains made by LGUs in localizing the MDGs, it is important that they document, share, and facilitate the process of replicating best practices. While a lot of development practitioners are wary in using the term “best” and called for the need to set clear criteria in labelling a practice as “good” or “best,” the concept of capturing such activities or procedures that are believed to have produced outstanding results is becoming more and more popular among LGUs.

In fact, the DILG has established a system of documenting and sharing of “good practices” in local governance called the Good Practices in Local Governance: Facility for Adoption and Replication” (GO-FAR). Its broader aim is to “institutionalize nationwide the sharing and replication of sustainable good practices in local governance to enable LGUs improve their delivery of basic services to their constituencies.” For DILG, a practice is worth replicating if it passes the following criteria:

- LGU-initiated
- Simple and implementable in a short time frame of a maximum of 18 months
- Proven and effective solutions to common LGU problems
- Demonstrated level of sustainability with a minimum of three years
- With least possible cost and effort to replicate
- The practice is conducive to achieving results such as addressing national directives/policy thrusts, the MDGs, and other international commitments; LGU exercise of corporate powers; LGU anti-red tape and revenue generation-related innovations; local disaster risk management programs; inter-LGU cooperation for integrated local development, etc.
- The practice/project has potential for multiplier effect or further replication

Obviously, replicating good practices encourages innovation and prevents LGUs from always “reinventing the wheel.” However, good practices are highly contextual and evolve over time. Thus, LGUs may have to take them with caution and make the necessary adjustments when replicating them in their respective localities. Still, PPAs, whether informed by a good practice or not, must be situationally determined and context-specific.

For a complete list of LGUs identified by GO-FAR to have exemplified good practices in MDG localization, see **Annex 9**. The Local Government Academy has also created a website dedicated for best practices in local governance (<http://lga.gov.ph/bestpractices/>).



## TOOLS AND TEMPLATES

**Annex 7.** Sample template on designating the MDG Focal Person, the Technical Working Group, and the Secretariat (page 76)

**Annex 8.** Required Planning Outputs and Guides for LGUs (page 78)

**Annex 9.** LGUs with best practices (page 79)



<sup>16</sup> <http://www.lgsp-led.ph/2011/05/lorem-ipsum-text-02/2011>.







# TOOLS & TEMPLATES




## Options outlined in the Memorandum Circular 2004-152 to guide LGUs in responding to MDGs

MDGs	LGU Options to Address MDGs
 <p><b>Goal 1:</b> <i>Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of livelihood and employment opportunities for marginalized group through community enterprise and skills training</li> <li>• Assistance in the processing and marketing of the products of poor farmers and small producers</li> <li>• Provision of basic training on household food security such as home gardening, backyard livestock industry and inland fishing; and provision of support services, e.g. seeds, credit, etc.</li> <li>• Provision of post-harvest facilities such as solar dryer, multi-purpose pavement, food processing facilities, rice and corn mills, and warehouses</li> <li>• Provision of public access such as the construction and maintenance of road networks and bridges</li> <li>• Provision of farm equipment, supplies and other farm inputs</li> <li>• Provision of safe drinking water by installing low-cost potable water systems like hand-pumps, gravity fed systems, rain water collection, and shallow/deep/artesian tube wells</li> <li>• Construction of low cost sanitation facilities like ventilated improved pit privy (VIP) and other latrines</li> <li>• Provision of basic hygiene education and training for households</li> <li>• Promotion and enforcement of food fortification law and ASIN Law</li> <li>• Continuous provision of supplementary feeding and “Operation Timbang”</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Goal 2:</b> <i>Achieve Universal Primary Education</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction or rehabilitation of school facilities such as school buildings with toilets and water supply, clinics, public libraries, basic science laboratory rooms</li> <li>• Construction and/or maintenance of access roads to schools</li> <li>• Construction and/or maintenance of day care centers and pre-school institutions</li> <li>• Purchase of books, desks and other school equipments</li> <li>• Implementation of school-based nutrition programs such as School Milk Project, National Feeding Program, Breakfast Feeding Program, and Dental Health Program</li> <li>• Provision of day care center teachers/workers and instructional materials (ECCD Law)</li> <li>• Promotion of Early Childhood Care Development (ECCD)/Bright Child Program in all day care centers</li> <li>• Provision of transport assistance for school children in remote areas</li> </ul>

MDGs	LGU Options to Address MDGs
 <p><b>Goal 3:</b> <i>Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocation of five percent LGU budget for gender and development PPAs</li> <li>• Provision of livelihood for marginalized women</li> <li>• Establishment of Women's Desk</li> <li>• Conduct of livelihood and vocational training activities for women</li> <li>• Strict implementation and enforcement of laws on the protection of women and children such as the Anti-violence Against Women and Children Law</li> <li>• Promotion of equal access of women and men to training and employment opportunities</li> <li>• Ensure participation of women in local special bodies (LSBs)</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Goal 4:</b> <i>Reduce Child Mortality</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immunization of all children against tuberculosis, diphtheria pertussis, tetanus, measles and Hepatitis B before reaching 1 year old</li> <li>• Provision of Vitamin A to children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o once a year to all 6-11 month old infants</li> <li>o at least twice a year to all 1-5 year old children</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Promotion of exclusive breast feeding of infants up to two years</li> <li>• Promotion of new-born screening for congenital metabolic disorders</li> <li>• Provision of iron supplements for low-birth weight infants and anemic children</li> <li>• Mandatory weighing of children 0-71 months to monitor growth and nutritional status according to the following schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o once a month for all 0-24 month old children</li> <li>o once a month for all 0-71 month old children whose weights are below normal</li> <li>o quarterly for all 25-71 month old children</li> <li>o twice a year for all 0-71 month old children</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Continuous supplementary feeding programs and “Operation Timbang” or growth monitoring (i.e. provision of weighing scales, weight-for-age table, ECCD card)</li> <li>• Promotion of complementary feeding of lugaw (i.e. rice porridge) and other nutritious food (GO, GROW and GLOW foods) for all children starting six month old</li> <li>• Provision of deworming drugs among 2-5 year old children twice a year</li> <li>• Implementation of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) in all health facilities and provision of essential drugs for IMCI</li> <li>• Provision of training for parents on food production, food preparation, food fortification, basic nutrition, and proper care for children</li> <li>• Provision of social service facilities such as health centers, day care centers, primary/secondary health care centers</li> </ul>

