



# Localizing the MDGs in Philippine Cities

The City as Knowledge  
Hubs for Localising the  
MDGs

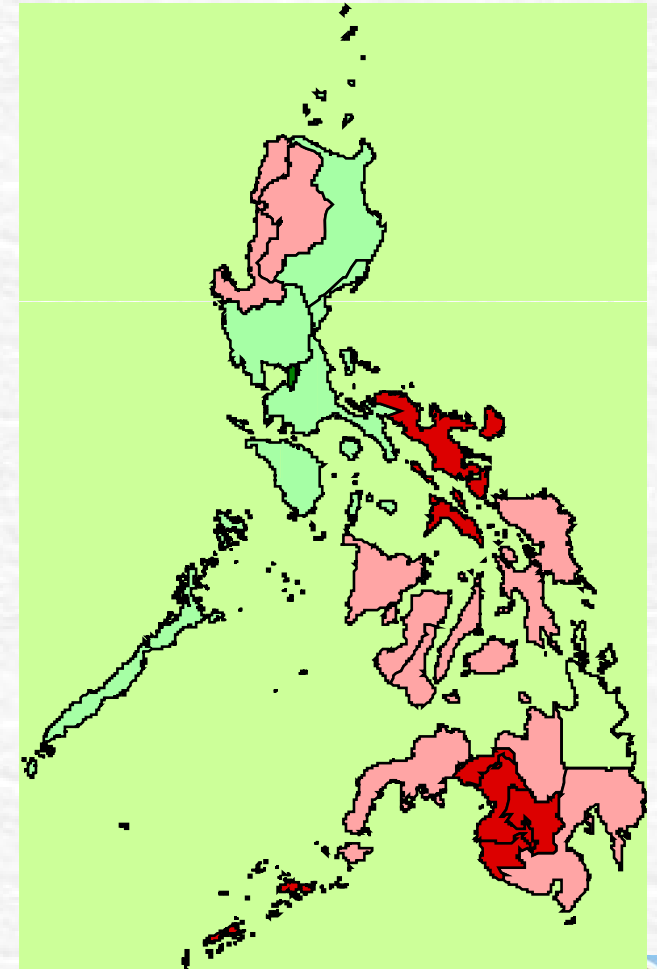


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# Philippine Poverty Situation

- Population: 76 M ( 2000) and growing at 2.36 percent annually - 84 M (2004)
- Poverty incidence has declined but still remain above 30 %
- Share of rural poverty is high but proportion of urban poverty is significant - Poverty is more widespread in the rural areas
- Large regional and provincial differences exist among regions
  - Lowest in NCR at 8.7%
  - Highest in ARMM at 62.9%



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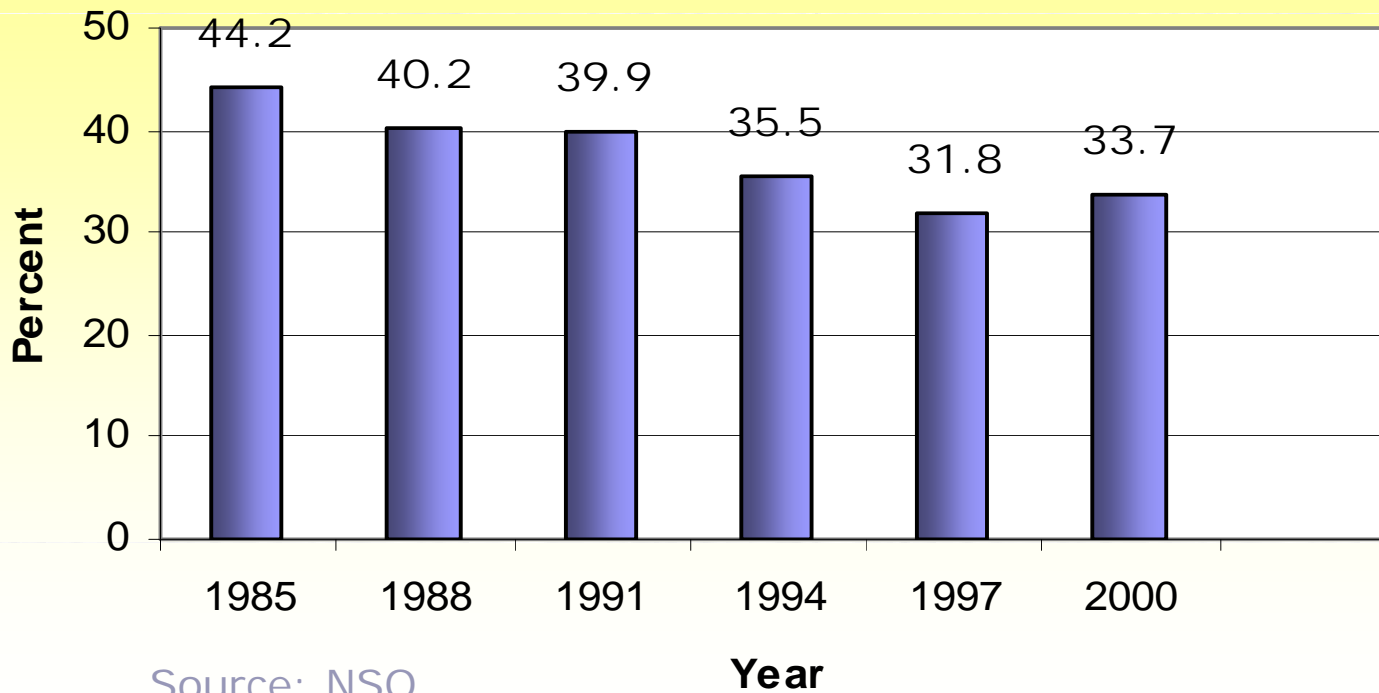
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# Poverty Situation

