



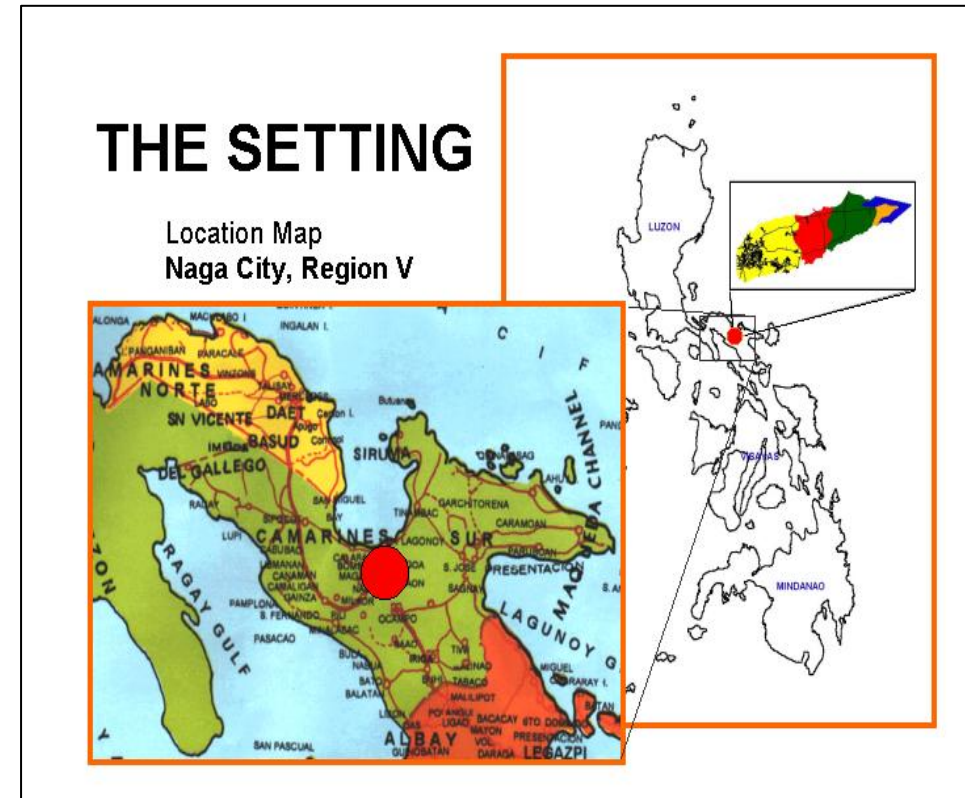
Localizing the MDG

The Naga City Experience

JESSE M. ROBREDO
Mayor, Naga City, Philippines

Naga City

- ▶ Founded in 1575
- ▶ Area: 8,448 has.
- ▶ Population: 150,000
- ▶ Known for innovations in local governance



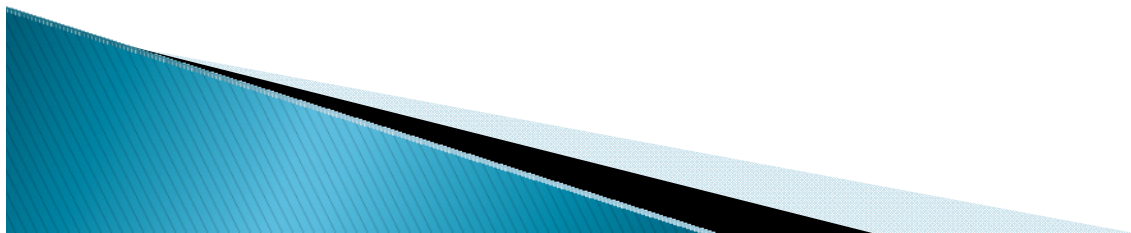
Challenge of poverty



- ▶ Stalks every city in the world, differs only in magnitude and intensity
- ▶ Poverty in Naga City exacerbated by growth which attracted jobless migrants

