



Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016

REVALIDATED PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM





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Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016
Revaliated Public Investment Program

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Abbreviations

A.M.	Administrative Matter	BOC	Bureau of Customs
A&E	Accreditation and Equivalency	BPLS	Business Permit and Licensing System
A&F	Agriculture and Fisheries	BRACE	Building Resilience and Awareness to Natural Disasters and Climate Change
AATs	Automated Audit Tools	BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
ACES	Agribusiness Clusters Engagement Strategy	BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
ACL	Audit Command Language	BSPS	Bachelor of Science in Public Safety
ACPRP	Accelerated Coconut Planting & Replanting Project	BSWM	Bureau of Soils and Water Management
ADDSP	Angat Dam and Dike Strengthening Project	BuB	Bottom-up Planning and Budgeting
ADMs	Alternative Delivery Modes	BuCor	Bureau of Corrections
AFAB	Authority of the Freeport of Bataan	C3	Circumferential Road 3
AFCS	Automatic Fare Collection System	C4	Circumferential Road 4
AFMA	Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act	C5	Circumferential Road 5
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines	C6	Circumferential Road 6
AHEPP	Angat Hydro Electric Power Plant	CA	Court of Appeals
AJD	Agrarian Justice Delivery	CAAP	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
ALS	Alternative Learning System	CALABARZON	Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, Quezon
AO	Administrative Order	CALAX	Cavite-Laguna Expressway
AOR	Area of Responsibility	CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
ARB	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries	CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
ARCP	Agrarian Reform Communities Project	CBD	Central Business District
ARISP	Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project	CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	CCA/M	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	CCC	Climate Change Commission
AU	Auxiliary Unit	CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
AWTIP	Angat Water Transmission Improvement Project	CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
AY	Academic Year	CDDRP	Case Decongestion and Delay Reduction Program
BBWSP	Bulacan Bulk Water Supply Project	CeC	Community e-Center
BCDA	Bases Conversion Development Authority	CEP	Capability Enhancement Program
BEST	Basic Education Sector Transformation	CEZA	Cagayan Economic Zone Authority
BFP	Bureau of Fire Protection	CFL	Compact Fluorescent Lamps
BI	Bureau of Immigration	CHARMP2	2nd Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Management Project
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue	CHED	Commission on Higher Education
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology	CIA	Clark International Airport
BLGF	Bureau of Local Government Finance	CIAC	Clark International Airport Corporation
		CIPs	Core Investment Programs and Projects

Abbreviations

CLIP	Comprehensive Local Integration Program	DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communications
CLLEX	Central Luzon Link Expressway	DPD	Document Processing Divisions
CLOA	Certificate of Land Ownership Awards	DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
CMIPP	Casecnan Multipurpose Irrigation and Power Project	DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
CMIS	Case Management Information Systems	DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
CMP	Community Mortgage Program	DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
COA	Commission on Audit	DUs	Distribution Utilities
COC	Certificate of Cover	EDSA	Epifanio Delos Santos Avenue
COMELEC	Commission on Elections	EER	Effectiveness and Efficiency Review
ConVERGE	Convergence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth & Empowerment	EFCOS	Effective Flood Control Operation System
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations	EISDP	Education Improvement Sector Development Program
CTA	Court of Tax Appeals	EISP	Enterprise Information Systems Plan
CTF-WB TA	Clean Technology Fund World Bank Technical Assistance	EJOW	Enhanced Justice on Wheels
CTPL	Compulsory Third Party Liability	EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
DA	Department of Agriculture	ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
DAP	Development Academy of the Philippines	ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform	eSales	Electronic Sales and Reporting System
DBFTA	Doing Business in Free Trade Areas	ESC	Education Service Contracting
DBM	Department of Budget and Management	eTIS	Electronic Taxpayer Information System
DBP	Development Bank of the Philippines	EU	European Union
DDR	Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration	FAPs	Foreign-Assisted Projects
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	FishCoRAL	Fisheries, Coastal Resources and Livelihood
DepEd	Department of Education	FMP	Forestland Management Project
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government	FMR	Farm-to-Mill/Market Roads
DILP	DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program	FNRI	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
DND	Department of National Defense	FS	Feasibility Study
DOE	Department of Energy	FTI	Food Terminal Incorporated
DOF	Department of Finance	FY	Fiscal Year
DOH	Department of Health	GAA	General Appropriations Act
DOJ	Department of Justice	GASTPE	Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
DOST	Department of Science and Technology	GFI s	Government Financial Institutions
DOT	Department of Tourism	GHRIS	Government Human Resource Information System
		GIFMIS	Government Integrated Financial Management Information System

Abbreviations

GIS	Geographical Information System	IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
GOCCs	Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations	ISFs	Informal Settler Families
GPBP	Grassroots Participatory Budgeting Process	IT	Information Technology
GROWTH	Gearing Rural Organization for Wealth Creation Towards Household Income Improvement	IT-BPM	Information Technology-Business Process Management
GSIS	Government Service Insurance System	IT-BPO	Information Technology-Business Process Outsourcing
HEI	Higher Education Institution	ITT	Intermodal Transport Terminal
HELP ME	Health, Education, Livelihood, and Prevention, Protection, and Prosecution Monitoring and Evaluation	JCMS	Judiciary Case Management System
HEP	Hydroelectric Power	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
HERA	Higher Education Reform Agenda	JRMP	Jalaur River Multipurpose Project
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	K to 12	Kindergarten and the 12 years of elementary and secondary education
HoR	House of Representatives	K-SPOTS	Korean Solar Power Technology Support to Agrarian Reform Communities
HRIS	Human Resource Information System	KAANIB	Kasaganaan sa Niyugan ay Kaunlarang Bayan
HSH	High Standard Highway	KALAHI-CIDSS	Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
HUCs	Highly Urbanized Cities	KAMANAVA	Kalookan, Malabon, Navotas, Valenzuela
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council	KC-MCC	KALAHI CIDSS Millennium Challenge Corporation
HVCP	High Value Crops Program	KC-NCDDP	KALAHI-CIDSS - National Community-Driven Development Program
I&S	Industry and Services	KEXIM	Korean Exim Bank
IA	Intramuros Administration	km	Kilometer
IARCDSP	Italian Agrarian Reform Community Development Support Program	KP	Kalusugan Pangkalahatan
IC	Insurance Commission	kW	Kilowatt
ICC	Investment Coordination Committee	LAMP	Land Administration and Management Project
ICIPRR	Integrated Coconut Industry Poverty Reduction Roadmap	LBP	Land Bank of the Philippines
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	LCC	Low Cost Carrier
ICTO	Information and Communications Technology Office	LED	Light Emitting Diode
IDR	Integrity Development Review	LEAPS	Learning, Equity and Accountability Program Support
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	LGFSP	Local Government Finance Support Program
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate	LGUs	Local Government Units
INREMP	Integrated Natural Resources Environmental Management Project	LLDA	Laguna Lake Development Authority
IP	Indigenous People	LM	Lineal Meters
IP	Internet Protocol	LPRAP	Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan
IPBTS	Integrated Provincial Bus Terminal System	LRT	Light Rail Transit

Abbreviations

LRTA	Light Rail Transit Authority	MVUC	Motor Vehicle User's Charge
LRV	Light Rail Vehicle	MW	Megawatt
LTRFB	Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board	MWSS	Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System
LTI	Land Tenure Improvement	NACPA	National Anti-Corruption Plan of Action
LTO	Land Transportation Office	NAIA	Ninoy Aquino International Airport
LTS	Large Taxpayers Service	NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration	NCCP	National Coconut Productivity Program
MA	Master of Arts	NCDDP	National Community Driven Development Program
ManCom	Management Committee	NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
MC	Memorandum Circular	NCR	National Capital Region
MCA-P	Millennium Challenge Account – Philippines	NCWSP	New Centennial Water Source Project
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation	NDCP	National Defense College of the Philippines
MCIA	Mactan-Cebu International Airport	NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
MCIAA	Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority	NEA	National Electrification Administration
MCM	Million Cubic Meters	NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	NEECP	National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	NEP	National Expenditure Program
MIMAROPA	Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan	NCWSP	New Centennial Water Resource Project
MinDA	Mindanao Development Authority	NG	National Government
MINSSAD	Mindanao Sustainable Settlement Area Development Project	NGA	National Government Agency
MITHI	Medium-Term Information and Communications Technology Harmonization Initiative	NHA	National Housing Authority
MLD	Million Liters per Day	NHIP	National Health Insurance Program
MMDA	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	NHTS-PR	National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction
MMIP	Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project	NIA	National Irrigation Administration
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio	NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
MMS	Metro Manila Skyway	NISRIIP	National Irrigation Sector Rehabilitation and Improvement Project
MPIP	Multi-Purpose Irrigation Project	NJIS	National Justice Information System
MRDP	Mindanao Rural Development Program	NKTI	National Kidney and Transplant Institute
MRRV	Multi-Role Response Vessels	NLEX	North Luzon Expressway
MRT	Mass Rail Transit	NPDC	National Parks Development Committee
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework		
MV	Motor Vehicle		
MVIS	Motor Vehicle Inspection System		

Abbreviations

NPS	National Payroll System	PCOO	Presidential Communications Operations Office
NQI	National Quality Infrastructure	PDEA	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
NRIMP	National Roads Improvement and Management Program	PDP	Philippine Development Plan
NROs	NEDA Regional Offices	PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
NRPF	National Resettlement Policy Framework	PhilHealth	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
NRW	Non-Revenue Water	PHILJA	Philippine Judicial Academy
NSO	National Statistics Office	PHIVOLCS	Philippine Institute for Volcanology and Seismology
NSSMP	National Sewerage and Septage Management Program	PHLPOST	Philippine Postal Corporation
NSWMC	National Solid Waste Management Commission	PIDP	Participatory Irrigation Development Project
NTC	National Telecommunications Commission	PIP	Public Investment Program
NTDP	National Tourism Development Plan	PNOC	Philippine National Oil Company
OCD	Office of Civil Defense	PNP	Philippine National Police
ODA	Official Development Assistance	PNR	Philippine National Railways
OFWs	Overseas Filipino Workers	POC	Philippine Orthopedic Center
OGCC	Office of the Government Corporate Counsel	POEA	Philippine Overseas and Employment Administration
OMB	Office of the Ombudsman	PPA	Parole and Probation Administration
OP-IDAP	Office of the President's Integrity Development Action Plan	PPMC	Poros Point Management Corporation
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
OSEC	Office of the Secretary	PPSC	Philippine Public Safety College
OSG	Office of the Solicitor General	PRA	Philippine Reclamation Authority
OSY	Out-of-School Youth	PRDP	Philippine Rural Development Program
OWWA	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration	PSALM	Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation
PAC	Public Awareness Campaign	PSC	Plan Steering Committee
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration	PSIP	PPP for School Infrastructure Project
PAMANA	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan	PTNI	People's Television Network Incorporation
PAO	Public Attorney's Office	PTV	People's Television
PAPs	Programs and Projects	PWS	Potable Water Systems
PBD	Program Beneficiaries Development	QI	Quality Infrastructure
PBR	Philippine Business Registry	QRF	Quick Response Fund
PC	Planning Committee	R1	Radial Road 1
PC	Pre-stressed Concrete	R5	Radial Road 5
PCCP	Portland Cement Concrete Pavement	R7	Radial Road 7
PCDG	Pre-stressed Concrete Deck Girder	RA	Republic Act
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard	RARP	Revenue Administration Reform Program
		RATE	Run After the Tax Evaders

Abbreviations

R&D	Research and Development	SWM	Solid Waste Management
RCDG	Reinforced Concrete Deck Girder	SY	School Year
RDCs	Regional Development Councils	TA	Technical Assistance
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification	TB	Tuberculosis
RIIDP	Road Improvement and Institutional Development Project	TBD	To Be Determined
RM	Results Matrices	TDF	TESDA Development Fund
RoRo	Roll On- Roll Off	TESD	Technical Education and Skills Development
RSBP	Regular School Building Program	TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
RUPP	Road Upgrading and Preservation Project	TPLEX	Tarlac Pangasinan-La Union Toll Expressway
SALINTUBIG	Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig sa Lahat	TR-3	Toll Road 3
SBP4BE	School Building Program for Basic Education	TSP	Total Suspended Particulate
SC	Supreme Court	TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
SCMB	Subic-Clark-Manila-Batangas	TVWS	TV White Space
SCTEX	Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway	TWSP	Training for Work Scholarship Program
SER	Socioeconomic Report	UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
SFF	Small Farmers and Fisheries	URIP	Umayam River Irrigation Project
SHFC	Social Housing Finance Corporation	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
SLEX	South Luzon Expressway	V&A	Voice and Accountability
SLF	Sanitary Landfill	VOM	Valenzuela-Obando-Meycauayan
SMV	Schedule of Market Values	WB-IFC	World Bank-International Finance Corporation
SOCCKSARGEN	South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani and General Santos City	WD	Water District
SONA	State of the Nation Address	WDDSP	Water District Development Sector Project
SPDA	Southern Philippines Development Authority	WEF	World Economic Forum
SPF	Special Purpose Fund	WGI	Worldwide Governance Indicators
SRA	Sugar Regulatory Administration	WSLP	Water Security Legacy Plan
SSS	Social Security System	WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
STAR	Southern Tagalog Arterial Road		
STUFAPs	Student Financial Assistance Programs		

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Message

REVALIDATED 2011-2016 PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM



In the first three years of implementing the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016, we took major strides to ensure that our goal of inclusive growth is achieved. Despite numerous challenges, the country has managed to establish and maintain strong macroeconomic fundamentals and substantially reduce leakages in the system. These have given us considerable fiscal space to invest more on public goods and services, as well as fund social programs aimed at reducing poverty and creating development opportunities for all.

Our experiences in the first half of PDP implementation confirmed that good governance and macroeconomic and political stability are crucial for sustainable economic growth. Yet, we recognize that the real measure of progress is improvement in the lives of our people. We need to do more to ensure that our country's economic progress is felt by all Filipinos, regardless of geographic location or social standing. To ensure inclusivity, we need new approaches that are more responsive to the needs of sectors and areas where many of the poor are found so that they can contribute to, and benefit from, economic growth.

The Revalidated Public Investment Program (PIP) 2011-2016 fleshes out our efforts in attaining inclusive growth. This document identifies priority programs and projects (PAPs) that are responsive to the outcomes indicated in the PDP Midterm Update. It also emphasizes on the strategic core investment programs and projects (CIPs) that address critical indicators of the Results Matrices (RM)—a set of tables detailing the outcome indicators and means of verifying the progress of attaining the PDP Midterm Update goals.

By allocating public funds to these PAPs and strategic CIPs, and gauging their contribution to the goals and targets of the PDP Midterm Update as indicated in the Revalidated RM, the Revalidated PIP tightens the links among planning, programming, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation. Simply put, this document helps ensure that public resources are channeled to investments that will yield the highest and most sustainable socioeconomic benefits for the Filipino people. In effect, the Revalidated PIP actualizes the necessary institutional changes and innovations to deliver lasting results that are felt by the people, especially the poor.

To ensure inclusive participation and synergy of inputs across sectors, consultation during the revalidation process involved representatives from Regional Development Councils, civil society organizations, private sector and government agencies, including regional offices, attached agencies and bureaus.

Inclusive growth requires great effort and collective willpower, not only within government but also among citizens, private businesses, and international development partners. We hope that the Revalidated PIP will empower government agencies and development partners in implementing, coordinating, and complementing development PAPs across the country, and will effectively serve its purpose as one of the nation's instruments to achieve inclusive growth.



