



Ilocos Region

2017 Regional Development Report

Table of Contents

Foreword		VII
Preface		VIII
Acknowledgement		IX
Chapter 1	Introduction	1
Chapter 2	Ensuring People-Centered, Clean and Efficient Governance	9
Chapter 3	Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice	21
Chapter 4	Promoting Philippine Culture and Values	29
Chapter 5	Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	37
Chapter 6	Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services through Trabaho at Negosyo	49
Chapter 7	Accelerating Human Capital Development	61
Chapter 8	Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families	73
Chapter 9	Building Safe and Secure Communities	81
Chapter 10	Reaching for the Demographic Dividend	89
Chapter 11	Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation	99
Chapter 12	Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy	107
Chapter 13	Leveling the Playing Field through a National Competition Policy	121
Chapter 14	Attaining Just and Lasting Peace	129
Chapter 15	Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety	135
Chapter 16	Accelerating Infrastructure Development	143
Chapter 17	Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment	155

List of Tables

Chapter 1	Introduction	
Table 1.1	Summary Assessment of Attainment of Development Outcomes in the RDP (2011-2016)	7
Chapter 2	Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance	
Table 2.1.	Ensuring People-Centered Clean and efficient Governance: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets	15
Chapter 3	Pursing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice	
Table 3.1.	Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets	26
Chapter 4	Promoting Philippine Culture and Values	
Table 4.1.	Promoting Philippine Culture and Values: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets	33
Chapter 5	Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	
Table 5.1	Percent Distribution of Total Employment, AFF sector, Region 1, 2016 to 2017	41
Table 5.2	Labor Productivity and Growth Rate by Sector, Ilocos Region: 2015-2017 (At constant 2000 prices)	42
Table 5.3	Cattle and Goat Percentage Distribution of Production by Region, Selected, Regions: 2016-2017	43
Table 5.4	Mango Production Percentage Distribution by Region, Selected Regions: 2016-2017	43
Table 5.5	Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries: FY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets	46
Chapter 6	Expanding Economic opportunities in Industry and Services Through <i>Natrabaho at Negosyo</i>	
Table 6.1	Gross Regional Domestic Product by Industrial Origin Growth rates, at Constant 2000 Prices	53
Table 6.2	Gross Regional Domestic product by Industrial Region (2015-2017) at Constant 2000 Prices	53
Table 6.3	Number of Tourist Arrivals by Type and by Province, Region 1: CYs 2016 and 2017	56
Table 6.4	Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services Through <i>Trabaho at Negosyo</i> : CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets	58

Chapter 7	Accelerating Human Capital Development	
Table 7.1	Nutritional Status in Region 1: CY 2016 and 2017	65
Table 7.2	Accelerate Human Development: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2016 RDP Targets	69
Chapter 8	Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families	
Table 8.1	Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets	78
Chapter 9	Building Safe and Secure Communities	
Table 9.1	Status of Housing Needs, in Region 1 for 2017	84
Table 9.2	Building Safe and Secure Communities: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets	86
Chapter 10	Reaching for the Demographic Dividend	
Table 10.1	Top Ten Municipalities with Highest Number of Adolescent Birth Rate (ABR) by Province in Region 1, 2018 2 nd Quarter	92
Table 10.2	Reaching for Demographic Dividend: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets	96
Chapter 11	Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology and Innovation	
Table 11.1	Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology and Innovation: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets	104
Chapter 12	Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy	
Table 12.1	Gross Regional Domestic product Growth Rates and Contribution to Growth (at Constant 2000 Prices) by Industrial Origin, Ilocos Region: 2015-2017	111
Table 12.2	Growth Rates on the Expenditures on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (at Constant 2000 Prices) by Type of Expenditures, Ilocos Region: 2015-2017	112
Table 12.3	Percent Distribution on the Expenditures on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (at Constant 2000 Prices) by Type of Expenditures, Ilocos region: 2015-2017	113
Table 12.4	Percent Distribution on the Expenditures on the Gross Domestic Product (at Constant 2000 Prices) by Type of Expenditure, Philippines: 2015-2017	113
Table 12.5	Labor Productivity and Growth rate (at Constant 2000 Prices) by Sector, Ilocos Region: 2015-2017	115
Table 12.6	Labor Productivity and Growth Rate (at Current Prices) by Sector, Ilocos Region: 2015-2017	115
Table 12.7	Employment Status, Ilocos region: 2016-2017	116
Table 12.8	Gross Regional Domestic Product Percent Distribution (at Constant 2000 Prices) by Industrial Origin, Ilocos Region: 2015-2017	117

Chapter 13	Leveling the Playing Field through a National Competition Policy	
Table 13.1	Leveling the Playing Field through National Competition Policy: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets	125
Chapter 14	Attaining Just and Lasting Peace	
Table 14.1	Attaining Just and Lasting Peace: CY 2016 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets	132
Chapter 15	Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety	
Table 15.1	Ensuring Security, Public Order and Safety: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets	139
Chapter 16	Accelerating Infrastructure Development	
Table 16.1	Accelerating Infrastructure Development: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets	149
Chapter 17	Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy	
Table 17.1	Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets	160

List of Figures

Chapter 1	Introduction	
Figure 1.1	Overall Strategic Framework	3
Chapter 2	Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance	
Figure 2.1	Strategic Framework to Ensure People-Centered, Clean and Efficient Governance in Region 1 (2017-2022)	11
Chapter 3	Pursing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice	
Figure 3.1	Strategic Framework to Achieve Swift and Fair Administration of Justice in Region 1 (2017-2022)	23
Chapter 4	Promoting Philippine Culture and Values	
Figure 4.1	Strategic Framework to Promote Culture and Values in Region 1 (2017-2022)	29
Chapter 5	Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	
Figure 5.1	Strategic Framework to Expand Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	39
Figure 5.2	GVA Agriculture Growth Rate, Region 1: 2015-2017 (at Constant 2000 Prices)	40
Figure 5.3	Number of SMEs Engage in Agri-based Enterprises, Region 1: 2015-2017	41
Figure 5.4	Agri-Fishery Production Losses Due to Weather and Climate-related Disasters (in Thousand Pesos), Region 1: 2016-2017 (at current prices)	44
Chapter 6	Expanding Economic opportunities in Industry and Services Through <i>Natrabaho at Negosyo</i>	
Figure 6.1	Strategic Framework to Attain a Robust and Resilient Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (AFF) Sector, (2017-2022)	51
Figure 6.2	Number of Micro, Small and Medium-size Enterprise Assisted by DOST, Region 1: CY 2017	55
Chapter 7	Accelerating Human Capital Development	
Figure 7.1	Strategic Framework to Accelerate Human Development in Region 1 (2017-2022)	63
Chapter 8	Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families	
Figure 8.1	Strategic Framework to Reduce Vulnerability of Individuals and Families in Region 1 (2017-2022)	75

Chapter 9	Building Safe and Secure Communities	
Figure 9.1	Strategic Framework to Build Safe and Secure Communities in Region 1 (2017-2022)	83
Chapter 10	Reaching for the Demographic Dividend	
Figure 10.1	Strategic Framework to Reach for Demographic Dividend in Region 1 (2017-2022)	91
Figure 10.2	Total Fertility Rates, Philippines and Region 1; CYs 2011 & 2013	93
Figure 10.3	Population Growth Rate: Philippines vs Region 1	94
Figure 10.4	Average Household Size (National, Region 1 and Province)	95
Chapter 11	Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology and Innovation	
Figure 11.1	Strategic Framework to Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology and Innovation	101
Chapter 12	Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy	
Figure 12.1	Gross Regional Domestic Product Growth Rate (At Constant 2000 Prices), Ilocos Region: 2014 to 2017	109
Figure 12.2	Strategic Framework to Expand Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	110
Chapter 13	Leveling the Playing Field through a National Competition Policy	
Figure 13.1	Strategic Framework to Promote Competitiveness in Region 1	123
Chapter 14	Attaining Just and Lasting Peace	
Figure 14.1	Strategic Framework to Attain Just and Lasting Peace in Region 1 (2017-2022)	131
Chapter 15	Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety	
Figure 15.1	Strategic Framework to Ensure Security, Public Order and Safety in Region 1 (2017-2022)	137
Chapter 16	Accelerating Infrastructure Development	
Figure 16.1	Strategic Framework to Accelerate Infrastructure Development in Region 1 (2017-2022)	145
Chapter 17	Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy	
Figure 17.1	Strategic Framework to Ensure Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment in Region 1, 2017-2022	157

Foreword




I wish to congratulate again the region's stakeholders, most especially the regional line agencies (RLAs), local government units (LGUs), other government instrumentalities and the private sector for the many remarkable achievements. Our region's economy grew by 5.8 percent in 2017 and was mainly driven by the service sector. The growth was slower than the country's average of 6.7 percent and fell below the 6.6 – 7.7 percent target. Positive performances in agri-fishery production, tourism, investments, and exports are notable inching us closer to achieving our vision as the agri-business and tourism hub in Northern Luzon. In terms of governance, the region's competitiveness also improved with critical infrastructure support provided such as more roads leading to the region's tourism sites.

Reaching our goals remains a challenge for all of us but I am confident that with the relentless support of all women and men in the line agencies, LGUs, the private sector, and the media to resolve the various development concerns, I am confident that we can achieve our regional targets and thus contributing to our country's vision of "*Matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay para sa lahat.*"

As the RDC Chair, I believe that we in the public sector play a pivotal role in achieving our targets and thus I encourage the line agencies and LGUs to continue revisiting and implementing the development strategies and policies set forth in the RDP and strengthen convergence in the implementation of programs and projects. One of my favorite quotes as a public servant is from Atty. Jacob Joseph "Jack" Lew, "There is no higher calling in terms of a career than public service." On my second year as Chairman of the RDC, I saw the improving synergy among all sectors and the relentless efforts of the public sector in performing their mandate as among the important determinants of the region's improving socio-economic status.

The RDC conveys its sincerest appreciation and gratitude to all those who contributed to the crafting of this CY 2017 Regional Development Report (RDR). *Dios iti agngina!*


JUAN CARLOS S. MEDINA
RDC-1 Chairman
(City Mayor, Vigan City, Ilocos Sur)

Preface



As we leap to another year, we need to look back to what was done in the past and ponder on what lies ahead to achieve the Plan targets.

The 2017 Regional Development Report contains an assessment of the performance of the region based on the targets of the Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2017 – 2022 and its accompanying Results Matrix (RM). The report also provides the strategic and policy directions to refocus priorities to catch-up with lagging targets.

The first year of Plan implementation and assessment was both fulfilling and challenging. We attained a lot of our Plan targets but missed on some others. For the attained targets, efforts should be sustained to bring us closer to reaching the government’s Ambisyon Natin 2040 goals of a “*malasakit, matatag and maginhawang buhay*” for all Filipinos. For the missed targets, more concerted effort is needed to ensure that these are attained in the succeeding Plan implementation period starting in 2018 and onwards.

We also noted that many of the Plan targets were not assessed due to missing RM targets and report of accomplishments. We call on our development partners to fill in the gaps to improve monitoring and enhance our performance.

We thank the RDC members particularly the RLAs, local government units, state colleges and universities, government-owned and controlled corporations, and the private sector for their valuable contributions in preparing this report.

We look forward to the continuing support of all stakeholders in realizing the region’s development vision.


NESTOR G. RILLON
Regional Director

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01 Introduction

Chapter 1 Introduction

The Ilocos Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2017-2022 as a component of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 is anchored on the collective long-term view (LTV) and aspirations of the Filipino people for themselves and the country in the next 25 years. Dubbed as AmBisyon Natin 2040, the LTV provides the anchor for the country's development plans until 2040. It presents a picture of the future which includes a set of personal life goals and ideals for the country. It is encapsulated in the following vision statement:

“By 2040, the Philippines will be a prosperous, predominantly middle-class society where no one is poor, our people will live long and healthy lives, be smart and innovative, and will live in a high-trust society” or simply
“matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay para sa lahat.”

The long-term view provides the direction for four planning cycles (2017- 2022, 2023-2028, 2029-2034, and 2035-2040) until 2040. It is supported by broad areas for strategic action over the next 25 years as identified in the PDP and the various RDPs. For the plan cycle, 2017-2022, its goal is to lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high- trust and resilient society and a globally-competitive knowledge economy. The strategies to achieve the above targets are grouped under three major pillars, namely: “Malasakit,” “Pagbabago,” and “Patuloy na Pag-unlad.” These shall be supported by cross-cutting strategies that will provide the enabling and supportive environment, and foundations for sustainable environment (Figure 1).

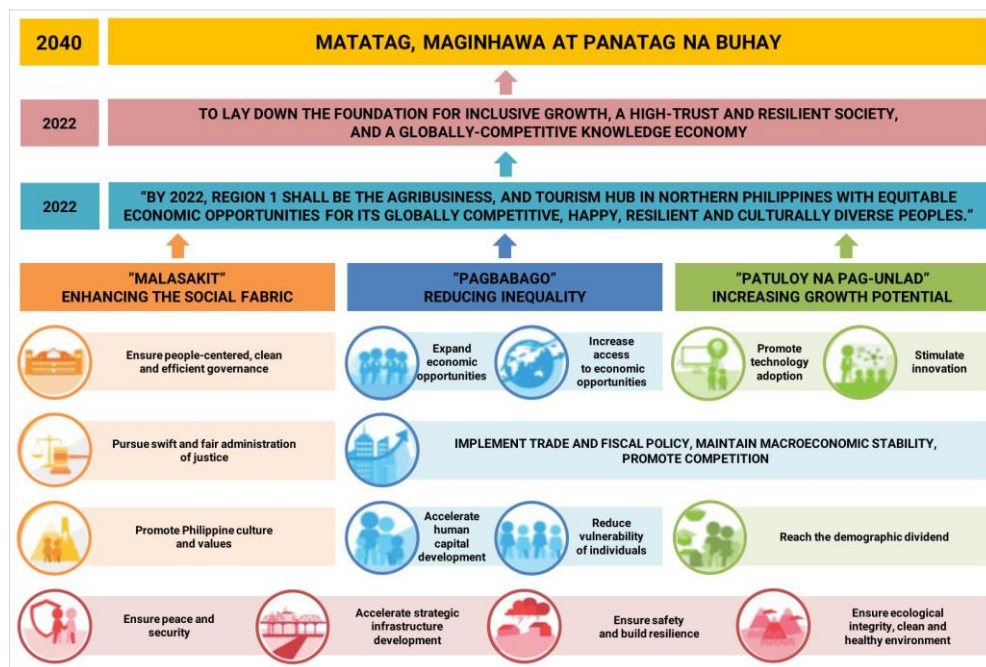


Figure 1.1 Overall Strategic Framework

To ensure the achievement of the goal in 2022, the RDP just like PDP adopts an overall framework that is not only rooted on the LTV but also considers the accomplishments and lessons learned from the previous medium-term plan; the global and regional trends and prospects that would impact on the achievement of plan targets; and, the region's economic growth, demographic trends and physical advantages and vulnerabilities.

The region recognizes that economic, political, social, demographic, technological and environmental trends and prospects at the international and national levels will affect the region's ability to contribute positively to the achievement of national goals as well as its own development agenda. Thus, there is a need to institute reforms to mitigate possible negative impacts as well as harness opportunities of these trends. The extent of their effects on the region's development goals will depend on the region's readiness to adjust to such changes. The regular monitoring and assessment of the effects of the identified trends is necessary to enable the region to make the necessary adjustments in its strategies to ensure their effectiveness.

Some of the global trends that are expected to affect the region's ability to achieve its targets and thereby contributing to national development include the: (a) The country's integration into the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC); and, (b) The country's commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The country's integration into the AEC carries with it bright prospects from the national down to the regional level. Region 1's proximity to ASEAN countries will be an advantage as the region will benefit from a bigger market for its produce. The big challenge is on the readiness of the region to compete in the ASEAN market considering concerns on economies of scale and international standards. There is a need for the region to locate its strategic position in the value chain and implement necessary reforms to acquire the most advantageous position. Concerned industries will have to introduce innovations geared towards the production of quality products suited for international markets. Lead agencies have so far adopted strategies towards ensuring that the region's products are able to penetrate the ASEAN and global value chain.

The region's support to the attainment of the 17 SDGs, on other hand, will result to the allocation of resources for the attainment of these goals. It is expected that the region's stakeholders will support the SDGs which will contribute to the attainment of the region's development goals which are also anchored on the SDGs. Various efforts to localize the SDGs and engage the participation of the private sector are being conducted by the national agencies.

Meanwhile, there are potentials as well as challenges that need to be harnessed and addressed for the region to achieve its planned targets:

- a. **As an agricultural region, Region 1 will continue to be a major producer of agricultural products which are important inputs in agri-business activities.** The region's manufacturing industry has a great potential in contributing to the region's

economic performance due to the availability of raw materials in the region, particularly agricultural products. The region is a top producer of tobacco, mango, garlic and milkfish which can be processed into higher value commodities. The partnership of the stakeholders in the agriculture and manufacturing industries is important to realize this economic development agenda.

- b. **The manpower supply being produced by educational institutions is a major concern.** The attainment of the region's development goals will depend a lot on the availability of adequate qualified human resources. The region's education system has been producing a number of graduates every year. However, the big challenge is on being able to accommodate all of the region's labor force given the existing economic landscape in the region. There is a need for the region's productive population to have the proper training and education to suit the needs of the industries particularly on agribusiness and tourism.
- c. **Natural disasters will continue to affect the region.** Based on current trends brought about by climate change, the occurrence of natural disasters is expected to continue in Region 1 because of its location. The region's economic performance will be affected by natural disasters particularly the agriculture sector. Natural disasters will have adverse effect on the region's poverty situation since about one-third of the region's labor force is employed in the agriculture sector. There is a need to introduce Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR+CCA) programs and projects to minimize the impact of natural disasters to agricultural workers. The agriculture sector will also benefit a lot if new technologies will be developed to have disaster-resistant commodities.
- d. **The support of private sector and local government units in our development efforts is important.** The implementation of the programs and projects in the RDP will depend a lot on the support of the private sector. The region needs the private sector to invest in key industries in the region including the support industries such as information and communication technology (ICT) and infrastructure development. The support of the private sector, on the other hand, will depend on the presence of a supportive enabling environment. The local government units will play a critical role along this concern by providing the right environment for the ease in doing business, peace and security, among others.

The public sector plays an important role in harnessing the opportunities and responding to the challenges brought about by the global and local trends. An overlay of the economic growth, demographic trends, and physical characteristics of the region indicates the need for the public sector to initiate reforms to ensure that the interactions of these development factors bring about positive result. The expansion of the region's three percent share on the Gross Domestic Product

(GDP) requires the attainment of the growth targets, maximizing the benefits of demographic dividend as well as implementing the regional spatial strategy. Various committees of the Regional Development Council (RDC) such as the Regional Land Use Committee, Economic Sectoral Committee and the RP/RH Regional Implementing Team, among others, were reinvigorated to ensure an integrated approach to regional development.

The region's spatial strategy (RSS) pushes for three core strategies: (a) concentration; (b) connectivity; and, (c) vulnerability reduction to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. The objective of the concentration strategy is to enhance the ability of settlements to absorb as much growth as possible in and around existing built-up areas to increase the scale and efficiency of urban-based production, services and markets in general as well as to minimize land conversion. The adoption of this strategy will also provide opportunities to improve existing urban environments.

On the other hand, the aim of the connectivity strategy is to fully integrate settlements and production centers by strengthening communication and transportation linkages, and other infrastructure systems. It will put people and places closer to each other resulting in increased access to employment opportunities and higher level of services. Meanwhile, the objective of the vulnerability reduction strategy is to ensure the safety of settlements and the sustainable operation of production and value-chain processes from the threats of hazards. At the same time, it shall ensure that development activities and interventions will not result in increased vulnerability of communities.

The Environment Sectoral Committee and the RLUC and its counterpart at the local levels continue to provide the mechanism to ensure that the RSS is implemented and continue to identify safeguards to protect the environment.

The 2017 Regional Development Report (RDR) assesses the level of achievement of the 2017 targets as identified in the RDP 2017 – 2022 and its accompanying Results Matrix (RM) as well as provide strategic and policy direction to refocus priorities and/or catch up with the targets. Below is a summary of the assessment while the detailed discussion on the region's performance on the various planned targets can be found in Chapters 2 to 17.

Overall Assessment and Challenges

Table 1 shows the results of the assessment of the RDP 2011-2016. Results of the assessment showed that the region's desired development outcomes were partly attained. Out of the 24 development outcomes, 19 were partly attained while five were fully attained. All of the six identified sectors of the region, namely: Trade, Industry and Tourism, Agribusiness, Infrastructure Development, Governance, Social Development, and Environment and Natural

Resources, partly attained their targeted development outcomes. The details of the results of the assessment of the sectors including the factors which affected the accomplishments are discussed in the sectoral chapters.

The region's economy continued to grow with an average growth rate of 5.4 percent during the period 2011 -2015. This is below the 8.2 – 9.2 percent target in the RDP 2011-2016 but it is within the 5.0 – 8.0 percent target in the Regional Development Agenda (RDA) 2016. The RDA is the annual portion of the RDP which contains the adjusted economic targets based on assessment of latest performance.

Table 1.1 Summary Assessment of Attainment of Development Outcomes in the RDP (2011-2016)

Sector	Sector Outcome	Level of Attainment (by Sub-sector Outcome)		Assessment	See Detailed Assessment in their Respective RDP Chapters
		Fully	Partly Not at All		
1. Trade, Industry and Tourism	Trade, Industry and Tourism Sector Expanded	1	3	Partly	Chapter 9, 14 - 16
2. Agribusiness	Vibrant Agribusiness achieved	2	2	Partly	Chapter 8, 14 - 16
3. Infrastructure Development	Quality, adequacy and reliability of infrastructure facilities	-	5	Partly	Chapter 19
4. Governance	Enhanced growth and development through good governance sustained	1	2	Partly	Chapter 5, 6, 17 and 18
5. Social Development	Socio-economic condition of the poor and vulnerable sectors in Region 1 improved	1	3	Partly	Chapter 10 - 14

Sector	Sector Outcome	Level of Attainment (by Sub-sector Outcome)		Assessment	See Detailed Assessment in their Respective RDP Chapters
		Fully	Partly Not at All		
6. Environment and Natural Resources	Region 1 environment sustainably-managed	-	4	Partly	Chapter 20
TOTAL		5	19	Partly	

The region's accelerated growth from 2011 to 2013 was not sustained due to natural disasters caused by typhoons that visited the region affecting the performance of the agriculture sector. The manufacturing subsector has a great potential considering the available raw materials in the region. However, it did not sustain robust growth which could also be due to the poor performance of the agriculture sector and the lack of agri-based entrepreneurs in the region. Hence, there is a need to come up with strategies to entice investors in agri-based industries. In addition, other sectors which have great potentials as significant contributors to the region's economy will have to be identified and be given the necessary support.

The region's employment targets were not yet attained based on 2016 data. The region's unemployment rate was recorded at 6.3 percent which is within the 6.2 to 7.2 percent target by 2016. However, the underemployment rate of the region remained high at 13.90 percent which is also above the 13.0 target by 2016. Nevertheless, this is already a big improvement from the underemployment rate figure recorded in 2011 at 19.82 percent. The region's employment situation could be due to the modest economic performance of the region. The region's economy will have to sustain a high growth to generate sufficient employment to accommodate the region's growing labor force.

Despite the above setbacks in the region's economic performance, the region's poverty incidence continued to decline from 2009 to 2015. The region's poverty incidence among population declined from 22.0 percent in 2009 to 13.1 percent in 2015 surpassing the 13.6-16.0 percent target by 2016. In spite of these achievements, poverty is still a major concern in the region. The magnitude of poor population in the region is still high at 671,087 individuals, majority (65.52 %) of whom came from Pangasinan. There is a need for the region to focus its poverty reduction efforts in the province while sustaining efforts in the other provinces to support the region's improving poverty situation.

02

**Ensuring People-Centered,
Clean and Efficient
Governance**

Chapter 2

Ensuring People-Centered, Clean and Efficient Governance

A. Abstract

Under the pillar “*Malasakit*” or Enhancing the Social Fabric, this Chapter aims to have people-centered, corrupt-free and transparent governance. The sub-chapter outcomes include: (1) accountability and efficiency in governance measures improved; (2) public access to information enhanced; and (3) revenue collection enhanced.

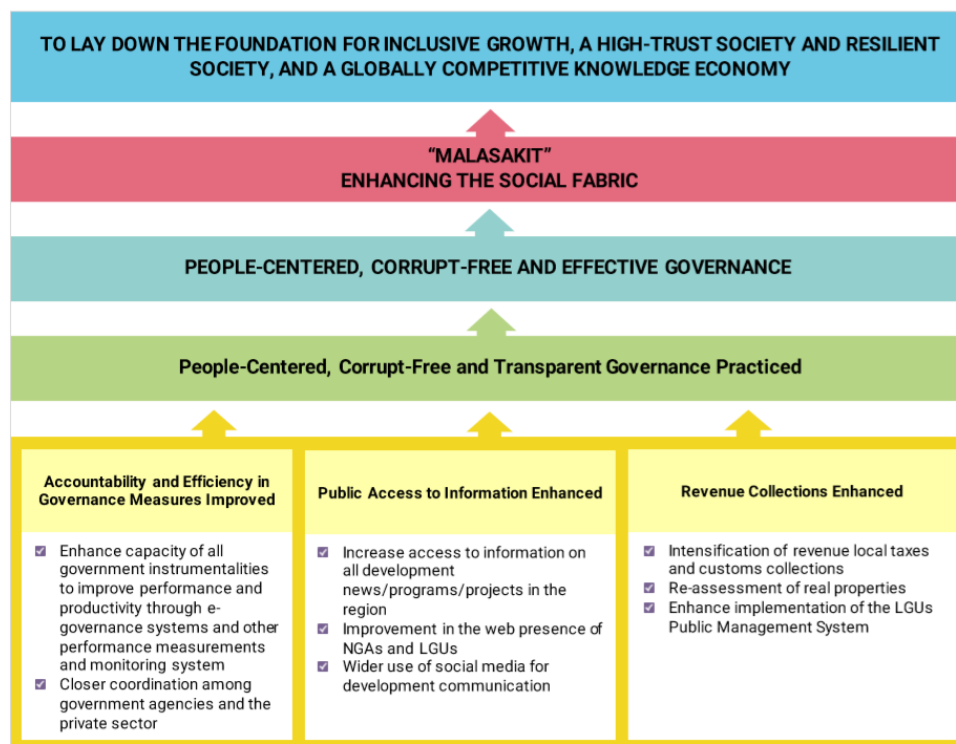


Figure 2.1 Strategic Framework to Ensure People – Centered, Clean and Efficient Governance in Region 1 (2017-2022)

This Chapter of the Regional Development Report highlights the performance of the region along people-centered, clean and efficient governance. Also discussed are the factors which contributed to the attainment or non-attainment of the targets and strategies as contained in the Regional Development Plan 2017-2022.

Compliance to the Full Disclosure Policy (FDP) and the Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA) will be sustained. This will ensure that Local Government Units (LGUs) properly manage, disburse and use the local budget to benefit the locality. Measures to minimize bureaucratic red tape and graft and corruption will also be undertaken. However, LGUs should work harder in obtaining the

Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) as this is proof that LGUs are serious in responding to local needs and challenges.

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: People- Centered, Corrupt-Free and Transparent Governance Practiced

Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Accountability and Efficiency in Governance Measures Improved

All LGUs were compliant to the FDP. Full compliance to the FDP was sustained among all LGUs in the region in 2017 ensuring continued transparency and accountability in local transactions and activities.

Only 53% of LGUs were conferred with SGLG. In 2017, only 68 out of the 129 LGUs in the region (53%) successfully passed the SGLG performance assessment, falling short of the 2017 Plan target of 100 percent coverage. This means that 47 percent have yet to fully meet integrity and good performance standards for local governments.

For 2017, the “4+1” was implemented as an assessment criteria. The LGUs needed to pass four core areas, namely, Financial Administration, Disaster Preparedness, Social Protection, and Peace and Order, and at least one essential area.

All LGUs adopted Business Permits and Licensing System. Compared to the modest target of 18 percent, actual accomplishment on the adoption of Business Permits and Licensing System among LGUs turned out to be 100 percent in 2017. This can be attributed to the intensified technical and capacity building assistance provided by the DILG on the automation of business registration among LGUs.

All agencies and LGUs were compliant to the ARTA. The Civil Service Commission (CSC) reported 100 percent compliance to the ARTA among agencies and LGUs. This may be due to the strong advocacy to improve efficiency in the delivery of government service.