MDGs	LGU Options to Address MDGs
 <p><b>Goal 5:</b> <i>Improved Women's Reproductive Health</i></p>	<p>Conduct of advocacy and other related services on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maternal child health and nutrition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Provision of comprehensive pre-natal, natal and post-natal care for all pregnant women</li> <li>o Provision of iron tablets for pregnant and lactating mothers</li> <li>o Provision of Vitamin A for pregnant mothers</li> <li>o Establishing and upgrading primary hospitals, maternal clinics and other health facilities to provide obstetric care</li> <li>o Promotion of facility-based delivery among pregnant women by skilled birth attendants</li> <li>o Increase access to basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric care</li> <li>o Supplemental feeding for malnourished pregnant women</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Provision of medical, legal, psychological services to victim-survivors</li> <li>o Protection and re-integration of victim-survivors of VAWC</li> <li>o Ensure the participation of the community in preventing VAWC and protection of VAWC victim-survivors</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Prevention and Treatment of Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs)/STD/HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• Breast and Reproductive Tract Cancers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Provision of breast and cancer prevention and treatment services (e.g. acetic acid wash, pap smear, screening, referral) in selected rural health unit facilities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
 <p><b>Goal 6:</b> <i>Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Massive information campaign and social mobilization on values based sexuality education, and HIV/AIDS prevention</li> <li>• Promotion and provision of AIDS prevention services such as counseling, and STI/HIV/AIDS management in health facilities</li> <li>• Establishment of behavioral surveillance system on people living with STI/HIV/AIDS;</li> <li>• Procurement of drugs and other logistic support for STI/HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other diseases</li> <li>• Provide necessary health services and treatment for groups that are highly at risk to STI/HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other diseases</li> <li>• Establishment and strengthening of “TB Network”</li> <li>• Implementation of comprehensive cleanliness programs such declogging and maintenance of canals, etc.</li> <li>• Encourage full support of private sector especially owners of bars, nightclubs, hotels and other related establishments</li> </ul>



MDGs	LGU Options to Address MDGs
 <p><b>Goal 7:</b> <i>Ensure Environmental Sustainability</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate, protect and maintain community watershed areas in collaboration with other agencies</li> <li>• Enforcement of forest laws, rules and regulations in community watershed communal forest and other devolved areas</li> <li>• Implementation of devolved community-based forestry management project which includes integrated social forestry in communal forest</li> <li>• Establishment of parks, greenbelt and other similar forest development projects</li> <li>• Protection of areas under the National Integrated Protected Area System</li> <li>• Formulation and implementation of a 10-year Solid Waste Management Plan</li> <li>• Establishment of Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) in every barangay or cluster of barangays</li> <li>• Encourage private sector participation to initiate, participate, and invest in ecological solid waste management projects; manufacture environment friendly products; and undertake community activities to promote effective solid waste management</li> <li>• Closure and/or conversion of open dumpsite into controlled dumpsite, and eventual establishment of sanitary landfill</li> <li>• Massive information campaign on solid waste management</li> <li>• Formulation and implementation of comprehensive land use plans (CLUPs) and enforcement of zoning ordinances (ZOs)</li> <li>• Provision of sites for socialized housing purposes</li> <li>• Conduct of inventory for beneficiaries of socialized housing projects</li> <li>• Provide livelihood facilities and initiate community organizing activities in relocation sites</li> <li>• Implement “Gawad Kalinga” type and other housing projects</li> </ul>

## Directory of DILG Regional Offices

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	<p>Office Address: Ground Floor, 265 LMP Bldg. Ermin Garcia St., Cubao Quezon City 1100</p> <p>Contacts: (02) 912-8963 / (02) 912-8963 / 912-8964 / 912-5049</p> <p>Fax: (02) 912-8960</p> <p>Email <a href="mailto:tsd_dilgnrc@yahoo.com">tsd_dilgnrc@yahoo.com</a></p> <p>URL: <a href="http://ncr.dilg.gov.ph/">http://ncr.dilg.gov.ph/</a></p>
REGION I - ILOCOS REGION	<p>Office Address: Aguila Road, City of San Fernando, La Union 2500</p> <p>Contact: (072) 888-3106 / (072) 888-3106</p> <p>Fax No.: (072) 700-2703 / 888-2108</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:dilg_r1@yahoo.com">dilg_r1@yahoo.com</a></p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.dilgregion1.com">http://www.dilgregion1.com</a></p>
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	<p>Office Address: Regional Government Center, Carig Sur, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan 3500</p> <p>Contacts: (078) 844-1296 / (078) 844-1296</p> <p>Fax: (078) 844-1296 / 844-5378</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:r2dilg@yahoo.com">r2dilg@yahoo.com</a></p> <p>URL: <a href="http://region2.dilg.gov.ph">http://region2.dilg.gov.ph</a></p>
REGION III – CENTRAL LUZON	<p>D. Macapagal Government Center, Brgy. Maimpis, City of San Fernando, Pampanga</p> <p>Tel. Nos.: (045) 961-5527 / (045) 961-5527 / 961-3277 / 961-5433</p> <p>Fax: (045) 961-2904</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:info@dilgr3.com">info@dilgr3.com</a></p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.dilgr3.com/">http://www.dilgr3.com/</a></p>
REGION IV A – CALABARZON	<p>Office Address: FTI Complex, Taguig City</p> <p>Contacts: (02) 838-5032 / (02) 838-5032 / 838-1526 / 838-6748</p> <p>Telefax: (02) 838-5323</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:dilgcalabarzon@yahoo.com">dilgcalabarzon@yahoo.com</a></p> <p>URL: <a href="http://dilgcalabarzon.org.ph/">http://dilgcalabarzon.org.ph/</a></p>