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Chapter 1:

Highlights of the 2011-2016 Revalidated Public Investment Program

I. BACKGROUND ON THE PIP REVALIDATION

The Public Investment Program (PIP) outlines the major investment programs and projects that are expected to contribute in meeting the country's development objectives as stated in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP), as well as the outcomes as indicated in the Results Matrices (RM). Half way into the administration of President Benigno S. Aquino III, the PIP needed to be revalidated to take into account the progress made so far as well as the challenges for the remaining years of the current administration and beyond.

Purpose

The Revalidated PIP for 2011-2016 serves as: (a) a tool to tighten the links among planning, programming, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E); (b) basis for the allocation of public sector resources and for pipelining public sector programs and projects for processing at the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Board and its interagency Investment Coordination Committee (ICC); and (c) basis for gauging the performance of public investments in terms of progress towards achieving the goals and targets under the PDP Midterm Update for 2011-2016, referred to as the Plan, and its Revalidated RM pursuant to Administrative Order (AO) 25, s. 2011.¹

Salient features

The Revalidated PIP discusses the status of major priority programs and projects (PAPs) implemented since 2011 and identified in the PIP 2011-2016 Working Draft as of May 31, 2012.² It identifies priority PAPs for the remaining Plan period (2013-2016) while giving emphasis to strategic core investment programs and projects (CIPs).

In arriving at the strategic CIPs, the different agencies were requested to confer with their regional offices, attached agencies and bureaus, with the NEDA Regional Offices (NROs) involved in the revalidation process. This is to ensure that the spatial coverage of the strategic CIPs considers responsiveness to the critical indicators in the RM and their consistency with the regional development plans and investment programs. See Box 1.1 for the process of revalidating the PIP.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REVALIDATED PIP

The total estimated investment targets under the Revalidated PIP amount to PhP4.19 trillion (or PhP4,186,445.11 million) consisting of about 1,500 priority programs and projects.³ This includes investment targets from 2013 to 2016 (PhP3,442,638.23 million) and for continuing investment targets (PhP739,806.89 million).

¹ AO 25, s. 2011-Creating an Inter-Agency Task Force on the Harmonization of National Government Performance Monitoring, Information and Reporting Systems

² Copy can be accessed at the NEDA website through the following URL: <http://www.neda.gov.ph/?p=1227>.

³ Includes investment targets for both the CIPs and other priority programs and projects that do not qualify as CIP but are responsive to the priorities embodied in the Social Contract of the President, the development objectives under the Plan and the critical indicators in the RM.

Box 1.1. The PIP revalidation process

On February 4, 2013, the Office of the President issued Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 43 directing the NEDA and all government agencies, departments, offices and instrumentalities, including government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) to update the PDP and to revalidate the RM and PIP. NEDA then issued the PIP revalidation guidelines to national government agencies on February 27, 2013. NEDA issued similar guidelines for GOCCs, government financial institutions (GFIs) and other government offices on March 12, 2013. The NEDA Secretariat also conducted a series of briefings on March 4, 5, 8 and 21, 2013. The PIP Revalidation Guidelines is included as an Appendix of this book.

To ensure inclusive participation and synergy of inputs across sectors, NEDA held an Inter-Planning Committee (PC) Meeting on May 20, 2013 to discuss the draft Revalidated 2011-2016 PIP with RDC representatives, PC members (which include representatives from government agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector), and the PC/Sub-committee Secretariats.

NEDA also solicited additional inputs on the PIP from agencies through a memorandum dated June 4, 2013. A follow-up memorandum dated July 19, 2013 indicated to agencies that non-submission of inputs by 31 July 2013 would mean that there are no changes in the earlier Revalidated PIP submissions.

The Revalidated PIP also considers inputs from the Regional Development Councils (RDCs) and NROs, as well as comments and recommendations from the NEDA Management Committee (ManCom), Plan Steering Committee (PSC) for PDP Midterm Updating and Revalidation of RM and PIP, and PCs/Sub-committees.

Theme

For the period 2013-2016, more than half of investment targets for priority programs and projects goes to infrastructure development at PhP1.84 trillion (53.32%), followed by social development at PhP727.79 billion (21.14%), agriculture and fisheries at PhP522.71 billion (15.18%) and sustainable and climate resilient environment and natural resources at PhP166.23 billion (4.83%). See Table 1.1.

Table 1.1. Investment targets by theme (in PhP million)^a

Theme (Chapter)	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets ^b	Overall total
Macroeconomic policy (Chapter 2)	1,070.45	589.56	752.40	1,179.16	3,591.57	583.65	4,175.23
Competitive and innovative industry and services sector (Chapter 3)	3,248.44	5,000.47	5,433.25	7,169.42	20,851.58	2,378.86	23,230.44
Competitive and sustainable agriculture and fisheries sector (Chapter 4)	98,366.54	136,884.33	139,673.07	147,783.06	522,707.01	26,356.46	549,063.47
Resilient and inclusive financial system (Chapter 5)	77.76	40.04	45.69	-	163.50	-	163.50
Social development (Chapter 6)	141,431.77	184,357.26	212,991.52	174,197.54	727,791.01 ^c	5,353.78	733,144.79
Good governance and the rule of law (Chapter 7)	1,438.00	2,606.32	4,725.61	4,184.40	17,954.33 ^c	502.40	22,456.73 ^c
Peace and security (Chapter 8)	31,678.15	49,633.17	35,391.40	31,112.53	147,815.25	59,323.73	207,138.98
Sustainable and climate-resilient environment and natural resources (Chapter 9)	68,867.75	30,704.00	32,756.61	27,280.96	166,228.10 ^c	10,215.36	176,443.46
Accelerating infrastructure development (Chapter 10)	283,924.25	505,598.36	593,269.93	452,484.56	1,835,535.88 ^c	635,092.64	2,470,628.52
Total	630,103.11	915,413.51	1,025,039.48	845,391.64	3,442,638.23	739,806.89	4,186,445.11

^a May not add up due to rounding off

^b Refer only to PAPs with available information on continuing investment targets.

^c May not add up as there are projects which do not have annual disaggregated investment targets.

Implementing agencies

Table 1.2 shows the top ten agencies with the highest investment targets for the period 2013-2016. The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) has the highest investment targets at PhP985.59 billion (28.63%), followed by the Department of Agriculture (DA) at PhP462.47 billion (13.43%), Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC) at PhP348.51 billion (10.12%), Department of Education (DepEd) at PhP274.19 billion (7.96%), and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) at PhP257.56 billion (7.48%).

Table 1.2. Top ten NGAs in terms of 2013-2016 PIP investment targets (in PhP million)^a

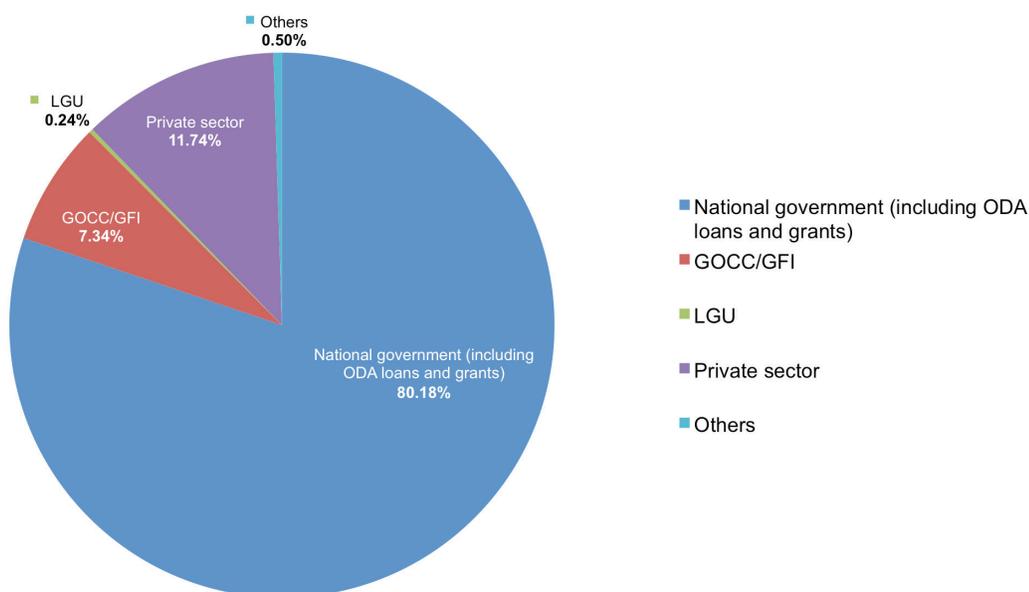
Rank	Agency	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
1	Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)	985,586.25	575,322.39	1,560,908.64
2	Department of Agriculture (DA)	462,468.07	49,287.62	511,755.68
3	Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC)	348,508.26	14,452.25	362,960.51
4	Department of Education (DepEd)	274,192.33	5,353.78	279,546.11
5	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	257,558.92	-	257,558.92
6	Department of Health (DOH)	242,374.74	-	242,374.74
7	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	160,794.68	7,493.36	168,288.04
8	Department of Energy (DOE)	151,493.25	-	151,493.25
9	Department of National Defense (DND)	73,560.14	15,893.63	89,453.77
10	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	68,007.03	42,460.50	110,467.53

^a Includes submission of the agency's attached offices.

Funding source⁴

For the period 2013-2016, 80.18 percent of investment targets are proposed to be funded by the NG (PhP2,760,253.56 million), which includes proceeds from official development assistance (ODA) loans and grants. Private sector funding accounts to 11.74 percent (PhP404,017.22 million), with GOCC/GFI funding at 7.34 percent (PhP252,860.39 million). The remaining amount will be provided by local government units (LGUs) as counterpart to NG-implemented programs and projects and other funding sources⁵. See Figure 1.1.

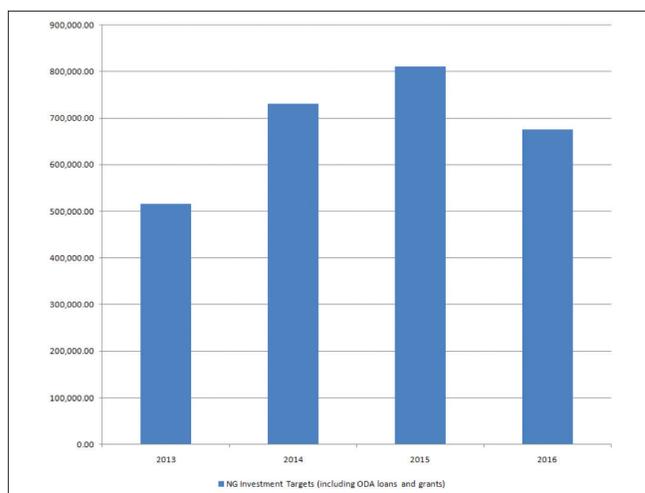
Figure 1.1. Breakdown of 2013-2016 investment targets by funding source



⁴ Does not include programs and projects that do not have information on funding source.

⁵ Refer to Motor Vehicle User's Charge (MVUC) for transport projects and those that are to be determined (TBD) for information and communications technology (ICT) and water supply projects.

Figure 1.2. Investment targets to be funded by NG (in PhP million)



For 2013, investment targets to be funded by NG (including ODA loans and grants) amount to PhP516.16 billion; and for 2014 PhP731.36 billion.⁶

Spatial coverage⁷

In terms of investment targets of priority PAPs for 2013-2016, more than half (52.04%) have nationwide coverage, while one-fourth (25.03%) are interregional and the rest are either categorized as region-specific, others or still to be determined.

Table 1.3. Investment targets by spatial coverage (in PhP million)^a

Spatial coverage	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Nationwide ^b	1,791,429.45	86,965.63	1,878,395.08
Interregional ^b	861,852.46	421,691.24	1,283,543.70
Region-specific ^c	786,722.38	231,150.02	1,021,872.40
I: Ilocos	7,943.06	10,237.87	18,180.93
II: Cagayan Valley	19,667.50	17,203.68	36,871.18
III: Central Luzon	106,356.06	55,996.27	162,352.33
IV-A: CALABARZON	94,626.02	574.40	95,200.42
IV-B: MIMAROPA	7,807.99	5,342.10	13,150.10
V: Bicol	7,850.32	7,079.53	14,929.85
VI: Western Visayas	88,568.41	18,752.45	107,320.86
VII: Central Visayas	51,758.75	26,695.52	79,454.27
VIII: Eastern Visayas	7,280.32	6,344.83	13,625.14
IX: Western Mindanao	11,839.77	5,001.87	16,841.64
X: Northern Mindanao	12,189.40	15,978.68	28,168.08
XI: Davao Region	4,384.62	4,528.30	8,912.92
XII: SOCCSKSARGEN	4,677.43	11,769.03	16,446.45
XIII: CARAGA	4,656.90	3,204.74	7,861.65
ARMM	4,600.94	905.99	5,506.93
CAR	2,041.74	8,845.17	10,886.90
NCR ^c	350,473.15	32,689.59	386,162.74
Others ^d	56.78	-	56.78
To be determined	2,577.16	-	2,577.16
Total	3,442,638.23	739,806.89	4,186,445.11

^a Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated.

^b Includes BIR Revenue Regions. For DOF-BIR projects, nationwide coverage refers to BIR Revenue Regions, Large Taxpayers Service and National Office

^c Includes national offices

^d Includes PAPs in Chapter 7 (Good governance and the rule of law) which indicated either of the following as spatial coverage: central office with area/sectoral offices; justice sector agencies; top 17 courts with highest caseloads

III. HIGHLIGHTS OF STRATEGIC CIPS

Strategic CIPs are major priority PAPs that meet the following criteria:

- a. Alignment and compliance with all of the following parameters:
 - Priorities in the President's Social Contract with the Filipino People;

⁶ Does not include programs and projects that do not have information on annual investment targets and funding source.

⁷ Spatial coverage of PAPs in the PIP could refer to any the following: (a) Nationwide-if spatial coverage/impact of a program or project covers all regions (in parts or as a whole); (b) interregional- if spatial coverage/impact of a program or project pertains to more than one region (in parts or as a whole) but not all regions; and (c) Region-specific- if spatial coverage/impact of a program or a project pertains to one region (in parts or as a whole).

- Development objectives of the Plan; and
 - Indicators in the RM;
- b. New major capital programs and projects that are:
- At least PhP1 billion in total project cost;
 - Either expected to be submitted to the ICC, for review and approval in the next 24 months (i.e. March 2013 to March 2015), or already approved by the NEDA-ICC to be implemented from 2013 up to 2016; and
 - Solicited public-private partnership (PPP) projects covered by the ICC review and approval process and which satisfy the criteria to be included as “priority” PPP projects as outlined in the “Guidelines in Identifying, Selecting and Prioritizing PPP Projects for Investment Appraisal”;
- c. Implemented by national government agencies (NGAs) regardless of financing or implemented through national government (NG)-supported local government projects; and
- d. With budgetary implications for 2013-2016 (e.g., those with investment targets either considered in the 2013 General Appropriations Act (GAA), in the National Expenditure Program (NEP) for fiscal year (FY) 2013, or those whose investment requirements will utilize budget space for 2014-2016).

For the period 2013-2016, there are 114 strategic CIPs with investment targets amounting to PhP768.81 billion.⁸ These CIPs, including their description, output to be delivered, and total investment targets, are listed in this chapter.

