



# Lessons from the Philippines' pursuit of the MDGs: Good Governance Is Key

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# Outline of Presentation



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- I. The Political Context
- II. Accomplishments on the MDGs
- III. Lessons Learned
- IV. Moving Forward
- V. Conclusion



# I. Political context

## *I. Political Commitment to the MDGs*



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**There were declarations of political commitment to MDGs under three administrations.**



**President Joseph Estrada  
(1998-2001)**



**President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo  
(2001-2010)**



**President Benigno Aquino III  
(2010-present)**



## **I. Political Commitment**

### **Administration of Joseph Estrada (1998-2001)**

- Adopted MDGs in 2000
- Ascribed priority to poverty reduction as the goal
- Banner program: *Lingap sa Mahihirap* (English: Care for the Poor)

### **Administration of Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo (2001-2010)**

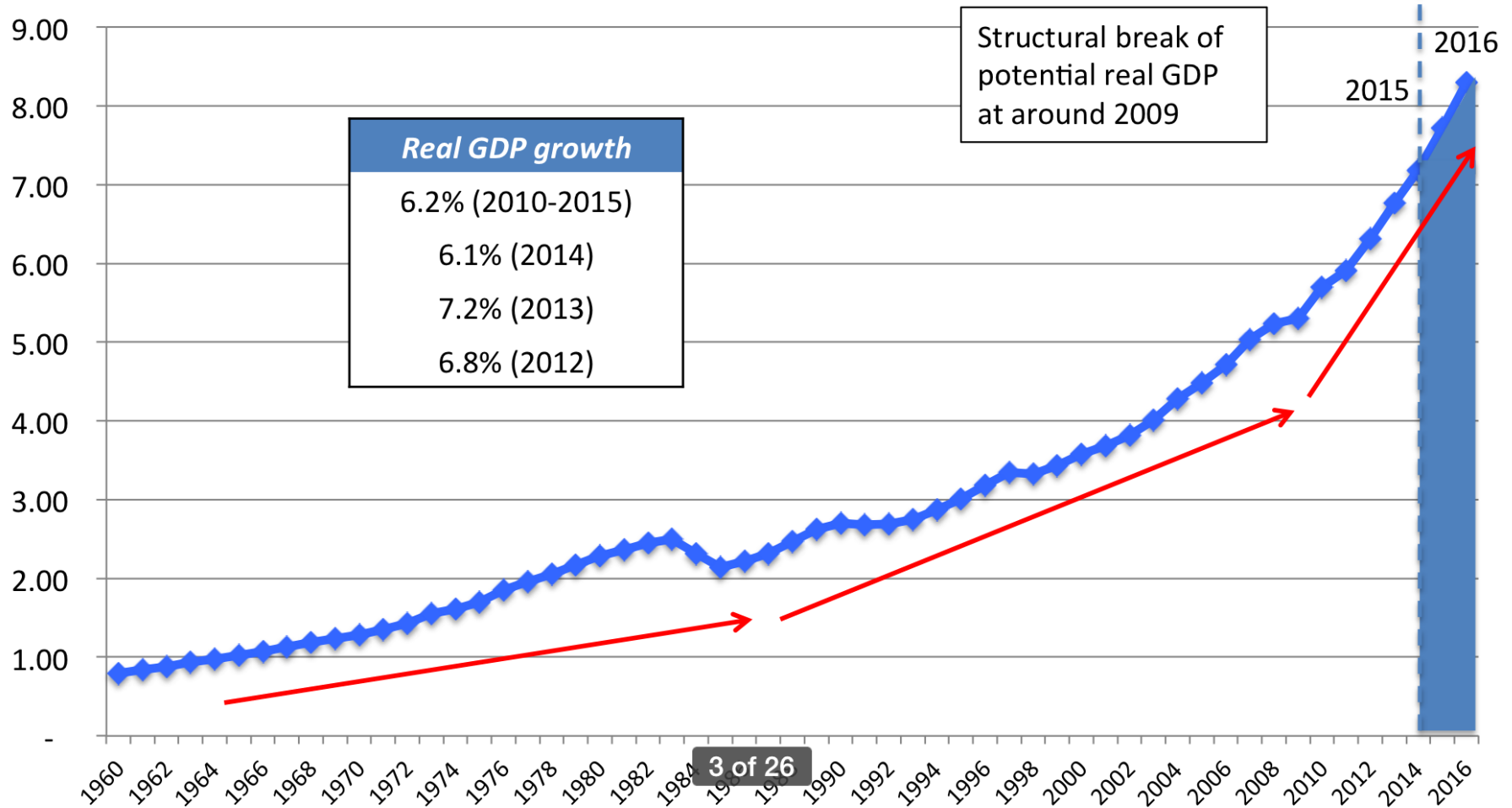
- Medium Term Development Plans for 2001-2004 and 2004-2010 proposed “prosperity for the greatest number.”
- Flagship poverty reduction program: *Kalahi (Kapit-bisig Laban sa Kahirapan)* (English: Linking Arms Against Poverty)
- Reorganization of the Multisectoral Committee on International Human Development Commitments (MC-IHDC); Creation of the Special Committee on the MDGs at the Congress.