REGION IV B – MIMAROPA	Office Address: 3rd Floor Santos & Sons Bldg. 973 Aurora Blvd., cor Dapdap St. Quezon City 1100 Contacts: (02) 995-7725 / (02) 995-7725 Telefax: (02) 995-7831 / (02) 995-7726 Email: mimaroparegion@yahoo.com URL: <a href="http://www.dilgmimaropa.com">http://www.dilgmimaropa.com</a>
REGION V - BICOL REGION	Office Address: Rizal St., Albay District, Legaspi City 4500 Contacts: (052) 480-1484 / (052) 480-1484 / 480-1088 Fax: (052) 480-4023 Email: <a href="mailto:dilg_r5@mozcom.com">dilg_r5@mozcom.com</a> URL: <a href="http://dilgbicol.org/">http://dilgbicol.org/</a>
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	Office Address: 6 Parola St. Fort San Pedro Iloilo City 5000 Contacts: (033) 335-0465 / (033) 335-0465 / 336-2652 to 53 / 337-4708 Fax: (033) 336-2653 / 337-3565 Email: <a href="mailto:dilg_vi@yahoo.com">dilg_vi@yahoo.com</a>
REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	Office Address: Sudlon, Lahug Cebu City 6000 Contacts: (032) 253-5471 / (032) 253-5471 / 253-5481 / 255-7730 Fax: (032) 253-1581 / 253-5473 Email: <a href="mailto:dilgro7@cvis.net.ph">dilgro7@cvis.net.ph</a> URL: <a href="http://www.dilgregion7.8m.com">http://www.dilgregion7.8m.com</a>
REGION VIII – EASTERN VISAYAS	Office Address: Kanhuraw Hills, Tacloban City 6500 Contacts: (053) 321-2093 / (053) 321-2093 / 321-2078 / 321-2080 / 321-5391 Fax: (053) 325-5170 / 321-6609 Email: <a href="mailto:dilg_r8@yahoo.com">dilg_r8@yahoo.com</a>
REGION IX - ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	Office Address: ATD Bldg., FS Pajares St., San Jose District, Pagadian City 7016 Contacts: (062) 850-7258 / (062) 850-7258 / 925-0282 Telefax: (062) 850-0252 Email: <a href="mailto:dilg9@pltdsl.net">dilg9@pltdsl.net</a> URL: <a href="http://www.dilg9.org/cms">http://www.dilg9.org/cms</a>



## International aid agencies that offer official development assistance to LGUs

ODA	Contact Details
<b>Bilateral Donors</b>	
<b><i>Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)</i></b>	<b>Ms. Octavia Borthwick</b> Minister Counsellor, Development Cooperation  Level 23, Tower II RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue Makati City Tel. No. (02) 757-8187 Fax No. (02) 757-8265 <a href="http://www.ausaid.gov.au">www.ausaid.gov.au</a>
<b><i>British Council</i></b>	<b>Mr. Luke Myers</b> Counsellor (Development) and Head of Cooperation  Level 8, Tower II RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue Makati City Tel. No. (02) 857-9125 Fax No. (02) 843-1083 <a href="http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca">http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca</a>
<b><i>Delegation of the European Union (EU) to the Philippines</i></b>	<b>Mr. Hans Farnhammer</b> Head of Development Cooperation  30th Floor, Tower II RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue Makati City Tel. No. (02) 859-5131 Fax. No. 859-5149 <a href="http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/philippines/index_en.htm">http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/philippines/index_en.htm</a>

REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	Office Address: Km. 3, Upper Carmen Cagayan De Oro City 9000 Contacts: (088) 858-2192 / (088) 858-2192 / (08822) 72-3323 / 72-3189 Fax: (088) 858-2191 / (08822) 72-3768 Email: r10_dilg@yahoo.com URL: <a href="http://www.dilg10.org">http://www.dilg10.org</a>
REGION XI - DAVAO REGION	Office Address: 58 McArthur Highway Matina, Davao City 8000 Contacts: (082) 297-2724 / (082) 297-2724 / 297-2604 / 297-2606 Fax: (082) 297-2600 Email: dilgregion11@yahoo.com or dilg_lgrcx@yahoo.com.ph URL: <a href="http://www.dilgxi.org/">http://www.dilgxi.org/</a>
REGION XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	Office Address: Marañon Village, Block 4, Koronadal City 9600 Contacts: (083) 228-3533 / (083) 228-3533 / 381-0108 / 228-3453 / 520-0224 Telefax: (083) 228-9659 Email: dilg_ro12@yahoo.com URL: <a href="http://dilg12.net/v3/">http://dilg12.net/v3/</a>
CARAGA REGION	Office Address: Matimco Building, J.C. Aquino Avenue, Libertad, Butuan City Contacts: (085) 342-1363 / (085) 342-1363 / 341-1976 / 342-2045 Fax: (085) 342-2134 / 8155756 Email: dilg_caraga_region@yahoo.com URL: <a href="http://www.dilg13.org/">http://www.dilg13.org/</a>
CAR - CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	Office Address: Barangay Center, Upper Session Rd., Baguio City 2600 Contacts: (074) 442-3515 / (074) 442-3515 / 444-3591 / 442-5372 Email: car_dilg@yahoo.com.ph
ARMM - AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO ARMM	Office Address: Complex, Cotabato City Contacts: (064) 421-2178 / (064) 421-2178 / 421-1379 / (062) 992-2938 / 062) 992-2938 Fax: (062) 421-1379 URL: <a href="http://www.armm.gov.ph">http://www.armm.gov.ph</a>

