



**SLGP**  
Support for the Local Governance Program



# SUC-Assisted Approach in Comprehensive Development Plan Formulation

## MODULE 3

### Doing the Sectoral Development Plan

A Joint Project of the  
Department of the Interior and Local Government – Region VI  
and  
University of the Philippines Visayas

2021

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# **MODULE 3**

## **DOING THE SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

The State Universities and Colleges (SUC)–Assisted Approach in Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) Formulation Project is under the Improving Local Area and Sectoral Plans through the SUCs program of the DILG. The Support to Local Government Programs – Oversight Project Management Office (SLGP-OPMO) provided the funds amounting to Php 25M for the project implementation. This is through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed by Atty. Anthony C. Nuyda, CESO III, former Regional Director DILG Region 6 and the University of the Philippines Visayas last March 23, 2018. The project was continued by Engr. Ariel O. Iglesia, CESO IV upon his assumption as Regional Director.

The Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) is one of the mandated plans formulated by the Local Government Units (LGUs). As it was recorded, Western Visayas has the second lowest number of approved CDPs. One of the reasons behind this is that there is no specific system in place for LGUs to observe proper data generation, management, and updating in compliance with the demand of the latest policies and guidelines.

We are grateful to have partnered with UPV being one of the higher learning institutions in the region, that compose the Western Visayas Local Governance Resource Consortium. Certainly, the project achieved the objectives of introducing an academe-assisted approach in the generation and management of data, enhancing plans through critiquing, mentoring and coaching, creating a Management Information System (MIS), and delivering workshops and training to LGUs for capability building.

The CDP Modules are produced by UPV as output to the project. These Modules intend to introduce a ladderized approach in the delivery of capability building interventions to LGUs in the formulation of their CDPs. The modules shall be utilized by the academe or Learning Resource Institutions (LRIs) as the DILG 6 through its Local Governance Resource Center expands its provision of technical assistance, and challenges all LGUs to step up and formulate quality CDP in compliance with the prescribed existing policies and guidelines.

It is our hope in the DILG 6 that through this project with UPV, we continue to enrich our knowledge platforms in strengthening local development planning in the region.

Padayon kita!

**JUAN JOVIAN INGENIERO, CESO IV**  
Regional Director





## **UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES VISAYAS**

I am happy to note that the project SUC-Assisted Approach to Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) Formulation is bringing out training modules so that these can be shared to other state colleges and universities in Panay Island, as well as in other areas of the country in the future.

The project introduced an academe-assisted approach in generating data and enhancing the quality of CDP plans through critiquing and coaching. UPV's SUC-Assisted Approach supplemented the current DILG process, guiding the formulation of quality comprehensive development plans for 20 municipal/city local government units over a period of 2 years starting in 2018. The project is implemented by the Office of Continuing Education and Pahinungod (OCEP). OCEP is under the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research and Extension of the University of the Philippines Visayas (UPV).

The project is made possible through the DILG's Support to Local Government Programs – Oversight Project Management Office (SLGP-OPMO). The program is designed to assist municipal government units in delivering basic services through the provision of financial subsidies for priority programs and projects.

The project is a partnership among UPV, the municipal local government units, and DILG VI. The partnership was formalized through a Memorandum of Agreement signed by then UPV Chancellor Ricardo Babaran, DILG IV Regional Director Anthony Nuyda, and the chief executives of the 20 local government units.

I am confident that the modules will benefit users by helping them guide municipal local governments realize their development goals.

**PROF. CLEMENT C. CAMPOSANO, Ph.D.**  
Chancellor

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# INTRODUCTION

## Rationale

In the Philippines, the formulation of the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) used to be the responsibility of national government agencies until the passage of the Local Government Code of 1991 (Republic Act 7160). The passage of this law, along with other related issuances (DILG-HLURB JMC No. 001 Series of 2009 Guidelines on the Harmonization of CLUP and CDP; DILG-NEDA-DBM-DOF JMC No. 001 Series of 2016 Updated Guidelines on the Harmonization of Local Planning Investment Programming, Resource Mobilization, Budgeting, Expenditure Management and Performance Monitoring and Coordination in Fiscal Oversight; DILG MC No. 2008-156 Guide to Comprehensive Development Plan Preparation for Local Government Unit; DILG MC No. 2010-112 LGU Compliance to Updating and Legitimization of CLUP and CDP; and, DILG MC No. 2016-102 Guidelines on the Preparation or Updating of Local Plans), have made LGUs as the principal implementing body about addressing their development needs. To enable the Local Government Units (LGUs) to effectively and efficiently implement its mandates on development concerns, a Comprehensive Development Plan is necessary.

The CDP is the document that pertains to the multisectoral plan formulated at the city or municipal level, which embodies the vision, sectoral goals, objectives, development strategies, and priorities within the terms of the LGU officials and the medium term. The CDP contains the 1) Ecological Profile; 2) Sectoral Development Plan, and; 3) Implementing Instruments (<http://blgf.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/JMC-No.-1-DILGDBM-DOF-BLGF-NEDA.pdf>). In the SUC-Assisted approach, the Methodology is another supplementary document that the LGUs have to submit that discusses the process, activities, people, and methods used in making the various documents.

The SUC-Assisted Approach in CDP Formulation Modules lay out the principles and guidelines in the formulation of the CDP, the Ecological Profile and the Local Development Investment Program. The modules aim to do the following:

- Provide a step-by-step procedure in formulating a comprehensive development plan that will address the various problems in the locality; to ensure that the programs, projects, and activities are responsive to the demands of the locality;
- Enable the LGUs to plan and implement their specific mandates based on RA 7279 and other pertinent issuances;
- Facilitate the linkage between the LGU's Comprehensive Development Plans (CDP) and the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), and other related local plans;
- Ensure that the LGU's CDP and LDIP integrate and promote actions that also address thematic concerns such as disaster risk and climate change resilience; and,
- Operationalize the guiding principles presented in these modules.

## Guiding Principles of Plan Formulation

The guiding principles in CDP formulation are inclusivity, participatory, and consultative.

Participatory preparation of the plan involves activities that facilitate the generation of the community's felt needs, desires, and perceived issues and opportunities. Suggestions to address issues and concerns can also be derived from this exercise. Participatory assessment is based on the outcomes of community consultations, focus group discussions, meetings with key informants, and multi-sectoral meetings among others.

Consultative plan preparation is an active process in which the planning team opens formal and informal communication channels between the LGU and the various stakeholders. These formal communication channels might include open meetings where stakeholders are invited to a meeting or series of meetings, surveys, and focus group discussion. Informal meetings may include interacting with other people at an event to get certain ideas and their varied responses on certain topics.

Inclusive planning involves a fair representation of citizens providing meaningful and educated inputs. Inclusive planning also involves planners that advocate for greater equity in public policies that address multiple objectives of sustainable development.

## The Modules and Its Users

The modules provide Trainers, Facilitators, and Training Monitor of the SUC-Assisted Approach in CDP Formulation with training skills and know-how for an effective process and content delivery. The five (5)-part modules are composed of the following topics:

Module 1. Introduction to Development Planning and LGU Vision Review

Module 2. Presentation of Ecological Review

Module 3. Doing the Sectoral Development Plan

Module 4. Formulating the Local Development Investment Program

Module 5. Writing the Comprehensive Development Plan

To complement the delivery of the modules, worksheets, assessment forms, and powerpoint presentations per session topics are included in the Annexes section.

A Procedures Guide was created for systematic delivery of the approach from the pre-implementation phase, the implementation phase, and project closing phase. There is also a separate User Guide for the MIS for CDP.

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# MODULE 3

## DOING THE SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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### Overview

### Workshop Objectives

The two and a half-day (2.5-day) workshop aims to:

1. Align LGUs the sectoral plans with national and local development thrusts and concerns;
2. Review and validate gaps of vision and reality;
3. Create Problem Tree and Objective Tree Analyses; and, to
4. Fill-up prescribed tables.

### Workshop Outcomes

At the end of the 2.5-day training-workshop, the participants have:

1. Applied the knowledge and skills to fill out the required matrices
2. Deeper understanding of the existing plans, programs and activities of the regional and provincial agencies such as NEDA, DILG, DBM, OCD, and the PPDO
3. Made a critical analysis of their situation and have identified programs and projects as inputs into their PPA matrix, using selected planning tools (VRG, PSFM, problem tree, and objective tree).

### Workshop Outputs

1. Vision-Reality Gap matrix per sector
2. Problem-Solution Finding Matrix
3. Problem Tree
4. Objective Tree
5. Form 2a. Initial Structured List of PPAs per Sector (Long List)
6. Form 2b. Structured List of PPAs per Sector and Development Indicator (Long List)
7. Form 6. Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy for the CDP (page 69, DILG's Local Planning Illustrative Guide (2015)
8. Action Plan (See Matrix 3)

## The Training Team and Process Documentation Team

The Facilitator is the person that helps the trainer and the participants in achieving the training-workshops' objectives. The facilitator is more focused on the process. He/she leads discussions and helps participants learn from their own experiences and shared information.

The Trainer is a person who leads a discussion about the topics' content. A trainer provides coaching and uses lectures, conducts demonstrations, supervises skill practice, and provides feedback on the participants' outputs. In contrast to a Facilitator who is a process expert, the trainer is a content expert.

The facilitator checks the requirements or assignments that LGUs are expected to do or bring to the workshops. He/she checks the activity flow and approved content. The facilitator fills-up a monitoring form after the training sessions.

The Secretariat is in-charge of the registration, distribution of materials, collection of output, equipment food. They assist the facilitator in the conduct of the training and distribution of certificates and training materials.

The Process Documentation team is in-charge of documenting the activities, discussions and agreements, and of organizing the outputs during the training sessions.

## Participants

- Members of the Municipal Planning Team, a representative from the Civil Society Organization, selected council members, and the MLGOO
- Maximum of Twenty (20) members per LGU

## Requirements and Materials

Before the Workshop	<p>The TWG have already</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• updated available data and processed information relevant to writing the main CDP through follow-up workshop sessions in their LGUs;</li><li>• ensured that the processing of information and the corresponding actions are in line with national policies and standards;</li><li>• populated the Ecological Profile with areas of concern already identified</li><li>• filled up PSFM</li></ul>
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <a href="#">DILG's Local Planning Illustrative Guide (2015)</a></li><li>2. <a href="#">Guide to CDP Preparation for Local Government Units (MC 2008-156)</a></li></ol>



	3. Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) – Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMS) report card 4. Provincial/Regional Development Indicators (PDIs & RDIs) 5. LGU's Ecological Profile 6. Philippine Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) by NEDA 7. Regional and Provincial Plans on CCA/DRRM, GAD, Education 8. Tools on Good Governance by DBM
Suggested additional training materials/ activities	Informational videos, energizers, simulated learning exercises
After the Workshop	Conduct follow-up sessions in their LGUs to ensure that outputs are accomplished.

## Workshop Sessions

Session 1	Overview and Expectations Check
Session 2	Alignment of programs and plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Thrusts, Emerging Concerns in Region 6</li> <li>• Development Thrusts, Emerging Concerns in Iloilo Province</li> <li>• Mainstreaming DRRM/CCA into the Sectoral Plans</li> <li>• Efficient use of Funds and Instruments to Meet Local Development. Goals</li> <li>• Gender and Development in Negros Occidental: integration to local development</li> </ul>
Session 3	Tools for extracting Intelligence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vision-Reality Gap (VRG) Matrix</li> <li>• Problem Tree</li> <li>• Objective Tree</li> </ul> Workshop on Sectoral VRG and PSFM
Session 4	Situational Analysis Workshop on Problem Tree and Objective Tree
Session 5	Theory of Change: Formulation of interventions to achieved desired results Workshop on filling out the structure list of PPAs Form 2a

Session 6	Integration of the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System into the CDP Workshop on Form 6b: Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy template
	<i>MIS Workshop (To be conducted separately)</i>
Session 7	Administration of Activity Evaluation Forms and Next Steps

## Activity Flow

Day	Sessions	Duration (in minutes)
Day 1 AM	<i>Arrival of Participants (morning)</i>	-
Day 1 PM	<i>Preliminaries</i> <i>Registration</i> <i>Administration of Capacity Assessment Form to TWG members</i> <i>Invocation and National Anthem</i> <i>Message/s</i>	45
	Session 1. Module overview and expectations check	20
	Session 2: Alignment of plans and programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development Thrusts, Emerging Concerns in Region 6</li> <li>Development Thrusts, Emerging Concerns in Iloilo Province</li> <li>Mainstreaming DRRM/CCA into the Sectoral Plans</li> <li>Efficient use of Funds and Instruments to Meet Local Development. Goals</li> <li>Gender and Development in Negros Occidental: integration to local development</li> </ul>	100 (20 per topic)
	Lunch break	60
	Session 3: Module: Tools for extracting Intelligence Session 3a: Vision-Reality Gap (VRG) Matrix Session 3b. Problem and Solution-Finding Matrix (PSFM)	180
	<i>Wrap-up and Instructions for Day 2</i> <i>Submission of Capacity Assessment Form</i>	10
	Total	420 (7 hours)
Day 2	<i>Preliminaries</i> <i>Registration</i> <i>Check Attendance</i> <i>Recap</i>	45

	Session 4: Module: Situational Analysis (Problem Tree and Objective Tree Analyses)	120
	Lunch Break	60
	Presentation of results of workshops 2a and 2b	60
	Session 5: Theory of Change: Formulation of Interventions to achieve desired results	120
	Wrap-up Day 2 & Instructions for Day 3	15
	Total	420 (7 hours)
Day 3	<i>Preliminaries</i> <i>Registration</i> <i>Check Attendance</i> <i>Recap</i>	45
	Presentation of results of workshop outputs	60
	Session 6: Integration of the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System into the CDP Workshop 4 on Form 6b: Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy template	90
	Presentation of results of workshop outputs	30
	Session 7: Administration of Activity Evaluation Forms and Next Steps Action Planning Submission of Forms by Participants Distribution of Certificates	20
	Lunch	60
	Total	300 (5 hours)

*\*Snacks will be served in-between activities.*

# SESSION 1

## Module Overview and Expectations Check

Objective	To introduce to the participants the objectives and outputs of the training-workshop.
Duration	20 minutes
Materials	Meta-cards of various colors, Manila papers, colored Markers, scotch tapes
Powerpoint	3.1 Module Overview and Expectations Check
Reference	None
Forms/Outputs	Expectations on meta cards

### STEPS:

#### Step 1. Check participants' expectations

For each set of meta cards, assign a color specific to expectations. The facilitator then distributes the meta cards to training participants. Allow participants to write their expectations on the following topics: a) content and methods of delivery in the writeshop; b) expectations of other participants; and, c) expectations to self. Each main thought is written on the colored meta card with an assigned topic. For example, a green meta card is used for expectations on content and methods of deliver, a yellow meta card for expectations to self, and a pink meta card for expectations with others. Give participants 5 minutes for this activity.

#### Step 2. Process training expectations of the participants

The facilitator processes the outputs by grouping participants' similar ideas. If some expectations do not match with the outputs, deliverables and methods of delivery in the workshop, the trainer makes necessary adjustments in consultation with other team members.

#### Step 3. Present and discuss the house rules

The facilitator presents and discusses the house rules to the participants.

House rules should include the following details:

1. Attendance, log-in and log-out policies
2. Issuance of certificates and accomplishment of evaluation forms
3. Use of mobile phones

#### 4. General guidelines including emergency

The facilitator emphasizes that there must be at least 80% attendance to the training workshop to be given a certificate of participation and a certificate of attendance. Only a certificate of attendance will be given for attendance below 80% of the entire training workshop. Each participant submits an accomplished evaluation form at the end of the event to be issued certificate/s.

At the end of the series of training workshops, a Certificate of Completion will be given to participants who have completed at least 75% of all training workshops.

## SESSION 2

### Alignment of Plans and Programs

Objective	<p>At the end of the session, the participants must be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know the national, regional, and provincial development thrusts and strategies, emerging issues, and priority concerns</li> <li>• Be aware and understand sectoral concerns at the national, regional and provincial levels</li> <li>• Learn about the cross-cutting themes in planning (i.e. CCA-DRRM and GAD) and how to integrate them in local development planning</li> </ul>
Duration	100 minutes
Methods	Lecturette
Materials	Laptop, LCD Projector
Power Point	<p>3.2 Alignment of Programs and Plans</p> <p>3A_National Government Agencies Presentations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3A.NEDA: Development Thrusts, Emerging Concerns in Region 6: Western Visayas Regional Development Plan</li> <li>• 3A.PPDO: Development thrusts, emerging concerns in the Province (Provincial Strategic Priorities and Development Thrusts)</li> <li>• 3A.OCD: Mainstreaming DRRM/CCA into the Sectoral Plans</li> <li>• 3A.DBM: Efficient use of funds and instruments to meet local development goals: Public Financial Management of LGUs 3A.GAD: Gender and Development: Integration to local development planning</li> </ul>
Reference	<p><a href="#">DILG Local Planning Illustrative Guide (2015)</a></p> <p><a href="#">DILG MC 2008-156 Guide to CDP Formulation</a></p>
Forms/Outputs	None

## STEPS

### Step 1. Deliver the lecturette

The trainer discusses the nature of the various plans and programs in the Philippines. The presentation outlines are presented below.

**Presentation 1: Development Thrusts, Emerging Concerns in Region 6: Western Visayas Regional Development Plan (NEDA)**

- I. *Ambisyon Natin*
- II. Western Visayas Regional Development Framework
- III. Comparative Advantages, Development Challenges & Opportunities
- IV. Priority Infrastructure Project of the Region
- V. Sectoral Reports (Including Strategic Framework, Targets and Strategies, Priority Projects, Results Matrix)
  - A. Social
  - B. Economic
  - C. Infrastructure
  - D. Development Administration
- VI. Understand the roles of development partnership

**Presentation 2: Development thrusts, emerging concerns in the Province (Provincial Strategic Priorities and Development Thrusts) (Provincial Planning and Development Office)**

- I. Provincial Vision and Mission and over-all Goals
- II. Provincial Profile and facts and figures per sector (including poverty profile)
- III. Provincial development issues and concerns per sector
- IV. Provincial Development Investment Program (PPAs per sector)
- V. Best Practices on development, per sector

**Presentation 3: Mainstreaming DRRM/CCA into the Sectoral Plans (Office of the Civil Defense)**

- I. Mandate and Legal Framework of a RDRRM Plan
- II. Fund source for LDRRMP
- III. Crafting a LDRRM Plan (Outline, Planning Process, Situational Analysis, Strategy Formulation, Logical Framework)
- IV. Western Visayas Regional DRRM Plan
- V. National DRRM Plan

**Presentation 4: Efficient use of funds and instruments to meet local development goals: Public Financial Management of LGUs (Department of Budget and Management)**

- I. Definition and Goals of Public Financial Management
- II. PFM Assessment and the PFMAT
- III. PFM Improvement Plan
- IV. Connecting Plans to Budget
- V. Local Budgets

**Presentation 5: Gender and Development: Integration to local development planning**

**(Provincial GAD Focal Person)**

- I. Mandate and Legal Framework of a GAD Plan
- II. Fund source for GAD
- III. Crafting a GAD Plan (Outline, Planning Process, Situational Analysis, Strategy Formulation, Logical Framework)
- IV. Western Visayas GAD Plan
- V. National Thrusts on GAD

**Step 2. Get participants' feedback for clarifications**

The facilitator discusses with participants their feedback at the end of the presentation.



## SESSION 3

### Tools for Extracting Intelligence

Objective	At the end of the session, the participants must be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Align their local development strategies with the national, regional and provincial vision and development thrusts</li> <li>• Review and compare current conditions with targets</li> <li>• Understand the tools recommended for analyzing situation</li> <li>• Fill out the VRG and PSFM forms and matrices</li> </ul>
Duration	180 minutes
Methods	Lecturette, workshop
Materials	Laptop, LCD Projector, manila paper, meta cards, markers, tape
Power Point	3.3 Tools for Extracting Intelligence
Forms/Outputs	Sectoral VRG Matrix Sectoral PSFM

## STEPS

### Step 1. Deliver the lecturette

The trainer discusses tools for extracting intelligence using the prescribed form of the DILG'S Guide to CDP Formulation (MC 156-2010), among others. The presentation outline is presented below.

#### **Presentation 1: Vision-Reality Gap Analysis**

- I. What is Vision-Reality Gap (VRG)
- II. Mechanics of doing VRG analysis
  - a. Workshop 1: Using the VRG Matrix
  - b. Presentation of outputs per sector<sup>1</sup>

#### **Presentation 2: Problem-Finding, Solution-Finding Analysis**

- I. What is the process of doing Problem Solution Finding (PSFM) Analysis?
- II. Mechanics of doing the PSFM Matrix
  - a. Workshop 2: Using the PSFM Matrix
  - b. Presentation of outputs per sector

<sup>1</sup> Other sectors have multiple subsectors. In cases where time is limited, the facilitator may simply select the subsector of highest priority to present their outputs.

## Step 2. Discuss participants' feedback for clarifications

The trainer discusses with participants their questions and feedback at the end of the presentation.

## Step 3. Facilitate the workshop on VRG Analysis

The trainer explains the rationale of the VRG as a qualitative tool of analysis. The trainer also discusses meaning of the VRG rating scale. He/she explains the basic steps in coming up with the rating for the “gap” using examples provided by the guide.

THE CURRENT REALITY RATING SCALE	
Rating	INTERPRETATION
0	Absolutely nothing has yet been done about the goal.
1	
2	
3	
4	Something is already being done to achieve the goal, but the level of attainment is still on the low side.
5	
6	
7	
8	The goal is half accomplished.
9	
10	Goal is more than half-fulfilled but still short of full attainment.
N	
	The goal is completely attained, and no further effort is needed.
	No data available.

## Step 4. Instruct the participants to fill out VRG Matrix

The trainer ensures that there are prepared forms either through a soft copy (in spreadsheet format), hard copy (printed form), or accessible online through google drive ([Annex 3A](#)). If it is possible for participants to fill out the form via online (via prepared spreadsheets uploaded to google drive), it should be encouraged. This allows for easy monitoring of the progress of participants. If that option is not available, the facilitator may opt to provide use other options.

Vision-Reality Gap Matrix					
Vision elements	Descriptors	Success indicators	Current reality rating	Vision-reality gap rating*	What to do to close the gap

The trainer instructs the participants to assign a reporter for the group. To ensure that the analysis is properly aligned with the vision elements and descriptors that were generated in the previous module, the VRG matrix that will be used will contain the outputs from the previous module, specifically the columns 1-2 (vision elements and descriptors).

Note that the column “What to do to Close the Gap” may contain either a policy, program, project which the participants thinks is the optimum solution to address the gap.

## Step 5. Assign a reporting sequence to the participants

The facilitator may either request the participants to volunteer or have the sequence assigned via fishbowl method.

*Possible questions to note<sup>2</sup>:*

- *How is the vision – reality gap determined?*

A vision – reality gap is determined by conducting a vision – reality gap analysis. This type of analysis shows:

- a. how large the difference is between the vision or ideal state of the LGU and the existing situation; or
- b. how near the current situation in the city or municipality is to the vision as defined by the constituents and the LGU.

## Step 6: Check the group outputs

The facilitator checks the completeness of the forms or outputs assigned for that day.

The facilitator clarifies from participants on the incompleteness of the outputs and ensures that the participants are able to indicate in their action plan the compliance to complete the outputs.

The facilitator discusses with the trainer if the workshop objectives were achieved (see Annex 3B). He/she also looks for the outputs of the participants to ensure that they have submitted the hard and soft copies to the facilitator.

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<sup>2</sup> CDP Guidebook, 2008, page 58

## Step 7: Facilitate the PSFM workshop

The trainer provides instructions in filling in the PSFM matrix. S/he ensures that there are prepared forms either through a soft copy (in spreadsheet format), hard copy (printed form), or accessible online through google drive ([Annex 3B](#)). If it is possible for participants to fill out the form via online (via prepared spreadsheets uploaded to google drive), it should be encouraged. This allows for easy monitoring of the progress of participants. If that option is not available, the facilitator may opt to provide use other options.

Problem and Solution Finding Matrix (PSFM)					
Issues/ Problems observed condition (per sector)	Explanations (Causes)	Standard (desired scenario)	Gap (disconnect between the reality & desired scenario; the current reality)	Implication if unresolved	Policy options

## Step 8. Assign a reporting sequence to the participants

The facilitator may either request the participants to volunteer or have the sequence assigned via fishbowl method.

## Step 9: Check the group outputs

The facilitator checks the completeness of the forms or outputs assigned for that day.

The facilitator clarifies from participants on the incompleteness of the outputs and ensures that the participants are able to indicate in their action plan the compliance to complete the outputs.

The facilitator discusses with the trainer if the workshop objectives were achieved (see Annex 3B). He/she also looks for the outputs of the participants to ensure that they have submitted the hard and soft copies to the facilitator.

## **Step 10. Collect the filled-up forms**

The Training Monitor collects the forms. He/she informs the participants that follow-up sessions must be done in their respective LGUs to ensure that the necessary forms are accurately filled-up and accomplished.

The Secretariat assists the Training Monitor in checking that every LGU has made initial entries into the forms.

The Process Documentation team gathers all collected outputs and organizes using simple filing system.

## SESSION 4

# Situational Analysis Using the Problem Tree and Objective Tree

Objective	At the end of the session, the participants must be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn to the concept of logical analysis of issues using the problem tree</li> <li>• Learn how to translate problems into actionable solutions using the objective tree</li> </ul>
Duration	180 minutes
Methods	Lecturette, workshop
Materials	Laptop, LCD Projector, manila paper, meta cards, markers, tape
Powerpoint	3.4 Situational Analysis Using the Problem and Objective Trees
Forms/Outputs	Sectoral Problem Tree Sectoral Objective tree

## STEPS

### Step 1. Deliver the lecturette

The trainer discusses tools for analyzing the situation of the planned area using the prescribed form of the MC 2008-156 guide, among others. The presentation outline is presented below.

#### **Presentation 1: Problem Analysis**

- I. Concept and method behind problems analysis
  - a. Definition of a 'problem'
- II. Mechanics of establishing cause-and-effect logic of issues identified
  - a. Present samples of a problem tree
  - b. Workshop 1: Problem tree analysis
  - c. Presentation of outputs per sector<sup>3</sup>

#### **Presentation 2: Objective tree analysis**

- I. Translating problems into actionable solutions
- II. Mechanics of doing the objective tree analysis
  - a. Workshop 1: Objective tree analysis

<sup>3</sup> Other sectors have multiple subsectors. In cases where time is limited, the facilitator may simply select the subsector of highest priority to present their outputs.

## Step 2. Present the rationale of problems analysis

The trainer defines what a 'problem' is. S/he provides examples of acceptable 'problem' statements and explains the link between VRG and PSFM to problems analysis.

## Step 3. Define Program and Program Components

The trainer refers to Form 2a. S/he defines the terms program and program components. The trainer emphasizes the following definitions provided in the [DILG MC 2008-156](#) (page 83).

A **program** is a cluster of projects. It comprises the operational components of a long-term plan. It defines a clientele and their priority needs and breaks down the strategic decisions in a plan into different components or projects which are tactical or short-term in nature. Programs, sometimes synonymous with project, covers a period of three (3) to six (6) years.

A **project** is a cluster of activities. It is a specific but complex effort consisting of interrelated activities performed by various functional units and specialists. Sometimes synonymous with program, a project has a well-defined objective, a definite schedule, and a set budget. It may cover a period of one (1) to three (3) years.

An **activity** is a cluster of tasks. It is a very short-term effort performed by one or several members of a project team or of an office or organization. Some activities must be completed before the project can move on; other activities can either be done simultaneously or lie in wait as other tasks go on.

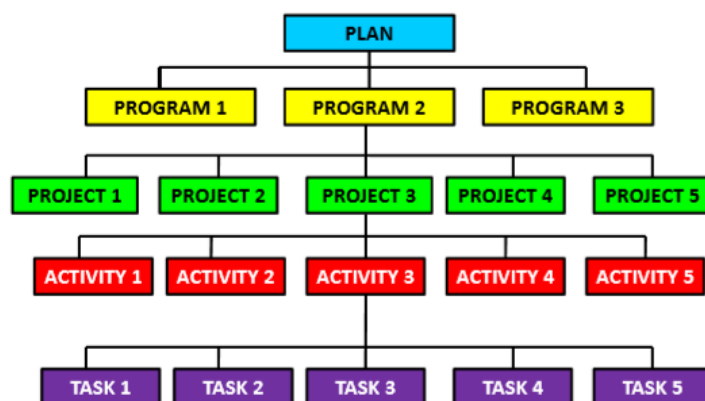


Figure 1. Hierarchy of Actions (Source DILG MC 2008-156)

## **Step 4. Facilitate workshop on the Sectoral Problem Tree**

The trainer instructs participants to review the 'problem's or issues identified in the VRG and PSFM. S/he explains that the issues identified in VRG and PSFM are what they will use to determine the cause-and-effect or the link between these problems. Problems and issues do not occur mutually exclusive of each other.

The trainer provides instructions to participants to write on the meta cards the issues or problems they have identified. Make sure that each meta card contains the most simplified version of the issue, meaning it should only have (1) problem written on it.

Based on the list, the trainer instructs the participants to find and agree on the focal problem. The guides the participants in rearranging their meta cards as to which of the problems they identified are the causes and which are the effects.

The trainer gives instructions to the participants to add some more 'problems' to complete the logical cause-and-effect link of each of the problems. They may also merge the others where they see fit or break into several meta cards those that appear to tackle multiple issues. Once done, request the participants to review their tree again.

## **Step 5. Presentation of the sectoral problem tree**

When the participants are almost done, assign a reporting sequence to the participants. The facilitator may either request the participants to volunteer or have the sequence assigned via fishbowl method.

## **Step 6. Clarify presented outputs.**

The trainer generates further statements asking "What leads to that?" or "Why is that present?" The trainer clusters related statements and organize them into a hierarchy according to cause- effect relationships.

## **Step 7. Facilitate workshop on the objective tree analysis**

The trainer provides a lecturette on the mechanics of objective tree analysis. With the problem tree, the trainer provides instructions to the participants to reformulate their problem statements in their problem tree into positive statement. As a guide, he/she instructs the participants to begin their 'objectives' statement with the word 'To'.

The trainer instructs the participants to add some more 'objectives' statements to complete the logical means-to-end link of each of the objectives. The trainer requests the participants to review their outputs. When they are done, instruct them to post on the board (or wall) their outputs to prepare for the gallery walk.



## Step 8. Gallery walk for objective tree outputs

Once the participants are ready for gallery walk, the trainer instructs them to look at each of the work with a critical and analytical mind; take down notes if possible. The participants should spend at least 5 minutes per panel/output.

That trainer conducts a plenary discussion for their reaction, suggestion, recommendation, and observations during the gallery walk.

If there are vague statements, the trainer makes statements more specific by asking:  
– What is meant by that statement? Other useful questions to ask when expanding and clarifying design objectives are “Why?”, “How?”, and “What?”

## Step 9. Define Projects and Non-Projects in the context of LDIP

The trainer defines projects and non-projects as follows:

**Services or “non – projects”** are interventions that can be included among the regular functions of a given office to be performed by the regular staff of that office using its existing facilities and budget. These interventions need not be included in the LDIP but are carried out through the maintenance and other operating expenditures (MOEE) of the relevant offices or departments. (DILG MC 2008-156 p.84).

A **project** is a cluster of activities. It is a specific but complex effort consisting of interrelated activities performed by various functional units and specialists. Sometimes synonymous with program, a project has a well-defined objective, a definite schedule, and a set budget. It may cover a period of one (1) to three (3) years. (DILG MC 2008-156 p.83). The sources of funds are non-office capital outlay, 20% Development Fund, and other investible funds.

The trainer asks for clarifications from the participants.

## Step 10. Collect the prescribed forms

The Training Monitor collects the forms. He/she informs the participants that follow-up sessions must be done in their respective LGUs to ensure that the necessary forms are accurately filled-up and are accomplished.

The Secretariat assists the Training Monitor in checking that every LGU has made initial entries into the forms.

The Process Documentation team gathers all collected outputs and organizes using simple filing system.

## SESSION 5

# Theory of Change: Formulating Interventions for Desired Scenarios

Objective	At the end of the session, the participants must be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appreciate the theory of change and know how logical interventions contribute to the achievement of their LGU's vision</li> <li>• Know the difference between a program, project (program components) and activities</li> <li>• Learn to fill out Form 2b: Long list of PPAs</li> </ul>
Duration	120 minutes
Methods	Lecturette, workshop
Materials	Laptop, LCD Projector, vision matrix, slides 49 - 82
Power Point	3.5 Theory of Change
Forms/outputs	Form 2b. Structured List of PPAs per Sector and Development Indicator (long list)

## STEPS:

### Step 1. Deliver the lecturette on theory of change

The trainer places emphasis on the logical link of the intervention, and providing clear definition and differentiating between program, project (or program components) and activities. S/he links this lecture with the previous activities on problem tree and objective tree analyses.

#### **The Theory of Change (TOC)**

- I. Concept of TOC
- II. Interventions in the form of PPAs
  - a. Differentiation between program, projects, and activities
  - b. Review of the concept of problem and objective tree analyses
- III. Introduction to Table form 2b: Structured list of PPAs

### Step 2. Facilitates workshop on Form 2b

The trainer provides definition and expected content for each of the column in **Form 2b: Structured List of PPAs per Sector and Development Indicator (Long List)**. S/he may refer to Local Planning Illustrative Guide page 57 for examples.

The trainer groups the participants by sector, and instructs the participants to fill out the column through prepared forms via online google spreadsheet, or softcopy of the form using MS Excel, per sector ([Annex 3C](#)). The participants fill out of the form by sector.

Form 2b: Structured List of PPAs per Sector and Development Indicator (Long List)							
Sector/Sub-sector	Goals	Strategy/Objectives	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment (LDIs/RaPIDS)	Program	Program Components	Actions/Interventions

### Step 3. Discuss workshop outputs

The trainer discusses the outputs with participants for clarifications. S/he may ask the following questions:

- Does your PPA list include activities, projects that are causally linked together with your goals and strategies?
- Are all of your outcomes and aims measurable?

### Step 4. Collect the prescribed forms

The facilitator collects the forms. He/she informs the participants that follow-up sessions must be done in their respective LGUs to ensure that the necessary forms are accurately filled-up and are accomplished.

The Secretariat assists the facilitator in checking that every LGU has made initial entries into the forms.

The Process Documentation team gathers all collected outputs and organizes using simple filing system.

### Step 5: Check the training design

The Training Monitor checks the completeness of the forms or outputs assigned for that day.

The Training Monitor clarifies with the participants the completeness of the outputs, and ensures that the participants would be able to indicate in their action plan the compliance to complete the outputs.