Box 1.2. Spatial and sectoral focus of Strategic CIPs

The PDP 2011-2016 Midterm Update noted that rapid and sustained economic growth alone will not guarantee the reduction of poverty in multiple dimensions and the massive creation of quality employment. Its strategic framework emphasized the need for spatially and sectorally focused strategies in attaining inclusive growth.

In fleshing out the spatial dimension, the PDP prioritized three groups of provinces where development interventions should focus on. Category 1 provinces are those with the most number of poor families but where development opportunities already exist, while Category 2 includes provinces with the highest proportion of poor people due to lack of opportunities because of factors such as remoteness, weather-related events and presence of armed conflict. Category 3 provinces are those exposed to multiple hazards, such as flooding and landslide.

One strategic CIP that incorporates this spatial dimension is the National Community-Driven Development Program (NCDDP), which is implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Building on the success of the KALAHI-CIDSS (Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan—Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services), the NCDDP targets five million household beneficiaries from 900 poorest municipalities of Categories 1, 2 and 3 provinces. (See Chapter 6: Social development).

On the other hand, the sectoral dimension presented six subsectors that have the potential to contribute to quality employment generation: (a) agro-industry, (b) manufacturing, (c) tourism; (d) information technology—business process management (IT-BPM); (e) construction; and (f) logistics.

While Chapter 3 (Competitive and innovative industry and services sectors) does not have priority PAPs that qualify as strategic CIPs, the other chapters include strategic CIPs that address the development of six priority areas of the productive sectors. The establishment of rural enterprises is one of the major outputs discussed in Chapter 4 (Competitive and sustainable agriculture and fisheries) that are geared towards the agro-industry subsector. Pursuing energy and water security, as discussed in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development), is an intervention that parallels with industrialization, particularly in support of rapid and sustained growth in the manufacturing and IT-BPM subsectors.

At least seven airport CIPs across the country (San Fernando, Bicol, Puerto Princesa, Bohol, Tacloban, Clark and Cebu) are also listed in Chapter 10 in support of increased tourist arrivals in the next three years. These airport projects, together with the Central Spine Roll on-Roll off (RoRo) Development Project that integrates the RORO ferry port network and new toll roads linking Manila to Northern Mindanao, will be critical in the development of the country's logistics corridors.

⁸ Includes strategic CIPs in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development) with no investment targets reflected.

Theme

Infrastructure development has the largest share of 2013-2016 investment targets for strategic CIPs (82.70%), with 89 strategic CIPs worth PhP635.84 billion.⁹ This is followed by social development with six strategic CIPs worth PhP53.10 billion (6.91%) and agriculture and fisheries with 10 strategic CIPs worth PhP39.08 billion (5.08%). See Table 1.4.

Table 1.4. Investment targets of strategic CIPs by theme (in PhP million)^a

Theme (Chapter)	Number of strategic CIPs	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Macroeconomic policy (Chapter 2)	1	-	-	389.10	972.75	1,361.86	583.65	1,945.51
Competitive and sustainable agriculture and fisheries sector (Chapter 4)	10	2,748.72	11,097.10	11,615.55	13,616.68	39,078.05	16,521.54	55,599.59
Social development (Chapter 6)	6	3,008.71	14,565.16	20,756.30	14,766.66	53,096.83	4,699.28	57,796.11
Good governance and the rule of law (Chapter 7)	1	138.00	244.57	654.61	1,039.00	2,076.18	-	2,076.18
Peace and security (Chapter 8)	5	5,255.05	11,889.20	7,607.01	9,058.98	33,810.24	36,027.87	69,838.11
Sustainable and climate-resilient environment and natural resources (Chapter 9)	2	910.20	1,228.68	826.34	583.00	3,548.22	1,000.00	4,548.22
Accelerating infrastructure development (Chapter 10)	89	53,914.97	162,657.66	224,433.10	194,831.84	635,837.57	474,254.14	1,110,091.71
Total	114	65,975.65	201,682.37	266,282.02	234,868.92	768,808.95	533,086.49	1,301,895.44

^a Chapter 3 (Competitive and innovative industry and services sectors) and Chapter 5 (Resilient and inclusive financial system) do not have strategic CIPs. Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

Implementing agency

For the period 2013-2016, agencies with the highest investment targets for the strategic CIPs are the DPWH at PhP331.30 billion (43.09%) followed by DOTC at PhP198.33 billion (25.80%).¹⁰ See Table 1.5.

Table 1.5. Investment targets of strategic CIPs by agency (in PhP million)^a

Agency	Number of strategic CIPs	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)	47	331,295.01	432,746.48	764,041.49
Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC)	24	198,334.87	14,452.25	212,787.12
Department of Agriculture (DA)	12	52,500.82	36,522.46	89,023.27
Department of Energy (DOE)	4	46,309.00	-	46,309.00
Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	5	28,210.38	34,415.87	62,626.25
Department of Education (DepEd)	4	33,071.71	4,699.28	37,770.99
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	1	34,559.35	-	34,559.35
Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)	4	8,543.19	8,666.50	17,209.68
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA)	3	14,308.99	1,000.00	15,308.99
Department of Health (DOH)	4	14,189.38	-	14,189.38
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	2	4,048.22	-	4,048.22
Department of Justice (DOJ)	1	2,076.18	-	2,076.18
Department of Finance (DOF)	1	1,361.86	583.65	1,945.51
Bases Conversion Development Authority (BCDA) ^b	2	-	-	-
Total	114	768,808.95	533,086.49	1,301,895.44

^a Includes submission of the agency's attached offices. Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

^b No investment targets reflected.

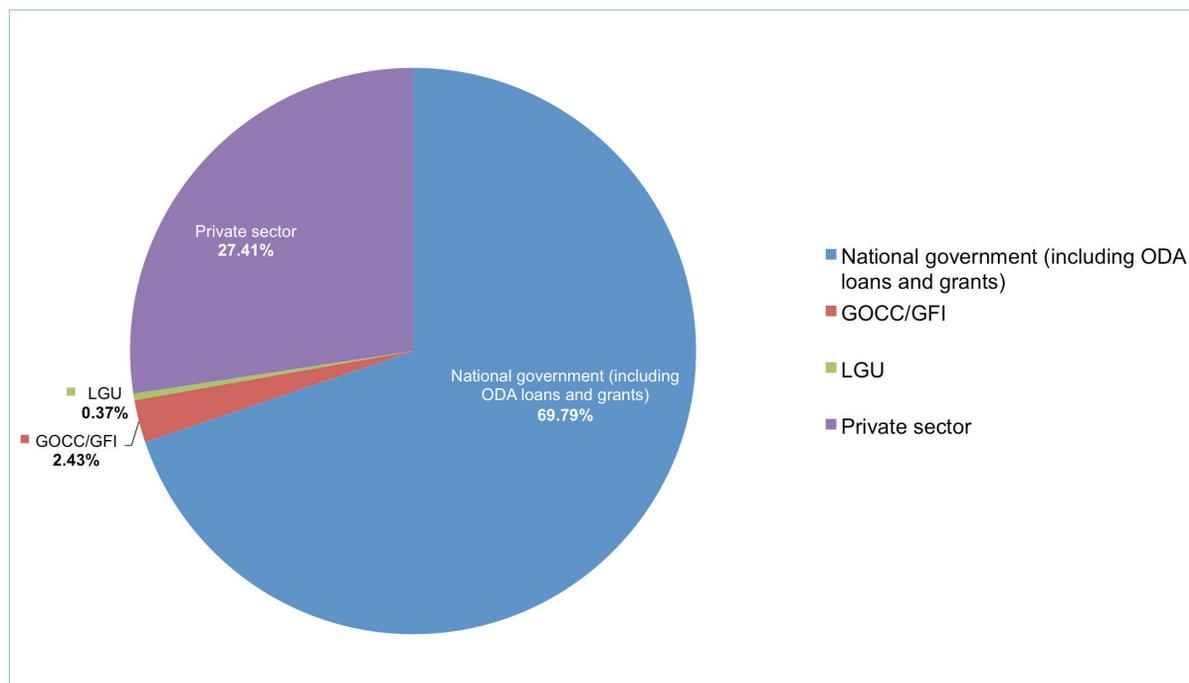
⁹ Includes strategic CIPs with no investment targets reflected.

¹⁰ Includes strategic CIPs in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development) with no investment targets reflected.

Funding source

For 2013-2016, 69.79 percent of investment targets for strategic CIPs are proposed to be funded by NG (PhP536,553.54 million), which includes proceeds from ODA loans and grants, while 27.41 percent will be funded by the private sector (PhP210,692.28 million). The remaining amount will be provided by other funding sources, such as GOCCs/GFIs and LGUs. See Figure 1.3.

Figure 1.3. Breakdown of 2013-2016 investment targets for strategic CIPs by funding source



Spatial coverage

Unlike the overall priority PAPs, most strategic CIPs are region-specific, as shown in Table 1.6.

Table 1.6. Investment targets of strategic CIPs by spatial coverage (in PhP million)^a

Spatial coverage	Number of strategic CIPs	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Nationwide	11	70,481.61	40,506.48	110,988.09
Interregional	34	332,534.07	377,424.01	709,958.08
Region-specific	69	365,793.28	115,155.99	480,949.27
I: Ilocos	2	1,417.50	-	1,417.50
II: Cagayan Valley	4	12,179.00	11,616.00	23,795.00
III: Central Luzon	11	70,804.99	42,424.31	113,229.30
IV-A: CALABARZON	4	75,728.68	-	75,728.68
IV-B: MIMAROPA	4	4,125.16	4,173.50	8,298.67
V: Bicol	3	2,007.20	3,157.95	5,165.15
VI: Western Visayas	1	66.50	1,236.38	1,302.88
VII: Central Visayas	7	37,610.93	14,556.71	52,167.64
VIII: Eastern Visayas	3	2,452.49	1,807.81	4,260.30
IX: Western Mindanao	1	8,567.00	-	8,567.00
X: Northern Mindanao	2	2,679.66	1,959.75	4,639.41
XI: Davao Region	1	68.13	1,635.11	1,703.24
XII: SOCCSKSARGEN	2	116.06	2,785.31	2,901.36
NCR	24	147,969.99	29,803.16	177,773.15
Total	114	768,808.95	533,086.49	1,301,895.44

^a Regions CAR, CARAGA and ARMM do not have strategic CIPs. Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

For the remaining Plan period, the strategic CIPs will be closely monitored through the government review and approval process. The status of the strategic CIPs will be reported to the NEDA-ICC and the NEDA Board on a regular basis. The PIP, as a rolling pipeline of priority PAPs, will likewise be updated regularly based on the continuing development, review, approval and implementation of PAPs. The implementation of these PAPs is expected to contribute to the achievement of sector outcomes, as embodied in the PDP and the RM, specifically the overarching goal of poverty reduction in multiple dimensions and massive creation of quality employment.

The NEDA Secretariat will also prepare an annual Socioeconomic Report (SER) containing the accomplishment in terms of output and desired outcomes, key challenges and recommendations on way forward. The SER will serve as the tool and venue for monitoring the RM and PIP.

Lastly, the current initiative in linking planning, budgeting and M&E will be continued as part of the refinements to the planning-programming-budgeting system.

Box 1.3. Agencies with submissions for the Revalidated PIP 2011-2016^a

- Authority of the Freeport of Bataan (AFAB)
- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
- Bases Conversion Development Authority (BCDA)
- Cagayan Economic Zone Authority (CEZA)
- Commission on Audit (COA)
- Commission on Elections (COMELEC)
- Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
- Climate Change Commission (CCC)
- Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP)
- Department of Agriculture (DA)
- Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)
- Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
- Department of Education (DepEd)
- Department of Energy (DOE)
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
- Department of Finance (DOF)
- Department of Health (DOH)
- Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
- Department of National Defense (DND)
- Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)
- Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
- Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
- Department of Tourism (DOT)
- Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
- Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC)
- Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP)
- Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)
- House of Representatives (HoR)
- Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC)/National Housing Authority (NHA)
- Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA)
- Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP)
- Light Rail Transit Authority (LRTA)
- Local Waters Utilities Administration (LWUA)
- Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA)
- Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA)
- National Telecommunications Commission (NTC)
- Office of the Ombudsman (OMB)
- Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP)
- Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO)
- Southern Philippines Development Authority (SPDA)
- Supreme Court (SC)
- Social Security System (SSS)

^aAgency inputs were submitted either through official communication or electronic mail. These may include submissions from the agency's attached offices.

Table 1.7. List of Strategic CIPs

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Chapter 2: Macroeconomic policy: Fiscal sector							
1. Local Government Finance Support Program	DOF-BLGF	Installation and implementation of resource mobilization system (computerized and manual)	Increase in LGU income from local sources	Nationwide	1,361.86	583.65	1,945.51
Subtotal					1,361.86	583.65	1,945.51
Chapter 4: Competitive and sustainable agriculture and fisheries							
2. Philippine Rural Development Program (PRDP)	DA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural infrastructure constructed (FMR - 2,346 km, bridges - 775 lm, irrigation - 30,205 has, PWS - 294 units) Agricultural enterprises developed 	Yield of major commodities increased/ Annual proportion of farm households' income to total income decreased	I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, ARMM	23,907.79	3,627.52	27,535.31
3. Convergence on Value-Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth & Empowerment (ConVERGE)	DAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural enterprises established Rural infrastructure provided (90 km FMR, 855 has irrigation sys, 43 units warehouses, 930 solar dryers, 11 units PWS) 	Yield of major commodities increased/ Private investments in agri-related activities increased	IX, X, XIII	1,187.94	848.00	2,035.94
4. Gearing Rural Organization for Wealth Creation Towards Household Income Improvement (Project GROWTH)	DAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Enterprises established Rural infrastructure provided (212 km FMR, 1,260 has irrigation system, 14 units multipurpose centers, 50 units solar dryers, 20 units PWS) 	Yield of major commodities increased/ Private investments in agri-related activities increased	II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, XI, XII	4,037.35	1,219.10	5,256.44
5. Mechanization of the Philippine Sugarcane Farms	DA	Hauling trucks and high powered tractors provided	Yield of major commodities increased/ Annual proportion of farm households' income to total income decreased	II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, XII	1,100.00	600.00	1,700.00
6. Agribusiness Clusters Engagement Strategy (ACES)	DAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Enterprises established Rural infrastructure provided 	Yield of major commodities increased/ Private investments in agri-related activities increased	I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, ARMM	1,635.00	6,599.40	8,234.40
7. Fisheries, Coastal Resources and Livelihood (FishCoRAL) Project ^b	DA	Coastal communities protected and rehabilitated	Volume of production increased	IV-B, V, VIII, XIII, ARMM	1,686.59	1,121.15	2,807.74
8. Public-Private-Partnership Program: Logistics Support on the Agri-Fishery Products Supply Chain (Transportation of Agri-Fishery Products Utilizing the Southrail Main Line)	DA, DOTC	Logistics centers equipped with cold chain equipment, warehouses and other needed facilities established	Level of postharvest losses reduced	IV-A, IV-B, V	1,000.00	-	1,000.00