ODA	Contact Details
<b>Bilateral Donors</b>	
<b><i>German Development Cooperation/GIZ</i></b>	<b>Mr. Robert Kressirer</b> Country Director  PDCP Bank Centre Building Unit 10-BV.A. Rufino cor L.P. Leviste Sts. Makati City Tel. No. (02) 651-5115 Fax No. (02) 753-1441 giz-philippinen@giz.de <a href="http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/asien-pazifik/616.htm">http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/asien-pazifik/616.htm</a>
<b><i>Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</i></b>	<b>Mr. Norio Matsuda</b> Chief Representative  40/F Yuchengco Tower RCBC Plaza, Ayala Avenue Tel. No. (02) 889-7119 Fax No. (02) 889-6850 pp_oso_rep@jica.go.jp <a href="http://www.jica.go.jp">www.jica.go.jp</a>
<b><i>Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)</i></b>	<b>Mr. HWANG Jae Sang</b> Deputy Resident Representative  29/F Petro Megaplaza Building 358 Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue Makati City Tel. No. (02) 403-9780 Fax No. (02) 659-6955 <a href="http://www.koica.go.kr">www.koica.go.kr</a>



ODA	Contact Details
<b>Bilateral Donors</b>	
<b><i>New Zealand Aid Programme (NZAID)</i></b>	<b>Mr. Joseph Imperial</b> Manager  23/F BPI Buendia Center Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue Makati City Tel. No. (02) 891-5358 loc 209 Fax No. (02) 891-5357 <a href="http://www.aid.govt.nz/">http://www.aid.govt.nz/</a>
<b><i>US Agency for International Development (USAID)</i></b>	<b>Ms. Gloria D. Steele</b> Mission Director  8/F PNB Financial Center Building Pres. Diosdado Macapagal Avenue, Manila Tel. No. (02) 552-9801 Fax No. (02) 552-9297 <a href="http://www.philippines.usaid.gov">www.philippines.usaid.gov</a>
<b><i>Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)</i></b>	<b>Mr. Vicente Selles Zaragozi</b> Coordinating General  28-B V.A. Rufino Tower 6784 Ayala Avenue, Makati City Te. No. (02) 848-9906 to 08 Fax No. (02) 848-9909

ODA	Contact Details
<b>Multilateral Donors</b>	
<b><i>Asian Development Bank (ADB)</i></b>	<b>Mr. Neeraj Jain</b> Country Director/Representative  6 ADB Ave. Mandaluyong City 1550 Tel. No. (02) 683-1002 Fax No. (02) 683-1030 <a href="http://www.adb.org">www.adb.org</a>
<b><i>International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</i></b>	<b>Mr. Yolando Arban</b> Country Programme Officer  30/F Yuchengco Tower RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Ave. cor. Sen. Gil Puyat Ave. Makati City Tel. No. 901-0230 Fax No. (02) 901-0200 <a href="http://www.ifad.org">www.ifad.org</a>
<b><i>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</i></b>	<b>Mr. Kazuyuki Tsurumi</b> Country Representative  29/F Yuchengco Tower RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Ave. cor. Sen. Gil Puyat Ave. Makati City Tel. No. (02) 901-0350 to 51 or (02) 901-0399 Fax No. (02) 901-0361 to 62 <a href="http://www.fao.org">www.fao.org</a> <a href="http://coin.fao.org/cms/world/philippines/Home.html">http://coin.fao.org/cms/world/philippines/Home.html</a>

ODA	Contact Details
<b>Multilateral Donors</b>	
<b><i>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</i></b>	<p><b>Mr. Renaud Meyer</b> Country Director</p> <p>30/F Yuchengco Tower RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Ave. cor. Sen. Gil Puyat Ave. Makati City Tel. No. (02) 901-0236 Fax No. (02) 901-0200 <a href="mailto:Communications.ph@undp.org">Communications.ph@undp.org</a> <a href="http://www.undp.org.ph">www.undp.org.ph</a></p> <p>Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP) <b>Ms. Gmelina Baguinon</b></p> <p>30/F Yuchengco Tower RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Ave. cor. Sen. Gil Puyat Ave. Makati City Tel. No. (02) 901-0445 Fax No. (02) 901-0200</p>
<b><i>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)</i></b>	<p><b>Ms. Teresita Bagasao</b> Country Coordinator</p> <p>31/F Yuchengco Tower RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Ave. cor. Sen. Gil Puyat Ave. Makati City Tel. No. (02) 901-0412 Fax No. (02) 901-0415 <a href="mailto:info@unaids.org.ph">info@unaids.org.ph</a> <a href="http://www.unaids.org.ph">www.unaids.org.ph</a></p>



ODA	Contact Details
<b>Multilateral Donors</b>	
<b><i>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</i></b>	<b>Mr. Tomoo Hozumi</b> Country Representative  31/F Yuchengco Tower, Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (RCBC) Plaza, Ayala Avenue corner Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City, Philippines Tel. No. (02) 901-0124 Fax No. (02) 901-0196 <a href="http://www.unicef.org/philippines">http://www.unicef.org/philippines</a>
<b><i>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</i></b>	<b>Ms. Ugochi Daniels</b> Country Representative  30/F Yuchengco Tower RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Ave. cor. Sen. Gil Puyat Ave. Makati City Tel. No.(02) 901-0300 Fax No. (02) 901-0348 <a href="mailto:officemail@unfpa.org.ph">officemail@unfpa.org.ph</a> <a href="http://www.unfpa.org.ph">www.unfpa.org.ph</a>
<b><i>International Labour Organization (ILO)</i></b> <b><i>Sub-Regional Office Manila</i></b>	<b>Mr. Lawrence Jeff Johnson</b> Country Director  19/F Yuchengco Tower RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Ave. cor. Sen. Gil Puyat Ave. Makati City Tel. No. (02) 580-9900; (02) 580-9919 Fax No. (02) 580-9999 <a href="mailto:manila@ilo.org">manila@ilo.org</a> <a href="http://www.ilo.org/manila">www.ilo.org/manila</a>