**Poverty incidence has declined but still remain above 30 percent**

**Official Poverty Incidence Levels, 1985- 2000**



Source: NSO



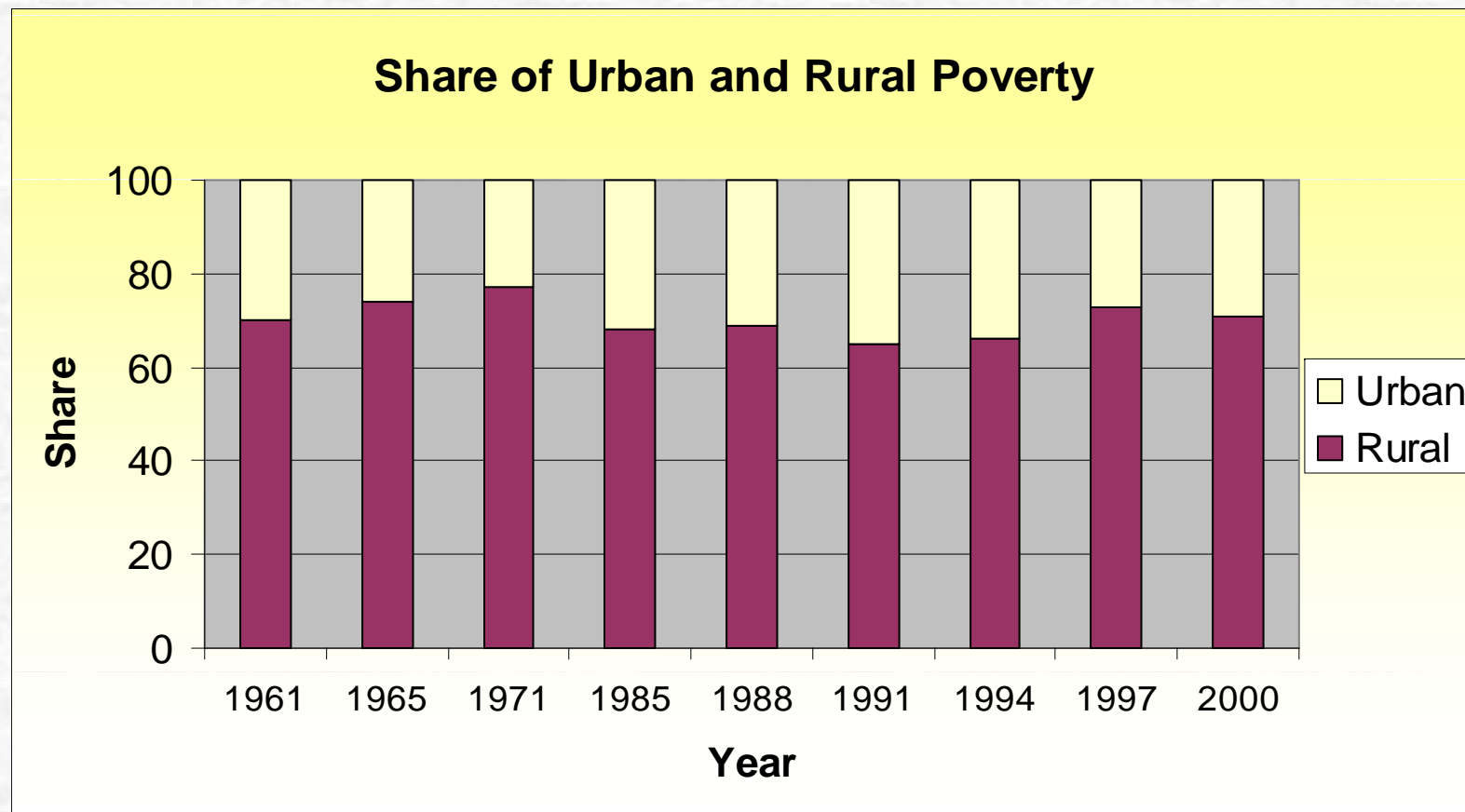
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# Poverty Situation