The Training Monitor discusses with the Trainer and Facilitator if the workshop objectives were achieved ([Annex 3G](#)). He/she also looks for the outputs of the participants to ensure that they have submitted the hard and soft copies to the Facilitator.

## SESSION 6

# Integration of Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (RBMES) into the CDP

Objective	<p>At the end of the session, the participants must be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appreciate the role of Results-based Monitoring and Evaluation System (RBMES) to measure results of interventions</li> <li>• Appreciate how RBMES can improve performance, implementation and service delivery of the LGUs</li> <li>• understand the concept of logical framework and Form 6. Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy for the CDP</li> </ul>
Duration	120 minutes
Methods	Lecturette, workshop
Materials	Laptop, LCD Projector, vision matrix
Power Point	3.6 Integration of RBMES into the CDP
Forms/Outputs	Form 6. Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy for the CDP

## STEPS:

### Step 1. Deliver the lecturette

The trainer discusses the concept of RBMES using the outline below:

#### **Presentation outline**

- I. M & E in the CDP Planning Cycle
- II. Definition of Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation
- III. RBME in CDP
  - a. Present Template Form 6b. Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy Template
- IV. The logical framework analysis
  - a. Background and definition of LFA
  - b. Logical framework matrix (compare it with Form 6b of the CDP matrices)
  - c. Definition of terms found in the logical framework matrix
  - d. Provide and explain samples of a filled-out log frame matrix
- V. The M & E Strategy template of CDP (Form 6b)
  - a. Define each term found in Form 6b

## Step 2. Present Form 6b

The trainer introduces the **Form 6b: Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy for CDP** ([Annex 3D](#)) and explains the contents in each of the column. S/he discusses the definition of the technical terms in each column, and provides a sample of a filled-out form.

The trainer instructs the group to gather per sector and to fill out the form. A soft copy of the form in a spreadsheet format may be provided. S/he asks the group to assign a presenter of their output.

Form 6b. Monitoring & Evaluation Strategy Template <sup>4</sup>						
Results	Performance Indicators	Targets for Indicators	Data Sources to Assess Performance	Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsibility Center
Goal/ Impact (Long Term)						
Objective/ Outcome (medium term)						
Outputs/ deliverables/ products and services (short-term)						
Activities (ongoing)						
Inputs (ongoing)						

## Step 3. Plenary presentation of Form 6: M&E Strategy

The trainer allows the groups to present their outputs, and discusses feedback from other members of the group

## Step 4. Synthesis of the Plenary presentation

The facilitator synthesizes the discussion at the plenary session.

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<sup>4</sup> Page 69 of CDP Illustrative Guide

## **Step 5. Collect the prescribed forms**

The Training Monitor collects the forms. He/she informs the participants that follow-up sessions must be done in their respective LGUs to ensure that the necessary forms are accurately filled-up and are accomplished.

The Secretariat assists the Training Monitor in checking that every LGU has made initial entries into the forms.

The Process Documentation team gathers all collected outputs and organizes using simple filing system.

## SESSION 7

### Administration of Activity Evaluation Forms and Next Steps

Objective	At the end of the session, the participants must be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce the action plan per LGU for the next steps for the other modules in the CPD Formulation</li> <li>Fill out the evaluation form and submit to the secretariat</li> </ul>
Duration	20 minutes
Methods	workshop
Materials	Laptop, LCD Projector,
Power point	3.1 Sectoral Planning, slides 107-110
Forms/Outputs	Action Plan

## STEPS

### Step 1. Action planning

The facilitator provides the participants with the action plan template ([Annex 3E](#)). This is filled out by LGU, not per sector.

ACTION PLAN					
<b>PROVINCE:</b> _____ <b>MUNICIPALITY:</b> _____					
ACTIVITIES	DATE	OUTPUT	Office Personnel Required	BUDGET/FACILITIES/EQUIPMENT NEEDED	REMARKS
1.					
2.					
3.					

### Step 2. Submission of action plan

The facilitator ensures that the LGU Planning Team submits their action plan, signed by the Team Leader.

He/she reviews the schedule provided in the action plan. The participants and the training team agrees on the schedule of the next activities.



### **Step 3. Finalize agreements and next steps**

The facilitator discusses with participants the possible date of the TAC CDP Review and the viability of conducting the TAC in the proposed date.

The facilitator reiterates that follow-up workshop session/s should be conducted in the LGUs to ensure that the CDP documents are accomplished prior to the next workshop.

### **Step 4. Check group outputs**

The Training Monitor collects the forms. He/she informs the participants that follow-up sessions must be done in their respective LGUs to ensure that the necessary forms are accurately filled-up and are accomplished.

The Secretariat assists the Training Monitor in checking that every LGU has made initial entries into the forms.

The Process Documentation team gathers all collected outputs and organizes using simple filing system.

### **Step 5. Administer evaluation form**

The Training Monitor lets participants fill-up post-activity evaluation form ([Annex 3F](#)). He/she instructs participants to submit the form to the Secretariat. Soft copies of outputs are also submitted to the facilitator.

The post-activity evaluation aims to point out the good points about the training workshop activity so that the organizations can continue to do to it the same way in future training workshops. It also points out the things that must be improved or changed in the activity to make everything better.

### **Step 6. Give certificates to participants**

The Secretariat gives out Certificate of Attendance and Certificate of Participation are given to participants who have complied with the requirements e.g. forms to be submitted and attendance.

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# ANNEXES

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## ANNEX 3A

### WORKSHEET 3.1. Vision-Reality Gap Matrix

Vision elements	Descriptors	Success indicators	Current reality rating	Vision-reality gap rating*	What to do to close the gap

## ANNEX 3B

### WORKSHEET 3.2. Modified Problem-Solution Matrix

Issue/ Problem or observed condition (per sector)	Explanations (Causes)	Standard (desired scenario)	Gap (disconnect between the reality & desired scenario; the current reality)	Implication if unresolved	Policy options

## ANNEX 3C

### WORKSHEET 3.3. Form 2b: Structured List of PPAs per Sector and Development Indicator (Long List)

Sector/Sub-sector	Goals	Strategy/ Objectives	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment (LDIs/RaPIDS)	Program	Program Components	Actions/ Interventions

## ANNEX 3D

### WORKSHEET 3.4. Form 6b: Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy for CDP

Results	Performance Indicators	Targets for Indicators	Data Sources to Assess Performance	Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsibility Center
Goal/ Impact (Long Term)						
Objective/ Outcome (medium term)						
Outputs/ deliverables/ products and services (short-term)						
Activities (ongoing)						
Inputs (ongoing)						

## ANNEX 3E

### WORKSHEET 3.5. Action Plan

PROVINCE: \_\_\_\_\_

MUNICIPALITY: \_\_\_\_\_

ACTIVITIES	DATE	OUTPUT	Office Personnel Required	BUDGET/FACILITIES/ EQUIPMENT NEEDED	REMARKS

## ANNEX 3F

### POST-ACTIVITY EVALUATION FORM

(To be administered after the training, before the release of certificates)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

LGU \_\_\_\_\_

Training Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date and Venue \_\_\_\_\_

#### Part 1.

Please rate the level of Attainment of the following objectives. Mark the rating of your choice using the rating scale below:				
	1-Very low	2-Low	3-High	4-Very High
Attainment of Activity Objectives	RATING			
	1	2	3	4
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

Please indicate the number which best corresponds to your assessment of the program design and management. <u>Encircle</u> the rating of your choice using the rating scale below:					
	1 – Poor	2 – Fair	3 – Satisfactory	4 – Very Satisfactory	5 – Excellent
<b>Assessment of Program Design and Management</b>					
<b>1. Topics/Sessions and Method</b>					
1.1 Sequencing of topics/sessions	1	2	3	4	5
1.2 Usefulness of topics/sessions	1	2	3	4	5
1.3 Relevance to present work and functions	1	2	3	4	5
1.4 Applicability to my job	1	2	3	4	5
1.5 Suitability of exercises/activities	1	2	3	4	5
1.6 Adequacy of time allotted for topics/sessions	1	2	3	4	5
<b>2. Handouts, Materials, and other Instructional Aid</b>					
2.1 Adequacy of content of handouts	1	2	3	4	5
2.2 Quality of printing	1	2	3	4	5



2.3 Effectiveness as aid to instruction	1	2	3	4	5
2.4 Readability	1	2	3	4	5
2.5 Availability of training materials	1	2	3	4	5
<b>3. Resource Speakers/Facilitators</b>					
3.1 Competency	1	2	3	4	5
3.2 Preparedness	1	2	3	4	5
3.3 Punctuality	1	2	3	4	5
<b>4. Training Secretariat</b>					
4.1 Helpfulness	1	2	3	4	5
4.2 Courteousness	1	2	3	4	5
4.3 Punctuality	1	2	3	4	5
<b>5. Venue</b>					
5.1 Spacious	1	2	3	4	5
5.2 Quality of sound system	1	2	3	4	5
5.3 Quality of lighting	1	2	3	4	5
<b>6. Food</b>	1	2	3	4	5
<b>7. Accommodation</b>	1	2	3	4	5

Part 2.

How will you rate your level of satisfaction on the overall conduct of this training?

Poor      Fair      Satisfactory      Very Satisfactory      Excellent

Is the Training timely? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please describe how you benefited (if at all) from this activity?

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What did you find most useful in the activity and why?

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What advice can you give us to improve activities of this kind in the future?

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Other Comments:

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THANK YOU!

## ANNEX 3G

### ACTIVITY MONITORING AND EVALUATION FORM FOR MONITORS

Title of Activity:							
Activity Venue:			Date of Activity:				
Names of Resource Persons:							
Activity Evaluation:							
SUBMITTED Program of Activities			ACTUAL Program of Activities			Remarks	
Topic	Time Frame	Speaker	Topic	Time Frame	Speaker	Compliant	Non-Compliant
Total Number of Participants: ____ Males ____ Females ____ Persons with Special Needs (project proponents and resource persons not included in the count)							
Observations:							
Suggestions/Recommendations:							
MONITORED BY:							
Date:							

## ANNEX 3G

### SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEETS USED BY LGU-TALISAY

#### TEMPLATE 1: VISION ELEMENTS, DESCRIPTORS AND SUCCESS INDICATORS

**Vision:** By 2040 a Premier Tourism Climate Resilient Modern City with Ecologically Balanced Environment, Bustling Economy, God Centered and Law-Abiding Community Driven by a Transparent and Accountable Governance  
**TAGLINE:** SMART GREEN CITY

Vision Elements	Descriptors	Success Indicators
State of Natural environment	Ecologically Balanced	Increasing NNNP Forest Cover Increase number of farmers adapting organic farming technology and/or good agricultural practices Decreasing number of informal settlers along riverbanks and coastal area Increasing number of trees planted in urban/greenbelts Increasing mangrove forest cover
		reduced incidence of quarrying activities
	State of the Art DRRM Facilities	Increasing number of barangays with MRF
State of the built environment	Modern City	Increasing number of government facilities with free wifi  Decreasing number of flood prone areas  Increasing number of paved roads (FMR) Increasing number of job opportunities created - transfer to Econ  Increasing number of satisfied client (health) Decreasing number of informal settlers Increasing local revenue Increasing local revenue Increasing number of industries with waste water treatment facilities Increasing number of tourist arrivals Increasing number of business establishments Increasing local revenue Increasing number of paved roads (parallel) Increasing number of new bridges constructed Increasing number of business establishments Increasing number of business establishments

		<p>Increasing number of households with Level III Water System</p> <p>Increasing number of trees planted in greenbelts/ ecoparks</p> <p>Increasing number of paved roads</p> <p>Increasing number of trees planted in greenbelts/ ecoparks</p> <p>Decreasing number of flood prone areas</p> <p>Increasing number of evacuation centers established</p>
	Climate resilient	Increasing number of buildings compliant to the NBC
State of Local Economy	Bustling Economy	<p>Increasing number of farmlands irrigated</p> <p>Decreasing level of poverty or use increasing MSMEs?</p> <p>Increasing business establishment (related to fishing sector)</p> <p>Increasing agri production</p> <p>Increasing job/livelihood opportunities</p> <p>Increasing local production for local consumption</p> <p>Increasing MSMEs</p> <p>Increasing number of linkages (sister cities) established</p> <p>Increasing number of young farmer graduates of agri-related course</p> <p>Increasing number of visitor's arrival</p> <p>Increasing number of business establishments</p> <p>Increasing agri production</p> <p>Increasing number of visitor's arrival</p> <p>Increasing number of hogs/ cattles slaughtered</p> <p>Increasing number of hogs/ cattles and other livestock sold</p> <p>Increasing visitor's arrival</p> <p>Transfer to increasing number of young farmers graduated.....</p> <p>Increasing visitor's arrival/ Increasing number of heritage site preserved</p>
Qualities of people as Individual	God-Centered	<p>Increasing number of organizations initiating programs for moral recovery</p> <p>Decreasing incidence of teenage pregnancies, CAR, CICL, VAWC cases</p>
	Law-Abiding	Decreasing cases of drug personalities
		<p>Decreasing crime rate</p> <p>Decreasing number of cases filed before the lupong tagapamayapa in the barangays</p>
	Socially Responsible	Increasing volunteers in government instituted programs

		<p>Increasing number of organizations participating in local government programs and projects</p> <p>Decreasing infant, child, and maternal mortality rate</p> <p>Decreasing number of malnourished children 0-5 years old</p> <p>Zero percent school drop out</p> <p>Increasing tertiary education</p> <p>Increasing number of households with sanitary toilet facilities</p> <p>Increasing number of accidents with response time within ____ minutes</p> <p>Decreasing number of incidence in crime and road accidents</p> <p>Increasing number of students with access to educational facilities</p> <p>decreasing number of water-borne related diseases</p>
Capacity and characteristics of local government leadership	Accountable	<p>Increasing number of client satisfied</p> <p>Increasing number of client satisfied</p> <p>Evidenced based legislation</p> <p>Increasing number of ordinances implemented</p> <p>Increasing scholarships (Masters degree) for LGU employees</p> <p>Increasing number of clients satisfied</p>

**TEMPLATE 2: VISION REALITY GAP MATRIX**

<b>SUCCESS INDICATORS</b>	<b>CURRENT REALITY RATING</b>	<b>VISION REALITY GAP</b>	<b>WHAT TO DO TO CLOSE THE GAP</b>	<b>POLICIES/ORDINANCES/ RESOURCES NEEDED</b>
Poly clinic	1	9	Fast tract documents for start of the construction	
Mass housing - condo-ment	0	10	Conduct feasibility on condo-ment	
Informal Settler free	4	6	Institutionalize Housing Office, BC to enforce no squatting esp along danger area	Come up with ordinance prohibiting squatting/ informal settlements
Decreasing incidence of teenage pregnancies, CAR, CICL, VAWC cases	4	6	Strengthen/institutionalize BCPC, LCPC, BVAW-C Desk. Continuous trainings, strengthen info and dissemination component, strengthen M&E	Adaption of national laws and issuances, strengthen implementation of curfew at the barangay level
<b>Decreasing crime rate</b>				
Increasing volunteers in government instituted programs	6	4	Involve concerned CSOs such as religious sectors in managing CBRP - Community-based rehab program	
<b>Healthy residents</b>				
Decreasing infant, child, and maternal mortality rate	8	2	Compliance of parents healthy lifestyle, continuous nutrition and health advocacy	Policy on compliance on the First 1000 days
Decreasing number of malnourished children 0-5 years old (stunted)	8	2	Intensify campaign on the first 1000 days of life Masterlist of nutritionally at-risk pregnant women	Local Health Board to LCPC to come up with policy on managing Nutritionally at-risk pregnant women, Include in LCPC/GAD budget
Zero percent school drop-out rate	7	3	DepEd- Continue feeding program, adopt a drop-out. LGU response: label family with drop-outs as vulnerable groups in order to provide appropriate support.	Policy for parents to ensure avoidance of school drop-outs, "priority beneficiaries" for projects
<b>Increasing tertiary education</b>				

Decreasing cases of drug personalities	7	3	Conduct Information drive, conduct of police operations, visibility patrol in drug affected areas, operation of force multipliers, increase intel funds to gather reliable information, increasing number of patrol cars, related supplies and intelligence gadgets	adaption of national laws on drugs (RA9165)
Decreasing crime rate	8	2		
Increase number of households with sanitary toilet facilities	8	2	implementation of ZOD in all barangays	

**TEMPLATE 3:**

SECTOR	What to do to close the gap (from VRG)	Ordinances/ Policies/ Reso	GOALS	Objectives
<b>Social</b>				
Poly clinic	Fast tract documents for start of the construction		Responsive Health System	Improved service delivery and performance in health
Decreasing incidence of teenage pregnancies	Strengthen/institutionalize BCPC, LCPC, BVAW-C Desk. Continuous trainings, strengthen info and dissemination component, strengthen M&E	Adaption of national laws and issuances, strengthen implementation of curfew at the barangay level	Better health outcomes for all ages	Access to sexual and reproductive health care services incl family planning, information and education and integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programme
Decreasing infant, child, and maternal mortality rate				1. Upgrade health facilities and services
Decreasing number of malnourished children 0-5 years old (stunted)				2. Establish central kitchen to standardize the feeding program for malnourished pre-school and school children and other innovations in the solution to malnutrition
				3. Ensure health and wellbeing of pregnant mothers and their unborn
Increase number of households with sanitary toilet facilities	implementation of ZOD in all barangays			ZOD Adapted in all barangays



Decreasing incidence of VAWC cases			Empowered women and children actively participating in community development	1. Provide support services to VAW-C cases
				2. Strict implementation of laws and issuances related to women and children
Decreasing incidence of CAR, CICL				3. Provide support services to CAR, CICL
Zero percent school drop-out rate	DepEd- Continue feeding program, adopt a drop-out. LGU response: label family with drop-outs as vulnerable groups in order to provide appropriate support.	Policy for parents to ensure avoidance of school drop-outs, "priority beneficiaries" for projects	Human competitiveness and productivity ensured	1. Equitable access to quality education
				2. Economic support provided to vulnerable families
				3. Decreasing incidences of child labor/OSY
Increasing volunteers in government instituted programs			Multi sectoral involvement in managing CBRP (drug related)	100% of drug surrenderies enrolled in CBRP
Informal Settler free	Institutionalize Housing Office, BC to enforce no squatting esp. along danger area	Come up with ordinance prohibiting squatting/ informal settlements	Improved living condition of the underprivilege sector	Provide affordable and decent housing opportunities
Decreasing crime rate	??????		Safe and secured communities	Reduce/deter/prevent occurrence of crime incidence

Decreasing cases of drug personalities	Conduct Information drive, conduct of police operations, visibility patrol in drug affected areas, operation of force multipliers, increase intel funds to gather reliable information, increasing number of patrol cars, related supplies, and intelligence gadgets	adaption of national laws on drugs (RA9165)	Safe and secured communities	Reduce illegal drug supply and increase arrest of drug personalities
				Increase awareness of the people specially the youth on the effects of using illegal drugs

#### TEMPLATE 4. LONG LIST OF PROJECTS

GOALS	STRATEGY/OBJECTIVES	CORE CONCERNS	INDICATOR OF DEVELOPMENT/UNDER DEVELOPMENT	PROGRAM	PROGRAM COMPONENTS (PROJECT/NON PROJECT)	ACTIONS/INTERVENTIONS	LEGISLATION/S
Social Sector							
Responsive Health System	Improved service delivery and performance in health	Poor client satisfaction rating	client satisfaction survey	Health Facility Enhancement Program	Establishment of polyclinic	Budget allocation, engineering design,	
		BHS not fully equipped	Number of BHS equipped/upgraded		Upgrading of BHS	Project Proposal, Budget allocation, engineering design,	

Better health outcomes for all ages	Access to sexual and reproductive health care services incl family planning, information and education and integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programme	Increasing teenage pregnancy	Number of 10-19 years old who are pregnant or have given birth: number of 10-19 YO with repeated pregnancy	Adolescent health Development Program	Massive health education campaign on adolescent health; HIV AIDS advocacy and screening; support to adolescent friendly health facility;		
	1. Upgrade health facilities and services	Maternal, Health and Child Care	Maintain zero maternal mortality rate; decreasing infant mortality rate, decreasing child mortality rate	Maternal and Child Health Program	Quality prenatal and post-partum, Immunization, micronutrient supplementation, deworming,	Masterlisting of target age group	
	2. Establish central kitchen to standardize the feeding program for malnourished pre-school and school children and other innovations in the solution to malnutrition	Identified malnourished (stunted) preschoolers	Decreasing malnourished (stunted) children	Nutrition Program	OPT Plus, Nutrition Education, MNIYCF, Feeding Program	Masterlisting of target beneficiaries, establishment/ maintain Gulayan sa Brgy/ ECCD Centers; Pabasa sa Nutrisyon, PES;	
					Establishment of Central Kitchen	Masterlisting of target beneficiaries, project proposal, budget allocation	

	3. Ensure health and wellbeing of pregnant mothers and their unborn	Identified nutritionally at risk pregnant women	Decreasing pre-term and low birth weight babies	Nutrition Program, Maternal Health Program	Diet supplementation for nutritionally at risk pregnant women; Micronutrient supplementation	Masterlisting of target beneficiaries, budgetary allocation, training of BNS, midwives and other health workers, policies and guidelines, provision of micronutrient commodities	
	ZOD Adapted in all barangays	Only 92% of HHs have sanitary toilet	100% of brgys implement ZOD	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Provision of toilet bowls and building materials, Establishment of communal toilet for informal settlers	Masterlisting of target beneficiaries, procurement of toilet bowls and materials, monitoring of program implementation	
Improved living condition of the underprivileged sector	Provide affordable and decent housing opportunities	13,000 plus informal settlers	decreasing informal settlers	Socialized Housing Program (Condo-ment) CMP City Employees Socialized Housing	Relocation of target beneficiaries; CMP, Provision of livelihood, provision of basic utilities and facilities, Condo-ment	Masterlisting of target beneficiaries, Maximize existing reloc sites, utilize new housing relocation sites, linkages with NGOs and private sectors	
Empowered women and children actively participating in community development	1. Provide support services to VAW-C cases	Cases of VAW-C	Decreasing VAW-C cases		Functionality of BVAW-C Desk; Annual Search for Best VAW-C Desk, Related Trainings, Livelihood Projects to Vulnerable Groups	Referral of the case at the BVAW-C desk; Support to BVAW-C clients; Monitoring of BVAW-C Desk;	
	2. Strict implementation of laws and issuances related to women and children						

	3. Provide support services to CAR, CICL	Cases of CAR, CICL	Decreasing CAR and CICL		Ordinance on Curfew for Minors	Implementation of Curfew, IEC, Counseling, skills training and livelihood, support to CAR and CICL	Ordinance on Curfew for Minors
Multi sectoral involvement in managing CBRP (drug related)	100% of drug surrenderees enrolled in CBRP	Not all drug surrenderees availed of CBRP	100% of drug surrenderees enrolled	Community-based Rehab Program	Establishment of drug rehab center	Out-sourcing of funds for the center;	
					Livelihood Component for Drug surrenderers		
					Management of drug rehab center	Come up with a management plan for the drug rehab center	
	Systematic patrolling/visibility on crime prone areas			Comprehensive Peace and Order Response	Police Integrated Patrol System (PIPS) with force multipliers		
Safe and secured communities	Strengthen crime prevention within barangay level				Strengthening of Barangay Peace Action Team (BPAT)	Trainings and provision of basic _____ such as handheld radios, etc.	
	Provide youth venue to express their feelings; avoid vandalism.				Batang Bandilla	Organize gangs and CICL to channel their energies into positive actions	

				Improvement of investigation skills, gathering of evidence for a successful prosecution	Trainings on the legal aspect of law	
reduce/deter/prevent occurrence of crime incidence	Crimes continue to exist because the ratio of police to population has not been complied; insufficient logistics (intel related gadgets such as drone, patrols, firearms, ammunition, intel funds and other necessary equipment)	Decreasing crime rates		Batang Probinsyanong Pulis ng Talisay	Conduct of advocacy and IEC among the youth to mold elementary and high school students who dreams of becoming police officers in the future	
				Intensified intel and police operations to arrest wanted personalities	Establish BPAT, local intel and conduct regular police operations	
				Campaign against loose firearms	Implementation of Oplan Katok within AOR	
				Procurement of tools, equipment, vehicles, etc.	Procurement of guns, handheld radios, base radios, vehicles and motorcycles, drone,	
				Capability building trainings	Refresher courses for force multipliers, proficiency trainings on firearms handling, training on response to crisis situations,	
To reduce illegal drug supply and increase arrest of drug personalities	The City does not have any drug free barangay	To be able to declare a drug free barangay	Barangay Drug Clearing Operations Program	Information campaign, barangay visitation, dialogue, pulong2x		

	To increase awareness of the people specially the youth on the effects of using illegal drugs				Police operations component: conduct of police operations, visibility patrol in drug affected areas, mobilization of force multipliers  Increase of intel funds to gather reliable information, increasing number of patrol cars, related supplies and intelligence gadgets		
Human competitiveness and productivity ensured	1. Equitable access to quality education	Drop-out rates for both primary and secondary	decreasing drop-out rates	Adopt a drop-out Strategy for Teachers			
	2. Support (financial, economic, counseling) provided to vulnerable families		Number of families provided support		Livelihood Program for Vulnerable Families	Masterlisting of target beneficiaries, project proposal	
	3. Decreasing incidence of child labor/OSY		Decreasing incidence of child labor/ OSY	ALS	ICT, Scholarship Programs, Educational Assistance, Livelihood Program	Masterlisting of target beneficiaries, Brgy Caravan of Services	
					Livelihood Program for Vulnerable Families	Masterlisting of target beneficiaries, Project proposal	

**T5. SIFTING**

SIFTING INTERVENTION				OWNERSHIP OF THE PROJECTS					
SECTOR	PROJECTS	NON-PROJECTS	LEGISLATIONS	NATIONAL	LOCAL			PRIVATE	CSO/LRI
					Province	City	Barangay		
Social Sector									
	Establishment of polyclinic								
	Upgrading of BHS								
	Massive health education campaign on adolescent health								
	HIV AIDS advocacy and screening								
	Support to Adolescent Friendly Health Facilities in all Barangays and Schools/AHDP								
	Quality prenatal and post partum, Immunization, micronutrient supplementation, deworming,								
	Establishment of Central Kitchen								
	OPT Plus, Nutrition Education								
	MNIYCF								



Feeding Program for Nutritionally at Risk Pregnant Mothers and Malnourished Pre-Schooler								
Diet supplementation for nutritionally at risk pregnant women;								
Micronutrient Supplementation								
Establishment of communal toilet for informal settlers		Barangay Ordinance						
Provision of toilet bowls and building materials,								
Relocation of target beneficiaries; CMP,								
Condo-ment and other Housing Projects								
Housing Project for City Employees								
Livelihood Program for Informal Settlers								
Installation of Basic Utilities and Facilities in Socialized Housing Sites								
Land Banking								

	Functionality of BVAW-C Desk; Annual Search for Best VAW-C Desk, Related Trainings, Livelihood Projects to Vulnerable Groups								
	Ordinance on Curfew for Minors								
	ICT, Scholarship Programs, Educational Assistance, Livelihood Program								
	Establishment of drug rehab center								
	Livelihood Program for Vulnerable Families								
	ICT								
	Scholarship Programs								
VOTING RESULT OF SOCIAL SECTOR									
	VOTING	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Establishment of polyclinic								
2	Upgrading of BHS								
3	HIV AIDS advocacy and screening				1		1		
4	Support to Adolescent Friendly Health Facilities in all Barangays and Schools/AHDP								

5	Establishment of Central Kitchen	1	1	1	1	1		1	
6	MNIYCF								
7	Diet supplementation for nutritionally at risk pregnant women;								
8	Establishment of communal toilet for informal settlers								
9	Provision of toilet bowls and building materials,			1	1	1			
10	Condo-ment and other Housing Projects		1			1			
11	Socialized Housing for City Employees	1		1					
12	Livelihood Program for Informal Settlers								
13	Installation of Basic Utilities and Facilities in Socialized Housing Sites								
14	Land Banking							1	
15	Establishment of drug rehab center			1	1				
16	Livelihood Program for Vulnerable Families								
17	ICT								
18	Scholarship Programs		1						
19	Livelihood Component for Drug surrenderers								

**T5A. TOP 10 RANKED LIST OF PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMMING PER SECTOR**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>PROPOSED PROJECT</b>	<b>LOCATION/SECTOR</b>
INFRASTRUCTURE		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
INSTITUTION		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
ECONOMIC		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
ENVIRONMENT		

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
SOCIAL		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

#### **RANKED LIST OF PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMMING**

**Talisay City, Negros Occidental**

RANK	PROPOSED PROJECT/ FILE NO.	LOCATION/SECTOR	COST ESTIMATE		PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION	
			Individual	Cumulative	From	To

**T6. Urgency Test**

**T7. TOP 25 RANKED PROJECTS**

RANK	PROPOSED PROJECT	LOCATION/SECTOR	COST ESTIMATE		PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION	
			Individual	Cumulative	From	To

**T8. GOAL ACHIEVEMENT MATRIX**

GOALS		ASSIGNED WEIGHT	Project 1		Project 2		Project 3	
			1		2		3	
			RATING*	WEIGHT (ratingxweight)	RATING*	WEIGHT (ratingxweight)	RATING*	WEIGHT (ratingxweight)
Social				0		0		0
				0		0		0
Economy				0		0		0
				0		0		0
Environment				0		0		0
				0		0		0
Infrastructure				0		0		0
				0		0		0
Institutional				0		0		0
				0		0		0
TOTAL WEIGHT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**TABLE 9. SEVEN- Point Scale for GAM**

3	Project contributes greatly to the fulfillment of goal
2	Project contributes moderately to the fulfillment of goal
1	Project contributes slightly to the fulfillment of goal
0	Project does not contribute to the fulfillment of the goal
-1	Project slightly inconsistent of the goal
-2	Project moderately inconsistent of the goal
-3	Project greatly contradicts the goal

# Doing the Sectoral Planning Workshop

## MODULE 3



# Module Overview and Expectations Check

SESSION 3.1

# Workshop Goals

- Align into the sectoral plans the development thrusts and concerns of national government agencies and of the provincial planning and development office.
- Review and validate gaps between vision and reality (c/o vision, EP, RaPIDS++, SGLG Report Card).
- Create Problem Tree and Objective Tree
- Fill-up tables (Table 1-4) (vision-reality gap matrix, problem-solution finding matrix, structured list of PPAs and results matrix)

# Workshop Outcomes

At the end of the 2.5-day training-workshop, the participants have:

1. applied the knowledge and skills to fill out the required matrices
2. deeper understanding of the existing plans, programs and activities of the regional and provincial agencies such as NEDA, DILG, DBM, OCD and the PPDO
3. made a critical analysis of their situation and have identified programs and projects as inputs into their PPA matrix, using selected planning tools (VRG, PSFM, problem tree, and objective tree)

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3. made a critical analysis of their situation and have identified programs and projects as inputs into their PPA matrix, using selected planning tools (VRG, PSFM, problem tree, and objective tree)

# Workshop Outputs

- Vision-reality Gap matrix (sectoral VRG)
- Problem-Finding and Solution-Finding Analysis
- Problem Tree
- Objective Tree
- Initial Structured List of PPAs per Sector (Long List) Form 2a

# Workshop Sessions

Session 1	Module Overview and Expectations Check
Session 2	Module: Alignment of programs and plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Development Thrusts, Emerging Concerns in Region 6</li> <li>· Development Thrusts, Emerging Concerns in Iloilo Province</li> <li>· Mainstreaming DRRM/CCA into the Sectoral Plans</li> <li>· Efficient use of Funds and Instruments to Meet Local Development Goals</li> <li>· Gender and Development in Negros Occidental: integration to local development</li> </ul>
Session 3	Module: Tools for extracting Intelligence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Vision-Reality Gap (VRG) Matrix</li> <li>· Problem and Solution-Finding Matrix (PSFM)</li> </ul>
	Workshop on VRG and PSFM

# Workshop Sessions

Session 4	Module: Situational Analysis Workshop on Problem Tree and Objective Tree
Session 5	Module: Theory of Change: Formulation of interventions to achieved desired results Workshop on filling out the structure list of PPAs using Table 3
Session 6	Module: Integration of the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System into the CDP Workshop on Form 6b: Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy template

# House Rules: ATTENDANCE

- Arrival
  - Registration starts at \_\_\_\_
  - Lecture starts at \_\_\_\_
- Log in, and log out (AM and PM indicate the time)
- Certificates (no evaluation form, no certificate of attendance or appearance)
  - Certificate of appearance – 80% attendance
  - Certificate of participation – 80% attendance
  - Certificate of completion – at least 75% attendance in the entire training modules



# House Rules: PLENARY

- Use of mobile phone: restricted
- No social media use while workshop is on-going
- All phones should be in silent mode
- Minimize going out and loitering at the lobby
- Learn from each other. Listen. Discuss. Participate.