ODA	Contact Details
<b>Multilateral Donors</b>	
<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</b>	<b>Mr. Bernard Kerblat</b> Country Representative  6th Floor, G.C Corporate Plaza, 150 Legazpi St. Legazpi Village, Makati City 1229 Tel. No. (632) 4032256; (632) 4032336 <a href="mailto:phima@unhcr.org">phima@unhcr.org</a> <a href="http://www.unhcr.org">www.unhcr.org</a>
<b>UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)</b>	<b>Mr. David Carden</b> Head of Office  29/F Yuchengco Tower RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Ave. cor. Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., Makati City Tel. No. (02) 843-9553 Fax No. (02) 844-1002 <a href="http://ph.one.un.org/response/">http://ph.one.un.org/response/</a>
<b>United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat)</b>	<b>Mr. Cris Rollo</b> <b>Programme Manager</b>  31/F Yuchengco Tower RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Ave. cor. Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., Makati City Tel. No. (02) 901-0432 Fax No. (02) 901-0200 <a href="http://www.unhabitat.org">www.unhabitat.org</a>
<b>World Food Programme (WFP)</b>	<b>Mr. Stephen Anderson</b> Country Representative  5th Floor, G.C Corporate Plaza, 150 Legazpi St. Legazpi Village, Makati City 1229 Tel. No. (632) 750-2561 Fax No. (632) 750-2562 <a href="http://www.wfp.org/countries/philippines">www.wfp.org/countries/philippines</a> <a href="mailto:wfo.philippines@wfp.org">wfo.philippines@wfp.org</a>

ODA	Contact Details
<b>Multilateral Donors</b>	
<b><i>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</i></b>	<b>Mr. Suresh Chandra Raj</b> Representative  29/F Yuchengco Tower RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Ave. cor. Sen. Gil Puyat Ave. Makati City Tel. No. (632) 901-0441/442 Fax. No. (632) 889-7202 Office.philippines@unido.org
<b><i>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</i></b>	<b>Mr. Ovais Sarmad</b> Director  28th Floor, Citibank Tower, 8741 Paseo de Roxas St., 1226 Makati City Tel. No (632) 2301999 Fax: (632) 848-1257 <a href="mailto:mac@iom.int">mac@iom.int</a> <a href="mailto:iomphilippines@iom.int">iomphilippines@iom.int</a> <a href="http://www.iom.int">www.iom.int</a>
<b><i>UN Women</i></b>	<b>Ms. Aida Jean Manipon</b> National Coordinator  Philippine Social Science Council, Rms. 209 & 211 Commonwealth Ave, Diliman Quezon City, Manila 1100 Tel. No. (02) 426-3772 Fax No. (02) 426-3772 <a href="mailto:aidaje.manipon@unwomen.org">aidaje.manipon@unwomen.org</a> <a href="http://www.unwomen.org">www.unwomen.org</a>



ODA	Contact Details
<b>Multilateral Donors</b>	
<b><i>The World Bank</i></b>	<p><b>Mr. Motoo Konishi</b> Country Director</p> <p>23/F The Taipan Place F. Ortigas Jr. Road Ortigas Center, Pasig City Tel. No. (02) 917-3001 Fax No. (02) 917-3050 <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/ph">www.worldbank.org/ph</a></p>
<b><i>World Health Organization (WHO)</i></b>	<p><b>Dr. Soe Nyunt-U</b> Country Representative</p> <p>National Tuberculosis Centre Building, 2nd Floor, Bldg.9, Department of Health San Lorenzo Hospital Compound, Sta. Cruz, Manila Tel No (632) 338-7476; (632) 338-8605; (632) 743-8301 Local 1931 Fax No. (632) 731-3914 <a href="mailto:who.phl@wpro.who.int">who.phl@wpro.who.int</a></p>

ODA	Contact Details
<b>International NGOs</b>	
<b><i>Asia Foundation</i></b>	<b>Dr. Steven Rood</b> Representative  36 Lapu-Lapu Avenue, Magallanes Village Makati City Tel. No. (02) 851-1466 • Fax No. (02) 853-0474 tafphil@asiafound.org www.asiafoundation.org
<b><i>Hanns Seidel Foundation</i></b>	<b>Mr. Paul Schafer</b> Resident Representative  Unit 4D Cypress Gardens Building, 112 V.A. Rufino St. Legaspi Village, Makati City Tel. No. (02) 867-4329 or 754-0249 Fax No. (02) 893-7731 philippinen@hss.de <a href="http://www.hss.de/southeastasia/en/philippines/our-work-in-the-philippines.html">http://www.hss.de/southeastasia/en/philippines/our-work-in-the-philippines.html</a>
<b><i>International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</i></b>	<b>Mr. Jean Daniel Tauxe</b> Head of Delegation  5th Floor, Erechem Building, Herrera corner Salcedo Sts. Legaspi Village, Makati City Tel. No. (02) 892-8901 • Fax No. (02) 819-5997 www.icrc.org

## Form 5: Financial Allocation and Utilization

LGU DEPT/ OFFICE	FINANCIAL ALLOCATION												UTILIZATION											
	AMOUNT				% vs TOTAL				RANK				AMOUNT				% vs TOTAL				RANK			
	PS	MCDE	CD	T	PS	MCDE	CD	T	PS	MCDE	CD	T	PS	MCDE	CD	T	PS	MCDE	CD	T	PS	MCDE	CD	T
Ratio of Total Budget for OPR vs Total Budget																								
Ratio of Total Expenditures of OPR vs Total Expenditures																								



ODA	Contact Details
<b>International NGOs</b>	
<i>Konrad Adenauer Stiftung</i>	<p><b>Dr. Peter Koeppinger</b> Country Representative</p> <p>3/F ALPAP 1 Building , 140 Leviste St. Salcedo Village, Makati City Tel. No. (02) 894-3737 • Fax No. (02) 893-6199 info.manila@kas.de www.kas.de</p>
<i>Oxfam GB Philippines</i>	<p><b>Mr. Snehal Soneji</b> Country Director</p> <p>4/F 150 Corporate Center, 150 Panay Ave. Quezon City Tel. No. (02) 929-4470 • Fax No. (02) 927-0499 manila@oxfam.org.uk</p>