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
9. Nationwide Fish Ports Project (Package III)	DA	Port facilities upgraded/rehabilitated	Level of postharvest losses reduced	I, IV-A, V, VI, XI	534.60	2,506.38	3,040.98
10. Upgrading/Rehabilitation of Navotas Fish Port Complex	DA	Existing facilities in the port upgraded/rehabilitated	Level of postharvest losses reduced	NCR	2,305.89	-	2,305.89
11. Korean Solar Power Technology Support to Agrarian Reform Communities (K-SPOTS 3)	DAR	Electrification of rural communities; enabling solar energy technology provided	Yield/volume of production of major commodities increased	I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, ARMM	1,682.90	-	1,682.90
Subtotal					39,078.05	16,521.54	55,599.59
Chapter 6: Social development							
12. DOH-United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Family Health Program	DOH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase deliveries with skilled birth attendants in program-assisted sites from 66% in 2011 to 78% in 2017; • Increase facility-based deliveries in program-assisted sites from 48% in 2011 to 60% in 2017 ; • Increase tuberculosis (TB) cure rate in program-assisted sites from 83% in 2010 to 89% in 2017; • Increase TB case detection rate in program-assisted sites from 73% in 2010 to 79% in 2017 	Maternal mortality ratio (MMR); infant mortality rate (IMR); TB cure rate; contraceptive prevalence rate	CAR, I, II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, ARMM	5,364.38	-	5,364.38
13. Modernization of the Dr. Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital	DOH	Modernized maternity hospital; increased bed/patient capacity	MMR; IMR	NCR	1,716.00	-	1,716.00
14. Modernization of the Region I Medical Center	DOH	Modernized regional medical center; increased bed/patient capacity	MMR; IMR	I	1,417.50	-	1,417.50
15. Abot-Alam Program	DepEd	Abot-Alam is a national strategy to organize efforts in integrating programs for out-of-school youth (OSY), with the vision of providing them opportunity for education, career and employment. It is a two-phased program which includes a Barangay Targeting System for OSY and a Community Reintegration Program that will reintegrate the OSY to their communities through programs and services offered by DepEd, TESDA, and other partner agencies. The OSY Barangay Targeting System aims to come up with a comprehensive database of the OSY nationwide through a unified national targeting system. The program is expected to benefit 3,600,000 OSY.	Net enrolment, cohort survival, completion, achievement, and literacy rates	Nationwide	5,339.26	-	5,339.26

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
16. Basic Education Sector Transformation (BEST)	DepEd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18,659 school heads • 155,743 elementary & 67,731 secondary teachers • 2000 new classrooms and 20 Community Learning Centers constructed • 6 Lighthouse schools built/refurbished • IP Centers established • 20 science and 20 computer laboratories provided 	Net enrolment, cohort survival, completion, achievement, and literacy rates	V, VI, VII, VIII, X, NCR	4,700.34	4,699.28	9,399.62
17. KALAHI-CIDSS 2/ Pilot National Community Driven Development Program (NCDDP)	DSWD	5 million household beneficiaries from 15 regions, 63 provinces, 900 municipalities, and 20,691 barangays; community sub-projects	No. of areas covered by KALAHI-CIDSS	CAR, I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII	34,559.35	-	34,559.35
Subtotal					53,096.83	4,699.28	57,796.11
Chapter 7: Good governance and the rule of law							
18. National Justice Information System Phase I	DOJ	Integrated ICT-based database of critical information in the justice system mainly cases and crimes	World Governance Index (WGI) – Rule of Law	Nationwide	2,076.18	-	2,076.18
Subtotal					2,076.18	-	2,076.18
Chapter 8: Peace and security							
19. Construction of Standard Police Stations	DILG- PNP	Enhancement of 1,321 police stations and establishment of appropriate facilities that will cater to the requirements for police service in vital installations, crime prone areas and tourist destinations nationwide to improve police presence and to ensure the safety and protection of the people as well as the local and foreign tourists	Internal stability sustained	Nationwide	7,399.92	-	7,399.92
20. Acquisition of 40-Meter Multi-Role Response Vessel, including JICA Detailed Design Grant Assistance	DOTC-PCG	Acquisition of MRRV to strengthen capabilities of the PCG to patrol and guard the maritime territory of the country, enhance rescue operations, protection of marine environment, enforcement of applicable maritime laws, and conduct of maritime patrol in the marine waters of the Philippines particularly the Exclusive Economic Zone in line with the government's thrust in promoting maritime safety and ensuring national security	Full capability to uphold the sovereignty and territorial integrity assured	Nationwide	7,655.00	1,612.00	9,267.00

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
21. BFP Service Upgrading and Modernization Program	DILG-BFP	Upgrading of fire protection capability in cities and municipalities with fire protection services in 143 cities and 824 municipalities	Highest standard of capability and preparedness against natural disasters and emergencies achieved	Nationwide	10,979.48	24,067.63	35,047.10
22. BFP Service Establishment Project	DILG-BFP	Establishment of fire protection services in 667 municipalities in all regions without fire protection services	Highest standard of capability and preparedness against natural calamities and disasters achieved	Nationwide	6,771.45	10,348.25	17,119.70
23. BFP Incident Management and Communication System	DILG-BFP	Computerization of the fire fighting activities and enhancement of the communication facilities in all fire stations/substations and headquarters in NCR	Highest standard of capability and preparedness against natural disasters and emergencies achieved	NCR	1,004.40	-	1,004.40
Subtotal					33,810.24	36,027.87	69,838.11
Chapter 9: Sustainable and climate-resilient environment and natural resources							
24. Land Administration and Management Project II/ Additional Financing (LAMP II)	DENR	Land administration and management improved	Number of beneficiaries with secured land tenure in public agricultural A&D lands completed by 2015	Nationwide	2,548.22	-	2,548.22
25. Development and Operation of MMDA-owned Sanitary Landfill (SLF) for LGUs South of Metro Manila	MMDA	Waste generated reduced and waste disposal improved	Solid waste diversion rate	NCR	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Subtotal					3,548.22	1,000.00	4,548.22
Chapter 10: Accelerating infrastructure development							
26. Modernization of Kennon Road	BCDA	Improvement of the existing road into a Tollway	Decreased travel time in key corridors	CAR, I	-	-	-
27. Upgrading of the San Fernando Airport	BCDA - PPMC	Construction of aviation fuel shed; expansion of fire station with office and storage room; construction of perimeter fence of the new Central Tower; provision of additional fencing from Fire Station to Loading edge Hangar; removal of obstructions; provision of Runway End Safety Area; expansion of Vehicle Parking Area; acquisition of one unit of major foam tender fire fighting equipment; provision of air navigational facilities to meet the requirements for non-precision instrument approach runway; provision of sufficient electric power supply; construction of new stub taxiway; and construction of New Apron	Increased Passenger Transported by Air	I	-	-	-

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
28. Tumauni Reservoir Project	DA-NIA	Construction of 81 meters high dam to impound the river and run off water for irrigation and hydroelectric power	Increased irrigation coverage	II	450.00	3,096.00	3,546.00
29. Ilaguen Multipurpose Project	DA-NIA	Provision of dependable irrigation water supply to the proposed 30,000 ha service area of Ilaguen Multipurpose Project and to generate 88,000 KW of hydroelectric power to create employment and improve farmers' income	Increased irrigation coverage	II	1,300.00	6,200.00	7,500.00
30. Balintongan Reservoir Multipurpose Project	DA-NIA	Construction of a 140-m rockfill central core dam across Sumacbao River, powerhouse equipped with two Francis Type turbine with a capacity of 15 MW each, diversion weir, main canals and laterals, drainage channels, and access/ service roads	Increased irrigation coverage	III	500.00	15,168.00	15,668.00
31. Balog-Balog Multipurpose Irrigation Project, Phase II (Irrigation Component)	DA-NIA	Construction of 113 m high earth & rockfill dam with storage capacity of 625 MCM, flood control in low-lying areas. The project envisions to provide upland communities to engage in inland fish production on the reservoir	Increased irrigation coverage	III	15,815.95	-	15,815.95
32. Chico River Pump Irrigation Project	DA-NIA	Provision of year-round irrigation water supply to some 8,700 ha of agricultural land through the construction/installation of dam/pump, construction of reservoir dam, irrigation canal & structures	Increased irrigation coverage	II	600.00	2,320.00	2,920.00
33. Construction/ Rehabilitation of Farm-to-Mill Roads	DA-SRA	Upgrading of the present road network and construction of the new ones to remove one of the constraints in improving agricultural productivity; rehabilitation of existing farm roads and construction of new ones; encouragement of sugarcane farmers to invest more on their farms in order to maximize its productivity potentials and open idle but arable lands for higher income. The project, in the long run, would contribute to the continued growth and development of the agriculture sector.	Level of postharvest losses reduced	II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, XII	3,300.00	1,883.41	5,183.41

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
34. Development and Operation of Waste-to-Energy Facilities	DENR-EMB-NSWMC	Establishment of Waste-to-Energy Facilities at NCR, Region III and Region IV-A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased dependable capacity Increased number of major growth and tourism centers served by solid waste management facilities 	NCR, III, IV-A	1,500.00	-	1,500.00
35. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for School Infrastructure Project (PSIP) Phase I	DepEd	Designing, construction, and maintenance of 9,301 classrooms (with toilets and furniture) for Phase I	Net enrolment, cohort survival, completion, achievement, and literacy rates	I, III and IV-A	9,891.83	-	9,891.83
36. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for School Infrastructure Project (PSIP) Phase II	DepEd	Designing, construction, and maintenance of 10,680 classrooms (with toilets and furniture) for Phase II in selected regions for a period of ten (10) years	Net enrolment, cohort survival, completion, achievement, and literacy rates	I, II, III, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR	13,140.28	-	13,140.28
37. 50-MW Isabela Coal Mine-Mouth Power Plant	DOE-PNOC	The Project will call for the provision of 50-MW electricity in the province of Isabela through the construction of a coal minemouth power plant.	MW of dependable capacity increased	II	9,829.00	-	9,829.00
38. 50-MW Coal-fired Power Plant in Malangas	DOE-PNOC	Provision of 50-MW electricity in the province of Zamboanga Sibugay through the construction of a coal-fired power plant	MW of dependable capacity increased	IX	8,567.00	-	8,567.00
39. 278.4 MW Renewable Energy Project	DOE-PNOC	Development of hydro and geothermal energy resources (8 HEP; 4 Geothermal Plants)	MW of dependable capacity increased	CAR, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, X	25,315.00	-	25,315.00
40. Upgrading of Agus 6 Units 1 & 2	DOE-PSALM	Total plant capacity increased from 50 to 69MW and the turbine units economic life extended for a minimum of 30 years upon completion	MW of dependable capacity increased	X	2,598.00	-	2,598.00
41. Modernization of the Philippine Orthopedic Center (POC)	DOH	Modernization of trauma center with 700 bed capacity	Increased population with access to upgraded health facilities	NCR	5,691.50	-	5,691.50
42. Development of Bicol International Airport	DOTC	Construction of new Daraga, Albay airport that will replace the existing Legazpi airport	Increased Passenger Transported by Air	V	1,052.02	-	1,052.02
43. Puerto Princesa Airport Development Project (KEXIM)	DOTC	Construction of a new passenger terminal building, cargo terminal building, and apron; widening and upgrading of the existing runway; installation of instrument landing equipment, and improvement and upgrading of navigational aids and utility systems	Increased Passenger Transported by Air	IV-B	3,924.00	-	3,924.00

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
44. New Bohol Airport Construction and Sustainable Environment Protection Project	DOTC	Construction of a new airport at Panglao Island, Bohol to replace the existing airport at Tagbilaran City	Increased Passenger Transported by Air	VII	7,908.64	46.03	7,954.67
45. Integrated Transport System Project	DOTC	Establishment of three (3) integrated terminals: North-ALI (Beside TriNoma), South-South Luzon Expressway (SLEX) (FTI) and South-Coastal Road (PRA) in order to make transportation within Metro Manila simpler and more efficient	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	4,225.00	-	4,225.00
46. Common Station for LRT 1, MRT 3 and MRT 7	DOTC	Construction of an integrated rail terminal for easy passenger transfer among LRT/MRT Lines 1, 3, and 7 at the North Avenue and EDSA intersection	Achieved optimal load factor	NCR	2,492.43	-	2,492.43
47. Automated Fare Collection System ^c	DOTC	Development of a contactless common ticketing system for Lines 1, 2 and 3 that will serve over 1 million passengers daily	Achieved optimal load factor	NCR	-	-	-
48. Manila Bus Rapid Transit	DOTC	Construction of BRT Lines in Metro Manila along the following corridors: • Ortigas-R5: Line 2-Ortigas-Taytay • C5: Commonwealth-FTI • R7: Lerma-España-Q. Ave.- Commonwealth- Regalado	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	3,200.00	-	3,200.00
49. Manila-Malolos Commuter Line	DOTC	Construction of a railway system to serve commuters travelling from Manila to Malolos	Decreased travel cost (logistics) /Optimal load factor achieved	III, NCR	-	-	-
50. Tacloban Airport Redevelopment Project	DOTC - CAAP	Concreting of apron & taxiway; completion of North-East shore protection; and development of the terminal building and other ancillary facilities	Increased Passenger Transported by Air	VIII	1,354.00	-	1,354.00
51. Clark International Airport Construction of a Budget/ Low Cost Carrier (LCC) Terminal	DOTC - CIAC	Provision of a dedicated airport terminal and terminal facilities for budget/low cost carriers with an annual terminal capacity of 10 to 30 million passengers	Increased Passenger Transported by Air	III	7,069.63	-	7,069.63
52. Bus Rapid System in Metro Cebu, including Clean Technology Fund-World Bank Technical Assistance (CTF-WB TA) for project preparation	DOTC - LGU	Construction of BRT Line in Cebu City including stations and other bus operation facilities	Decreased travel time in key corridors	VII	10,526.39	46.43	10,572.82
53. LRT Line 1 Cavite Extension including JICA TA for FS	DOTC - LRTA	11.7km extension from Baclaran to Bacoor, Cavite	Achieved optimal load factor	NCR, IV-A	55,298.96	141.13	55,440.09
54. Line 1 and Line 2 System Rehabilitation	DOTC - LRTA	Restoration, rehabilitation and improvement works to be conducted in the systems, tracks, facilities and equipment of LRT Lines 1 and 2	Achieved optimal load factor	NCR	6,066.88	-	6,066.88

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
55. Mactan Cebu International Airport Construction of the New Passenger International Terminal	DOTC - MCIAA	Construction of a new passenger terminal building to accommodate growing demand and to separate domestic and international operations	Increased Passenger Transported by Air	VII	8,873.10	8,647.00	17,520.10
56. MRT 3 Capacity Expansion	DOTC - MRT 3	Acquisition of 48 light rail vehicles (LRVs) to enhance passenger convenience, improve reliability, reduce passenger waiting time and decongest crowded platforms	Achieved optimal load factor	NCR	4,500.00	-	4,500.00
57. Central Spine RoRo Development	DOTC - PPA	Construction and operation of an integrated transportation system combining roll-on roll-off (RORO) ferry port network and services with connecting new toll roads linking Manila-Panay-Negros- Cebu-Bohol-Northern Mindanao	Decreased travel time via road RoRo transport system	IV-A, VI, VII, X	33,780.00	-	33,780.00
58. Motor Vehicle Inspection and Type Approval System	DOTC-LTO	Establishment of computerized motor vehicle inspection stations all over the country with MV Type Approval for Emission. The Plan called for at least one government Motor Vehicle Inspection System (MVIS) Center to be operational on each LTO district office and 161 private MVIS nationwide to test the safety/roadworthiness of vehicle prior to registration	Reduced number of failed vehicle registration due to smoke belching	Nationwide	-	-	-
59. DOTC Road Transport Information Technology Infrastructure Project, Phase I	DOTC-LTO, DOTC-LTFRB	Reduction of processing time of motor vehicle registration and franchise issuance through IT system	Reduced processing time for vehicle registration	Nationwide	6,495.05	3,894.96	10,390.01
60. Integrated Luzon Railway System	DOTC-PNR	Construction of a railway system that will serve as a North-South Transportation Backbone	Decreased travel time in key corridors	I, II, III, IV-A, V, CAR & NCR	-	-	-
61. Central Luzon Link Expressway (CLLEX), Phase I	DPWH	Construction of a 4-lane expressway with a total length of 30.7km that connects the Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway (SCTEX) in La Paz, Tarlac to Cabanatuan	Decreased travel time in key corridors	III	14,936.00	-	14,936.00
62. Cavite-Laguna Expressway (CALAX)	DPWH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a 47km long 4 lane expressway from Kawit, Cavite to the Mamplasan exit of SLEX in Laguna • PPP Section (Cavite): 28.90km from Kawit, Cavite to Aguinaldo Highway in Silang, Cavite • ODA Section (Laguna): 18.1 km from Aguinaldo Highway in Silang, Cavite to SLEX (Mamplasan exit), Laguna 	Decreased travel time in key corridors	IV-A	31,158.68	-	31,158.68