Share of rural poverty is high but proportion of urban poverty is significant



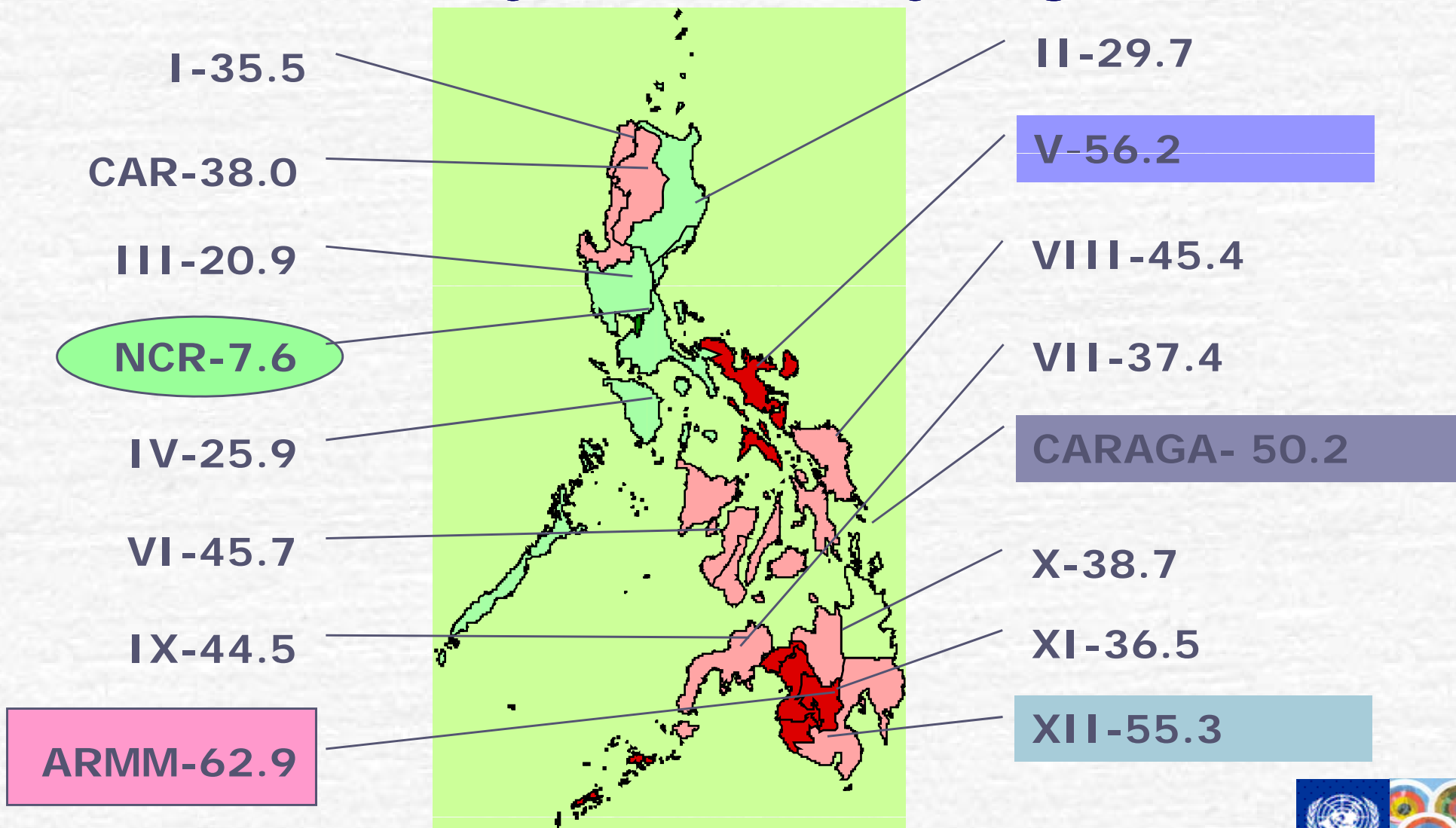
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# Poverty Situation