## International aid agencies that offer official development assistance to LGUs

### Tracking the LGU Responsiveness on Localizing the Millennium Development Goals

Form 1: Status of Accomplishment or Achievement of MDGs and Targets

Goal No.	Goals/ Targets/ Indicators	Baseline Data (2000)	Current Latest Data (2003)	LGU TARGETS			Probability of Achievement
				2007	2008	2009	

## Tracking the LGU Responsiveness on Localizing the Millennium Development Goals

### Form 2: Institutional Mechanisms and Local Policies

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM & INSTRUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF MDGs	MDG GOALS							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. LGU BODY/ INSTITUTIONS CREATED								
B. ORDINANCES/ RESOLUTIONS								
C. NGO/ CSO/ PRIVATE SECTOR/ OTHER SUPPORT MECHANISMS								
D. INNOVATIONS								
E. GOOD PRACTICES REPLICATED								

## Tracking the LGU Responsiveness on Localizing the Millennium Development Goals

Form 3: Integration of MDGs in Local Plans

MDGS	PROVISIONS SUPPORTIVE OF MDG			
	CLUP (YEAR APPROVED)	CDP (YEAR APPROVED)	ELA (YEAR APPROVED)	REMARKS
GOAL 1				
GOAL 2				
GOAL 3				
GOAL 4				
GOAL 5				
GOAL 6				
GOAL 7				
GOAL 8				



## Tracking the LGU Responsiveness on Localizing the Millennium Development Goals

Form 4: MDG Responsiveness of PPAs

List of PPAs by Sector	MDG Addressed	Target Output	Actual Output	AIP	Project Cost		Source of Funds					Disbursement					Proponent	Implementing Unit/ Responsibility Center
					Budget	Expended	B	M/C	P	N	O	B	M/C	P	N	O		
A. Social																		
B. Eco																		
C. Infra																		
D. Envi.																		
E. Insti																		

## Tracking the LGU Responsiveness on Localizing the Millennium Development Goals

Form 5: Financial Allocation and Utilization

LGU DEPT/ OFFICE	FINANCIAL ALLOCATION												UTILIZATION											
	AMOUNT				% vs TOTAL				RANK				AMOUNT				% vs TOTAL				RANK			
	PS	MCDE	CD	T	PS	MCDE	CD	T	PS	MCDE	CD	T	PS	MCDE	CD	T	PS	MCDE	CD	T	PS	MCDE	CD	T
Local Health Office																								
LSWDO																								
Cooperatives Office																								
LAO																								
TF on Housing																								
Others																								
Total per Column/ Finance code																								
Aggregate amt. For OPR per Finance Code																								

## Tracking the LGU Responsiveness on Localizing the Millennium Development Goals

Form 6: Financial Allocation and Utilization Over a 3-year Period

LGU Dept/ Office	Past 2 Years (200_)						Past 1 Year (200_)						Current Year (200_)					
	Financial Allocation			Utilization			Financial Allocation			Utilization			Financial Allocation			Utilization		
	Amount	% vs Total	Rank	Amount	% vs Total	Rank	Amount	% vs Total	Rank	Amount	% vs Total	Rank	Amount	% vs Total	Rank	Amount	% vs Total	Rank
Local Health Office																		
LSWDO																		
Cooperatives Office																		
LAO																		
TF on Housing																		
Others																		
Total																		
Aggregate amt For OPR																		
% share of OPR vs Total																		

## CBMS Indicators

MDG INDICATORS	CBMS INDICATORS
<b>Goal 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER</b>	
Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	1. Proportion of population below poverty threshold, by sex 2. Proportion of population living in food threshold, by sex, by location (urban/rural)
Poverty gap ratio	3. Poverty gap ratio, by sex, by location (urban-rural)
Employment-to-population ratio	4. Employment rate, by sex, by location (urban/rural)
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	5. Proportion of population who experienced food short-age, by sex, by location (urban/rural)
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	6. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age, by sex, by location (urban/rural)
<b>GOAL 2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION</b>	
Net enrolment ratio in primary education	7. Proportion of children aged 6-12 yrs old enrolled in elementary education, by sex, by location (urban-rural) 8. Proportion of children aged 13-16 enrolled in high school, by sex, by location (urban/rural) 9. Proportion of children aged 6-16 enrolled in school, by sex, by location (urban/rural)
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men	10. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, by sex, by location (urban/rural)
<b>GOAL3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN</b>	
Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	11-13. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 14. Ratio of literate females to males aged 15-24 year olds, by location (urban/rural)
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	15 Proportion of seats held by women in municipality and province



MDG INDICATORS	CBMS INDICATORS
<b>GOAL 4. REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY</b>	
Under-five mortality rate	16. Proportion of children aged 0 to less than 5 years old who died, by sex, by location (urban/rural)
Infant mortality rate	17. Proportion of infants who died, by sex, by location (urban/rural)
	18. Proportion of children aged 1 to less than 5 who died, by sex, by location (urban/rural)
<b>GOAL 5. IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH</b>	
Maternal mortality ratio	19. Proportion of women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes, by location (urban-rural)
Contraceptive prevalence rate	20. Contraceptive prevalence rate, by location (urban-rural)
<b>GOAL 6. COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES</b>	
Condom use at last high-risk sex	21. Proportion of couples using condom among those who are practicing contraception, by location (urban/rural)
Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	22. Death rates associated with malaria, by sex, by location (urban-rural)
Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	23. Death rates associated with tuberculosis, by sex, by location (urban-rural)
<b>GOAL 7. ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY</b>	
Proportion of land area covered by forest	24. Proportion of land area covered by forest (from LGU)
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	25. Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water, by location (urban-rural)
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	26. Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet facility, by location (urban-rural)
Proportion of urban population living in slums	27. Proportion of population who are informal settlers, by sex, by location (urban-rural)
<b>GOAL 8. DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT</b>	
Telephone lines per 100 population	30. Proportion of the households/population with landlines/telephone lines, by location (urban/rural)
Cellular subscribers per 100 population	31. Proportion of the households/population with cellphones, by location (urban/rural)
	32. Proportion of the households/population with computers, by location (urban/rural)

