



# **RDC-1** **CHRONICLE**

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Volume 25 Number 16

## **ASEAN:**

**RDC-1 revisits ASEAN  
50 years after its creation**

## **LONG TERM VISION:**

**AMBISYON NATIN 2040**

**A look into the vision of  
the Filipinos for themselves  
and for the country**

## **EXCLUSIVE:**

**STATE OF THE REGION ADDRESS**

**Looking back at years 2011-2016 &  
looking at 2017 and beyond**

**by: Hon. Juan Carlo S. Medina  
RDC Chairperson**



# THE CHRONICLE

The RDC Chronicle is published on a semestral basis by RDC-1 which highlights government programs and projects, success stories, events and matters concerning the various sectors of development.

## ABOUT THE COVER

This issue focuses on the State of the Region Address of the RDC Chairperson Hon. Juan Carlo S. Medina during the State of the Region's Development Conference, the ASEAN at 50 and the Ambisyon Natin 2040.

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# TOP PICKS

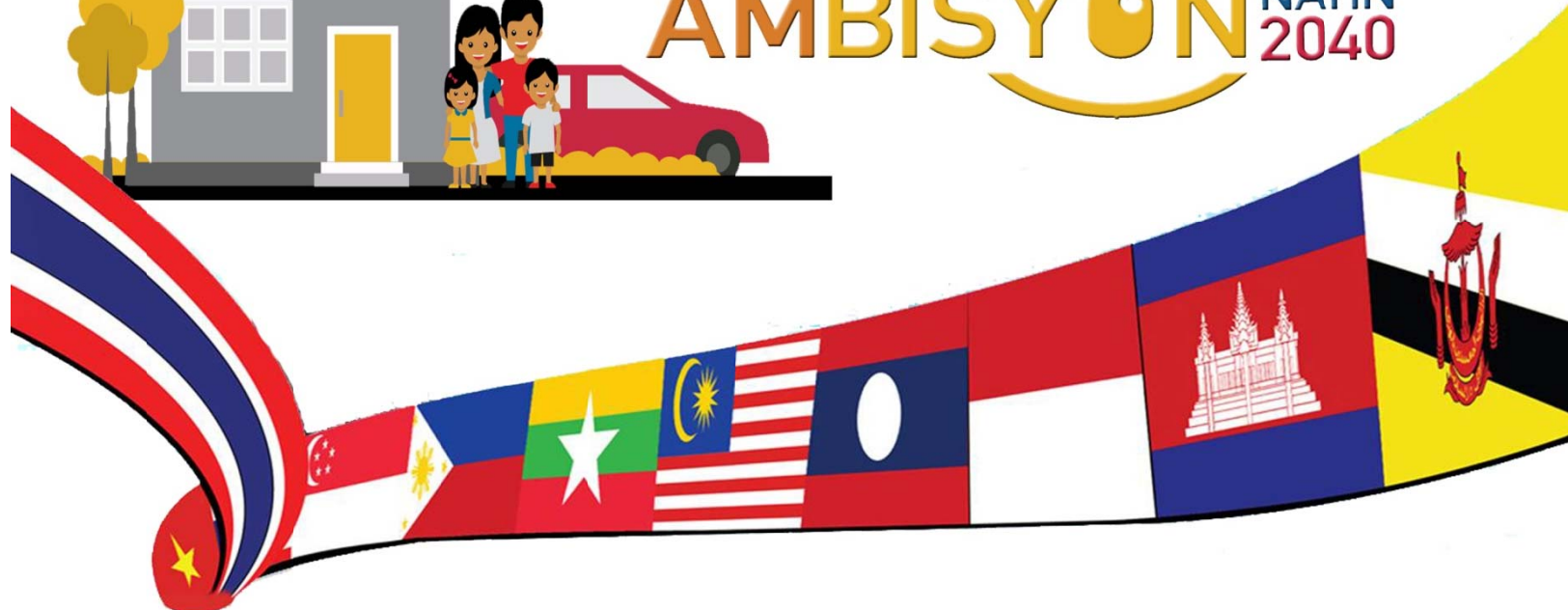


# STATE OF REGION 1

## 2011-2016



**ASEAN 50**  
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 2017 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★





# STATE OF THE REGION ADDRESS

Delivered by: Mayor Juan Carlo S. Medina  
RDC Chairperson

“A boat does not go forward if each one is rowing  
their own way” - *Swahili Proverb*

Today, we make history as one region - that despite our diversity - we remain steadfast - one and united as we row towards improving the lives of our people.

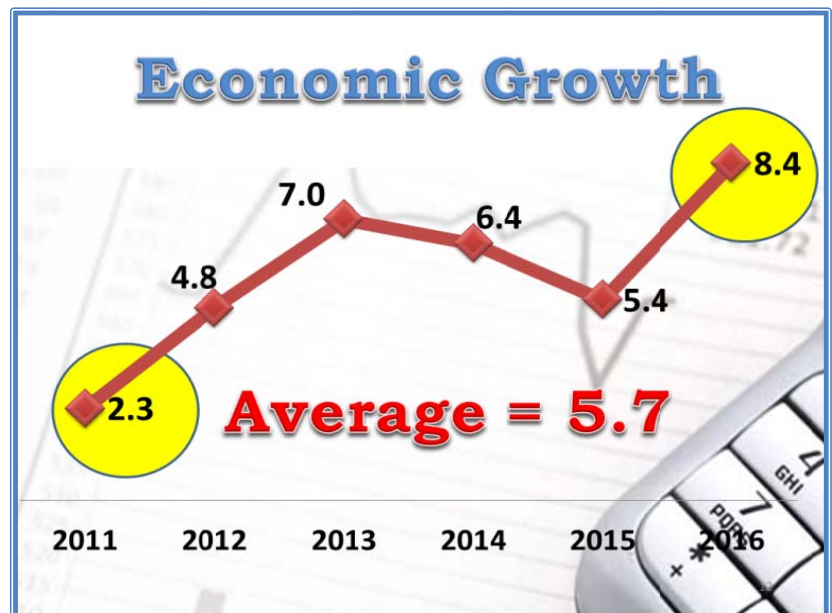
**NO ONE  
IS LEFT  
BEHIND!**

Ours is a story of every single Ilokano and Pangasinense. A story of persistent hard work, sheer determination and collective journey towards uplifting the lives of our people, making them realize that the government is there for them - making sure that no one is left behind! This is true to the words of Joseph Stiglitz on Making Globalization Work that development is about transforming the lives of people, not just transforming economies.