# EXPECTATIONS CHECK Activity

Write the following on the metacards:

BLUE: TOPICS you expect to be discussed or learn in the training-seminar

YELLOW: what you expect to ACCOMPLISH in this 2-day training workshop

GREEN: others (accommodation, food, venue, work environment)

# **Alignment of Programs and Plans**

SESSION 3.2

## SESSION OUTCOMES

At the end of the session, the participants must be able to:

1. Know the national, regional, and provincial development thrusts and strategies, emerging issues, and priority concerns
2. Be aware and understand sectoral concerns at the national, regional and provincial levels
3. Learn about the cross-cutting themes in planning (i.e. CCA-DRRM and GAD) and how to integrate them in local development planning

Time frame: 100 minutes

## OUTLINE

### Presentation 1: Development Thrusts, Emerging Concerns in Region 6: Western Visayas Regional Development Plan (NEDA)

- I. Ambisyon Natin
- II. Western Visayas Regional Development Framework
- III. Comparative Advantages, Development Challenges & Opportunities
- IV. Priority Infrastructure Project of the Region
- V. Sectoral Reports (Including Strategic Framework, Targets and Strategies, Priority Projects, Results Matrix)
- VI. Social
- VII. Economic
- VIII. Infrastructure
- IX. Development Administration
- X. Understand the roles of development partnership

*Specific contents are subject to change*

*Refer to NEDA presentation (Powerpoint 3A. NEDA)*

## OUTLINE

Presentation 2: Development thrusts, emerging concerns in the Province (Provincial Strategic Priorities and Development Thrusts)  
(Provincial Planning and Development Office)

- I. Provincial Vision and Mission and over-all Goals
- II. Provincial Profile and facts and figures per sector (including poverty profile)
- III. Provincial development issues and concerns per sector
- IV. Provincial Development Investment Program (PPAs per sector)
- V. Best Practices on development, per sector

*Specific contents are subject to change*

*Refer to PPDO per province's presentation (Powerpoint 3A.PPDO)*

**OUTLINE**

Presentation 3: Mainstreaming DRRM/CCA into the  
Sectoral Plans  
(Office of the Civil Defense)

- I. Mandate and Legal Framework of a RDRRM Plan
- II. Fund source for LDRRMP
- III. Crafting a LDRRM Plan (Outline, Planning Process, Situational Analysis, Strategy Formulation, Logical Framework)
- IV. Western Visayas Regional DRRM Plan
- V. National DRRM Plan

*Specific contents are subject to change*  
*Refer to OCD presentation (**Powerpoint 3A.OCD**)*

**OUTLINE**

Presentation 4: Efficient use of funds and instruments to meet local development goals: Public Financial Management of LGUs  
(Department of Budget and Management)

- I. Definition and Goals of Public Financial Management
- II. PFM Assessment and the PFMAT
- III. PFM Improvement Plan
- IV. Connecting Plans to Budget
- V. Local Budgets

*Specific contents are subject to change*  
*Refer to DBM presentation (**Powerpoint 3A.DBM**)*



## OUTLINE

### Presentation 5: Gender and Development: Integration to local development planning

- I. Mandate and Legal Framework of a GAD Plan
- II. Fund source for GAD
- III. Crafting a GAD Plan (Outline, Planning Process, Situational Analysis, Strategy Formulation, Logical Framework)
- IV. Western Visayas GAD Plan
- V. National Thrusts on GAD

*Specific contents are subject to change*  
Refer to GAD Province presentation (**Powerpoint 3A.GAD**)

# **Tools for Extracting Intelligence**

SESSION 3.3

## SESSION OUTCOMES

At the end of the session, the participants must be able to:

1. Align their local development strategies with the national, regional and provincial vision and development thrusts
2. Review and compare current conditions with targets
3. Understand the tools recommended for analyzing situation
4. Fill out the VRG and PSFM forms and matrices

Time frame: 180 minutes

# SESSION OUTLINE

## **Presentation 1: Vision-Reality Gap Analysis**

- I. What is Vision-Reality Gap (VRG)
- II. Mechanics of doing VRG analysis
  - A. Workshop 1: Using the VRG Matrix
  - B. Presentation of outputs per sector

## **Presentation 2: Problem-Finding, Solution-Finding Analysis**

- I. What is the process of doing Problem Solution Finding (PSFM) Analysis?
- II. Mechanics of doing the PSFM Matrix
  - A. Workshop 1: Using the PSFM Matrix
  - B. Presentation of outputs per sector

# Vision Reality Gap Analysis

## Vision-reality gap

- measure of the difference between the end state and the existing situation

## VRG rating scale

Rating	Current Reality Rating Scale/Explanation
0	Absolutely nothing has yet been done about the Vision.
1	Something is already being done to achieve the Vision but the level of attainment is still on the low side
2	
3	
4	
5	The Vision is half accomplished
6	Vision is more than half-fulfilled but still short of full Attainment
7	
8	
9	
10	The Vision is completely attained and no further effort is needed

## Example: VRG

DESCRIPTORS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	What is the current situation?	
Resilient	earthquake-proof buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 out of 25 buildings have incorporated resilient design</li> </ul>	
DESCRIPTORS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	CURRENT REALITY RATING	VISION – REALITY GAP
Resilient	earthquake-proof buildings	6	4



## WORKSHOP 1: Vision-Reality Gap Matrix (VRG)

UPV | DILG

Vision elements	Descriptors	Success indicators	Current reality rating	Vision-reality gap rating*	What to do to close the gap
Social sector	Healthy citizenry	100% reduction in malnutrition rate	4	6	Implement the feeding program

# **Problem-Finding, Solution-Finding Analysis**

MODULE 3. APPROACH IN SUC-ASSISTED CDP FORMULATION

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# Problem Analysis

- Method used in the analysis of the issues and problems that need to be addressed in the locality
- list of issues and concerns are identified and from these, key issues can be generated that are to be addressed in the CDP
- Problem-solution-finding matrix (PSFM) one of the tools in the long method approach to goal formulation
- PSFM helps transform problems into goals

## Formulating sectoral goals using PSFM

1. Follow the logic of the “Problem – Solution – Finding Matrix”
  - a. Treat the **vision – reality gap** as an “**observed condition**” or new information created
  - b. Subject the observed condition to the process of *extracting intelligence* and *exploring policy implications*
  - c. Proceed to complete the matrix by first determining the reasons for or causes of the observed gaps, then exploring the possible implications of the gaps if these continue to remain unfilled.
  - d. Develop policy interventions targeting both implications and the explanations.

2. Formulate the policy interventions in the form of goal statements, i.e. “*To + verb ...*”

*Example: To make clean, safe water within reach of every household.*

*Source: DILG MC 2008-105 CDP Guidebook and DILG Presentation on “Review of the Local Development Planning Process”, undated.*

## Problem-Solution Finding Matrix (PSFM)

Development Indicator: Proportion of households with members victimized by crime to total households, 2 reference years

Observed conditions (per sector) *	Explanations (Causes)	Standard	Gap	Implications if unresolved	Policy Options
Increase in number of households with members victimized by crime	Ratio of police officer to population below national benchmark	(standard number of police officers)	(how many more police officers do you need to reach the standard)	Number of constituents victimized by crime will continue to increase in succeeding years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that ratio of police to population benchmark is achieved</li> <li>• Provide force multipliers (Tanods, community volunteers, etc.) to deter criminals</li> </ul>

Source: DILG Presentation on "Review of the Local Development Planning Process", undated.

## WORKSHOP 2: Problem-Solution Finding Matrix (PSFM)

<i>Development Indicators</i>	<i>Observed conditions (per sector) *</i>	<i>Explanations (Causes)</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Gap</i>	<i>Implications if unresolved</i>	<i>Policy Options</i>

# **Situational Analysis Using the Problem and Objective trees**

SESSION 3.4



# SESSION OUTCOMES

- At the end of the session, the participants must be able to:
  - Learn to the concept of logical analysis of issues using the problem tree
  - Learn how to translate problems into actionable solutions using the objective tree
- **Time Frame:** 180 minutes
- **Methodologies:** Lecturette/Discussions

# SESSION OUTLINE

## Presentation 1: Problem Analysis

- Concept and method behind problems analysis
  - Definition of a 'problem'
- Mechanics of establishing cause-and-effect logic of issues identified
  - Present samples of a problem tree
  - Workshop 1: Problem tree analysis
  - Presentation of outputs per sector

## Presentation 2: Objective tree analysis

- Translating problems into actionable solutions
- Mechanics of doing the objective tree analysis
  - Workshop 1: Objective tree analysis
  - Presentation of outputs per sector

# Problem Tree Analysis

## What is a problem?

A problem is not the absence of a solution

but an existing negative state:

- 'Crops are infested with pests' ☐ ☐ PROBLEM
- 'No pesticides are available' ☐ ☐ NOT A 'PROBLEM'

Source: DFID, 2003. Tools for Development.  
Available online:  
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/toolsfordevelopment.pdf>

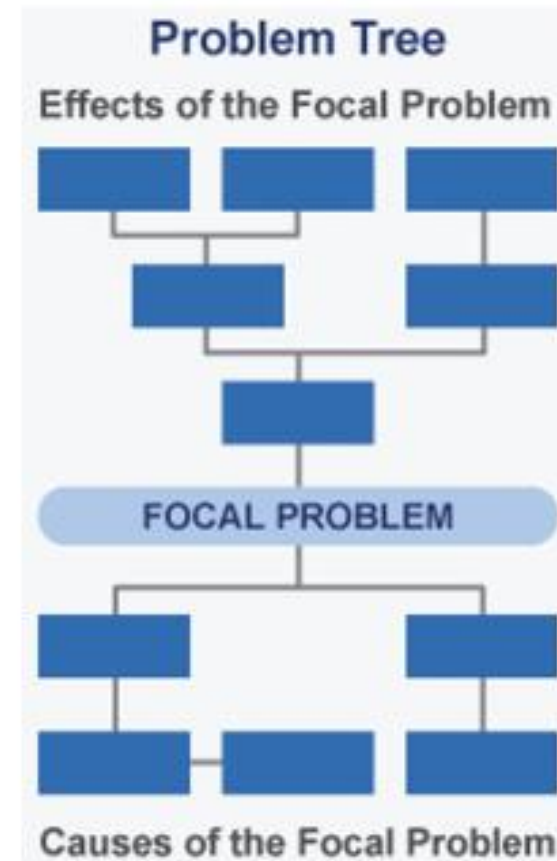
## Sample Issues identified

- Deteriorating water quality in the river
- Decreasing productivity of agricultural lands
- Denudation of forest areas
- Etc.
- Etc.

## Problem Tree

- One of the many models for problem structuring.
- Shows cause-and-effect link of the problems identified

Source:  
<http://usaiddprojectstarter.org/content/problem-trees-and-objective-trees>

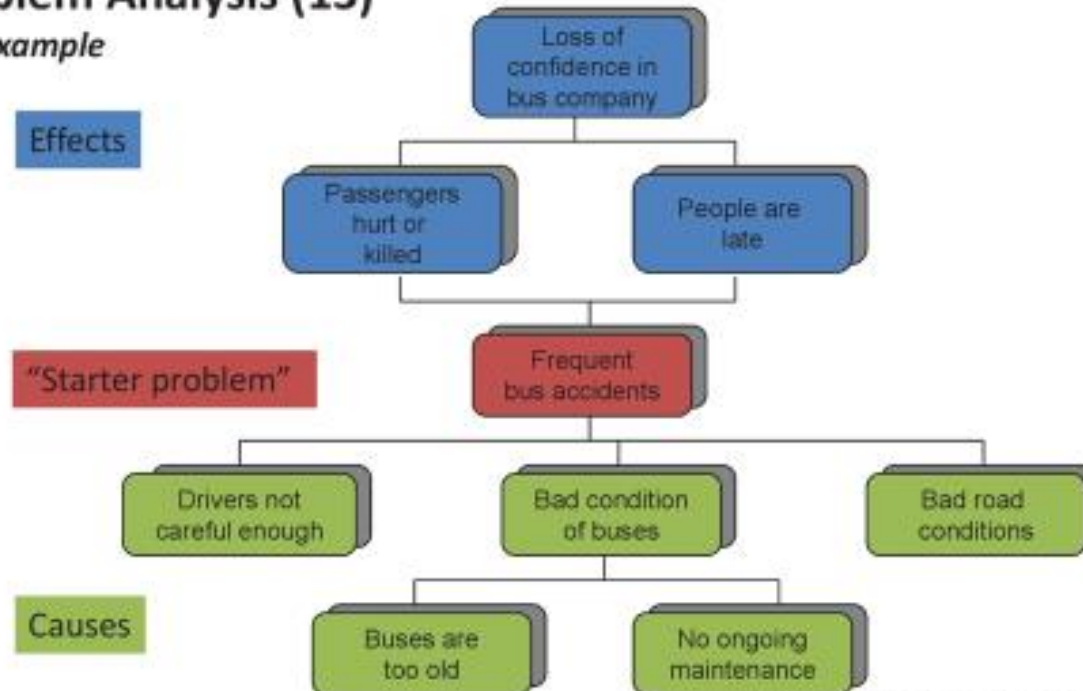


MODULE 3. APPROACH IN SUC-ASSISTED CDP FORMULATION

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## Problem Analysis (13)

*Bus example*



Source: own design, based on Norad (1999), p. 94  
42

Programme Planning and Project Management

Source: Gaessing, Karin, 2014: Module 4: Programme Planning and Project Management, TU Dortmund

MODULE 3: APPROACH IN SUC-ASSISTED CDP FORMULATION

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### Example 8: Problem Tree Analysis - Destruction of Primary Tourism Resources



MODULE 3. APPROACH IN SUC-ASSISTED CDP FORMULATION

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## Steps in the problem analysis

<b>Step 1</b>	Using the metacard write down the problems or issues. Use the outputs in your VRG and PSFM. ADD MORE AS NEEDED.
<b>Step 2 (Problem tree)</b>	From your list, try to decide on the starter or focal problem. <b>(1 FOCAL PROBLEM PER SECTOR (5 SECTORS PER LGU))</b>
<b>Step 3</b>	Identify the cause and effects of the focal problem. Try to find the logical cause-and-effect relationship among your identified problems.
<b>Step 4</b>	Establish the cause-effect link among the problems identified by arranging the metacards
<b>Step 5</b>	Review the diagram. Add other problems to make the link more logical.

# Objective Tree Analysis

## Objectives analysis

1. To describe the future situation that will be achieved by solving identified problems
2. To show interconnections between objectives (means-end relationships)
3. To develop basis for project identification
4. To develop basis for the 'operational logic' of projects (translatable to a log-frame)

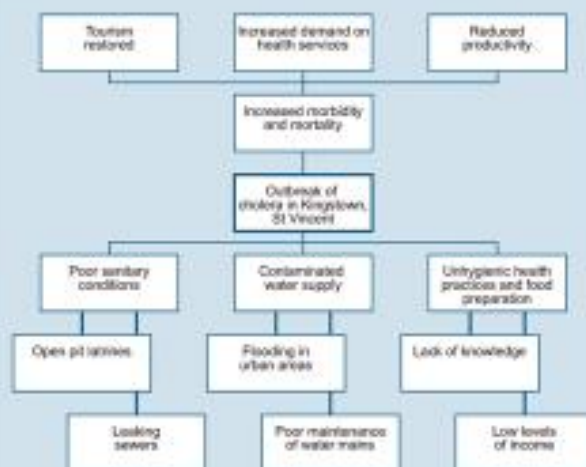
# Objectives analysis

- Method used for objectives analysis
- Simply restating or **reformulating** the problems in the problem tree into **positive conditions**

## Compare: problem tree vs. objective tree

### Box 3: Problem tree analysis

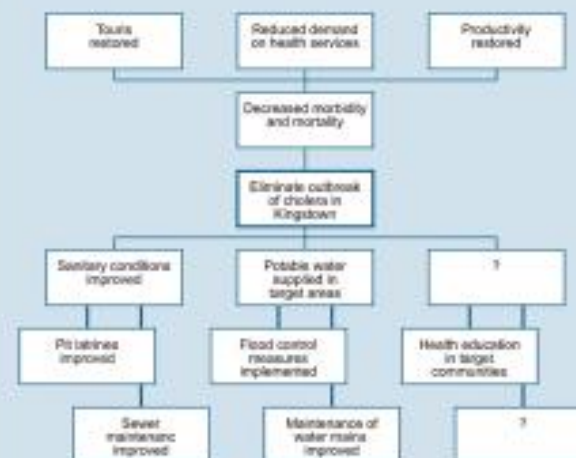
Define the local problem, its immediate and direct causes and its effects



Source: DFID, 2003.

### Box 4: Objectives tree analysis

Transform each problem statement into an objective



## Steps in the objectives analysis

Step 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review the problem tree.</li><li>• Make sure there is logical connections and hierarchy between problems.</li></ul>
Step 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reformulate the negative statements into something positive</li><li>• You may start with the lowest level or with the starter problem</li></ul>
Step 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check for the logical flow and hierarchy of objectives.</li><li>• Make sure the objectives are <b>measurable</b>.</li></ul>
Step 4	Review the objectives tree. <b>Add more objectives to make the link more logical if necessary.</b>

# Theory of Change

## SESSION 3.5



## SESSION OUTCOMES

- **At the end of the session, the participants must be able to:**
  - Appreciate the role of RBMES as a way to measure results of interventions
  - Appreciate how RBMES can improve performance, implementation and service delivery of the LGUs
  - Familiarize with the concept of logical framework and Form 6. Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy for the CDP
- **Time Frame:** 120 minutes
- **Methodologies:** Lecturette/Discussions

# SESSION OUTLINE

## Presentation 1: RBMES

- M & E in the CDP Planning Cycle
- Definition of Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation
- RBME in CDP
  - Present Template Form 6b, Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy Template
- The logical framework analysis
  - Background and definition of LFA
  - Logical framework matrix (compare it with Form 6b of the CDP matrices)
  - Definition of terms found in the logical framework matrix
  - Provide and explain samples of a filled-out log frame matrix
- The M & E Strategy template of CDP (Form 6b)
  - Define each term found in Form 6b

## **What is the RBME**

- Tool to monitor the implementation of development activities and evaluate their impact on the achievement of outcome and goal and ultimately the vision

CDP Preparation Template Form 6b. Monitoring & Evaluation Strategy Template

M&E STRATEGY						
RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGETS FOR INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE TO ASSESS PERFORMANCE (Individual beneficiaries, groups of beneficiaries, organizations, partners, documents, etc)	COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY CENTER
Goal/Impact (Long term) o Reduce infant mortality (MDG no. 4)	Mortality Rate of children aged 1-5 (LGPMIS outcome indicator)	Reduce children under-five mortality rate by two-thirds by 2015 (MDG Target no. 4)	LGU Health Office	Document review	Every three years and at the end of nine years	Monitoring Team
Objective/ Outcome (Medium term)					Every three years	Monitoring Team
Outputs/ Deliverables/ Products and Services delivered (Short term)					Annual	Monitoring Team
Activities (Ongoing)					Every executive committee meeting	Department Heads
Inputs (Ongoing)					Every executive committee meeting	Department Heads

MODULE 3. APPROACH IN SUC-ASSISTED CDP FORMULATION

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# **The LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS (LFA)**

Jerilee Pachoco Camena  
CDP Consultant

*(references: Presentation by Leo Quintilla, July 2018)*

MODULE 3. APPROACH IN SUC-ASSISTED CDP FORMULATION

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## What is LFA?

- LFA is a systematic planning procedure for complete project cycle management
- It is a problem solving approach which takes into account the views of all stakeholders
- It also agrees on the criteria for project success and lists the major assumptions

# History of LogFrame UPV | DILG Analysis

- Developed in response to poor planning and monitoring of Development projects
- The first logical framework developed for USAID at the end of 1960's
- GTZ was responsible for the development of ZOPP or Zielorientierte Projekt Planung
- NORAD made a significant contribution in 1990 with their handbook

# LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX | DILG

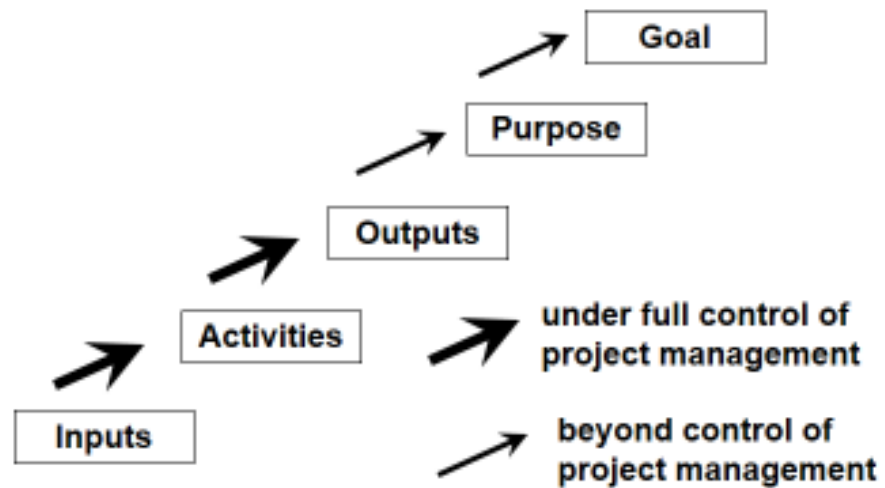
Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumptions
<u>GOAL</u>			
<u>PURPOSE</u>			
<u>OUTPUTS</u>			
<u>ACTIVITIES</u>	Inputs		



## Definition of terms

- Goal: The higher level objective towards which the project is expected to contribute (mention target groups)
- Purpose: The effect which is expected to be achieved as the result of the project.
- Outputs: The results that the project management should be able to guarantee (mention target groups)
- Activities: The activities that have to be undertaken by the project in order to produce outputs.

## Cause-effect relationship among objectives at several levels



## **Logframe Matrix functions as:**

- A tool for planning a logical set of interventions
- A tool for appraising a Programme document
- A concise summary of the Programme
- A tool for monitoring progress made with regard to delivery of outputs and activities
- A tool for evaluating impact of Programme outputs, e.e. progress in achieving purpose and goal.

# Logical Framework

Objectives (1)	Indicators (2)	Means of Verification (3)	Important Assumptions (4)
IMPACT			
OUTCOME			
OUTPUTS			
ACTIVITIES	Specification of inputs/costs		

## RBMES template

Results	Indicators				Means of verification			Responsibility
	Performance Indicators	Targets for indicators	Risks	Assumptions	Data source to assess performance	Collection methods	Frequency	
Goal (long term)								
Objective (outcome)								
Outputs/Deliverables								
Activities								
Inputs								

Modified from the DILG Illustrative Guide, 2015 page 69

MODULE 3. APPROACH IN SUC-ASSISTED CDP FORMULATION

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# Results

- Key result area
- Group of impact, outcomes and outputs which the organization should be doing (“performing”) to achieve your goals and contribute ultimately to the achievement of your vision

# Performance indicators

- qualified/quantified parameter detailing the extent to which a development intervention has been achieved within a given time frame and in a specified location.
- quantitative or qualitative variables that provide a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of an organization against the stated outcome.
- Indicators are performance standards which translate the strategic objectives into empirically observable, quantified and concrete, i.e. “objectively verifiable” indicators (OVI)

## **Targets for indicators**

- a specified objective that indicates the number, timing and location of that which is to be realised” (IFAD 2002, p. A-11).
- quantifiable levels of the indicators that a country, society, or organisation wants to achieve by a given time.
- The change that you want to happen, quantified



# Risks

- potential unwanted and negative consequences to human life, health, property, or the environment posed by development interventions

# Assumptions

Assumptions are major conditions (frame conditions) which are outside the direct control of the project, but which will have to be met or held true if the project is to achieve its objectives.

Assumptions describes a factor that is:

- is external (i.e. outside the direct control of the management)
- is relevant to the execution/ success of the project and the realization of which must be probable

## Data sources to assess performance

Where will you get the data to assess the progress?

- Individual beneficiaries
- Groups of beneficiaries
- Organizations, agencies, departments, units, sector
- partners
- Documents, reports, etc.

# Collection methods

How are you going to collect information for monitoring progress?

- Survey
- Document review
- Interview
- Focus group discussion

# Frequency

How often would you collect data on monitoring?

- Annually
- Every executive meeting
- Mid-year

## Responsibility center

- Who or which agency or group is responsible for collecting the data?

# RBMES template

Results	Performance Indicators	Targets for indicators	Risks	Assumptions	Data source to assess performance	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibility
Goal (long term)								
Objective (outcome)								
Outputs/ Deliverables								
Activities								
Inputs								

Modified from the DILG Illustrative Guide, 2015 page 69

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# **Action Planning and Administration Concerns**

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## SESSION 7



## SESSION OUTCOMES

- **At the end of the session, the participants must be able to:**
  - • Produce the action plan per LGU for the next steps for the other modules in the CPD Formulation
  - • Fill out the evaluation form and submit to the secretariat
- **Time Frame:** 20 minutes
- **Methodologies:** instructional

# SESSION OUTLINE

## Presentation 1: Action Planning

- Filling out the Action Planning template
- Plenary discussion on the proposed schedule for next module

**ACTION PLAN**

PROVINCE: \_\_\_\_\_ MUNICIPALITY: \_\_\_\_\_

ACTIVITIES	DATE	OUTPUT	OFFICE PERSONNEL REQUIRED	BUDGET/ FACILITIES/ EQUIPMENT NEEDED	REMARKS

# **Doing the Sectoral Planning Workshop (NGA Presentations)**

**FOR MODULE 3, SESSION 3.2**

# **Alignment of Programs and Plans**

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SESSION 3.2

## SESSION OUTCOMES

At the end of the session, the participants must be able to:

1. Know the national, regional, and provincial development thrusts and strategies, emerging issues, and priority concerns
2. Be aware and understand sectoral concerns at the national, regional and provincial levels
3. Learn about the cross-cutting themes in planning (i.e. CCA-DRRM and GAD) and how to integrate them in local development planning

Time frame: 100 minutes

## OUTLINE

### Presentation 1: Development Thrusts, Emerging Concerns in Region 6: Western Visayas Regional Development Plan (NEDA)

- I. Ambisyon Natin
- II. Western Visayas Regional Development Framework
- III. Comparative Advantages, Development Challenges & Opportunities
- IV. Priority Infrastructure Project of the Region
- V. Sectoral Reports (Including Strategic Framework, Targets and Strategies, Priority Projects, Results Matrix)
- VI. Social
- VII. Economic
- VIII. Infrastructure
- IX. Development Administration
- X. Understand the roles of development partnership

*Specific contents are subject to change*

*Refer to NEDA presentation (Powerpoint 3A. NEDA)*

**OUTLINE**

Presentation 2: Development thrusts, emerging concerns in the Province (Provincial Strategic Priorities and Development Thrusts)  
(Provincial Planning and Development Office)

- I. Provincial Vision and Mission and over-all Goals
- II. Provincial Profile and facts and figures per sector (including poverty profile)
- III. Provincial development issues and concerns per sector
- IV. Provincial Development Investment Program (PPAs per sector)
- V. Best Practices on development, per sector

*Specific contents are subject to change*

*Refer to PPDO per province's presentation (Powerpoint 3A.PPDO)*



**OUTLINE**

Presentation 3: Mainstreaming DRRM/CCA into the  
Sectoral Plans  
(Office of the Civil Defense)

- I. Mandate and Legal Framework of a RDRRM Plan
- II. Fund source for LDRRMP
- III. Crafting a LDRRM Plan (Outline, Planning Process, Situational Analysis, Strategy Formulation, Logical Framework)
- IV. Western Visayas Regional DRRM Plan
- V. National DRRM Plan

*Specific contents are subject to change*  
*Refer to OCD presentation (Powerpoint 3A.OCD)*

**OUTLINE**

Presentation 4: Efficient use of funds and instruments to meet local development goals: Public Financial Management of LGUs  
(Department of Budget and Management)

- I. Definition and Goals of Public Financial Management
- II. PFM Assessment and the PFMAT
- III. PFM Improvement Plan
- IV. Connecting Plans to Budget
- V. Local Budgets

*Specific contents are subject to change*  
*Refer to DBM presentation (**Powerpoint 3A.DBM**)*

## OUTLINE

### Presentation 5: Gender and Development: Integration to local development planning

- I. Mandate and Legal Framework of a GAD Plan
- II. Fund source for GAD
- III. Crafting a GAD Plan (Outline, Planning Process, Situational Analysis, Strategy Formulation, Logical Framework)
- IV. Western Visayas GAD Plan
- V. National Thrusts on GAD

*Specific contents are subject to change*  
*Refer to GAD Province presentation (**Powerpoint 3A.GAD**)*

# Development Thrusts, Emerging Concerns in Region 6: Western Visayas Regional Development Plan (NEDA)

MODULE 3. APPROACH IN SUC-  
ASSISTED CDP FORMULATION

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## Western Visayas Regional Development Plan, 2017-2022

## Vision for Country

**“By 2040, the Philippines shall be a prosperous, predominantly middle-class society where no one is poor. Our peoples will enjoy long and healthy lives, are smart and innovative, and will live in a high-trust society”**



REALIZING  
**AMBISYON** **NATIN**  
2040





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## WESTERN VISAYAS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN From Vision to Action



**matatag  
maginhawa  
at panatag na buhay  
para sa lahat**



## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

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PDP anchored on the Duterte administration's 0 to 10 point Socio-Economic Agenda and geared towards Ambisyon Natin 2040 and SDG 2030

## 2017-2022 WV RDP FRAMEWORK

“...to build a society  
where people are  
**PROGRESSIVE,  
SECURE, HEALTHY,  
AND HAPPY.**  
This will be  
manifested by an  
**EMPOWERED PEOPLE**  
and a  
**PROGRESSIVE  
ECONOMY.**”



# COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES, DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

## COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

- Central location
- Rich arable, relatively flat land
- Diverse fishery/marine resources
- Sufficient energy sources
- Access by varied transport modes
- Top performing educational institutions
- Natural, historical and cultural attractions
- Strong support from development partners
- Peaceful and friendly environment





## 2017 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

- **4<sup>th</sup>** fastest growing region (outside NCR), at **8.4%** GRDP growth rate
- **5<sup>th</sup>** largest contributing region to GDP (outside NCR)
- **22.4%** poverty incidence among population (in 2015)
- **P 8,779** monthly poverty threshold (in 2015)
- **95.1%** employment rate
- **19.1%** underemployment rate
- **63.9%** labor force participation rate
- **97.9%** basic literacy rate (in 2010)



Source: PSA Region VI



# CHALLENGES

- Increasing productivity and transforming farms/fishery into efficient, profitable ventures
- Transforming farmers/fishers/growers into entrepreneurs
- Institutionalizing an effective marketing strategy for local products
- Creating an environment that will attract more investors
- Developing and managing tourism destination sites
- Speeding up the implementation/realization of major infrastructure projects
- Degradation of the environment, vulnerability to hazards, climate change

# CHALLENGES

- Develop more tourism circuits and destinations for more tourist arrivals, tourism investments and revenues especially in Boracay, Guimaras, Antique and Northern Iloilo islands.
- Mobilize local and national patrols to strictly enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect our corals, end indiscriminate fishing, cutting of mangroves, polluting the rivers, cutting of forest trees, vandalizing our caves and enforce responsible mining
- Address the problems of congestion, informal settlers, traffic, solid waste and septage management, and connectivity in urban areas
- Ensuring access to quality education, health & medical services, low-cost housing, livelihood opportunities for the poor

# CHALLENGES

- Upgrading law enforcement skills and equipment
- Improving the efficiency of the bureaucratic systems – lessen LGU IRA-dependency
- Enhance the capabilities of government technical personnel along planning, investment programming, project formulation, resource mobilization, and monitoring



## CHALLENGES: POVERTY



*Table 2.5 Poverty Incidence and Magnitude of Poor Population by Province, Western Visayas and Philippines, 2012 and 2015*

REGION/PROVINCE	POVERTY INCIDENCE AMONG POPULATION (%)		MAGNITUDE OF POOR POPULATION	
	2012	2015	2012	2015
PHILIPPINES	25.2	21.6	23,745,895	21,927,009
Region VI	29.1	22.4	2,088,471	1,728,397
Aklan	25.0	14.9	136,917	67,199
Antique	30.9	26.0	160,625	126,943
Capiz	27.8	12.9	208,208	118,678
Guimaras	25.2	5.2	40,090	8,435
Iloilo	26.2	20.0	580,937	540,001
Negros Occidental	32.3	29.0	961,694	867,141

Source: PSA-VI

## CHALLENGES: INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT



Issue: high rates of utilities & real estate

Table 2.6 Comparative Cost of Electricity, Water and Land in Selected Cities

CITY	COST OF ELECTRICITY (PHP/ KILOWATT)		COST OF LAND IN CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICTS (CBD) (PHP/ SQ. M.)	COST OF WATER (PHP/minimum cu <sup>3</sup> in 2015)		
	COMMERCIAL USERS	INDUSTRIAL FIRMS/ CUSTOMERS		Region	Household	Commercial/ Industrial
Iloilo	8.25	8.29	21,000.00	VI	194.06	666.62
CDO	6.66	5.94	12,500.00	VII	144.98	509.05
Cebu	10.52	8.02	20,000.00	IX	183.98	610.82
Davao	8.88	7.66	10,000.00			

Source: CMCI 2016

## CHALLENGES: Environment and Natural Resources



Environmental degradation of Boracay Island



Over fishing in the Visayan Sea



Impacts of climate change



## PRIORITY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS OF THE REGION

- Jalaur River Multipurpose Project II
- Panay River Integrated Development Project
- Dumangas Port Container Terminal
- Construction/improvement of ports
- Roads linking to production and tourism areas
- Panay-Guimaras-Negros Bridges
- Bus/jeepney/sea/airport terminals
- Site development of local tourism destinations
- Farm consolidation centers
- Evacuation and disaster command centers
- Upgrading of tertiary hospitals





chapter

# 7 Preserving traditional values, culture and heritage



## » STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

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| Chapter 7: Preserving traditional values, culture and heritage



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

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### target



- Number of LGUs with mainstreamed heritage conservation/ preservation in structures their local plans, zoning ordinances and investment programs **increased from 3 in 2015 to 30** by end of plan period
- Number of schools of living traditions established **increased from 20 in 2015 to 30**
- Number of activities promoting local culture and history conducted/ supported **increased from 116 in 2015 to 234**
- Number of important cultural heritage sites and structures preserved and/or restored **increased from 41 in 2015 to 138**

| Chapter 7: Preserving traditional values, culture and heritage





## **PRIORITY PROJECTS**

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Programs and Projects	Implementing Office
Development of Tourism Sites and Development and Preservation of Culture	DOT-TIEZA / NCAA / PNHC
Tourism Development including Pasalubong and Info Centers and Convention Center in Gigantes and Bancal	LGU Iloilo & Carles
IP Health Program and Services	NCIP
Implementation of IPED Program	DepEd
Ancestral Land and Domain Titling Services	NCIP
Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Formulation	ADSDPP / NCIP
Redevelopment/Renovation Upgrading of Parks and its Facilities in Kalibo Pastrana Park	DOT, LGU
Socio-Economic Services	NCIP
Farm Tourism Development Program	CPSU

## Result Matrix

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Indicator	Baseline		Year						End of Plan	Implementing Agency/ Data Source
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Number of important cultural heritage sites and structures preserved and/or restored	2015	41	62	78	95	109	114	138	138	NHCP
Number of DOT-sanctioned standard promotional materials incorporating local history and culture developed and disseminated	2015	24,729	69,869	53,761	58,776	63,792	68,801	74,000	74,000	LGUs, DOT6, TC
Number of schools of living traditions established	2015	20	23	24	31	36	40	45	45	NCCA
Number of local PPAs to promote culture and arts in			52	25	30	35	40	50	50	Local Tourism Offices, CH

chapter

11

## Enhancing human capital and access to social services

## » STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

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| Chapter 11: Enhancing human capital and access to social services