All LGUs had LCCAP but few used the CDRA/Vulnerability Assessment Tool. While all LGUs in the region had their respective Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP) in 2017, the number of LGUs with 6-Year LCCAP using the CDRA/Vulnerability Assessment Tool only increased by 22 percent over the 2016 level. This accomplishment fell short compared to the 30 percent targeted increase. Only 24 LGUs were trained on the enhanced LCCAP using the CDRA/Vulnerability Assessment tool because of limited budget.

Six LGUs did not have functional LPOC. In 2017, the percentage of LGUs with Functional Local Peace and Order Council (LPOC) remained at 96 percent, the same level in 2016 and falling short of the 2017 target of 100 percent. Among the provinces, only Ilocos Sur and La Union reported 100 percent accomplishment. Four percent of LGUs in Ilocos Norte and eight percent in Pangasinan still had no functional LPOCs.

Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Public access to information enhanced

Number of LGUs with updated websites decreased. Records for 2017 showed that 37.75 percent of LGUs in the region had updated websites representing a decline of 1.78 percentage points from the 2016 level and seven percent short of the Plan's target. The decline may be due to the high cost of website hosting, lack of ICT capable staff and inadequate ICT infrastructure in most LGUs in the region. Many LGUs resorted to the use of social media instead particularly Facebook over maintaining a website.

Number of LGUs with facebook accounts increased. Sixty two percent of LGUs were using facebook to disseminate information to the public surpassing the Plan target by 17 percentage points. This was also higher than the 2016 level of 54 percent. This may indicate that social media is gaining popularity as an alternative development communicating medium.

Coverage of free internet in public places remained the same. The number of free wifi provided and installed in 4th and 5th class municipalities remained at the 2016 baseline figure of 55 units. Ilocos Sur had the biggest share of installed free wifi (41.81 percent or 23 units) while La Union had the least (16.36 percent or 9 units).

Sub-Sector Outcome 3: Revenue collections enhanced

Tax collection efficiency rate rose. The local sources tax collection efficiency rate in 2017 was 115 percent. This was higher than the 2016 baseline of 102 percent and the 2017 target of 100 percent. Likewise, the region surpassed its targeted 10 percent increase in local tax collection in 2017 by 6 percentage points settling at 16 percent.

Compared to the 2017 annual target of PhP26.03 million fidelity bond for the whole region, actual accomplishment was higher by 5.84 percent (PhP27.55 million). This was also higher by 7.91 percent compared to the 2016 baseline level of PhP25.53 million.

Revenue collections were higher than the 2016 level. The 2017 total tax collection in Region 1 amounting to PhP14.70 billion was higher by 22.40 percent over the 2016 figure of PhP12.01 billion.

Collections on income tax, excise tax, value-added tax, percentage tax and other taxes all registered increases in 2017 over the 2016 level region-wide as well as in the provinces except for other taxes in Ilocos Norte which declined by 3.45 percent.

However, the PhP2.57 billion facilitated national collections deposited in 2017 was lower compared to the 2017 annual target of PhP2.998 billion and the 2016 baseline of PhP2.94 billion.

C. Moving Forward

Ensuring people-centeredness, integrity, and efficiency of governance systems at all levels requires more than just complying with existing policies. LGUs and NGAs will move beyond compliance towards governance innovations that foster a real sense of “malasakit” for the people.

The Seal of Good Local Governance is among the DILG’s flagship programs as it symbolizes integrity and good performance of local governments through continuing governance reform and sustained local development. LGUs will aim for remarkable local government performance across several areas as contained in the SGLG.

Capacity building for LGUs in the areas of planning for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction as well as child-friendly governance will be intensified in the coming years to reach end-of-plan targets. Technical assistance aimed at enhancing the functionality of mandated and special local bodies, such as the Local Peace and Order Council, will also be on top of the agenda of concerned agencies.

Trainings on the Government website template will be conducted soon so LGUs can already acquire the needed knowledge and skills on the requirements of the DICT for free website hosting.

LGUs and regional line agencies will also enhance their social networking competencies to take better advantage of this medium in bringing the government closer to the people, thereby improving public trust.

Data gaps will be addressed to better monitor the RDP particularly for sub-sector outcomes 2 and 3 covering the provision of access to government information, and efficient revenue collection. At present, it is difficult to determine if the desired outcomes are being achieved or not.

Information on revenue collection will also be a major concern in the upcoming years given the implementation of the TRAIN Law starting in 2018. Concerned agencies will focus on closer assessment of indicators on tax collection efficiency at all levels.

D. Recommendations

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
Low number of LGUs with 6-Year LCCAP formulated using the CDRA / Vulnerability Assessment Tool	Provide capability building trainings on the CDRA / Vulnerability Assessment Tool. Allot more funds for said trainings to cover more LGUs.	DILG, RDRRMC, LGUs
Low number of LGUs conferred with SGLG	Provide technical assistance and capability building especially along areas where LGUs got low ratings.	DILG, LGUs
Poor access to technology like internet connection in low income municipalities and far-flung tourist destinations	Push for the immediate implementation of the Free Internet Access in Public Places Act	DICT, LGUS, private sector

Table 2.1 Ensuring People-Centered, Clean and Efficient Governance: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	(Year-on-Year) Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
Chapter 2: Ensuring People-Centered, Clean and Efficient Governance						
Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Accountability and efficiency in governance measures improved						
Percentage of LGUs complying to the Full						

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	(Year-on-Year) Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
Disclosure Policy						
Region 1	percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Ilocos Norte	percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Ilocos Sur	percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
La Union	percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Pangasinan	percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Percentage of LGUs conferred with SGLG						
Region 1	percent	100.00	35.00	53.00	18.00	53.00
Ilocos Norte	percent	100.00	38.00	38.00	0.00	38.00
Ilocos Sur	percent	100.00	34.00	46.00	12.00	46.00
La Union	percent	100.00	29.00	48.00	19.00	48.00
Pangasinan	percent	100.00	37.00	67.00	30.00	67.00
Percentage of LGUs with Functional Local Peace and Order Council						
Region 1	percent	100.00	96.00	96.00	0.00	96.00
Ilocos Norte	percent	100.00	96.00	96.00	0.00	96.00
Ilocos Sur	percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
La Union	percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Pangasinan	percent	100.00	92.00	92.00	0.00	92.00
Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Public access to information enhanced						
Percentage of LGUs with Updated Websites	percent	45.00	39.53	37.75	(1.78)	83.89
Percentage of LGUs with Facebook Accounts	percent	45.00	54.25	62.00	7.75	137.78
Number of Free						

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	(Year-on-Year) Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
Wifi provided and installed in 4th and 5th Class Municipalities						
Region 1	number of free wifi		55.00	55.00	0.00	
Ilocos Norte	number of free wifi		13.00	13.00	0.00	
Ilocos Sur	number of free wifi		23.00	23.00	0.00	
La Union	number of free wifi		9.00	9.00	0.00	
Pangasinan	number of free wifi		10.00	10.00	0.00	
Sub-Sector Outcome 3: Revenue collections enhanced						
Local Sources Tax Collection Efficiency Rate	percent	100.00	102.00	115.00	13.00	115.00
Percent Increase in Local Taxes Collections	percent	10.00		16.00		160.00
Amount of remitted fidelity bonds	Million PhP	26.03				
Region 1	Million PhP	26.03	25.53	27.55	7.91	105.84
Ilocos Norte	Million	3.13	3.07	3.34	8.79	106.71

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	(Year-on-Year) Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
	PhP					
Ilocos Sur	Million PhP	3.24	3.18	3.12	(1.89)	96.30
La Union	Million PhP	8.31	8.15	9.26	13.62	111.43
Pangasinan	Million PhP	11.35	11.13	11.83	6.29	104.23
Revenue Collection by Type of Tax						
Region I	PhP		12,007,476,190.33	14,697,197,992.04	22.40	
Excise Tax	PhP		9,344,487.28	14,222,280.60	52.20	
Income Tax	PhP		7,527,014,939.64	9,077,681,681.93	20.60	
Value-added Tax	PhP		3,404,596,302.51	4,310,409,551.08	26.61	
Percentage Tax	PhP		490,098,220.68	551,350,605.74	12.50	
Other Taxes	PhP		576,422,240.22	743,533,872.69	28.99	
Ilocos Norte	PhP		1,675,305,308.91	1,890,848,692.73	12.87	
Excise Tax	PhP		1,907,987.78	2,663,636.97	39.60	
Income Tax	PhP		1,046,091,159.32	1,112,757,308.21	6.37	
Value-added Tax	PhP		455,368,053.77	606,612,934.65	33.21	
Percentage Tax	PhP		80,895,789.82	80,911,232.98	0.02	
Other Taxes	PhP		91,042,318.22	87,903,579.92	(3.45)	
Ilocos Sur	PhP		1,587,689,420.12	1,937,559,731.62	22.04	
Excise Tax	PhP		437,093.36	1,015,721.81	132.38	
Income Tax	PhP		979,868,953.66	1,179,356,356.23	20.36	
Value-added Tax	PhP		467,976,935.86	592,308,091.98	26.57	
Percentage Tax	PhP		76,836,829.93	86,266,303.21	12.27	
Other Taxes	PhP		62,569,607.31	78,613,258.39	25.64	
La Union	PhP		2,739,665,875.20	3,360,864,675.16	22.67	
Excise Tax	PhP		1,593,883.46	2,322,296.13	45.70	
Income Tax	PhP		1,681,703,499.12	1,992,115,854.51	18.46	
Value-added Tax	PhP		842,674,409.53	1,126,522,060.39	33.68	
Percentage Tax	PhP		103,659,292.56	113,625,208.00	9.61	
Other Taxes	PhP		110,034,790.53	126,279,256.13	14.76	
Pangasinan	PhP		6,004,815,586.10	7,507,924,892.53	25.03	

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	(Year-on-Year) Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
Excise Tax	PhP		5,405,522.68	8,220,625.69	52.08	
Income Tax	PhP		3,819,351,327.54	4,793,452,162.98	25.50	
Value-added Tax	PhP		1,638,576,903.35	1,984,966,464.06	21.14	
Percentage Tax	PhP		228,706,308.37	270,547,861.55	18.29	
Other Taxes	PhP		312,775,524.16	450,737,778.25	44.11	
Amount of facilitated national collections deposited						
Region 1	Million PhP	2,998.00	2,940.00	2,571.00	(12.55)	85.76
Ilocos Norte	Million PhP	306.00	300.00	256.00	(14.67)	83.66
Ilocos Sur	Million PhP	222.00	218.00	201.00	(7.80)	90.54
La Union	Million PhP	970.00	951.00	896.00	(5.78)	92.37
Pangasinan	Million PhP	1,500.00	1,471.00	1,218.00	(17.20)	81.20

Notes:

If unit of measure is absolute figures, year-on-year difference = $[(2017-2016) / 2016] \times 100$

If unit of measure is “percent”, year-on-year difference = 2017-2016

Sources of Basic Data: DILG, DICT and BIR

03

Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice

Chapter 3

Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice

A. Abstract

This Chapter of the Regional Development Report highlights the performance of the region in pursuing swift and fair administration of justice. The sub-chapter outcomes are: (1) responsiveness, transparency and accountability in the administration of justice enhanced; and (2) access to justice enhanced.

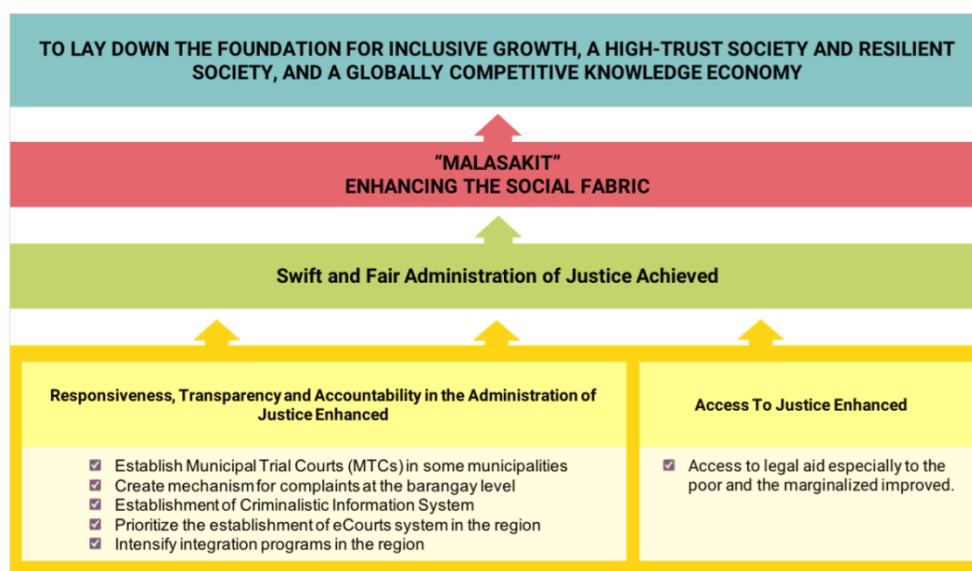


Figure 3.1 Strategic Framework to Achieve Swift and Fair Administration of Justice in Region 1 (2017-2022)

Assessing the performance of this Chapter however during the first year of implementation of the RDP was limited due to the non-availability of data on several major development indicators. Only indicators along Sub-Sector Outcome 1 on responsiveness, transparency and accountability in the administration of justice were available.

Improvements in the justice sector especially in Outcome 1 will be sustained or further improved since the three Plan targets for 2017 were achieved.

A. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: Swift and Fair Administration of Justice Achieved

Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Responsiveness, transparency and accountability in the administration of justice enhanced

Disposition of cases improved. Case disposition rate for investigation and prosecution of criminal offenders in 2017 was recorded at 100.41 percent. This was higher than the 2017 RDP target of 99 percent, and also higher than the 2016 baseline data of 99.83 percent. Across provinces, Pangasinan showed the highest case disposition rate at 105.25 percent while Ilocos Sur had the lowest at 93.79 percent.

In terms of pre-parole investigation (PPI), the region maintained a 100 percent case disposition rate. Both Ilocos Norte and Pangasinan had no PPI cases.

There was also a faster disposition of cases for courtesy pre-parole or executive clemency referrals in 2017 (100.21 percent) compared to the 100 percent target. Only the province of La Union registered a case disposition rate lower than 100 percent.

Various organizational challenges hampered however the performance of the judicial system particularly on investigation and prosecution. The sector nevertheless continued to implement governance reforms to ensure responsive delivery of services especially for the poor. This contributed to the speedy disposition of cases.

Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Access to justice enhanced

Indicators to measure access to justice were not available. There is a need to improve data collection on the number of programs (GAD, child rights, etc.) for vulnerable groups, number of free legal assistance and services provided, and the number of municipal trial courts (MTCs) established.

For mechanisms ensuring the rights of the vulnerable, the region continued to strengthen the various sub-committees of the Regional Social Development Committee of the RDC. The Regional Committee on the Welfare of Children, Regional Nutrition Committee, Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking, Regional Inter-agency Committee (RIAC) on Senior Citizens, RIAC on PWDs and other committees continued to coordinate the implementation and enforcement of all laws. These Committees also formulated, monitored and evaluated policies, programs and

measures for the vulnerable groups to ensure a people-centered society where every person fully enjoys his/her rights.

B. Moving Forward

Existing systems for administration of justice seemed to be well established and functioning based on the achievement of the Plan targets under subsector outcome 1. To sustain the gains, concerned agencies will continue providing capability building trainings for the justice agencies not only to improve the delivery of justice but to improve resource management as well.

However, to enable the assessment of sub-sector outcome 2 on enhancing access to justice, the needed data / information should be provided by the concerned agencies, e.g., the Public Attorney's Office.

Efforts will be exerted to determine if the Criminal Information System and possibly the eCourts System can include said information or data.

D. Recommendations

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
While the regional average rate on the disposition of cases is high, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte and La Union recorded declines compared to the 2016 baseline level	Determine the causes for the declines and institute measures to improve performance; Pangasinan can share its good practices on the matter to the other 3 provinces.	DOJ-PPA
No data to assess the access to legal aid by the poor and marginalized	Establish a monitoring mechanism for the generation of the required data; determine other indicators to measure performance	RDC- Governance Sector, Regional Statistical Committee

**Table 3.1 Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice: CY 2017
Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets**

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
Chapter 3: Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice						
Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Responsiveness, transparency and accountability in the administration of justice enhanced						
Case Disposition Rate						
a) Investigation and prosecution of criminal offenders						
Region 1	percent	99.00	99.83	100.41	0.58	101.42
Ilocos Norte	percent		99.00	98.74	(0.26)	
Ilocos Sur	percent		100.00	93.79	(6.21)	
La Union	percent		100.00	94.19	(5.81)	
Pangasinan	percent		100.00	105.25	5.25	
b) Pre-parole investigation						
Region 1	percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Ilocos Norte	percent		100.00	No PPI cases handled		
Ilocos Sur	percent		100.00	100.00	0.00	
La Union	percent		100.00	100.00	0.00	
Pangasinan	percent		100.00	No PPI cases handled		
c) Courtesy pre-parole or executive clemency						

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
referrals						
Region 1	percent	100.00	100.00	100.21	0.21	100.21
Ilocos Norte	percent		100.00	100.00	0.00	
Ilocos Sur	percent		100.00	104.55	4.55	
La Union	percent		100.00	92.50	(7.50)	
Pangasinan	percent		100.00	101.40	1.40	
Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Access to justice enhanced						
Number of programs (GAD, child rights, etc) for vulnerable groups						
Number of free legal assistance and services provided	number of free legal assistance and services provided	1,012				
Number of MTCs established	number of MTCs					

Notes:

If unit of measure is absolute figures, year-on-year difference = $[(2017-2016) / 2016] \times 100$

If unit of measure is “percent”, year-on-year difference = 2017-2016

Source of Basic Data: DOJ-PPA

04

Promoting Philippine Culture and Values

Chapter 4

Promoting Philippine Culture and Values

A. Abstract

Culture is recognized as a building block of development under the pillar “Malasakit” or Enhancing the Social Fabric. The sub-chapter outcomes are: (1) enhanced community engagement by instilling values of culture and concept of cultural diversity; (2) stronger regional culture; and (3) cultural awareness of people increased.

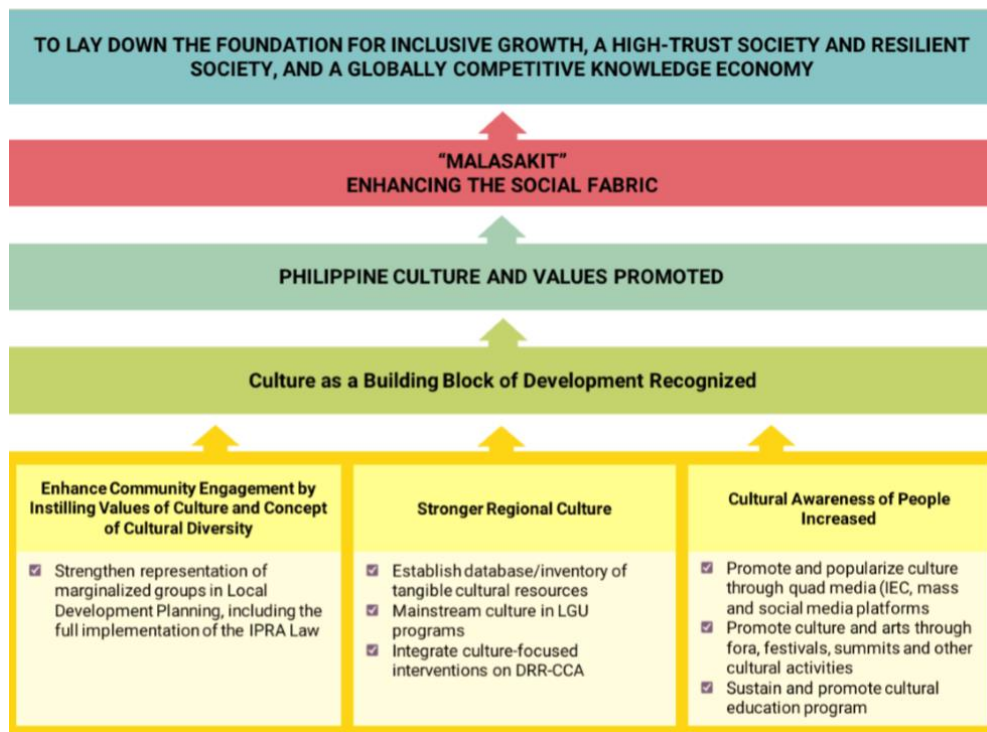


Figure 4.1 Strategic Framework to Promote Culture and Values in Region 1 (2017-2022)

The assessment highlights the performance of the region in the promotion of Philippine culture and values. The facilitating and hindering factors affecting the attainment or non-attainment of the targets and strategies to address the challenges are also discussed.

The State recognizes and promotes the rights of indigenous cultural communities within the framework of national unity and development. Pursuant to Republic Act 8371, otherwise known as the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1991, the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) have the right to participate fully, if they so choose, at all levels of decision-making in matters which may affect their rights, lives and destinies

through procedures determined by them. The ICCs/IPs can likewise maintain and develop indigenous political structures.

Actual accomplishments of the Chapter showed encouraging results in 2017, during the first year of Plan implementation. Out of seven indicators with available data, five or 71 percent exceeded the Plan targets.

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: Culture as a Building Block of Development Recognized

Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Enhanced community engagement by instilling values of culture and concept of cultural diversity

Improved number of IP representatives. In 2017, a total of 183 marginalized group representatives in the region participated in local development decision-making. The accomplishment was higher by 20.39 percent compared to the 2016 baseline data and about 14 percent higher than the 2017 Plan target. While this figure seemed promising as far as strengthening representation is concerned, there was no data showing the number of active marginalized groups organized and operating at the provincial levels.

More LGUs have IPMR. The IPRA recognizes the policy of the State in affording the indigenous peoples community representation in policy-making bodies and local legislative councils. In 2017, the percent of LGUs with Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representatives slightly surpassed the Plan target by 0.76 percentage points. The appointment of IPMR in the legislative branch of the LGUs is mandated by the IPRA to help promote and accelerate IP socio-economic development.

Although compliance is assuring, monitoring the provision of gender equity and sectoral representation in the selection process including the enhancement of the IPs mandatory representatives' capacity to engage in mainstream governance should be ensured. ICC/IP women and youth should enjoy equal rights and opportunities in the selection process as provided for in Section 26 and 27 of RA 8371.

Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Strong regional culture

More cultural information databases were available. At the end of 2017, six database / inventory of tangible and intangible cultural resources were established in the region. This was higher than the 2016 figure of five and 2017 Plan target of just one. All provinces conducted

cultural mapping activities in their respective localities. Improvement was due to the strong advocacy in promoting culture as a building block of development.

All LGUs promoted local cultural tourism. As monitored by the DILG, all cities and municipalities in the region had their own ordinances and local issuances that promoted local cultural tourism. There is strong expectation that these ordinances will pave the way to better socio-economic prospects in the region while preserving the local culture.

Several festivities and celebrations conducted. Ten indigenous festivals were conducted in 2017, higher by 42.86 percent over the 2016 level, and double the Plan target of five.

Various stakeholders from all over the region signed the Manifesto of Commitment dubbed as Vigan City Declaration during the 1st Regional Cultural Summit held in Vigan City on December 8, 2017. The region's development partners vowed to promote cultural activities in line with the RDP's goal of promoting culture and values.

Sub-Sector Outcome 3: Cultural awareness of the peoples increased

Wider culture-related information disseminated. Three culture-related IEC materials were disseminated in 2017 surpassing the Plan target of just one (1). Measuring however the impact of these IEC materials on peoples' cultural awareness, understanding, and appreciation of culture and local arts remains a big challenge.

C. Moving Forward

The role of culture as a building block of the region's development hinges on the following: (a) empowering communities; (b) strengthening regional culture; (c) improving community engagement; and (d) increasing peoples' awareness. Efforts will focus on mainstreaming culture in the programs and projects implemented by both LGUs and implementing agencies. Culture mainstreaming will ensure that development policies, practices, programs and projects are responsive to cultural values, issues and concerns.

Like Gender and Development, culture will be integrated in the regional and local development processes.

D. Recommendations

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
Fragmented database on culture and values	<p>Establish a regional database on culture and values.</p> <p>Undertake continuous capacity building for all culture-related data gatherers to ensure consistency and comprehensiveness of data</p> <p>Encourage all LGUs to conduct culture mapping as part of their local statistics generation activities</p>	<p>Governance Committee - Cultural Sub-Committee and LGUs NCAA, Governance Committee -Cultural Sub-Committee and LGUs</p> <p>LGUs, DILG, Governance Committee - Cultural Sub-Committee</p>
Inadequate capacity building for IP representatives in the local legislative councils	Develop training modules to enhance the IPs mandatory representatives' capacity to engage in governance	NCIP, DILG, LGUs, other institutions of government and the Civil Society.
Culture not yet fully integrated in the various development processes	Develop Mainstreaming Guidelines or tools to integrate culture in the development process	NCAA, NCIP, Governance Committee - Cultural Sub-Committee
Lack of manpower at the local and regional levels to work on culture mainstreaming	Create plantilla positions to mainstream culture in local and regional development	Governance Committee - Cultural Sub-Committee

Table 4.1 Promoting Philippine Culture and Values: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Chapter 4: Promoting Philippine Culture and Values						
Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Enhance community engagement by instilling values of culture and concept of cultural diversity						
Number of IP representative						
Region 1	Number	161	152	183	20.39	113.66
Ilocos Norte		4	4	6	50.00	150.00
Ilocos Sur		56	48	64	33.33	114.29
La Union		82	82	94	14.63	114.63
Pangasinan		19	18	19	5.56	100.00
Percent of LGUs with IPMR						
Region 1	percent	53.50	51.16	54.26	3.1	101.42
Ilocos Norte	percent	11	9.76	9.76	0.0	88.73
Ilocos Sur	percent	30	24.49	32.65	8.16	108.83
La Union	percent	55	55.41	63.51	8.10	115.47
Pangasinan	percent	90	85.71	90.48	4.77	100.53
Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Strong regional culture						
Cultural information database available						
Region 1	number of cultural information database	1	5	6	20.00	600.00
Ilocos Norte	number of cultural information database		2	2	0.00	
Ilocos Sur	number of cultural information database		2	2	0.00	
La Union	number of cultural information	1	0	1		100.00

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
	database					
Pangasinan	number of cultural information database		1	1	0.00	
Number of LGUs with ordinances and local issuances that promote local cultural tourism						
Region 1	Number of LGUs		100.00	100.00	0.00	
Ilocos Norte	Number of LGUs		100.00	100.00	0.00	
Ilocos Sur	Number of LGUs		100.00	100.00	0.00	
La Union	Number of LGUs		100.00	100.00	0.00	
Pangasinan	Number of LGUs		100.00	100.00	0.00	
Number of cultural festivals conducted						
REGION 1	Number of cultural festivals	5	7	10	42.86	200.00
Ilocos Norte	number of cultural festivals	1	2	1	(50.00)	100.00
Ilocos Sur	number of cultural festivals	1	3	5	66.67	500.00
La Union	number of cultural	2	1	1	0.00	50.00

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
	festivals					
Pangasinan	number of cultural festivals	1	1	3	200.00	300.00
Sub-Sector Outcome 3: Cultural awareness of the peoples increased						
Number of culture-related IEC materials disseminated	Number of culture-related IEC materials	1	0	3		300.00

Notes:

If unit of measure is absolute figures, year-on-year difference = $[(2017-2016) / 2016] \times 100$

If unit of measure is “percent”, year-on-year difference = 2017-2016

Sources of Basic Data: NCIP, DILG, PIA

05

Expanding Economic Opportunity in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Chapter 5

Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (AFF)

A. Abstract

A robust and competitive Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector are essential in the realization of the Region's vision of becoming the agribusiness hub of the Philippines. Increasing production and improving productivity in the sector will result in more competitive agri-fishery products which can position the region as an ideal destination for agribusiness enterprises.

Raising production and productivity will also have a significant effect in alleviating poverty in the region. This is considering that in 2015 poverty incidence among farmers and fisher-folks was higher at 12.2 and 22.0 percent, respectively, compared to the regional average of 9.6 percent. Moreover, roughly 28 percent of total employment in the region was in agriculture in 2017. This was slightly higher than the national average of 25.4 percent of total employment in the country.

Having a robust and competitive AFF sector is expected to result in increasing incomes of more than a quarter of employed individuals in the region. This is essential in attaining "Pagbabago", or inequality-reducing transformation. Figure 5.1 shows the region's strategic framework in realizing "Pagbabago" in the AFF sector.