Six years ago, we envisioned Region 1 to be a **progressive and globally competitive peoples with pro-poor and united leaders - one in sustainably promoting Region 1 as an agribusiness and tourism powerhouse in Northern Philippines.**

As I speak today, let me summarize what we have done over the past years, how far we have gone in achieving our vision and how do we get to where we want to go in the years ahead.

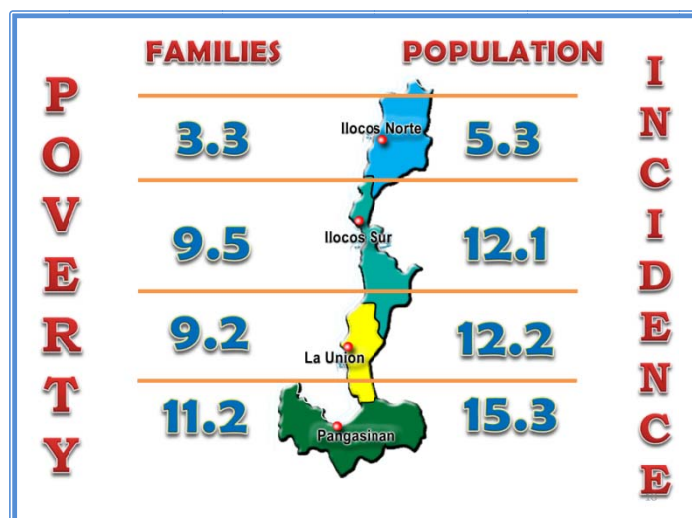
Region 1's economic landscape remains steady for the past six years. In fact, from a very low 2.3 growth rate in 2011, we were able to reach 8.4 growth rate in 2016 or an average of 5.7 growth rate for the six year period. Note that we were able to surpass our GRDP target of 5-8 percent for the end of the plan period in 2016, which makes us very optimistic that we shall be able to sustain a positive growth level for the next six years. Likewise, the 8.4 growth rate in 2016 is the highest growth rate achieved by the region over the last two decades. We ranked 5<sup>th</sup> from among all the regions in the country with the highest GRDP level in 2016 and even higher than the country with 6.9 growth level.



This simply means that if we focus more our efforts on maximizing the contributions of the various sectors to our economy, I am confident that Region 1 will be able to reach the same level of growth and sustain its growth trajectory which may be even higher.

We need to capitalize more on government spending, better agri-fishery harvest, creating a favorable macroeconomic environment particularly on inflation and investments. Likewise, we need to focus on manufacturing, construction, tourism, health and educational services as these also boost our economic momentum.

Bringing our people across the borders of extreme poverty has always been our ultimate goal over the years. With that, I would like to commend everyone because our efforts paid off! Significant improvements are displayed since both the poverty incidence registered a downward trend in 2012-2015 across provinces.



The province of Ilocos Norte was able to reduce poverty incidence among families and population by 3.3 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively and only Ilocos Norte recorded a single digit poverty incidence among population in 2015. Another is the province of La Union. From a high of 22.4 percent and 29.3 poverty incidence among families and population in 2009, respectively, the province was able to significantly trim down the levels to 9.2 percent and 12.2 percent in 2015. For the provinces of Ilocos Sur and Pangasinan, they were able to lower poverty situation on a more consistent fashion.

We are pleased to inform that Ilocos Norte ranked 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> out of the 81 provinces in the country with the lowest poverty incidence among families and population in 2015, respectively. Overall, Region 1 ranked 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> with the lowest poverty incidence among families and population in 2015 in the country. We even exceeded the country's poverty level recorded at 16.5 percent in the same year.





Yet, we are bound to we sustain our efforts and finally put an end to poverty so that everyone gets a taste of the fruits of our labor.

But then again, allow me to congratulate all the provinces for working double time in eradicating poverty in the region as we stand today. We deserve a big round of applause, don't we?

One of our answers to poverty is providing decent jobs to our people. Statistics show that in terms of employment situation in the region, around 3.46 million individuals ages 15 and above are in the labor force and ready to look for jobs. Region 1 registers an average employment rate of 91.98 from 2011-2016 or 9 out of 10 jobseekers get employed. Note that we registered the highest employment rate in 2016 over the last six years at 93.73 percent which consequently translates to the decrease of unemployment rate in Region 1.

The Services Sector that include transportation, storage and communication; real estate, public administration and defense among others, contributed the biggest share on the region's total employment as it absorbed 1.09 million persons or more than half of the total employed in the region in 2016. We welcome the crucial role of the private and business sectors in adding life to the region's employment situation. We hope to see more of you doing business in Region 1.

We are expected at giving more opportunities for our ballooning job seekers in the region. We produce a number of graduates year in and year-out



and we really need to make them productive units of our society. The relatively high under-employment rate in the region at 18.10 percent which is 5.10 percent behind the target of 13.0 should be given much attention. Hence, I call for your more aggressive efforts in producing better jobs and creating gainful opportunities for our constituents.

On inflation rate, the region's average inflation rate was estimated at 2.8 percent. Despite registering an erratic trend over the past five years, this is lower than the 2016 target of 3 to 5 percent. The region managed to sustain a lower inflation rate despite the erratic movement of world oil prices, onslaught of typhoons, and agri-related perils in the region. This only means that prices of commodities in the region have become more and more stable.

While we have just presented about our fruitful gains on the macroeconomic aspect, we now focus on some of the relevant contributions of the other sectors of the economy as well as our partners in development.

