



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Promoting Enabling Environment for Inclusiveness by Localizing the SDGs

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Why do we need to localise the SDGs?

- Situation: Different problems, different contexts
- Implication: Different solutions, different approaches



Key Findings of the Draft 2019 VNR

(Based on the desk review and regional consultations)

- Regional disparities (especially in Goal 4 and Goal 8)
- Region specific issues →
 - Luzon – rapid urbanization and industrialization
 - Visayas – sustainable tourism
 - Mindanao – reaching out to geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA) and indigenous peoples, conflict



PHILIPPINE VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW
HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



The draft report is available for download through

sdg.neda.gov.ph

Go to Policy Mainstreaming > Voluntary National Review (2019)



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Why do we need to localise the SDGs?

- Situation: Different problems, different contexts
 - **Problem is enmeshed with people's way of life**
- Implication: Different solutions, different approaches
 - **Solution requires intensive stakeholder engagement**





Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte (Before)

- Unchecked “development” resulted in decay
 - Environmental issues – polluted waters
 - Coastline = dubbed by the locals as “the city’s largest toilet”
 - Health issues
 - Low incomes

Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte (After)

- Long Term Plan for Urban Renewal
 - Tourist destination
 - In-city relocation
 - Livelihood opportunities along the shoreline
 - Sports promotion
 - Environment = clean enough for sea turtles



View the report:

Short-Listing of PDP and SDG Supportive LGU Programs for Replication
through sdg.neda.gov.ph go to Localization



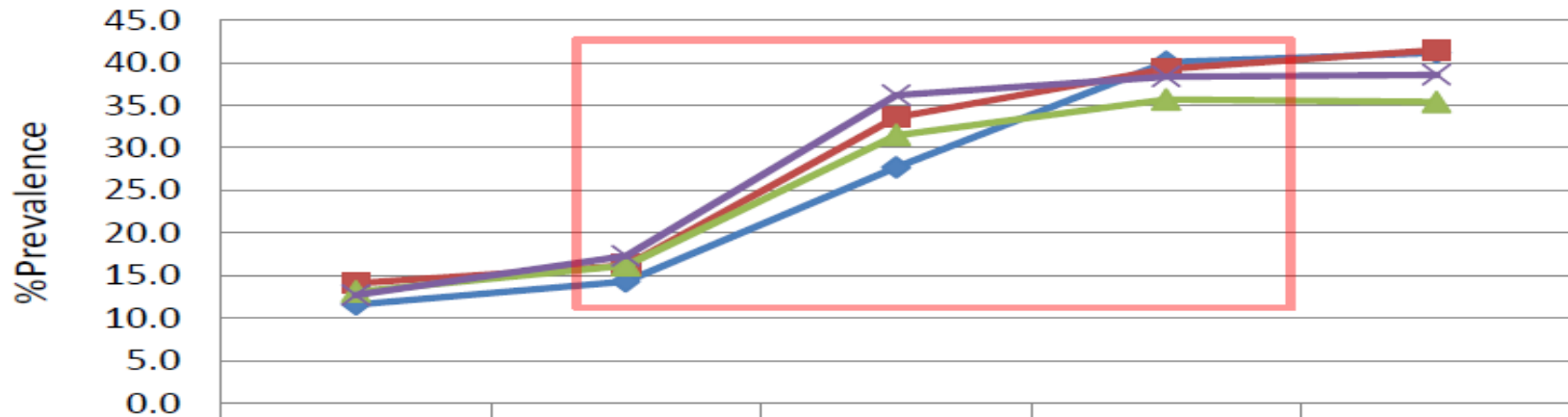
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Why do we need to localise the SDGs?

- Situation: Different problems, different contexts
 - Problem is enmeshed with people's way of life
 - **Problem is sporadically spread across the population**
- Implication: Different solutions, different approaches
 - Solution requires intensive stakeholder engagement
 - **Solution requires narrow targeting**



Stunting is produced



	0-5 months	6-11 months	1 year old	2 years old	3 years old
—◆— 2008	11.6	14.3	27.7	40.1	41.2
—■— 2011	14.1	16.2	33.6	39.3	41.5
—▲— 2013	13.1	16.2	31.5	35.7	35.4
—×— 2015	12.7	17.3	36.2	38.4	38.6

Source: FNRI-DOST. 2008, 2011, 2013 and 2015 National Nutrition Surveys.