## Poverty Incidence by Region, 2000



# MDGs: Philippine Context

- ☛ The Philippines, as a UN-member, is a signatory to the Millennium Declaration, and takes on the challenge of meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.
- ☛ Local Government Code of 1991 mandates a decentralized framework and environment to help ***people gain access to the best quality of life*** possible, in the context of decentralization.
- ☛ ***Requires broad partnership between and among the national and local government, legislators, civil society and private sector.***

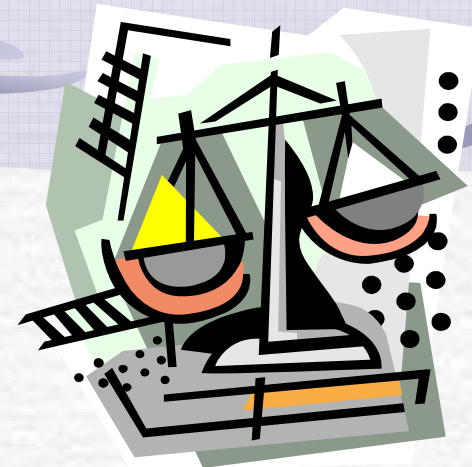


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# LGU Mandates on MDGs



## **LGCode of 1991 (RA 7160)**

- **LGU; to assume primer responsibility for provision of basic services and improvement of quality of life (Sec. 16 & 17)**

## **Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act of 1997 (RA 8425)**

- **LGU; are responsible for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Anti-Poverty Action Agenda in their respective jurisdiction**

# Good Urban Governance towards Achieving the MDGs

- Local Poverty Diagnosis and Monitoring to track down resources and monitor poverty situation (Institutionalize Core Local Poverty Indicators Monitoring System (CLPIMS))
- Formulation of MDG Localization and Poverty Reduction Plans and Re-allocation Budgets- (Focus budget and interventions for MDG-responsive services)
- Improve Delivery of Basic Services
- Pursue Reforms

# Poverty Focused Plans and Budgets

- ☛ Increase public spending in favor of basic services
  - education, health care, nutrition, early childcare, social welfare, low cost water supply and sanitation
- ☛ Focus on MDG responsive services
  - Targets that would directly impact the achievement of the MDGs