In 2015, Region 1 reached a total of 6.95 billion investment value based on Business Name Registration and other approved investments to include Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises. Board of investments (BOI)-approved investments both foreign and local, totaled to 1.38 billion in the same year. The agriculture, forestry and fishing industries received the largest amount of approved foreign investments at 332 million.

Putting the bulk of foreign investments to AFF sector is realizing its critical role in driving the economy and ensuring its integration to the industries will be a good strategy at furthering the region's economic potential.

In terms of skills manpower, the region has produced 9,591 ICT graduates in 2015 or an increase of 31 percent from 2011. Likewise, there were 200 graduates on English proficiency courses offered by TESDA in 2015 which 89 percent higher than the 106 graduates in 2011.

Our task at hand would be meeting the labor requirements of emerging industries and prioritizing specified courses under the mutual recognition agreements among ASEAN countries.

With the ASEAN integration, we would like to take advantage of the opportunities set for us. Looking at our graduates specifically in the fields of engineering and science and technology, roughly 9 percent of the total number of graduates we produce in the region are into these courses. If we are really serious in moving to a knowledge-based economy and be at par with our neighboring countries and with the rest of the world, we need to produce more graduates on these fields. These courses are critical for innovation especially on research and development that can further boost our economy and ease the lives of our people. Thus, I call for the Commission on Higher Education, Higher Education Institutions and our Universities and Colleges to look into how we can advise our students to take up such courses.







In line with the region's competitiveness index which is deemed important for potential investors, the competitiveness of LGUs in Region 1 improved from an average score of 30.74 points in 2015 to 26.75 points based on the Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) report in 2016. The provinces of La Union, Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte ranked 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> while Pangasinan ranked 28<sup>th</sup>. Ilocos Sur was noted to be the most improved province in the region, from 36<sup>th</sup> spot in 2015 to 11<sup>th</sup> place in 2016. The region's over-all competitiveness was based on three pillars, namely: economic dynamism, government efficiency and infrastructure.

The tourism industry gained its momentum in 2016 as it exceeded its tourist arrivals by 49.32 percent or a total of 1,848,797 tourists in 2016. The influx of tourists in the region can be attributed to the better packaging and promotion of our tourism destinations together with the various convergence programs of the DOT and DPWH specifically on improving access roads to tourism sites.

Tourists, both foreign and local, love visiting nature-related destinations such as the pristine beaches and the green canopy of the mountains of Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte. The majestic windmills at the hilltops of Burgos and Bangui are also sites worth seeing. The Paoay Kumakaway program of the province continues to draw tourists to the province since the campaign brand beamed in various media platforms locally and abroad.

Pangasinan on one hand offers the island-hopping activity at Alaminos City's Hundred Islands down to the white sand beaches of Bani and Bolinao. The establishment of Pangasinan Cultural Museum through the restoration, conservation and maintenance of the ancestral houses to its original architectural designs is also a must-see attraction. Religious pilgrims also flock in the humble municipality of Manoag to give honor to the miraculous *Nuestra Señora del Santísimo Rosario de Manaoag*.

La Union is now fascinating tourists who love water-related recreational activities



with its surfing break, now earned its title, surfing capital of the north. In fact, the annual surfing break was awarded as the Best Tourism Event in the Philippines for Sports, Adventure and Wellness (Provincial Category) for the 4<sup>th</sup> time.

Putting Region 1 in the world map takes a lot of efforts, dedication and will. We are truly proud that Vigan City was included in the New7Wonders Cities in the world.. Likewise, the grandeur staging of the terno fashion show at the picturesque Calle Crisologo during the Miss Universe 2017 is a night to remember.

Undeniably, the region has a lot to offer – our hospitable people, our splendid places and our rich cultural heritage.

On agriculture, despite the presence of natural hazards and with the onslaught of the strongest typhoon – Typhoon Lawin- that hit the region last year, and the threat posted by El Niño Phenomenon, the region continued to be more than sufficient in all major food commodities as the value and volume of production still registered an increasing trend from 2011-2015.

Region 1 continued to exhibit a strong comparative advantage in the AFF sector as it ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in the production of mango, mongo, garlic, tomato, eggplant, shallot, tobacco, and milkfish in the country. Also, the region maintained its ranks in terms of rice and corn production at 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>, respectively.

The AGRI Pinoy program which is the flagship program of the Department of Agriculture has been beneficial for the

region specifically for production support services, irrigation and post-harvest facilities, product marketing, and research and development. Other programs implemented under agriculture sector include the establishment of mango and fruit processing plant, implementation of small enterprise technology upgrading program (SETUP), carabao dairy industry development, apiculture development program, accelerated coconut planting program, among others.

Unfortunately, we are faced with the reality that the sector's potential in terms of production and productivity may no longer be maximized in the coming years with the aging population of farmers. This even becomes worse by the lack of interest among the younger generation or the so-called millennials to engage in farming activities. This I believe is not just a challenge in the region but in the whole country. We really need to do something about this through the use of technology that will make farming less labor intensive with higher yield and productivity.



The provision of basic social services is also given much attention in the region specifically in terms of health, education, housing and social welfare.

In our continuous efforts of providing better health programs and improving the health status of our major stakeholders, our government hospitals ventured into

**ISO  
certification  
ensures the  
highest level  
of quality  
service to  
clients**

ISO certifications for Quality Management System. The certification shows clear evidence of commitment to ensure the highest level of quality service to clients and compliance with statutory, regulatory and industry requirements.

Aside from this, seven additional private hospitals were constructed and passed the rigid accreditation process in 2015. We provided various medical services that led to the decline of Infant Mortality rate from 8.39 in 2011 to 4.76 percent in 2015 which is much better the target of 9.0 percent. Likewise, Maternal Mortality Rate or the percentage of mothers dying from complications from pregnancy to birth significantly decreased by 10.7 percentage points however the risk remains to be high, that is why we need to be more in the look-out concerning the matter.