Slide courtesy of:



**THE ASCENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
IN NUTRITION IN THE PHILIPPINES**
A Compendium of Actions on Nutrition



What actually happens in the First 1000 days? In the Philippines

	Pregnancy	0 to <6 months	6-23 months
Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ At least 4 pre-natal visits in three trimesters (2-1-1)✓ 180 tablets of Iron-folic acid supplementation✓ Balanced protein-energy dietary supplementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Exclusive breastfeeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Age-appropriate complementary feeding with continued breastfeeding✓ Micronutrient supplementation
Compliance	<p>86.5% PW have at least 4 pre-natal visits in three trimesters</p> <p>Less than half of pregnant women take 180 tablets of Iron-folic acid supplementation</p> <p>No program for Balanced protein-energy dietary supplementation for PW</p>	<p>28.3% Exclusive breastfeeding</p>	<p>Continued breastfeeding low percentage of practice</p> <p>No massive dietary supplementation program for children 6-23 months</p>

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Lessons from Quezon Province LGU

- Q1K Project started in 2016
- Partial results of the pilot phase covered
 - 739 mothers (out of 1000 initial target beneficiaries)
 - Q1K 746 babies

Slide courtesy of:

THE ASCENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
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Lessons from Quezon Province LGU

Exclusive breastfeeding rate:

FHSIS 2017:

36.7%

Q1K Initial phase
results 2018:

90%



Prevalence of Low birthweight:

FHSIS: **19.6%**

Q1K Initial phase
results: **7.4%**



Prevalence of stunting:

Comparable cohort (NNS):
36.2%

Q1K Initial phase
results: **11.5%** ★



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Strongly-bonded relationships

- Family is together
- Time with friends
- Work-life balance
- Strong sense of community

Comfortable lifestyle

- free from hunger and poverty
- Comfortable house with secure long-term tenure
- Good transport
- Travel and vacation



Secure Future

- Enough Resources for day-to-day needs and unexpected expenses
- Peace and security
- Long and healthy life
- Comfortable retirement



BUT, the VISION must be the same

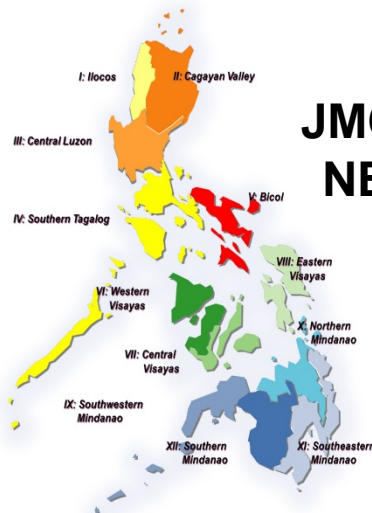
- In the Philippines, all development plans are geared towards the attainment of our long-term vision, called *AmBisyon Natin 2040*.
- There was recognition, at the onset, that the Agenda 2030 is a strategic development agenda to achieve *AmBisyon Natin 2040*.
- The 17 goals are integrated in the PDP
- PDP and the sectoral plans are the implementation mechanisms of the SDGs



RDPs and CDPs Localize the SDGs

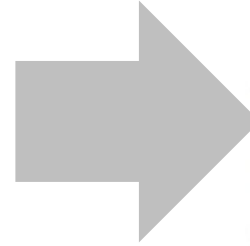


**Philippine
Development Plan**
(National level)



**Regional
Development Plans
(RDP)**
(Regional level)

**JMC No. 1 s. 2018
NEDA and DILG**



**Comprehensive
Development Plans
(CDP)**
(Local level)

Access the JMC through



sdg.neda.gov.ph, go to stakeholder engagement > localization



1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE





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