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
63. Flood Control Dike Expressway	DPWH	Construction of 43.6km 4 lane road dike; and alignment start from Bicutan, Taguig connecting to the propose C-6 Expressway	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR, IV-A	18,590.00	-	18,590.00
64. Southern Tagalog Arterial Road (STAR) Stage 2 (Phase II)	DPWH	Construction of additional two (2) lanes with a length of 19.74km of PCCP; asphalt overlaying of Sto. Tomas to Lipa City Section, Stage I; and implementation of remaining balance of works between the interconnection of SLEX Toll Road 3 (TR-3) and STAR Tollway	Decreased travel time in key corridors	IV-A	-	-	-
65. Calamba - Los Baños Toll Expressway	DPWH	Construction of a 4-lane 15.5km expressway that starts at SLEX Extension, traverses along Laguna de Bay and ends up connecting a national road at Bay, Laguna	Decreased travel time in key corridors	IV-A	8,210.00	-	8,210.00
66. Arterial Road Bypass Project Phase II, Plaridel Bypass Road Project	DPWH	Construction of bypass road that will start at the end of Phase I in Bustos and ends at Brgy. Massim, San Rafael, Bulacan a total length of 9.96km to lessen the traffic in Pan-Phil Highway and shorten the travel time to neighboring areas	Decreased travel time in key corridors	III	3,341.00	-	3,341.00
67. Samar Pacific Coastal Road Project	DPWH	Improvement of 14.872km of existing gravel to PCCP with 23cm thickness, 6.7m carriageway, and 220 LM total length of bridges (Palapag-Mapanas-Lapinig-Jipapad-Arteche-San Policarpo-Oras Sect)	Increased roads paved	VIII	1,031.92	432.72	1,464.65
68. Baler-Casiguran Road Project	DPWH	Linking Baler to Casiguran; and improvement/construction of 33km of road, 8 bridges (285lm), and drainage structure and road safety facilities	Increased roads paved	III	1,470.44	-	1,470.44
69. Albay West Coast Road	DPWH	Construction of 42.90km road linking the municipalities of Libon and Pio Duran via its coastal barangays. Currently it is a predominantly gravel road in bad condition with short and intermittent stretches of concrete in fair condition. The road section has 9 bridges, 1 reinforced concrete deck girder (RCDG), 4 spillways, 4 bailey bridges and 1 flat slab bridge	Increased roads paved	V	811.18	331.31	1,142.48

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
70. Dalton Pass East Alignment	DPWH	Construction of an alternate route to Dalton Pass along the eastern alignment with a total length of 60.45km. It is located east of the existing Dalton Pass Section starting from San Jose City, Nueva Ecija to Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya in the North	Decreased travel time in key corridors	III	772.60	8,737.40	9,510.00
71. Bridges under Design and Build	DPWH	Rehabilitation and improvement of 309 Bridges: Phase I: 110 Bridges (5,840lm) Regions 1, 2, CAR, 3, 4A, 4B, 5 = PhP6.155 B Phase II: 199 Bridges (13,003lm) Nationwide = PhP13.70 B	Increased bridges made permanent	Nationwide	19,855.20	-	19,855.20
72. EDSA - Taft Flyover	DPWH	Construction of a 4-lane flyover (1.44km including ramps, 0.96km without) using a combination of Pre-stressed Girders, steel girders and steel truss system	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	3,033.31	-	3,033.31
73. Metro Manila Interchange Construction Project Phase VI	DPWH	Construction of seven (7) interchanges in Metro Manila at the following locations: C-2 (Gov Forbes Ave.)/R-7(Espana) C-3 (Araneta Ave.)/E. Rodriguez Sr.. C-5/Lanuza St.-Julia Vargas Ave. EDSA/North Ave.-West Ave.-Mindanao Ave. EDSA/Roosevelt Ave. C-5/Kalayaan Ave. C-5/Green Meadows/Acropolis/Calle Industria and P. Tuazon/Katipunan	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	2,800.82	1,328.46	4,129.28
74. Rehabilitation of EDSA (C-4)	DPWH	Total rehabilitation and upgrading of EDSA from the intersection of Roxas Blvd. (R1) in Pasay City up to Monumento Circle in Caloocan City with a length of 23km The project will be implemented in three (3) packages: • Package 1: Roxas Blvd. to Julia Vargas, 9.21km • Package 2: Julia Vargas to North Ave., 8.72km • Package 3: North Ave. to Monumento, 5.0km	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	3,744.00	-	3,744.00

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75. Mansalay-Bulalacao-Magsaysay-San Jose, Mindoro Oriental/Mindoro Occidental	DPWH	Construction of 87.75km road	Increased roads paved	IV-B	77.00	1,359.00	1,436.00
76. Midsayap-Sultan Sabarongis-Tacurong Road, Maguindanao	DPWH	Construction of 71.16km road	Increased roads paved	XII	59.78	1,434.59	1,494.36
77. Tangub City-Bonifacio-Don Victorino Road, Misamis Occidental, Zamboanga Del Norte	DPWH	Construction of 56.60km road	Increased roads paved	IX, X	47.54	1,141.06	1,188.60
78. Caticlan-Malay-Nabas Road, Aklan	DPWH	Construction of 22.94km road	Increased roads paved	VI	66.50	1,236.38	1,302.88
79. San Carlos-Dumaguete Road, Negros Oriental	DPWH	Construction of 126.79km road	Increased roads paved	VII	105.80	2,038.66	2,144.46
80. Guihulngan-Isabela-Binalbagan Road, Negros Oriental	DPWH	Construction of 67.66km road	Increased roads paved	VII	85.50	1,664.09	1,749.59
81. Cordillera Road Impvt. Project, Phase II; Bulanao-Pinukpuk Jct (Kalinga); Abbut-Tuao (Cagayan) Road Kalinga, Cagayan	DPWH	Construction of 48.10km road	Increased roads paved	CAR, II	50.50	959.60	1,010.10
82. Jct. Abo-Abo-Quezon-Rizal (Punta Baja) Road, Palawan	DPWH	Construction of 64.48km road	Increased roads paved	IV-B	54.16	1,299.92	1,354.08
83. Sto. Niño-Buluang Road, Palawan	DPWH	Construction of 43.59km road	Increased roads paved	IV-B	70.00	1,514.59	1,584.59
84. Caramoan Peninsula Road, (Lagonoy-Presentacion-Garchitorena-Caramoan- Guijalo-San Vicente), Camarines Sur	DPWH	Construction of 90.40km road	Increased roads paved	V	144.00	2,826.65	2,970.65
85. Cebu City-Bogo Road, Cebu	DPWH	Construction of 106.00km road	Increased roads paved	VII	111.50	2,114.50	2,226.00
86. Biliran Island Circumferential Road, (Kawayan-Culaba-Caibiran-Cabucayan), Biliran	DPWH	Construction of 68.65km road	Increased roads paved	VIII	66.57	1,375.08	1,441.65
87. Iligan-Aurora Road, (Linamon-Lala Section) Lanao Del Norte	DPWH	Construction of 97.20km road	Increased roads paved	X	81.66	1,959.75	2,041.41
88. Davao City-Digos Road, Davao-Cotabato Road, Davao	DPWH	Rehabilitation and widening of the existing road into four lanes	Increased roads paved	XI	68.13	1,635.11	1,703.24
89. Parang-Lumbayanague Jct. Road, Lanao Del Sur	DPWH	Construction of 67km road	Increased roads paved	XII	56.28	1,350.72	1,407.00
90. Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Measures in the Low-Lying Areas of Pampanga Bay, Pampanga	DPWH	Mitigating flood damage to Pampanga by increasing waterways capacity of Third River, Eastern Branch River, Caduang Tete and Sapang Maragul River	Reduced vulnerability to flooding	III	2,544.37	1,283.91	3,828.28

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
91. Valenzuela-Obando-Meycauayan (VOM) Area Drainage System Improvement and Related Works Project	DPWH	The project is composed of three (3) areas totaling at 50.5 sq.km, which is delineated with mostly City of Valenzuela and small parts of Obando and Meycauayan municipalities in Bulacan Province (21 sq.km), as well as the related works will cover in the on-going project area (KAMANAVA Area: 18.5 sq.km) and its upstream area of Malabon-Tullahan River (11 sq.km). Component A: Valenzuela-Meycauayan Drainage Improvement; Component B: Obando Drainage Improvement; Component C: Navotas Coastal Dike Construction; Component D: Tullahan River Improvement	Reduced vulnerability to flooding	NCR, III	4,700.00	3,913.00	8,613.00
92. Implementation of immediate high-impact projects identified under the Master Plan for Flood Management in Metro Manila and Surrounding Areas	DPWH	Various small projects under the KAMANAVA Project, Phase I (Kaloookan-Malabon-Navotas-Valenzuela Area), Manila Bay Seawall & Floodgates, Upper Marikina River Improvement Project (Nangka River), West of Mangahan Floodway Project, East Side of Mangahan Floodway, Napindan River Dredging, Cleaning/Declogging of Drainage Mains, Mandaluyong & San Juan River, Region III (San Fernando-Sto. Tomas-Minalin Tail Dike), Region III (San Fernando-Sto. Tomas-Minalin Tail Dike) - Continuation, Region III (Pampanga Sub), Region III (Tarlac I), Region III (Zambales I), Region IV-A, Proposed River Improvements at Inflow Rivers to Laguna Lake (Various Rivers) and Various Dredging Equipment	Reduced vulnerability to flooding	NCR, III, IV-A	3,489.47	339,615.54	343,105.00
93. Water District Development Sector Project	LWUA	Rehabilitation and expansion of water supply systems in project water districts (WDs) and development of septage treatment facilities in a few of the project WDs; assistance in project management, institutional development and capacity building	Increased coverage of 24/7 water supply services	I, XII, Additional Projects still to be identified	2,620.11	3,231.56	5,851.67

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
94. National Sewerage and Septage Management Program (NSSMP)	LWUA	Development of on-the-ground sewerage and septage projects and programs, provision of capacity building support and financial incentives by the NG, installation of 76 sewerage or septage management systems by 2020 covering a population of about 9,877,000 through local implementors, development of sewerage systems in 17 HUCs (Baguio, Angeles, Olongapo, Lucena, Puerto Princesa, Bacolod, Iloilo, Cebu, Lapu-Lapu, Mandaue, Tacloban, Zamboanga, Cagayan de Oro, Iligan, Davao, Gen. Santos, Butuan). The project is a bottom-up, demand-driven project that targets local implementors—LGUs, water districts, and private service providers	Discharge of untreated wastewater reduced	CAR, III, IV-A, IV-B, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII	597.00	488.00	1,085.00
95. Metro Manila Skybridge	MMDA	Construction of a 25-meter wide 8.5km elevated road from E. Rodriguez Ave. in QC to JP Rizal Ave. in Makati City and reduction of congestion along EDSA thereby improving the travel speed in Metro Manila	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	10,000.00	-	10,000.00
96a. Installation of Intelligent Transport System Module A: Traffic Signal System Upgrading	MMDA	Phase I. System upgrading of control center facilities including construction of new Command Center, complete replacement of control center facilities including software, hardware and communication facilities; and field facilities including replacement of local controllers at 85 intersections, loop detectors, cables, and civil works, pavement markings and road signs installation and 25 CCTV cameras Phase II. System upgrading of field facilities including replacement of local controllers at 342 intersections, loop detectors, cables, and civil works, pavement markings and road signs installation and signalization of U-turn slots at 10 locations	Decreased response time to roadside accidents	NCR	2,776.99	-	2,776.99

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
		Phase III. Signalization of additional 200 warranted intersections; and upgrading of traffic signal equipments, maintenance vehicles and tools, utility/inspections vehicle at 1 M (10 units), manlighter at 3 M per unit (4 units), boom truck, 5 tons lifting capacity 4 M per unit (2 units), Dump truck at 4 M per unit (1 unit), and Mini dump truck at 2 M per unit (2 units); rehabilitation of old underground communication cables and/or installation of new fiber optic cable; and LED Retrofitting of footbridge lighting, tunnel lighting and street lighting					
96b. Installation of Intelligent Transport System Module B: Communication and Monitoring Installation of the road safety surveillance and wireless communication system traffic messaging system.	MMDA	Installation of Road Safety Surveillance System and Wireless Communication System (installation of IP cameras and wireless communication equipment and infrastructure); installation of RFID Traffic Information Collection System (installation of RFID readers, RFID tags, and analytics software); installation of Video Traffic Information Collection System (installation of fixed IP cameras, wireless communication equipment, software analytics and traffic database system); installation of LED Boards to convey traffic-related messages; upgrading the radio communication system; involves the integration of monitoring systems in Metro Manila using CCTVs that are interconnected to cover public safety concerns such as natural calamities, traffic accidents and criminal incidence, rehabilitation of the MMDA Communications and Command Center; and provision of equipment/tools for Engineering Support and Maintenance	Decreased response time to roadside accidents	NCR	532.00	-	532.00
97. Angat Dam and Dyke Strengthening Project (ADDSP)	MWSS	Rehabilitation works of the Angat main dam and dike, specifically the following components: (a) Main embankment slope flattening; (b) Dyke embankment slope flattening; (c) Dyke embankment fault buttressing; and (d) Core raising for main dam and dyke embankments	Structural integrity of water impounding infrastructures ensured	NCR, III	3,850.00	1,869.90	5,719.90
98. Angat Water Transmission Improvement Project (also known as Angat Water and Utilization and Aqueduct Improvement Project, Phase 3)	MWSS	The project intends to construct new Tunnel No. 4 from Ipo to Bigte with a diameter of 4 meters and a total length of 6.30kms, including intake and outlet works	Water demand in water critical areas met	NCR, III	2,802.00	2,960.00	5,762.00