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

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### targets



- Increase the number of households enrolled in the National Health Insurance Program from 3.4 Million in 2015 to 6.2 Million in 2022
- Reduce maternal mortality from 72.87 per 100,000 live births in 2015 to 70 per 100,000 live births in 2022
- Increase facility based births from 88.85 percent in 2015 to 90 percent in 2022
- Increase contraceptive prevalence rate from 47.66 percent in 2015 to 65 percent in 2022

| Chapter 11: Enhancing human capital and access to social services



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

target



- Reduce by half the incidence of teenage pregnancy from 16 percent in 2015 to eight percent in 2022
- Maintain the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS at below one percent of the regional population
- No cases of malnutrition by 2022, with one percent reduction annually from 5.58 percent in 2015
- Increase the percentage of fully-immunized children from 67.06 percent in 2015 to 76.24 percent in 2022
- Develop a comprehensive rehabilitation/reintegration program for drug surrenderers and their families

| Chapter 11: Enhancing human capital and access to social services



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### target



- Conduct capability building activities for health manpower on drug rehabilitation, aftercare and psychosocial services
- Improve net enrolment rate from 94.65 percent in SY 2015-16 to 97.65 percent in SY 2021-22 for elementary level and from 63.29 percent in SY 2015-16 to 73.44 percent in SY 2021-2022 for secondary level
- Increase achievement rate from 73.77 percent in SY 2015-16 to 77.77 percent in SY 2021-22 for elementary level and from 54.04 percent in SY 2015-16 to 69.05 percent in SY 2021-2022 for secondary level

| Chapter 11: Enhancing human capital and access to social services





## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### target



- Increase cohort survival rate from 93 percent in SY 2015-16 to 96 percent in SY 2021-22 for elementary level and from 85.87 percent in SY 2015-16 to 91.87 percent in SY 2021-2022 for secondary level
- Increase the passing percentage of ALS learners from 24 percent in 2015 to 75 percent in 2022 for elementary level and from 50 percent in 2015 to 75 percent in 2022 for secondary level
- Provide scholarship grants to 2,460 poor but deserving students
- Improve SPED teacher-to-student ratio from 1:26 in 2014 to 1:15 in 2022

| Chapter 11: Enhancing human capital and access to social services





## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

target



- Conduct skills development programs to 1,310 faculty/instructors
- Increase the number of TVET scholars from 20,134 in 2016 to 26,981 2022
- Increase the employment rate of TVET scholars from 77 percent in 2016 to 95 percent in 2022

| Chapter 11: Enhancing human capital and access to social services



## PRIORITY PROJECTS

Programs and Projects	Implementing Office
Local Health Systems Development & Assistance	DOH
Human Resources for Health (HRH) Deployment	DOH
Health Facilities Enhancement Program	DOH
Human Resource Development for Teaching-Related, Non-Teaching and other personnel	DEPED
Health Emergency Preparedness and Response	DOH
Provision of Assistance, Incentives, Scholarship and Grants	NONESCOST
Construction of ISATU Sports Center	ISAT U
DepEd Computerization Program	DEPED
Construction of Female Dorm at CHMSC Alnis Campus	CHMSC
Science Building for BSEd Major in Physical Science, Physics and Natural Science	ASU

Chapter 11: Enhancing human capital and access to social services



ROADSHOW

## Result Matrix

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Indicators	Baseline		Targets						End of Plan Target	Implementing Agency
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Health										
1. Health professional-to population improved**	2015									
- Medical Doctor		1:30,291	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	DOH
- Public Health Nurse		1: 17,163	1:<20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	DOH
- Dentist		1: 58,486	1:50,000	1:50,000	1:50,000	1:50,000	1:50,000	1:50,000	1:50,000	DOH
- Midwife		1: 4,397	1:<5,000	1:<5,000	1:<5,000	1:<5,000	1:<5,000	1:<5,000	1:<5,000	DOH
- Nutritionist		1:253,438	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	DOH
- Medical Technologist		1:50,688	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	1:20,000	DOH
- S.I.		1:31,418	S.I. – 1:20,000	S.I. – 1:20,000	S.I. – 1:20,000	S.I. – 1:20,000	S.I. – 1:20,000	S.I. – 1:20,000	S.I. – 1:20,000	DOH
- Brgy. Health Worker		1: 59HHs	1:20 HH	1:20 HH	1:20 HH	1:20 HH	1:20 HH	1:20 HH	DOH	
2. Facility-based births increased*	2015	88.85%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90.00%	90.00%	DOH
3. Births attended	2015	90.41%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90.00%	DOH

chapter

# 12

## Reducing vulnerabilities, building safe & secure communities

## » STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

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| Chapter 12: Reducing vulnerabilities, building safe and secure communities



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

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target



- Increase the number of Sustainable Livelihood Program beneficiaries to 161,923.
- Increase the number of Integrated Livelihood Program beneficiaries to 70,849.
- Increase the number of Social Security Protection beneficiaries to 80,838.
- Increase the number of Social Pension beneficiaries to 315,018.
- Increase the number of persons with disability assisted to 2,133.
- Increase number of trafficked persons provided with recovery and reintegration assistance to 300

| Chapter 12: Reducing vulnerabilities, building safe and secure communities



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### target



- Increase number of street children/families and IPs provided assistance to 1,960.
- Provide assistance to 122,434 families in crisis situations (AICS).
- Reduce social housing backlog by 25 percent.
- Award Yolanda permanent resettlement housing units to 31,063 families by 2018.
- Increase the number of capability-building activities for frontline regional and provincial personnel to 112.
- Conduct 102 DRRM trainings and drills

| Chapter 12: Reducing vulnerabilities, building safe and secure communities





## **PRIORITY PROJECTS**

Programs and Projects	Implementing Office
Disaster Response and Management Programs	DSWD
Health Emergency Preparedness and Response	DOH
Special Training for Employment Program (STEP)	TESDA
Establishment of Quality Management System	TESDA
Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP)	DSWD
Provision of Emergency Employment for Displaced Workers	DOLE
Center/Development of Climate Change Resilient University	CPSU
Construction of roads and bridges in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantage Areas (GIDA) Barangays to BHS and RHU	DPWH, DA, FMR, LGU
Vulnerability and Risk Assessment	MGB

| Chapter 12: Reducing vulnerabilities, building safe and secure communities





## Result Matrix

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Indicator	Baseline		Year						End of Plan	Implementing Agency/ Data Source
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Number of 4Ps beneficiaries increased	2016	193,455	193,516							DSWD
Number of Sustainable Livelihood Program beneficiaries increased	2016	66,306	20,986	23,085	25,394	27,933	30,726	33,799	161,923	DSWD
Number of DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program beneficiaries increased	2016	6,372	9,183	10,101	11,111	12,222	13,444	14,788	70,849	DOLE
Number of Social Security Protection beneficiaries increased	2016	27,249	10,434	11,532	12,686	13,954	15,349	16,883	80,838	DOLE

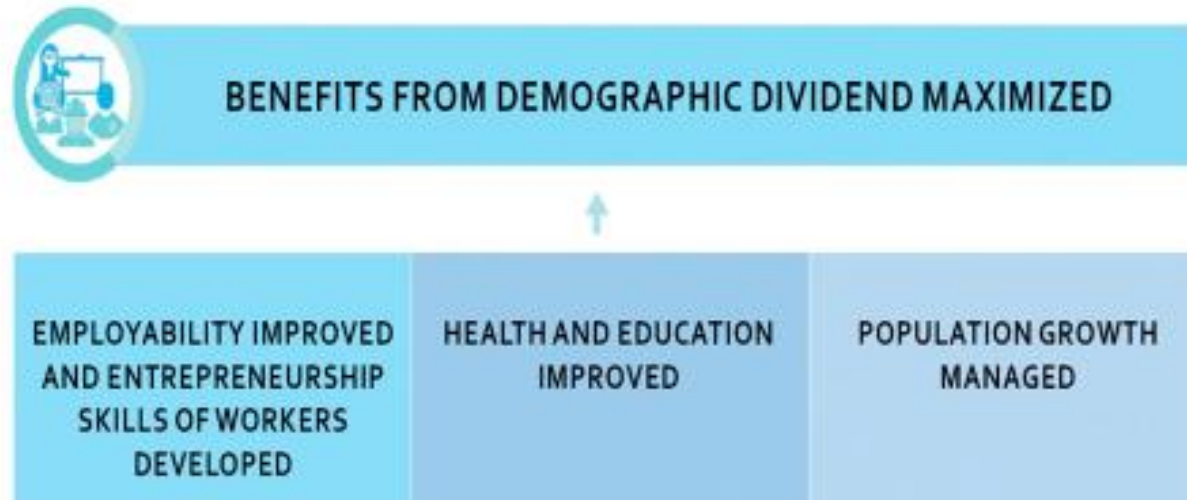
chapter

# 13

## Taking advantage of the demographic dividend

## » STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

UPV | DILG



| Chapter 13: Taking advantage of the demographic dividend



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### targets



- Population growth rate **reduced** from 1.43% in 2015 to 1.2% in 2022
- Total fertility rate **reduced** from 3.8 to 2.0
- Incidence of teenage pregnancy reduced from 15% in 2015 to 5%
- Contraceptive prevalence rate **increased** from 35.96% in 2015 to 60%
- Underemployment rate **reduced** from 21.3% in 2015 to 12%

| Chapter 13: Taking advantage of the demographic dividend



## » PRIORITY PROJECTS

Programs and Projects	Implementing Office
Family Health, Nutrition and Responsible Parenting	DOH
Local Health Systems Development and Assistance	DOH
TVET Trainers Training (TM 1)	TESDA
Social Marketing and Advocacy	TESDA
Health Promotion	DOH
Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases	DOH
Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP)	DSWD
Implementation of TWSP, PESFA Scholarship Program	TESDA
Labor Market & Education and Training Market Evaluation/Studies and other relevant researches	TESDA
Establishment of Negosyo Centers	DTI

| Chapter 13: Taking advantage of the demographic dividend



## Result Matrix

UPV | DILG

Indicator	Baseline		Year						End of Plan	Implementation Agency/ Data Source
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
<b>Population Growth Rate (%)</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>1.43</b>						<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>PSA/ PopCom</b>
<b>Fertility Rate (%)</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>3.8</b>						<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>DOH</b>
<b>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%)</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>35.96</b>						<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>PopCom</b>
<b>Incidence of Teenage Pregnancy (%)</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>15</b>						<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>DSWD</b>



chapter

8

## Expanding and Diversifying Opportunities in Agriculture and Fisheries

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## STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

119V 1 111 12



 Chapter 8: Expanding and Diversifying Opportunities in Agriculture and Fisheries



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### targets

- Increase in GVA growth rate for AFF increased by 3% per year at constant 2000 prices

Crops 4.0% - 5.0%  
Livestock 2.0% - 3.0%  
Poultry 4.0% - 5.0%

- Growth in fisheries production increased by 35%- 40% at constant 2000 prices

Commercial 20%-30%  
Municipal 8%-10%  
Aquaculture 50%-60%



Chapter 8: Expanding and Diversifying Opportunities in Agriculture and Fisheries



2011-2022 WESTERN VISAYAS  
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
ROADSHOW

## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### targets

- Provided support to 313 agriculture and fishery based MSMEs
- Expanded areas planted with priority commodity crops to 26,295 hectares
- Prepared value chain studies for 8 priority commodities
- Completed distribution of 4,171 hectares to agrarian reform beneficiaries
- Resolved 9,492 agrarian reform cases involving land acquisition and distribution
- Conducted 108 consultations with LGUs and NGOs on agriculture and fisheries plans and budget



Chapter 8: Expanding and Diversifying Opportunities in Agriculture and Fisheries



## » PRIORITY PROJECTS

UPV | DILG

1. Technical Support Services-Market Development Services (DA)
2. Farm to Market Road Network Services (DA)
3. Expanded National Greening Program (DENR)
4. Technical Support Services-Production Support Services (DA)
5. Construction of Seaweeds Processing Plant (Province of Antique)
6. LGUs provided with technical assistance on ICM Ridge-to-Reef Approach (Province of Guimaras)
7. Research Center for Aquaculture in the Province of Capiz (Province of Capiz)
8. Irrigation Network Services SSIPs, SWIP, STW SFR (DA)



Chapter 8: Expanding and Diversifying Opportunities in Agriculture and Fisheries



2017-2022 WESTERN VISAYAS  
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
ROADSHOW

## Result Matrix

UPV | DILG

Indicator	Baseline		Year						End of Plan	Implementing Agency/ Data Source
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
<b>GVA of AHFF</b>	<b>2015</b>									<b>PSA/NEDA</b>
<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>										
<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>31.461</b>	<b>30,967</b>	<b>31.122</b>	<b>33.456</b>	<b>33.707</b>	<b>36.235</b>	<b>38.952</b>	<b>38.952</b>	
<b>Palay (Target Yield)</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>DA/PSA</b>
<b>Banana</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>285,578</b>	<b>318,700</b>	<b>336,679</b>	<b>355,669</b>	<b>375,731</b>	<b>396,924</b>	<b>419,312</b>	<b>419,312</b>	<b>DA/PSA</b>
<b>Mango</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>51,972</b>	<b>67,564</b>	<b>87,833</b>	<b>114,183</b>	<b>148,438</b>	<b>192,969</b>	<b>250,860</b>	<b>250,860</b>	<b>DA/PSA</b>

chapter

9

## Expanding and Diversifying Opportunities in Industry and Services

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## » STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

UPV | DILG



Chapter 9: Expanding and Diversifying Opportunities in Industry and Services



2017-2022 WESTERN VISAYAS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN ROADSHOW

## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

### targets

- Regional industry cluster roadmap crafted for mango, natural fibers, native chicken, aquaculture, and muscovado (5 priority commodities)
- GVA growth of Industry sustained within 16.3 - 18.5 percent
- GVA growth of Services sustained within 7.9 – 8.2 percent
- Manufacturing GVA as proportion of GRDP increased from 7.9 % in 2015 to 8.5 percent
- Employment generated from Industry increased annually by 1 percent from 378,000 in 2014
- Employment generated from the Services Sector increased annually by 10 percent from 1.6 million in 2014



Chapter 9: Expanding and Diversifying Opportunities in Industry and Services



REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
ROADSHOW



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### targets

- Manufacturing employment as proportion of total employment increased from 5 percent in 2015 to 10 percent
- Increase in investments by an annual average of 5% from Php 1.347 billion in 2016
- Number of new business ventures registered increased by 10% per year from 1,376 in 2016
- Number of barangay micro business enterprises registered increased from 101 in 2016 to 300
- LEDIPs organized in all the provinces, cities, capital towns, and urban municipalities
- Level of consumer awareness increased from 55% in 2015 to 90%



Chapter 9: Expanding and Diversifying Opportunities in Industry and Services



2017-2022 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
ROADSHOW

## » PRIORITY PROJECTS

UPV | DILG

- 
1. Shared Service Facility (DTI)
  2. Trade Fairs (DTI)
  3. ROLL IT Projects (DTI)
  4. Circumferential Road Leading to Lipata Port (Province of Antique)



Chapter 9: Expanding and Diversifying Opportunities in Industry and Services



## Result Matrix

UPV | DILG

Indicator	Baseline		Year						End of Plan	Implementing Agency/ Data Source
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
<b>GRDP (at constant prices) growth increased (%)</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.5-8.5</b>	<b>8.0-9.1</b>	<b>8.4-9.5</b>	<b>8.9-10.0</b>	<b>9.3-10.4</b>	<b>9.8-11.0</b>	<b>9.8-11.0</b>	<b>PSA</b>
<b>GRDP growth by industrial origin (%)</b>										
<b>AFF</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>0.6-1.0</b>	<b>0.8-1.0</b>	<b>1.0-1.2</b>	<b>1.0-1.3</b>	<b>1.0-1.5</b>	<b>1.0-1.5</b>	<b>1.0-1.5</b>	<b>PSA</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>14.5-17.2</b>	<b>15.0-17.6</b>	<b>15.2-17.7</b>	<b>15.5-17.8</b>	<b>16.0-18.0</b>	<b>16.3-18.5</b>	<b>16.3-18.5</b>	<b>PSA</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.8-7.2</b>	<b>7.0-7.5</b>	<b>7.2-7.7</b>	<b>7.5-7.9</b>	<b>7.7-8.0</b>	<b>7.9-8.2</b>	<b>7.9-8.2</b>	<b>PSA</b>

chapter

1

## Expanding and Diversifying Opportunities in Tourism

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## » STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

UPV | DILG



Chapter 10: Expanding and Diversifying Opportunities in Tourism



2023-2028 WESTERN VISAYAS  
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
ROADSHOW

- Tourist arrivals to increase from 4.63 million in 2015 to 10 million
- Increase tourism employment from 117,000 in 2015 to 163,000 by 2022
- Generate public and private investments amounting to P555 billion
- Train 40,000 front line service workers, including tour guides in all cities and capital towns
- Develop at least three major tourism destinations by province
- Accredited 370 tourism establishments and pasalubong centers
- Establish 400 signages and directional signs for major tourist destinations
- Formulate 133 LGU tourism code or master plans
- Develop and distribute 74,000 promotional materials
- Conduct 250 tourism investment missions
- Construct 50 restrooms along major highways



## » PRIORITY PROJECTS

UPV | DILG

1. Community-Based Tourism Development Program (DOT)
2. Tourism Development and Management Program (DOT)
3. Eco-Tourism Development (DOT)
4. Market Tourism Program (DOT)
5. Further Improvement/Conversion of Roxas City Airport to International Standards (DOTr/DPWH/Province of Capiz)



Chapter 10: Expanding and Diversifying Opportunities in Tourism



2017-2022 WESTERN VISAYAS  
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
ROADSHOW



## Result Matrix

UPV | DILG

Indicator	Baseline		Year						End of Plan	Implementing Agency/ Data Source
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
<b>Number of tourist arrivals increased (in million)</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>7.86</b>	<b>8.89</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>LGUs, DOT6</b>
<b>Tourist revenues increased (in billion pesos)</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>102.27</b>	<b>125.15</b>	<b>140.18</b>	<b>159.05</b>	<b>181.30</b>	<b>202.87</b>	<b>230.00</b>	<b>230.00</b>	<b>LGUs, DOT6</b>
<b>Number of employment from tourism-oriented establishments generated</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>120,261</b>	<b>136,493</b>	<b>142,812</b>	<b>145,784</b>	<b>155,617</b>	<b>163,000</b>	<b>163,000</b>	<b>LGUs, DOT6</b>
<b>Government and private sector investments in tourism generated*</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>360.39</b>	<b>380.03</b>	<b>405.04</b>	<b>455.04</b>	<b>505.04</b>	<b>555.00</b>	<b>555.00</b>	<b>LGUs, DOT6, PS, TC</b>



chapter

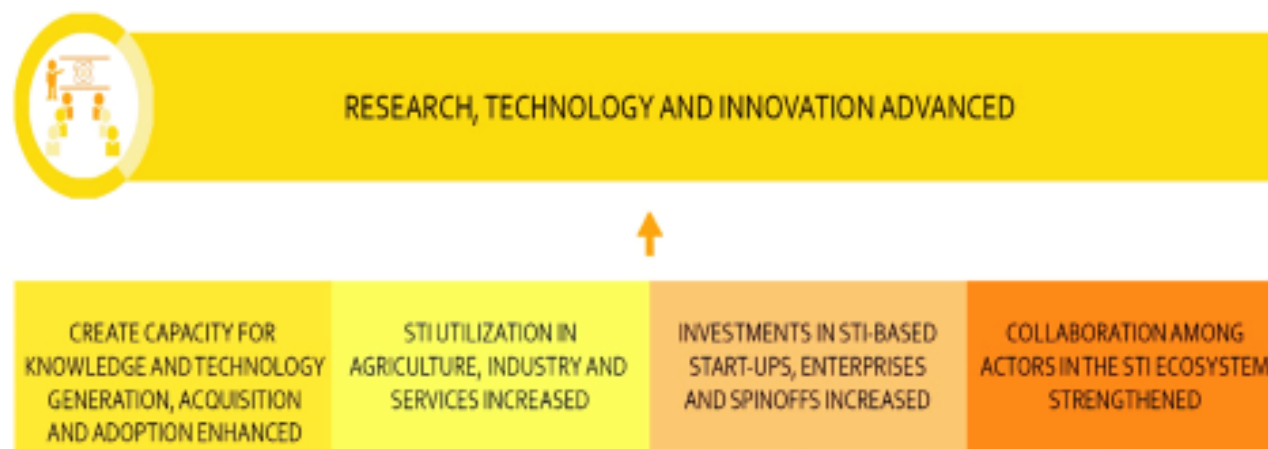
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# Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation

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## » STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

UPV | DILG



 Chapter 14: Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### targets

- Regional Research Agenda supportive of RDP 2017-2022 and National Harmonized Development Agenda prepared
- About 80-85 percent of the total R&D proposals funded
- Number of researchers ( in full time equivalent) per million population increased to 124
- S&T-related services provided to 100 MSMEs , 17 technopreneurs, 11 enterprises and 4 spin-offs to 4
- Nine technologies from publicly-funded R&D will evolve from experimental to commercialization stage
- S&T scholarship grants awarded to 225 masteral degree students and 195 doctoral degree students
- Twenty-three R&D centers and two fab-labs established
- One government-industry-academe council established per province



Chapter 14: Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation



## » PRIORITY PROJECTS

UPV | DILG

1. Support Fund for Western Visayas Consortium for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Research and Development (WVCIEERD) (DOST)
2. Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program Innovation Systems Support Fund (DOST)
3. Grants-in-Aid (GIA) Program (DOST)
4. Provision of Training and Technical Assistance (Aquaculture, Municipal, Commercial and Post Harvest Technology) (BFAR)



Chapter 14: Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation



## Result Matrix

UPV | DILG

Indicator	Baseline		Year						End of Plan	Implementing Agency/ Data Source
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Percent of total of R&D proposals funded (%)			4	5	5	5	5	5	29	DOST
	2016	80%	71%	80%	85%	85%	90%	90%	83%	DA
	2016									DENR
	2016	80%	100%	N/A	80%	80%	90%	90%	90%	DOH
Number of S&T personnel capacitated	2016		50	50	50	50	50	50	300	DOST

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## Supporting and Advocating the National Competition Policy

149

## » STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

UPV | DILG



Chapter 16: Supporting and Advocating the National Competition Policy



## » PRIORITY PROJECTS

UPV | DILG

1. Seal of Good Local Governance (DILG)
2. Industry Clustering Enhancement (DTI)
3. Research Center for Aquaculture in the Province of Capiz (Province of Capiz)



Chapter 16: Supporting and Advocating the National Competition Policy



2017-2022 WESTERN VISAYAS  
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
RORSHOW



## Result Matrix

UPV | DILG

Indicator	Baseline		Year						End of Plan	Implementing Agency/ Data Source
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Percentage of national competition policies supported and advocated in the region	2016	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	RI3C, DTI, NEDA
Percentage of LGUs covered/assessed or participated in the survey under CMCI	2017							100	100	DTI, NCC
No of cities and municipalities with Local Investments and Incentives	2016							100	100	BLGF

chapter

# 2

## Managing the Region's Environment and Natural Resources

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## » STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

UPV | DILG



ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGED TO ENSURE ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY



SUSTAINED FUNCTIONING OF  
NATURAL RESOURCES

IMPROVED AIR, LAND, AND  
WATER QUALITY

INCREASED ADAPTIVE CAPACITIES  
AND RESILIENCY OF ECOSYSTEMS



Chapter 20: Managing the Region's Environment and Natural Resources



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### targets

- FLUP formulated by 18 LGUs
- Forest cover increased from 20 percent in 2015 to 23 percent
- Additional 30,684 hectares of forest plantations established
- One hundred percent of 279,754 hectares with established forest plantations effectively managed
- 15 tenurial instruments issued covering 2,029 hectares
- Management plans developed for 31 out of total 40 caves assessed and classified
- 17 out of total 78 LGUs have established their municipal marine protected areas
- Additional 1,112 hectares out of the existing 4,478 hectares mangroves rehabilitated or established
- 35 out of 78 LGUs have formulated integrated coastal resources management plans



Chapter 20: Managing the Region's Environment and Natural Resources



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### targets

- 9,800 residential patents issued under RA 10023
- Number of hectares developed for agro-forestry increased from 8,688 hectares in 2015 to 14,370 hectares
- Additional two natural parks developed into eco-tourism sites
- Expanded the area of coverage of the airshed of metropolitan Iloilo and another airshed established in metropolitan Bacolod
- Air quality in major urban centers improved or kept within the environmental standards of 90µg/Ncm for total suspended particulates (TSP) and 60µg/Ncm for particulate matter 10 microns in diameter and smaller (PM10)
- Water quality of major rivers and water bodies improved or kept within environmental standards of  $\geq 5.0$  mg/L for dissolved oxygen and  $\leq 10.0$  mg/L for biochemical oxygen demand



Chapter 20: Managing the Region's Environment and Natural Resources



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### targets

- All 131 LGUs have approved solid waste management plans
- All 131 LGUs have closed dumpsites
- All 131 LGUs have operational materials recovery facility
- At least one cluster sanitary landfill established per district in addition to the existing eight LGUs operational sanitary landfills
- 320 environmental compliance certificates issued
- Industries/establishments monitored from 136 in 2015 to 182 in 2022
- Eight geohazard/vulnerability/risk assessment/mapping conducted annually



Chapter 20: Managing the Region's Environment and Natural Resources



## » PRIORITY PROJECTS

UPV | DILG

1. Forest Protection Program (DENR)
2. Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (MGB)
3. Expanded National Greening Program (DENR)
4. Water Conservation Project (DENR, Province of Guimaras)
5. Establishment of Bamboo Eco-Park in the Campus (CAPSU)



Chapter 20: Managing the Region's Environment and Natural Resources



## Result Matrix

UPV | DILG

Indicator	Baseline		Year						End of Plan	Implementing Agency/ Data Source
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
<b>No. of LGUs with Forest Land Use Plans prepared and implemented</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>74</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>				<b>97</b>	<b>DENR</b>
<b>Number of hectares of forest area planted (ha)</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>16,891</b>	<b>12,271</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>40,671</b>	<b>DENR</b>
<b>Total Forest Cover (ha)</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>354,603</b>	<b>366,874</b>	<b>372,874</b>	<b>381,074</b>	<b>386,874</b>	<b>391,874</b>	<b>395,274</b>	<b>395,274</b>	<b>DENR</b>
<b>Percent Forest Cover</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>17.53</b>	<b>18.14</b>	<b>18.44</b>	<b>18.84</b>	<b>19.13</b>	<b>19.38</b>	<b>19.55</b>	<b>19.55</b>	<b>DENR</b>



# INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR



chapter

# 19 Accelerating Infrastructure Development

## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### targets



- Increase total length of paved roads by **75 km annually** or from **195.92 km in 2015** to **646 km in 2022**
- Increase length of permanent bridges along national arterial roads by **750 lm annually** or from **399.67 lm in 2015** to **5,650 lm in 2022**
- Increase number of registered motor vehicles by **3% annually** or from **514,938 in 2016** to **614,863 in 2022**
- Increase number of tourism signage established from **119 in 2015** to **409 in 2022**
- Increase number of rest areas along major highways with facilities responsive to people with special needs improved/ established from **38 in 2015** to **53 in 2022**

Chapter 19: Accelerating Infrastructure Development



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### targets



- Increase number of sea passengers by **7% annually** or from 8,598,463 in 2016 to 12,903,974 in 2022
- Increase number of vessels by **7% annually** or from 63,636 in 2016 to 95,500 in 2022
- Increase number of air passenger traffic by **7% annually** or from 7,156,747 in 2015 to 9,773,406 in 2022
- All government agencies, including hospitals and schools, are connected to e-government system with fiber optic connections
- A total of **845 public Wi-Fi sites** installed by 2022
- Increase the number of sitios energized from **9,535 in 2016 to 10,452 in 2022**

| Chapter 19: Accelerating Infrastructure Development



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### targets



- Increase the number of households energized from 863,878 households to 924,701 households in 2022
- A total of 67 water districts provided with assistance by 2022
- A total of 231 new irrigation systems established by 2022
- Reduce housing backlogs by 2% annually or from 162,691 units in 2016 to 144,119 units in 2022
- Increase the number of households with access to safe water by 5% annually

Chapter 19: Accelerating Infrastructure Development



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### targets



- 90% of pupils enrolled in primary schools provided with basic drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene services
- 11 government hospitals upgraded/rehabilitated
- 1 flood control project and 8 sanitary landfills constructed
- 131 LGUs with operational MRFs



## **PRIORITY PROJECTS**

Programs and Projects	Implementing Office
Panay-Guimaras-Negros (PGN) Island Bridge Project	DPWH
Dumangas Port Expansion Project (Construction of Container Berth and Back-up Area)	PPA
Improvement/Expansion of Bacolod-Silay Airport	CAAP
Improvement/Expansion of Iloilo Airport Terminal Building and Apron	CAAP
Banago Port Extension Project	PPA
Construction of Bacolod Coastal Road	DPWH
Panay River Basin Integrated Development Project (PRBIDP)	NIA
Construction of Guimaras Cross-Island Road (Linking the Panay-Guimaras-Negros Island Bridges), including RROW	DPWH
Iloilo Commercial Port Complex Expansion Project (Proposed Back-up Area and RORO Ramp on Fill)	PPA
Cabano SRIP in Guimaras	NIA

| Chapter 19: Accelerating Infrastructure Development



## Result Matrix

UPV | DILG

Indicator	Baseline		Year						End of Plan	Implementing Agency/ Data Source
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
<b>Roads</b>										
<b>Increase total length of paved roads by 75 kilometers annually</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>DPWH</b>
<b>Increase length of permanent bridges along national arterial roads by 750 linear meters annually</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>399.67</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>2650</b>	<b>3400</b>	<b>4144</b>	<b>4900</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>5650</b>	<b>DPWH</b>
<b>Increase number of registered motor</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>514,938</b>	<b>530,386</b>	<b>546,298</b>	<b>562,687</b>	<b>579,567</b>	<b>596,954</b>	<b>614,863</b>	<b>614,863</b>	<b>LTO</b>



# DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION



chapter

5

## Ensuring People-centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance

## » STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

UPV | DILG



Chapter 5: Ensuring People-centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### targets



- LGUs compliant with the new BPLS standards increased from 91 to 101
- All 139 LGUs compliant with the Public Financial Management Standards maintained
- LGUs conferred with SGLG award increased from 24 to 30
- LGUs provided with Performance Challenge Fund (PCF) facility increased to 30
- LGUs compliant with the Full Disclosure Policy increased to 106
- 18 CLUPs updated annually and enhanced with DRR/CCA
- Local revenues increased by 9% annually
- IRA dependency ratio of LGUs reduced by 3% annually

## » PRIORITY PROJECTS

UPV | DILG

- Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG)
- Mamamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya-Mamamayang Ayaw sa Droga (MASA-MASID)
- CDP Formulation
- Extension Support, Education and Training Services
- Competency Assessment and Certification

## Result Matrix

UPV | DILG

Indicators	Baseline		Annual Targets						End-of-Plan Target	Agency
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Corruption reduced										
No. of LGUs compliant with the Full Disclosure Policy increased	2016	78	117	133	139	139	139	139	139	DILG
No. of LGUs conferred with Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) award increased	2016	24	45	45	50	52	55	55	55	DILG
No. of LGUs provided with Performance Challenge Fund (PCF) incentive increased	2016	24	40	45	50	52	55	55	55	DILG
Seamless service delivery achieved										
No of LGUs complying to the new BPLS standards	2016	81	97	117	133	133	133	133	133	DILG
Local revenues increased by 9% percent annually (in billion Php)	2015	7.465	8.869	9.668	10.538	11.486	12.520	13.647	13.647	BLGF
Internal Revenue Allotment dependency ratio of LGUs reduced by 3% annually	2015	87%	83%	81%	80%	78%	77%	75%	75%	BLGF

chapter

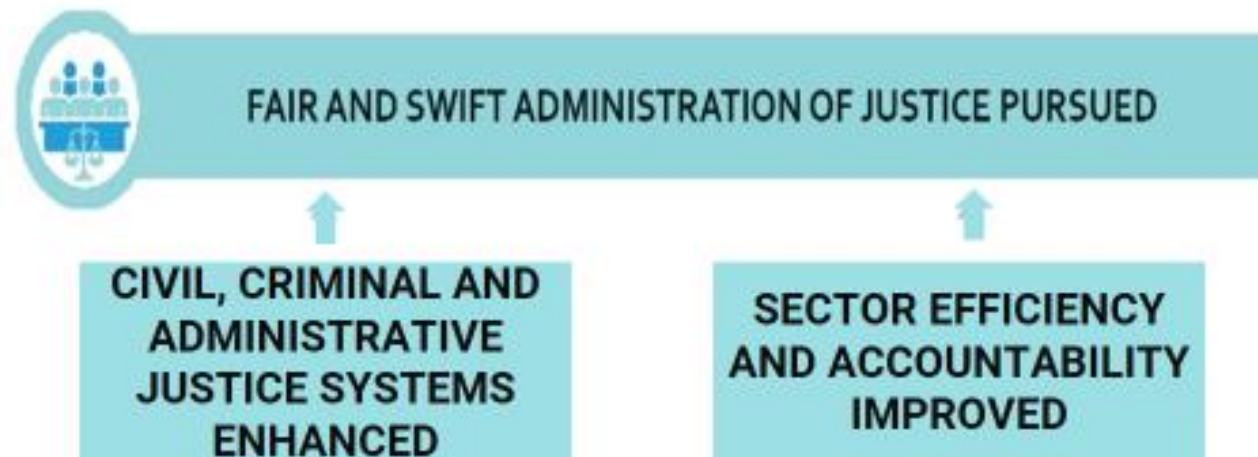
# 6

## Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice



## » STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

UPV | DILG



| Chapter 6 Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice





## » PRIORITY PROJECTS

UPV | DILG

- Social Partnership Promotion and Dispute Resolution Services to Preserve Employment, Tripartite Cooperation, Establishment of Industry
- Expansion and improvement of ARC and BJMP (repair and maintenance)
- Legal and other Services of PNP
- Repair and Maintenance of Dilapidated Jail Facilities (San Jose, Antique)
- Activation/Strengthening of Coastal Law Enforcement Alliance in Region 6 (CLEAR)

| Chapter 6 Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice



## Result Matrix

UPV | DILG

Indicator	Baseline		Year						End of Plan	Implemen- ting Agen- cy/ Data Source
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Civil, criminal and administrative justice enhanced										
Administrative Case Disposition Rate (Promulgation Rate)	2018	For baseline setting	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		CSC
Investigation Number of Investigation cases referred by Courts or Board of Pardons (BPP) handled increased	2016	125.59% (1639/1305)	1,655	1,672	1689	1,706	1,723	1,741		DOJ-PPA
Percentage of Probation investigation		99.42								