On education, we have witnessed the readiness of both public and private schools to cater to the K to 12 program. The shortage of classrooms significantly reduced with the implementation of Public Private Partnership for School Infrastructure Projects (PPP-SIP) by the Department of Education.

Access to decent, affordable and safe housing shows slight improvement through the Affordable Housing Program of the Pag-ibig Fund, the socialized housing assistance of the National Housing Authority and the shelter assistance of the Department of Social Welfare and Development. However, housing backlogs need to be addressed in order to provide better housing facilities to our people.

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or 4Ps that aims to respond to the immediate needs of poor families is now enjoyed by 200,442 families in the region coming from only 15,388 in 2011. Sending children to school under the conditional cash program significantly impacted on the improvement of enrollment, cohort survival and completion rates for both primary and secondary levels in SY 2012-2016.

**200,442  
families  
benefit from  
the Pantawid  
Pamilyang  
Pilipino  
Program**

The expansion of the coverage only means that the government serves the needs of the vulnerable sectors of the society over the years. Some families already graduated since the start of said program maybe because they have crossed over the poverty threshold or they are no longer eligible to the program. It is hoped that in the long run, 4Ps program will deliver greater impact in our quest to end poverty in the region.

The continuing extension of the Tarlac-Pangasinan-La Union Toll Expressway



(TPLEX) together with the widening and retrofitting of bridges along the Manila North Road have become monumental for the infrastructure sector. In fact, the completion of the TPLEX up to San Fernando City, La Union is part of the golden age of infrastructure under the Duterte administration (from northern most part of Luzon to Southern most part) which will result to high speed network. Usually, travel time from La Union to Bicol takes 18 hours. This will be largely reduced to 12 hours of which Manila to Bicol records 12 hours of travel time at the moment.

Of truly, travel time going north will be extremely shortened thus making Region 1 more accessible to those who would like to pay visit and do business in.

Who would ever forget the historic completion of the Aluling Bridge at

Cervantes, Ilocos Sur? With the bridge's completion, thousands of lives will no longer be compromised by the dangers of raging waters while crossing and transporting products, instead, various economic and social activities came to life.

The construction of the third phase of the Laoag City By-Pass Road Project which consists of a new bridge project is also a remarkable accomplishment which is eyeing completion in 2018. It is an alternate route for motorists coming from the province's southern section going to the northern towns without passing through the city proper which usually encounter traffic gridlock during rush hours. Once completed, travel time is expected to be lessened and travelers will be relieved from traffic woes. Likewise, transport of goods from the city to its neighboring towns will be a lot faster.



The wind power projects in Burgos and Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte, with a combined dependable capacity of 73 MW, as well as the Burgos Solar project having a dependable capacity of 4 MW that were completed in 2015 have become great sources of energy to the Luzon grid.

To mitigate the effects of flooding, various flood control projects were constructed and rehabilitated. These are: Agno River Flood Control Project, Agno River

On that note, we further intensified the implementation of the National Greening Program – a clear strategy in protecting our forests. Records show that from 2011 to 2016, the region exceeded its target of 50,000 hectares planted with both fruit-bearing and forest trees by 52.83 percent or a total of 76,416 hectares planted in 2016. The survival rate is recorded at 87.96 percent which means that almost 9 out of 10 seedlings we planted survived.



Integrated Irrigation Project, Ground Sill across Abra River downstream of Aluling Bridge, Naguilian-Burgos River and Naguilian-Bagulin River, Bongo River (Banna and Marcos, Ilocos Norte) and Dike systems along Madongan and Solsona Rivers in Ilocos Norte.

Protecting the environment is everybody's business. As a region, we are always put on situations where we derive lessons from especially in giving importance to nature that is why we put our energies together in bringing back the wonders of our environment.

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

**68 LGUS SUBMITTED**  
**34 LGU PLANS APPROVED**  
**6 LGU PLANS IMPLEMENTED**



The tree-planting activities under the NGP generated more jobs in the region from 18,217 in 2012 to 104,062 in 2016. Likewise, jobs in the community-based forest management agreement (CBFMA) increased from 7,654 in 2013 to 13,976 in 2015.

Relative to managing solid wastes, some 68 LGUs out of the 125 LGUs submitted their solid management plans; 34 were approved, six were implemented while the remaining 28 plans still need to submit additional requirements. Thus, I call for our colleagues to give prior attention to



this concern especially those who have not crafted their plans yet. Do not wait for the worse to come before we take action because it might be too late.

It is good to know nonetheless that the air and water quality in the region remains to be in good state with the aid of several measures to monitor our performance on this aspect. The Land Transportation Office will closely monitor and apprehend smoke-belching vehicles and phase-out old buses. The DENR-Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) will look-after the various sources of air pollution such as commercial, industrial, power-generating plants and rice mills.

We, the people in the bureaucracy play a vital role in providing an enabling-environment in order to put in place sound policies and decisions favorable to our major stakeholders in the region. In fact, to mitigate the effects of climate change, we also focused some of our efforts on projects like watershed rehabilitation, forest protection and conversion. These efforts will ensure prosperity and environmental protection without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs and harming the earth's essential ecosystems and resources; where everyone can enjoy biodiversity at its best.

**Bringing back the trust and confidence of people to the bureaucracy is our task at hand.**

Bringing back the trust and confidence of people to the bureaucracy is our task at hand. I believe that both the government and the people at large

must come together to in order to build a better society.

When we all decided to row together towards one destination, we knew that the path to clean and honest government is never easy but I believe that today more than ever, we are shifting our paradigm – from merely planning to putting all our plans into actions. We shall be strengthening the linkage of planning, budgeting, programming, monitoring and evaluation processes of government and continue our collaboration with agencies and the private sector.

**We are shifting our paradigm – from merely planning to putting all our plans into actions.**

I salute my colleagues from the LGUs because we achieved 100 percent compliance to the Anti-Red Tape Act and the Full Disclosure Policy. We have been responsive to the needs of our people, efficient in service delivery and accountable to our actions and decisions.

