

# Evaluation on the Administration of Comprehensive Development Plan-Executive Legislative Agenda Among Cities in Southern Philippines

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**Abstract**—This study aimed to evaluate the Comprehensive Development Plan-Executive Legislative Agenda (CDP-ELA) Administration among cities in South Central Mindanao, Southern Philippines. To achieve the study's objectives, a descriptive-predictive research design was utilized in which the researcher-made survey questionnaire was used in acquiring data. A total of 148 respondents using purposive sampling were the study samples; they were the planning core group, support group, and technical working group among Tacurong, Koronadal, General Santos, Kidapawan, Southern Philippines. The data were tallied, analyzed, and interpreted using regression analysis. Regression analysis revealed that the best predictor of social development was not significant, while the other two variables were statistically significant. Further, the regression analysis between the overall attainment of objectives and ELA showed that these could be predicted from the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP). Hence, the Comprehensive Development Plan-Executive Legislative Agenda's administration among cities has helped improve the performance of local government and every individual's well-being to reach their full potential.

**Keywords**—public administration, comprehensive development plan executive legislative agenda, local governance, descriptive-predictive, Philippines, Asia

## I. INTRODUCTION

Section 106 of the Local Government Code of 1991 mandates that each local government unit prepares a comprehensive multi-sectoral development plan initiated by its local development council and approved by its *sanggunian*. The Code further mandates Local Chief Executives to present the government's program and propose policies and projects, including a legislative measure for considering the *sanggunian bayan*. It is required by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) to establish strategies, policies, and initiatives to improve the technological, economic, and administrative capacities of local governments and to devise the organizational guidelines for the planning process for regional growth [1].

Even more so, when the goals deal with individual and societal welfare, such as for government. Local councils provide their residents with devolved essential services. Elected local chief executives (LCEs) are responsible for ensuring that their Local Government Unit (LGU) growth vision is met. Like with the national government, LCEs must draft a multi-year multi-sectoral Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and is fleshed out through programs, projects, and activities (PPAs) prioritized in the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) [2].

While the Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) proved helpful in guiding how LGUs spent their budgets during their term of office, it was not sufficient to ensure continuity of funding for programs and projects beyond the term office of elected local officials [2]. However, this does not necessarily lead to development. Actual development for the people in the region can only happen if local governments improve their allocative efficiency (defined as spending on the right things) by developing well-thought-out plans that recognized the political, economic, social, and cultural factors [3].

The Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and its three-year component, the Executive Legislative Agenda (ELA), have shown to be powerful tools for promoting fiscal responsibility in the region. Through this, local government units can link their spending decisions to their jurisdictions' real needs and priorities [4]. These plans can provide directions and impetus for local officials to become effective managers of their communities [5].

It is worth noting that program management deficiencies can be due to unique intrinsic limitations in the administrative organization's capacity structure. In contrast, the program administrator's performance can be attributed to a single organization or local government unit's (LGU) high administrative capacity.

Hence, this study aimed to evaluate the Comprehensive Development Plan-Executive Legislative Agenda (CDP-ELA) and its attainment of objectives among cities in South Central

Mindanao, Southern Philippines. The Comprehensive Development Plan is assessed in terms of social development, economic development, and infrastructure development. Simultaneously, the executive-legislative agenda is measured in terms of local development investment program, capacity development program, monitoring and evaluation strategy, and legislative requirements and support. Further, CDP-ELA objectives are determined in terms of new or improved public facilities or infrastructure and increased private sector investment in local, social, and economic development.

**II. METHODS**

The study used descriptive-predictive research design through the survey [6]. This is the most appropriate choice because it used a research questionnaire as a data-gathering instrument in a systematic process. The data gathered were interpreted using statistical tools, making it more accurate [7] to four local governments in South Central Mindanao, Southern Philippines, specifically in General Santos City, Koronadal City, Kidapawan City, and Tacurong City. The study respondents were selected using purposive sampling composed of the planning core group, support group, and technical working group. A total of 148 respondents were samples of the study. The sample size was computed using the Raosoft method through computing for 10 percent of the total population. The study utilized a researcher-made survey questionnaire using a 5-point Likert scale in gathering information from the respondents. The survey questionnaire was validated by the three experts in the field, with a mean of 4.45 interpreted as a very valid instrument. The reliability evaluation using Cronbach's Alpha method was used, which revealed a result of 0.779 described as highly reliable. The regression analysis was used to determine the best predictors between the administration of comprehensive development plan-executive legislative agenda and its attainment of objectives.

**III. RESULTS**

As presented in Table 1 are the results of the data on the regression analysis between the administration of comprehensive development plan and its attainment of objectives among cities in South Central Mindanao, Southern Philippines, which revealed that the best predictors emerged was the infrastructure development and economic development with a p-value of 0.000 described as highly significant with null the hypothesis as rejected.

It can be observed that the beta coefficient and the computed t-values of infrastructure development are 1.263 and 10.342, while economic development is .405 and 3.526, respectively. These two best predictors can help improve public facilities or infrastructure and increase private sector investment in local, social, and economic development.

**TABLE I. REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND ITS OVERALL ATTAINMENT OF OBJECTIVES (FULL MODEL)**

Administration of Comprehensive Development Plan (Predictors)	Overall Attainment of Objectives of the Comprehensive Development Plan-Executive Legislative Agenda (Dependent Variable)		
	Coefficients		
	B	t	Sig.
Infrastructure Development	1.263	10.342	.000**
Economic Development	.405	3.526	.000**
ANOVA: R Square = .800; F = 417.253; Sig. = .000**			
**Significant at .05 level			
Excluded Variables: Social Development			

As shown in Table 2 are the results of the data on the regression analysis between the administration of executive-legislative agenda and its attainment of objectives among cities in South Central Mindanao, Southern Philippines, which revealed that the best predictors emerged were the local development investment program and legislative requirements and support with a p-value of 0.000 and .003 respectively described as highly significant with the null hypothesis as rejected.