### **Administration of Benigno Aquino III (2010-present)**

- “Social Contract with the Filipino People,” through the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016
- Goal is “inclusive growth”
- Integrated sustainable development as an overarching framework for national development

## The Philippine economy is on a higher growth trajectory since the beginning of the current decade.

**GDP in 2000 billion Php, 1960-2016**





## II. Progress toward MDGs





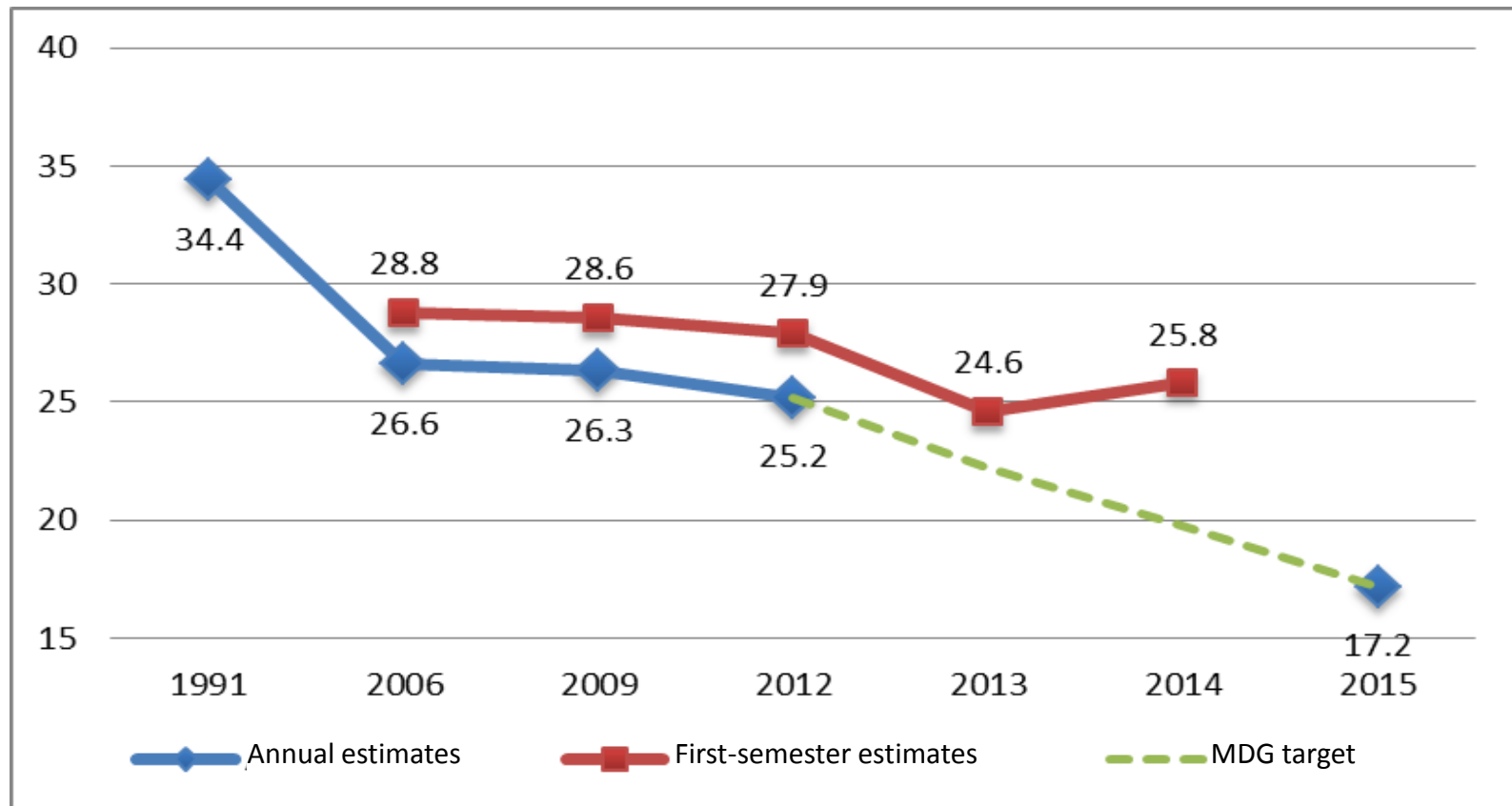
### ***III. Progress toward MDGs***

## **MDG commitments produced mixed results**

- Improvements in one indicator have been accompanied by a moderate, if not weak, performance in another indicator.
- The country has demonstrated efficiency in addressing commitments in areas where policy actions are clearly indicated and where accountability is easily established.
- Progress in some targets cannot be ascertained due to lack of updated data.

### III. Progress toward the MDGs

Poverty reduction had been slow. It was only in the last 4 years that it gained traction.





### ***III. Progress toward the MDGs***

## **A combination of policies and poverty reduction programs helped reduce poverty**

- Conditional Cash Transfer to help improve health and education of children
  - 4,425,845 poor households in 144 cities and 1,490 municipalities as of March 26, 2015
- Sustainable Livelihood Program
  - At least 85% of beneficiaries are CCT recipients
- Kalahi CIDSS, a community-driven approach to delivering social services
  - “created positive effects on the income and non-income dimensions of poverty”



## III. Lessons Learned



## ***IV. Lessons Learned***

*1. The attainment of the MDGs requires a sustained and consistent commitment across all stakeholders: government, private sector, civil society and the international community.*



## ***IV. Lessons Learned***

*2. The implementation plan should include a financing plan.*



## ***IV. Lessons Learned***

*3. The implementation plan should include programs to build resilience, especially of the poor and near poor, against natural and man-made hazards and economic shocks.*



## *IV. Lessons Learned*

*4. There should be a clear assignment of responsibilities consistent with the governance structure.*