We took the challenge of streamlining our business processes to much simpler and faster processing scheme though fully utilizing ICT is quite an issue for most of us.

We have also taken into our priorities the reduction of the impact of natural disasters to our respective communities because we have all prepared our calamity response protocols, disaster plans and designated our respective DRRM officers although there is still a need for us to establish fully operational emergency centers.

Reflecting on the six year-journey as embodied in the RDP 2011-2016 and looking ahead to the next six years, there is no question that we can deliver on our shared responsibility to put an end to poverty, leave no one behind, and create a region of dignity for all.

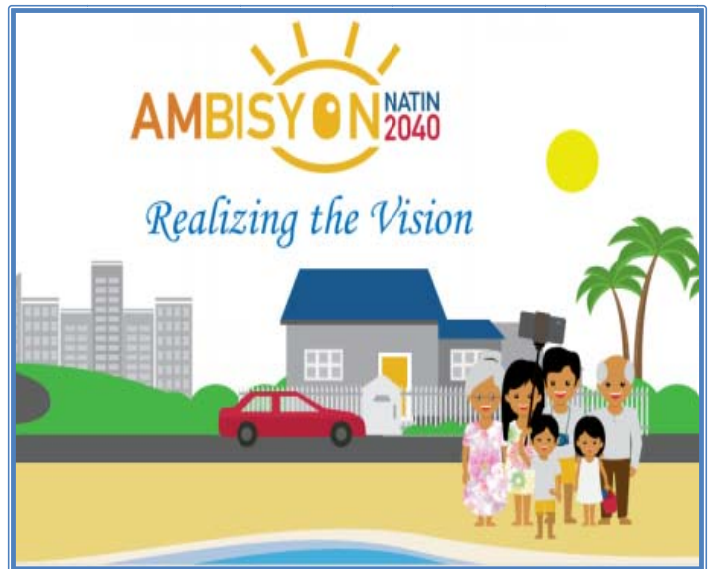
As I speak today, join us and be guardians of change as we build a stronger foundation for inclusive growth towards realizing the vision for 2040. We continue revitalizing our region and bring our people out of poverty. Let us make Region 1 a home to people who can afford to live long and healthy life. Let them feel that economic opportunities are within their reach as we build a truly inclusive society.

We lay the foundation of our aims and aspirations as embodied in the Ambisyon Natin 2040 translated into tangible strategies through the Regional Development Plan 2017-2022. This will serve as our structured plan or blueprint, to which our economic managers come into the picture together with our partners in the private and business sector – one and united in realizing our vision for the years ahead.

We continue to build our competitiveness to achieve our region's progress and to accelerate regional growth and development through good governance and sound fiscal policies, comprehensive big-ticket infrastructure programs and upgrade social services. We gear towards supporting our investment in human capital and creating pro-active and pro-poor programs and projects.

Act with passion and compassion. Help us make Region 1 more sustainable not just today and for the generations that will follow us. That is our moral responsibility. Ours is an answer to the call - let's do this job right here...right now!!

Thank you and good morning to everyone!  
Diyos ti agngina kadatayu amin!





# Region 1 on the 50<sup>th</sup> Year of Being ASEAN

The Philippines' ASEAN chairmanship coincides with a historic milestone event – the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of our Association. It will be an occasion for us to set the tone for the next 50 years.

Founded in 1967, ASEAN has since matured into a community focused on economic integration and growth, and consensus-building. This is the “ASEAN Way” and it has resulted in unprecedented growth. ASEAN is both the world's seventh-largest market and third-largest labor force, and has been projected to become the fourth-largest economic bloc by 2030.

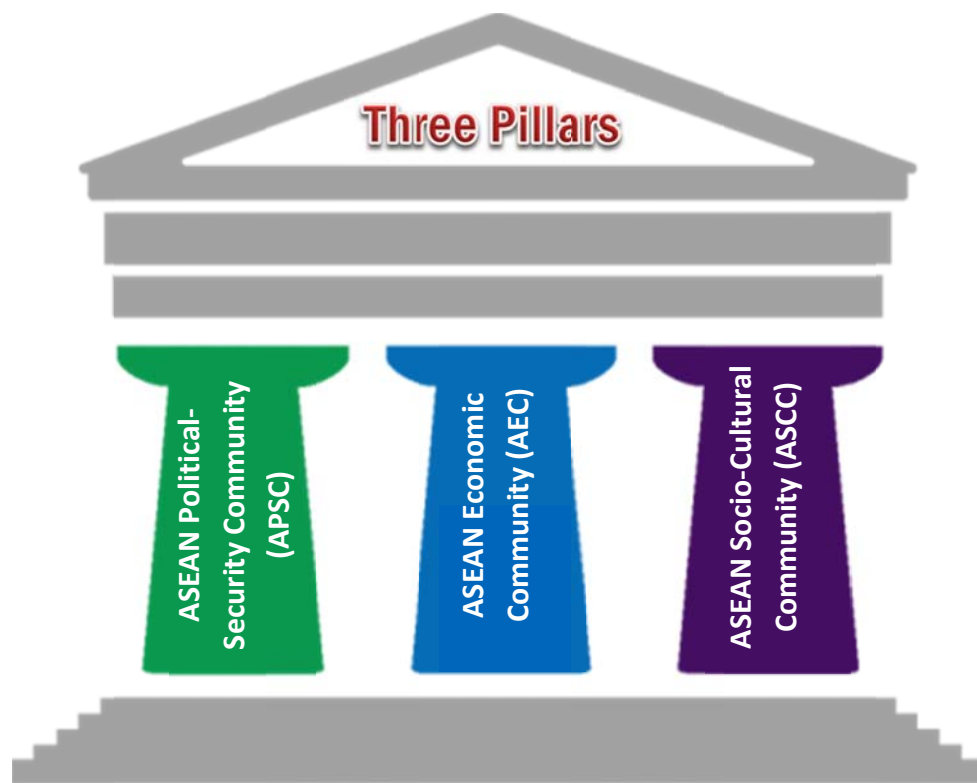
Additionally, the group established the ASEAN Economic Community last year to create a single market and production base – facilitating even closer economic, political, social, and cultural cooperation. As we celebrate our shared success for the last 50 years, we look with excitement to the future as we work hand in hand to partners for real change.