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
99. New Centennial Water Source Project (NCWSP)	MWSS	Construction of Laiban Dam at the upper Kaliwa River and the Kaliwa Low Dam at the downstream of Kaliwa River, which traverses Tanay, Rizal, and General Nakar, Quezon. The project will also involve the following components: (a) Headworks and its appurtenant facilities; (b) Conveyance structure from the diversion point to the water treatment facility; (c) Water treatment facility; and (d) Hydropower facility	Water demand in water critical areas met	NCR	16,900.00	27,410.00	44,310.00
100. Bulacan Bulk Water Supply Project (BBWSP)	MWSS	Provision of approximately 230 MLD of water and construction of a water treatment plant, treated water reservoir, booster pump station, treated water transmission mains, and interconnection to water districts' trunk lines	Water demand in critical areas met	III	7,200.00	17,235.00	24,435.00
101. Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance of the Angat Hydro Electric Power Plant (AHEPP) Auxiliary Turbines 4 & 5 through PPP	MWSS	Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance of Auxiliary Unit (AU)-4 (10 MW) and AU-5 (18 MW) extending the economic life by 30 years and increasing energy output and load capacity to 60%	MW of dependable capacity increased	III	1,155.00	-	1,155.00
102. National Support Fund for Local Road Management (Proposed)	DILG	Improvement of the local road network management system by instituting a performance-based incentive grant system that supports LGU road maintenance and road rehabilitation works	Increased number of projects implemented	CAR, I, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII	2,055.14	-	2,055.14
103. Other Ports in NCR, Regions III and IV-A ^d	DOTC - PPA	Investments in other small ports are being programmed for Regions III and IV-A.	Decreased travel time via road RoRo transport system	III, IV-A	1,010.00	-	1,010.00
104. Skyway-FTI-C5 Connector	DPWH	Construction of 6.80 kilometer (including ramps) elevated expressway from Skyway to FTI, Bicutan onwards to C5, which will also function as the main access to the proposed Integrated Provincial Bus Terminal System (IPBTS) This covers two (2) phases; Phase I: Skyway - FTI, Bicutan Phase II: FTI, Bicutan - C5	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	17,880.00	-	17,880.00
105. Central Luzon Road Projects	DPWH	Asphalt overlay and maintenance on the intermittent section of the existing of 233.25-kilometer road in Manila North Road (Monumento- Agoo/Aringay Bdry), La Union, Bulacan, Pangasinan	Increased roads paved	III	16,000.00	-	16,000.00

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
106. Southern Luzon Road Projects	DPWH	The project aims to improve Laguna-Quezon-Camarines Norte roads. Rehabilitation and improvement will be done for 206-kilometer roads (Pagsanjan-Lucena Road, Tiaong- Lucena Junction Road, Pagbilao-Camarines Road, and Lucena Diversion Road).	Increased roads paved	IV-A	36,360.00	-	36,360.00
107. Secondary Road Packages for Metro Manila, Bulacan and Cavite	DPWH	a. Bulacan road package 1 and 2 : 40.4km of road upgrade and 25km of new road construction; b. Cavite secondary roads: 6.7km of road upgrade and 68.6km of new road construction; c. Sucat road upgrade: 7.7km of road upgrade; d. Quirino road (Paranaque): 7.3km. of road upgrade; e. Paranaque road package: 13km of road upgrade; and f. Amang Rodriguez Ave. & Pres. Manuel Quezon: 15.3km of road upgrade	Increased roads paved	NCR, IV-A, III	69,100.00	-	69,100.00
108. LRT Line 2 East Extension, including JICA TA for FS	DOTC - LRTA	4.12km extension from the existing Santolan Station to Masinag Junction	Achieved optimal load factor	NCR	9,503.77	64.70	9,568.47
109. New Transport System (Alabang – Zapote Monorail)	DOTC	Construction of the monorail system from Alabang in Muntinlupa to Zapote in Cavite with the total length of 9.3 kilometers. The number of station is supposed to be eight (8), and about 14 trains will be required	Achieved optimal load factor	NCR	13,400.00	-	13,400.00
110. Development of New Cebu International Port (Phase 1)	DOTC	Construction of a new international port outside Cebu Baseport (Phase 1)	Decreased travel time via road RoRo transport system	VII	10,000.00	-	10,000.00
111. Global City to Ortigas Center Link Road	DPWH	The new link road will provide new access connection between Global City and Ortigas Center which is situated between C5 Bagong Ilog and C4 (EDSA) Guadalupe Consists of two (2) phases: • Phase I: Lawton-Sta. Monica, bridge length 557 lineal meters, 4-span temporary steel ramp, 6-span Pre-Stressed Concrete (PC) Box Girder and 3-span Prestressed Concrete Deck Girder (PCDG) • Phase II: Elevated Access	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	8,120.00	-	8,120.00

Title of strategic CIP ^a	Agency	Expected outputs/description	PDP Results Matrices (RM) critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP Million)		
					Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
112. C3 Missing Link (San Juan to Makati)	DPWH	Construction of 6-lane road with a total length of 5.22 kilometer (considering the Alignment Alternative 4) from N. Domingo to Ayala/Buendia traversing Pasig and San Juan Rivers along the riverbanks. It involves construction of 1.19 kilometer 4-lane elevated double deck, 0.63 kilometer 6-lane at grade, 2.98 kilometer 6-lane elevated single deck and 0.42 kilometer 6-lane over water, second level.	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	24,000.00	-	24,000.00
113. EDSA / West Avenue / North Avenue/Mindanao Flyover	DPWH	EDSA/West Avenue/North Avenue. A 342.00 l.m North bound and 319.00 l.m South bound flyovers and 227.00 meter and 245.00 meter approach road for North and South bound respectively, six (6) lane flyover along EDSA (3-lane each direction separated by the MRT Line 3) crossing North and West Avenue. North Avenue/Mindanao Avenue. A 95 meter two (2) lane left turning tunnel from North Avenue, towards Mindanao Avenue, and a 493.40 l.m two (2) lane left turning flyover from Mindanao Avenue. The approach road is 205 meters.	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	1,502.00	-	1,502.00
114. C5 / Green Meadows / Acropolis / Calle Industria / Eastwood	DPWH	A 1,098 l.m four (4) lane flyover structure with 276 meter approach road along C5 to provide a grade separator on the alternating roads of C5, Green Meadows Ave., Acropolis and Calle Industria at Eastwood	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	1,575.00	-	1,575.00
Subtotal					635,837.57	474,254.14	1,110,091.71
Total					768,808.95	533,086.49	1,301,895.44

^a Includes programs and projects with no investment targets. Chapter 3 (Competitive and innovative industry and services sectors) and Chapter 5 (Resilient and inclusive financial system) do not have strategic CIPs.

^b The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) will finance the project in the following regions: V, VIII, XIII and ARMM (per the 23 July 2013 IFAD fax memorandum to NEDA).

^c Approved by the NEDA Board with a total project cost of PhP1,721.99 million.

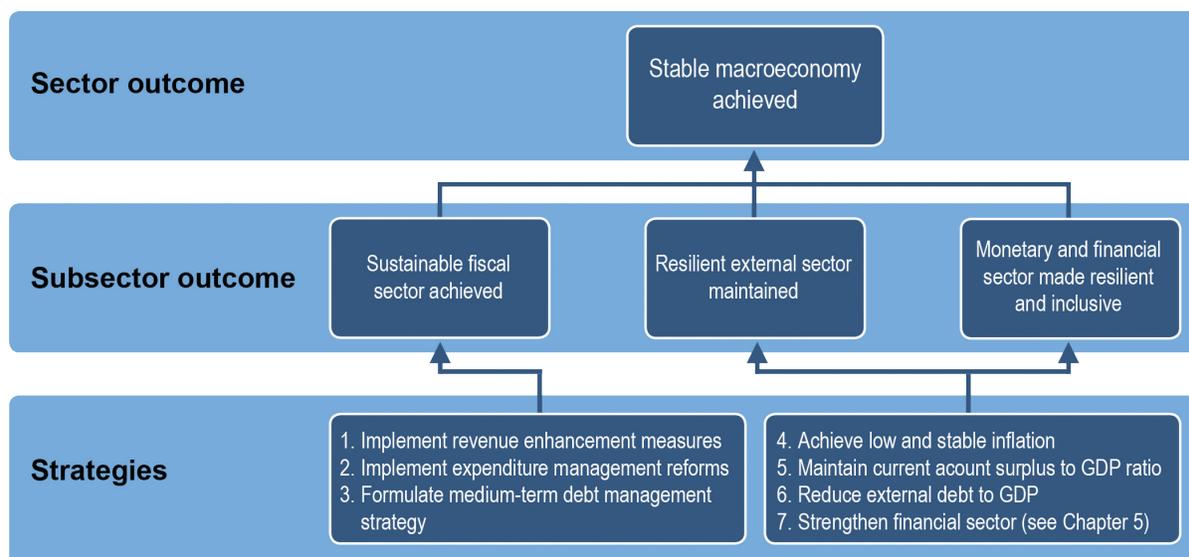
^d The project title reflects the area coverage of the JICA-assisted Transport Infrastructure Development Roadmap, which specifically covered NCR and Regions III and IV-A, to differentiate the same from other port projects in the area, which have bigger investment requirements.

Macroeconomic policy

I. INTRODUCTION

A stable macroeconomic policy environment is one of the most important elements needed to achieve inclusive growth. As outlined in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) Midterm Update and articulated in the Revalidated Results Matrix (RM), attaining a stable macroeconomy hinges on three subsector outcomes, as shown in Figure 2.1. First, the fiscal sector must take a more sustainable revenue and spending path, to attain respectable fiscal balance and manageable public debt. This will provide the national government (NG) with enough means to support programs that are critical to growth. Second, the economy’s external position should remain in surplus, supported by a favorable current account balance and declining external debt. The third subsector outcome is to ensure that the country’s monetary and financial sectors remain resilient, as shown by low and stable inflation and a favorable interest rate environment.

Figure 2.1. Strategic framework on macroeconomic policy



It must be noted that the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)—the agency largely responsible for monitoring the external, monetary and financial sectors and implementing appropriate programs and policies for the second and third subsector outcomes—is largely independent from the NG’s regular budgetary allocation. Thus, this chapter will highlight the fiscal sector in revalidating major priority programs and projects (PAPs) that will help achieve a stable macroeconomy.

Fiscal consolidation continues to be at the core of government’s priorities, with PAPs focusing on increasing revenue collections through higher efficiency and more prudent phasing of expenditure releases. By implementing a proactive debt management strategy and various public expenditure reforms, a more sustainable fiscal balance was attained, along with further reduction of overall debt as a share of gross domestic product (GDP).

II. MAJOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

When the PIP for 2011-2016 was formulated, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) identified several PAPs aimed at reaching the NG's revenue collection to 17.1 percent of GDP. These are the (a) Revenue Administration Reform Program (RARP), (b) Centralization of data processing service from the Revenue District Offices to Regional Offices, and (c) Geographical Information System (GIS). These projects provided the necessary support to ensure the effectiveness of the BIR's revenue-enhancing measures such as the Run After the Tax Evaders (RATE) program.

For 2013-2016, these three ongoing PAPs have a remaining total investment targets of PhP1.83 billion¹¹ and will be complemented by a new program—the Local Government Finance Support Program (LGFSP)—that has total investment targets of PhP1.95 billion.¹²

Revenue Administration Reform Program (RARP)

The RARP includes three components: the Electronic Taxpayer Information System (eTIS); automated audit tools (AATs); and public awareness campaign (PAC). The three components are being implemented in BIR Revenue Regions 1 to 19; in addition, the e-TIS and PAC are being implemented in the BIR-Large Taxpayers Service (LTS), and the AATs in the BIR National Office.

Electronic Taxpayer Information System (eTIS)

The eTis aims to improve the trustworthiness of data, increase data access, and improve the actions and decisions based on the data. Recent developments on this component include the following:

- Completion of a high-level specification for the eTIS and its inclusion in the bidding documents;
- Publication by the Millennium Challenge Account–Philippines (MCA-P) of the invitation to bid for the repair and enhancement of the system for BIR; and
- Conduct of pre-bid conference by MCA-P that was attended by representatives of thirty seven prospective bidders.

Automated audit tools (AATs)

The implementation of AATs aims to strengthen the BIR's capacity to audit computerized systems of multinational companies through the procurement of needed software licenses and hardware, subscription to database services and training on AATs. A grant from the Millennium Challenge Corporation/MCA-P funded the renovation of the Computer-assisted Audit Tools and Techniques Training Room and Laboratory, as well as Training of 30 auditors on Audit Command Language (ACL) Advanced courses.

Public awareness campaign (PAC)

The PAC on RARP aims to promote increased compliance with tax rules, thus, increasing revenue collection through better public and business awareness of the BIR's plans, programs, initiatives, policies and practices. The BIR plans to hire a consultant to develop a comprehensive communication strategy for the agency's activities.

Centralization of data processing service from Revenue District Offices to Regional Offices

Document Processing Divisions (DPD) were established in selected BIR Regional Offices to serve as the central processing offices for all payment and no-payment returns filed at the Revenue District Offices and authorized agent banks. Scanning and data capture of manually filed income tax returns and the establishment of DPD back-end systems are currently being implemented.

¹¹ Based on the 2011-2016 PIP (Working Draft as of 31 May 2012).

¹² Endorsed by DOF-BLGF OIC-Executive Director through its letter dated June 25, 2013.

Geographical Information System (GIS)

The establishment of a GIS aims to capture, store, analyze, manage and present taxpayer data with reference to geographic location data. This will allow the BIR to conduct taxpayer mapping, and to integrate its tax information with geographic information. The system also allows users to collect, manage and analyze large volumes of spatially referenced and associated attribute data.

The GIS was tested by customizing, configuring and uploading data extracted from the Integrated Tax System – Registration and Electronic Sales and Reporting System (eSales) and zonal valuation. However, by the end of 2013, the project was cancelled due to the contractor's failure to deliver the expected outputs.

Local Government Finance Support Program (LGFSP)

The LGFSP will be implemented nationwide by the Department of Finance (DOF) in partnership with local government units (LGUs) through the Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF). This is a demand-driven project that will provide financial and technical assistance for the installation and implementation of computerized and manual resource mobilization systems in 105 LGUs.

Based on data from the BLGF, out of the 1,634 municipalities and cities, only 78 percent (1,280) have manual real property tax systems, while only 13 percent (206) and three percent (43) have computerized real property tax systems and computerized business tax systems, respectively.

The program will help address the current inadequacy of operational resource mobilization systems, which presently limits municipalities and cities' capacity to generate local revenues. By installing real property tax and business tax systems, the capacity of LGUs to generate local revenues will be improved.

The LGFSP has two components. **Component 1** will provide financing to municipalities, cities and provinces for the installation and implementation of the following:

- Manual and Computerized Real Property Tax Systems;
- Computerized Business Tax Systems;
- Computerized Local Enterprise Management Systems; and
- Activities to Update Schedule of Market Values (SMV).

On the other hand, **Component 2** intends to support the sustainability of Component 1 and includes the following activities:

- LGU Capacity Development, consisting of mandatory and demand driven training modules, to provide technical assistance to LGUs enrolled support LGUs enrolled in Component 1; and
- Institutional Strengthening and Policy Reforms including the conduct of capacity development activities for DOF-BLGF, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA); the development of an updated LGU financial monitoring and reporting system to interface with existing government performance monitoring system for LGUs; and the conduct of policy studies to promote LGU financial management reforms.

Based on the targets of the PDP Midterm Update, local sources of LGU incomes are targeted to grow at an average of 5.7 percent in 2014 and 2015. Within three years after the installation of resource mobilization systems as an output of the project, local tax revenues and net income of local economic enterprises among participating LGUs are expected to increase by 10-25 percent. This will depend on the level of LGUs' commitment and political support to improve local revenue generation and efficiently manage local economic enterprises. If the project succeeds, LGUs' current dependence on their respective Internal Revenue Allotments (IRA) is expected to decrease.

As of August 15, 2013, a total of 106 LGUs outside Metro Manila (i.e., 21 first class, 12 second class, 12 third class, 32 fourth class, 27 fifth class, and two sixth class) have expressed their intention to participate in the proposed program and avail of technical and financial assistance.