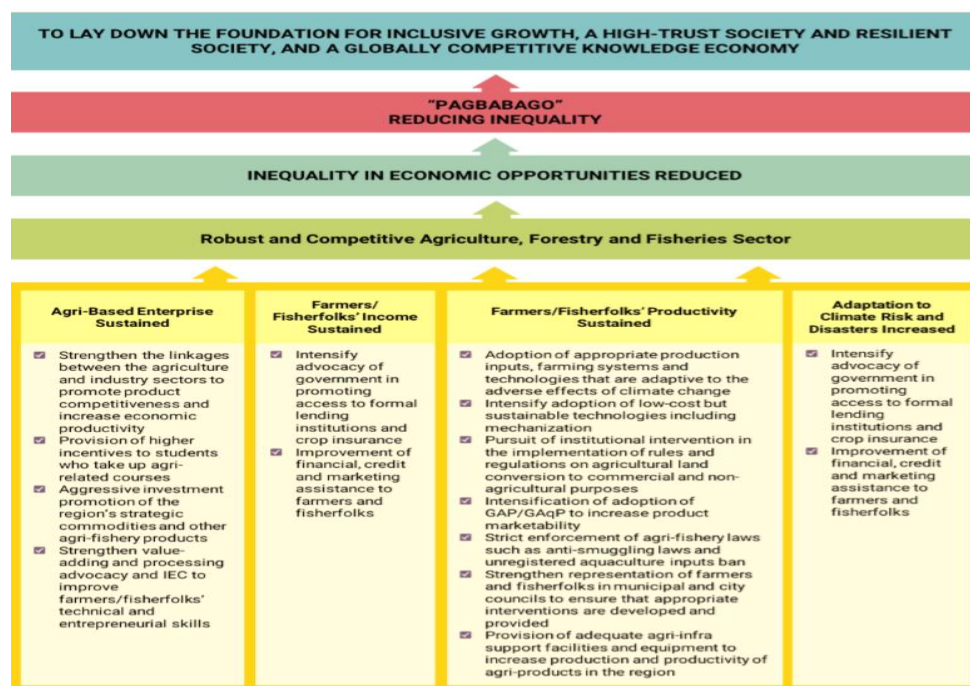


Figure 5.1 Strategic Framework to Expand Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: Robust and Competitive Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector

Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Agri-Based Enterprises Sustained

Number of SMEs engaged in Agri-based enterprises continued to increase. Year on year, the number of SMEs in the region engaged in agri-based enterprises continued to increase. In 2017, the number of SMEs reached 27, equalling the RDP target for the same year.

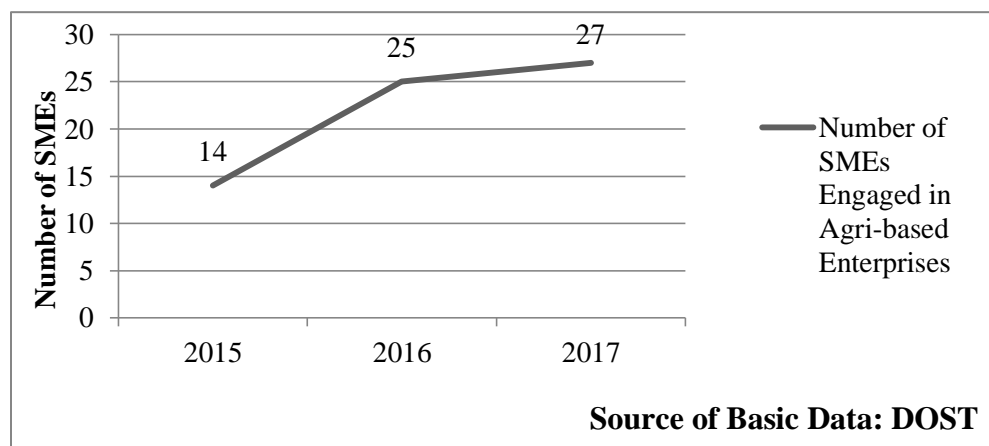


Figure 5.2 Number of SMEs Engaged in Agri-based Enterprises, Region 1: 2015-2017

Sub-sector outcome 2: Income of Farmers and Fisherfolks' Sustained

Low access to formal credit and financing institutions lowered farmer income. Farmers and fisher-folks availed of high interest loans from informal sources due to low access to lower-interest formal financing institutions, particularly micro credit and financing firms. The higher interest rate increased farmer and fisher-folk expenses resulting in lower net income for them.

Most farmers and fisher-folks did not have direct access to consumer markets lowering their revenues from the sale of their produce. Most farmers and fisher-folks in the region remained as small scale producers and did not have enough capital to gain direct access to the retail market. These small-scale producers depended on traders for the sale of their produce. As a result, they were adversely affected by price distortions and were unable to derive optimum revenue from the sale of their produce. This was further aggravated by the outdated buying price and enrolment requirements of NFA. This prevented small scale producers from selling their produce at more competitive prices.

Employment in Agriculture continued to decline. Employment in the sector shrunk further by 14.37 percent in 2017. This is almost triple that of the 5.08 percent decline in employment in 2016. Percent distribution to total employment also declined by 7.2 percent. In terms of percentage points, percentage distribution to total employment declined by 2.15 percentage points from 2016 to 2017. Around 516,140, which comprise 27.72 percent of total employment in the region, were employed in the AFF sector in 2017. This is approximately 86,630 less than the 602,770 employment in the sector in 2016.

Table 5.1 Percent Distribution to Total Employment, AFF Sector, Region 1, 2016 to 2017

Indicator	2016	2017	% Change
Total employment in the region ('000)	2,018	1,862	(7.73)
% distribution to total employment, AFF sector (%)	29.87	27.72	(7.2) (2.15)*
Number employed in AFF ('000)	602.77	516.14	(14.37)

Note: *Percentage point difference

Source: PSA

Sub-sector outcome 3: Productivity of Farmers and Fisher-folks Sustained

Agriculture Sector experienced positive growth after two years of decline. The region has rebounded from two consecutive years of contraction in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector. Gross Value Added in the AFF sector grew by 2.40 percent to ₱52.85 billion in 2017, at constant 2000 prices. Total GVA in the sector reached a little more than ₱97 billion in 2017 at current prices.

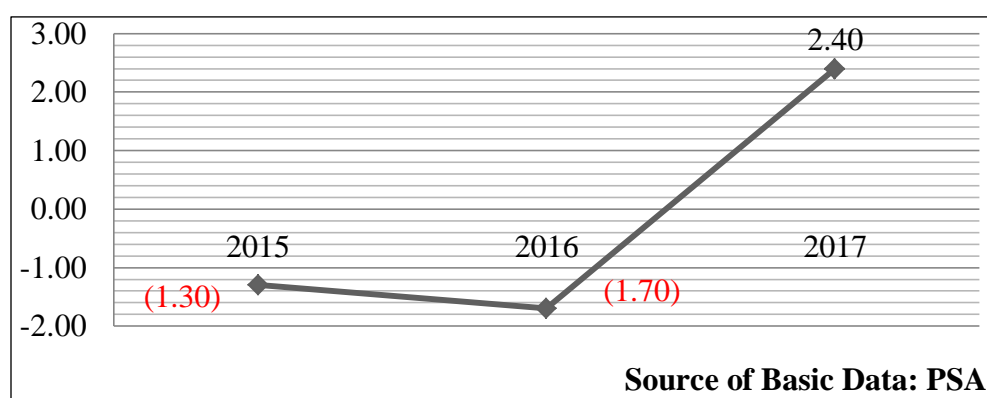


Figure 5.3 GVA Agriculture Growth Rate, Region 1: 2015-2017 (at Constant 2000 Prices)

Many of the farmers and fisher-folks in the region remained as small-scale producers. They have little access to low-interest financial capital and do not have direct access to retail markets. They also do not have critical level of production and enough physical capital to become significant players in the market. This hinders them from being able to maximize revenues and income from the production and sale of their goods. They are not able to take advantage of economies of scale and are unable to adapt to various negative factors such as weather-related disturbances, price instability as well as price distortions and other market inefficiencies. Instead, they fall prey to loan sharks, are at the mercy of prices set by traders and are adversely affected by speculative pricing of agriculture-related commodities.

Labor productivity increased by an additional one fifth of 2016 levels. Labor productivity grew from 86,575 in 2016 to 103,015 in 2017. The increase is mostly attributed to the decrease in employment in the sector. Employment shrunk by 14.37 percent while GVA grew by 2.40 percent in 2017, driving productivity to double-digit growth at 19 percent. This increase is more than fourfold of the 4.7 percent (based on computed value, see Table 5.2) growth in 2016.

The sustained interventions of various agencies to improve productivity of farmers and fisherfolks allowed for an increase in production in spite of the continued decline in employment in the sector. Interventions include the Farm-Mechanization Program of the Department of Agriculture. The increasing use of farm machineries such as tractors and combine harvesters continued to drive down the needed manpower in the agriculture sector while maintaining, even increasing, production.

Labor productivity in AFF was still lowest among the sectors. In spite of the 19.0 percent increase in productivity, the AFF sector continued to have the lowest productivity among the sectors. This means that, relative to the other sectors, income of employees and workers in AFF was generally lower. This can further be supported by the high poverty incidence in the sector in 2015.

**Table 5.2 Labor Productivity and Growth Rate by Sector, Ilocos Region:
2015-2017 (At Constant 2000 Prices)**

Region and Sector	Productivity (₱)			Growth Rate		
	2015	2016	2017	2016*	2016**	2017
Region I	117,765	129,415	146,061	9.10	9.90	12.90
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	82,683	86,575	103,015	0.20	4.70	19.00
Industry	220,453	230,171	240,506	2.20	4.40	4.50
Services	111,377	123,371	137,667	12.50	10.80	11.60

Notes:

*Figure from PSA online website

** Computed based on the formula: $(2016 \text{ productivity} - 2015 \text{ productivity}) / 2015 \text{ productivity} * 100$

Source: PSA

Region 1 remained though as the top producer of goat and third highest producer of cattle in the country. Goat production in Ilocos Region reached 10,420 metric tons in 2017, as the region posted the highest share in goat production in the country at 13.48 percent. This is 1.36 percentage points higher than the second top contributor Central Luzon. This was lower than the 2016 production of 10,671 mt. This accounted to 13.77 percent of the country's total production for the same year. This was 2.35 percentage points higher compared to the second top producer Central Luzon.

Table 5.3 Cattle and Goat Percentage Distribution of Production by Region, Selected Regions: 2016-2017

Area	2016		2017	
	Cattle	Goat	Cattle	Goat
Philippines ('000 mt)	270.40	77.50	266.30	77.30
Ilocos Region	10.27	13.77	10.28	13.48
Central Luzon	6.95	11.42	6.08	12.12
CALABARZON	10.60	4.90	10.56	4.93
Northern Mindanao	14.57	10.01	14.10	9.82

Source: PSA

For cattle production, Ilocos Region was the third largest producer in the country in 2017 at 10.28 percent. Its share to the country's production is a close third to that of CALABARZON with a mere 0.32 percentage points difference or equivalent to 27,375 metric tons.

The region also continued to be the top mango producer in the country. The region's share in the total mango production of the country increased by 0.61 percentage points in 2017 to 26.33 percent. This is more than double that of the share of second top producer Zamboanga Peninsula. Although the dominance of the region in mango production improved, production declined by 7.32 percent, compared to 2016, to 194 metric tons.

Table 5.4 Mango Production Percentage Distribution by Region, Selected Regions: 2016-2017

Area	2016	2017	% Change (in terms of production)	% Difference (in terms of % distribution)
Philippines ('000 mt)	814.10	737	-9.47	N/A
Ilocos Region	25.72	26.33	-7.32	0.61
Zamboanga Peninsula	14.12	11.73	-24.79	-2.39
Central Luzon	7.62	6.64	-21.11	-0.98
Central Visayas	6.34	9.26	32.22	2.92

Source: PSA

Food sufficiency levels in various commodities in the region remained high. Food sufficiency levels in rice, corn, vegetables, root-crops and legumes in 2017 exceeded the 2016 levels and the 2017 Plan targets except for fruits. However, declines were noted for fruits and meat while the region's food sufficiency level for fish remained the same.

Sub-sector outcome 4: Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Enhanced

Production losses and damages due to weather and climate change-related disasters significantly decreased. Production losses and damages due to weather-related factors only reached ₱0.335 billion in 2017. This is ₱2.58 billion less than the ₱2.62 billion recorded losses in 2016. At current prices, the AFF sector grew by ₱6.93 billion compared to 2017. The avoided damages for 2017 of ₱2.58 billion constituted around a third of total growth.

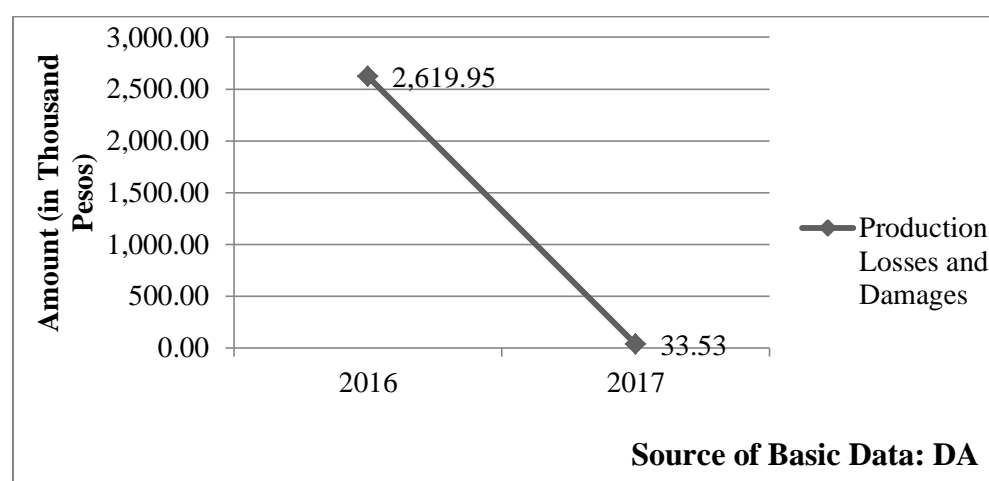


Figure 5.4 Agri-fishery Production Losses Due to Weather and Climate-Related Disasters (in Thousand Pesos), Region 1: 2016-2017 (at current prices)

More farmers and fisher-folks were insured in 2017. The number of insured farmers and fisher-folks in the region rose by more than 58 percent in 2017 compared to 2016. This also surpassed the 2017 Plan target by 110 percent (164,771 actual number insured compared to the target of 78,381).

C. Moving Forward

Strengthen and expand the establishment of cooperatives and set up farmers markets. The establishment of cooperatives will allow farmers to agglomerate their production and capital. This will allow them to take advantage of economies of scale and attain critical levels of production and capital to become resilient to various market forces.

The establishment of farmers market on the other hand will allow small-scale producers direct access to the retail market even before they are able to agglomerate and reach critical size.

These interventions will allow farmers to increase their revenues, reduce production and capital costs thereby increasing their net income. Price of agri-fishery products will also go down since the producers will be able to cut costs. They will also be able to deliver their goods directly to the retail markets removing additional pricing imposed by traders.

The reduction of prices of agri-fishery products will reduce food prices in the region, alleviating poverty and improving competitiveness of the region in the AFF sector. This will allow the region to attract more investors in agribusiness.

Increase investment in agriculture. In coordination with the DA, the LGUs shall ensure the identification and funding of programs and projects intended to increase agricultural productivity and facilitate marketing of agriculture products. Strategies to encourage OFWs to invest in agriculture should also be pursued.

The region exhibited advantages in the AFF sector at the country level which can serve as opportunities to further expand economic activity. As a leading producer of goat and cattle, the region has a potential to become a significant producer of leather and leather goods in the country, especially goatskin leather which is increasingly being preferred by leather bag manufacturers over cowhide for its durability and better texture. Currently, cattle and goat are mainly used for food by the people of Ilocos. Even cowhide and goatskin are ingredients in popular local delicacies.

The region is yet to take advantage of its dominance in mango production. Manufacturing facilities for mango products are still to be established in the region. The establishment of such manufacturing facilities will contribute in propelling the region as an agribusiness hub in the country.

D. Recommendations

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
Low farm incomes	Improve access of farmers and fisher-folks to credit, agri-fishery inputs, market, post-harvest / storage facilities	DA, BFAR, DPWH, LGUs
Labor productivity in the AFF sector still lowest among the sectors	Encourage farmers and fisher-folks to shift to higher value products which have high market demand	DA, BFAR, LGUs

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
	Provide off-farm income opportunities	DTI, DOST, LGUs

Table 5.5. Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Chapter 5: Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (AFF)						
Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Agri-Based Enterprise Sustained						
Number of SMEs engaged in agri-based enterprises						
a. Market-related events - Region 1	number of SMEs	13				0.00
b. Stall Subsidy - 1 per province	number of SMEs	4				0.00
Number of SMEs engaged in agri-based enterprises						
Region 1						
Ilocos Norte	number of SMEs	12				0.00
Ilocos Sur	number of SMEs	12				0.00
La Union	number of SMEs	12				0.00
Pangasinan	number of SMEs	24				0.00
Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Farmers/Fisherfolks' Income Sustained						
Employment in Agriculture	percent		(5.08)	(14.37)	(9.29)	

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Growth Rate						
Percent Share of Agricultural Employment to Total Employment	percent	30.05	29.87	27.72	(2.15)	91.58
Sub-Sector Outcome 3: Farmers/Fisherfolks' Productivity Sustained						
GVA Agriculture Growth Rate	percent	3.80-4.90	(1.70)	2.40	241.18	55.17
GVA Agriculture Percent Share to GRDP	percent	18.81	20.10	19.40	(3.48)	103.14
Food Sufficiency Level						
Rice	Percent	180.00	179.00	185.00	3.16	102.59
Corn	Percent	191.00	191.00	237.00	23.94	123.94
Fruits	Percent	248.00	207.00	196.00	(5.49)	78.88
Rootcrops	Percent	108.00	107.00	110.00	3.04	102.09
Vegetables	Percent	171.00	166.00	171.00	3.15	100.13
Legumes	Percent	110.00	108.00	112.00	3.93	102.04
Meat	Percent	124.00	120.00	119.00	(0.63)	96.16
Fish	Percent		194.00	194.00	0.00	
Agriculture Labor Productivity	PhP	125,128	85,605.43	103,021.52	20.34	82.33
Sub-Sector Outcome 4: Adaptation to Climate Risks and Disasters Increased						
Value of Agriculture Production and Fishery Production Losses and Damages due						

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
to Weather and Climate-Related Disasters (in Million PhP)						
Region I	PhP		2,619,950,758.44	33,534,450.00	(98.72)	
Ilocos Norte	PhP		831,305,831.09	6,742,867.15	(99.19)	
Ilocos Sur	PhP		534,849,309.47	19,745,941.41	(96.31)	
La Union	PhP		160,562,976.00	5,889,141.14	(96.33)	
Pangasinan	PhP		1,093,232,641.88	1,156,500.30	(99.89)	
Number of farmers/fisher folks insured						
Region I	Number of farmers/fisher folks	78,381	104,186	164,771	58.15	210.22
Ilocos Norte	Number of farmers/fisher folks	13,586	11,653	24,866	113.39	183.03
Ilocos Sur	Number of farmers/fisher folks	17,766	8,635	23,039	166.81	129.68
La Union	Number of farmers/fisher folks	17,766	13,097	27,871	112.80	156.88
Pangasinan	Number of farmers/fisher folks	29,262	70,801	88,995	25.70	304.13

Notes:

If unit of measure is absolute figures, year-on-year difference = $[(2017-2016) / 2016] \times 100$

If unit of measure is "percent", year-on-year difference = 2017-2016

Sources of Basic Data: DA, DOST, PSA, PCIC

06

Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services through Trabaho at Negosyo

Chapter 6

Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services through *Trabaho at Negosyo*

A. Abstract

In 2017, the region's Industry and Service sectors grew by 6.5 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively, slower than the growth rates recorded in 2016 of 16.9 percent and 8.5 percent. Both rates however were still within the Plan targets of 6.3 – 7.4 percent and 6.6 – 7.7 percent.

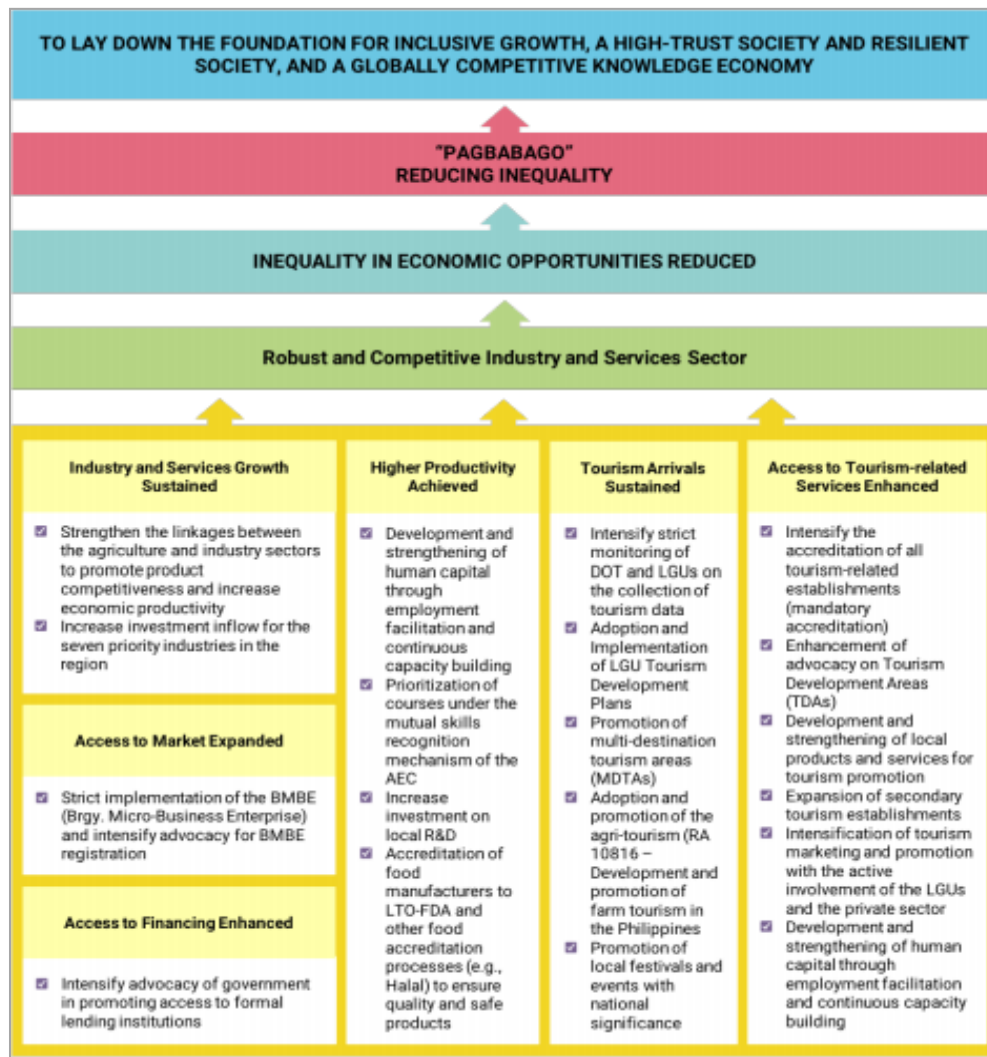


Figure 6.1 Strategic Framework to Expand Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services Through Trabaho at Negosyo

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: Robust and Globally Competitive Industry and Service Sector

Sub-sector Outcome 1: Industry and Service Growth Sustained

Industry Sector growth rate decelerated. The *Industry Sector* grew at a much slower pace in 2017 compared to that in 2016 due to the growth contraction in all industry groups except Manufacturing. Construction, the top growth driver decelerated from 41.3 percent growth in 2016 to 11.8 percent in 2017. Growth rates for both public and private construction decelerated but more evident for the latter. The recorded decrease in the number of housing loans (see Chapter 9) for residential construction might have contributed to the slower growth rate. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply also slowed down from 4.7 percent growth in 2016 to 1.7 percent in 2017.

Service Sector growth rate similarly went down. The growth of the *Service Sector* likewise, went down from 8.5 percent in 2016 to 6.8 percent in 2017, although still within the RDP target. Growth rates for all Service Industries moved more slowly except for Public Administration and Defense which continued to expand due to the implementation of the 2nd tranche of the salary standardization of workers in the government. Other Services which includes health, education, hotels and restaurants, recreation and other personal services registered the highest growth rate at 8.2 percent albeit lower than the 12.3 percent growth rate recorded in the previous year.

Service sector remained to be the top economic driver in the region. The Region's economy remained to be dominated by the *Service Sector* with a GVA contribution to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of 51.9 percent, higher than the previous year and the RDP target. The Subsectors on *Other Services* (13.8 percent) and *Transportation, Storage and Communication* (10.4 percent) continued to top the list of contributors to the Service Sector.

Meanwhile, the Industry Sector's share to the GRDP was 28.7 percent, which was higher than the previous year's. However, this was lower than the targeted share of 30.33 percent for 2017. The subsectors on *Construction* (12.0 percent) and *Electricity, Gas and Water Supply* (10.3 percent) contributed the most in the Industry Sector.

The *Agriculture, Hunting, Fishery and Fishing sector* accounted for less than one-fifth or 19.4 percent. Among the subsectors, *Agriculture and Fishery* continued to be the top contributor.

Table 6.1 Gross Regional Domestic Product by Industrial Origin
Growth rates, at Constant 2000 Prices

Industry/Year	2016	2017
I. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	(1.7)	2.4
a. Agriculture and Forestry	(1.6)	2.3
b. Fishing	(2.3)	2.9
II. Industry Sector	16.9	6.5
a. Mining and Quarrying	12.0	4.3
b. Manufacturing	2.7	5.3
c. Construction	41.3	11.8
d. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.7	1.7
III. Service Sector	8.5	6.8
a. Transportation, Storage and Communication	6.2	4.0
b. Trade Repair of Motor Vehicles	8.3	7.7
c. Financial Intermediation	8.3	7.0
d. Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	7.2	7.0
e. Public Administration & Defense	6.2	6.8
f. Other Services	12.3	8.2
Gross Domestic Product	8.5	5.8

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 6.2 Gross Regional Domestic Product by Industrial Region (2015-2017)
Percent Distribution, at constant 2000 prices

Industry/Year	2016	2017
I. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	20.1	19.4
a. Agriculture and Forestry	16.1	15.5
b. Fishing	4.0	3.9
II. Industry Sector	28.5	28.7
a. Mining and Quarrying	1.8	1.8
b. Manufacturing	4.7	4.7
c. Construction	11.3	12.0
d. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	10.7	10.3
III. Service Sector	51.4	51.9
a. Transportation, Storage and Communication	10.6	10.4
b. Trade Repair of Motor Vehicles	8.6	8.7
c. Financial Intermediation	7.3	7.3
d. Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	7.5	7.6
e. Public Administration & Defense	3.9	4.0
f. Other Services	13.5	13.8
Gross Domestic Product	100.0	100.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Investments generated increased. Total investments generated in 2017 reached P7.028 billion, about two-fifths higher than the 2016 figure of P5.216 billion, indicating an additional P1.8 billion infused into the regional economy. Investment from *Newly Registered Businesses* contributed more than three-fourths at P5.499 billion. The rest was from *Leading Industries* amounting to P1.529 billion. The intensified efforts of the national government and the strong collaboration of the various LGUs through technical, financial and promotional assistance resulted in the higher generated investments from SMEs.

Among the leading industries with the highest investments, the *Construction Sector* still topped the list, contributing less than half of the total investments (45.91%), benefiting from the Build-Build Program of the current administration. The *Food Processing Sector* meanwhile shared about 17.40 percent.

Sub-sector Outcome 2: Higher Productivity Achieved

Labor productivity in the Industry and Services Sectors increased. The industry sector productivity improved by 4.45 percent in 2017. On the other hand, the services sector labor productivity soared by 11.6 percent on a year on year. The increase in the labor productivity in both sectors might be due to the continuous capability building provided to workers, improved credit access for investments especially for MSMEs, infrastructure support, among others.

Technology improvement and logistics facilitation for MSMEs were sustained. The Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) played a critical role in the economy as they contribute employment and in value adding generation. The Department of Science and Technology (DOST) continued to implement the Small Enterprises Technology Upgrading Program (SETUP) which provided assistance to MSMEs. In CY 2017, sixty-one (61) MSMEs were assisted, with majority coming from food processing enterprises. The province of Pangasinan had the most number of MSMEs assisted.