# ASEAN Establishment

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Brunei Darussalam then joined on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN.



**Pillar 1.** The APSC shall aim to ensure that countries in the region live at peace with one another and with the world in a just, democratic and harmonious environment.

**Pillar 2.** A major milestone in the regional economic integration agenda in ASEAN, offering opportunities in the form of a huge market of US\$2.6 trillion and over 622 million people. In 2014, AEC was collectively the third largest economy in Asia and the seventh largest in the world.

**Pillar 3.** Aims to contribute to realizing an ASEAN Community that is people-oriented and socially responsible with a view to achieving enduring solidarity and unity among the peoples and Member States of ASEAN. It seeks to forge a common identity and build a caring and sharing society which is inclusive and where the well-being, livelihood, and welfare of the peoples are enhanced.



# AIMS and PURPOSES



*As set out in the ASEAN Declaration, the aims and purposes of ASEAN are:*

1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations;
2. To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter;
3. To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;
4. To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;
5. To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilisation of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communications facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples;
6. To promote Southeast Asian studies; and
7. To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

*In their relations with one another, the ASEAN Member States have adopted the following fundamental principles, as contained in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) of 1976:*

1. Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, and national identity of all nations;
2. The right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion or coercion;
3. Non-interference in the internal affairs of one another;
4. Settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful manner;
5. Renunciation of the threat or use of force; and
6. Effective cooperation among themselves.