III. SUMMARY

For 2013-2016, total investment targets in achieving macroeconomic stability, specifically in attaining the subsector outcome of sustainable fiscal sector, amount to PhP3.59 billion, to be implemented by BIR and BLGF as shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1. Investment targets for macroeconomic policy by implementing agency/department (in PhP million)^a

Agency/department	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)	1,070.45	589.56	363.30	206.41	2,229.72	-	2,229.72
Bureau of Local Government and Finance (BLGF)	-	-	389.10	972.75	1,361.86	583.65	1,945.51
Total	1,070.45	589.56	752.40	1,179.16	3,591.57	583.65	4,175.23

^a May not add up due to rounding off.

Funding for these PAPs will come mainly from the NG, including loans and grants from official development assistance (ODA), as shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Investment targets for macroeconomic policy by funding source (in PhP million)^a

Funding source	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
National government (includes ODA loans and grants)	1,070.45	589.56	685.13	1,010.98	3,356.11	482.74	3,838.85
LGU	-	-	67.28	168.19	235.46	100.91	336.37
Total	1,070.45	589.56	752.40	1,179.16	3,591.57	583.65	4,175.23

^a May not add up due to rounding off.

In terms of spatial coverage, the bulk of 2013-2016 investment targets are for the PAPs that will be implemented interregionally and nationwide, as shown in Table 2.3. Figure 2.2 further shows the map where major priority PAPs will be implemented.

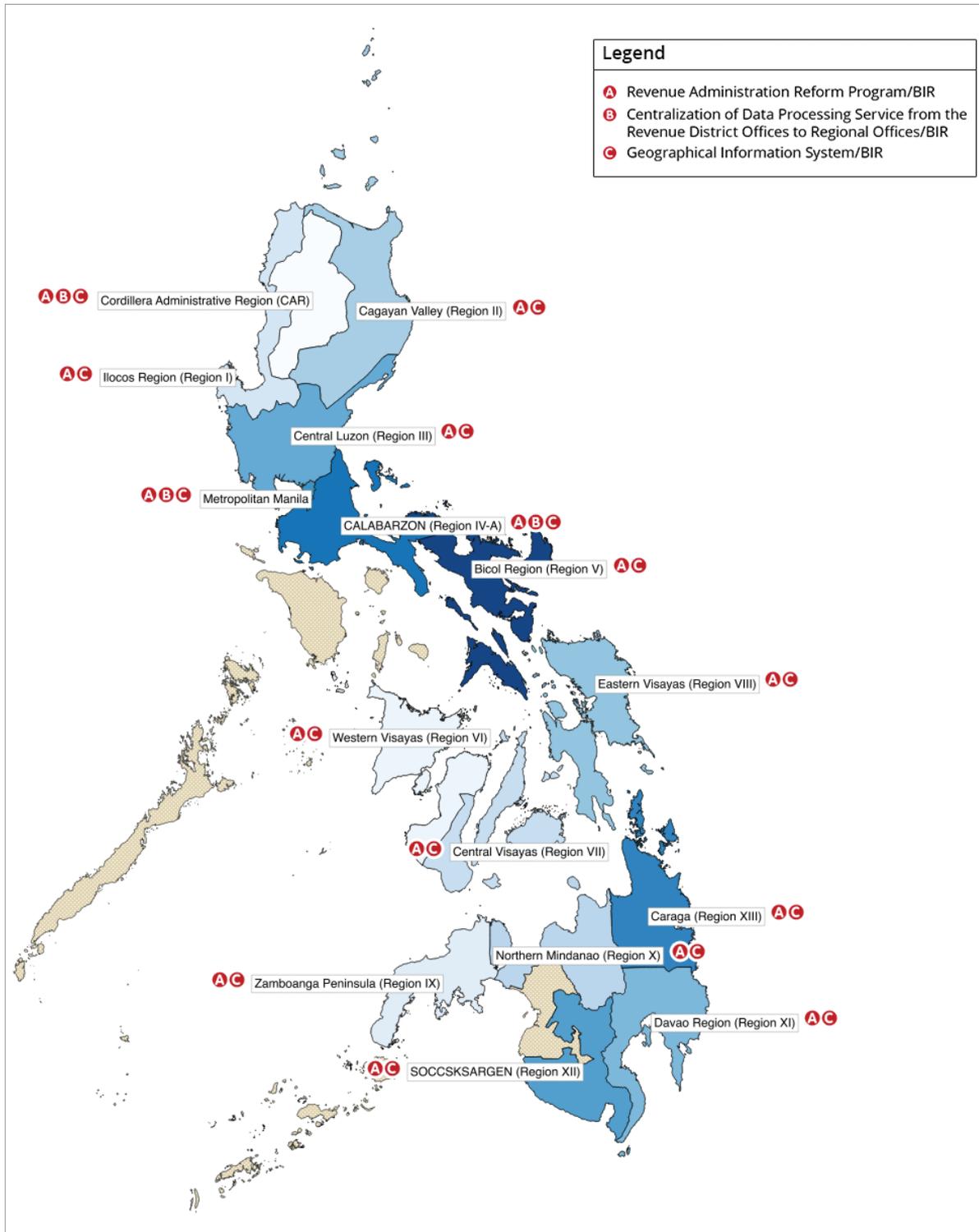
Table 2.3. Investment targets for macroeconomic policy by spatial coverage (in PhP million)^a

Spatial coverage	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Nationwide	-	-	389.10	972.75	1,361.86	583.65	1,945.51
Interregional	936.00	545.56	363.30	206.41	2,051.28	-	2,051.28
Region-specific (National Capital Region)	134.44	44.00	-	-	178.44	-	178.44
Total	1,070.45	589.56	752.40	1,179.16	3,591.57	583.65	4,175.23

^a May not add up due to rounding off.

Table 2.4 lists the details of the four major priority PAPs that will be implemented to attain a sustainable fiscal sector, and consequently to achieve macroeconomic stability.

Figure 2.2. Coverage of selected major priority PAPs for macroeconomic policy^a



^a BIR's PAPs Revenue Administration Reform Program and Geographical Information System include Large Taxpayer Service, and the latter also includes National Office.

Table 2.4 List of major priority PAPs for macroeconomic policy

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage ^a	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Sector outcome: Stable macroeconomy achieved						
<i>Subsector outcome A: Sustainable fiscal sector achieved</i>						
1. Revenue Administration Reform Program/BIR	eTIS: enhanced electronic Tax Information System (version 1 and 2); AATs: additional ACL licenses and computers; Public Awareness Campaign (PAC): PAC for BIR services and programs	Tax revenue-to-GDP improved	I, II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, NCR, Large Taxpayers Service	767.41	-	767.41
2. Centralization of Data Processing Service from the Revenue District Offices to Regional Offices/BIR	Establishment of Document Processing Divisions in specific regions	Tax revenue-to-GDP improved	IV-A, CAR, NCR	1,061.21	-	1,061.21
3. Geographical Information System/BIR ^b	GIS with the taxpayers' database associated with the zonal value (phase 2) of their respective registered properties	Tax revenue-to-GDP improved	I, II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, NCR, CAR, Large Taxpayers Service, National Office			
4. Local Government Finance Support Program/BLGF	Installation and implementation of resource mobilization system (computerized and manual)	Increase in LGU income from local sources	Nationwide	1,361.85	583.65	1,945.51
Total				3,190.47	583.65	3,774.13

^a The regions covered by BIR projects refer to the administrative regions corresponding to Revenue Regions.

^b As per BIR, the project was cancelled towards the end of 2013 due to the contractor's failure to deliver the expected deliverables.

Competitive and innovative industry and services sectors

I. INTRODUCTION

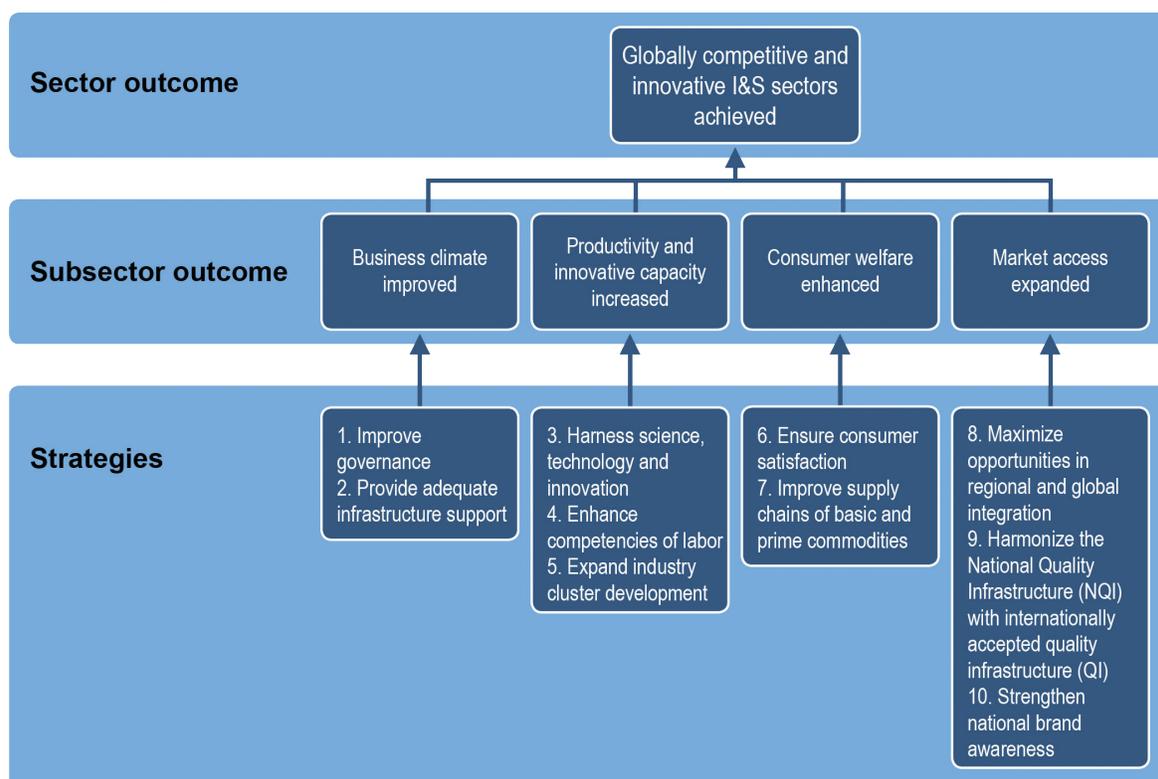
The industry and services (I&S) sectors continue to be the growth drivers of the Philippine economy. For the growth to be sustained and more inclusive, these sectors are envisioned to be globally competitive and innovative, therefore, contributing to the reduction of poverty in multiple dimensions and massive quality employment creation.

A globally competitive sector means one that is able to tap the global market, hence, grow faster; on the other hand, an innovative sector implies having the ability to create new products, attract additional markets and establish new production processes, thus allowing the sector to have better linkage with the primary sectors like agriculture and fisheries.

To achieve globally competitive and innovative I&S sectors, the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) Midterm Update outlined four subsector outcomes that need to be achieved: (a) improvement of business climate; (b) increase in productivity and innovative capacity; (c) enhancement of consumer welfare; and (d) expansion of market access.

Figure 3.1 shows the different strategies that the government will pursue to achieve the foregoing subsector outcomes, and ultimately attain globally competitive and innovative I&S sectors.

Figure 3.1. Strategic framework on competitive and innovative I&S sectors



In accomplishing these strategies, key sectors will also be developed, namely, agro-industry, manufacturing, tourism, information technology-business process management (IT-BPM), logistics and construction, given their potential to contribute to employment generation, as well as rapid and sustained growth.

II. MAJOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

There are 17 major priority programs and projects (PAPs) for the I&S sectors for the period 2013-2016, with total investment targets of PhP20.85 billion. Almost three quarters (72.38%) of investment targets support subsector outcome B (productivity and innovative capacity increased), with strategies under subsector outcome A (business climate improved) accounting for 17.11 percent. The remaining portions are shared by subsector outcomes C (consumer welfare enhanced) and D (market access expanded).

Subsector outcome A: Business climate improved

Strategy 1: Improve governance

To promote transparent and predictable policies that will create an environment conducive to attract investments, and to further streamline public transactions with the government, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) will continue to implement the Philippine Business Registry (PBR) and Business Permit and Licensing System (BPLS), respectively. Local government units (LGUs) should have already adopted the streamlined BPLS and linked with the PBR by 2016. The PBR will be linked with LGUs to ensure that businesses in local communities will enjoy the benefits of easier and faster registration. Total investment targets for 2013-2016 for the programs under this strategy amount to PhP1.02 billion.

Strategy 2: Provide adequate infrastructure support

PAPs for infrastructure development that will support the I&S sectors, including manufacturing, IT-BPM and tourism, are listed in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development). The Department of Tourism (DOT) will continue to develop, beautify, preserve and maintain national parks through the following PAPs with investment targets for 2013-2016 amounting to PhP2.54 billion:

- Cobblestoning of Streets in Intramuros;
- Construction of Ateneo Boutique Hotel;
- Construction of Underground Utilities in Intramuros;
- Construction of Elevated Garden Connectors (e.g., across Roxas Boulevard, to Aquino Plaza, from Maria Orosa Street to Intramuros, across Maria Orosa Street and from Northeast Part of Rizal Park to the National Museum); and
- Beautification of Kilometer-Zero National Monument Netscape and Softscape Redevelopment.

Subsector outcome B: Productivity and innovative capacity increased

Strategy 3: Harness science, technology and innovation

The Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program will be expanded to focus on identified priority geographical locations where the poor resides, particularly in Categories 1, 2 and 3 provinces. Food innovation centers will also be established throughout the country to undertake innovative product development projects.

To make local industries competitive and innovative, research and development (R&D) programs to improve productivity, quality and cost efficiency will be implemented by the Department of Science and Technology (DOST). Through the “End to End Science, Technology and Innovation Interventions for Industry Competitiveness,” R&D will be implemented in the following areas:

- High-value added products and services in support to forest-based industries and communities;
- Improved products of key industries (e.g. manufacturing, food processing, chemicals, and energy and environment-related industries);
- Natural fibers for market expansion in support to textile and allied industries;
- Nuclear applications in support to agricultural and industrial competitiveness and for health, safety and security of Filipinos; and
- Metals industry.

Overall 2013-2016 investment targets for PAPs under this strategy amount to PhP12.26 billion.

Strategy 4: Enhance competencies of labor

The PDP Midterm Update states that market-driven education and training will be pursued to address the needs of the I&S sectors. The Department of Education will develop curricula that will put more emphasis on science and technology entrepreneurship, agribusiness, as well as software and vocational skills in the senior years of the kindergarten and the 12 years of elementary and secondary education (K to 12) system. The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, on the other hand, will continuously provide enhancement programs to produce highly skilled workforce needed by the sectors. Specific PAPs on education and training to support the I&S sectors are listed in Chapter 6 (Social development).

Strategy 5: Expand industry cluster development

To promote inclusive businesses, low-income communities will be included in product value chains. The industry clustering program will be expanded to further develop identified key sectors and promote linkage between agriculture and I&S. This entails the formulation of industry roadmaps and preparation of subcluster action plans, particularly for bamboo, coconut, processed food, dairy, wearables, gifts, decors and housewares, homestyles, and tourism. In addition, access to innovative, cost-effective and appropriate technologies through shared service facilities will be provided to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). PAPs under this strategy have total investment targets for 2013-2016 of PhP2.84 billion.