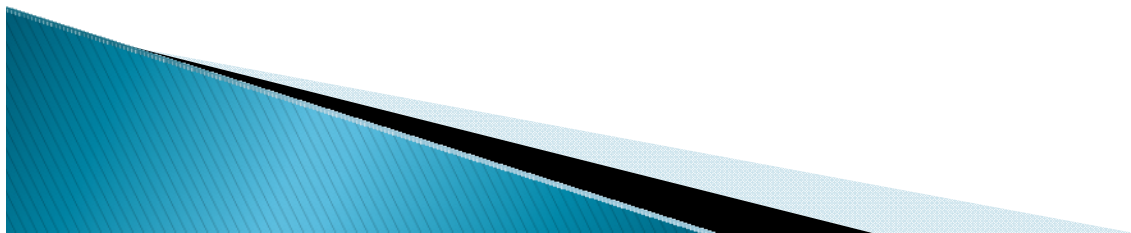
Facing the challenge

- ▶ Poverty alleviation has become the primary obligation of local governments
- ▶ Philippine cities enjoy expanded powers under the Local Government Code
- ▶ Philippine cities can initiate, design and fund their own programs



MDG influence

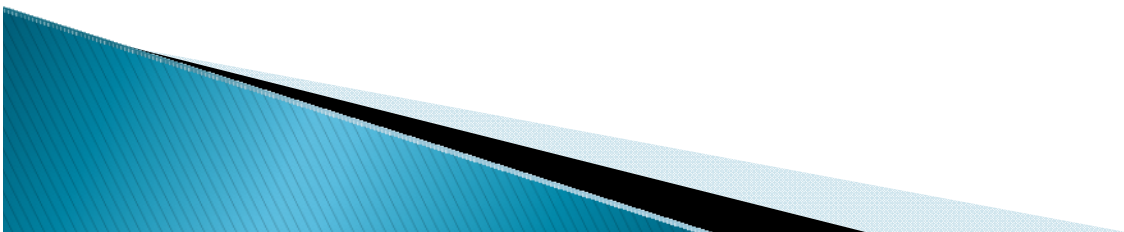
- ▶ Tool added impetus on local poverty alleviation effort
- ▶ Focus local efforts towards the extremely poor and underprivileged
- ▶ Translating the MDG into tangible results is what localization is all about
- ▶ To be achieved by integrating MDG targets into a city's regular planning and budgeting process




Preconditions



- ▶ Existence of local poverty alleviation programs
- ▶ Stakeholdership in program formulation and Implementation
- ▶ Good governance



The localization process

- ▶ Local vision still pre-eminent
 - ▶ MDGs are part of development outcomes necessary to attain the local vision
 - ▶ Segmenting the targets into medium term goals and extracting the annual targets
 - ▶ Integrating a year's targets into the annual budget
 - ▶ Crafting the performance measures and risk indicators
 - ▶ Setting the stage for monitoring and evaluation
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Importance of participation

- ▶ Generates ownership
- ▶ Facilitates monitoring and evaluation
- ▶ Stakeholder groups:
 - City government
 - Civil society organizations
 - Representatives from CSOs, women groups, Urban poor
 - Academe
 - Business sector
 - Village governments



Setting the baseline

- ▶ A raft of indicators would have been identified during the MDG localization planning process
- ▶ Need to establish baseline data against which to measure progress
- ▶ Obtain from local sources, or interpolate from national census figures
- ▶ Need to validate figures with local stakeholders



Formal approval and adoption

- ▶ Naga City People's Council
- ▶ City Development Council
- ▶ Sangguniang Panglunsod (city legislature)
- ▶ Process makes the document binding



MDG Status

2008 City Operating Highlights

Goal	2000-06	2007	2008	Trend	Reg'l	Nat'l
Poverty incidence	18.9%	n.d.	n.d.	n.a.	40.5%	24.4%
Preschool malnutrition	5.6%	4.4%	4.0%	+	22.6%	24.6%
Elem participation rate	100%	106%	130%	+	85.1%	84.4%
Elem completion rate	66.6%	74.5%	70.3%	-	67%	69.9%
Under-5 mortality	3.68	5.55	5.54	+	6.1	32.0
Infant mortality	8.96	0.30	0.06	+	9.3	24.0
Maternal mortality	0	0.30	0.06	+	1.2	162.0
Fully immunized children	81%	85%	85%		87%	n.d.

Final points

- ▶ Pre-eminence of locally crafted vision should be maintained
- ▶ Alignment of the MDG with the local vision essential for its integration and attainment
- ▶ The globally set MDG indicators should be complimented by locally crafted ones
- ▶ The best way for local governments to localize MDG is to share the task with civil society and with the poor themselves.