# Diagnosis and Monitoring: Core Local Poverty Indicators Monitoring System (CLPIMS)

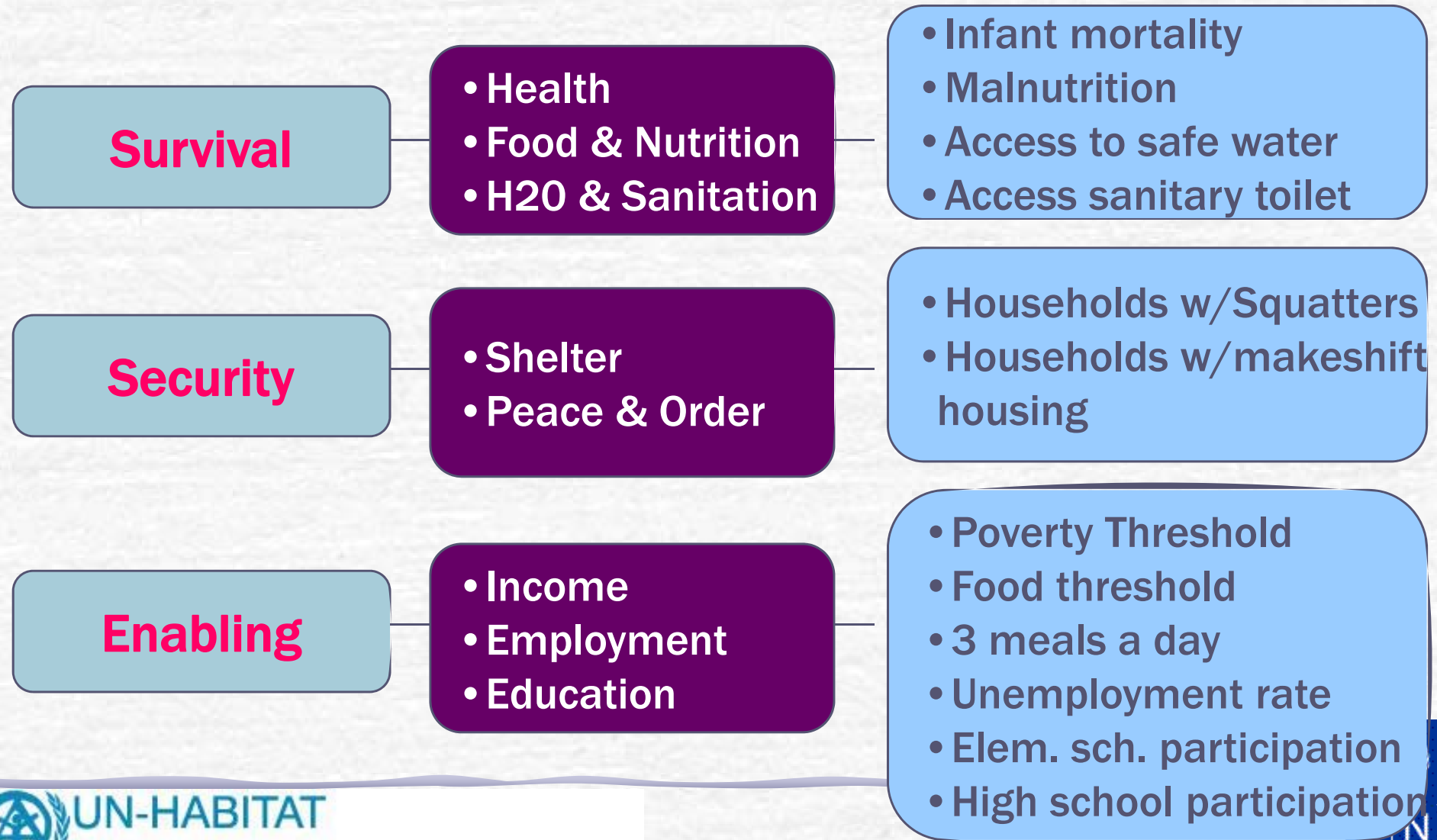
- 13 indicators which took-off from the gains of the different local poverty monitoring systems existing at the local level (e.g. MBN-CBIS, MBN-CBPIMS, IRAP)
- CLPI being institutionalized at the local level
  - En Banc Resolution 7 adopting the 13 core indicators was approved on 19 March 2003 (7th NAPC En Banc Meeting)
  - DILG MC 2003-92 providing for the adoption of the CLPI in local planning
- A maternal mortality indicator was added ("13+1") to harmonize CLPI with MDGs



# Core Local Poverty Indicators Monitoring System (CLPIMS)

## Dimensions of Poverty

## Core Indicators

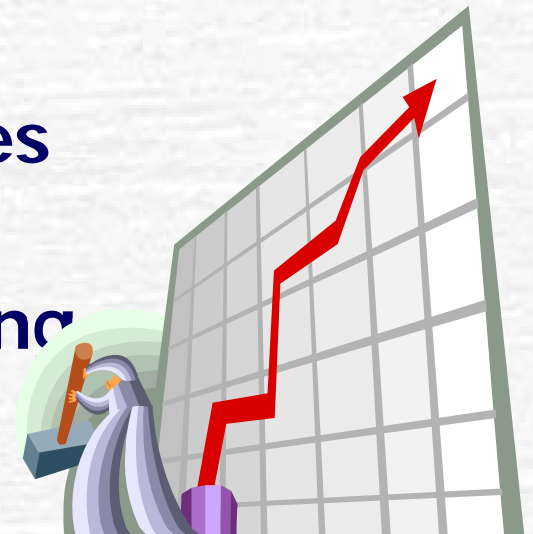


# CLPIMS as MDG Monitoring Tool

MDG	Core Local Poverty Indicators (CLPIs)
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	<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>
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>	<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>
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality</b>	(can be generated from indicators Goal 2 since data are gender disaggregated)
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of children under five years old who died</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy related causes</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases</b>	<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>
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of households who are squatters</li> <li>• Proportion of households with makeshift housing</li> </ul>

# In Conclusion ...

- **LGUs contribution is crucial in attainment of MDGs**
- **Encourage LGUs to refocus resources and intensify efforts towards MDG**
- **Need to harmonize/integrate existing tools**
- **Assist LGUs in putting in-place an information system and generate accurate local data**



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# Our challenge ...