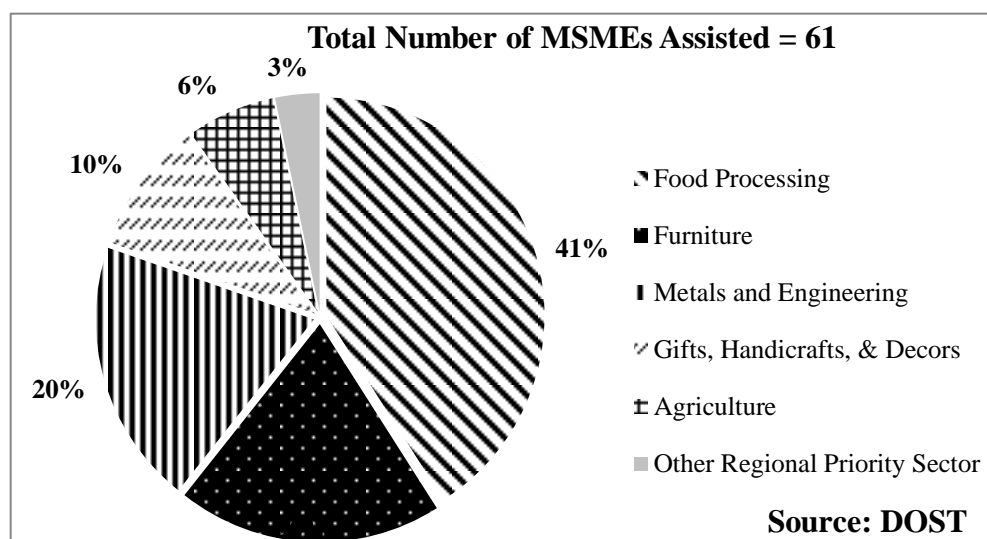


Figure 6.2 Number of Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Assisted by DOST, Region 1: CY 2017

Sub-sector Outcome 3: Access to Financing Enhanced

Loans granted increased. A total of P50,009.17 million loans were granted by the BSP for 2017. This was 20.14 percent higher than the amount of loans granted from the previous year due to the strong advocacy in promoting access to formal lending institutions. Initiatives to promote financial education and consumer protection were continuously done especially for new entrepreneurs.

In addition, BSP recorded a loan to deposit ratio of 24.5 in 2017. The picture improved from 22.5 percent ratio in 2016. Banking services became more accessible, thus more borrowers availed of loans. However, deposits still grew at a much faster rate than loans in the previous year. This may imply that banks may not be earning as much as it could or may be missing income-generating opportunities.

Sub-sector Outcome 4: Access to Market Expanded

Market sales generated increased. A total of P1.3 billion sales were generated in 2017, higher by 0.77 percent than the 2016 accomplishment of P1.29 billion. The increase may be due to increased participation of enterprises and marketing assistance of the Department of Trade and Industry. A total of 813 enterprises were provided marketing assistance by the DTI, surpassing the RDP target by 47.28 percent.

Sub-sector Outcome 5: Tourism Arrivals Sustained

Tourism efforts sustained. Tourist arrivals rose from 2,090,830 in 2016 to 2,359,751 in 2017, indicating an increase of 12.86 percent. Domestic tourists dominated accounting for 95.47 percent of the total recorded tourism arrivals in 2017. The province of Pangasinan came atop the four (4) provinces with 32.17 percent share of the region's total tourism arrivals. This was followed by the provinces of Ilocos Norte (28.28%), La Union (25.27%), and Ilocos Sur (14.25%). The uptick in tourist arrivals may be attributed to the vigorous promotional activities of both the private and public sectors led by the Department of Tourism and local Tourism Offices as well as the influence of social media. The closure of Boracay in the previous year may have also influenced tourists to include Region 1 destinations in their travel lists especially with the improved connectivity of the regional tourist destination areas arising from the implementation of the DOT-DPWH Tourism Road Convergence Program.

Table 6.3 Number of Tourist Arrivals by Type and by Province, Region 1: CYs 2016 and 2017

Type/ Province	Number of Tourist Arrivals	
	2016	2017
By Type		
Domestic Tourists	1,991,321	2,252,957
Foreign Tourists	99,509	106,794
By Province		
Ilocos Norte	555,176	637,248
Ilocos Sur	282,156	394,087
La Union	471,547	569,388
Pangasinan	781,951	759,028
Region 1	2,090,830	2,359,751

Source: DOT

Sub-sector Outcome 6: Access to Tourism-Related Services Enhanced

Provision of marketing assistance and promotion to tourism-related facilities and services improved. A total of 52 tourism-related facilities and services were provided with marketing assistance and promotion by the Department of Tourism (DOT) in 2017, higher by 10.64 percent from 2016 with only 47 beneficiaries assisted. These facilities were assisted as they were significant sources of employment and income.

Tourism industry manpower, facilities and services improved. The Department of Tourism (DOT) accredited a total of 492 facilities and services in 2017, higher by 52.32 percent from the 323 facilities and services accredited in 2016. These facilities and services included hotels,

hostels, resorts, and transient homes. Moreover, 64 trainings and technical assistance were provided to the tourism industry manpower and Local Government Units (LGUs) in 2017, surpassing the accomplishment of 45 trainings provided in the previous year. The continuing accreditation of more establishments shows the potential of the tourism industry in the region.

C. Moving Forward

The vision of Region 1 of becoming an agribusiness and tourism hub in Northern Philippines is highly dependent on the performance of the Industry and Service Sectors. While the performance of the tourism industry has seen steadily growing in recent years, sustaining the region's Industry and Service Sectors had been quite challenging. Previous RDP assessment showed that key targets in industry productivity had only been partly attained, while targets for enhancing access to Technology, Financing and Market had also been partly attained. This necessitates key stakeholders in the Industry and Service Sectors to realign their strategies toward developing robust and competitive industries which should take advantage of the agricultural potential of the region as discussed in Chapter 5.

The region is also hoping to see an increased number of MSMEs participate in the export market. The government must therefore be more aggressive in providing the required credit, marketing and financial assistance. The DTI will continue encouraging LGUs to put up Negosyo Centers to showcase the LGUs products and help local entrepreneurs market their produce. The DOST will also intensify its SETUP Program to help small business owners use better and more efficient technology.

Intensify implementation of the One Town One Product (OTOP) NEXT GEN in order for SMEs to come up with new and better offerings with significant improvement and innovation on quality, product development, design, standard compliance and marketability. Efforts will be intensified on investment facilitation and promotion activities for local government units (LGUs) to invite more investors in the region and generate more employment for the people.

D. Recommendations

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declining growth of the Industry and Service sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide fiscal incentives and other support in order to avoid business closures which may cause job and income losses. 	DTI, LGUs, DOST
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and implement an industry development roadmap to include the needed infra support. 	DTI, DOST, LGUs, DPWH, PPA, CAAP, DA

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue assistance to MSMEs in product development, packaging credit and marketing 	DTI, DOST
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing tourist arrivals which could negatively affect the region's ecosystem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure compliance to environmental laws and regulations to sustain the region's eco-tourism sites. Advocate for the accreditation of all tourist accommodations to ensure safety and cleanliness. 	DOT, DENR, LGUs DOT, LGUs

Table 6.4 Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services through Trabaho at Negosyo: CY 2017 Accomplishment vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	RDP Performance (Accomp vs Target)
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Chapter 6: Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services through Trabaho and Negosyo						
Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Industry and Services Growth Sustained						
GVA Industry and Services Growth Rate						
Industry	percent	6.30-7.40	16.90	6.50	(10.40)	within target
Services	percent	6.60-7.70	8.50	6.80	(1.70)	within target
GVA Industry and Services Percent Share to GRDP						
Industry	percent	30.33	28.50	28.70	0.20	94.63
Services	percent	50.87	51.40	51.9	0.50	102.02
Amount of Investments Generated				0		
Region 1	Million PhP		5,215	7,028	34.76	
Investments from Newly Registered	Million PhP			5,499		

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	RDP Performance (Accomp vs Target)
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Businesses						
Incremental Investments from Leading Industries	Million PhP			1,529		
Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Higher Productivity Achieved						
Industry and Services Labor Productivity						
Industry	PhP	248,326.74	225,690.03	240,614.07	6.61	96.89
Services		124,157.44	121,334.04	137,666.89	13.46	110.88
Sub-Sector Outcome 3: Access to Financing enhanced						
Amount of Loans Granted by BSP						
Region 1	PhP		41,808,086.33	50,009,170	19.62	
Loans to Deposits Ratio						
Region 1	Percent		22.50	24.50	2.00	
Ilocos Norte			15.80	19.30	3.50	
Ilocos Sur			20.80	28.40	7.60	
La Union			28.80	20.90	(7.90)	
Pangasinan			22.90	26.10	3.20	
Sub-Sector Outcome 4: Access to market expanded						
Amount of sales generated	Php (Billion)		1.29	1.30	0.78	
Number of enterprises provided with marketing assistance	Number of enterprises	429		813		189.51
Sub-Sector Outcome 5: Tourism Arrivals Sustained						
Visitor Arrivals						

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	RDP Performance (Accomp vs Target)
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Region 1	number of tourists	2,544,278	2,090,830	2,359,751	12.86	92.75
Domestic Tourists			1,991,321	2,252,957	13.14	
Foreign Tourists			99,509	106,794	7.32	
Overseas Filipinos				1,898.00		
Ilocos Norte			555,176	637,248	14.78	
Ilocos Sur			282,156	394,087	39.67	
La Union			471,547	569,388	20.75	
Pangasinan			781,951	759,028	(2.93)	
Sub-Sector Outcome 6: Access to Tourism-related Services Enhanced						
Number of accredited facilities and services	Number		323	492	52.32	
Number of trainings and technical assistance and promotion provided to tourism-related facilities and services	Number		45	64	42.22	

Notes:

If unit of measure is absolute figures, year-on-year difference = $[(2017-2016) / 2016] \times 100$

If unit of measure is “percent”, year-on-year difference = 2017-2016

Sources of Basic Data: PSA, BSP, DTI, DOT

07 **Accelerating Human Capital Development**

Chapter 7

Accelerating Human Capital Development

A. Abstract

Under the pillar **“Pagbabago”** or Reducing Inequality, this Chapter in the RDP aims to accelerate human capital development through achieving 1) healthy and educated population; and 2) highly skilled and globally competitive workforce.



Figure 7.1 Strategic Framework to Accelerate Human Development in Region 1 (2017-2022)

This Chapter of the Regional Development Report highlights the region’s performance along human capital development. The factors which contributed to the attainment or non-attainment of the Plan targets and the strategies to address the challenges are also discussed.

To achieve the regional targets for human capital development, strategies or mechanisms to implement programs along health and education need to be further improved. Stronger collaboration between the line agencies, local government units and civil society organizations

has to be established to ensure access of all potential beneficiaries to human capital development services.

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome 1: Healthy and Educated Population Achieved

Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Access to Quality Health Services Improved

Maternal health improved. Maternal mortality rate decreased by almost 3 percent in 2017 from 60.71 percent in 2016 to 58.05 percent. This might be due to improved mothers' access to ante natal care where the target for 2017 was surpassed by 28.68 percent. However, this was slightly lower than the previous year's level of 98.73 percent. The intensified implementation of the Maternal, Newborn, Child Health and Nutrition Program and the Conditional Cash Transfers Program might have contributed to the improved MMR where pregnant women were given pre-natal care.

Child health improved slightly. Infant mortality rate went down from 5.71 percent in 2016 to 4.70 percent in 2017, representing a decline of 1.01 percentage points. Under-five mortality rate also went down from 8.50 percent to 7.85 percent or by 0.65 percentage points. This may indicate that health care delivery was accessible and available. Skilled health workers were at hand to assist mothers give birth. The Conditional Cash Transfer Program could also have contributed to the lower rate because of the regular health check-up provided to expectant mothers.

However, further decline in the under-five mortality rate could have been achieved if more facility-based deliveries were done. A slight decline of 0.05 percentage points was noted in facility based deliveries - from 98.73 percent in 2016 to 98.68 percent in 2017.

Immunization coverage for children dropped but coverage for senior citizens increased. The proportion of fully immunized children went down from 72.29 percent in 2016 to 68.11 percent in 2017. Coverage for immunization remained to be higher for boys with 35.39 percent compared to girls at 32.72 percent. The drop in the immunization coverage might be due to the Dengvaxia controversy which was found to be harmful to people who had not been previously infected with dengue. The anti-measles vaccination coverage also dropped due to the Dengvaxia controversy. Many parents did not want their children vaccinated.

The DOH I administered free vaccination against the influenza virus and pneumococcal diseases to indigent senior citizen patients. Increasing coverage of indigent senior citizens was noted in both vaccinations. Flu coverage increased from 12 percent to 32 percent and pneumococcal

diseases coverage increased from 54 percent to 62 percent. Coverage however, was still way below the potential indigent senior citizens target.

TB treatment success rate increased but still way below the target. Tuberculosis treatment success rate in the region increased from 93 percent in 2016 to 94 percent in 2017. This was still however below the 2017 Plan target of 95 percent. TB services in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas and socioeconomic settings may still need to be intensified, however, given that this population group continued to have limited access to health programs.

Nutrition status among preschoolers improved. The 2017 nutritional status of preschool children in the region improved from the 2016 level. The number of underweight, overweight, stunting and wasting children all declined as shown in Table 10.1.

The improved nutritional status in the region might be due to the concerted efforts of the Regional Nutrition Committee-member agencies and the local government units in undertaking continuous massive advocacy activities on good nutrition.

Table 7.1 Nutritional Status in Region 1: CY 2016 and 2017

Provinces/ Cities	Underweight		Overweight		Stunting		Wasting	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Region 1	2.85	2.42	2.63	2.58	7.48	5.94	2.90	2.37
Ilocos Norte	5.68	5.06	3.26	3.95	10.81	10.46	3.28	2.70
Ilocos Sur	3.83	3.51	3.04	3.13	9.43	7.96	2.47	2.39
La Union	3.89	3.91	2.90	2.61	12.17	9.30	3.51	3.01
Pangasinan	2.41	1.44	2.23	2.09	5.04	4.02	2.37	1.85
Alaminos City	5.35	2.62	4.52	3.12	12.68	6.34	3.65	2.92
Batac City	4.77	4.42	4.83	5.67	10.94	11.43	3.45	3.02
Candon City	2.68	1.15	6.58	3	14.36	5.86	3	1.85
Dagupan City	6.17	1.8	0.58	1.24	14.93	8.38	5.86	4.95
Laoag City	0.87	1.61	1.52	2.66	2.92	1.97	1.07	0.81
San Carlos City	4.66	4.95	1.93	7.14	7.49	8.43	4.82	6.17
San Fernando City	2.26	2.42	3.34	1.99	2.46	3.93	2.08	1.51
Vigan City	3.58	2.9	2.98	2.31	5.31	5.05	4.13	2.35
Urdaneta City	2.18	1.27	1.46	1.11	8.51	8.03	0.84	0.6

Source: NNC

Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Universal Quality Basic Education Achieved

Decreasing enrolment ratio noted. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and the Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) are basic indications of people's access to quality education. The GER and NER in the elementary level continued to decline. From more than 100% in the previous years, the GER went down to about 98 percent in SY 2017 – 2018. This means that roughly 2 percent of the school-going population was not in school. Likewise, the same scenario was noted with the NER. The trend is declining so that in SY 2017 – 2018, NER was recorded at approximately 92 percent, below the Plan target of about 97 percent.

On the other hand, at the secondary level, GER was 100.15 percent in SY 2017-2018. This means that there were students with ages older than the secondary level standard age. This might be due to students' repetition or late school entry. NER was at 85.55 percent in SY 2017 – 2018, higher than the Plan target by 5.1 percentage points.

One of the reasons mentioned for not attending school was insufficient family income as revealed in the 2013 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) results. Since one objective of the Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) is for young children to attend school, a study should be made if the CCT program is doing enough to realize its objective of keeping children in school.

Cohort survival rates improved. The percentage of a cohort of pupils who were able to reach grade VI in 2017 – 2018 was 100 percent, indicating a high level of retention and low incidence of dropouts. This was better than the figure recorded in the previous school year of 99.61 percent and the 2017 Plan target of 95.61 percent.

At the secondary level, in SY 2017 – 2018, the Cohort Survival Rate increased to 98.61 percent from the 94.78 percent in SY 2016 – 2017. This means that from a cohort or group of 100 First Year students, only 98 students reached Fourth Year. This however was above the 2017 Plan target of 84.90 percent.

Cohort Survival Rate is a measure of the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of education services in the region.

Completion rates improved. Completion rate in the elementary level improved from 97.81 percent in SY 2016 – 2017 to 99.07 percent in SY 2017- 2018 implying better retention rates and reduced drop-out rates. Girls had higher completion rate of 99.33 percent than boys at 98.82 percent. The 2017 completion rate at the secondary level also improved to 95.75 percent from 88.19 percent in 2016.

Sector Outcome 2: Highly Skilled and Globally Competitive Workforce Achieved

Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Access to Quality and Affordable Higher Education Improved

Enrolment and graduates in HEIs decreased. For SY 2017-2018, enrolment dropped by more than one-fourth of the SY 2016-2017 total of 154,524. In terms of graduates, the number also decreased by 8.49 percent in SY 2016-2017. Females continued to dominate the males in the HEIs' enrolment and number of graduates. The declines may be attributed to students' inability to pursue schooling due to poverty and shifting to technical-vocational courses. This is evidenced by the increasing enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).

Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Access to Industry-Driven Skills Training Improved

TVET enrollees and graduates continued to surge. In 2017, there were 153,146 TVET enrollees, higher than the 2016 level by 2.5 percent and the 2017 RDP target by 1.35 percent. The same scenario holds true with the number of graduates. In terms of assessed and certified TVET graduates, accomplishments were lower than the 2016 level but still higher than the 2017 Plan target.

PESFA Program beneficiaries decreased. Beneficiaries of the TESDA Private Education Student Financial Assistance program recorded a sharp reduction of 76.24 percent in 2017 from the 2016 level. This was also 75.25 percent below the RDP target. This may be due to the shift in the allocation of slots to four private schools with recognized diploma programs.

TWSP scholars increased. The 18,602 beneficiaries under the TESDA Training for Work Scholarship Program (TWSP) tripled the Plan target of 6,764. This was also higher than the 2016 coverage by 21 percent. These scholars received free training and assessment fees to enhance their productivity.

Sub-Sector Outcome 3: Increased levels of Opportunities for, and Access to Decent and Productive Work

SLP beneficiaries dropped. The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) is a graduation program for beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. Two tracks are offered, namely: (1) the Microenterprise Development (MD) track and the (2) Employment Facilitation (EF) track.

Under the EF track, the number of beneficiaries declined from 23,063 in 2016 to 18,875 in 2017 or by 18.15 percent. The number of beneficiaries which were assisted in employment facilitation through job matching and skills trainings went down from 9,603 in 2016 to 4,218 in 2017. A mismatch of the skills of the beneficiaries with the existing jobs available in the region could

have contributed to the decline. An assessment of this track in terms of program design and implementation needs to be made so that the goals of the Program can be better realized.

On the other hand, the number of beneficiaries for the MD Track rose from 13,460 in 2016 to 14,657 in 2017. The MD Track assisted the beneficiaries in the establishment and expansion of their microenterprise.

C. Moving Forward

Several challenges need to be addressed to accelerate human capital development in the region. Improving the quality of education will be pursued, beginning with opening greater opportunities for people to education, to improving the quality and quantity of educational facilities and infrastructure.

The low enrolment rate – gross and net, remains to be a big challenge in the education sub-sector. Strategies to help increase the holding power of schools will be intensified by involving the parents and engaging the communities through the PTCAs. This should improve the enrolment rates and other performance indicators of pupils/students.

On health, Region I will conduct massive advocacy activities to prevent epidemics arising from low immunization rates. The Reaching Every Purok (REP) strategy which puts the focus on the community at purok/block/sitio level to reduce the immunity gap in high risks puroks will be intensified.

The local PESOs will be strengthened to assist those seeking employment especially among the region's poor. The sustainable livelihood program will be expanded to cover more beneficiaries.

D. Recommendations

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorating GER and NER at the elementary and secondary levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Converge/ strengthen inter-agency and sector efforts in promoting Education for All. • Promote coalition building to include the parents and the communities and improve school capacity building to hold children in school. • Evaluate the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program if it is doing enough to keep children in school. • Adopt appropriate policies and measures to address problems of grade repetition and drop-out as well 	DepEd, Sub-sector on Education, DSWD, RAC on 4Ps

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
	as bottlenecks with regard to retention in school.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undernutrition (underweight, wasting and stunting) and over-nutrition still persist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify advocacy efforts in addressing underweight and obesity • Integrate both undernutrition and over-nutrition in the RPN preparation 	RNPET agencies, LGUs, Schools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low immunization coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen massive advocacy and community mobilization to bring back the trust of the people in vaccinations/immunizations 	DOH, DepEd and LGUs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low achievement rates of pupils/ students in various subject areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide continuous capability building trainings to teachers • Improve teaching and learning approaches especially in problematic areas and for disadvantaged learners 	DepEd and other key agencies in the education sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing enrolment and graduates in Higher Education Institutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify advocacy of the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act where various scholarships are available for qualified students 	CHED, PIA, HEIs, LGUs, RSDC-Sub-Committee on Education

Table 7.2 Accelerate Human Development: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year difference	Performance
		2017	2016	2017	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
Chapter 7: Accelerating Human Capital Development						
Sector Outcome A: Health and Educated Populated Achieved						
Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Access to Quality Health Services Improved						
Maternal Mortality Rate	percent		60.71	58.05	(2.66)	
Proportion of mothers with 4 or more Ante Natal Care	percent	70	98.73	98.68	(0.05)	140.97
Infant Mortality Rate	percent		5.71	4.70	(1.01)	
Under-Five Mortality Rate	percent		8.50	7.85	(0.65)	

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year difference	Performance
		2017	2016	2017	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
Proportion of fully immunized children	percent	95	72.29	68.11	(4.18)	71.69
Proportion of Indigent Senior Citizens Provided with Vaccinations** a. Flu b. Pneumococcal	percent		12.0 54.0	32.0 62.0	20.0 8.0	
TB Treatment Success Rate	percent	95	93.10	94.33	1.23	99.29
Prevalence of Underweight Children	percent		2.85	2.42	(0.43)	
OPT PLUS results in the Region						
Prevalence of overweight and obese (weight for height) preschool schoolchildren**	percent		2.63	2.58	(0.05)	
Prevalence of Stunted Pre-School Children**	percent		7.48	5.94	(1.54)	
Prevalence of wasted and severely wasted preschool children**	percent		2.9	2.37	(0.53)	
Proportion of TB cases deter under DOTS	Percent	95	93.10	94.33	1.23	99.29
Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Universal Quality Basic Education Achieved						
Gross Enrolment Ratio**	percent					
Elementary	percent		102.25	97.91	(4.34)	
Secondary	percent		93.12	100.15	7.03	
Net enrollment ratio in primary education	percent	96.56	93.21	92.51	(0.70)	95.81
• male	percent	96.41				
• female	percent	96.73				
Net enrollment ratio in secondary education	percent	80.45	80.06	85.55	5.49	106.34

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year difference	Performance
		2017	2016	2017	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
• male	percent	77.80				
• female	percent	83.28				
Cohort Survival Rate in elementary education	percent	95.61	99.61	100.00	0.39	104.59
• male	percent	94.71				
• female	percent	96.60				
Cohort Survival Rate in secondary education	percent	84.90	94.78	98.61	3.83	116.15
• male	percent	81.93				
• female	percent	88.08				
Completion Rate in elementary education	percent		97.81	99.07	1.26	
Completion Rate in secondary education	percent		88.19	95.75	7.56	
Sector Outcome B: Highly Skilled and Globally Competitive Workforce Achieved						
Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Access to Quality and Affordable Higher Education Improved						
Total Enrolment in Higher Education institutions (SY 2016-2017 vs 2017-2018)	number		154,524	114,793	(25.71)	
• male			69,845	52,596	(24.70)	
• female			84,679	62,197	(26.55)	
Total Tertiary Level Graduates (SY 2015-2016 vs 2016-2017)	number		28,812	26,365	(8.49)	
• male			11,943	10,419	(12.76)	
• female			16,869	15,946	(5.47)	
Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Access to Industry-Driven Skills Training Improved						
Number of TVET enrollees	number of enrollees	151,109	149,382	153,146	2.52	101.35
Number of TVET graduates	number of graduates	146,971	139,948	145,216	3.76	98.81
Number of assessed persons/TVET graduates	number of assessed persons	81,297	95,353	85,741	(10.08)	105.47
Number of certified persons/TVET graduates	number of certified	69,102	86,522	79,032	(8.66)	114.37

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year difference	Performance
		2017	2016	2017	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
	persons					
Number of beneficiaries of Private Education Students Financial Assistance Program (PESFA)	number of beneficiaries	889	926	220	(76.24)	24.75
Number of beneficiaries of Training for Work Scholarship Program (TWSP)	number of beneficiaries	6,764	15,370	18,602	21.03	275.01
Sub-Sector Outcome 3: Increased Levels of Opportunities for, and Access to Decent and Productive Work						
Underemployment Rate	percent	16.6	17.5	19.9	2.4	119.88
Unemployment Rate	percent	5.9	6.3	8.9	2.6	150.85
Sustainable Livelihood Program						
Micro-Enterprise Development	Number of household served		13,460	14,657	8.89	
Employment Facilitation	Number of household served		9,603	4,218	(56.08)	

Notes:

If unit of measure is absolute figures, year-on-year difference = $[(2017-2016) / 2016] \times 100$

If unit of measure is “percent”, year-on-year difference = 2017-2016

***Not Included in the RDP Target*

Sources of Basic Data: DepEd, CHED, TESDA, DOH, NNC and PSA

08

Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families

Chapter 8

Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families

A. Abstract

Under the pillar ***“Pagbabago”*** or Reducing Inequality, this Chapter in the Regional Development Plan aims to build socioeconomic resilience of individuals and families by reducing their vulnerability to various risks/disasters.

The Chapter highlights the performance of the sector along: (1) social insurance coverage for the poor, vulnerable and marginalized and (2) access to quality and empowering social welfare and safety nets. A discussion on the facilitating and hindering factors in meeting the targets and the strategies to address the challenges was also included.

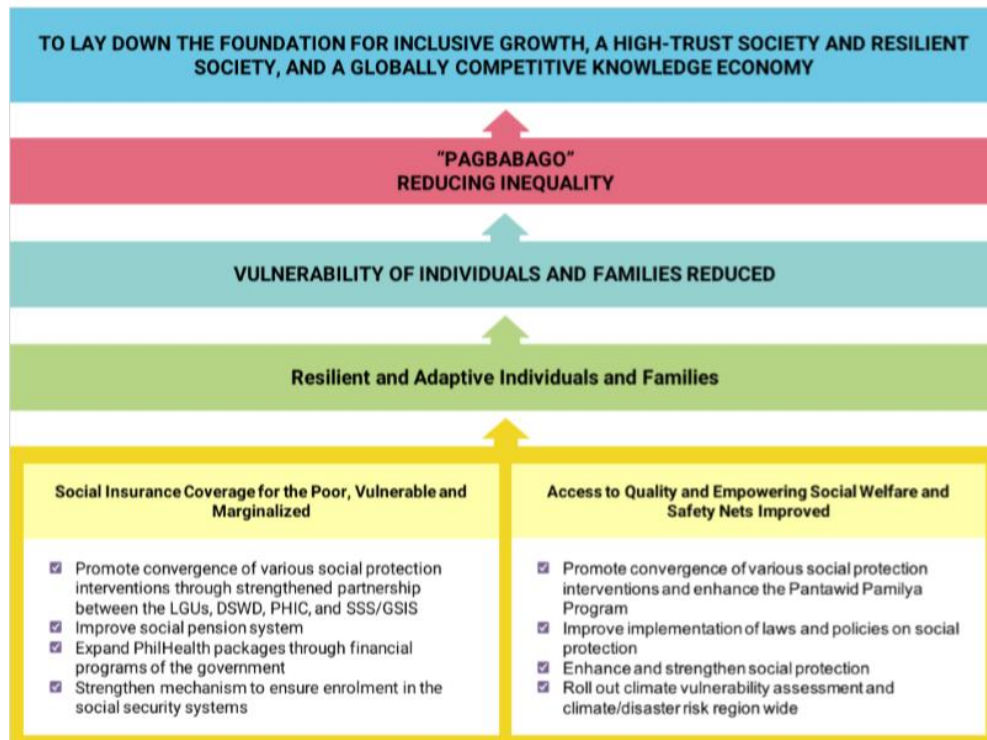


Figure 8.1 Strategic Framework to Reduce Vulnerability of Individuals and Families in Region 1 (2017-2022)

Several indicators were identified in the RDP to measure performance but only six has available data, hence it is difficult to ascertain whether the region is headed towards the achievement of the sector goal.