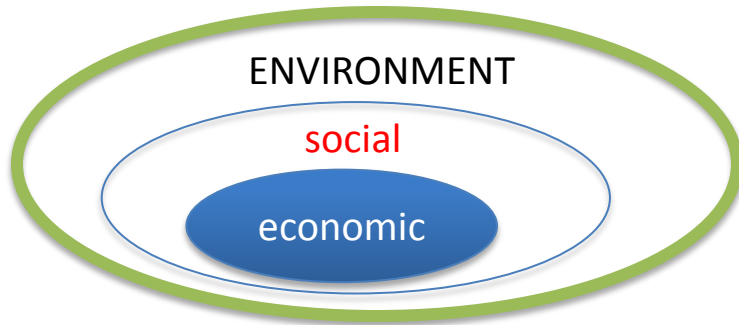


## ***IV. Lessons Learned***

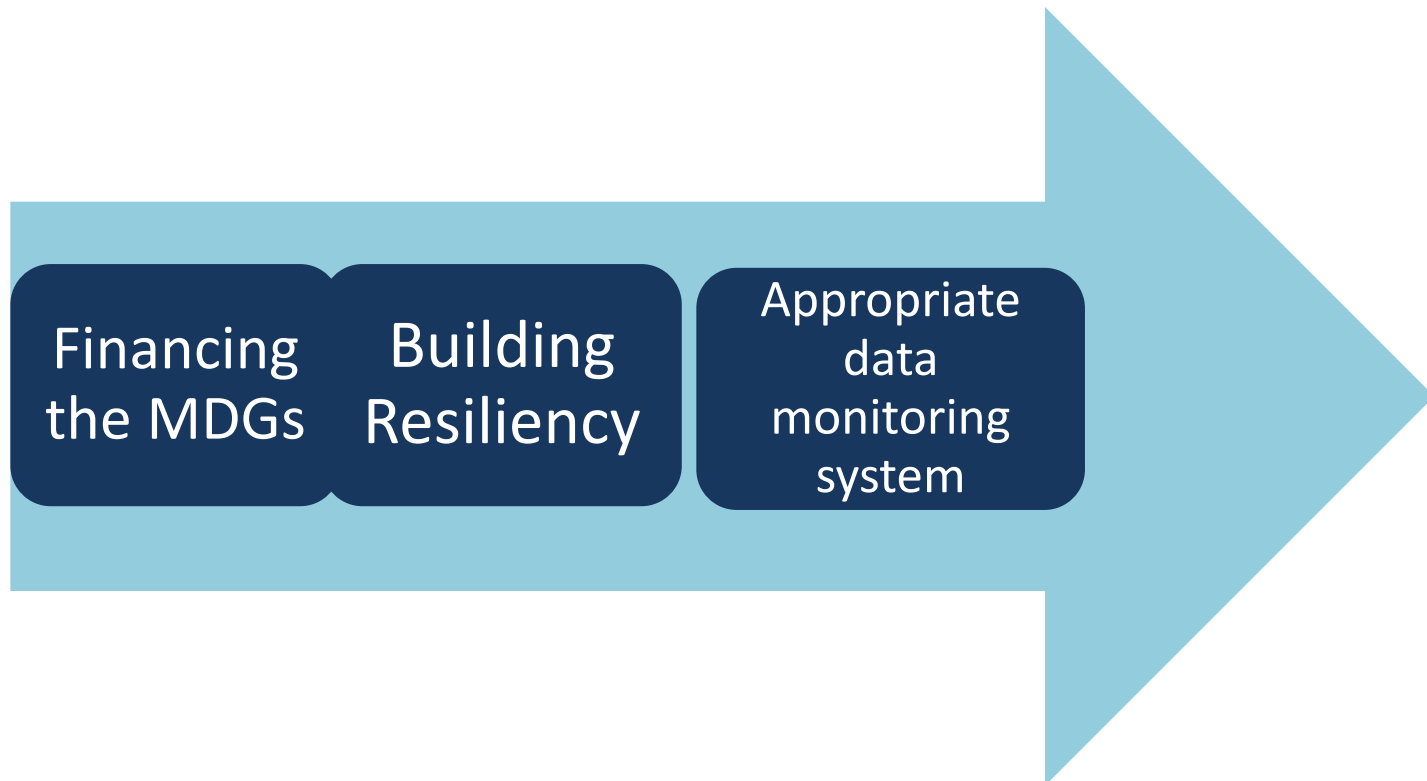
*5. There should be an appropriate data monitoring system to support the accountability mechanism.*



## IV. Moving Forward



### *Transitioning to the SDG framework*



## ***VI. Conclusion***



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**Good governance is the key.**





# Lessons from the Philippines' MDG Implementation: Good Governance Is Key

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