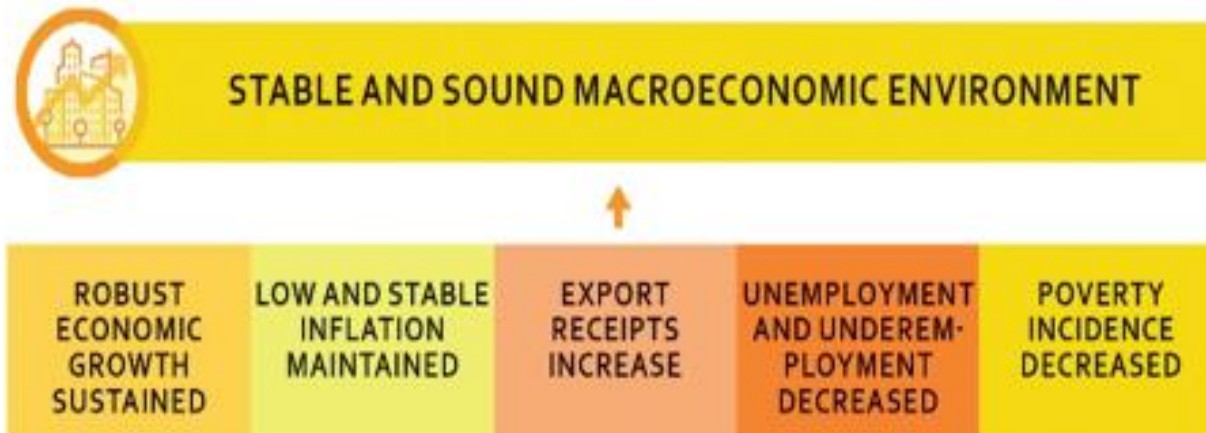
chapter

# 15

## Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy

## » STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

UPV | DILG



| Chapter 15: Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

target



- GRDP growth increased from 6.1 percent in 2016 to 9.8 to 11 percent by 2022
- Inflation rate for all items maintained within 2.0 to 4.0 percent
- Poverty incidence among population decreased from 22.1 percent in 2015 to 18.8 percent
- Poverty incidence among families decreased from 16.6 percent in 2015 to 13.3 percent
- Total deposit liabilities increased from P216.811 billion in 2014 by 12 to 15 percent
- Bank density improved from 5.8 percent to more than 6.0 percent
- Lower unemployment and underemployment rates

| Chapter 15: Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy



## » PRIORITY PROJECTS

UPV | DILG

- Market Development Services (DA)
- Community-Based Tourism Development Program (DOT)
- Performance Review and Evaluation Services (DBM)
- Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program Innovation System Support Fund (DOST)

## Result Matrix

UPV | DILG

Indicator	Baseline		Year						End of Plan	Implementing Agency/ Data Source
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
<b>GRDP (at constant prices) growth increased (%)</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.5-8.5</b>	<b>8.0-9.1</b>	<b>8.4-9.5</b>	<b>8.9-10.0</b>	<b>9.3-10.4</b>	<b>9.8-11.0</b>	<b>9.8-11.0</b>	<b>PSA</b>
<b>GRDP growth by industrial origin (%)</b>										
<b>AFF</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>0.6-1.0</b>	<b>0.8-1.0</b>	<b>1.0-1.2</b>	<b>1.0-1.3</b>	<b>1.0-1.5</b>	<b>1.0-1.5</b>	<b>1.0-1.5</b>	<b>PSA</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>14.5-17.2</b>	<b>15.0-17.6</b>	<b>15.2-17.7</b>	<b>15.5-17.8</b>	<b>16.0-18.0</b>	<b>16.3-18.5</b>	<b>16.3-18.5</b>	<b>PSA</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.8-7.2</b>	<b>7.0-7.5</b>	<b>7.2-7.7</b>	<b>7.5-7.9</b>	<b>7.7-8.0</b>	<b>7.9-8.2</b>	<b>7.9-8.2</b>	<b>PSA</b>
<b>Average inflation rate for all prices maintained</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>					<b>2.0-4.0</b>	<b>2.0-4.0</b>	<b>PSA</b>

chapter

# 17 Attaining Just and Lasting Peace



## » STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

UPV | DILG



| Chapter 17: Attaining Just and Lasting Peace



## » PRIORITY PROJECTS

UPV | DILG

- Rehabilitation Services (PPA-DOJ)
- Investigation Services (PPA-DOJ)
- Special Project: Halfway House and Livelihood Training Center (PPA-DOJ)
- Localized Implementation of Peace Process with the CPPNPA/NDF (Phil. Army)

chapter

# 18

## Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety

## » STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

UPV | DILG



SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY ENSURED



CRIMINALITY AND ILLEGAL  
DRUGS SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED



PUBLIC SAFETY ENHANCED

| Chapter 18: Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety



## » TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

UPV | DILG

### targets



- Total crime volume decreased by 27 percent from 2015 level
- Crime solution efficiency improved to 55 percent from 2015 level
- Fire incidents decreased by 10 percent annually from 2,156 incidents in 2016
- Police to population ratio improved to 1:385 from 1:662 in 2016 for HUCs and to 1:446 from 1:921 for the province
- Firetruck to firefighter ratio improved to 1:8 from 1:4 in 2016
- Firefighter to population ratio improved to 1:2000 from 1:7049 in 2016

| Chapter 18: Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety



## » PRIORITY PROJECTS

UPV | DILG

- Establishment of NBI Satellite Office
- Purchase of Firefighting Equipment and Facilities (LGU-Antique)
- Construction of Substance Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Center (DOH PAGCOR)
- Procurement of Fire Trucks (1,000 gallon water capacity) - BFP
- Establishment of Emergency Medical Services in the Cities, Provinces, Capital Towns

| Chapter 18: Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety



## Result Matrix

UPV | DILG

Indicator	Baseline		Year						End of Plan	Implementing Agency/ Data Source
	Year	Value	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Criminality and illegal drugs significantly reduced										
Percent of Crime Volume Reduced (per 100,000 Population)	2015	69,154	17%	19%	21%	23%	25%	27%	27%	PNP
Ave. Monthly Crime Rate Reduced	2015	125.05 %	17%	19%	21%	23%	25%	27%	27%	PNP
Crime Solution Efficiency (CSE) Improved	2015	36.25 %	39.71 %	42.71 %	45.71 %	48.71 %	51.71 %	54.71 %	54.71 %	PNP
Police Recruitment quota	2015									

## UNDERSTANDING THE ROLES OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS





## UNDERSTANDING THE ROLES OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS

- Be aware that there are development partners and there are different roles for different actors
- There are levels of responsibilities
- LGUs must learn to tap and mobilize partners
- Nothing happens without a proposal
- Nothing moves without a responsible team
- Manage local finances well
- Highlight best practices

## What the LGUs/NGOs can do

UPV | DILG

- LGUs must be ready for visitors and investors
- Steer offices to meet local goals and targets
- Nurture and support local enterprises
- Attract and assist potential investors



## What the LGUs/NGOs can do

UPV | DILG

- Involve the youth, PWDs, the elderly in local events
- Provide opportunities for HHs to be productive
- Maintain cleanliness and orderliness of communities
- Protect the environment and endangered species
- Be prepared for emergencies and disasters





# Development thrusts, emerging concerns in the Province (Provincial Strategic Priorities and Development Thrusts)

(Provincial Planning and Development Office)

# PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF ANTIQUE

## Provincial Strategic Priorities and Development Thrusts

Presented by:  
Mrs. Juliana O. Cepe, PPDC





**"Antique: Haven of safe, economically empowered, culturally rich and globally competitive communities anchored on transformative leadership."**

**VISION**



## MISSION





- Antique is one of the 6 (six) provinces comprising Region VI
- It has 18 municipalities: 14 Municipalities are located along the coast, 3 are inland and 1 island Municipality
- It is subdivided into 590 barangays



- Total land area of 272,920 has.
- About 74.93% is classified as upland having a slope of more than 8% while the narrow coastal and interior plains account for the remaining 25.07 %

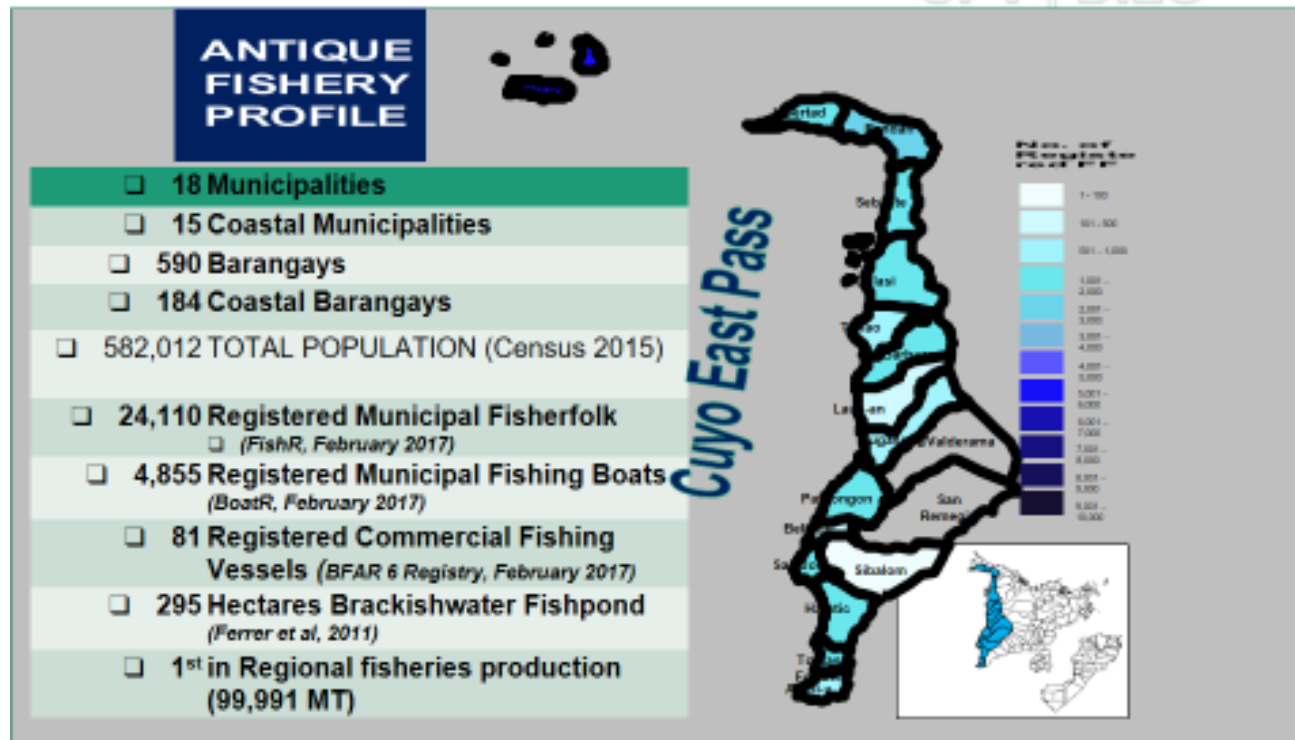
- A & D = 133, 566 has.

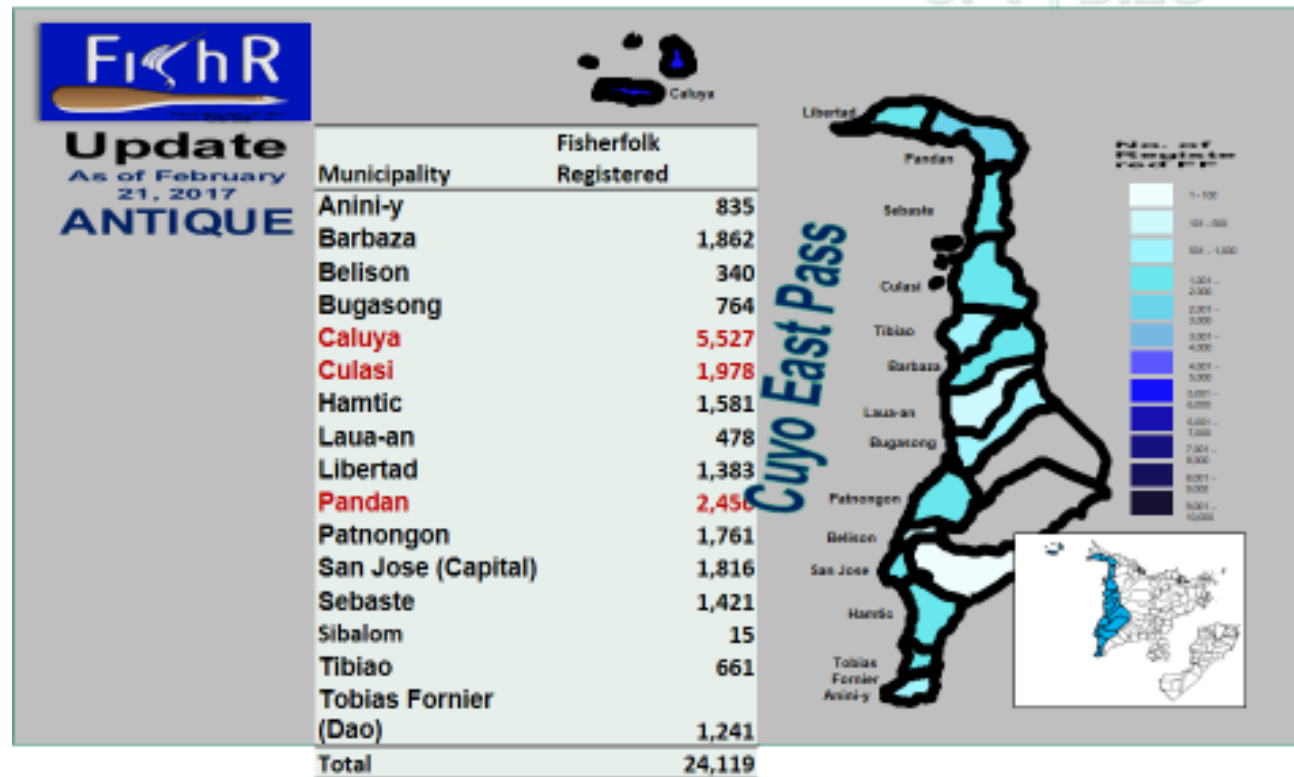


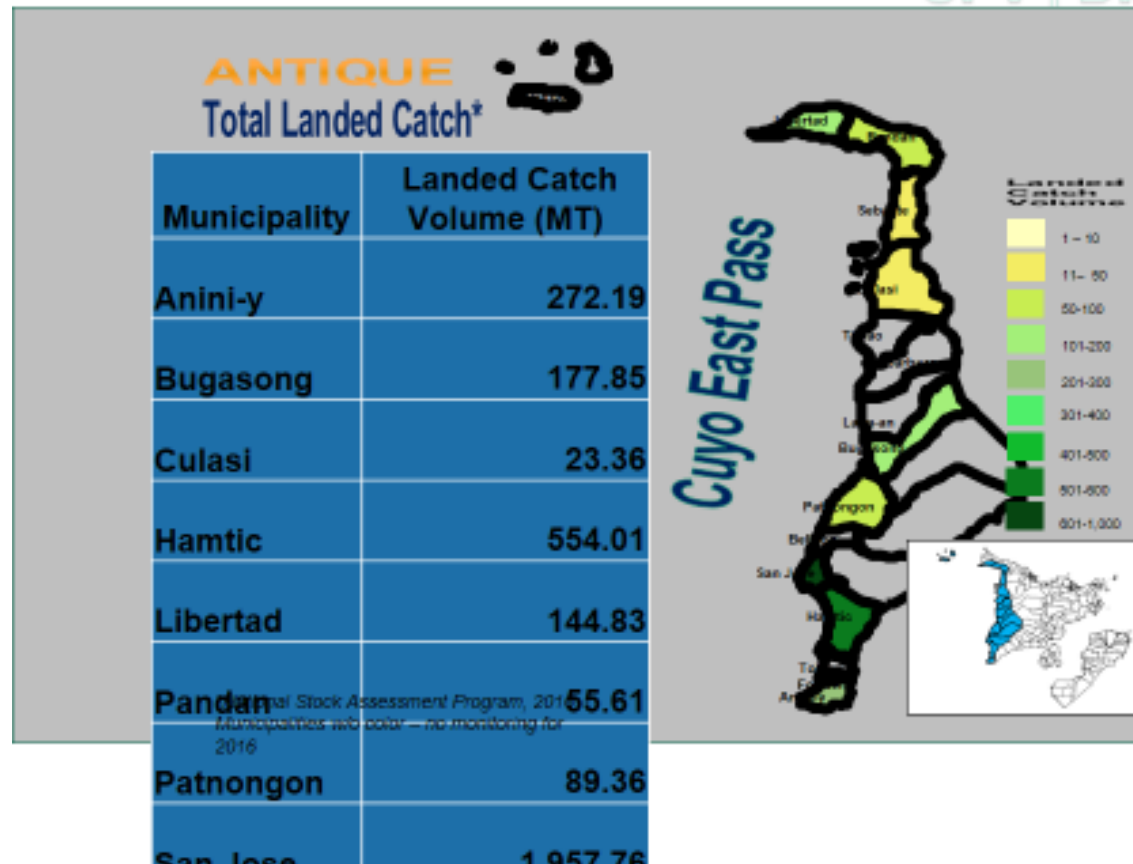


#### Agricultural Land Area Disaggregated by Commodity

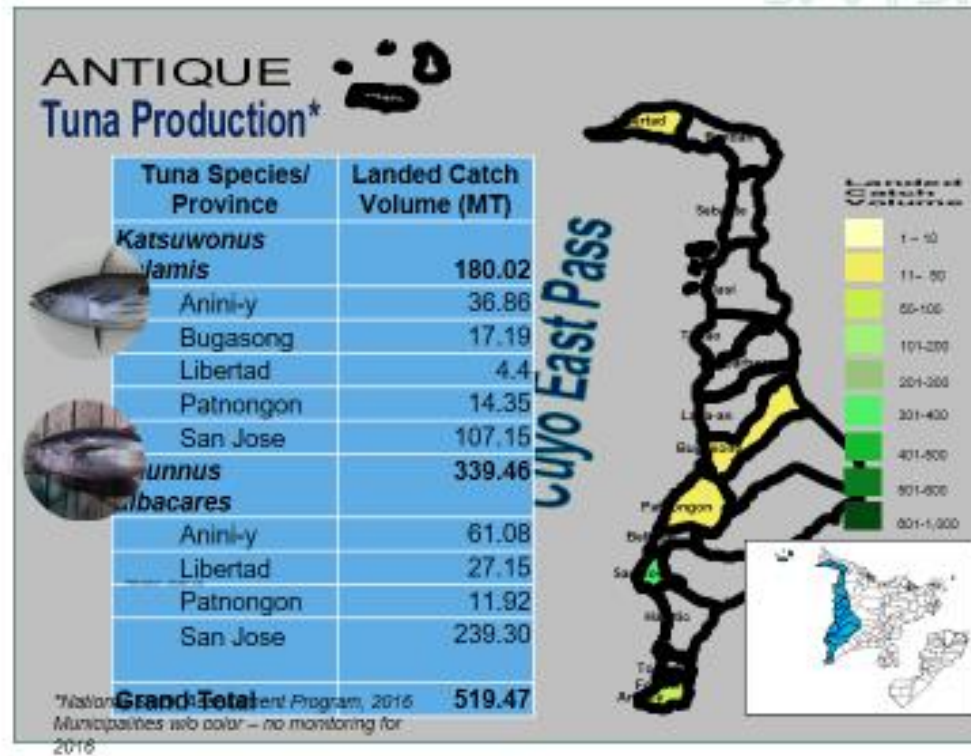
- 50% or 67,084 has. of the A & D lands are generally used for the cultivation and production of crops, poultry & livestock such as:
  - Palay - 42,038 has. By 41,280 farmers
  - Sugarcane - 761 has. By 867 farmers covering 7 municipalities
  - Coffee – 774 has. by 1,129 farmers
  - Mango -370 has.
  - Banana - 1,720 has. By 2,656 farmers
  - Coconut -23,085.53 has.
  - Livestock and poultry – native chicken
  - Fishponds - 412 has.
  - Pasture land/open grasslands - 48.20% or 64,238.5 has.
  - Seaweeds – 1,668 has. By 3,712 farmers







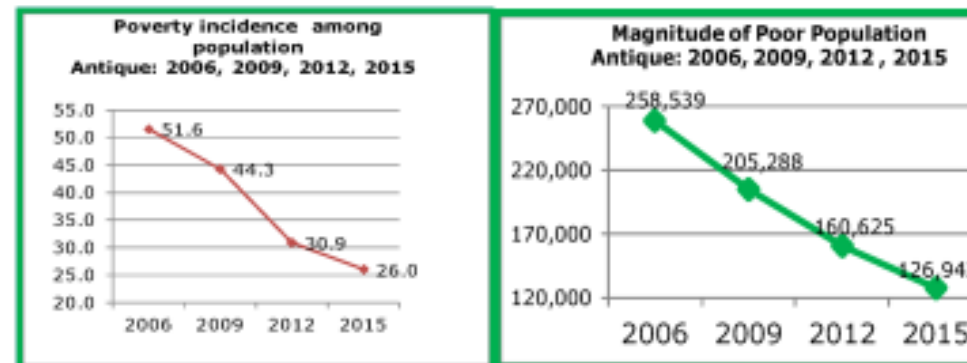








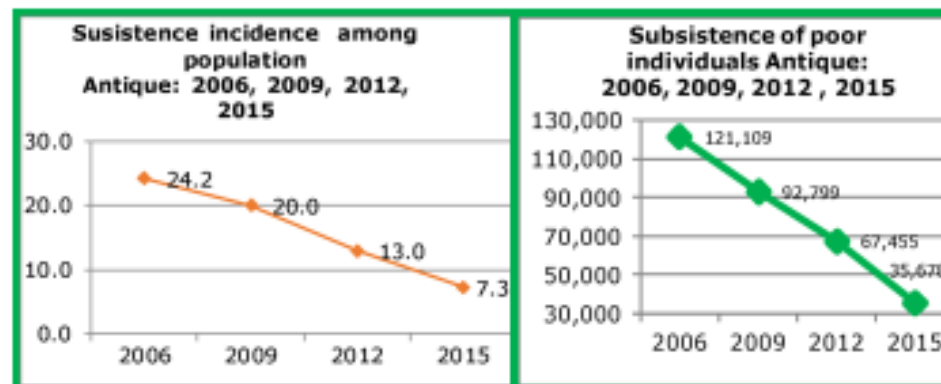
**POVERTY PROFILE  
PROVINCE  
OF ANTIQUE**

**POVERTY INCIDENCE AMONG POPULATION**

Twenty six (26%) out of 100 persons in Antique are poor in 2015.

The magnitude of poor population continued to decrease from 258,539 in 2006; 205,288 in 2009; 160,652 in 2012; and 126,943 in 2015.

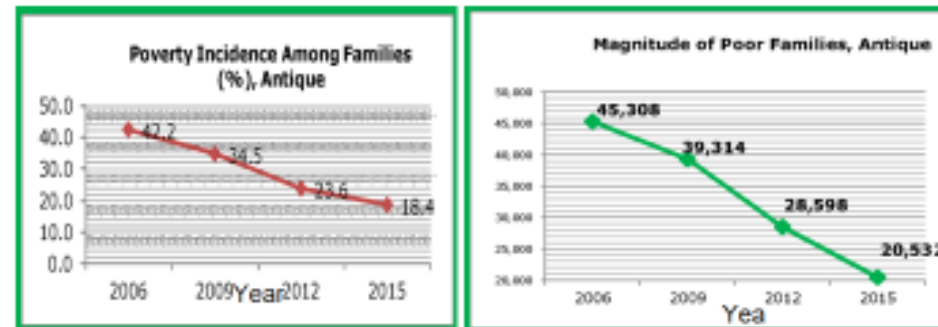
### SUBSISTENCE INCIDENCE AMONG POPULATION



The proportion of persons whose incomes are not sufficient to meet the basic food needs or extremely poor in 2015 stands at 7.3% or about 7 out of 100 individuals.

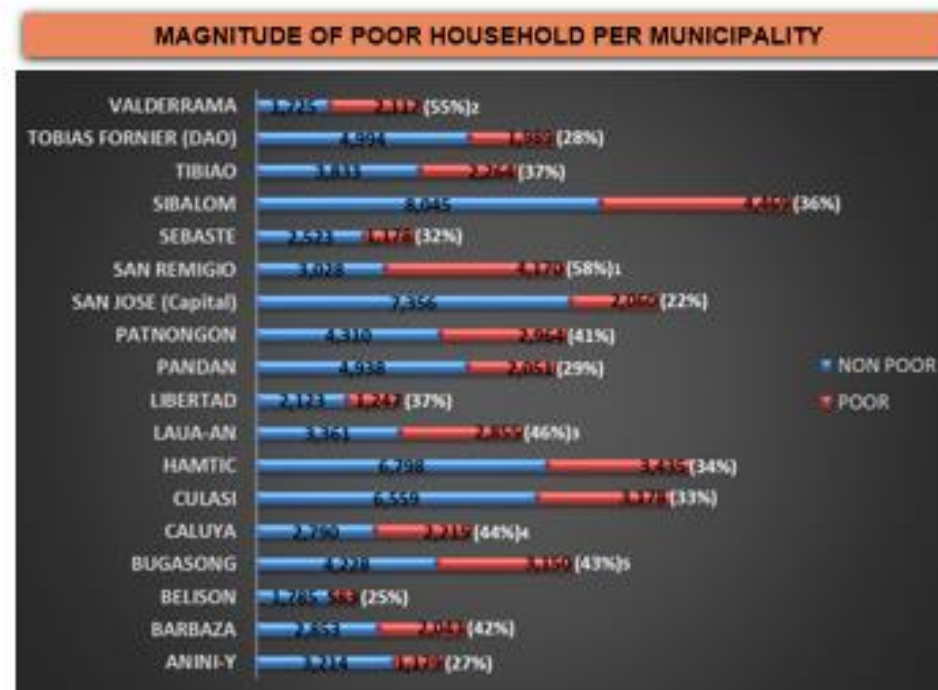
The subsistence poor individuals numbered at 35,678 in 2015. It showed a decrease of 52.9% from 2012 figure of 67,455 individuals.

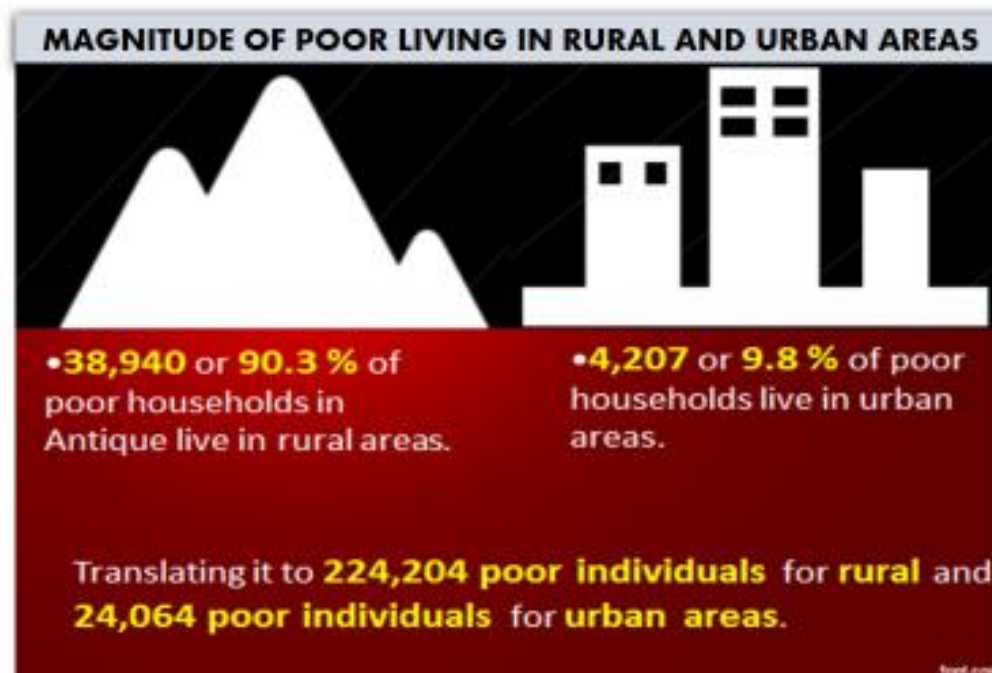
### Poverty Incidence Among Families in Antique



Five in every 100 families in Antique was lifted out of poverty in 2015. The proportion of poor families was down by 5.2% points from 23.6% in 2012 to 18.4% in 2015.

The magnitude of poor families continues to decline in nine-year period from 45,308 in 2006 to 20,532 in 2015. Three years ago about 39% had improved their living conditions from 28,598 in 2012.

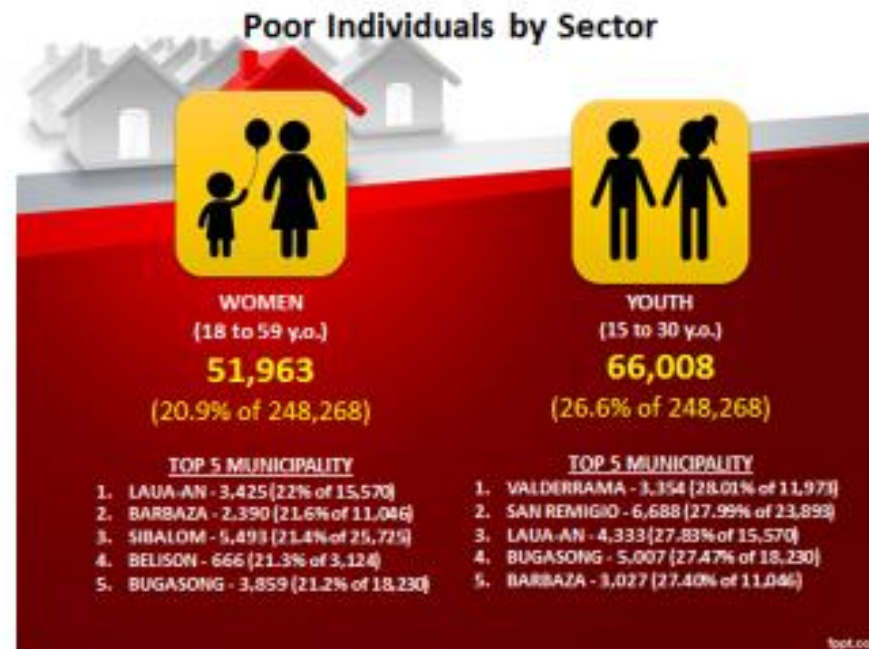


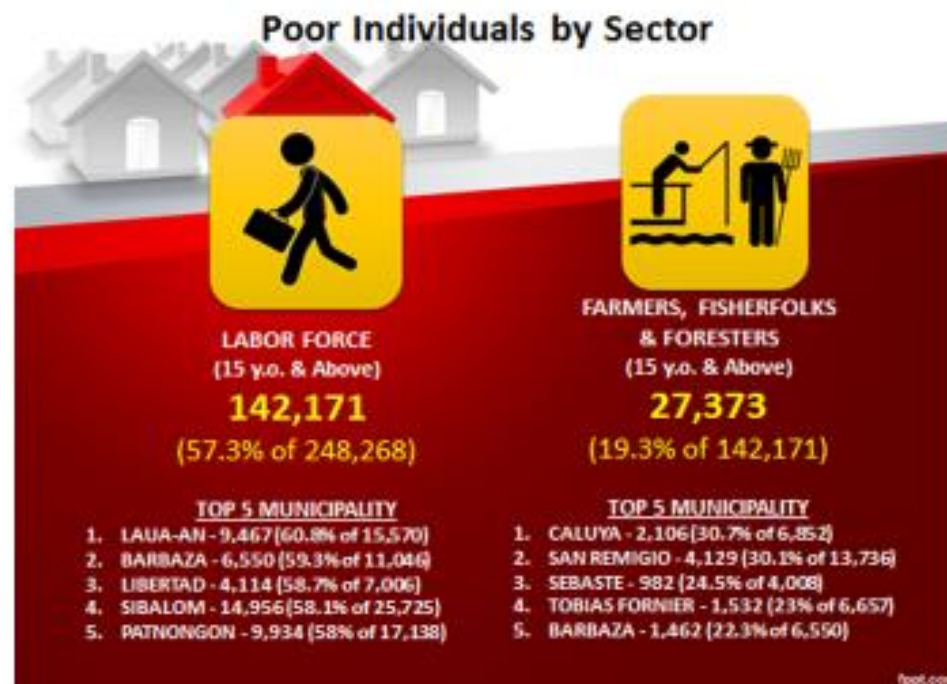










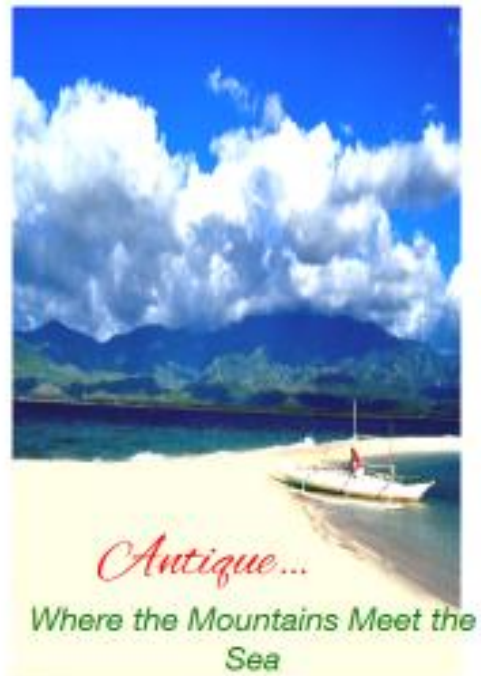






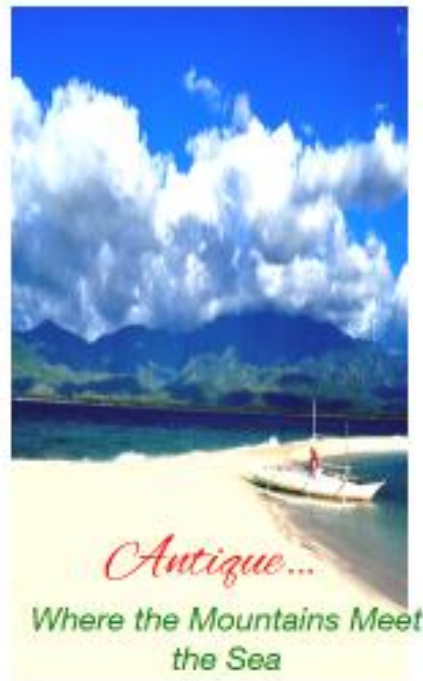
## SOCIAL

- Health facilities are non-compliant to licensing and accreditation standards
- Inadequate/insufficient health facility logistics like drugs, medicines, supplies, transportation, blood and blood products
- Health facilities are not capable of handling emerging and reemerging diseases
- High incidence of maternal and child morbidity and mortality