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: Resilient and Adaptive Individuals and Families

Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Social Insurance Coverage for the Poor, Vulnerable and Marginalized

Number of senior citizens receiving social pension increased. Over 1.2 thousand indigent senior citizens received P500 per month under the social pension program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in 2017 – double the 2016 coverage. However this was still short by less than one percent of the Plan target. The wider coverage of the Program in 2017 was due to the lowering of the age qualification of beneficiaries from 65 to 60 years old. The Program aims to augment the daily subsistence and other medical needs of indigent senior citizens.

Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Access to Quality and Empowering Social Welfare and Safety Nets Improved

Poverty incidence improved. The region's poverty incidence or the proportion of poor families to the total number of families significantly went down from 14.0 percent in 2012 to 9.6 percent in 2015, representing a decline of 4.4 percentage points. Among the provinces, Pangasinan had the highest poverty incidence at 11.2 percent while Ilocos Norte had the lowest with 3.3 percent.

Poor households provided with conditional cash grants decreased. The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program is a [conditional cash transfer](#) program which aims to eradicate extreme poverty by investing in health and education. The cash transfer program follows two approaches as follows:

1. Regular Conditional Cash Transfer (RCCT)

As 2017 ended, 249,883 households were identified as poor based on the NHTS-PR database. Out of this total 218,693 households or 87.5 percent were registered under the Listahanan. However, only about 90.4 percent or 197,684 active households were served. This was 1.17 percent lower than the 2016 level. The decrease may be attributed to the natural attrition rate of graduating households, transferring residence to other regions and delisting of households.

Under the program, every household beneficiary received P500 per month as health grant, P300 per month for every monitored child in the elementary level and P500 per month for every monitored child in high school for 10 months as education grant. Rice subsidy was also provided to each family at P7,200 per year or equivalent to P600 per month. The rice subsidy started only in 2017.

2. Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT)

The MCCT is a modified approach designed to maximize the reach of the Conditional Cash Transfer Program for the purpose of serving Indigenous Peoples in Geographically Isolated and Depressed Areas (GIDAs) who were not part of the Regular Conditional Cash Transfer. The program covered 2,562 active households in 24 municipalities of Region 1 in 2017. Since the program started, 266 households have been delisted. Reasons included were: change of residence of beneficiaries and double entry (already in the RCCT). MCCT beneficiaries received the same amounts of grant as those of the RCCT.

Fewer beneficiaries of microenterprise and employment services were recorded. Only 4,876 and 1,452 men and women were assisted in microenterprise and employment services, respectively. Both were more than 70 percent below the targets and more than 50 percent below the 2016 levels. The accomplishment of the Sustainable Livelihood Program for 2017 was way below the target because of the change in the policy and guidelines of the program. Project proposals were thoroughly prepared and reviewed based on the actual needs of the clients.

Beneficiaries of completed KC-NCCDP sub-projects declined. Due to the changes in the policies of prioritizing project proposals, beneficiaries for the KC-NCCDP went down from 7,580 in 2016 to 7,441 in 2017. Only 47 sub-projects were completed in 2017 as against 49 in 2016.

Beneficiaries served through the RRPTP declined. The Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked victims served a total of 55 victim-survivors in 2017 during the first year of the Plan period, lower by 35.29 percent compared to the 2016 baseline data but still higher by 10 percent over the 2017 target. The challenge is to intensify advocacy of the project to expand coverage.

C. Moving Forward

Although in some instances, reduction in the number of beneficiaries for social welfare can be a positive indication of development, a review of how the various programs are implemented will be done so that a greater number of the needy and the vulnerable groups are assisted especially in times of disasters, calamities and economic shocks.

With the escalating prices of goods and services, as a result of the implementation of the TRAIN law and disasters that hit the region, the vulnerable groups are at greatest risk of losing their livelihood. Mitigating measures such as the Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) programs of the DSWD, the Pantawid Pasada Program of the DoTR and other measures instituted by the Duterte administration will continue to be implemented and closely monitored.

The conduct of Social Welfare Development Indicator assessment used to measure the status of clients i.e how many have moved up to subsistence or self-sufficiency level will be done more regularly to determine whether the government's services are doing well in improving the lives of the poor.

D. Recommendations

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
Graduating 4Ps household beneficiaries could fall back into poverty especially with the TRAIN law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that TRAIN mitigating measures target those households. • Review social protection approaches and mechanisms to determine whether these are making a dent on poverty 	DSWD, NAPC, NSDC
Number of beneficiaries for social welfare services has been decreasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review mechanisms in targeting program beneficiaries. 	DSWD, NAPC, NSDC
Measuring outcomes of social welfare interventions on the lives of the poor are not being done on a regular basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct the Social Welfare Indicator assessment regularly • Develop more effective and efficient mechanisms in determining outcomes of SW interventions 	DSWD, NAPC

Table 8.1 Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Chapter 8: Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families						
Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Social Insurance Coverage for the Poor, Vulnerable and Marginalized						
Number of Senior Citizens served through the Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens Program	number of senior citizens	121,574	70,878	120,659	70.23	99.25
Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Access to Quality and Empowering Social Welfare and Safety Nets Improved						
Poverty Incidence Among			2012	2015		

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Families						
• Region 1	percent		14.0	9.6	(4.4)	
• Ilocos Norte	percent		8.4	3.3	(5.1)	
• Ilocos Sur	percent		13.7	9.5	(4.2)	
• La Union	percent		15.3	9.2	(6.1)	
• Pangasinan	percent		14.9	11.2	(3.7)	
Percent coverage of 4Ps beneficiaries	percent	100.00	97.75	99.31	1.6	99.31
Increased number of 4Ps families moved up to self-sufficiency level	number	202,848	200,442	No SWDI assessment conducted		
Percentage of Pantawid households with improved wellbeing:						
• Survival to Subsistence	percent	0.02				
• Subsistence to Self-Sufficiency	percent	13.92				
• Survival to Self-Sufficiency	percent	0.01				
Improved access of poor households to at least two SWD programs (%) Region 1	percent		82.48			
• Ilocos Norte	percent		96.91			
• Ilocos Sur	percent		83.94			
• La Union	percent		77.04			
• Pangasinan	percent		81.21			
Number of men and women engaged in microenterprise development	number of persons	20,749	11,660	4,876	(58.18)	23.50
• men	number of persons		11,525			
• women	number of persons		1,856			
Number of men and women engaged in employment facilitation activities	number of persons	5,187	5,636	1,452	(74.24)	27.99
• men	number of persons		2,649			

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
• women	number of persons		2,586			
Number of PWD men and women assisted in AVRC-I		60				
• men	number of persons		79			
• women	number of persons		48			
Number of children/youth served in Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth (RRCY)	number of children	100	155			
Number of girls served in Home for Girls (HFG)	number of girls	70	59			
Number of Women served in Haven for Women (HFW)	number of women	95	43			
Number of children served in Haven for Children (HFC)	number of children	45	40			
Number of children served through Supplementary Feeding Program	number of children	99,500	99,500			
Number of households that benefitted from the completed KC-NCDDP sub-projects	number of projects		7,580	955		
Number of victim-survivors served through the Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTP)	number of survivors	50	85	55	(35.29)	110.00
Number of Cash-for-Work (CFW) for CCA beneficiaries	number of beneficiaries	74,156	36,078			

Notes:

If unit of measure is absolute figures, year-on-year difference = $[(2017-2016) / 2016] \times 100$

If unit of measure is “percent”, year-on-year difference = 2017-2016

Sources of Basic Data: DSWD and PSA

09

Building Safe and Secure Communities

Chapter 9

Building Safe and Secure Communities

A. Abstract

Under the pillar “**Pagbabago**” or Reducing Inequality, this chapter of the Regional Development Plan aims to build socioeconomic resilience by building safe and secure communities. The sub-chapter outcome is access to affordable, disaster resilient and climate change adaptive housing improved.

This Chapter highlights the performance of the housing sector along access to affordable, disaster resilient and climate change adaptive housing through the provision of direct and indirect assistance.

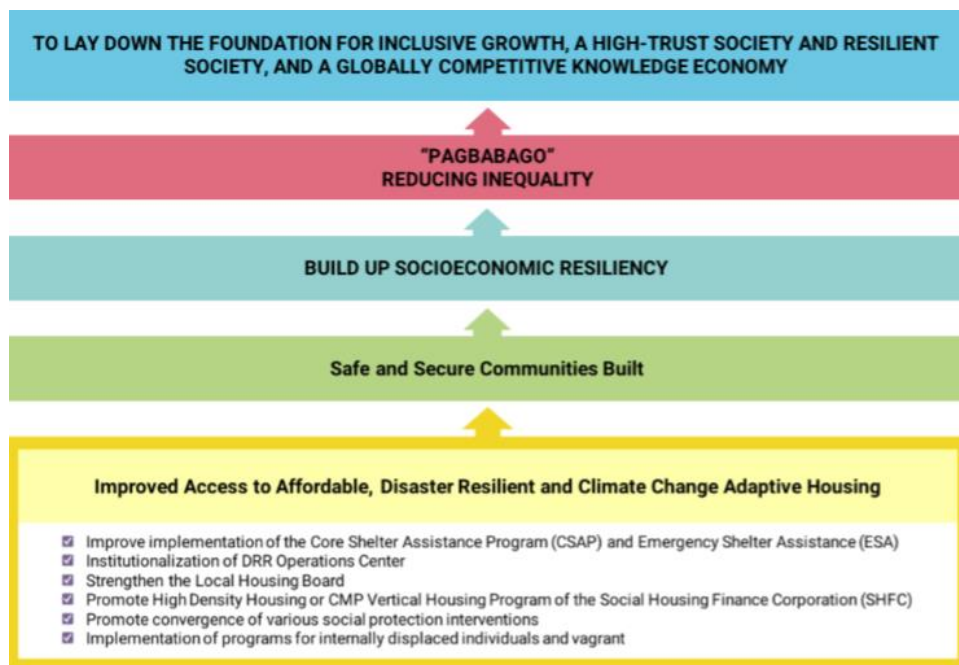


Figure 9.1 Strategic Framework to Build Safe and Secure Communities in Region 1 (2017-2022)

While some indicators exceeded the 2016 level and the RDP targets, others did not. Lagging indicators must be given priority by the government. Efforts should focus on closing the gap in housing needs and provide assistance to low income households displaced by disasters. Appropriate interventions needs to be put in place.

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: Safe and Secure Communities Built

Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Improved access to affordable, disaster resilient and climate change adaptive housing

Housing needs kept increasing. In 2017, the total housing needs in the region reached 323,136 units, a combination of 162,850 housing backlogs and recurrent or future needs of 160,286 units. This was 61 percent higher than the 2016 level of 200,653 units. The housing backlog comprised double-up households, displaced households and homeless households. The total future needs were due to population growth and newly-formed households.

Table 9.1 Total Housing Needs, Region 1: 2017

No. of cities/ Municipalities	PROVINCE	HOUSING BACKLOG*			FUTURE NEED	TOTAL HOUSING NEED
		Doubled-up Household	Displaced Household	Home- less	(due to population growth)	9-year period
20/20	LA UNION	5,901	38,103	34	33,545	77,583
34/34	ILOCOS SUR	5,235	8,692	5	16,016	29,948
23/23	ILOCOS NORTE	8,459	11,535	28	18,538	38,560
48/48	PANGASINAN	84,858			92,187	177,045
RUNNING TOTAL FOR REGION 1		162,850			160,286	323,136 (2016:200,653)
125/125 LGUs (100%)		50.4%			49.6%	

Source of Data: HUDCC

LGUs with LSPs increased. Five more LGUs formulated their Local Shelter Plans in 2017, higher by 3.31 percent than the Plan target. More local government units have been encouraged to complete their Local Shelter Plan to enable them to effectively implement their mandate on shelter provision as embodied in the Local Government Code of 1991 (Republic Act 7160) and the Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992 (Republic Act 7279). The LSP is an important part of the CLUP which is now one of the indicators of the Seal of Good Local Governance starting in 2017.

ISFs provided with secure tenure through EO 48 higher than the target. A total of 341 informal settler-families were able to acquire land ownership and shelter security by virtue of EO 48, “Declaring non-core properties of the Philippine National Railways (PNR) as socialized housing sites and providing for the disposition of the same to bona-fide occupants”. The number of settler-families assisted (341) was lower than the 2016 baseline data of 736, however, it was still higher than the agency target of 300 (new indicator identified).

Displaced households relocated/assisted increased. The number of displaced households relocated/assisted went up from 379 in 2016 to 541 in 2017 representing an increase of around 43 percent. Under the Resettlement Assistance Program provided by the National Housing Authority, 830 households were provided with social housing assistance through resettlement, home material assistance and settlement upgrading. This supports SDG No. 11, making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Beneficiaries of ESCAP increased. The number of internally displaced male and female household heads provided with Emergency Shelter Cash Assistance Program rose from 31,941 in 2016 to 40,941 in 2017. The 26.42 percent growth included victims of typhoon Lawin which hit the region in the last quarter of 2016. Funds were released only in the first quarter of 2017.

Housing loan borrowers dropped. Per HDMF report, total loan takeout for housing purposes reached P1 billion for the construction of 713 housing units. The amount of loan borrowed and number of housing borrowers both fell short of the 2017 targets due to the limited number of borrowers for subdivision projects. However, the number of individual borrowers was within the target.

C. Moving Forward

The coordinative function of the HUDCC will be strengthened particularly in the review of programs and projects to ensure achievement of the housing targets. Strong advocacy on the creation of a Department of Housing and Urban Development as the sole planning and policy-making, regulatory, program coordination, and performance monitoring entity of the National Shelter Plan will be pursued.

The Sub-Committee on Housing of the RDC- Regional Social Development Committee will continue to consider as an important agenda the building of safe and secure communities in the region.

All cities and municipalities will be encouraged to set up or strengthen their Local Housing Boards and designate their Local Housing Officers to ensure the implementation of their housing plans indicated in their CLUPs and LSPs.

The DSWD and the Local Government Units will need to strengthen their partnership in the implementation of the Core Shelter Assistance Program and the Emergency Shelter Assistance to ensure that victims quickly recover from the impacts of disasters. Quick response is needed so as not to add to the already increasing housing backlogs in the region.

The proactive efforts of the LGUs in managing their DRR Operations Centers will be sustained not only during disasters but also in their pre and post disaster operations.

D. Recommendations

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
Increasing housing needs as a result of backlog, population increase and dilapidation	<p>Monitor implementation of the Local Shelter Plans and Comprehensive Land Use Plans</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive housing subsidy package for informal settler families and low income households.</p> <p>Develop innovative strategies to address housing backlogs especially for socialized housing. Examples of these innovations include the use of green technologies and making available idle government lands for vertical / high rise housing.</p>	<p>HUDCC, HLURB, KHAs</p> <p>HUDCC, HLURB, Private sectors, KHAs</p> <p>HUDCC, HLURB, LGUs</p>

Table 9.2 Building Safe and Secure Communities: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016	2017	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Chapter 9: Building Safe and Secure Communities						
Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Improved Access to Affordable, Disaster Resilient and Climate Change Adaptive Housing						

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016	2017	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Number of LGUs with Local Shelter Plan (LSP)	number of LGUs	121	120	125	4.17	103.31
Number of draft LSP reviewed*	number of LSP reviewed					
Number of sites identified/Validated/assessed (has.)	number of sites	4,106	3,957			
No. of informal settler families (ISF) provided w/ secure tenure through EO 48*	No. of informal settler families provided	300	736	341	(53.67)	113.67
Number of displaced households relocated/ assisted	number of households	240				
Number of loan takeout for housing purposes	number of loan takeout	784		543		69.26
Number of housing loan borrowers	number of borrowers					
Total amount of loan takeout	Million PhP					
Number of internally displaced male and female household heads provided with Emergency Shelter Cash Assistance Program (ESCAP)	number of households		31,941	40,381	26.42	
Number of male and female household heads provided with Core Shelter Assistance (CSA)	number of households		557			

Note:

If unit of measure is absolute figures, year-on-year difference = $[(2017-2016) / 2016] \times 100$

If unit of measure is “percent”, year-on-year difference = 2017-2016

**New Indicator*

Sources of Basic Data: HUDCC, NHA, DSWD and KHAs (HDMF/ SHFC)

10

Reaching for Demographic Dividend

Chapter 10

Reaching for the Demographic Dividend

E. Abstract

Under the pillar *“Patuloy na Pag-unlad”* or Increasing Growth Potential, this Chapter in the Regional Development Plan aims to achieve a desired family size. The ultimate goal is to increase the percentage of the population able to work. The sub-chapter outcomes are: 1) improved access to adolescent reproductive health service; and 2) responsive family planning and reproductive health information and services achieved.

This Chapter highlights the performance of the region in reaching for the demographic dividend. Aggressive [policies and programs](#) focused on family planning and reproductive health, quality education, nutrition, opportunities for creating jobs, and investments in women and girls.

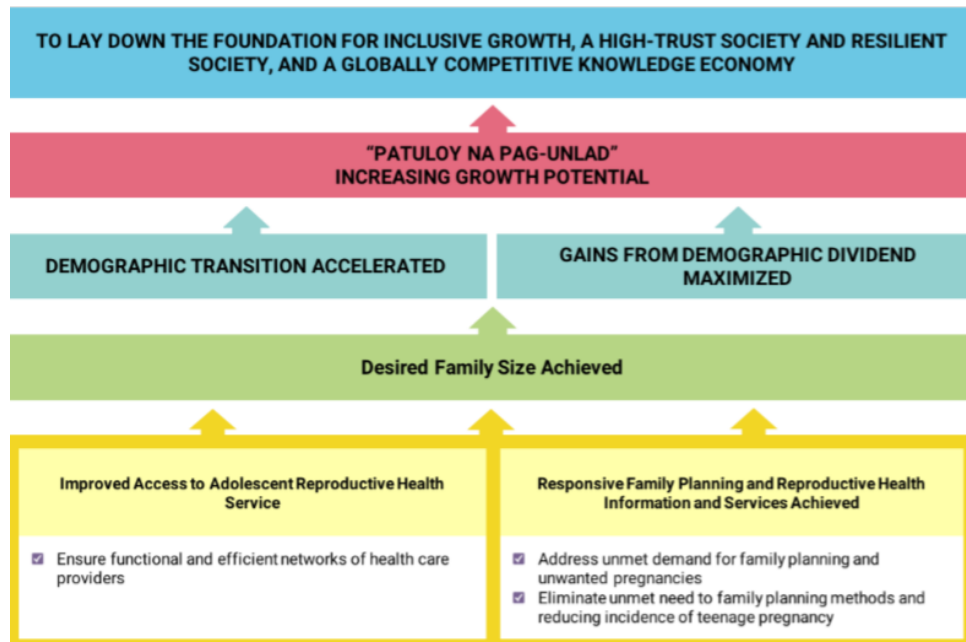


Figure 10.1 Strategic Framework to Reach for Demographic Dividend in Region 1 (2017-2022)

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: Desired Family Size Achieved

Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Improved Access to Adolescent Reproductive Health Service

Contraceptive prevalence rate may yet exceed the 2016 baseline data. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) or the proportion of married women 15-49 years reporting current use of contraceptives was recorded at 65.72 percent in 2016. As of the third quarter of 2017, CPR stood at 64.67 percent, just 1.05 percentage points short of the full year 2016 rate.

Adolescent birth rate was lower than the Plan target but still quite high. In 2017, the recorded adolescent birth rate was 1.792 per 1,000 adolescents (population aged 10-19 years old), much better than the Plan target of 10.80. Based on a UNFPA study, ‘adolescent pregnancy is generally not the result of a deliberate choice; it is a consequence of little or no access to school, information, or sexual and reproductive health.’ This is especially true for poor and marginalized girls who have little to say over decisions affecting their lives.’ Table 10.1 shows the top ten municipalities with the highest number of adolescent birth in the region in 2017.

Table 10.1 Top Ten Municipalities with Highest Number of Adolescent Birth Rate (ABR) by Province in Ilocos Region, 2018 2nd Quarter

Rank	Ilocos Norte	Ilocos Sur	La Union	Pangasinan
1	Adams (1.99)	Santiago (1.567)	Bagulin (0.570)	Malasiqui (0.89)
2	Pagudpud (0.589)	San Esteban (1.197)	Bangar (0.500)	San Fabian (0.71)
3	San Nicolas (0.573)	Galimuyod (0.991)	Bauang (0.497)	Basista (0.78)
4	Nueva Era (0.543)	Narvacan (0.986)	Luna (0.453)	Binalonan (0.77)
5	Bangui (0.534)	Quirino (0.893)	Bacnotan (0.441)	Villasis (0.77)
6	Burgos (0.493)	Caoayan (0.857)	Aringay (0.413)	Sison (0.73)
7	Piddig (0.410)	Bantay (0.837)	Agoo (0.376)	Bani (0.66)
8	Pinili (0.363)	Cervantes (0.799)	San Gabriel (0.328)	San Manuel (0.65)
9	Dingras (0.347)	Alilem (0.738)	San Juan (0.320)	Pozorrubio (0.64)
10	Badoc (0.311)	San Juan (0.699)	Balaoan (0.310)	Umingan (0.60)

Source of Data: POPCOM

Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Responsive Family Planning and Reproductive Health Information and Services Achieved

Total fertility rate continued to approximate that of the national. The region's TFR continued to be at par with the national average. In 2011, the TFR in the region of 3.2 per 1,000 women at reproductive age was just slightly higher than the national TFR of 3.1. Likewise in 2013, the region's TFR was 2.8, lower than the national rate by 0.2 percentage points. The influence of mass media and greater community outreach campaigns may have contributed to the decrease in fertility in the region.

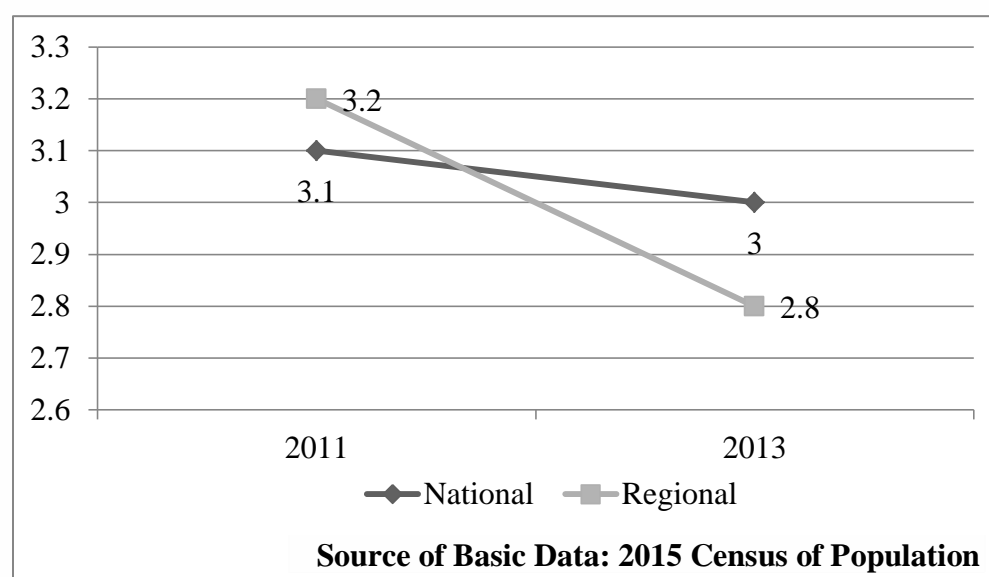


Figure 10.2 Total Fertility Rates, Philippines and Region 1; CYs 2011 and 2013

Incidence of teen pregnancy decreased. Due to the tremendous advocacy activities and concerted efforts of concerned agencies, LGUs and CSOs, the incidence of teenage pregnancy (among the population aged 13-19 years old) declined from 12.42 percent in 2016 to 10.29 percent in 2017. This is also less than one percent lower than the 2017 Plan target. Late marriage and childbearing is a good contributor in lowering fertility rate as experienced by the region. Some of the factors which may have contributed to the still rather high incidence of teenage pregnancy in the region include peer pressure, absent parents, lack of knowledge, teenage drinking and sexual abuse.

Women of reproductive age provided with FP modern methods exceeded the Plan target. The proportion of women of reproductive ages (15-49 years) who were assisted with family planning services exceeded the Plan target by as much as three times. These women were provided with modern contraceptive methods of family planning which included pills and

injectables. This might be due to the government's steadfast efforts in pursuing modern family planning as a response to the RPRH Law.

Unmet need for FP lower than the Plan target. The proportion of women of reproductive age with unmet need for planning reached 13.7 percent, better than the RDP target of 20 percent. Despite the good accomplishment, the unmet need still remained high. To respond to this, Executive Order No. 12 was signed on January 9, 2017 which aims to intensify and accelerate the implementation of critical actions necessary to attain and sustain 'zero unmet need for modern family planning' for all poor households by 2018." Based on the National Demographic and Health Survey, women who want to stop childbearing or to space child birth but are not using any contraceptive method are considered to have an unmet need for family planning.

Population growth rates fluctuated but remained lower than the national rates. The region's rate of population growth decelerated from 2000 – 2010 to 2010 -2015, the same trend as the national average but lower. The recorded declines in both the mortality rates and low fertility rates may have contributed to the low population growth rate of the region.

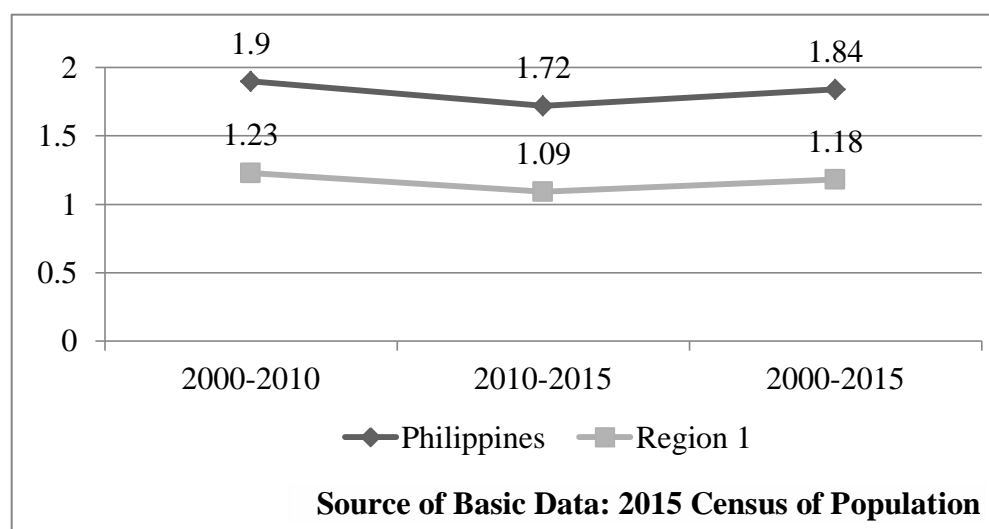


Figure 10.3 Population Growth Rate: Philippines vs Region 1

Average household size same as national average at 4.4. Among the provinces in the region, Ilocos Norte had the lowest household size of 4.2, followed by La Union. The provinces of Ilocos Sur and Pangasinan approximated the regional average at 4.4.

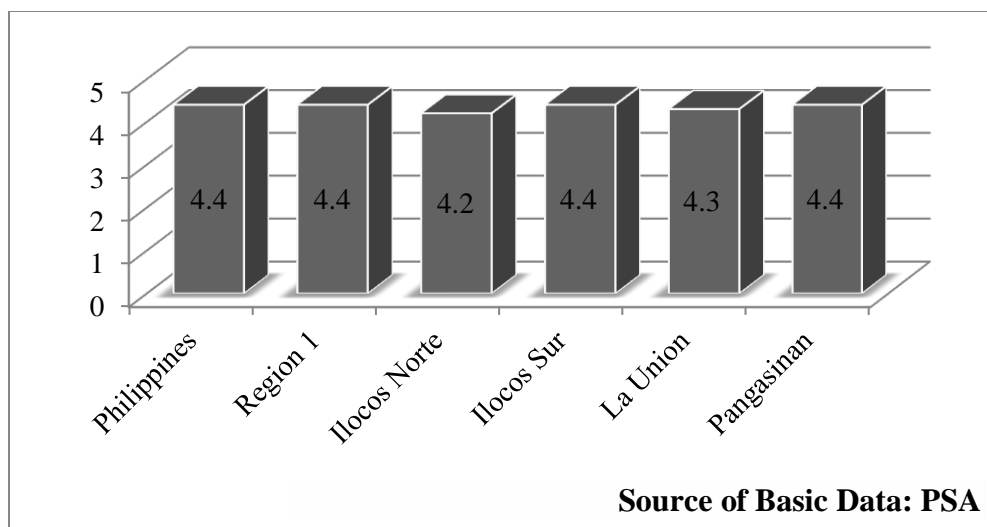


Figure 10.4 Average Household Size (National, Region 1 and Provinces)

C. Moving Forward

Priority attention will be given to the poor who cannot afford to pay for health and family planning services. Modern family planning programs will focus on meeting the target of ‘zero unmet need for modern family planning’ for all poor households.