# REGION 1 goes ASEAN

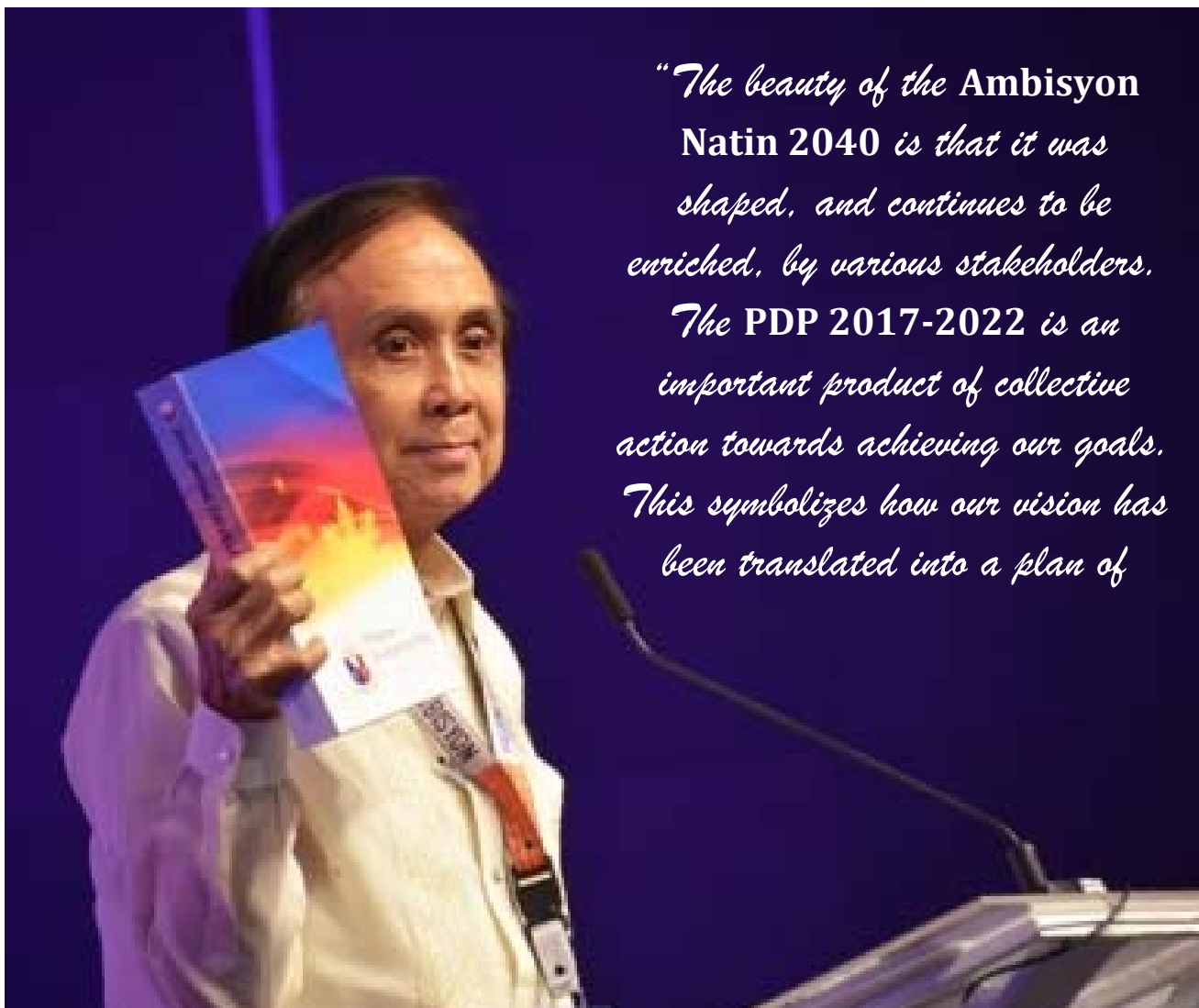




# Translating the VISION

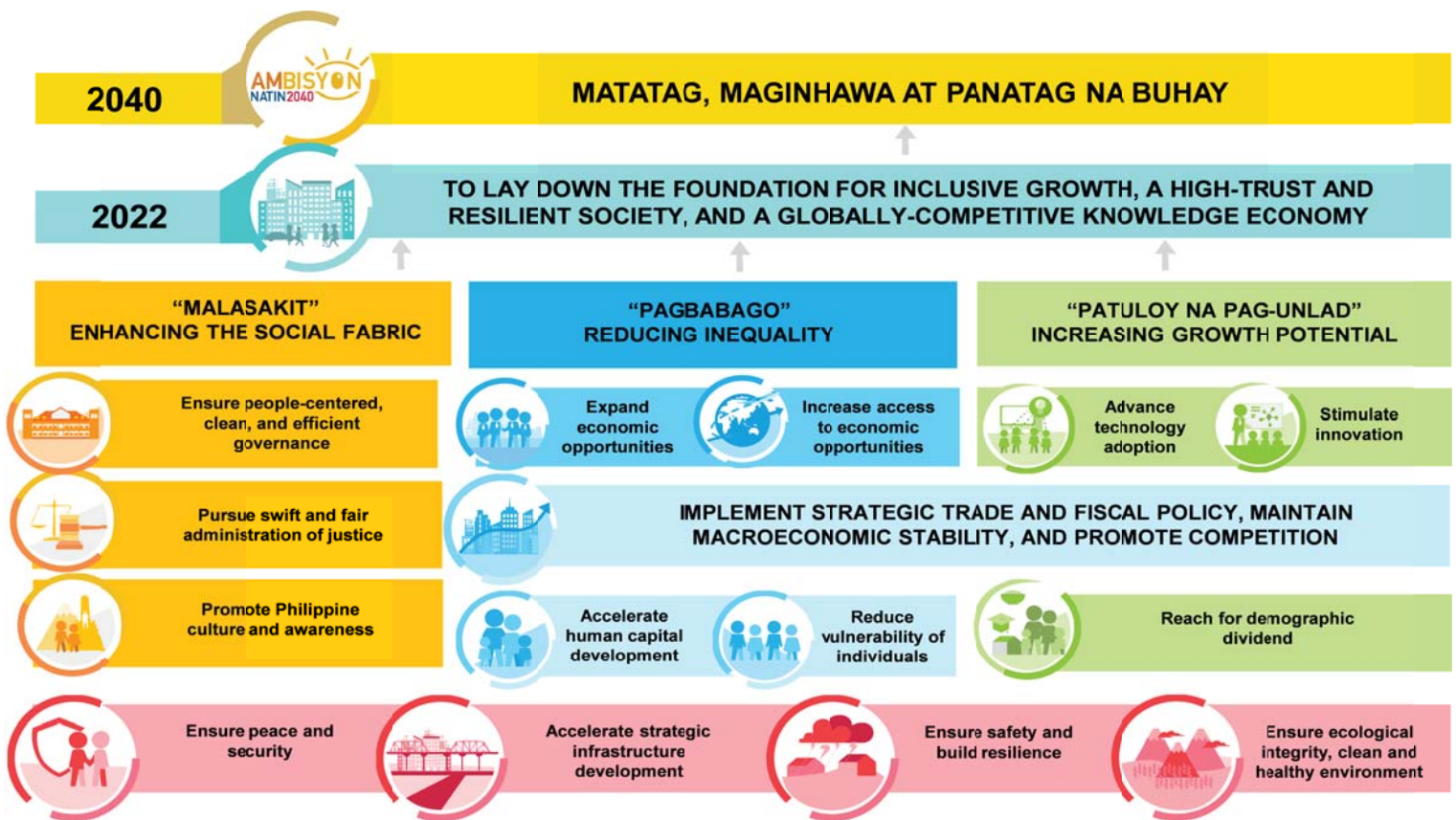


*"The beauty of the Ambisyon Natin 2040 is that it was shaped, and continues to be enriched, by various stakeholders. The PDP 2017-2022 is an important product of collective action towards achieving our goals. This symbolizes how our vision has been translated into a plan of*

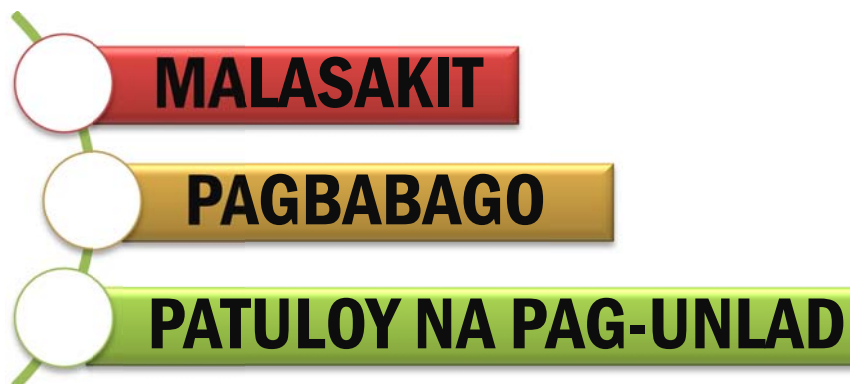


**ERNESTO M. PERNIA**, Socioeconomic Planning Secretary  
**AKSYON PARA SA AMBISYON: Philippine Development Plan (PDP) Expo**  
SMX Convention Center, Pasay City, June 2, 2017

# The PDP 2017-2022



## Three Pillars





# More of Ambisyon Natin 2040

## The Life We Want

### Matatag

- ✓ Family is together
- ✓ Time with friends
- ✓ Work-life balance
- ✓ Volunteering

### Maginhawa

- ✓ Free from hunger and poverty
- ✓ Secure home ownership
- ✓ Good transport
- ✓ Travel and vacation