**TABLE II. REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF EXECUTIVE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA AND ITS OVERALL ATTAINMENT OF OBJECTIVES (FULL MODEL)**

Administration of Executive Legislative Agenda (Predictors)	Overall Attainment of Objectives of the Comprehensive Development Plan-Executive Legislative Agenda (Dependent Variable)		
	Coefficients		
	B	t	Sig.
Local Development Investment Program	.495	7.011	.000**
Legislative Requirements and Support	.253	3.010	.003**
ANOVA: R Square = .676; F = 108.151; Sig. = .000**			
**Significant at .05 level			
Excluded Variables: Capacity Development Program and Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy			

The beta coefficient and the computed t-values of the local development investment program are .495 and 7.011, while legislative requirements and support are .253 and 3.010, respectively. These two best predictors can help improve public facilities or infrastructure and increase private sector investment in local, social, and economic development.

**IV. DISCUSSION**

**A. On Comprehensive Development Plan**

It was revealed that the allocation and preservation of sufficient public facilities or infrastructure are required if rapid economic growth is to be accomplished and sustained. The Philippines must strengthen the governance system on an ongoing basis and guarantee policy continuity and predictability. Better cooperation between various

governmental infrastructure organizations and the private sector is needed to address infrastructure bottlenecks [8].

The link between infrastructure development and improvement of public facilities and increase of private sector investment is not a one-off phase; it is a continuous process, and progress in growth must pave the way for, supplemented and followed by improvement in infrastructure to meet our stated objectives of the self-accelerating process of economic development [9].

Further, results show that the effect of public infrastructure and private sector investment differs from each local government depending upon the quality of the infrastructure development. Although there is a considerable demand for public infrastructure and facilities worldwide, any country's government budget is always limited [10].

According to Patra and Achrya [11], if infrastructure development is to be accelerated, efforts should be directed to create more infrastructure facilities at the local level to raise the domestic product and reduce poverty and, ultimately, the standard of living of the people concerned. Private sector investment has also become an increasingly significant engine for the government to promote economic growth and enhance job creation and monetary policy that governments use to shape economic development [12].

Agénor and Moreno-Dodson [13] found that public infrastructure investment increases private inputs' marginal productivity, increasing personal capital return. This means that the influence of infrastructure on economic development through private sector investment found a positive and significant impact on public infrastructure investment [14]. However, Nadiri and Mamuneas [15] argue that the direct growth effect of public infrastructure is based on the notion that the additional private investment product is complimentary. This implies that a surge in public infrastructure facilities and services reduces production costs in the private sector investment.

The comprehensive development plan scale highlights the infrastructure and economic developments as its predictors are defined by the local government's project specifics, determining which stakeholders to involve. Thus, comprehensive development planning must draw on the specifics of contextuality to ensure its usefulness as a tool for economic growth, and the development of infrastructure will not be limited. With fuzzy, simplistic, or misconstrued notions of local government needs [16].

### *B. On Executive Legislative Agenda*

The administration of executive-legislative agenda in terms of local development investment program and legislative requirements and supports best predict public facilities' improvement and the increase of private sector investment in local, social, and economic development. This suggests that the executive-legislative agenda should ensure that developments are well-connected to local public facilities [17].

The administration's local development investment program has benefitted public facilities' delivery in both financial and non-financial aspects [18]. Service quality improvement is perceived as the top advantage of the analysis, followed by innovation in the investment program. That is why the local government efforts aimed at providing support to private sectors investment such as establishing business zones and stimulating policies in the domain of own-source taxes, fees, and charges (in particular local governments) [19].

Local development investment programs can substantially impact private investment by providing the necessary infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, telecommunications, health, and education. Therefore, the government should aim to create an environment in which private investment becomes more attractive. In this context, the local government should ensure a stable macroeconomic environment, adequate legal and institutional arrangements for protecting personal property, and proper access to credit and import inputs by private investors. The private sector's involvement in infrastructure provision would help control the tight budgetary situation [20].

In terms of legislative requirements and support and its improvement of public facilities and private sector investment in local, social, and economic development, the findings pointed that the executive-legislative agenda does contribute positively to the economy's growth. Furthermore, the result made it clear that legislative requirements and support can be geared towards achieving steady economic development and an overall competitive stance in the market for a concerned local government, which is more focused on improving people's livelihoods, and in creating employment and alleviating poverty [21].

Thus, the executive-legislative agenda relations among local government units operate under the "separation of powers," a concept that covers all municipal governments to guarantee checks and balances are carefully maintained. It serves as an essential mechanism for transparency and accountability of both branches and delineates powers and duties. During the legislative period, the chief executive shall exercise legislative duties concerning the compliance and implementation of laws and orders [22].

## V. CONCLUSION

Based on the study's findings, the researchers conclude that infrastructure development and economic development are fundamental in administering a comprehensive development plan. Similarly, the local development investment program and the legislative requirements and support positively influence the executive-legislative agenda to improve public facilities or infrastructure and increase private sector investment. Delivering available goods and services requires identifying constituents' needs and designing policies and programs to address these needs to attain development [2]. Thus, the administration of comprehensive development plan-executive legislative agenda by the local government of South Central Mindanao, Southern Philippines, contributes to improving the

infrastructure and works in participation with the other cities, apart from providing essential services. The local government should implement inter-local cooperation to invite private sector investment. This should be a continuous comprehensive development plan-executive legislative agenda to provide people with skills to improve regional development investment programs, strengthened legislative requirements, and support dominant businesses to enhance the local governments with other skills to assist infrastructure and economic development.

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