## SOCIAL

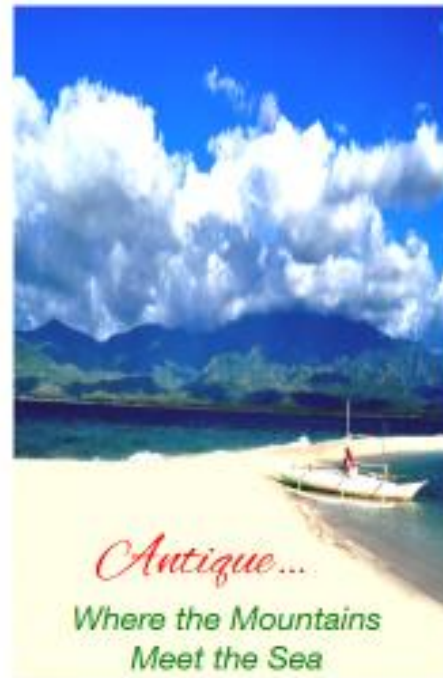
- Rising incidence of lifestyle related (non-communicable and communicable) diseases
- Poor access to safe water and sanitary toilet facilities
- Slow decline of malnutrition among preschoolers and school children
- Career mismatch
- Unresponsive fire fighting



## SOCIAL

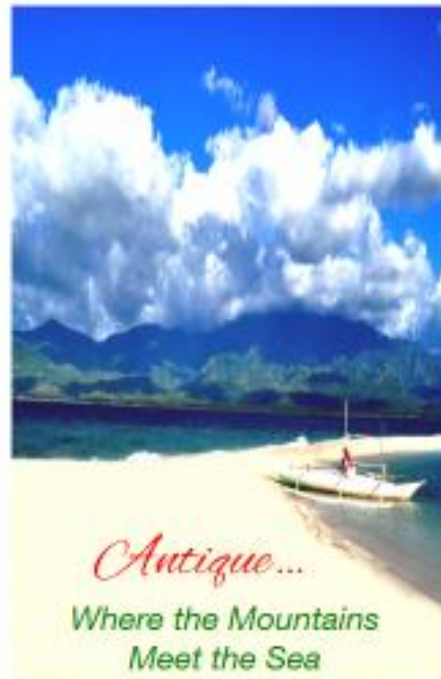
- Lack of temporary shelters and evacuation centers
- Inadequate structures for mitigation and prevention measures for storm surge, landslides and flooding
- RA 10121 (DRRM Law) not fully implemented
- Integration of DRRM and CCA in the development agenda is not clearly manifested in the development plans





## SOCIAL

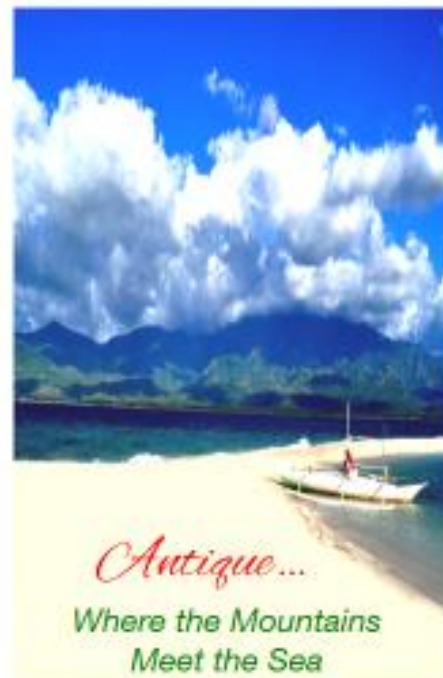
- Risk and vulnerability reduction approaches and methods not properly utilized or influenced in the development agenda and protection of development gains
- Inadequate social workers to handle social welfare and development programs and services



## SOCIAL

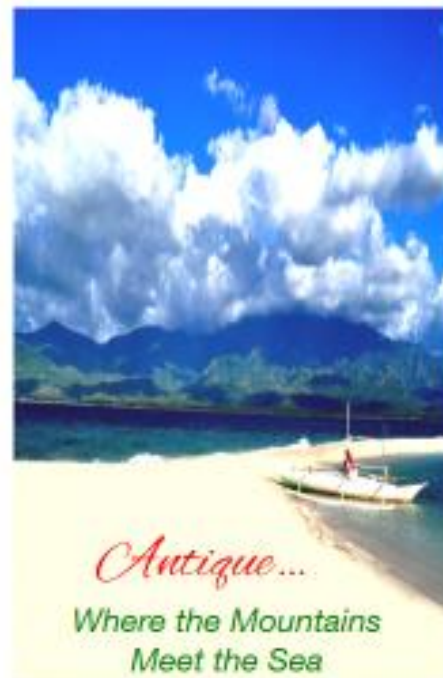
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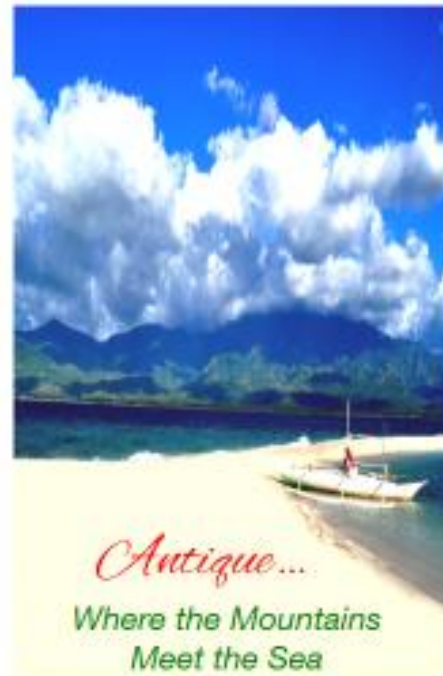
## SOCIAL

- Lack of trained/available social workers in handling CICL, PWD, persons with mental concerns, VAW-C, OFW, SACADA, IPs and poor communities
- Increasing number of unreported cases of VAW-C particularly in the age group of 15 years old and up
- Increasing number of SACADAs and IPs basic rights are not well attended



## SOCIAL

- Weak advocacy on International Human Rights Standards on Migration
- Increasing cases of abused OFWs
- Migration and Development not fully mainstreamed in the local development thrusts and priorities

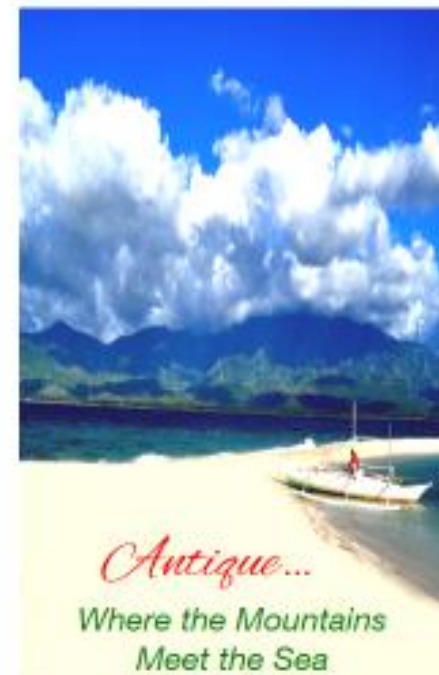


## SOCIAL

- High incidence of teen pregnancy
- Low involvement of men on responsible parenting and family planning
- Inadequate pre-school facilities and equipment
- Inadequate Day Care Centers compliant of DSWD standards
- High crime rate
- Drug addiction

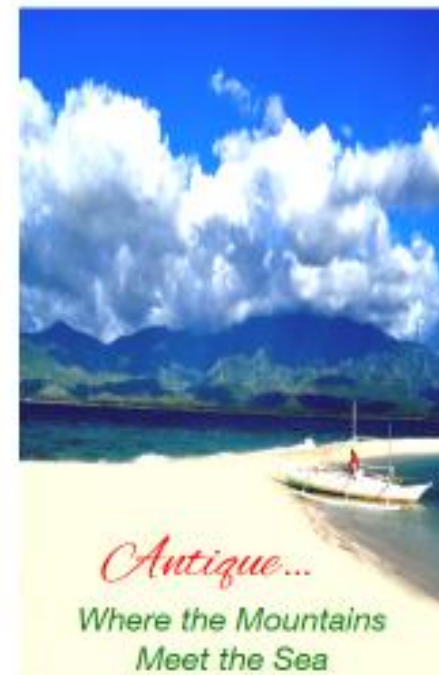
## Economic

- ☐ High poverty incidence among families
- ☐ Low income caused by low agricultural and fishery productivity.
- ☐ Low food production.
- ☐ High unemployment rate (47%; male 29.4% & female – 17.6%)
- ☐ Low production of sugarcane and other priority commodities.
- ☐ Low/Limited supply of quality muscovado sugar required by the market.



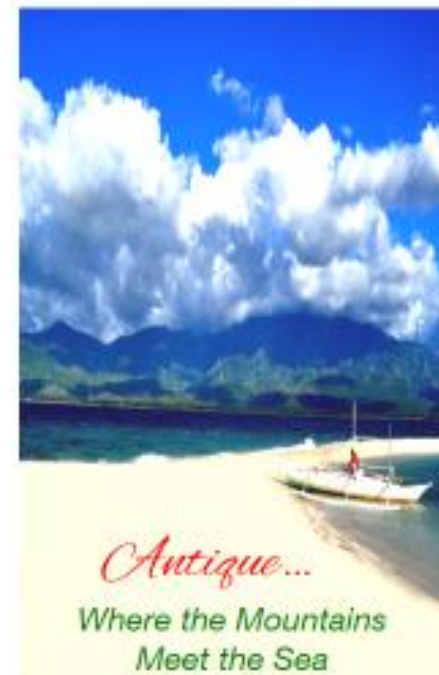
### Economic

- ☐ Under developed tourism sites.
- ☐ Lack of appropriate Tourism Development Program due to absence of Tourism Master Development Plan.
- ☐ Lack of awareness of various investment options or opportunities.
- ☐ Lack of entrepreneurial capacity among local producers, manufacturers and service providers.

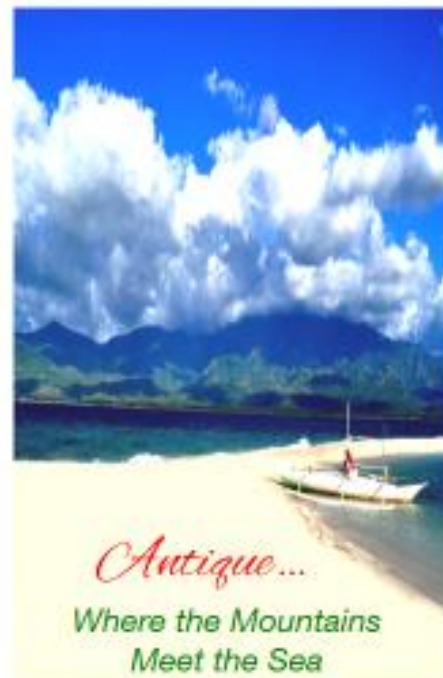


## Economic

- ☐ Limited access to resources/ consumer goods and services at reasonable cost and better quality
- ☐ Limited understanding on cooperative as a business enterprise.
- ☐ High number of exploited sugar migrant workers (9,876 sacadas partial data) and Antiqueno OFWs (12,529 partial data) .

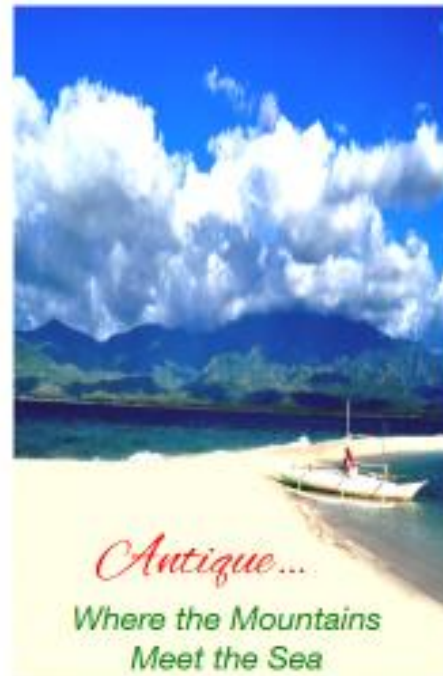






## Environmental Development

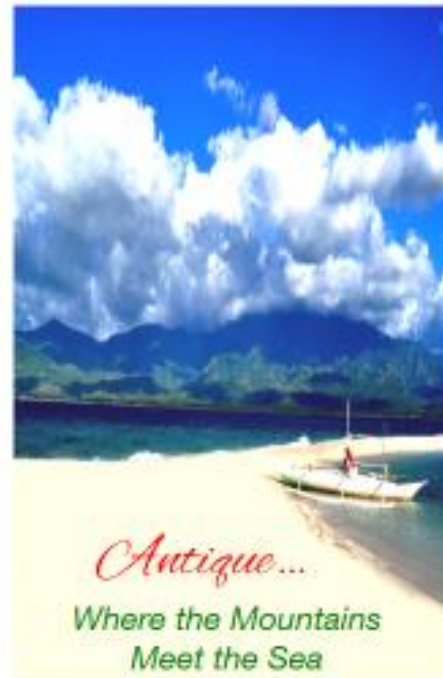
- ☐ Fragmented forest/ vegetative cover.
- ☐ Critical state of major and small watershed areas.
- ☐ Unregulated extraction of forest resources both timber & non -timber forest products.
- ☐ Unregulated gathering/ collection of wildlife species.



### Environmental Development

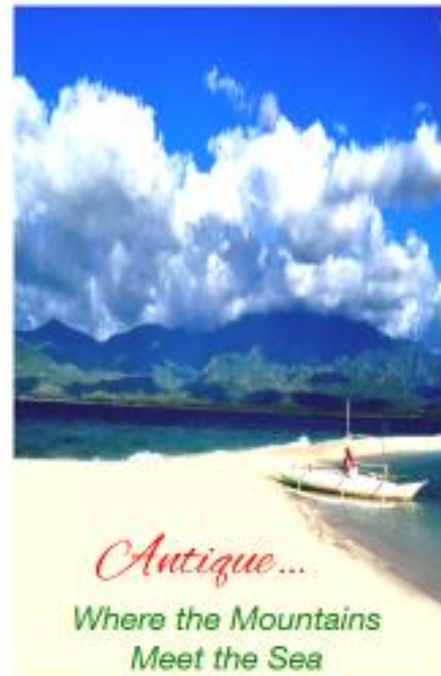
- ☐ Production activities in the production forest encroached to the protection forest.
- ☐ Continued expansion of cultivation in steeply sloped areas.
- ☐ Inappropriate agricultural practices.
- ☐ Occurrence of forest/grass fire.
- ☐ Conversion of production and protection areas to settlement or built-up areas.
- ☐ Massive agri-land conversion to other land uses





### Environmental Development

- ☐ Non-observance of buffer zones in river easement and shorelines in the construction of buildings.
- ☐ Illegal quarrying of sand in major rivers and beaches.
- ☐ Encroachment of the settlers in the highways.
- ☐ Lack of political will by some municipalities in the implementation of fishery laws and ordinances.



### Environmental Development

- ☐ No designated regular PNP/MARITIME personnel and lack legal support for fishery law enforcement.
- ☐ Encroachment of commercial fishing vessels in
- ☐ Destructive fishing practices
- ☐ Habitat destruction (mangroves, coral reefs, marine sanctuaries)
- ☐ Depleted mangrove areas
- ☐ Degradation of marine ecosystem
- ☐ Shoreline erosion
- ☐ Overpopulation in coastal and disaster risk areas.
- ☐ Inadequate water source and supply of potable and irrigation water during dry season

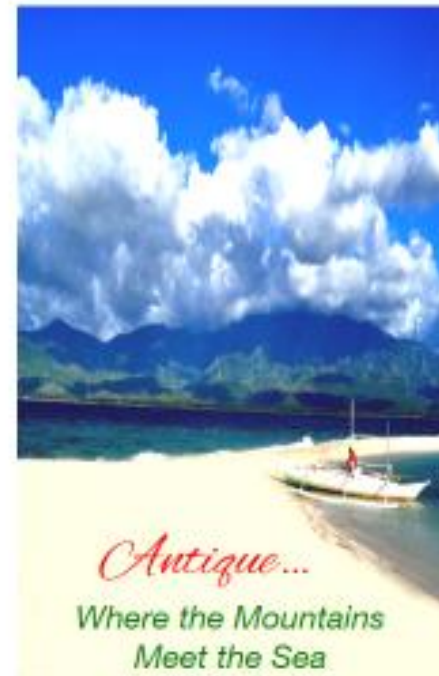


### Environmental Development

- ☐ Poor waste management system due to unsystematic waste management practices
- ☐ Improper disposal of pesticides which cause mortality of fish species
- ☐ Erratic weather/climate situation due to climate change

### Infrastructure

- ☐ Inadequate/poorly maintained Provincial & Farm- to-Market Roads and bridges
- ☐ Inadequate and dilapidated school buildings and health facilities
- ☐ Over flooding/inundated streets and coastal areas during typhoons and rainy seasons.
- ☐ Limited and poorly maintained irrigation facilities.
- ☐ Inadequate seaport facilities and services
- ☐ Lack of support infra facilities for safekeeping of agricultural machineries and farm inputs and construction equipment.
- ☐ Inadequate facilities for fish storage and other support infra and facilities



### Infrastructure

- High percentage of households with no access to safe water
- High number of households with no electricity connection
- Lack of facilities for the basic sectors
- Non conducive offices to cater clients and constituents
- Non-operational EBJ airport
- Insufficient evacuation centers during calamities/disasters
- Congested provincial jail





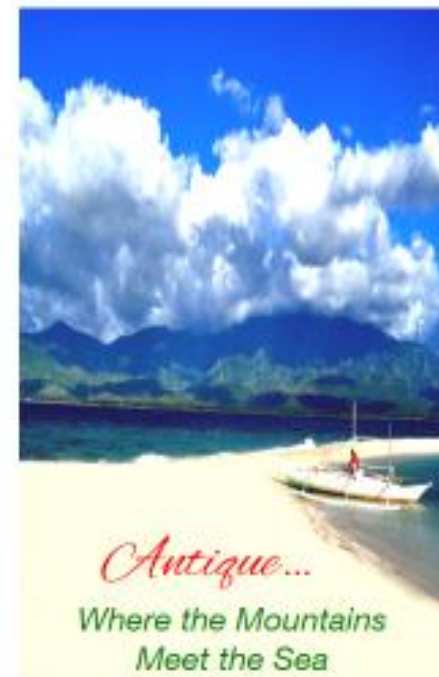


### Development Administration/ Institutional Development

- High dependency on NGOs
- Non-creation and filling up of important positions and inadequate PG career enhancement program
- Inadequate data banking, profiling and monitoring systems
- Insufficient allocation of budget for projects and programs
- Untitled real properties owned by Provincial Government

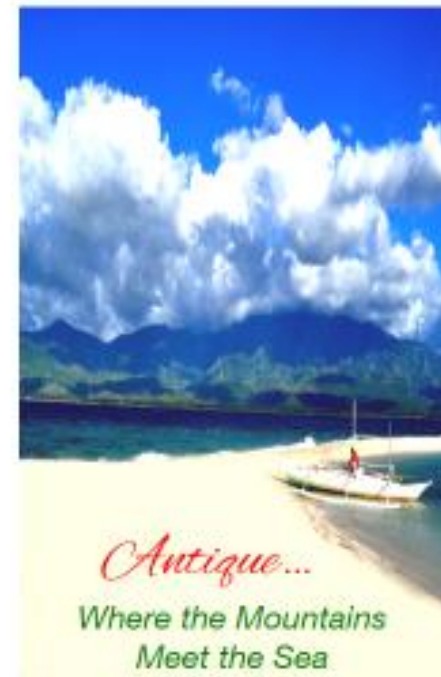
### Overall Goals

- ☐ Reduce poverty incidence
- ☐ Improve agricultural and fishery productivity
- ☐ Improve access to socio-economic services
- ☐ Improve access from production areas to market
- ☐ Develop viable industries
- ☐ Increase income from local sources
- ☐ Develop tourism potentials
- ☐ Improve health facilities and services to be compliant to licensing and accreditation requirement



### Overall Goals

- ☐ Improve communication and information system
- ☐ Improve planning, monitoring, project development and research and data banking
- ☐ Improve recording, filing and tracking system
- ☐ Enhance capacities of employees to become more productive
- ☐ Strengthen collaboration and partnership with other government agencies and NGOs and private sector





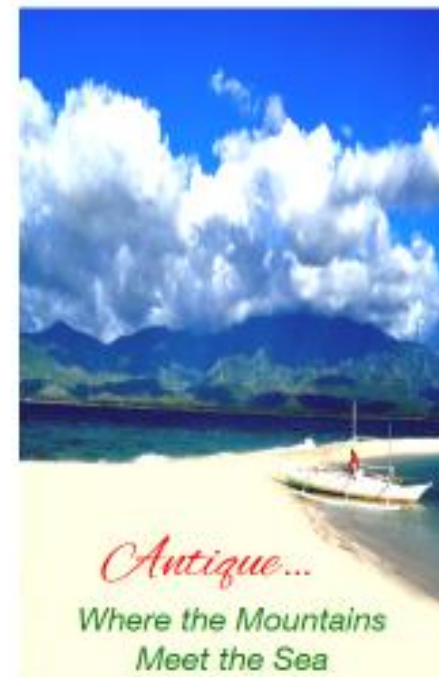
### Overall Goals

- ☐ Provide infrastructure support to socio-economic activities
- ☐ Provide conducive learning and working environment
- ☐ Preserve, conserve and protect the environment
- ☐ Reduce disaster risk and implement mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change and hazards
- ☐ Reduce criminality
- ☐ All Provincial Roads concreted



### Overall Goals

- ☐ Decrease production and marketing costs.
- ☐ Improve road network and increase length of concreted roads and bridges
- ☐ Provide population with easy access to basic services.
- ☐ Increase number of energized barangays and households.
- ☐ Provide better and safe temporary shelter in times of calamities.
- ☐ Protect the population from any type of hazard



**PROVINCIAL  
DEVELOPMENT  
INVESTMENT PROGRAM  
CY 2017-2022**

### Top Priority Projects for proposal for the Province

#### DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES SUMMARY

- ❑ SOUTHERN CLUSTER (ANINI-Y, SIBALOM, SAN REMEGIO, SAN JOSE DE BUENAVISTA, HAMTIC, TOBIAS FORNIER)
  - Establishment of a Sanitary Landfill (ANINI-Y, SIBALOM, SAN JOSE DE BUENAVISTA, HAMTIC)
  - Southern Antique Tourism Development Circuit
  - Scouring and storm surge prevention through community managed
  - Construction of 400m seawall protection (Brgy. Casay, Anini-y)
  - Construction of Evacuation Center (San Jose, Hamtic)
  - Concreting of 2km Igpalge-Camandangan FMR (Anini-y to Tobias Fornier)

**Top Priority Projects for proposal for the Province****DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES SUMMARY**

- ☐ **Concreting of Catungan I-IV Road (Sibalom)**
- ☐ **Expansion of Rehab and Existing Drainage System (San Jose)**
- ☐ **Procurement and establishment of an IP relocation site (Hamtic)**

**Top Priority Projects for proposal for the**
**DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES SUMMARY**

- ☐ **Central Cluster (Bugasong, Belison, Valderrama, Patnongon, Barbaza, Laua-an)**
- ☐ **Concreting of Brgy Roads – Maradiona to Buenavista; Sinaja to Concepcion; Pob Buenavista; Concepcion-Rumbang; Revolucionario St-Pob; Macantan St-Pob;**
- ☐ **Delima (National Highway to Delima Coastal Road); Delima-Barocbaroc coastal rd; Buenavista-Mojon) (Belison)**
- ☐ **Construction of Water Supply at Tagudtod South, Maray and Zaragoza (Bugasong)**
- ☐ **Concreting of Pandanan to Valderrama Provincial Roads (Patnongon)**

**Top Priority Projects for proposal for the****DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES SUMMARY****Central Cluster (Bugasong, Belison, Valderrama,  
Patnongon, Barbaza, Laua-an)**

- ☐ Flood Control/River Wall/revetment of Ypayo River both sides (5kms) (Patnongon)
- ☐ Construction of Slaughter House (Barbaza)

**Top Priority Projects for proposal for the Province**
**DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES SUMMARY**
**NORTHERN CLUSTER (LIBERTAD, PANDAN, SEBASTE, CULASI, TIBIAO, CALUYA)**

- ☐ Coastal Resource Management Program (LIBERTAD, PANDAN, SEBASTE, CULASI, TIBIAO, CALUYA)
- ☐ Tourism Master Plans (Libertad, Pandan, Sebaste, Culasi)
- ☐ Financial Support to Tourism Dev Program
- ☐ Tourism Facilities (Pier/Wharf in Caluya; Small vessel landing facility in Mararison Culasi)
- ☐ Seawall/mega dike / slope protection (Culasi, Sebaste, Tibiao)



**PRIORITY PPAs**  
**A. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

- ☐ Upgrading of Hospitals and Infirmaries to comply with DOH Licensing and Accreditation Standards
- ☐ Upgrading/ Completion/ Construction of Municipal Rural Health Units and Barangay Health Stations to comply with DOH Licensing and Accreditation Standards and functionalize the Provincial Service Delivery Network
- ☐ Management for Nutrition at Risk would be Mothers and Under Five Children
- ☐ Construction of Halfway House (Supplementary Feeding )
- ☐ SAGIP SARDO PROGRAM (Province wide) (Construction of Halfway House - IDS: 100 Illegal Drug Surrenderers)
- ☐ Construction of the training center with complete facilities for OSY and other sectors
- ☐ Enhancement of EBJ Sports Complex

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

- ☐ Completion/Upgrading of Health Facility Enhancement Program
- ☐ Construction of additional health facilities
- ☐ Provision of drugs, medicines and medical equipment for the health facilities
- ☐ Repair and Maintenance of the health facilities
- ☐ Establishment of SDN facility based and skilled birth attended deliveries
- ☐ Procurement of Emergency transport vehicle
- ☐ Construction/Maintenance/Upgrading of the School Buildings
- ☐ Peace & Order & Public Safety Programs
- ☐ Social Welfare Program
- ☐ Intensified Education and employment Program (scholarship program for college students and out of school youths)

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

- ☐ Population Development Program
- ☐ Reproductive Health Program
- ☐ Nutrition Program for pregnant women, pre-school and school children
- ☐ Functionalization of Blood Service Network
- ☐ Procurement of PPEs
- ☐ Sustainability of Country Program for Children (CPC)
- ☐ Early Childhood Care & Development (ECCD)
- ☐ Health, Nutrition And Population Control
- ☐ Implementation of potable water supply system
- ☐ Water Health and Sanitation Program
- ☐ Child Minding Center and management
- ☐ Construction of Manpower development center, multi-Purpose hall and evacuation center
- ☐ Point of Care Program/Health Protection Assistance for Indigents

**PROGRAMS, PPAs AND INTERVENTION TO REDUCE  
POVERTY**

1. Agricultural Production Enhancement And Sustainable Livelihood Program For Economic Activities
2. Philippines Rural Development Programs (PRDP).
3. Provision Of Alternative Livelihood And Financial Assistance to Marginalized Fishermen And Farmers.
4. Financial Support, Agricultural Input And Post harvest Facilities to Low Income Farmers And Fishermen.
5. Provision Good Access Farm To Market Road And Infrastructure support Facilities To Economic Programs.
6. Integration Of Disaster Risk Reduction And Climate Change Adaptation Strategies In All Planning Activities To Reduce Hazard Risk And Vulnerability Of The Most Vulnerable Marginalized Population.
7. Reproductive Health Programs And Livelihood Training Of Mothers Especially Those That Are Below Poverty Thresholds.

**PROGRAMS, PPAs AND INTERVENTION TO REDUCE POVERTY**

- ☐ Environmental Resource Development Management Program
- ☐ Local Economic Enterprise Development and Management Project
- ☐ Antique Natural Tourism Program
- ☐ Sports Eco-adventure Tourism Program
- ☐ Provision Of Low Interest Loan To Cooperatives That Engage In Job Generating Economic Enterprises
- ☐ Participatory Coconut Planting Project (PCPP)
- ☐ KANIB Enterprise Development Project (KEDP)
- ☐ Yolanda Recovery And Rehabilitation Program (YRRP)-Coconut Replanting
- ☐ Intercropping (Yolanda Recovery And Rehabilitation Program (YRRP)
- ☐ Livestock Integration (Yolanda Recovery And Rehabilitation Program (YRRP)
- ☐ Lending/ Credit Services through Cooperatives and Banks



**PROGRAMS, PPAs AND INTERVENTION TO REDUCE  
POVERTY**

- ☐ Entrepreneurship for OFWs and prospective entrepreneurs
- ☐ Loan Assistance to OFWs for Decent Jobs
- ☐ KALAHI CIDSS
- ☐ 4 Ps (Pantawid Program)
- ☐ Livelihood assistance and TUPAD program of DOLE
- ☐ Tourism/Eco Tourism Development And Promotion.
- ☐ Construction/Restoration/Rehabilitation Of CIS/CIP
- ☐ Training Of Out Of School Youth For Livelihood Project.
- ☐ Scholarship Program Provincewide/Tulong Dunong
- ☐ Supplemental Feeding For Malnourish Children.
- ☐ Financial/Livelihood Assistance To Sakada
- ☐ Implementation KALSADA CMGP AND CRI+ID PROJECT ASSISTED
- ☐ Concreting/Construction/rehabilitation of farm to market Roads

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

- Capacity development trainings to tourism development service providers, workers, homestays and community based organization
- Kultura Karavan para sa Kabarangayan (KKK) Program
- Media tour to Antique of top bloggers or celebrities
- Construction of ASEAN-standard green rest rooms in the 10 Antique Flagship Attractions
- Establishment of billboards in every Tourist destinations attractions
- Linkaging, collaborating, cooperating with tourism producers, stakeholders & partners
- Conduct researches toward developing new economic enterprises.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

- Update local economic database
- Investment promotion campaigns
- Upland Farming Technology/Organic Farming to mitigate soil erosion & enhance agricultural productivity
- Pasture development for forage production to increase sequestration capacity of GHG emission
- Seedling production of forest and fruit trees for community reforestation
- Establishment of Mangrove nurseries and Propagule production
- Establishment/Rehabilitation maintenance and establishment of tree parks & greenbelts



**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

- ☐ On-Farm Mechanization and Post Harvest Assistance
- ☐ Crop Protection And Management
- ☐ Extension Support, education, Training And Research & Dev't.
- ☐ Agri-fishery Support Services
  - Construction of Community Fish Landing Center
  - Provision of cold storage facilities and other post harvest facilities
- ☐ High Value Commercial Crops
- ☐ Organic Agriculture Program
- ☐ Operation And Maintenance Of Provincial Agri-fishery Multi Purpose Development Center Phase 2
- ☐ Counterpart To Central Antique Convergence Initiative For Sustainable Rural Development
- ☐ Provision of Livelihood Support to Alliances (LIPASECU, CAMFCRAME and COSTHAVEN)

**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR****PPRDP-IBUILD – Infrastructure Component**

- ☐ Construction of Farm to Market Roads
- ☐ Construction and Concreting Provincial Roads
- ☐ Constructions of Box Culverts and Bridges
- ☐ Rehabilitation/Regravelling of Existing FMR and Provincial Roads and Bridges
- ☐ Construction of Farm to Market Roads
- ☐ Expansion of Back-Up Area of Libertad Port, Libertad, Antique
- ☐ Restoration/Rehabilitation/Repair of Existing Irrigation Systems  
Coconet
  - Slope protection in national and communal systems
- ☐ Network Development - Improvement/Widening of National Roads –  
Secondary and Tertiary Roads
- ☐ Construction/ Improvement of Access Roads leading to Airports,  
Seaports,  
and Declared Tourism Destinations

**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**  
**PPRDP-IBUILD – Infrastructure Component**

- ☐ Rehabilitation and expansion of EBJ Airport
- ☐ Port Expansion Project, Lipata Port, Culasi, Antique
- ☐ Small water impounding projects
- ☐ Construction of FMR leading to tourism sites
- ☐ Construction of ASEAN standard C.R./tourism site
- ☐ Infrastructure Support to Abaca Commodity

## DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

- Revenue Generation Program
- Real Property Tax Assessment
- Human Resource Management Program
- Economic Enterprise Development Program
- Strengthening of Employees Union
- Updating of the Citizen's Charter
- Updating of the Enhanced PDPFP
- Strengthening & Functionalization of the different special bodies
- Provision of Awards & Incentives to Best Performing Employees and Officials
- Implementation of SSL4
- Career Enhancement Program
- Computerization Program
- Updating of the Provincial Revenue Code



## DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

- Formulation of the Provincial Investment Incentives Code
- Updating of GAD & Children's Code
- Migration & Development Program
- Functionalization of the Provincial Desks for OFW, AYMC, Child Minding Center, IP Desk, Sacada Desk, Provincial Knowledge Center
- Training in Updating Citizens' Charter & Other Personnel Mechanisms
- Training in establishing a Centralized Automated System
- Orientation for New Employees and Reorientation on Personnel mechanisms
- Seminar on Work Ethics & Values Affirmation

**DEVELOPMENT  
ADMINISTRATION SECTOR**

- SPMS-OPCR/IPCR Re-orientation
- Training on Human Resource Planning
- Training on Vulnerability & Risk Assessment
- Training on Tourism Development Planning
- Planning-Workshop in Updating the Enhanced Provincial Development & Physical Framework Plan
- Training on GIS & Hazard Mapping
- Refresher on Monitoring & Evaluation
- Workshop in the Revision of Provincial Revenue Code

## DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

- Workshop in the Updating of GAD & Children's Code
- Training on Feasibility Study and Project Proposal Preparation
- Training on Value Chain Analysis (VCA)
- Facilitators' Training in the Conduct of ERPAT, Parent Effectiveness Service (PES), Responsible Parenting
- Training for Social Workers on Case Management
- Training for Health Workers
- Training on Project Management
- Skills Trainings for Out of School Youth
- Skills Training in the Preparation of Business Plan
- Training on Organic Swine and Native Chicken
- Workshop in the Preparation of Provincial Investment Incentives Code
- Workshop in the Updating of GAD & Children's Code

**Thank you very  
much.**





# **Best Practices of the Provincial Government of Antique**



## **Real Property Tax Revenue Generation** (Administrative Governance)

In the area of administrative governance, the Provincial Assessor's Office conduct province wide field appraisals and assessments for the purpose of updating of assessment records that resulted to the increase in revenue generation. The Office of the Provincial Assessor of Antique was able to increase revenue from real property taxes and carry-out its mission that all real properties within its territorial jurisdiction are appraised and assessed properly, efficiently and effectively with adherence to existing government laws on real property taxation.