## *Assist and guide LGUs:*

- Implementing cost effective methods of data gathering and processing, and building of City MDG data bank
- Mainstreaming the MDGs in local plans supported with policy and legislative instruments and resources allocated.



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# Looking Back...localization track

- ☞ **2003 – 2004 : Naga as Resource City + 12 Demonstration Cities**
  - Advocacy
  - Mainstreaming MDG in Local Plans and Budget
  - Legislative and Policy Support
  - Measuring quality of delivery and outcomes (TUGI Report Card)
  - Knowledge production
- ☞ **2005 – 13 MDG Resource Cities**
  - All of 2003-2004 track +
  - Rights Based Approach and Gender Responsive Localization (DGTTF – CEDAW)
  - Social Artistry and Innovative Leadership (DMIL-UNDP)
  - Inter-local Cooperation (DGTTF)
- ☞ **2006 – 13 MDG Resource Cities + 16 Replication Cities + 2 Municipalities**
  - All of 2003 – 2005 +
  - Demonstration Projects in Shelter (IMPACT Cities Alliance), Water (Access WASH), Health, Welfare (Specially Abled), Livelihood
  - Knowledge production on mitigating external threats to attain local MDG targets (DGTTF).



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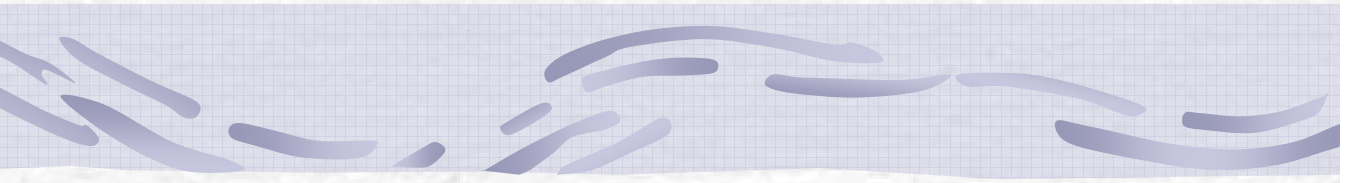
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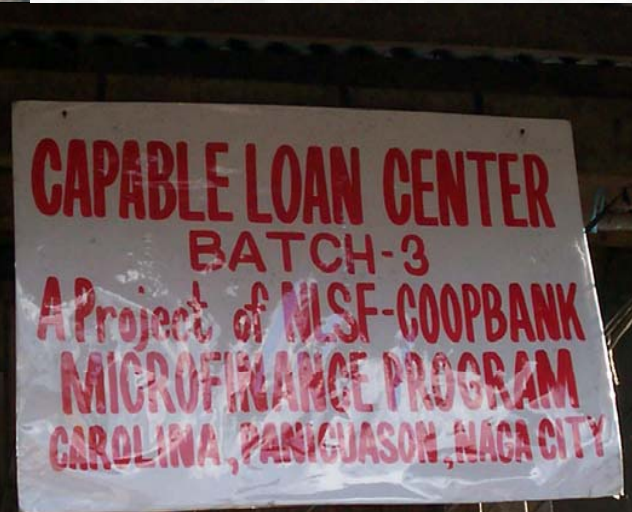
# MDG Localization Process

- **Advocacy**
- **Institutionalization – Policy/Legislation and Organization (MDG Localization Teams, or Local Poverty Reduction Action Teams)**
- **Baselines – Minimum Basic Needs Survey, Community Based Poverty Information System – Local Poverty Indicators and Monitoring System**
- **MDG Localization Planning: Setting Local Targets, Indicators, Programs, Projects and Activities**
- **Measuring Results, Evaluation and Tracking Outcomes**





# Some Best Practices



- ✓ **Naga City MDG Localization Template**
- ✓ **Sorsogon City MDG One Stop Shop**
- ✓ **Solutions Based MDG Localization City Government and Private Sector Partnership in Pasay City**
- ✓ **Institutional Reforms towards Achieving the MDGs in Calbayog City**
- ✓ **Tracking MDG Outcomes, Iligan City**
- ✓ **HIV/AIDS Reversal and Mitigation, Zamboanga City**
- ✓ **Shelter and Community-base Tourism, San Vicente Municipality**
- ✓ **Social Artistry and Innovative Leadership: Harnessing Children and the Youth in Localising the MDGs, Science City of Munoz**



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Thank you!



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