Efforts to empower women and girls to make better reproductive health choices will be pursued through the concerted partnership among all concerned agencies. Advocacies on the benefits of spacing births with better family planning will be intensified. Women with fewer children can safeguard their health, can take jobs and create savings which are essential in accumulating capital and boosting economic growth.

The Adolescent and Youth Health Program (AYHP) of the DOH will continue to be implemented in partnership with other concerned agencies and LGUs to lessen the incidence of teenage and adolescent pregnancy. Schools will also continue to include in their curricula topics on responsible health and sexual behavior especially among high school pupils and college students considering their special needs and vulnerabilities.

The impact of family planning programs implemented by various agencies will need to be assessed to determine their impact on the region’s age structure. The overarching goal should be to ensure that the working population will steadily grow so that the young dependent population declines.

D. Recommendations

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite declining, the percentage of unmet need for family planning still remains high even with the adoption of the "zero unmet need for modern family planning' as a population management strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize the reach of Family Planning services to consider the socioeconomic status of women/ couples. Integrate the RPRH concerns in poverty reduction and Social Protection programs of various agencies 	DOH, POPCOM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic framework needs refinement to better guide the adoption of strategies to better take advantage of the demographic dividend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and possibly improve the chapter strategic framework in the mid-term updating of the RDP 	NEDA-1, concerned entities

Table 10.2 Reaching for the Demographic Dividend: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Percentage Point Difference (Year-on-Year)	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
Chapter 10: Reaching for the Demographic Dividend						
Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Improved Access to Adolescent Reproductive Health Service						
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	percent		65.72**	64.67***		
Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	percent	10.80		1.79		Well within target

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Percentage Point Difference (Year-on-Year)	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Responsive Family Planning and Reproductive Health Information and Services Achieved						
Incidence of teen pregnancy	percent	10.80	12.42	10.29	(2.13)	Within target
Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for Family Planning satisfied (provided) with modern methods	percent	20.00		59.50		297.50
Percentage of unmet need for family planning	percent	20.00		13.70		Within target

Notes:

If unit of measure is absolute figures, year-on-year difference = $[(2017-2016) / 2016] \times 100$

If unit of measure is "percent", year-on-year difference = 2017-2016

***Source of Basic Data: PopCom**

****Source of Basic Data: FHSIS 2016**

11 Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology and Innovation

Chapter 11

Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology and Innovation

A. Abstract

Under the pillar “Patuloy na Pag-unlad” or Increasing Growth Potential, this chapter aims to ensure rapid adoption and promotion of new technologies in the region. The sub-chapter outcomes are: (1) new technologies/innovation adopted and promoted; and (2) innovation capacities improved.

This Chapter of the Regional Development Report focuses on the performance of the region along rapid adoption and promotion of new technologies.

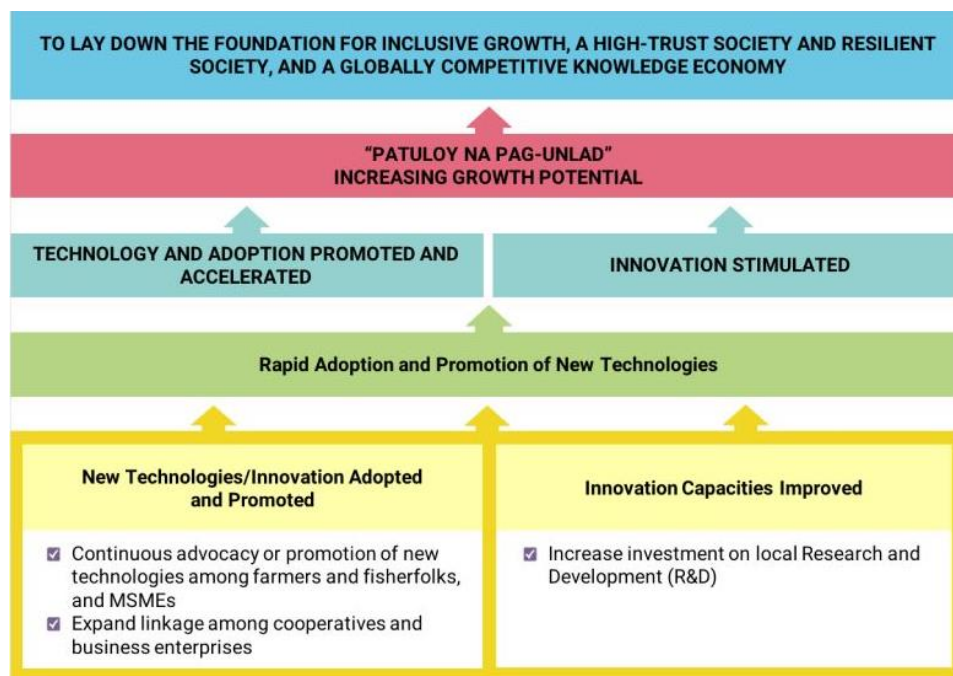


Figure 11.1 Strategic Framework to Reach for Demographic Dividend in Region 1 (2017-2022)

During the first year of implementation of the RDP, low-cost but sustainable technologies were adopted. These included mechanization, and technologies that were adaptive to the adverse effects of climate change and other catastrophic events. The RDP planned for rapid adoption and promotion of new technologies in the region through continuous advocacy or promotion of new technologies among farmers, fisher-folks and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The expansion of linkages among cooperatives and business enterprises was also targeted. Moreover, the RDP likewise planned to improve innovation capacities through increasing investments for local research and development (R&D).

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: Rapid Adoption and Promotion of New Technologies

Sub-Sector Outcome 1: New Technologies/Innovation Adopted and Promoted

High impact technology solutions adopted. Addressing the governments' effort in improving the integrity of the environment and climate change adaptation and mitigation, the region installed 77 units of sensors and warning stations in 2017. This was 32 units more than the accomplishment in 2016. The initiatives enhanced the flood forecasting and monitoring capability of concerned LGUs and in coming out with appropriate mitigation strategies and action plans. For 2017, farmers and fisher-folks adopted a total of 20 technologies, all of which were adaptive to the negative effects of agri-related disasters.

Technology transfers undertaken. The government sustained its efforts in advocating and promoting new technologies/innovation in the region. A total of 61 MSMEs were provided with technology and interventions in 2017, a tad higher than the 2017 Plan target of 60 MSMEs. The interventions included equipment upgrading, training, product packaging and labeling, technical assistance, consultancy services and product testing. More than 50 percent of the MSMEs served in 2017 were provided with technology and interventions under the Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program (SETUP) while the rest were served under the Grants-in-Aid (GIA) program. The MSMEs assisted with consultancy services and technical assistance adopted measures to reduce waste generation, increase savings in raw materials and lower energy cost. Most complied with good manufacturing practices. All of these led to higher productivity. Under the SETUP (Core) program, only Ilocos Sur fell short of target by one (1) MSME. The rest of the provinces were able to reach their 2017 targets.

Linkages expanded. In 2017, the government established 10 collaborations with agri-fishery cooperatives and business organizations a tad higher compared to nine (9) established collaborations in 2016. Moreover, the region also registered 29 various patents, utility model and industrial designs to the Intellectual Property Office (IPO).

Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Innovation Capacities Improved

Higher investments in local R&D recorded. For 2017, there was a substantial 25.25 percent increase in the Research and Development (R&D) Budget compared to the previous year. The budgetary increase strengthened programs that offered financing to commercially-viable innovation projects addressing the gap between R&D and commercialization. Relatively, there was a 173.33 percent increase in the number of patents, inventions and industrial designs accomplished in 2017 compared to 2016.

Moreover, the government published a total of 41 scientific articles in 2017 albeit lower than the 48 articles published in 2016. Forty-one various patents, inventions and industrial designs were accomplished and 1 Balik-Scientist was deployed in the region. To further improve the innovation capacities of the region, the government established three (3) collaborations with SUCs and the private industry sector. The government provided a more conducive and better enabling environment in encouraging private sector investments in the academe through these established collaborations.

C. Moving Forward

The government will continue to intensify its efforts to advocate and promote new technologies to both women and men farmers and fisher-folks, and MSMEs in the region. The SETUP program of DOST enhances the productivity and competitiveness of MSMEs through infusion of innovative technology, provision of technical services (TACS) and manpower development. Likewise, to enhance the region's agricultural resiliency and adaptability to natural disasters, the government will continue to promote the adoption of risk mitigating technologies.

For the local R&D in the region, the government will continue to create a more conducive environment that will encourage more human resources to engage in the sector. The SETUP program will be continually expanded to enable more MSMEs to access government assistance along the following: equipment upgrading, training, product packaging and labeling, technical assistance and consultancy services, and product testing.

D. Recommendations

Problems / Issues / Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low involvement of young innovators / researchers in R&D due to limited research grants and stipends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more research grants and stipends to promising and deserving young innovators and researchers • Sustain the SET-UP program of the DOST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOST, CHED

**Table 11.1 Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology and Innovation: CY
2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets**

Indicators	Unit Measure	Annual Plan of Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Chapter 11: Sector Outcome: Rapid Adoption and Promotion of New Technologies						
Sub-Sector Outcome 1: New Technologies/Innovation Adopted and Promoted						
Number of technology generated	Number of technology		45	77	71.11	
Number of technology commercialized/ adopted	Number of technology		21	20	(4.76)	
Number of MSMEs provided with technology and interventions						
Region 1	Number of MSMEs	60	61	61	0.00	101.67
a. SETUP (Core)	Number of MSMEs	35	36	34	(5.56)	97.14
Ilocos Norte	Number of MSMEs	7	7	7	0.00	100.00
Ilocos Sur	Number of MSMEs	7	7	6	(14.29)	85.71
La Union	Number of MSMEs	7	8	7	(12.50)	100.00
Pangasinan	Number of MSMEs	14	14	14	0.00	100.00
b. GIA (Non-Core)	Number of MSMEs	25	25	27	8.00	108.00
Ilocos Norte	Number of MSMEs	5	5	5	0.00	100.00
Ilocos Sur	Number of MSMEs	5	5	7	40.00	140.00
La Union	Number of MSMEs	5	5	5	0.00	100.00

Indicators	Unit Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Pangasinan	Number of MSMEs	10	10	10	0.00	100.00
Number of Technology and Licensing and Business Office established	Number of technology and licensing and bus. Office					
Number of patents, utility model and industrial design registered with IPO	Number of patents, utility model and industrial design		30	29	(3.33)	
Number of collaboration with agri-fishery cooperative and business organizations established	Number of collaborations		9	10	11.11	
Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Innovation Capacities Improved						
Number of patents, inventions and industrial design	Number of patents, inventions and industrial design		15	41	173.33	
Budget in R&D increased	PhP (Thousand)		44,516.00	55,758.00	25.25	
Number of scientific articles published	Number of scientific articles		48	41	(14.58)	
Number of Balik-Scientist	Number of balik-		3	1	(66.67)	

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
deployed	scientist					
Number of R&D Centers and innovation hubs established/strengthened	Number of R&D Centers and innovation hubs		1	1	0.00	
Number of collaboration between SUC-industry-government established	Number of collaboration between SUC-industry-government		5	3	(40.00)	

Notes:

If unit of measure is absolute figures, year-on-year difference = $[(2017-2016) / 2016] \times 100$

If unit of measure is “percent”, year-on-year difference = 2017-2016

Source of Basic Data: DOST

12

Ensure Sound Macroeconomic Policy

Chapter 12

Ensure Sound Macroeconomic Policy

A. Abstract

The economy of the region continued to grow in 2017 as the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) grew by 5.8 percent. However, this is slower by 2.7 percentage points than the previous year's growth of 8.5 percent as the growth in the construction subsector slowed down to less than one-third of 2016, i.e., from 41.3 percent to 11.8 percent. This is in spite of the 2.4 percent growth, from a year ago contraction of 1.7 percent, in the Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry and Fishing Sector.

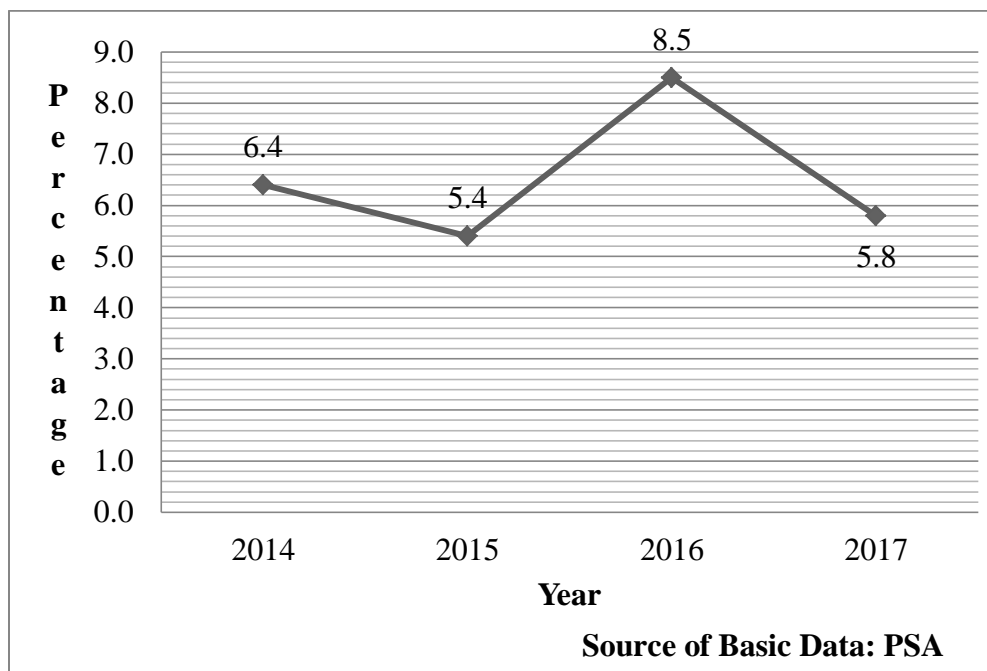


Figure 12.1 Gross Regional Domestic Product Growth Rate (At Constant 2000 Prices), Ilocos Region: 2014 to 2017

Considering the decreased growth for 2017, there is a need to ensure that macroeconomic policies in the region continue to support macroeconomic objectives as shown in Figure 12.2 (yellow boxes). This is in order to sustain economic growth and attain the higher bound plan targets of 7.0 to 8.0 percent annual GRDP growth rates.

Furthermore, the sustained growth must be inclusive and translated into social gains resulting in improved employment status and eventually poverty alleviation in the region.

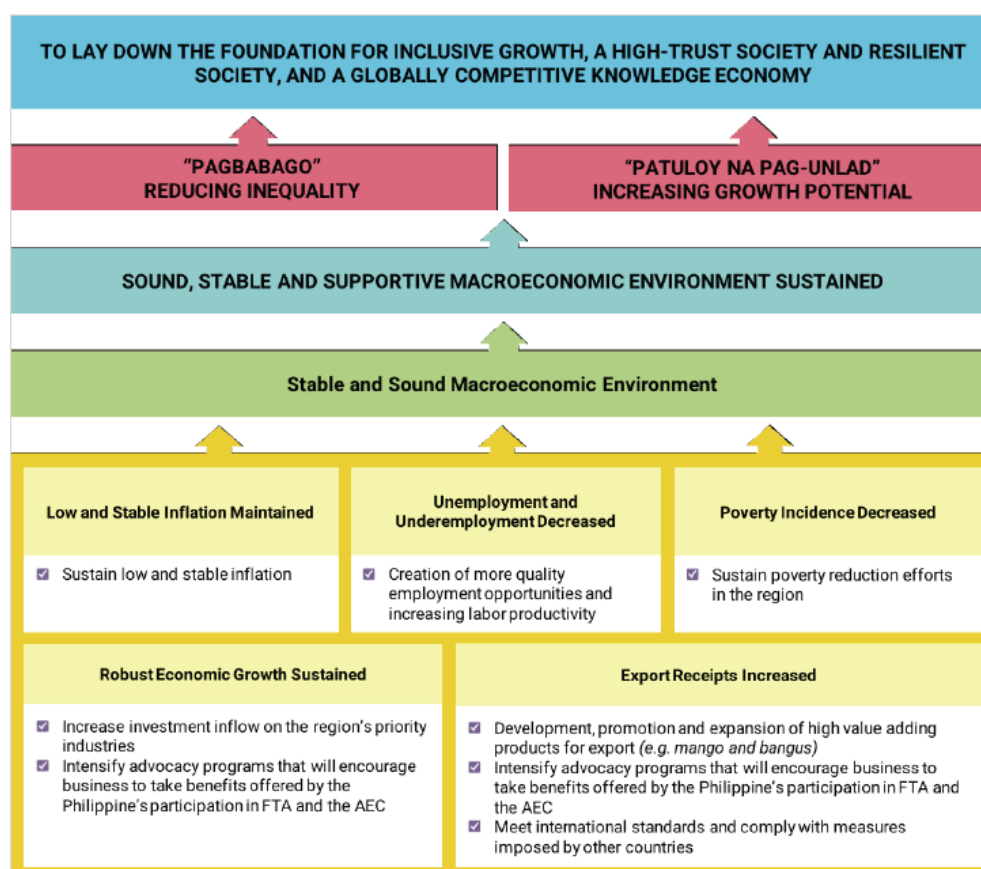


Figure 12.2 Strategic Framework to Expand Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: Stable and Sound Macroeconomic Environment

Subsector Outcome 1: Robust Economic Growth Sustained

The Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishery Sector rebounded from a contraction in 2016. Growth rate in 2017 was up by 2.4 percentage points from a contraction of 1.7 percent in 2016. Overall, the sector contributed 0.5 percentage points to the 5.8 percent GRDP growth in 2017.

The growth in the Industry and Service Sectors on the other hand slowed down with the Industry Sector incurring the highest deceleration, slowing down to a single digit growth of 6.5 percent,

10.4 percentage points lower than the 16.9 percent growth in 2016 (see Table 12.1). This was due to reduced public and private spending in the sector.

The reduced spending in the construction sector may be due to the limited capacity of the region, both in the public and private sector, to absorb increased demand for construction works. This may be due in part to manpower constraints as construction workers, especially skilled workers, opt to work in regions with higher compensation, particularly in the National Capital Region.

Another possible reason is that, the region was not able to take advantage of the Build, Build, Build Program of the National Government and is getting a smaller portion of the increased spending in infrastructure nationwide. Nonetheless, spending in the sector as a portion of gross spending is higher in the region than the national level at 18.5 vs. 9.7 percent (see Tables 12.3 and 12.4).

Table 12.1 Gross Regional Domestic Product Growth Rates and Contribution to Growth (At Constant 2000 Prices) by Industrial Origin, Ilocos Region: 2015 to 2017

Industrial Origin	Growth Rate (%)		Contribution to Growth (percentage points)	
	15-16	16-17	15-16	16-17
I. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing Sector	-1.70	2.40	(0.40)	0.50
a. Agriculture and Forestry	-1.60	2.30	(0.30)	0.40
b. Fishing	-2.30	2.90	(0.10)	0.10
II. Industry Sector	16.90	6.50	4.50	1.80
a. Mining and Quarrying	12.00	4.30	0.20	0.10
b. Manufacturing	2.70	5.30	0.10	0.20
c. Construction	41.30	11.80	3.60	1.30
d. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.70	1.70	0.50	0.20
III. Service Sector	8.50	6.80	4.40	3.50
a. Transportation, Storage & Communication	6.20	4.00	0.70	0.40
b. Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Personal and Household Goods	8.30	7.70	0.70	0.70
c. Financial Intermediation	8.30	7.00	0.60	0.50
d. Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	7.20	7.00	0.50	0.50
e. Public Administration & Defense; Compulsory Social Security	6.20	6.80	0.20	0.30
f. Other Services	12.30	8.20	1.60	1.10
Gross Regional Domestic Product	8.50	5.80	8.5	5.8

Source of Data: PSA

Table 12.2 Growth Rates on the Expenditures on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (at Constant 2000 Prices) by Type of Expenditure, Ilocos Region: 2015-2017

Type of Expenditure	Growth Rate	
	15-16	16-17
1. Household Final Consumption Expenditure	7.00	5.40
2. Government Final Consumption Expenditure	13.00	10.90
3. Gross Capital Formation	42.50	16.50
A. Fixed Capital	44.90	11.70
1. Construction	43.70	12.10
a. Public Construction	29.00	10.70
b. Private Construction	48.50	12.50
2. Durable Equipment	683.70	22.80
3. Breeding Stock & Orchard Development	2.00	0.30
4. Intellectual Property Products	71.00	69.10
4. Net Imports	-	-
Gross Regional Domestic Product	8.50	5.80

Source of Data: PSA

Spending in Gross capital formation grew at double-digit levels but less than half of the growth rate in the previous period. Gross capital formation spending grew by 16.5 percent, less than 40 percent of the 42.5 percent growth during the 2015-2016 period. The highest decline in growth in spending was in the purchase of durable equipment. Growth declined from 683.7 percent in 2015-2016 to just 22.8 percent in the current period (see Table 15.2).

Spending on the purchase of durable equipment continues to grow at double-digit rates reaching 1.3 percent of GRDP. The exceptionally high growth in spending in durable equipment in 2016 pushed total spending to 1.1 percent of GRDP from only 0.2 percent in 2015. Increased spending paid dividends as the manufacturing sector growth rate almost doubled to 5.3 percent in the current period from 2.7 percent in the previous period. The reduced growth in spending for 2017 could possibly taper the growth of the manufacturing subsector in the succeeding years. It is also notable that the region is only spending 1.3 percent of GRDP (see Table 15.3). The national figure is 16.5 percent of GDP (see Table 15.4). This could possibly delay the attainment of the region's vision of becoming an agribusiness hub in Northern Philippines.

Household final consumption expenditure continues to be the main contributor to GRDP reaching 101.5 percent. This is not a good indicator of sustainable growth as it can be affected by various externalities. Additionally, this does not necessarily contribute to the overall

productive capacity of the region. The figure is notably higher than the national level figure of 68.9 percent of GDP.

Table 12.3 Percent Distribution on the Expenditures on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (at Constant 2000 Prices) by Type of Expenditure, Ilocos Region: 2015-2017

Type of Expenditure	Percent Distribution		
	2015	2016	2017
1. Household Final Consumption Expenditure	103.40	102.00	101.50
2. Government Final Consumption Expenditure	11.60	12.10	12.60
3. Gross Capital Formation	16.00	21.00	23.10
A. Fixed Capital	15.30	20.40	21.50
1. Construction	13.20	17.50	18.50
a. Public Construction	3.30	3.90	4.10
b. Private Construction	9.90	13.60	14.40
2. Durable Equipment	0.20	1.10	1.30
3. Breeding Stock & Orchard Development	1.90	1.80	1.70
4. Intellectual Property Products	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Net Exports	(30.90)	(35.00)	(37.20)
Gross Regional Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source of Data: PSA

Spending in Gross Capital Formation reaches more than one-fifth of GRDP. The proportion of the region's expenses going to capital formation continues to rise, reaching 21.5 percent of GRDP in 2017. Construction had the highest share at 18.5 percent, with private construction getting the bulk of spending, cornering 14.4 percent of the total. Meanwhile, public construction spending in the region reached 4.1 percent of GRDP. The continued growth in the construction sector will have a positive impact in the tourism industry.

Table 12.4 Percent Distribution on the Expenditures on the Gross Domestic Product (at Constant 2000 Prices) by Type of Expenditure, Philippines: 2015-2017

Type of Expenditure	Percent Distribution		
	2015	2016	2017
1. Household Final Consumption Expenditure	69.30	69.50	68.90
2. Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10.30	10.50	10.50
3. Gross Capital Formation	24.20	28.20	28.90
A. Fixed Capital	23.70	28.00	28.70
1. Construction	9.20	9.80	9.70

Type of Expenditure	Percent Distribution		
	2015	2016	2017
2. Durable Equipment	12.40	15.90	16.50
3. Breeding Stock & Orchard Development	1.30	1.30	1.20
4. Intellectual Property Products	0.80	1.00	1.20
B. Changes in Inventories	0.50	0.20	0.20
4. Net Exports	(3.80)	(8.20)	(8.40)
Gross Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source of Data: PSA

Subsector Outcome 2: Low and Stable Inflation Maintained

Inflation rate in the region remained low and stable. Inflation rate for 2017 reached two percent. This is 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous year. Still, this is well within the plan target of two to four percent. Low pump price of fuel, as well as the absence of major weather disturbances affecting the region (see Chapter 8) that could drive prices of agricultural products up, helped stabilize inflation.

Subsector Outcome 3: Export Receipts Increased

Export receipts in 2017 amounted to USD 34.5 million. This is equivalent to 48 percent of the USD 71.9 million export receipts in 2016.

Subsector Outcome 4: Unemployment and Underemployment Decreased

Labor productivity in the region continues to improve. The region recorded double-digit improvement in productivity in 2017 at 12.9 percent (refer to Table 15.5). This is 3.8 percentage points higher than the improvement in 2016.

Labor productivity in all sectors increased. The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (AFF) sector posted the highest growth followed by the Services sector with 19.0 and 11.6 percent growth rates respectively. For the Industry sector, labor productivity grew by 4.5 percent. The AFF sector had the highest increase in year-on-year growth rate as growth rate in 2017 was 18.8 percentage points higher than the previous year's. For more details on the labor productivity of each sector (see Chapters 5 and 6).

**Table 12.5 Labor Productivity and Growth Rate (At Constant 2000 Prices)
by Sector, Ilocos Region: 2015-2017**

Region and Sector	Productivity (₱)			Growth Rate	
	2015	2016 ^r	2017	2016 ^r	2017
Philippines	196,179	198,125	214,849	2.10	8.40
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	63,728	64,256	72,023	(2.20)	12.10
Industry	405,643	384,137	399,878	(3.90)	4.10
Services	204,753	204,689	219,336	3.10	7.20
Region I	117,765	129,415	146,061	9.10	12.90
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	82,683	86,575	103,015	0.20	19.00
Industry	220,453	230,171	240,506	2.20	4.50
Services	111,377	123,371	137,667	12.50	11.60

Source of Data: PSA

Comparing labor productivity in the region to the national average at current prices (see table 12.6), the region has a higher productivity in the AFF sector. However, we still lag behind with respect to the Industry and Service sectors. Nonetheless, productivity in all the sectors is growing. Furthermore, the productivity improvement in all the sectors is higher than at the country level.

**Table 12.6 Labor Productivity and Growth Rate (At Current Prices) by
Sector, Ilocos Region: 2015-2017**

Region and Sector	Productivity (₱)			Growth Rate	
	2015	2016 ^r	2017	2016 ^r	2017
Philippines	343,874	353,187	391,887	3.80	11.00
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	121,026	126,361	148,782	1.30	17.70
Industry	655,940	621,890	653,107	(3.80)	5.00
Services	370,260	378,914	416,963	5.60	10.00
Region I	203,127	226,551	261,581	10.70	15.50
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	143,641	151,238	189,220	0.70	25.10
Industry	381,330	407,259	433,284	4.50	6.40
Services	191,231	214,859	243,373	14.10	13.30

Source of Data: PSA

Unemployment and Underemployment worsened. The number of unemployed in Region 1 increased by one-third in 2017, totalling approximately 182,000, as unemployment rate worsened to 8.9 percent from 6.3 percent the previous year. This is below the plan target for the year of 5.8

percent by 3.1 percentage points (see Table 12.7). Unemployment increased despite the 110,000 decrease in the labor force in 2017 compared to 2016.

Underemployment also remained high and even increased by 2.4 percentage points to 19.9 percent as the number of unemployed increased from 353,000 in 2016 to around 371,000 in 2017 (see Table 12.7).