To make the revenue from real property tax as one of the major sources of income for the financial stability of the province, the Office of the Provincial Assessor intensified its assessment of real properties especially on new discoveries with a goal to increase real property tax collectibles by 2% at the end of 2016. It is for this objective that this office conducted a province-wide ocular inspection and investigation of real properties, appraised and assessed new buildings and other improvements re-classified and re-assessed all real properties based on its actual use and updates all assessment records.

As a result, at the end of December 2016, this office was able to exceed its targets. This office processed and approved 4,239 assessment transactions, 1068 of which are newly discovered real properties which contributed much to the increase in Real Property Tax Collectibles of P2,117,790.20 (Basic Tax) or 3.64 % higher compared to that of CY 2015.



**People's Day**  
(Social Governance)

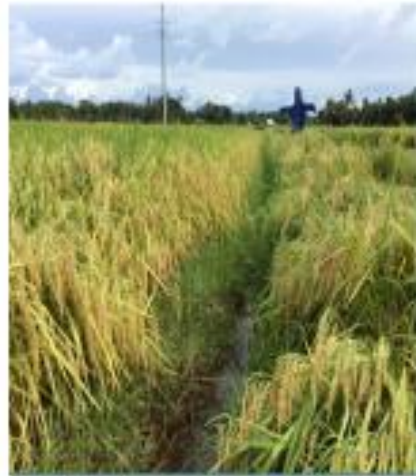


## People's Day (Social Governance)

The Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office is the welfare arm of the Provincial Government which is responsible in facilitating retained and developed programs, projects and services of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) that will reduce poverty and empower disadvantaged individuals, families and communities for an improved quality of life. It is through the office that the poorest, disadvantaged, and underprivileged of our society or those who have less in life are given opportunities to develop and improve their capacities to function normally in the society. It is where poverty alleviation initiative is focused on building capabilities of the poor to meet their basic needs and initiate development on the full and meaningful involvement of service providers and important founded stakeholders.

The province experienced crises leadership last 2016, however, the new leadership in partnership with the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office played a vital role to continue the thrusts and directions towards empowering and developing the helpless sectors in our society. The new administration popularized the **"People's Day"** every Tuesday for the province's south district and Friday for the northern part of Antique, wherein the Provincial Government headed by **Gov. Rhodora J. Cadiao** gave importance to the individual in crises, the poor and the indigent. They are given the opportunity to have a face to face interaction with the Governor as she personally distributed the Aid to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS) and this is partnered with other programs to support the needs of the people.





**CROP PRODUCTION  
PROGRAM**  
(Economic Governance)



## **CROP PRODUCTION PROGRAM**

### **(Economic Governance)**

The Office of the Provincial Agriculturist have implemented various programs and projects geared towards agri-fishery development and productivity and was able to accomplish the following:

- For Rice Production Program, a total of 225,052 metric tons were produced from 62,279 area planted with a 152% sufficiency level of rice supply and demand analysis. Distributed a total of 720 bags of certified seeds to 694 farmers in support to climate change mitigation program to 12 municipalities while 11,073 bags of Hybrid seeds 14 municipalities covering an area of 3,691 hectares with a purpose of enhancing the production yield of rice per hectare.
- For Corn Production Program, 872.79 hectares were planted to Open Pollinated Variety (OPV) and Hybrid corn with a total volume produce of 2,279.65 metric tons mostly produced by Barbaza, Culasi, Tibaio, Belison and Sibalom. There were 505 bags of OPV provided by the Dept. of Agriculture corn seeds were distributed in support to corn production expansion area provided to 505 corn farmers.
- For Cassava production, 334.34 hectares were planted by 14,374 cassava planting materials provided to 2,780 famers in 15 municipalities, four (4) cassava technology demonstration farms established and 2 units of cassava granulator cum shredder were distributed to Culasi and Patnongon and 2 units cassava grater were distributed to San Jose and Hamtic.



**Operation of Sand,  
Gravel and other  
Quarry Resources**  
(Environmental  
Governance)



## **Title of Best Practice** (Environmental Governance)

The Operation of Sand and Gravel and other Quarry Resources showcases the best practice of the Provincial Government in terms of environmental impact. The Environment and Natural Resources Office (ENRO) assumed function as one of the provincial government office which is responsible to cater the DENR devolved environmental functions, particularly on Mines and Geosciences Services Division. They facilitated the conduct implementation of activities that brought the increase of provincial revenue, strengthened partnership among stakeholders in the promotion of sustainable and responsible mining activities, particularly on the sand, gravel and quarry operation.

To ensure the strict compliance to the rules being implemented, the Organization of Enforcement and Apprehension Team was created to conduct mobile monitoring and apprehension of violators and minimize illegal quarry operation. To add to this, the Provincial Mining and Regulatory Board was reactivated (PMRB) to deliberate and evaluate permit applications prior to permit issuance by the Governor. The strict implementation of the Provincial Revenue Code ensured the correct payment of Environment fees for every certification issued by the Office (ENRO) relative to sand and gravel operation.

The Reactivation of Multipartite Monitoring Team allowed for the conduct of regular monitoring on sand, gravel and quarry operation based on their compliances to the provisions of Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC), permit, implementation of Annual Environmental Protection Enhancement Program (AEPEP) and Social Development Management Program (SDMP).

**THANK YOU!!**

ALLPDF.COM - Free PowerPoint Template, Diagrams and Charts

# Mainstreaming DRRM/CCA into the Sectoral Plans

(Office of the Civil Defense)

MODULE 3. APPROACH IN SUC-  
ASSISTED CDP FORMULATION

401

# LOCAL DRRM PLAN

## WHY LDRRM PLAN?

- **Section 12 (7) and (8) of RA 10121** - The LDRRMOs shall formulate and implement a comprehensive and integrated LDRRMP in accordance with the national, regional and provincial framework, and policies on DRR, and shall submit to the local sanggunian the annual LDRRMP and proposed programming of the LDRRM Fund



## WHY LDRRM PLAN?

- **Section 11 (b) (1) and (2) of RA 10121** - The LDRRMCs shall approve, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Local DRRM Plans and ensure the integration of DRR and CCA into local development plans, programs and budget



## WHY LDRRM PLAN?

- **2 mandated plans for the LGUs:**

- **Comprehensive Land Use Plan**
- **Comprehensive Development Plan**





## WHY LDRRM PLAN?

- **LDRRMP:**

- provides for a more holistic analysis of the LDRRMC's vulnerabilities and capacities
- is a living document that enables the LGUs to be more proactive in addressing disaster risks
- is implemented from short – to medium – and long-term

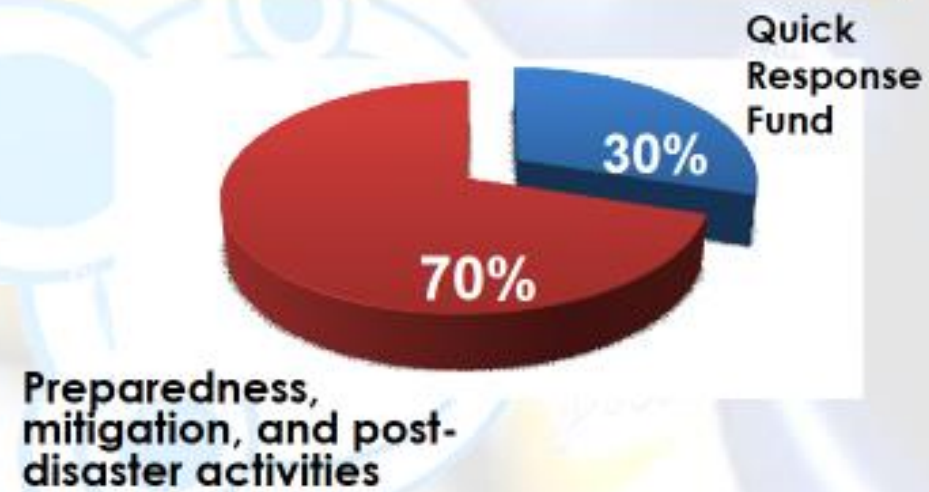




## SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR LOCAL DRRM PLAN

- Local Development Fund
- DRRM Special Trust Fund
- Funds from higher LGUs, NGAs, etc.

## LOCAL DRRM FUND



## **LOCAL DRRM PLAN OUTLINE**

- 1. Ecological Profile**
- 2. Institutional (LDRRMC Structure)**
- 3. Risk Profile**
- 4. Situational Analysis**
- 5. Thematic Area Plan**
- 6. Monitoring and Evaluation**
- 7. Annexes**
- 8. References**

## PLANNING PROCESS

- 1. RISK PROFILE
- 2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS
- 3. VISIONING
- 4. STRATEGIC FORMULATION
- 5. THEMATIC PLAN
- 6. MONITORING & EVALUATION

## **Situational analysis**

## SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS



To guide LDRRMCs in analysing its **internal and external environment.**



To help analyse the **mainstreaming process of DRRM into plans, policies, and programs of the LDRRMC and integrate the cross cutting concerns** including gender mainstreaming, health, human-induced disasters, environmental protection, cultural sensitivity, indigenous practices and rights-based approach.



## Why analyze the Internal and External Environment of LDRRMC?



- **Identify areas** that need to be **continued, replicated, improved or ceased**
- **Gaps, vulnerabilities and capacities, and develop strategies** towards building resiliency

# SWOC TOOL

- **S**trengths, **W**eaknesses, **O**pportunities and **C**hallenges
- Used for strategic planning, decision-making and prioritization of programs, projects, activities, and policies

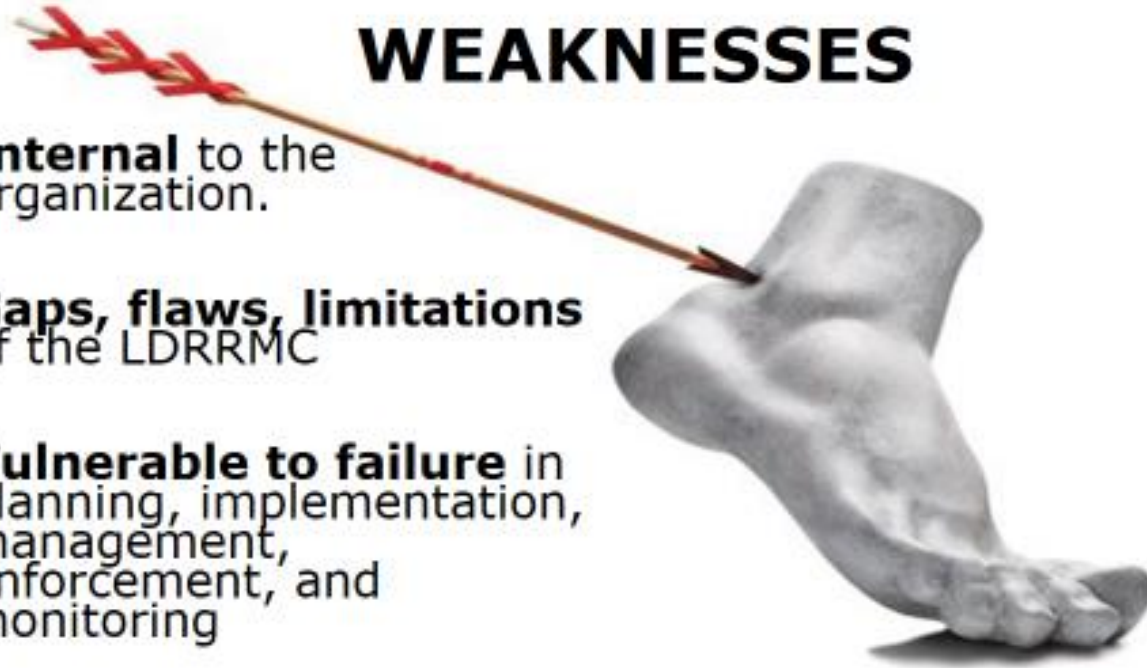


- Internal to the organization
- Good description about the LDRRMC and their capacities in being a decision-making, policy-making, and implementing body.



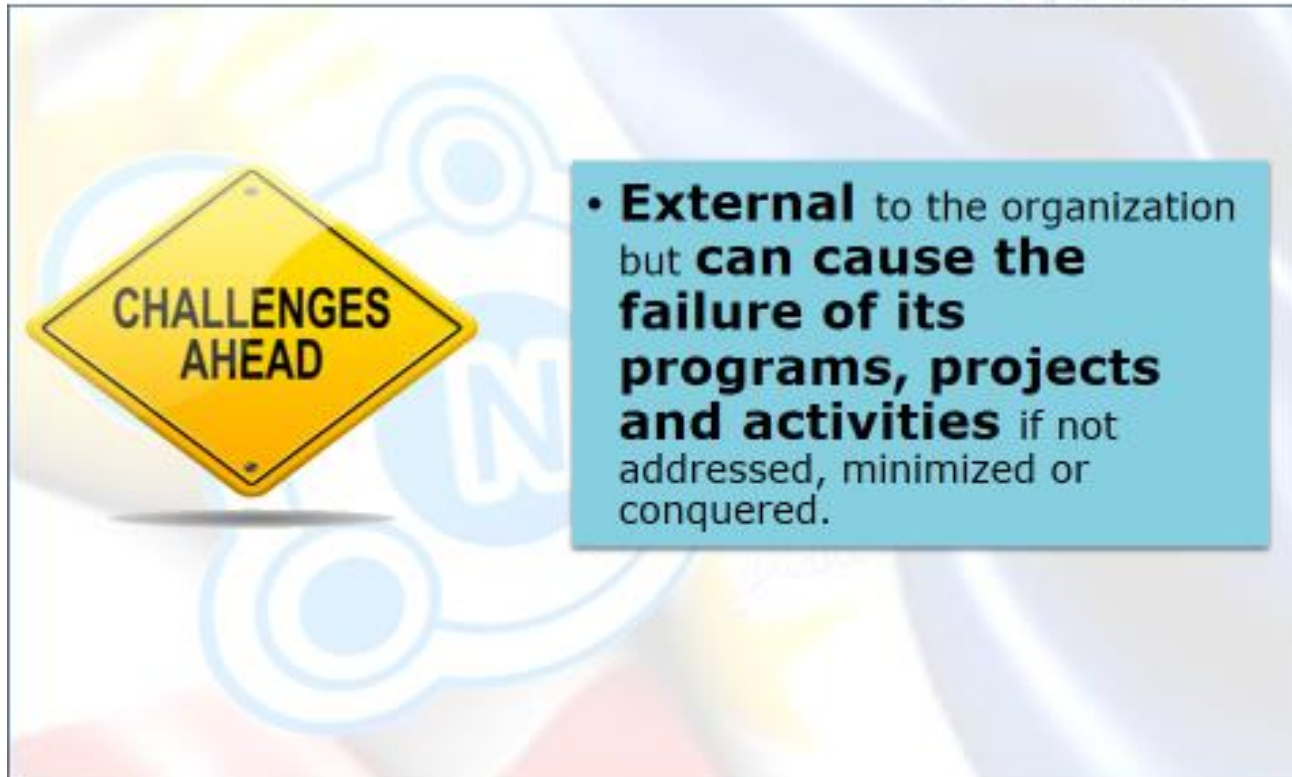
## WEAKNESSES

- **Internal** to the organization.
- **Gaps, flaws, limitations** of the LDRRMC
- **Vulnerable to failure** in planning, implementation, management, enforcement, and monitoring





- **External** to the organization but can greatly **affect programs, projects, and activities.**
- **Factors, events, circumstances** that can be explored, seized, and maximized to effectively implement, manage and plan PPAs.



## ASSESSMENT AREAS



- Identifying what is important in the LDRRMC
  - Values, programs, members, staff, implementers, enforcers and legal basis
- The assessment areas identified for every **thematic area** is **provided and described to serve as LDRRMC's guide.**

## Strategy formulation



## Strategy Formulation

- **Process of choosing** the most **appropriate actions** based from the SWOC analysis to realize specific goals and objectives.
- WHAT TO DO?







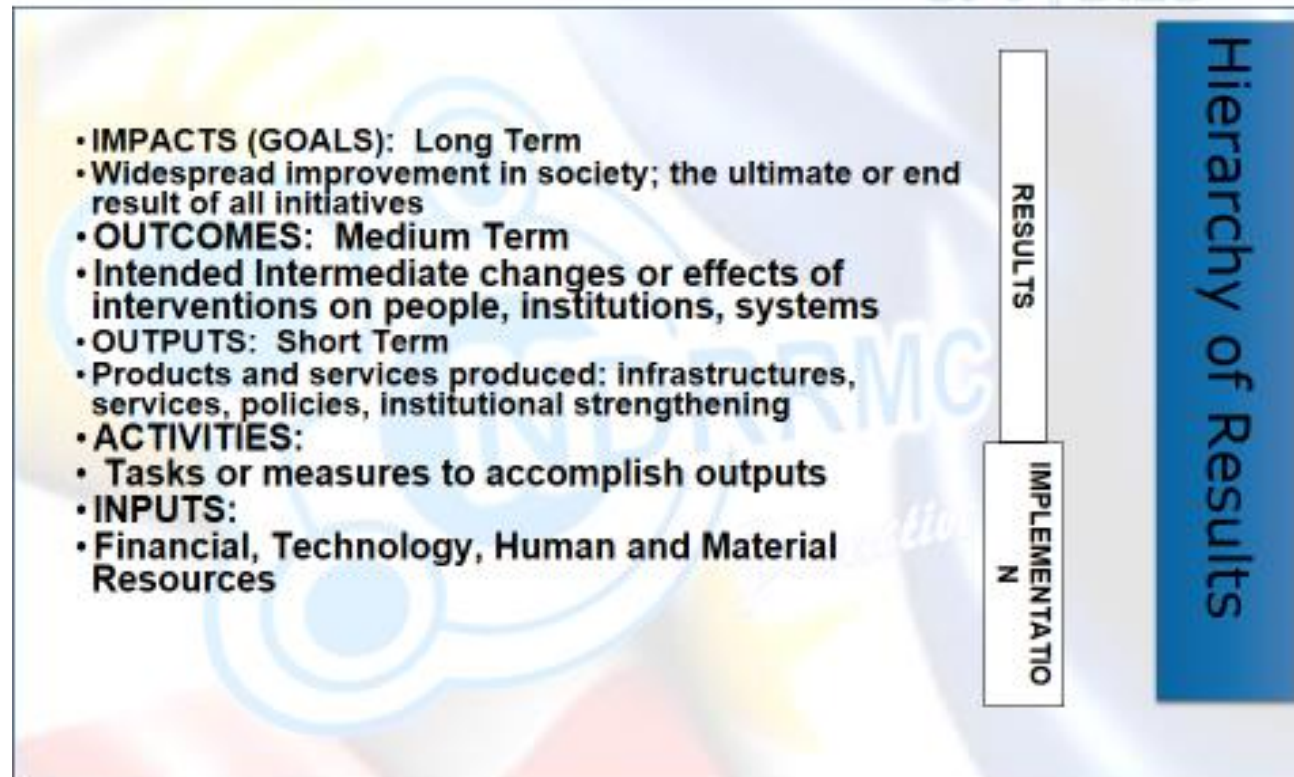


# LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

## Planning Framework: Results Based Management

- Shifting our mind sets from what we have done or finished to **what we have achieved**
- Focuses on results
- Distinguishes between the different levels or hierarchy of results or objectives





# VERTICAL LOGIC

IMPACT (GOAL):

OBJECTIVE:

OUTCOME:

PPAs	Performance Indicators and Terminal Target	Baseline: 2017	2019	Annual Targets		2020	2021	Lead Office	Source and Amount
Output									
Major Activities									



# HORIZONTAL LOGIC

**IMPACT (GOAL):**

**OBJECTIVE:**

**OUTCOME:**

PPAs

Performance  
Indicators and  
Terminal Target

Baseline:  
2017

2019

Annual Targets

2020

2021

Lead Office

Source and  
Amount

Output



Major  
Activities

## **Monitoring & evaluation**

## OVERVIEW




- The M&E of the LDRRMP is **developed and used to systematically plan** the collection of data to **demonstrate and assess** the **progress made** in achieving expected results.






## OVERVIEW

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Assumptions (Helping/ Enhancing or Hindering)	Means of Verification	Data Sources	Information System Collection Methods	Frequency and Audience to Report to	OPR/ PPR	Resources Needed
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# **THE WESTERN VISAYAS REGIONAL DRRM PLAN 2012-2018**



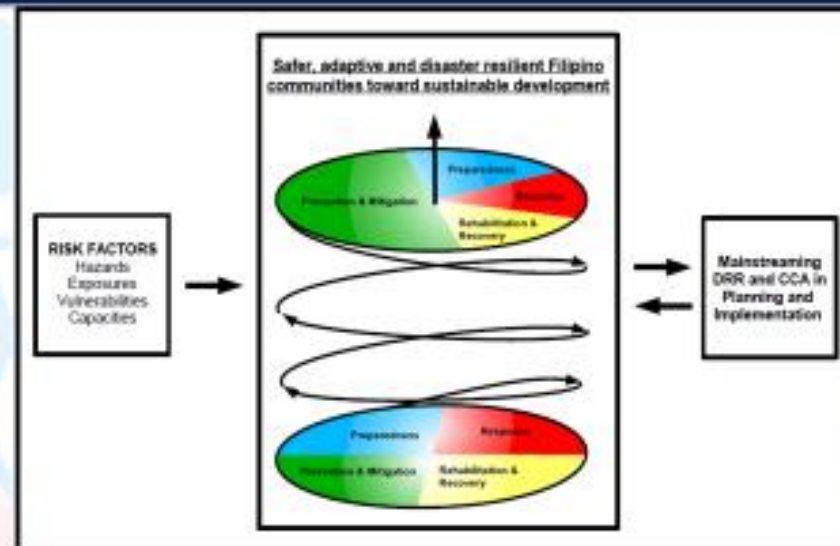
## **WESTERN VISAYAS HAZARDSCAPE**

## Priority hazards in the Region

- 
- FLOODS
  - TYPHOON AND STORM SURGES
  - LANDSLIDES
  - FIRE
  - EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI

# **NATIONAL DRRM PLAN**

## NDRRM Framework (approved on June 16, 2011)



## 4 DRRM Thematic Areas

Safer, adaptive and disaster resilient Filipino communities towards sustainable development

### **Disaster Prevention and Mitigation**

Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities

### **Disaster Preparedness**

Establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters

### **Disaster Response**

Provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected population based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster

### **Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery**

Restore and improve facilities and living conditions and capacities of affected communities, and reduce risks in accordance with the "building back better" principle

## NDRRM Plan (approved on February 7, 2012)






## **NDRRM Plan (approved on February 7, 2012)**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
<b>Short Term</b>	<b>2011 to 2013</b>
<b>Medium Term</b>	<b>2014 to 2016</b>
<b>Long Term</b>	<b>2017 to 2028</b>



## **Regional Impacts**

Terminal or end results that we wish to achieve by 2018



## Regional Impact

Moving towards a stronger, safer, and resilient WV

### Disaster Rehabilitation & Recovery

Rehabilitated & developed resilient & self-reliant communities affected by disasters

### Disaster Response

1. Decreased the number of preventable deaths & injuries
2. Provided adequately the immediate needs and basic social services to affected population

### Disaster Preparedness

Enhanced the awareness, knowledge and capacity of all stakeholders on disaster preparedness and response


### Disaster Prevention & Mitigation

1. Reduced the vulnerability & exposure of communities to all types of hazards
2. Enhanced the capacity of communities to reduce risks and cope with impacts of all types of hazards



## Regional Outcomes

Changes or improvements in people, institutions and systems  
that need to happen to achieve our target impacts



## Regional Outcome PREVENTION & MITIGATION

**Impact 1:** Reduced the vulnerability and exposure of communities to all types of hazards - **NHA**

→ **Outcome 1:** Reduced the number of households living in hazard prone areas - **HLURB, DILG**

→ **Outcome 2:** Increased DRR-CCA sensitivity of environmental management programs - **DENR**

→ **Outcome 3:** Increased structural soundness of infrastructure systems to disasters - **DPWH**

## Regional Outcome PREVENTION & MITIGATION

**Impact 2:** Enhanced the capacity of communities to reduce risks and cope with impacts of all types of hazards - **DOST**

→ **Outcome 1:** Enhanced system for community-based and scientific DRR-CCA assessment, mapping, analysis and monitoring of hazards and risks - **DOST**

→ **Outcome 2:** Enhanced community access to effective and applicable disaster risk financing and insurance - **GSIS, SSS, PHIC, PCIC**

→ **Outcome 3:** Decreased incidence of disease outbreaks - **DOH, DA**

## Prevention and Mitigation PAPs

Mapping  
and  
Assessment  
of Disaster

Advocacy  
on Identified  
Risks

EWS

Mainstreamin  
g DRR-CCA  
into CDP and  
CLUP

Environmen  
tal  
Managemen  
t Program

Risk  
Transfer  
Mechanism

Structural and  
Non-  
Structural  
Measures

Prevention  
of Disease  
Outbreaks

## Regional Outcome PREPAREDNESS

**Impact 1:** Enhanced the awareness, knowledge and capacity of all stakeholders on disaster preparedness and response - **DILG**

**Outcome 1:** Increased awareness, knowledge and skills of communities on disaster risk reduction integrating CC, GAD, IP and Peace and Conflict - **DILG**

**Outcome 2:** Strengthened capacities of LGUs and RLAs on disaster preparedness and response - **DILG**

**Outcome 3 :** Strengthened partnerships and collaboration with private sectors and volunteer organizations on disaster preparedness and response - **OCD**



## Preparedness PAPs

IEC  
Campaign

Trainings

Establishment  
of LDRRMOs

Integrated DRR-  
CCA in School  
Curricula

Drills and  
Exercises

ICS

Identification of  
Evacuation  
Centers/  
Transitional Sites

Forging of  
MOA/MOU

Stockpiling

## Regional Outcome RESPONSE

**Impact 1:** Decreased the number of preventable deaths and injuries - **DSWD**

**Outcome 1:** Enhanced search, rescue and retrieval - **AFP**

**Outcome 2:** Enhanced management of the dead and missing persons - **DILG**

## Regional Outcome RESPONSE

**Impact 2:** Provided adequately the immediate needs and basic social services to affected population - **DSWD**

→ **Outcome 1:** Enhanced the information collection, consolidation, analysis and use of DANA - **DSWD**

→ **Outcome 2:** Enhanced the system for provision of relief goods and basic social services according to age and sex - **DSWD**

→ **Outcome 3 :** Improved system for early recovery - **DPWH**

**RESPONSE PAPs**

## Regional Outcome REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY

**Impact 1:** Rehabilitated and developed resilient and self-reliant communities affected by disasters - **NEDA**

**Outcome 1:** Improved system of Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) - **OCD**

**Outcome 2:** Improved means of livelihood of people particularly the disadvantaged groups/individuals and continuity of economic and business activities in areas affected by disasters and/or conflicts- **DOLE**

**Outcome 3 :** Improved resettlement condition of families affected by disasters taking into consideration GAD, DRR/CCA, conflict sensitive and peace promoting approaches - **NHA**

## Regional Outcome REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY

**Impact 1:** Rehabilitated and developed resilient and self-reliant communities affected by disasters - **NEDA**

**Outcome 4:** Reconstructed damaged public infrastructure and utilities using disaster and climate change resilient and GAD responsive approaches- **DPWH**

**Outcome 5:** Delivered gender, climate change and conflict-sensitive and peace promoting social services in areas affected by disasters- **DOH, DSWD**

**Outcome 6:** Improved ecological balance in disaster affected ecosystems integrating GAD and DRR/CCA responsive, conflict-sensitive and peace promoting approaches - **DENR**

## Rehabilitation and Recovery PAPs

Post Disaster  
Needs  
Assessment

Employment  
and  
Livelihood

Resettlement

Repair/  
Rehabilitation of  
public  
infrastructures

Long-term  
Psychosocial  
Intervention

Rehabilitation of  
Damaged Upland,  
Urban and  
Mangrove Areas



## WESTERN VISAYAS RDRRM PLAN

**4** Priority Areas  
with **6** Long Term  
Goals/Impacts

**19** Outcomes

**51** Outputs



**QUESTIONS?**



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Camp Martin Delgado, Iloilo City

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Email Add: [ocdrc6@gmail.com](mailto:ocdrc6@gmail.com)

Facebook Account: Kagawaran ng Tanggulang Sibil VI

**MADAMO GUID NA SALAMAT!**

# Efficient use of funds and instruments to meet local development goals: Public Financial Management of LGUs

(Department of Budget and Management)

MODULE 3. APPROACH IN SUC-  
ASSISTED CDP FORMULATION

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# **PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT of LGUS**

**SUC-Assisted Approach in the Formulation of the  
Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP)**

**October 03, 2018**

District 21 Hotel, Iloilo City

CCL-DBM

## Topics

- 01 Public Financial Management (PFM) defined & PFM Goals
- 02 PFM Assessment & the PFMAT
- 03 PFM Improvement Plan
- 04 Connecting Plans to Budget
- 05 Local Budgets

## *What is Public Financial Management?*

**PFM is a system of**

Rules

Proce-  
dures

Practices

For government to  
manage finances

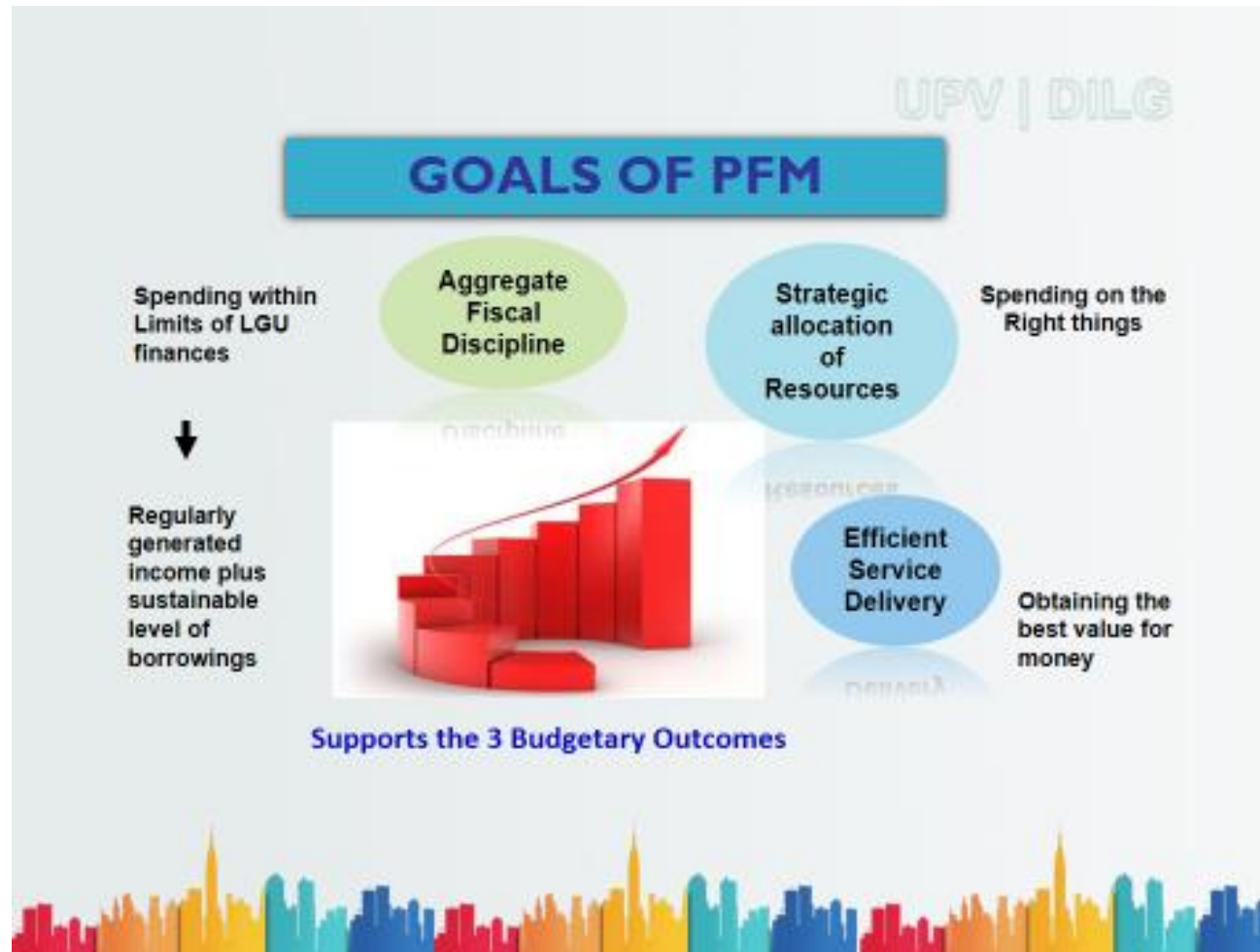


7

## Elements of Public Financial Management







## PFM AND GOOD GOVERNANCE



Open and Orderly PFM System

# **PFM Assessment**



## RATIONALE FOR PFM ASSESSMENTS

**PFM largely and directly affects the delivery of public goods and services to the LGU's constituents**



**Adequate funds  
for basic services**



**PPAs aligned  
with LGU and NG  
development  
goals**



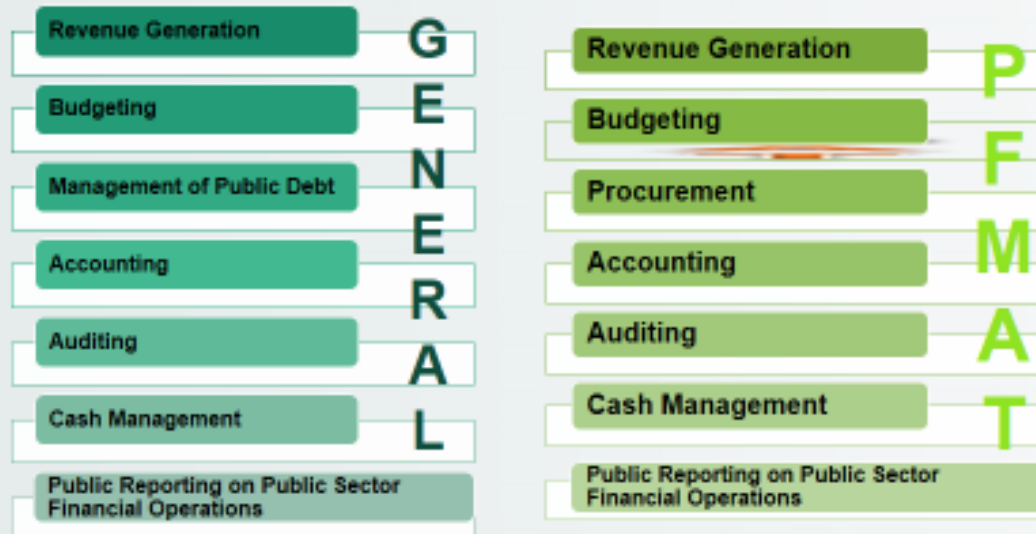
**Better service at  
lower costs**



## WHAT IS THE PFMAT?

A self-assessment form designed to assist LGUs in:

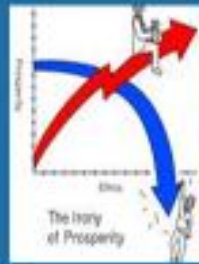


**The PFMAT FOR LGUs**

## Value of the PFMAT



Measure all or some aspects of its PFM that require attention



Benchmark against other LGUs performance



Adopt new best practices through the development of a PFM Improvement Plan (PFMIP)



Facilitate accreditation for future donor support



### *Using the Results of the PFM Assessments*

Recommendations under the PFMAR are detailed in the **PFM Improvement Plan**





# PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN (PFMIP)

CY \_\_\_\_\_

LGU: \_\_\_\_\_

REGION: \_\_\_\_\_

A. CRITICAL DIMENSION:												
PFMAT INDICATOR / SUB-INDICATOR (1)	PFMAT SCORE (2)	PROGRAM / PROJECT / ACTIVITY (3)	EXPECTED RESULTS (4)	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD (5)		RESPONSIBLE OFFICE/S (6)	PROPOSED BUDGET (7)			FUNDING SOURCE (8)		
				START	END		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y1	Y2	Y3

Prepared by PFM Team:

Approved by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
PFM Team Leader

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Chief Executive



## CONNECTING PLANS TO THE BUDGET



**The effective and transparent functioning  
of all LGUs depend in most part on:**

Policies  
Processes  
Procedures

*that govern  
on how  
they*

Raise,  
allocate, and  
spend local  
resources

- If LGU resources truly reflects the achievement of its vision and mission
- then
- its **BUDGET** should have a strong **LINK** with its **PLAN** and **INVESTMENT PROGRAM**



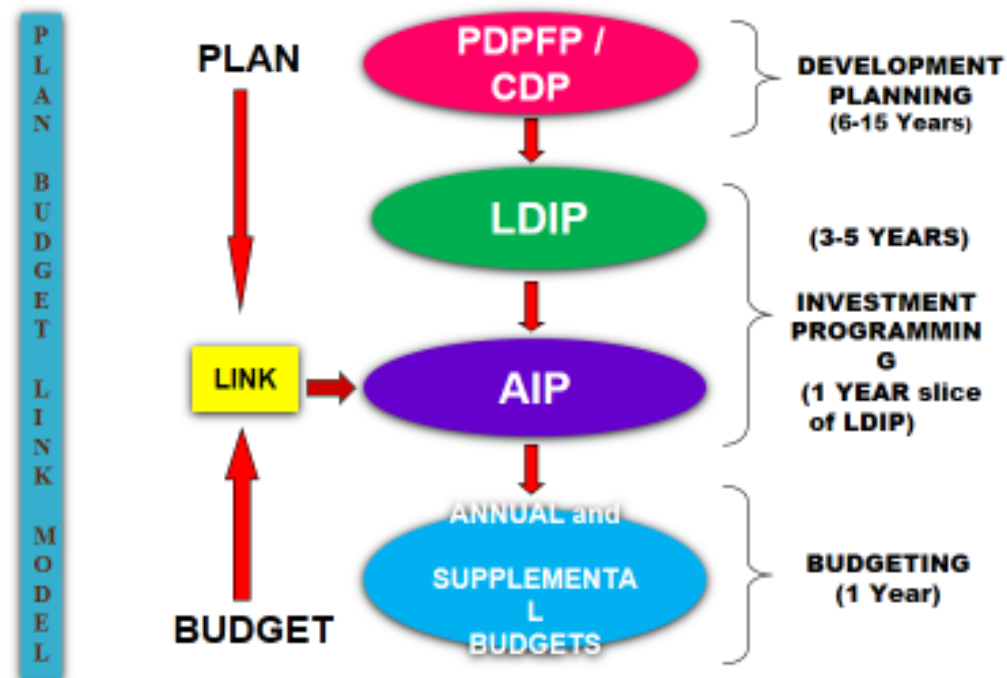
**Plan-Budget Link**

Annual Investment  
Program as basis of  
budget preparation

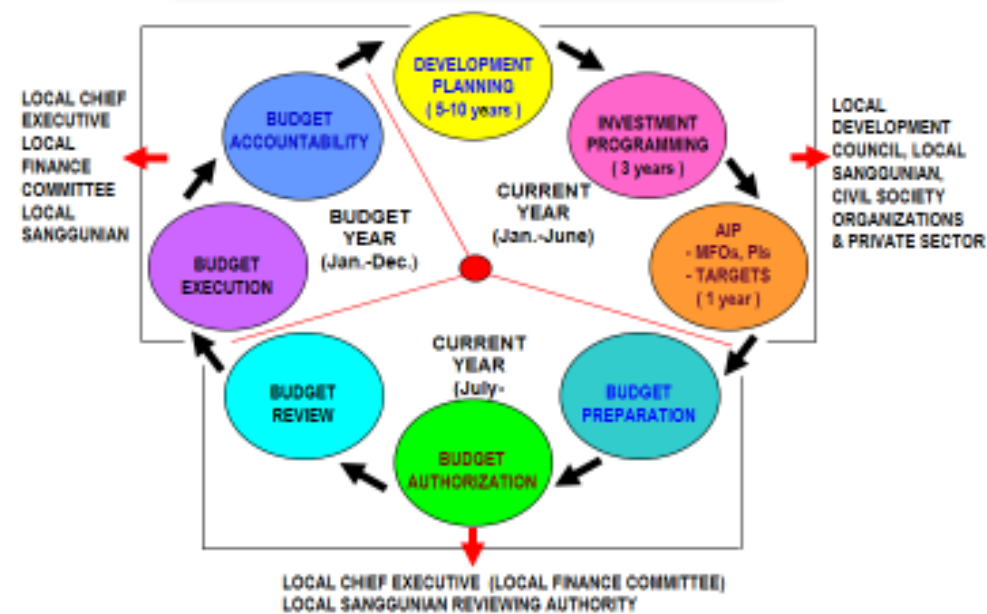


This is pursuant to  
Section 305 (i) of RA  
7160 which provides  
that " Local budgets  
shall operationalize  
approved local  
development plans."





# PLANNING AND BUDGETING CYCLE



## LINKING BUDGET TO HARMONIZED PLANS AND POLICIES

The AIP should be prepared and approved before the start of the local budget preparation phase

The local budgets shall fund PPAs included in the AIP





is the principal instruments in the implementation of programs, projects, and activities (PPAs) identified in the local development plans and prioritized in the local investment programs

*"Public budgets are more than a collection of numbers; they are a declaration of a community's priorities".*

*J. Shultz (2002)*



## LOCAL BUDGETING FRAMEWORK

PARTICIPATORY

POLICY-BASED

PERFORMANCE-  
INFORMED

within our means  
invests in the right priorities  
delivers measurable results



empowers citizens



For the Budget to be considered an effective instrument for implementing LGU plans and investment programs

- **STRONG LINKAGE**

- Planning
- Investment programming
- Expenditure management
- budgeting



**POLICY GUIDELINES on a PLAN-BUDGET LINK**

Development planning shall not be limited to projects and activities under the 20% Development Fund



- Local elective officials shall develop the capacity to mobilize resources and ensure program sustainability.



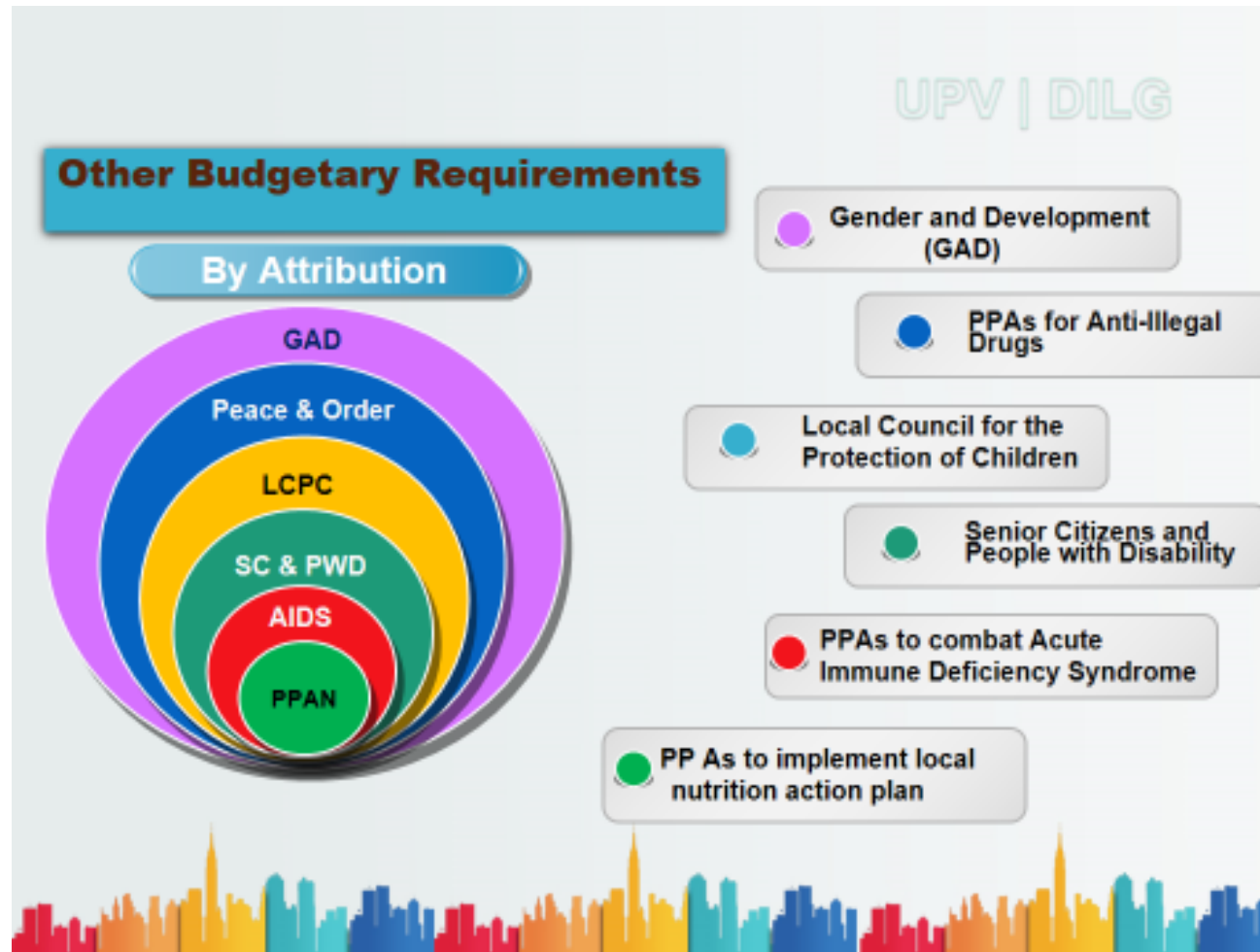
- Local budgets shall be policy-driven and performance-based.



## Budgetary Requirements

(Sec. 324 of RA 7160)

- ✓ Aggregate amount shall not exceed estimates of income
- ✓ Full provision to all statutory and contractual obligations
- ✓ Debt servicing should not exceed 20% of regular income
- ✓ PCM to provide not less than P1,000 per barangay
- ✓ 5% of estimated revenue from regular sources shall be set aside for LDRRMF



## Budgetary Limitations

(Sec. 325 of RA 7160)

45%-55% PS cap

Salary rate not higher than the maximum fixed for his position

No local funds shall be appropriated to increase or adjust salaries or wages of NG employees

Abolition and creation of positions shall be made in accordance with pertinent provisions of LGC and civil service rules and regulations





## **Budgetary Limitations**

(Sec. 325 of RA 7160)

Plantilla positions shall be covered with adequate appropriations

No changes in designation or nomenclature of position resulting in promotion, demotion in rank or increase or decrease in compensation shall be allowed

The creation of new pos. and salary increases or adjustments shall in no case be made retroactive



## **Budgetary Limitations**

(Sec. 325 of RA 7160)

Annual appropriations for discretionary purposes of LCE shall not exceed 2% derived from basic RPT in the next preceding year.



## THE LAWS OF LIFETIME PERSONAL GROWTH

- Always make your future bigger than your past.
- Always make your contribution bigger than your reward.
- Always make your performance greater than your applause.
- Always make your gratitude greater than your success.



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*Thank you*



# Gender and Development: Integration to local development planning

(Provincial GAD Focal Person)

MODULE 3. APPROACH IN SUC-  
ASSISTED CDP FORMULATION

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PROVINCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

# Gender And Development (GAD) Initiative



BY: MA. LINA P. SANOGAL, DPA, CES -E  
PDD/PROVINCIAL PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR  
PROVINCIAL OFPS ACTION OFFICER

## **VISION**

The Provincial Government of Negros Occidental

...affirms the vision of empowered Negrenses  
in a gender fair, humane, peaceful and environmentally  
sound society.

## MISSION

The Provincial Government of Negros Occidental

... avows to work for women's empowerment contributory to the development of the society.

... relentlessly pursue the task of mainstreaming gender issues and concerns into the development sphere; and

... effect the critical and vital responses to these gender and development issues and concerns into specific policies, programs and projects.



## POLICIES IN SUPPORT OF GAD

- **Executive Order # 07-013 series of 2002**
  - Creating the Provincial GAD Focal Point Team
- **Sangguniang Panlalawigan Resolution # 0669 series of 2002**
  - Resolution Concurring EO # 07-013 series of 2002
- **Ordinance No. 003, series of 2013**
  - An ordinance providing for a Comprehensive Gender and Development Code for the Province of Negros Occidental and for other purposes
- **Executive Order No. 17-26, series of 2017**
  - Amending the Composition of the Provincial Gender and Development (GAD) Focal Point System
- **Appropriation Ordinance Allocating Additional Fund for Gender and Development (GAD) Programs – A.O. No. 2018-016, S2018** (PNP 187,836,906.00 for FY 2019)

## GAD FOCAL POINT SYSTEM

### COMPOSITION

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EXECOM):

<b>GOVERNOR</b> Chairperson	-	
<b>CHAIRPERSON, SP Committee on Women and Family Welfare</b> Chairperson	-	Vice
<b>PROVINCIAL PLANNING &amp; DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR</b>	-	Action Officer

## **GAD FOCAL POINT SYSTEM COMPOSITION**

### **MEMBERS:**

Provincial Administrator  
Human Resource Management Officer  
Provincial Health Officer  
Provincial Agriculturist  
Provincial Accountant  
Provincial Budget Officer  
Provincial Treasurer  
Provincial Social Welfare and Development Officer  
Provincial Engineer  
Negros Occidental Scholarship Program Head  
Negros Occidental Language, Information & Technology Center Head  
Technology & Livelihood Development Center/PESO Head  
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples Head  
Provincial Council for Women President



## GAD FOCAL POINT SYSTEM COMPOSITION

### A. TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG):

**Technical Working Group Chairman:**  
Provincial Planning & Development Coordinator

#### Members:

##### 1. Staff from different Provincial Departments/Offices:

- 1.1 Office of the Provincial Administrator
- 1.2 Human Resource Management Office
- 1.3 Provincial Health Office
- 1.4 Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
- 1.5 Office of the Provincial Accountant
- 1.6 Provincial Budget Office
- 1.7 Provincial Treasurer's Office
- 1.8 Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office
- 1.9 Provincial Engineer's Office
- 1.10 Negros Occidental Scholarship Program
- 1.11 Negros Occidental Language, Information & Technology Center
- 1.12 Technology & Livelihood Development Center/PESO
- 1.13 National Commission on Indigenous Peoples

##### 2. Non-Government Organizations/ People's Organization/Civil Society Organization

- 2.1 Provincial Council for Women
- 2.2 Kalipay Negrense Foundation
- 2.3 Negros Occidental PAMP Farmers and Fisherfolk Foundation, Inc.

### B. SECRETARIAT:

Provincial Planning and Development Office

## FUNCTIONS:

1. Provide policy advice to the LCE to support and strengthen the GFPS and the LGU's gender mainstreaming efforts;
2. Ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the GAD PPAs and the judicious utilization of the GAD budget;
3. Ensure the active participation of non-government and people's organizations and all Provincial departments and agencies in mainstreaming GAD in the Province's programs, policies, projects and activities.
4. Assist the cities and municipalities in the design of their GAD plans and ensure that these are within the framework of the Province's GAD Plan.
5. Recommend the appropriate and necessary funding requirements for the formulation and operations of the GAD Plan.

## **5-Year Trend in GAD Budget Utilization**

Provincial Gender & Development Fund

Negros Occidental

Budget Years 2014 - 2019

BUDGET YEAR	ANNUAL GENERAL FUND BUDGET	ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR GAD PROGRAMS	UTILIZATION	UTILIZATION RATE
2014	2,121,118,428.00	68,643,220.00	46,948,200.01	68.40%
2015	2,429,219,500.00	83,307,287.00	60,385,227.74	72.48%
2016	2,668,938,000.00	84,041,811.00	71,597,512.47	85.19%
2017	2,831,912,000.00	97,204,805.00	86,367,952.34	88.85%
2018	3,182,648,000.00	160,000,000.00	130,185,747.84	81.35%
2019	3,896,976,580.00	187,836,000.00	-----	-----

Source: Provincial Budget Office

\* Allocated GAD Fund is on top of funds that can be allocated to GAD

**Institutionalization of the gender-responsive data generation, presentation, analysis, interpretation and utilization at the program/project level**

- Institutionalization of the gender-responsive data generation, presentation, analysis, interpretation and utilization at the program/project level

[illegible]

Year		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100	
Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100																																																																																																																
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## Orientation on GeRL Ka Ba Assessment Tool





## Provincial Women's Day Celebration



**“We Make Change Work for Women: Because Women Count!”**



## PGNO GAD PROGRAMS FOR 2019

PROJECT TITLE	2019 ALLOCATION	2019 TOTAL
<b>NOCHP</b>		<b>84,800,000.00</b>
Negros Occidental Comprehensive Health Program	84,800,000.00	
<b>NOLITC</b>		<b>32,000,000.00</b>
Negros First Training for Work Scholarship Program	32,000,000.00	
<b>NOSPD</b>		<b>42,497,000.00</b>
Negros Occidental Scholarship Program	33,315,000.00	
Educational Assistance for Indigenous Peoples Basic Education	1,742,000.00	
Assistance to Grade 10 Students for Secondary Education in Miyakonojo Higashi High School, Japan	6,940,000.00	
Scholarship for Deaf Mute	500,000.00	

## PGNO GAD PROGRAMS FOR 2019

PHO		6,821,000.00
Basic Life Support (BLS) Training for Women in the Community	80,000.00	
Medical and Dental Mission in IP Areas	150,000.00	
Inapoy Community Primary Hospital (ICPH) Education Campaign on Oral Health for Women	200,000.00	
Luz Sikatuna Community Primary Hospital (ICPH) Education Campaign on Oral Health for Women	200,000.00	
Safe Motherhood Program	955,000.00	
Support to Family Planning Program	2,051,000.00	
Peer Education Training for LGBT	717,000.00	
Mental Health Program	500,000.00	
Tuberculosis and Leprosy Prevention and Control Program	500,000.00	
Strengthening Health Education and Promotion	368,000.00	
Public Health Education & Promotion Project (for Maternal & Child Health)	300,000.00	
Training Support Program for Barangay Health Workers (BHWs)	800,000.00	

## PGNO GAD PROGRAMS FOR 2019

<b>BLOOD CENTER</b>		<b>2,000,000.00</b>
Support to Blood Center Services in Preparation for Gynecologic and Birth-related Blood Loss	2,000,000.00	
<b>PSWD</b>		<b>2,250,000.00</b>
Population and Development Integration for Families	300,000.00	
Support to Provincial Women Program	1,100,000.00	
Support to Campaign Against Trafficking of Women	100,000.00	
Support to Responsible Parenthood and Family Planning (RP/FP)	250,000.00	
Advocacy for Male Responsibilities on GAD	250,000.00	
Program Support to Solo Parents in the Province	250,000.00	
<b>OPA</b>		<b>7,000,000.00</b>
Support to Rural/ Coastal Women, RICs and Farm Youth Livelihood Program	6,000,000.00	
Support to Farmer Entrepreneurship Program	1,000,000.00	

## PGNO GAD PROGRAMS FOR 2019

<b>PHMO</b>		<b>350,000.00</b>
VAINC and Gender Sensitivity Training (GST)	300,000.00	
Solo Parent Act Seminar	50,000.00	
<b>PEDIC</b>		<b>1,000,000.00</b>
Support to Rural Women Entrepreneurs - Capacity & Market Dev't.	1,000,000.00	
<b>HOO</b>		<b>4,100,000.00</b>
Upgrading of WCPU at ILASMDH	1,500,000.00	
Establishment of WCPU at VGDH	1,300,000.00	
Establishment of WCPU at LDZDH	1,300,000.00	
<b>PEMO</b>		<b>700,000.00</b>
Gender & Development Approach on Natural Resources Management	400,000.00	
Provision of Livelihood Opportunities to Upland Women	300,000.00	

## PGNO GAD PROGRAMS FOR 2019

<b>TLDC/ PESO</b>		<b>3,000,000.00</b>
Employment, Livelihood & Migration Dev't Initiatives for the PGNO	-	
Provincial Labor, Employment and Migration Development Initiatives for Negrenses	2,500,000.00	
Capability Building for Disadvantaged Women in Negros Occidental	500,000.00	
<b>BJMP</b>		<b>300,000.00</b>
Livelihood Opportunities/ Skills Training for Women Offenders	300,000.00	
<b>Kadugham Foundation</b>		<b>500,000.00</b>
Support to Breast Cancer Control Program	500,000.00	
<b>PPDO</b>		<b>518,000.00</b>
GAD Focal Point System Support Program	518,000.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>P 187,836,000.00</b>	<b>P 187,836,000.00</b>

**PGNO GAD INITIATIVES**

• **Negros Occidental Scholarship Program**

- PAGKAON  
- FOODTECH
- DES  
PWD
- NOPMANS
- PEACE
- IP
- BON
- DCS

- \* EIABE
- \* MIYAKONOJO
- \* Scholarship for



## NOSP Grantees Graduated

As of June 2018

SCHOLARSHIP CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1. Pagkaon Scholarship	114	236	350
a. Food Technology		5	5
2. District Educational Scholarship (DES)	189	330	519
3. Vocational/ Technical Scholarship (VOCTECH)	42	30	72
4. Indigenous People Scholarship (IP)	26	29	55
5. Negros Occidental Provincial Medical and Nursing Scholarship (NOPMaNS)			
a. Nursing	39	81	120
b. Medicine	9	16	25
6. Degree Completion Scholarship (DCS)	7	20	27
7. Provincial Educational Assistance for Capitol Employees (PEACE)			
a. Bachelor's Degree (Children of Employees)	29	32	61
b. Master's Degree/Doctorate	11	39	50
8. Best of Negros		29	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>1313</b>
	<b>(35%)</b>	<b>(65%)</b>	<b>(100%)</b>

## NEGROS OCCIDENTAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM



- XZ Cabalutungan
- 24-year old nurse from La Carlota City and Negros Occidental Scholarship Program grantee
- passed the second hardest level of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) N2 in Japan
- She was allowed to work part-time as Health Care Assistant at Yukari Day Service Kogane hara, Irahara Inc., in Matsudo City and earned just enough money to support her siblings.
- She is the breadwinner of the family, being the eldest among four siblings. She supports her brother who is studying Instrumentation and Control Engineering at Rizal Technical University in Mandaluyong City and her other siblings.
- She is currently working as Japanese Language Instructor at the PNO-NONESCOST, College of Nursing where she graduated Magna Cum Laude in 2014, while waiting for her Trainee Visa for caregiver in Japan.

## NEGROS OCCIDENTAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM



- Precel Medez and Jundie Tagamolila of Kabankalan City, and Juliet Biescas of Silay City
- members of the Indigenous Peoples, who are grantees of the Negros Occidental Scholarship Program, are now professional teachers after passing the recent Licensure Examination for Teachers
- Biescas and Tagamolila finished their Bachelor in Elementary Education at Carlos Hilado Memorial State College-Talisay and Central Philippine State University in Kabankalan City, respectively, while Medez, who graduated cum laude from CPSU, is a Mathematics major.

## NEGROS OCCIDENTAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM



- NOSP Scholars who passed the Agriculturist Board Exams
- Von Mae Gonzales Galvan and Chelly Nojas graduated Magna Cum Laude
- Jayson Tumbay and Joemarie Bitamor both graduated Cum Laude
- Djohana Magbanua graduated from Visayas State University
- Jayson placed 10th in the board exam.

## NEGROS OCCIDENTAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

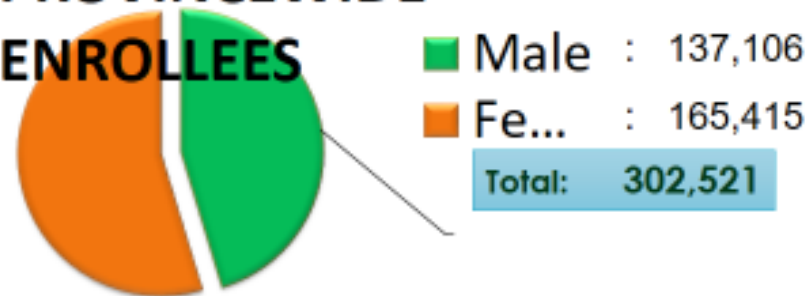


- Welsie de Jesus
- belongs to a cultural minority group, called 'Carol-an'
- coveted Diploma in Agricultural Technology at the Negros State College of Agriculture now known as Central Philippines State University
- graduated Cum Laude with special award as Best in On the Job Training.
- hired by the Department of Agriculture in Iloilo City as Organic Agriculture Program Training Officer

## PGNO GAD INITIATIVES

- Negros Occidental Comprehensive Health Program

### PROVINCEWIDE ENROLLEES



As of December 31, 2018

## Negros Occidental Comprehensive Health Program

- Availment





## **PGNO GAD INITIATIVES**

- **Negros First Training for Work Scholarship Program**

Courses Offered:



- 2-D Animation (NC III)
- Medical Transcription (NC II)
- Visual Graphic Design (NC III)
- Contact Center Services (NC III)
- English Language Proficiency
- Billing & Coding Specialist Course
- Certified Professional Coder Course
- Nihongo Culture Course

- **Awards**

- **HALL OF FAMER AND CENTER OF EXCELLENCE** in the National TECH4ED Awards given by DICT

**CHAMPION** in ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE Category in the EXCELL AWARDS 2018 given by DILG



**April Eve Y. Diogenes**  
CERTIFIED WELLSPRING OF INSPIRATION

"I was an achiever in high school but I took a wrong turn somewhere along the way. I studied and studied without caring about the consequences. My classroom graduation was scheduled but I didn't remember my class. I knew my parents and disappointed them. Realization hit me, so I enlisted myself to ALS (university) only to miss attending my graduation because I got pregnant. It was totally unbelievable and unexpected. People looked at and despised me. They talked behind my back and gave me slurs that could have me apart but I found myself smiling. I was there for the ground to break open and cut me whole. I was pushed in a corner with nowhere to go and nowhere to turn to. I was studied and but, my self-worth, I remembered how I could get through this ordeal to rise up.

"I gave birth to my daughter and seeing her for the first time brought me back to my senses. I understood myself that I would provide for her better and work very hard to give her and give her the future she deserves. But doing involves do not make money instantly, and work waiting do not turn into reality. Life became more more difficult after that because I needed a job, and my company was closed and ALS graduate a good opportunity to me. I was a bigger student in business.

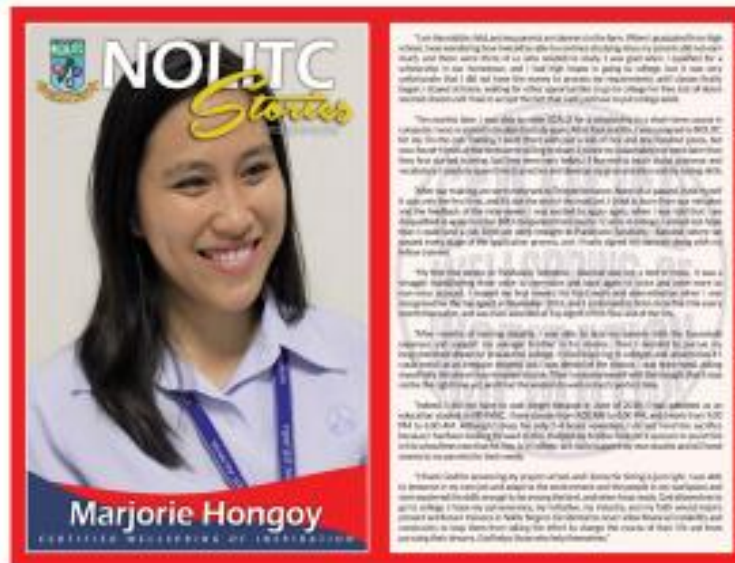
"I was then told, my daughter turned 3. Being a mother, I found someone who willing to complete our family. My desire to find a much better job became more intense. My ALS adviser introduced me to NOLITC to me, and I got a scholarship. I was finally inspired at me. I immediately allowed myself all challenges and endorsement needs. I had been first allowed to apply to a CPO company. But I could not have seen any struggle for so long, that my family grows. I was then told, my daughter turned 3. I got hired in Philippines Philippines.

"Because of NOLITC, I am now employed in a prestigious company through which, I can give back to my ever-supportive parents and provide my own little family's needs."

"Because of NOLITC, I am now employed in a prestigious company; through which, I can give back to my ever-supportive parents and provide my own little family's needs."

"I may be small and lack what other people have, but I capitalized on my dream to have a better life for myself and my family. I may have been born poor, but I aspired to never remain poor by working truly hard. I may have been tried and tested by God, but I chose to remain steadfast in my faith and grabbed the assistance given to me by His instrument, like my NOLITC family, who has embraced me for who I really am and has made me feel that I am equally strong, equally gifted, and equally deserving of all good."





"I thank God for answering my prayers at last, and I know this timing is just right. I was able to immerse in my new job and adapt to the environment and the people in my workplace and even mastered the skills enough to be among the best, and when I was ready, God allowed me to go to college. I hope my perseverance, my initiative, my industry and my faith would inspire present and future trainees in NOLITC to never allow financial instability and constraints to stop them from taking the effort to change the course of their life and from pursuing their dreams. God helps those who help themselves."

## PGNO GAD INITIATIVES

- Food production support on technology and inputs
  - Provision of agricultural and fishery inputs to rural/coastal women/RICs and farm youths
  - Provision of agricultural technology aimed at increasing food productivity (adoption of new technologies on high value crops and commodities)
- Sustainable Livelihood Marketing Fund
  - Provision of livelihood and capital assistance to rural women, women local producers and rural youth projects
  - Provision of various livelihood orientation and training
- Product development and value adding
  - Conduct competitive activity on development of best food products among rural women/ women fisher/ RICs
  - Provision of women friendly pre and post harvest technologies

## Implemented Strategies: Efforts to decrease teenage pregnancy, reduce MMR

- Health Advocacy and Demand Generation by conducting Buntis Congress
- Capability building of health workers (BEMONC & CEMONC training) – to enhance skills and management on how to handle complicated deliveries in birthing facilities in LGUs
- Provision of logistics such as emergency drugs and vitamin supplements for pregnant women
- Conduct of Maternal Death Review
- Symposium on Teenage Pregnancy
- Establishment of Teen Centers
- Establishment of Adolescent Friendly Facility in health offices
- Conduct of Youth Congress
- Responsible Adolescence Program
  - Forum/Symposium on RAP and Adolescent Reproductive Health
  - Teen Peer Educators Training
  - Search for the Provincial Outstanding Peer Educator (POPE) and Best Teen Center

## Implemented Strategies: Eliminate all forms of Gender-Based Violence, Address Cases of Human Trafficking

- Program Support to Negros Occidental Women and Children Center
  - Provision of temporary substitute homecare and basic needs to women and children in especially difficult circumstances
  - Provision of subsidy for indigent VAW survivors needing legal and psychological assistance
  - Provincial Search for Best Brgy. VAW Desk and VAW Desk Officers (Now on its 4<sup>th</sup> year)
- Provincial Women Program
  - Training of Trainers on RA 9262, RA 7610 and other related laws
  - Para-legal training to selected grassroots women leaders/focal persons
  - Psychological First Aid Training for VAWC Desk Officers
- Conduct awareness on AJR-TIP in partnership with POEA, PNP, DSWD, DOLE

## **Implemented Strategies: Efforts to address child abuse or child labor**

- Child Monitoring System – development of web application is still on-going
- Consultative meetings / Data gathering for CMS
- Partnerships with accredited NGOs:
  - Holy Infant Nursery Foundation, Inc
  - Kalipay Negrense



## **Implemented Strategies: Support to Older Persons**

- Conduct of Elderly Week Celebration
- Conduct of Home Care and Support Services for the Elderly
- Burial and medical assistance provided to FSCAP Officers (5K each)
- Distributed Photocopying Machines as Livelihood Assistance
- Provision of Medical equipment such as Wheel chairs, BP App, Nebulizers, etc..



## Capacity Development Activities:

- Awareness and Advocacy Campaign on GAD and its Legal Bases (Conducted by TLDC/PESO for employers and their employees)
- Capacity building for officers and staff in handling gender-related cases (USLS-BPYC)
- Conducted Workshops integrating GAD mainstreaming for OPA personnel assisting the rural-based organizations
- Gender Sensitivity Trainings to PGNO employees (by PHRMO)
- TOT on RA 9262, RA 7610 and other VAWC related laws to LGU focal persons and women leaders
- Gender Awareness and Sensitivity Training Workshops for NOLITC employees
- HGDG and GAD Planning and Budgeting Training/Workshop to GFPS
- Orientation on the Formulation of the Provincial Welfare Code for Children
- Conduct orientation to LGUs on women empowerment. (Health Service Providers oriented on Gender Equity – PHO)
- Basic Gender Sensitivity Training for PHO health workers.
- GAD Project Proposal Table Evaluation/Mentoring Sessions

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# Thank You!



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