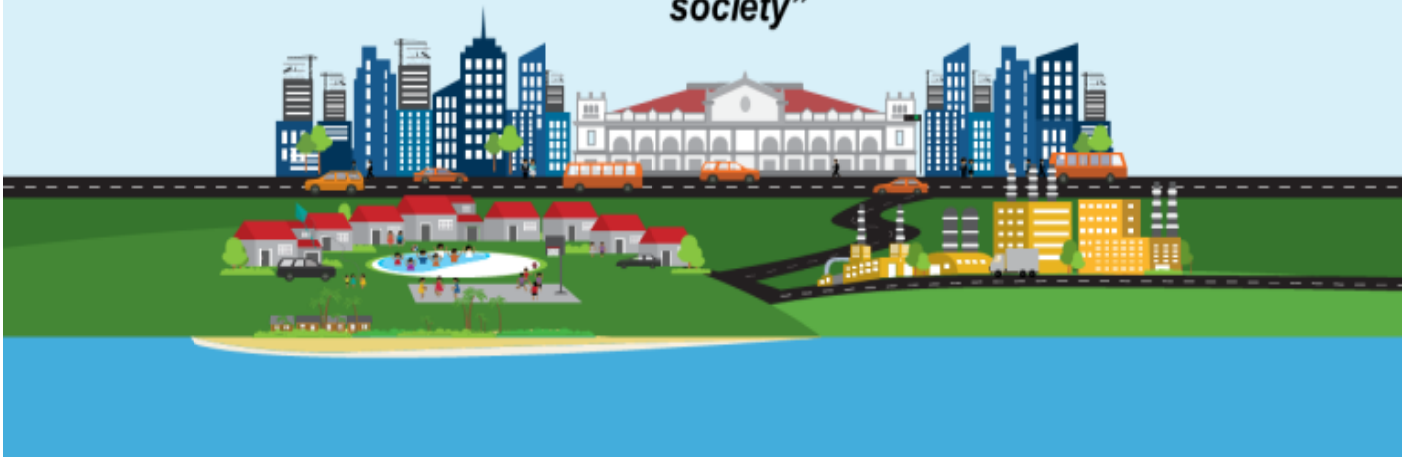
### Panatag

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



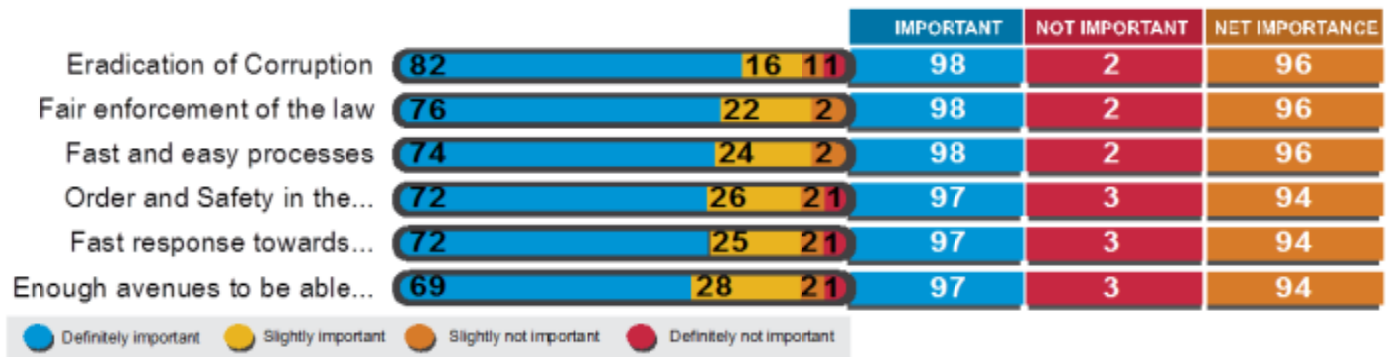
## Vision for Country (E.O. No. 5, series of 2016)

*"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"*



## What do Filipinos want for the country?

**Eradication of corruption is the most important aspect of government service that should be addressed**



Base: Total interviews unweighted (10000/10000)

## Clean, efficient, and service-oriented Government





## From vision to action



PDP 2017-2022

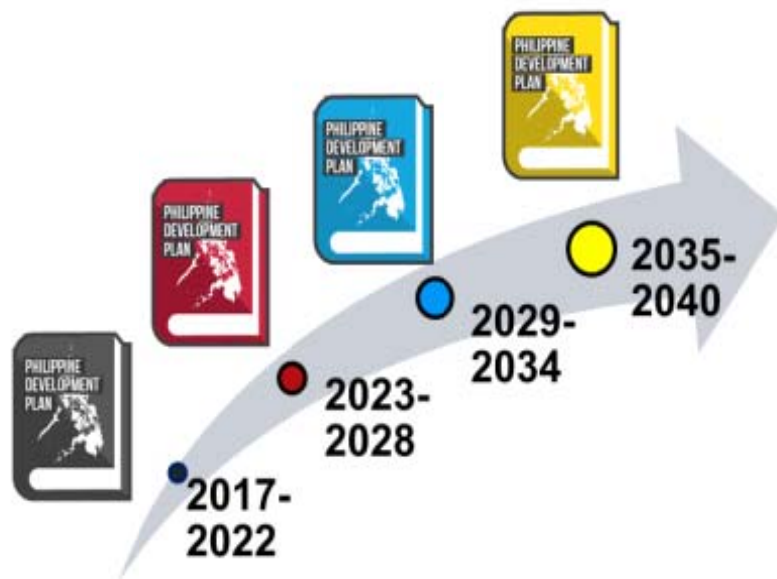
PDP 2023-2028

PDP 2029-2034

PDP 2035-2040

- Requires strong ownership and buy-in by stakeholders and the country's leaders over the next 25 years
- Each plan must build on previous plan, not change it unnecessarily
- Needs and preferences may change over time
- Unexpected developments may arise (e.g. climate, science & technology)

## Long-term Developmental Goals



**By 2040, Philippines will be:**

1. A prosperous, predominantly middle-class society where no one is poor;
2. A healthy and resilient society;
3. A smart and innovative society, and
4. A high trust society.

# **Malasakit Pagbabago Patuloy na Pag-unlad**

*A friendly reminder from*  
**Regional Development Council-1**  
**NEDA Regional Office 1**



**See you as it happens...**