In 2017, the number employed in the AHFF sector declined by 87,000 to 516,000 compared to 2016. This comprises 27.72 percent of total employed workers in the region (see Table 5.1 in Chapter 5). Also, most of the workers in the region are employed in the Service Sector, considering that it has the largest Gross Value Added (GVA) contribution to GRDP at 51.9 percent (see Table 12.8). Thus, most of the workers in the region are employed in the AHFF and Service Sectors. Considering the low productivity in both sectors, income of workers is generally lower. This may be the reason for the high underemployment in the region.

Table 12.7 Employment Status, Ilocos Region: 2016-2017

Indicator	2016	2017
Household Population 15 Years Old and Over (in thousands)	3,474	3,471
Labor Force (in thousands)	2,154	2,044
Employed (in thousands)	2,018	1,862
Underemployed (in thousands)	353	371
Unemployed (in thousands)	136	182
LFPR (%)	62.00	58.90
Employment Rate (%)	93.70	91.10
Underemployment Rate (%)	17.50	19.90
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.30	8.90

Source of Data: PSA

Furthermore, as the Gross Value Added (GVA) in the Industry Sector to GRDP continues to rise, reaching 28.7 percent of GRDP in 2017 (see Table 12.8), more jobs are created in the sector and employment is shifting to the sector. Considering that the sector has higher productivity, workers are expected to generally have higher incomes. However, it is the construction subsector which is growing at a higher pace and not the manufacturing subsector. In fact, GVA of the manufacturing subsector's share to GRDP remained stagnant in 2017 and even shrunk by 0.3 percentage points compared to 2015. Thus, most of the jobs created in the region are in the construction subsector which, compared to manufacturing, are lower paying and less stable. Moreover, most of those employed in construction are unskilled workers.

Table 12.8 Gross Regional Domestic Product Percent Distribution (At Constant 2000 Prices) by Industrial Origin, Ilocos Region: 2015 to 2017

Industrial Origin	Percent Distribution		
	2015	2016	2017
I. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing Sector	22.10	20.10	19.40
a. Agriculture and Forestry	17.70	16.10	15.50
b. Fishing	4.40	4.00	3.90
II. Industry Sector	26.50	28.50	28.70
a. Mining and Quarrying	1.70	1.80	1.80
b. Manufacturing	5.00	4.70	4.70
c. Construction	8.70	11.30	12.00
d. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	11.10	10.70	10.30
III. Service Sector	51.40	51.40	51.90
a. Transportation, Storage & Communication	10.80	10.60	10.40
b. Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Personal and Household Goods	8.60	8.60	8.70
c. Financial Intermediation	7.30	7.30	7.30
d. Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	7.60	7.50	7.60
e. Public Administration & Defense; Compulsory Social Security	4.00	3.90	4.00
f. Other Services	13	13.50	13.80
Gross Regional Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source of Data: PSA

C. Moving Forward

Sustain construction boom in the region. The region is experiencing a surge in construction. Considering that infrastructure provides the basic support for the growth of other sectors and the economy as a whole, development interventions to improve the demand and the supply side of the construction sector should be implemented, e.g., development interventions that would sustain, refocus and even expand the growth of the sector.

At the demand side, the following can be pursued:

- a. Fast track the identification, programming and budgeting of key infrastructure projects in the region;
- b. Considering the limited capacity of the region to implement infrastructure projects, there is need to refocus construction, in the short-term, to key and strategic infrastructure projects, projects that can best increase capacity of the region, foster trade and commerce,

support agri-based enterprises and build resilience, in order to induce demand for the construction of commercial and industrial establishments;

- c. Fast-track the widening of major roads in the region and ensure that they are fully operational in order to effectively improve travel time and further increase trade and tourism in the region; and
- d. Increase financial and infrastructure support to the housing sector including the implementation of housing projects.

At the supply side the following can be pursued:

- a. Improve the capacity of all government agencies to implement infrastructure projects;
- b. Step up training of skilled workers in the construction sector, this includes encouraging the employable population to pursue careers in the construction sector; and
- c. Ensure that quarry sites are free from political interventions in order to safeguard availability of needed construction materials.

Prepare and implement an industry development roadmap. With the growth of the industry, and as the share of the industry to GRDP continue to rise, there is a need to increase the productivity of the industry in order to be able to absorb more demand. Furthermore, there is a need to improve labor practices and conditions in the sector to improve the social conditions of the increasing number of workers employed in the sector.

Step up efforts to expand production and improve productivity of manufacturing sector. Implementation of the Small Enterprises Technology Upgrading Program (SETUP) of the DOST and similar efforts by the DTI and DA should be stepped up. This is in order to spur growth in the manufacturing sector which can generate higher quality jobs.

Fast track the implementation of the Roads Leveraging Linkages for Industry and Trade (ROLL IT) Program of the DTI. This is to promote investment in the agricultural processing industry and further spur growth in the manufacturing sector.

Come up with strategies at the regional level to lessen impact of externalities to inflation. There are currently no strategies at the regional level to lessen the impact of externalities such as natural disasters to inflation.

Unify efforts to implement the region's Commodity Roadmap. The region should have a concerted effort in implementing the Commodity Roadmap, from infrastructure support, provision of appropriate technologies, financial support and commodity production. Considering that the roadmap covers the whole value chain for each commodity, its implementation can spur investment in agriculture and manufacturing resulting in the creation of quality jobs in the region.

13

Levelling the Playing Field through a National Competition Policy

Chapter 13

Levelling the Playing Field through a National Competition Policy

A. Abstract

An economy where competition exists allows for a level playing field where diverse players can enter the market. Each one aiming to provide the best product or service the market needs in the most efficient and effective way possible. This drives costs down, encourages innovation, widens the services and products offered and raises productivity. The entry of more players in the market will also result in more employment opportunities, improving overall social conditions in the economy.

A key element in an economy where healthy competition exists is when MSMEs are able to grow and thrive alongside bigger players. Thus, we can say that a healthy population of thriving MSMEs in the various sectors of an economy indicates a level playing field where anti-competitive practices are minimized, entry of new players is facilitated and pro-investment and pro-innovation policies are in place.

The figure below shows the strategic framework in Region 1 to attain a level playing field.

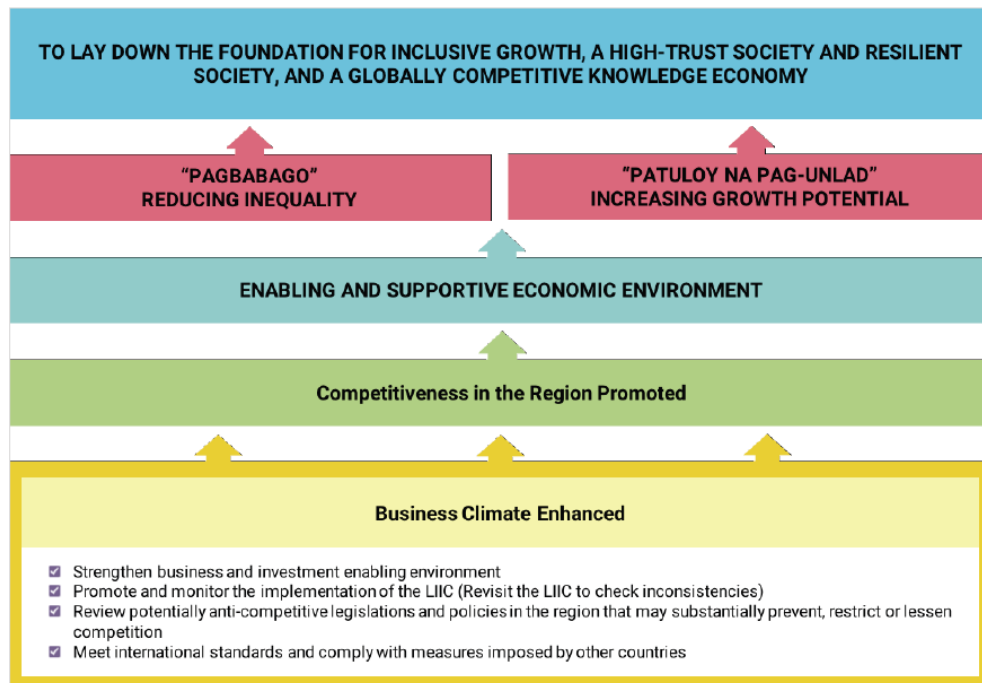


Figure 13.1 Strategic Framework to Promote Competitiveness in Region 1

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: Competitiveness in the Region Promoted

Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Business Climate Enhanced

Number of Business Name Certificate Issued dramatically increased in 2017. From 21,493 business names issued in 2016, the number increased by more than 27 percent, reaching 27,379 in 2017. This is above the 2017 plan target of only 23,000.

However, it could have been more meaningful if the business names issued were classified according to their industrial classification and size. This will allow for a better analysis of the business climate in the region.

Number of Repair Shop Accreditations Issued exceeded target, reaching 817 in 2017. This is almost 10 percent higher than the number in 2016 of 743 and higher by a little more than two percent of the plan target for the year of 800.

The number of Bagwis Certified Business Establishments in the region increased. The number of Bagwis Certified Business Establishments in the region increased from only 763 to 1,017 in 2017. This was almost 20 percent more than the plan target for the year of 850.

Based on CMCI, 3 LGUs Awarded Most Improved LGU in Region 1. The Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) is used as a diagnostic tool by local government officials to assess the competitiveness of their city or municipality and identify areas for improvement and collaboration. The cities and municipalities in the country were ranked on their overall competitiveness based on four pillars, namely: economic dynamism, government efficiency, infrastructure and resiliency. Unfortunately, no LGU from Region I reached the final stage in the 2017 CMCI Awards. However, at the regional level, the Most Improved LGUs are as follows: Batac City, Ilocos Norte (for the Component Cities), Manaoag, Pangasinan (1st – 2nd class municipalities), and Burgos, Ilocos Norte (3rd – 6th class Municipalities). The Most Competitive Province was La Union, which ranked 14th nationwide.

More LGUs had formulated their Local Investments and Incentives Code (LIIC). As 2017 ended, all the four provinces and 11 cities had formulated their LIICs. At the municipal level, about 74 percent had formulated their Code, 19 percent were still in the process of formulation

and seven percent had no reported LIICs. The LIIC is a legislation that aims to enhance the competitiveness of the local investment climate through appropriate local policies and programs.

Table 13.1 Levelling the Playing Field through a National Competition Policy: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs. CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	RDP Performance , Accom vs Target (%)
		2017	2016	2017	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Chapter 13: Levelling the Playing Field through a National Competition Policy						
Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Business Climate Enhanced						
Number of Business Name Certificates Issued	Number of certificates issued	23,000	21,493	27,379	27.39	119.04
Number of Repair Shop Accreditations Issued	Number of accreditations	800	743	817	9.96	102.12
Number of Bagwis Certified Business Establishments	Number of certifications	850	763	1,017	33.29	119.65

Notes:

If unit of measure is absolute figures, year-on-year difference = $[(2017-2016) / 2016] \times 100$

If unit of measure is “percent”, year-on-year difference = 2017-2016

Source of Basic Data: DTI

C. Moving Forward

Conduct a study to determine the existence of a monopoly in every major agricultural produce in the region. Considering that a large part of the regional economy is into agriculture and the goal of the region is to be an agribusiness hub in Northern Philippines, determining if a monopoly exists in the major agricultural crops in the region is imperative. This is to ensure that future investments in the major commodities, including backward and forward linking industries, are facilitated.

Operationalize the review of potentially anti-competitive legislations and policies in the region that substantially prevent restrict or lessen competition. Although this strategy was

included in the plan, no concrete method to operationalize this was specified. The responsible entity to lead this was not even identified. An action plan should be formulated to address this. The review should be spearheaded by NEDA and included in the Regional Research Agenda.

Prepare a profile of business establishments in the region. Considering that a level playing field would result in a substantial number of MSMEs thriving alongside large industries in the various subsectors industries, a profile of the business establishments operating in the region should be prepared. Included in the profile are the number of businesses by industrial classification and size. The data will serve as an outcome indicator of the competitiveness per industrial origin. This will also serve as basis in determining the interventions needed to support MSME development.

In addition, a profile of the financial assistance provided to enterprises should also be considered. This will guide government institutions in improving and expanding support services to enterprises.

Determine the level of compliance of the various enterprises in the region to local and international standards. Many of the MSMEs in the region might not be at par with international, much less, international product standards. As a result, many cater only to local, informal markets and cannot compete even with Philippine-made products. Difficulties in complying with standards should also be identified so that appropriate interventions or policies can be implemented.

D. Recommendations

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While the number of LGUs with LIICs has been increasing, there is a need to conduct regular assessment on the implementation of the Local Investment and Incentive Code to determine whether the local investment policies and programs are translated into conducive business environment and in promoting competitiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct regular monitoring on the implementation of the Local Investment and Incentive Code as genuine basis in drawing more investments and generating more jobs. 	DTI, DILG, LGUs, Private sector, Academe, National Competitiveness Council

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to entice the remaining eight LGUs to prepare their LIICs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance in the formulation of LIIC 	DTI, DILG

14

Attaining Just and Lasting Peace

Chapter 14

Attaining Just and Lasting Peace

A. Abstract

Under the pillar “Patuloy na Pag-unlad” or increasing growth potential, this chapter aims to attain just and lasting peace. The sub-chapter outcome is internal stability and public safety ensured. Just and lasting peace is an overarching goal that deserves significant attention.



Figure 14.1 Strategic Framework to Attain a Just and Lasting Peace in Region I (2017-2022)

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: Just and Lasting Peace Attained

Sub-Sector Outcome: Internal Stability and Public Safety ensured

DepEd declared Schools as Zones of Peace. To protect schools from attack by state and non-state armed groups, the DepEd affirmed its commitment to peace by instructing schools to post the official tarpaulin declaring the Schools as Zones of Peace. This is in line with the State’s responsibility of maintaining the neutrality of schools as zones of peace, and to protect learners, personnel and community members from external attacks.

Various programs implemented to ensure safe communities. The PNP completed several projects in 2017 aimed at enhancing peaceful and safe communities. Among the programs implemented were the following:

- Bantay Turista Project. A total of 244 tourist assistance desks were maintained during the year.
- Police Integrated Patrol System. More than a hundred thousand traffic management operations were conducted region-wide.
- Community Information and Education Program. About 120,000 pulong-pulong and awareness activities were conducted in various areas in the region.
- Community Organization and Mobilization Projects. Some 8,000 activities involving partnership with NGOs and other organizations were conducted.
- Implementation of Special Laws. One thousand eight hundred (1,800) illegal drug operations were conducted.
- Implementation of LACAPs. About 125 Local Anti-Criminality Action Plans were updated, approved and implemented.

Table 14.1 Attaining Just and Lasting Peace: CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets

INDICATORS	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Year-on-year	Performance
		2017	2016	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
Chapter 17: Attaining Just and Lasting Peace					
Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Internal Stability and Public Safety ensured					
100% insurgency-free declaration	percent	100.00	NDA	NDA	NDA

C. Moving Forward

Concerned agencies will continue implementing and strengthening the Region's Internal Peace and Security Plan (IPSP) and identify other significant indicators for strategies like the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement entities.

D. Recommendations

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
Lack of data to measure the performance of the Sector	Identify indicators to measure the outcome of ensuring internal stability and public safety.	Governance SeCom, Regional Statistics Committee (RSC)
Need to sustain efforts to ensure peace and order	Continue concerted efforts of concerned agencies, LGUs, Civil Society Organizations in creating peaceful communities. Involve the participation of the people in peace promoting activities.	PNP, AFP

15

Ensuring Security, Public Order and Peace

Chapter 15

Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety

A. Abstract

Under the pillar “*Malasakit*” or enhancing the social fabric, this Chapter of the Regional Development Plan aims to ensure security, public order and safety in the region. The sub-chapter outcome is internal security ensured.

The actual accomplishment of the sector for 2017 depicts a promising picture. All the indicators surpassed the year’s targets. Compared to the 2016 baseline, the 2017 accomplishments in four indicators were better, three were lower and one remained the same.

The sector will continue to work for a safe and secure environment to promote more investments necessary for the region’s sustained economic growth.

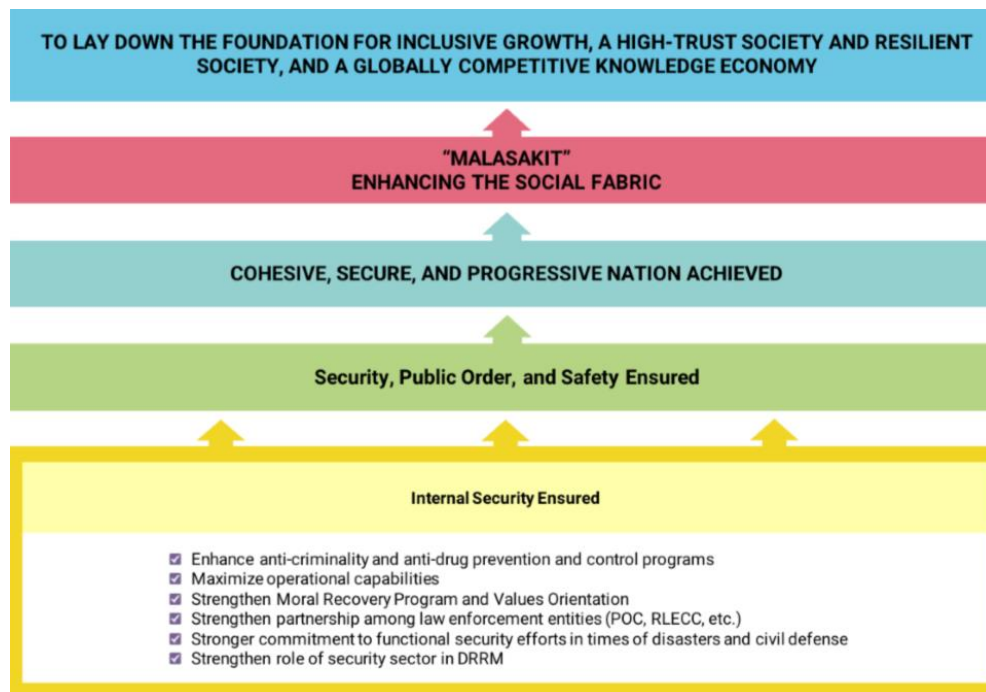


Figure 15.1 Strategic Framework to Ensure Security, Public Order and Safety in Region 1 (2017-2022)

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: Security, Public Order and Safety Ensured

Sub-Sector Outcome: Internal Security Ensured

Crime solution efficiency rate increased. The ability of the law enforcement agencies and police to solve crimes improved from 71 percent in 2016 to 72 percent in 2017. This was higher than the nationally approved target of 65 percent for 2017. This can be attributed to the effective investigation management, supervision and monitoring of the PNP RO I and other concerned agencies. Across provinces, the CSE rate was highest in La Union at 88 percent and lowest in Ilocos Sur at 60 percent.

Crime volume decreased. The total crime volume decreased in 2017 but at a decreasing rate. It posted a percentage decrease of 12 percent in 2017 as against 23 percent in 2016. The performance in 2017 was however, better than the target by three percent due to the collaborative crime prevention efforts of the media, police and the army. Ilocos Norte had the highest percentage decrease of 45 percent while Pangasinan had the lowest at 11 percent.

Non-index crimes and index crimes were both better than the targets. The non-index crimes, which are mostly violation of special laws and other less-serious criminal offenses decreased in 2017 but at a slower pace than that in 2016. Performance exceeded the Plan target by 200 percent which reflects the effectiveness of police operations in the enforcement of special laws, statutes and local ordinances. While Ilocos Norte had the lowest percentage decrease in non-index crimes in 2016 at six percent, in 2017, it posted the highest decrease at 46 percent. Pangasinan had the lowest decrease of non-index crimes in 2017 at nine percent.

In terms of index crimes, the percent decrease was lower in 2017 than in 2016 level. However, it is far higher than the Plan target by 700 percent. Index crimes include crime against persons and crime against property. The province of Ilocos Norte continued to record the highest percentage decrease in index crimes. La Union posted the lowest at 18 percent.

Crime Clearance Efficiency Rate Improved. Crime clearance efficiency in 2017 was 86 percent region-wide, exhibiting a four percentage points rise from last year's 82 percent. La Union posted the highest CCE rate at 97 percent while Ilocos Sur posted the lowest at 74 percent. All provinces had notably improved their crime clearance efficiencies. This may be attributed to the speedy response and disposition of cases by the concerned enforcement agencies.

A case is considered “cleared when at least one of the offenders has been identified,” or if the suspect has been charged before the prosecutor's office. This is according to a 2009 memo from the PNP. “Cleared cases” include those that have been solved.

Police visibility improved. The police to population ratio in the region improved from the 2016 level of 1:726 to 1:686 in 2017. This is still below, however, when compared to the national standard of 1:500. The Philippine National Police (PNP) is aiming to achieve the standard police-to-population ratio in the next five years through its recruitment program.

100% of LGUs had POPSPs. All LGUs in the region already have their Peace and Order and Public Safety (POPS) Plan. The Plan aims to attain safe, secure, peaceful and progressive communities. The LGUs in the region have continued to be vigilant in ensuring social protection and safety in their localities. This might be the reason why crime volume in the region continued to decline through the years.

**Table 15.1 Ensuring Security, Public Order and Safety: CY 2017
Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets**

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
Chapter 15: Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety						
Sub-Sector Outcome: Internal security ensured						
Crime Solution Efficiency Rate						
Region 1	percent	65.00	71.00	72.00	1.00	110.77
Ilocos Norte	percent		75.00	77.00	2.00	
Ilocos Sur	percent		59.00	60.00	1.00	
La Union	percent		85.00	88.00	3.00	
Pangasinan	percent		68.00	65.00	(3.00)	
Percentage decrease in Total Crime Volume						
Region 1	percent	(3.00)	(23.00)	(12.00)	11.00	400.00
Ilocos Norte	percent		(19.00)	(45.00)	(26.00)	
Ilocos Sur	percent		(13.00)	(15.00)	(2.00)	

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
La Union	percent		(29.00)	(20.00)	9.00	
Pangasinan	percent		(23.00)	(11.00)	12.00	
Percentage decrease in Non-index Crimes						
Region 1	percent	(3.00)	(15.00)	(9.00)	6.00	300.00
Ilocos Norte	percent		(6.00)	(46.00)	(40.00)	
Ilocos Sur	percent		(3.00)	(12.00)	(9.00)	
La Union	percent		(28.00)	(24.00)	4.00	
Pangasinan	percent		(13.00)	(9.00)	4.00	
Percentage decrease in Index Crimes						
Region 1	percent	(3.00)	(48.00)	(24.00)	24.00	800.00
Ilocos Norte	percent		(62.00)	(41.00)	21.00	
Ilocos Sur	percent		(37.00)	(29.00)	8.00	
La Union	percent		(40.00)	(18.00)	22.00	
Pangasinan	percent		(48.00)	(21.00)	27.00	
Crime Clearance Efficiency Rate						
Region 1	percent	82.00	82.00	86.00	4.00	104.88
Ilocos Norte	percent		80.00	83.00	3.00	
Ilocos Sur	percent		69.00	74.00	5.00	
La Union	percent		94.00	97.00	3.00	
Pangasinan	percent		80.00	83.00	3.00	
Percentage increase in Crime Clearance Efficiency						
Region 1	percent	3.00	4.00	5.00	1.00	166.67
Ilocos Norte	percent		10.00	4.00	(6.00)	
Ilocos Sur	percent		3.00	7.00	4.00	

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 Accomplishment vs 2017 Target
La Union	percent		0.00	3.00	3.00	
Pangasinan	percent		5.00	4.00	(1.00)	
Police to Population Ratio	percent					
Region 1	ratio (police/population)	1:700	1:726	1:686		Within target
Ilocos Norte	ratio (police/population)		1:660	1:593		
Ilocos Sur	ratio (police/population)		1:666	1:573		
La Union	ratio (police/population)		1:799	1:760		
Pangasinan	ratio (police/population)		1:1,235	1:1,208		
Percentage of LGUs with POPSPs						
Region 1	Number of LGUs		100.00	100.00	0.00	
Ilocos Norte	Number of LGUs		100.00	100.00	0.00	
Ilocos Sur	Number of LGUs		100.00	100.00	0.00	
La Union	Number of LGUs		100.00	100.00	0.00	

Notes:

If unit of measure is absolute figures, year-on-year difference = $[(2017-2016) / 2016] \times 100$

If unit of measure is "percent", year-on-year difference = 2017-2016

Sources of Basic Data: PNP, DILG

C. Moving Forward

Despite the attainment of the various targets, the challenge is to sustain the efforts in ensuring security, public order, and safety in the region.

The sector will continue monitoring the implementation of programs relative to enhancing anti-criminality and anti-drug prevention and control. Efforts will focus on strengthening the Moral Recovery and Values Orientation Programs and the sector's role in disaster risk reduction management. Further, the community spirit as a crime-reduction strategy will be sustained.

The National Police Commission will look into achieving the standard police-to-population ratio through its recruitment program to boost the manpower and strength of the police force in the region.

D. Recommendations

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The police to population ratio is still below the standard of 1:500	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Intensify the Police Recruitment Program.Intensify community support (barangay level) in order to prevent and fight crime especially in areas where police presence is low.	PNP LGUs

16

Accelerating Infrastructure Development

Chapter 16

Accelerating Infrastructure Development

A. Abstract

The RDP aims to enhance and sustain the quality, adequacy, affordability, reliability, and climate resiliency of infrastructure facilities. The sub-chapter outcomes are: (1) travel time reduced; (2) transportation and production costs reduced; (3) access to information improved; (4) productivity increased; and (5) access to social facilities increased.

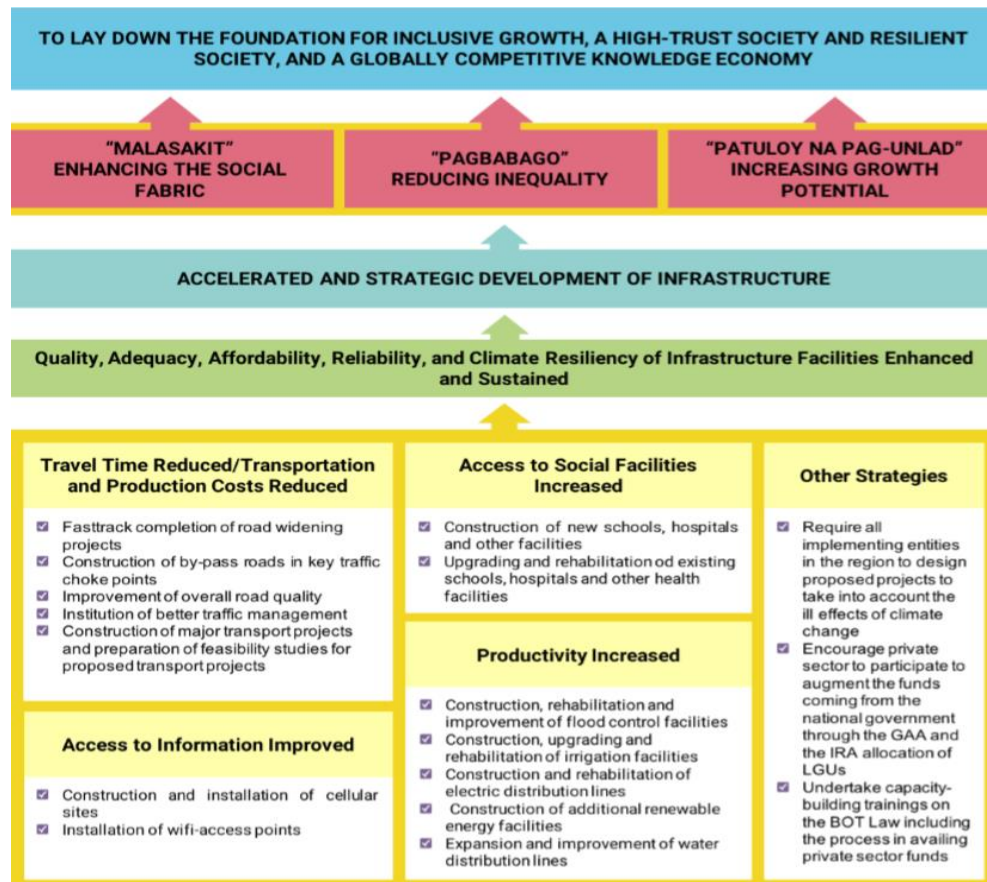


Figure 16.1 Strategic Framework to Accelerate Infrastructure Development in Region 1 (2017-2022)

The 2017 Regional Development Report gives emphasis to the performance of the region in pursuing the accelerated and strategic development of the infrastructure sector through enhancing and strengthening the quality, adequacy, affordability, reliability and the climate resiliency of infrastructure facilities. The report also includes a discussion of the factors and strategies which contributed to the accomplishment of set targets and which addressed the identified challenges.