## Core Local Poverty Indicators

Goal	Core Local Poverty Indicators
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of households with income less than the poverty threshold</li> <li>• Proportion of households with income less than the food threshold</li> <li>• Proportion of persons aged 15 years old and above who are not working but are actively seeking work</li> <li>• Proportion of children 0-5 years old who are moderately and severely underweight (below normal-low and below normal-very low)</li> <li>• Proportion of households who eat less than three full meals a day</li> <li>• Proportion of household members victimized by crime</li> </ul>
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of 6-12 year-old children who are not in elementary school</li> <li>• Proportion of 13-16 year-olds who are not in secondary school</li> </ul>
Goal 3: Promote gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (can be generated from indicators of Goal 2)</li> </ul>
Goal 4: Reduce child Mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of children under five years old who died</li> </ul>
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy related causes</li> </ul>
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of households without access to safe water</li> <li>• Proportion of households without sanitary toilets</li> </ul>
Goal 7: Ensure environmental Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of households who are squatters</li> <li>• Proportion of households with makeshift housing</li> </ul>

## Sample template on designating the MDG Focal Person, the Technical Working Group, and the Secretariat

Executive Order No. \_\_\_\_\_, series of \_\_\_\_\_  
DESIGNATING THE MDG FOCAL PERSON, THE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP AND THE SECRETARIAT

WHEREAS, the Philippines and the other member states of the United Nations affirmed in September 2000 their commitment towards reducing poverty and the worst forms of human deprivation;

WHEREAS, in keeping with those commitments, the member states adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);

WHEREAS, the Philippines has adopted national targets for the MDGs;

WHEREAS, there is a need to further localize these targets for integration into the city's programs and budget;

WHEREAS, there is a need to set up an entity responsible for the MDGs;

NOW, therefore, by the powers vested in me by law, I, \_\_\_\_\_, Mayor of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby create the MDG Technical Working Group with the following composition and functions:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is herein designated as the city's focal person for the localization of the Millennium Development Goals.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ Office is herein designated as the Secretariat for the localization effort.
3. The following offices and civil society organizations, through their heads, shall designate their representative to the MDG Technical Working Group within one week from effectivity of this order:

- Public Employment Services Office (PESO)
- Urban Poor Affairs Office (UPAO)
- City Health Office (CHO)
- City Nutrition and Population Office (CNPO)
- City Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO)
- City Engineer's Office (CEO)
- City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO)
- City Planning and Development Office (CPDO)
- City Agriculturist's Office (CAgO)

- Division Office of the Department of Education (DepEd)
- City GAD Focal Person
- Federation of the Parents Teachers Community Association
- Liga ng mga Barangay
- One (1) representative from each civil society organization representing the following sectors and interests: (1) women, (2) urban poor, (3) children, (4) environmental groups,

4. The MDG Focal Person shall call and preside over the meetings of the TWG. He/She shall convene the TWG within two weeks from effectivity of this order to finalize the timetable for mainstreaming the MDG in local plans and budgets.

This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

\_\_\_\_\_ City; \_\_\_\_\_, 2011.

*Source: Mendoza, F (2005). Millennium Development Goals Localization Toolkit Based on the Naga City Experience. Published by UN HABITAT Philippines in coordination with Naga City Government.*



## Required planning outputs and guides for LGUs

Type of Plan/Local Government Units	Major Output: Development Plans	Time Period Covered	Planning Guide
<b>A. Land Use or Physical Plans</b>			
1. Provinces	Provincial Physical Framework Plan (PPFP)	10 years	Guidelines for the Formulation of the Provincial Physical Framework Plan (PLPEM) (HLURB: 1991)
	Provincial Development & Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP)	Six years (or two 3-year political terms of the Governor): physical framework may extend beyond the 6-year medium term plan	Guideline on Provincial/ Local Planning & Expenditure Management (ADB/ NEDA:2007)
2. Cities/Municipalities	Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) - turned Zoning Ordinance	10 years to be reviewed every 3 years: 30 years, with updating every 9-10 years, or ideally every census years	CLUP Guidebook: Guide to CDP Preparation (HLURB: 2006)
<b>B. Comprehensive Plans</b>			
1. Provinces	Provincial Development & Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP)	Six years (or two 3-year political terms of the Governor)	Guideline on Provincial/ Local Planning & Expenditure Management (ADB/ NEDA:2007)
2. Cities/Municipalities	Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP)	3-6 years	Enhanced Guide to CDP Preparation (DILG: 2008)
3. Cities	City Development Strategy (CDS) Report	10 years or more	The City Development Strategy Tool Kit (League of Cities of the Philippines)
<b>C. Term-Based Plans</b>			
1. Provinces/ Cities/ Municipalities	Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA)	Three years (associated with the term of the Local Chief Executive)	Executive-Legislative Agenda: Chapter 3, Part IV of the Comprehensive Development Plan

Source: GTZ. (no year) *Integrated Guide for Local Planning, Investment Programming, Revenue Administration, Budgeting, and Expenditure Management: A Compendium of Tools.*