The performance of the sector improved in 2017 compared to 2016. The first year of implementation of the RDP paved the way for the expansion and construction of roads and bridges that contributed to the improvement of connectivity within the region and with neighboring regions. The coverage of water supply and sanitation facilities was maintained,

ditto for the proportion of households with access to electricity. Further, the proportion of households with access to potable/safe water supply increased, so with the number of new BHS/RHU, and upgraded and rehabilitated district hospitals.

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: Quality, Adequacy, Affordability, Reliability, and Climate Resiliency of Infrastructure Facilities Enhanced and Sustained

Sub-Sector Outcomes 1 and 2: Travel Time Reduced / Transportation and Production Costs Reduced

Road carriageway expanded. Under the present administration's Build, Build, Build Program the widening of the Manila North Road (MNR) and other national roads and bridges into 4-lane carriageway was fast tracked. A total of 145 road widening projects were completed during the period compared to 121 projects in 2016. This was way above the Plan target of 24 road widening projects in 2017. However, the continued existence of trees and utility lines in some sections affected the smooth flow of traffic. Nevertheless, shortened travel time was generally experienced along the widened road sections.

More By-Pass Roads constructed and TPLEX nearing completion. Six (6) by-pass / diversion roads were constructed in 2017 as against seven (7) in 2016. Together with the opening of the Binalonan Exit of the Tarlac-Pangasinan-La Union Expressway, travel time within the region and with Region 3 and the NCR area improved. Moreover, traffic in key choke points in the region eased especially during peak hours.

The RDP target of 8 by-pass road projects for 2017 was not met due to delays in project implementation resulting from the shortage of skilled workers affecting some projects, road right-of-way issues in some areas and lack of construction materials in other project sites.

More tourism access roads constructed. In support of the tourism convergence program of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) and Department of Tourism (DOT), the region implemented 13 access roads leading to tourist destination areas in the region. These tourism access roads are expected to boost the tourism industry in the region to support the region's vision of becoming a tourist hub by the end of the Plan period. Two (2) projects located in Anduyan-Rizal-San Pascual-Asin Road, Aringay-Tubao, La Union and Access road leading to Angel Cave and Alicupen Beach, Bani Pangasinan were completed during the year covering 7.21 kilometers.. The rest of the road projects were still on-going as the year ended.

Improved traffic flow management continued. To make certain that widened sections of national roads in the region truly contributed to the faster flow of traffic, LGUs did their share by ensuring that these were not used for parking, palay drying and commercial use. Electric and communication utility companies also relocated their utility lines outside the road carriageways, albeit this has not been 100 percent achieved as 2017 ended. Also some trees remained posing safety hazards to motorists.

Further, the Land Transportation Office continued its campaign to phase out older vehicles from plying the region's thoroughfares to ease traffic. However, the total number of registered motor vehicles (MVs) kept going up reaching 593,933 in 2017. This was higher by almost 10 percent over the 2016 figure and surpassed the 2017 Plan target by nearly 6 percent. Also alarming is the fact that almost three-fourths of the registered MVs in 2017 were tricycles and motorcycles and that more than four-fifths were privately owned. If the trend continues, traffic will surely worsen by the end of the Plan period, unless proper measures are undertaken to ease traffic. Also, unless slow moving vehicles start plying the outer lanes in widened road sections as advocated, travel time will continue to be affected.

Sub-Sector Outcome 3: Access to Information Improved

No increase recorded on number of LGUs connected. Fifty-five (55) LGUs continued to enjoy free wifi in 2017 through the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) free-wifi project "Pipol Konek", the same number as in 2016. Targeted were 4th and 5th class municipalities across the region. The goal is to enable more Filipinos to take advantage of economic, social and educational opportunities.

Sub-Sector Outcome 4: Productivity Increased

More households provided with safe water but less had sanitary toilet facilities. The proportion of households with access to safe water rose from 96.02 percent in 2016 to 96.84 percent in 2017. Among the provinces, La Union recorded the lowest proportion of households with access to safe water supply at 93.89 percent while Ilocos Norte had the highest at 98.43 percent.

However, more households in 2017 did not have access to sanitary toilet facilities. The proportion of households with access to sanitary toilets stood at 93.85 percent, lower by 0.28 percentage points compared to the 2016 figure of 94.13 percent.

The provision of safe water and sanitary toilet facilities are important in ensuring that the population is not exposed to a variety of health risks like diarrhea and malnutrition which could impact their ability to work.

Electric coverage remained the same. The number of households with access to electricity remained constant at 95 percent in 2017 despite 99 percent barangay coverage (same as in 2016). The 5 percent not covered may be those living in remote areas beyond the reach of the region's power grid. A stable supply of electricity is vital in the operation of agribusiness, manufacturing and other industries.

More irrigation facilities constructed but irrigation coverage still short of Plan target. In 2017, 187 Irrigation facilities were constructed, upgraded and rehabilitated. This was more than double the 2016 accomplishment of only 78 irrigation projects implemented. This also exceeded the 2017 Plan target by 20.65 percent.

However, the region's irrigation coverage only slightly increased reaching 59.62 percent in 2017 from 59.04 percent in 2016. This was short of the Plan target by 5.2 percentage points. Nevertheless, with the nearing completion of the Agno River Irrigation System Extension Project (ARISEP) in December 2018 and the start of the Lower Agno River Irrigation System Project (LARISEP) the planned irrigation coverage may yet be reached by 2022. The ARISEP covers 12,894 hectares of irrigable land in eight (8) municipalities in western Pangasinan while the LARISEP has a service area of 7,997 hectares in 4 municipalities, also in western Pangasinan. This means that the region maybe on track in sustaining its agricultural production in the coming years.

Additional farm-to-market roads constructed. The DA implemented several farm-to-market roads (FMR) with total length of 63.2854 kilometers in 2017. FMRs provide market access to farmers motivating farmers to produce more and ultimately increase their income.

Flood control structures provided. The Build, Build, Build Program also includes specific projects for disaster risk reduction (DRR) like flood control structures. In 2017, two-hundred and nine (209) flood control projects were constructed in the region. These included the construction and repair of dikes, seawalls, river control, revetment, river walls, drainage mains and waterways and other flood control structures and facilities. These were meant to protect the region's production areas and mitigate damages to agricultural crops, fisheries, commercial establishments and private properties.

Sub-Sector Outcome 5: Access to Social Facilities Increased

Health facilities improved. The region's health sector continued to provide appropriate health facilities for the poor and the marginalized. In 2017, under the Health Facilities Enhancement Program (HFEP) of the Department of Health (DOH), a total of 51 hospitals were upgraded. Also, 150 rural health units (RHUs) and 1,281 barangay health stations (BHS) were improved. In addition, 2 new RHUs and 25 new BHS were constructed. The HFEP not only aims to upgrade and construct health facilities but provides training to health professionals as well.

More new classrooms constructed. Under the DepEd Basic Educational Facilities Fund, the DPWH constructed 2,063 new classrooms in 2017 on top of the 2,644 classrooms that were constructed in 2016. Although this performance is slightly lower than the 2016 performance and the 2017 target, DPWH is set to implement more projects in 2018.

Table 16.1 CY 2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	Performance (Accomp vs Target)
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		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Chapter 16: Accelerating Infrastructure Development						
Sub-Sector Outcome 1 and 2: Travel Time Reduced, and Transportation and Production Costs Reduced						
Number of Road widening projects	Number of roads	24	121	145	19.83	604.17
Number of By-passes and diversion roads	Number of roads	8	7	6	(14.29)	75.00
Number of access roads constructed	Number of roads	15	12	13	8.33	86.67
To tourism declared tourist destinations	Number of roads	15	12	13	8.33	86.67
Number of registered vehicles						
Region 1	Number of vehicles	562,320	540,694	593,933	9.85	105.62
By Type (1)						
Private	Number of vehicles	475,540	457,255	506,950	10.87	106.61
Government	Number of vehicles	3,800	3,656	3,472	(5.03)	91.37
For-Hire	Number of vehicles	82,980	79,783	83,510	4.67	100.64
Exempt	Number of vehicles					
Diplomatic	Number of vehicles					
By Type (2)						
Cars	Number of vehicles	35,870	34,490	38,766	12.40	108.07

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	Performance (Accomp vs Target)
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Utility Vehicles	Number of vehicles	89,105	85,677	89,311	4.24	100.23
Sports Utility Vehicles	Number of vehicles	16,310	15,683	18,694	19.20	114.62
Buses	Number of vehicles	1,405	1,349	831	(38.40)	59.15
Trucks	Number of vehicles	14,340	13,788	14,752	6.99	102.87
Motorcycles/Tri-cycles	Number of vehicles	403,715	388,191	430,387	10.87	106.61
Trailers	Number of vehicles	1,575	1,516	1,192	(21.37)	75.68
Sub-Sector Outcome 3: Access to Information Improved						
Number of Cell Sites constructed	Number of cell sites		887			
No. of free wifi installed in 4th and 5th class municipalities	Number of wifi		55	55	0.00	
Sub-Sector Outcome 4: Productivity Increased						
Proportion of Households with Access to Potable/Safe Water Supply	Percentage of Households	96.49	96.02	96.84	0.82	100.36
Proportion of Households with Access to sanitary toilet facility	Percentage of Households	93.17	94.13	93.85	(0.28)	100.73

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	Performance (Accomp vs Target)
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Proportion of Households with access to Electricity	Percentage of Households	96.00	95.00	95.00	0.00	98.96
No. of Energized Sitios	Percent coverage	99.50	99.00	99.00	0.00	99.50
No. of Energized Barangays	Percent coverage	99.50	99.00	99.00	0.00	99.50
Irrigation coverage	Percent	64.82	59.04	59.62	0.58	91.98
No. of Irrigation Facilities constructed, upgraded and rehabilitated	Number of irrigation facilities	155	78	187	139.74	120.65
Sub-Sector Outcome 5: Access to Social Facilities						
Number of new BHS/RHUs, District Hospitals upgraded and rehabilitated	Number of Hospital	20	84	51	(39.29)	255.00
Classroom to pupil ratio	Number of classroom					
Elementary	Classroom to pupil ratio	1:30	1:30			
Secondary	Classroom to pupil ratio	1:42	1:42			

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-Year Difference	Performance (Accomp vs Target)
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Number of new classrooms constructed	Number of classroom	2,723	2,644	2,063	(21.97)	75.76
Number of existing classrooms upgraded and rehabilitated	Number of classroom	541	505			

Notes:

If unit of measure is absolute figures, year-on-year difference = [(2017-2016) / 2016] x 100

C. Moving Forward

The sector will continue to provide adequate, reliable, sustainable and disaster-resilient infrastructures supporting the region's development vision of becoming the agri-business and tourism hub in Northern Philippines.

More roads will be constructed. To further reduce travel time, transportation and production costs the region will continue to provide the needed infrastructure support to include by-pass and diversion roads in identified traffic choke points; and 4-lane bridges along widened sections of major thoroughfares.

More tourism road projects and road links leading to industrial sites in the region will also be constructed, improved or rehabilitated. For 2018 alone, 16 roads leading to industrial sites have been programmed and 52 tourism roads have been approved for implementation. For 2019, an additional 42 tourism road projects will be undertaken.

The TPLEX up to Rosario, La Union will be completed in August 2019 and hopefully its extension up to San Fernando City, La Union will commence shortly after in 2020.

The region will likewise continue to lobby for the realization of the Tri-City Ferry System connecting the cities of Alaminos, Dagupan and San Fernando within the Plan period. The concerned LGUs have committed to pursue the project and hopefully the private sector will lend its full support.

Wifi connectivity will be improved. Three priority projects of the DICT are expected to commence soon to improve the wifi connectivity in the region especially in remote areas. These projects are: 1) GovNet – Internet connectivity to government offices located in San Fernando City, La Union; 2) Free WiFi (Pipol Konek) – free wifi connectivity to public areas in all LGUs in the region; and 3) Secure GovNet – provision of bandwidth requirement.

More infra support to increase productivity will be provided. The ARISEP will be completed in December 2018 and the implementation of the LARISEP will continue until its targeted completion in 31 December 2021. These are in addition to the regular national, communal and pump irrigation projects of the NIA and the LGUs.

The DA together with the LGUs will also continue to implement farm-to-market roads to improve the access of farmers to needed farm inputs and market outlets for their produce.

The DPWH and LGUs will likewise continue to construct, repair and rehabilitate flood and drainage structures in the region’s flood-prone areas.

The region will support the National Sewerage and Septage Management Program (NSSMP) which targets that by 2020, all LGUs will have developed septage management systems.

Additional social facilities will be provided. Under the DepEd Basic Educational Facilities Fund, 115 school building projects will be implemented in 2018 with total cost exceeding P1.5 Billion. More community hospitals, BHS and RHUs will also be improved under the Health Facilities Enhancement Program of the DOH.

D. Recommendations

Problems / Issues / Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obstructions continue to hamper the smooth flow of traffic in certain widened road sections where trees, utility posts and parked vehicles remain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt and implement local ordinances to prohibit parking in widened sections along major thoroughfares • Continue coordinating with concerned entities for the immediate relocation of trees and utility posts still located in widened road sections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGUs • DPWH, DENR, Utility firms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing number of motor vehicle registration especially privately owned; and number of motorcycles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby for the inclusion of Region 1 in the in House Bill No. 6425 or the “Traffic Crisis Act of 2018. Makiisa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEDA, Infra SeCom

/ tricycles	<p>Makisama. Magkaisa.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide tricycle or motorcycle lanes; encourage slow moving vehicles to use the outer lanes in widened road sections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPWH, LGUs, LTO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A substantial number of households still do not have access to sanitary toilet facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully support the National Sewerage and Septage Management Program (NSSMP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGUs, NEDA, DOH, DPWH, DENR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The region’s total potential irrigable area still not maximized since irrigation coverage is only 59.62% in 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast track fund approval of key irrigation projects in the region like the Gregorio del Pilar Irrigation Project and Banaoang Pump Irrigation Project Phase 2 in Ilocos Sur and the Ilocos Norte Irrigation Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIA, NEDA

17

Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment

Chapter 17

Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment

A. Abstract

The vision of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Sector is “a region with sustained environment and natural resources-protective and disaster resilient communities by 2022”, which is a vital building block of inclusive and sustainable development. To maintain the region’s ecological integrity, three key strategies were employed, namely: improvement of the quality of environment, protection of biodiversity, and ensuring human wellbeing.

For 2017, the ENR sector reached several gains along major indicators. However, a number of missed targets were also noted. Maintaining zero incidences of cholera and amoebiasis in the region was among the significant achievements of the sector, along with zero casualties due to climate change induced disasters.

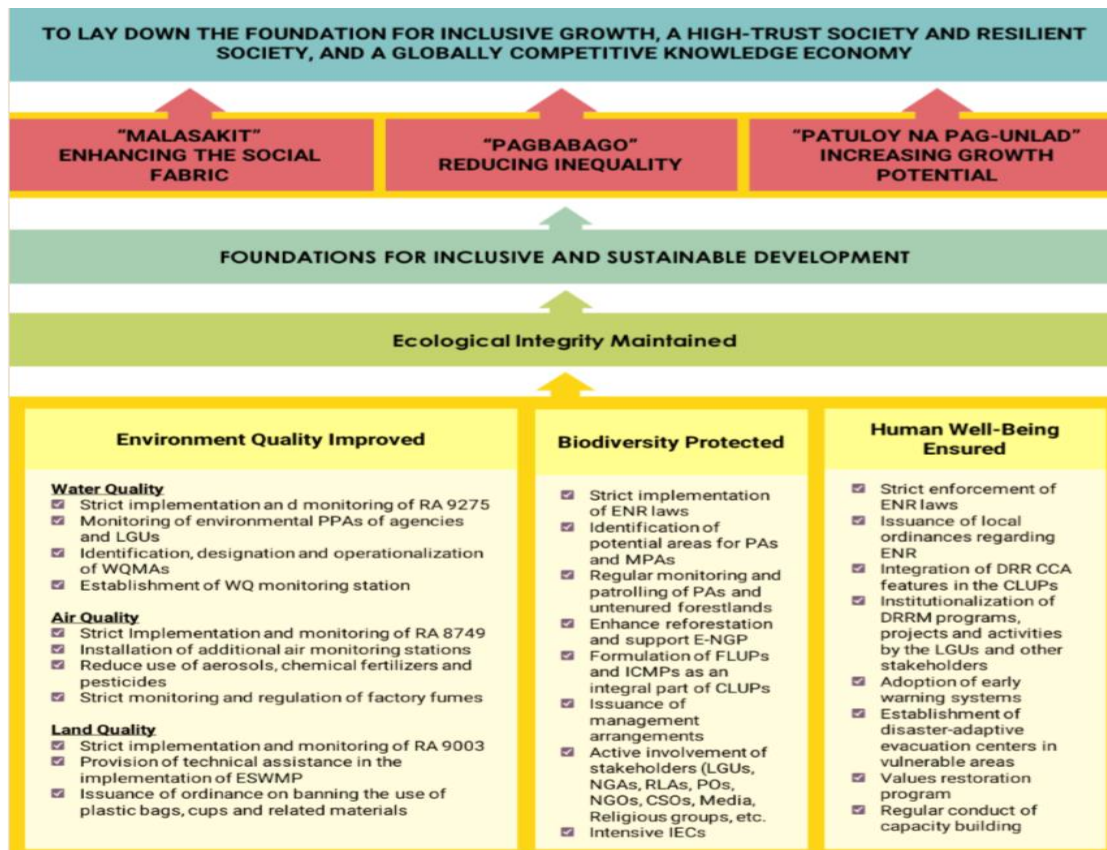


Figure 17.1 Strategic Framework to Ensure Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment in Region 1. 2017-2022

B. Accomplishments

Sector Outcome: Ecological Integrity Maintained

Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Environmental Quality Improved

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) in 2 river systems was still within acceptable standards. Water pollution in two river systems in the region was monitored under the Water Quality Management Areas. In 2017, the Environmental Management Bureau reported that the BOD levels for the Sinocalan-Dagupan River System (SDRS) and the Naguilian River System (NRS) continued to be within the standard/ threshold. In 2017, the BOD for the Sinocalan-Dagupan River System was measured at 6.00 milligrams, higher than the targeted level and 2016 baseline level (4.00 milligrams) but still within the standard of <7. In the Naguilian River System, the BOD level was maintained at 2.00 milligrams, which was the same as the 2016 baseline.

However, fecal coliform (FC) levels significantly increased. Water pollution in the two river systems measured in terms of FC levels were recorded to have far exceeded the standard level (<200 MPN/100 milligrams). This means that water quality in both river systems is very poor. In the Sinocalan-Dagupan River System, water quality significantly worsened with FC level increasing to 7,001.00 MPN/100 milligrams in 2017, from the already high 2016 level of 2,673.00 MPN/100 milligrams. At the Naguilian River System, the FC level in 2017 of 1,102 MPN/100 milligrams more than doubled the figure in 2016 of 691 MPN/100 milligrams. Fecal coliforms come from human or animal feces. Once ingested, these microorganisms can cause gastrointestinal infections and infections in the ears, eyes, nasal cavity or the skin, among others.

Quality of coastal waters no record yet for 2017. The quality of coastal waters is yet to be measured at the different stations located in the beaches of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, and Pangasinan.

Air quality in seven (7) cities was fair to good. The monitoring of air quality in seven cities of the region showed mixed results. For 2017 “good” air quality were observed in the Cities of Batac, Ilocos Norte; San Fernando, La Union; and Urdaneta in Pangasinan. On the other hand, the Cities of Vigan, Ilocos Sur and Dagupan and San Carlos, both in Pangasinan recorded “fair” air quality. “Good air quality is a requirement for preserving the exquisite balance of life on earth for humans, plants, animals and [natural resources](#) As such, human health, plants, animals and natural resources are threatened when [pollution in the air](#) reach high concentrations” (Sources: Lenz, H. P., & Cozzarini, C. (1999). *Emissions and air quality, 1999, 140*; World Health Organization (WHO). (2005) *WHO Air Quality Guidelines Global Update 2005*).

Some LGUs still operated open dumpsites. Total compliance to RA 9003 or the Ecological

Solid Waste Management Act was targeted until 2022, with zero LGUs operating open dumpsites. In 2016, twenty-six (26) LGUs still operated open dumpsites. Open dumpsites is prohibited as it poses serious public health threats and adverse environmental impacts.

Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Biodiversity Protected

Forest patrols continued. In 2017, forest rangers of the DENR patrolled a total of 334,050 hectares of untenured forestlands and 28,799.04 hectares of protected areas. Also, 12 LGUs drafted their Forest Land Use Plans (FLUP) in 2017, indicating 100 percent accomplishment.

Reforestation target not met but survival rates improved. Out of the targeted 13,660 hectares of land for reforestation in 2017, the DENR was able to cover only 9,899 hectares during the year, about 27 percent below target. The recorded survival rate of seedlings planted was 90.17 percent, higher by 6.08 percent compared to the targeted 85 percent survival rate.

More Cave Management Plans (CMPs) were prepared. The increasing popularity of cave exploration in the region prompted the DENR to adopt measures to properly manage these areas and protect the natural resources found within them. In 2017, DENR assessed one (1) cave (Perceval Cave in Dasol, Pangasinan) and prepared CMPs for 2 caves in Burgos, Ilocos Norte for the Guano Cave and in Dasol, Pangasinan for the Nical Cave. The Department also provided technical assistance to four (4) other LGUs in the implementation of their respective CMPs, namely: Nabca Cave in Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte; Ca-angrian Cave, Burgos, Ilocos Norte; Ilang Cave in Dasol, Pangasinan and Limmansangan Cave in Alaminos City. The preparation of CMPs is in response to RA 9072 or the National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protection Act, providing for the conservation, protection and management of caves and cave resources as part of the country's natural wealth. It also aimed to promote responsible cave eco-tourism.

Wetlands Management Plans were also prepared. Similarly, in its mandate to protect and manage natural ecosystems, the DENR assessed the Matangra Lake in Burgos, Ilocos Norte and prepared two Wetland Management Plans (WMP) for Baruyen River in Bangui, Ilocos Norte and Balincaguing River in Agno, Pangasinan.

Sub-Sector Outcome 3: Human well-being ensured

Disaster preparedness enhanced. In 2017, the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) and a number of LGUs continued to undertake disaster-preparedness trainings. As a result no casualties from climate change induced disasters were reported in 2017 by the OCD.

**Table 17.1 Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment: CY
2017 Accomplishments vs CY 2016 and 2017 RDP Targets.**

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Chapter 17: Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment						
Sub-Sector Outcome 1: Environmental Quality Improved						
Water pollution in the ff. parameters in Sinocalan-Dagupan River System (SDRS)						
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	Milligrams	4.00	4.00	6.00	50.00	150.00
Fecal Coliform (FC)	Most probable number (MPN) per 100 milligrams	200.00	2,673.00	7,001.00	161.92	3,500.50
Water pollution in the ff. parameters in Naguilian River System (NRS)						
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	Milligrams	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	100.00
Fecal Coliform (FC)	Most probable number (MPN) per 100 milligrams	200.00	691.00	1,102.00	59.48	551.00%
Air quality in the ff. areas						
Ilocos Norte:	Air quality	Good	Good	Good		

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Batac (PM10)						
Ilocos Sur: Vigan (PM10)	Air quality	Fair	Fair	Fair		
La Union: SFC (PM10)	Air quality	Good	Fair	Good		
Pangasinan: (PM10)						
Urdaneta (PM10)	Air quality	Fair	Good	Good		
Dagupan (PM 2.5)	Air quality	Good	Fair	Fair		
San Carlos (PM10)	Air quality	Fair	Fair	Fair		
Number of LGUs with open dumpsite	Number of LGUs	26	26			
Sub-Sector Outcome 2: Biodiversity Protected						
Number of patrolled hectares within untenured areas	Hectares	334,050	334,050	334,050	0.00	100.00
Number of patrolled areas under Protected areas	Hectares	28,799.04	33,509.73	28,799.04	(14.06)	100.00
Number of LGUs with drafted FLUPs	Number of LGUs	12	2	12	500.00	100.00
Area reforested/planted	Hectares	13,660	6,703	9,899	47.68	72.47
Survival rate of seedlings planted	Percent	85.00	85.96	90.17	4.21	106.08
Number of caves assessed	Number of caves	1	7	1	(85.71)	100.00

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Number of caves with Cave Mgmt. Plans (CMP) prepared	Number of caves	2	-	2		100.00
Number of LGUs provided with Technical Assistance in the Implementation of CMP	Number of LGUs	4	-	4		100.00
Number of LGUs for partnership thru MOA for the Preservation, development and management of caves in their respective territorial jurisdiction	Number of LGUs	4				
Number of inland wetlands assessed	Number of inland wetland	1	2	1	(50.00)	100.00
Number of inland wetlands prepared with Wetland Mgmt. Plans (WMP) (for the inland wetlands assessed)	Number of inland wetland	2	-	2		100.00

Indicators	Unit of Measure	Annual Plan Target	Baseline	Actual Accomplishment	Year-on-year Difference	Performance
		2017	2016*	2017*	2017 vs 2016	2017 vs 2017 Target
Sub-Sector Outcome 3: Human well-being ensured						
Number of casualties due to climate-induced disasters	Number of casualties	0	0	0		

Note:

If unit of measure is absolute figures, year-on-year difference = [(2017-2016) / 2016] x 100

If unit of measure is “percent”, year-on-year difference = 2017-2016

Sources of Data: EMB, DENR

C. Moving Forward

With the integration and adoption of ecological and solid waste management measures as an indicator of good LGU performance, more LGUs will hopefully manage better their solid wastes. A greater number of LGUs are expected to prepare and implement their Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) as specified under RA 9003 in cooperation with the private sector and NGOs.

If the region will be vigilant in closing down illegal dumpsites annually, the target of zero open dumpsites will be achieved by 2022. With the support of all concerned led by the DENR Environmental Management Bureau, this target can become a reality. The provision of incentives to LGUs which have established sanitary landfills or material recovery facilities will be looked into. The possibility of clustering LGUs in the region to increase investments in quality and engineered sanitary landfills will also be considered.

One effective strategy in promoting environmental sustainability is for the LGUs to adopt role modeling through the conduct of a Search for the Cleanest, Safest and Greenest LGU in their respective localities to encourage their constituents to take efforts in implementing relevant programs and activities. The Regional Development Council and the Sectoral Committee on Good Governance will continue to provide support to this endeavor.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources has created a task force to conduct assessment to ensure that the coasts in the Ilocos Region are clean and safe. This way, the region’s beaches will be spared from suffering the same fate as Boracay.

DRRM-related programs and projects will be institutionalized in LGU plans to further enhance disaster preparedness.

D. Recommendations

Problems/ Challenges	Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all LGUs have complied with RA 9003 A great amount of wastes continue to be released to the environment Limited capacity of some LGUs in addressing waste management Fecal coliform (FC) continue to increase at the Sinocalan-Dagupan River System and Naguilian River System 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to monitor and provide technical assistance to LGUs in adopting and institutionalizing the provisions of the law Strengthen IEC campaigns and implementation of environmental laws like the Philippine Clean Water Act, Philippine Clean Air Act, and the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act Enhance the regulatory and enforcement powers of the local governments. Promote more vigorously the use of existing recycling technologies Instill good governance in solid waste management through active participation of the people from the household level to the provincial level Undertake strong IEC campaigns to promote innovative and appropriate solid waste strategies and technologies Strictly monitor compliance to relevant laws on environment and natural resources Institute measures to ensure that communities adjacent the river systems adopt proper waste disposal. Advocate “responsible swimming” to keep the river systems free from human waste. 	<p>LGUs, DENR, Private sector</p> <p>LGUs, DILG, DENR, PIA, Media</p> <p>GU, DILG, DENR, PNP DENR, LGUs, DILG</p> <p>LGUs, DENR, Media</p> <p>DENR, DILG, LGUs</p> <p>DENR, LGUs, DILG</p> <p>LGUs, DENR, Media</p> <p>LGUs, DENR, Media</p>

Problems/ Issues/ Challenges	Recommendations	Responsible Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality in some cities remain to be fair only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enact laws/ ordinances on river protection and rehabilitation and ensure compliance thereto • Stricter implementation of the anti-smoke belching campaign. 	<p>DILG, LGUs, DENR</p> <p>DILG, LGUs, DENR</p>



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