## LGUs identified by GO-FAR to have exemplified good practices in MDG localization



1

### Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

LGU	Project Title/Brief description	Highlights/Lessons learned
Alfonso Lista, Ifugao (CAR)	Community Livelihood Enhancement and Development Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constant performance of self-examination</li> <li>• Education among the recipient organizations</li> <li>• People empowerment</li> <li>• Mutual respect among and between cultural groups</li> <li>• Support of local officials</li> </ul>
Taguig City, Metro Manila (NCR)	A serious and earnest attempt by the City Government to pursue a mass housing project to alleviate the plight of the poor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulation of Policies</li> <li>• Technical Requirements</li> <li>• Test Build</li> <li>• Funding</li> </ul>
San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte (Region 1)	Off Season Vegetable Production with Integrated Pest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Development as Flagship program</li> <li>• LGU Support thru Resolution</li> <li>• Updating of capabilities</li> <li>• Yearly Fund Allocations</li> <li>• Traditions can be set aside</li> </ul>
Cauayan City, Isabela (Region 2)	Cauayan Goes for Development is a multi-sectoral program initiated by the city government of Cauayan in the province of Isabela as a response to the underdevelopment problem experienced by the City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capability of the local government- A strong and committed leadership</li> <li>• Regular Consultation among Stakeholders- The success of the program depends to a large extent on the willingness and commitment of the stakeholders</li> <li>• Support of key local officials, line agencies and civil society organizations</li> <li>• Build up of an attractive, transparent, stable and equal business environment</li> </ul>



## Goal 2: Achieve universal access to primary education

LGU	Project Title/Brief description	Highlights/Lessons learned
Alicia, Isabela (Region 2)	The Child Friendly Local Governance is a collaborative effort of the local government of Alicia, non-government organizations, NGAs, people's organizations, church organizations, business sectors and the civil society that put the child in the center of development and local governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involvement of all stakeholders</li> <li>• Presence of policy support</li> <li>• Education and information campaign</li> </ul>



## Goal 3: Promote gender equality

LGU	Project Title/Brief description	Highlights/Lessons learned
Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao (ARMM)	PARAMATA* Empowering Maguindanaoan Women through Education and Skills Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong-willed and Committed Leadership</li> <li>• Willingness of the LGU to invest in the program</li> <li>• Clear GAD policy supported by the Sangguniang Bayan and the Punong Barangays</li> <li>• Functional GAD Council</li> <li>• Clearly defined objectives, strategies, activities as reflected in the GAD Workplan; and</li> <li>• Coordination and support of resource partners like line agencies, NGOs, and the religious sector</li> </ul>
Penablanca, Cagayan (Region 2)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close coordination among member-agencies of the task force ensures efficient operation and smooth project implementation</li> <li>• Through the project, the psychological, medical and material needs of victims are immediately taken care of</li> <li>• While psychological, medical and basic needs of victims are immediately addressed, the legal aspect of handling VAWC cases poses serious constraints</li> </ul>



#### Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

LGU	Project Title/Brief description	Highlights/Lessons learned
Alicia, Isabela (Region 2)	Sustained Quality Maternal and Child Health Care Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close coordination between and among the stakeholders</li> <li>• presence of volunteer Barangay Health Workers (BHWS) per Barangay</li> <li>• competent health staff</li> <li>• Constant evaluation from the standpoints of (1) structure: inputs and capabilities for delivering health care; (2) process: activities that providers do to deliver care to patients and communities; (3) outcome: efforts of health care on patients and community; and, (4) cost: the expenses involved in providing with structure and process of health care in order to attain the outcome.</li> </ul>



#### Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

LGU	Project Title/Brief description	Highlights/Lessons learned
Barangay Pamplona Dos, Las Piñas City (NCR)	Integrated Solid Waste Management Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong determination and conviction of the barangay government with full support from SK to implement the project</li> <li>• Presence of a 5-year waste management plan</li> <li>• Organization and strengthening of the Barangay Ecological and Solid Waste Management Committee</li> <li>• Ensuring sustainability of the project by adopting cost-cutting measures to ensure that enough funds are available for the implementation and expansion of the project and adoption of aggressive marketing strategies to increase the sale of the compost.</li> </ul>



LGU	Project Title/Brief description	Highlights/Lessons learned
Bauang, La Union (Region 1)	Upgrading of the Municipal Slaughterhouse with Waste Disposal Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creative and wilful use of the powers provided by the LGC and other national legislations on decentralization and local autonomy</li> <li>• promotion of people empowerment</li> <li>• showcase for hygienic and sanitary operation and maintenance of an abattoir</li> </ul>
San Fernando City, La Union (Region 1)	Ecological sanitation (Ecosan) or better known as the waterless toilet technology: Smart Sanitation for the Smart People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presence of a champion</li> <li>• clear understanding of the benefits that the community could derive from it.</li> <li>• continuing commitment of city and barangay officials</li> <li>• acknowledgement of constraints and doing actions to address them</li> </ul>

# The Millennium Development Goals



## 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.
- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.



## 2 Achieve universal primary education.

- Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.



## 3 Promote gender equality and empower women.

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.



## 4 Reduce child mortality.

- Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate



## 5 Improve maternal health.

- Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.
- Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.



## 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS or all those who need it.
- Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.



## 7 Ensure environmental sustainability.

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.
- Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
- By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.



## 8 Develop a global partnership for development.

- Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally.
- Address the special needs of the least developed countries. Includes tariff and quota-free access to the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.
- Address the special needs of landlocked developed countries and small island developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly.
- Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.
- In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.
- In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

This **“Financing, Monitoring, and Sustaining MDG Localization: A Primer for Local Governments in the Philippines”** is an offshoot of a UNDP study conducted in the second quarter of 2011 about the country’s policy and institutional environment for MDG localization. As a communication and learning material, it aims to address the “knowing-doing” gap of many LGUs in three key areas of MDG localization by (1) providing a menu of financing options for their MDG-supportive programs; (2) emphasizing the importance of monitoring local initiatives on MDGs and presenting an overview of the monitoring tools and tracking instruments by which they are mandated to comply with; and (3) enumerating the “essentials” or the minimum requirements to create an enabling environment for a sustained and more inclusive implementation of MDG-supportive programs.

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MDG Achievement Fund - Philippines  
UN Coordination Office  
30F Yuchengco Tower  
RCBC Plaza, Ayala Avenue  
1226 Makati City  
Philippines