Subsector outcome C: Consumer welfare enhanced

Strategy 6: Ensure consumer satisfaction

Consumer education and advocacy, as well as consumer protection and trade regulation, will be intensified through the different consumer advocacy, monitoring and enforcement projects of the DTI, to increase the level of consumer awareness of their rights to safety, information and prices. Investment targets for 2013-2016 for these projects amount to PhP536.13 million.

Strategy 7: Improve supply chain of basic and prime commodities

The government will continue the implementation of various programs that will ensure the affordability and supply of basic and prime commodities, especially during crisis. In line with this, the Supply Chain Management project will be implemented to determine major bottlenecks and identify effective points of interventions to eliminate inefficiencies. Investment targets for 2013-2016 under this strategy amount to PhP460 million.

Subsector outcome D: Market access expanded

Strategy 8: Maximize opportunities in regional and global integration

The government will intensify its advocacy of doing business in free trade areas to encourage businesses, particularly MSMEs, to maximize benefits from opportunities offered by the Philippines' participation in free trade agreements and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Economic Community 2015. To achieve this, the DTI will implement the Doing Business in Free Trade Areas project, with investment targets for 2013-2016 amounting to PhP600 million.

Strategy 9: Harmonize the NQI with internationally accepted QI

The government will harmonize and strengthen the different elements of NQI to be at par with those of ASEAN neighbors. The NQI is expected to:

- Provide access to traceable calibrations and measurement standards through the National Metrology Laboratory;
- Link internationally recognized accreditation bodies with the national accreditation body;
- Enable compliance with international requirements; and
- Allow the country's active participation in international standards comparison and have mutual recognition arrangements with ASEAN and other trading partners.

In line with strengthening and improving the capabilities of the National Metrology Laboratory, a subprogram under the "End to End Science, Technology and Innovation for Industry Competitiveness" (see Strategy 3) will be implemented, with investment targets for 2013-2016 amounting to PhP221.24 million.

Strategy 10: Strengthen national brand awareness

The Investment and Export Promotion Brand Development Program will be implemented to create a distinct Philippine brand that will be widely accepted and recognized in the global export market connoting quality, value and reliability. Through this project, the Philippines will be able to aggressively promote a unified branding that will advance the country's image as a producer and supplier of high quality, ethically-produced, sustainable and world-class products and services. The total investment targets for this project amount to PhP375 million, for the period 2013-2016.

III. SUMMARY

The bulk (59.84 percent) of the total investment targets for 2013-2016 will be under DOST, while 27.88 percent, 12.19 percent and 0.09 percent will be under DTI, DOT and DILG, respectively, as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Investment targets for the I&S sectors by implementing agency/department (in PhP million)^a

Agency/department	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)	1,661.10	2,632.29	3,161.74	5,022.13	12,477.25	2,358.86	14,836.11
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	1,376.17	2,028.16	1,366.81	1,042.29	5,813.43	-	5,813.43
Department of Tourism (DOT)	207.00	335.62	900.00	1,100.00	2,542.62	-	2,542.62
Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	4.17	4.40	4.70	5.00	18.27	20.00	38.27
Total	3,248.44	5,000.47	5,433.25	7,169.42	20,851.58	2,378.86	23,230.44

^a May not add up due to rounding off.

In terms of funding source, Table 3.2 shows that the 2013-2016 investment targets worth PhP20.85 billion will be sourced as follows: PhP18.79 billion (90.12 percent) from the national government, PhP2.03 billion (9.75 percent) from the private sector, and PhP27.43 million (0.13 percent) from the LGUs.

Nationwide PAPs account for 57.67 percent (PhP12.02 billion) of the total investment targets for 2013-2016, while interregional and region-specific PAPs have shares of 29.08 percent (PhP6.06 billion) and 13.25 percent (PhP2.76 billion), respectively, as indicated in Table 3.3.

Table 3.2. Investment targets for the I&S sectors by funding source (in PhP million)

Funding source	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
National government (includes ODA loans and grants)	3,210.53	4,913.97	5,186.10	5,481.55	18,792.15	2,378.86	21,171.01
LGU	5.91	6.50	7.15	7.87	27.43	-	27.43
Private sector	32.00	80.00	240.00	1,680.00	2,032.00	-	2,032.00
Total	3,248.44	5,000.47	5,433.25	7,169.42	20,851.58	2,378.86	23,230.44

Table 3.3. Investment targets for the I&S sectors by spatial coverage (in PhP million)

Spatial coverage	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Nationwide	1,515.52	2,836.11	3,741.68	3,931.33	12,024.64	2,378.86	14,403.50
Interregional	1,525.92	1,813.75	680.60	2,042.82	6,063.08	-	6,063.08
Region-specific (National Capital Region)	207.00	350.62	1,010.96	1,195.28	2,763.86	-	2,763.86
Total	3,248.44	5,000.47	5,433.25	7,169.42	20,851.58	2,378.86	23,230.44

Figure 3.2. Coverage of selected major priority PAPs for I&S sectors

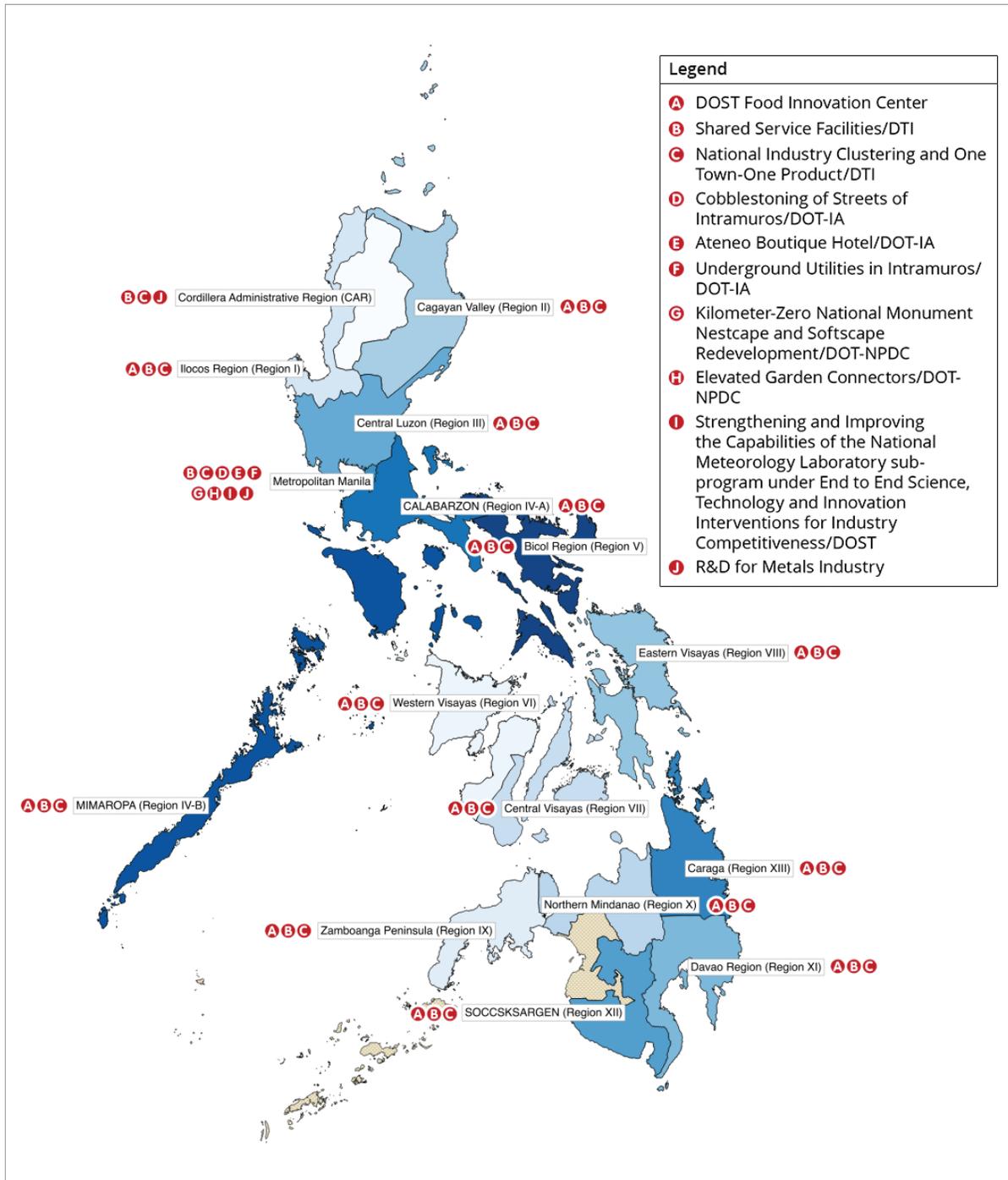


Table 3.4 List of major priority PAPs for the I&S sectors

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Sector outcome: Globally competitive and innovative I&S sectors						
<i>Subsector outcome A: Business climate improved</i>						
<i>Strategy 1: Improve governance</i>						
1. Philippine Business Registry/DTI	Agencies and LGUs connected to the PBR	Philippine overall ranking in the World Bank-International Finance Corporation (WB-IFC) Doing Business Report	Nationwide	1,006.52	-	1,006.52
2. Nationwide Streamlining of Business Permit and Licensing System/DILG	Streamlined business permit and licensing system	Philippine overall ranking in the WB-IFC Doing Business Report	Nationwide	18.27	20.00	38.27
<i>Strategy 2: Provide adequate infrastructure support</i>						
3. Cobblestoning of Streets in Intramuros/DOT-IA	Cobblestoned streets of Intramuros	Philippine overall ranking in the WB-IFC Doing Business Report	NCR	500.00	-	500.00
4. Ateneo Boutique Hotel/DOT-IA	Ateneo boutique hotel constructed	Philippine overall ranking in the WB-IFC Doing Business Report	NCR	900.00	-	900.00
5. Underground Utilities in Intramuros /DOT-IA	Underground utilities constructed in the aforementioned sites	Philippine overall ranking in the WB-IFC Doing Business Report	NCR	600.00	-	600.00
6. Kilometer-Zero-National Monument Netscape and Softscape Redevelopment / DOT-National Parks Development Committee (NPDC)	Kilometer-Zero area improved and beautified	Philippine overall ranking in the WB-IFC Doing Business Report	NCR	207.00	-	207.00
7. Elevated Garden Connectors /DOT-NPDC						
a. Two Elevated Garden Connectors Across Roxas Boulevard	Elevated garden connectors constructed	Philippine overall ranking in the WB-IFC Doing Business Report	NCR	139.00	-	139.00
b. Elevated Garden Connector to Aquino Plaza			NCR	24.68	-	24.68
c. Elevated Garden Connectors Proposed from Maria Orosa Street to Intramuros			NCR	58.64	-	58.64
d. Two Elevated Garden Connectors Across Maria Orosa Street			NCR	97.37	-	97.37
e. Elevated Garden Connector from the Northeast Part of Rizal Park to National Museum			NCR	15.92	-	15.92

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Subsector outcome B: Productivity and innovative capacity increased						
<i>Strategy 3: Harness science, technology and innovation</i>						
8. End to End Science, Technology and Innovation Interventions for Industry Competitiveness/DOST						
a. R&D for High-Value Added Products and Services	R&D programs for high-value added products and services	Philippine Innovation Index in the World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Competitiveness Report; merchandise exports growth	Nationwide	211.56	-	211.56
b. R&D for Improved Products of Key Industries	R&D programs for improved products of key industries			673.71	-	673.71
c. R&D for Natural Fibers for Market Expansion	R&D programs for natural fibers			362.86	-	362.86
d. R&D for Nuclear Applications in Support to Agricultural and Industrial Competitiveness and for Health, Safety and Security of Filipinos	R&D programs for nuclear applications			1,982.60	2,358.86	4,341.46
e. R&D for Metals Industry	R&D programs for metals industry		CAR & NCR	1,162.73	-	1,162.73
9. Productivity-Driven Countryside Development /DOST						
a. Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program	Enhanced productivity and competitiveness of MSMEs/ communities	Philippine Innovation Index in the WEF Global Competitiveness Report; merchandise exports growth	Nationwide	5,443.00	-	5,443.00
b. DOST Food Innovation Center	Food innovation centers that will serve as hubs for innovation, R&D and support services for development of processed foods		I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII	2,419.56	-	2,419.56
<i>Strategy 5: Expand industry cluster development</i>						
10. Industry Development Program/DTI	Industry roadmaps formulated	Merchandise exports growth; I&S employment generation	Nationwide	305.00	-	305.00
11. Shared Service Facilities/DTI	Service facilities established	Merchandise exports growth; I&S employment generation	I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, NCR	1,400.00	-	1,400.00
12. National Industry Clustering and One Town-One Product/DTI	24 industry clusters organized. Sub-cluster action plans created, especially in target industries (bamboo; coconut; processed food; dairy; wearables; metals; gifts, decors & housewares; homestyles and tourism)	Merchandise exports growth; I&S employment generation	I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, NCR	1,080.79	-	1,080.79

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
13. National Logistics Plan/DTI	National logistics plan	Merchandise exports growth; I&S employment generation	Nationwide	50.00	-	50.00
Subsector outcome C: Consumer welfare enhanced						
<i>Strategy 6: Ensure consumer satisfaction</i>						
14. Consumer Advocacy, Monitoring and Enforcement Projects /DTI	Increased level of consumer awareness and their rights	Level of consumer awareness on rights to safety, information and prices	Nationwide	536.13	-	536.13
<i>Strategy 7: Improve supply chains of basic and prime commodities</i>						
15. Supply Chain Management / DTI	Identified effective points of interventions to eliminate inefficiencies	Level of consumer awareness on rights to safety, information and prices	Nationwide	460.00	-	460.00
Subsector outcome D: Market access enhanced						
<i>Strategy 8: Maximize opportunities in regional and global integration</i>						
16. Doing Business in Free Trade Areas (DBFTA++)/DTI	Maximized benefits from opportunities in free trade areas	Merchandise exports growth; services exports growth	Nationwide	600.00	-	600.00
<i>Strategy 9: Harmonize NQI with internationally accepted QI</i>						
17. Strengthening and Improving the Capabilities of the National Metrology Laboratory sub-program under End to End Science, Technology and Innovation Interventions for Industry Competitiveness/DOST	Strengthened and improved capabilities of the National Metrology Laboratory	Merchandise exports growth; services exports growth	NCR	221.24	-	221.24
<i>Strategy 10: Strengthen national brand awareness</i>						
18. Investment and Export Promotion Brand Development Program/DTI	Philippine brand	Merchandise exports growth; services exports growth; investments growth	Nationwide	375.00	-	375.00
Total				20,851.58	2,378.86	23,230.44

Competitive and sustainable agriculture and fisheries sector

I. INTRODUCTION

Given the natural endowments of the Philippines, the agriculture and fisheries (A&F) sector plays a vital role in the development of the country and improving the living conditions of its people. Aside from providing food, this sector also allows families to earn income to improve their quality of life and fuels growth of other productive sectors.

The PDP highlights this sector and its linkage with the industry and services (I&S) sectors to fulfill its potential in reducing poverty in multiple dimensions and creating massive quality employment for more Filipinos. However, like the I&S sectors, the A&F sector needs to be competitive and sustainable to contribute towards rapid and sustained economic growth. This sector outcome will require a process of structural transformation with the following subsector outcomes that increase the following: (a) productivity in the A&F sector; (b) forward linkage to the I&S sectors; and (c) sector resilience to climate change risks. There are 22 strategies outlined in the PDP Midterm Update that will gear the country in achieving the above three subsector outcomes, as indicated in Figure 4.1.

II. MAJOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Sector outcome: Competitive and sustainable A&F sector achieved

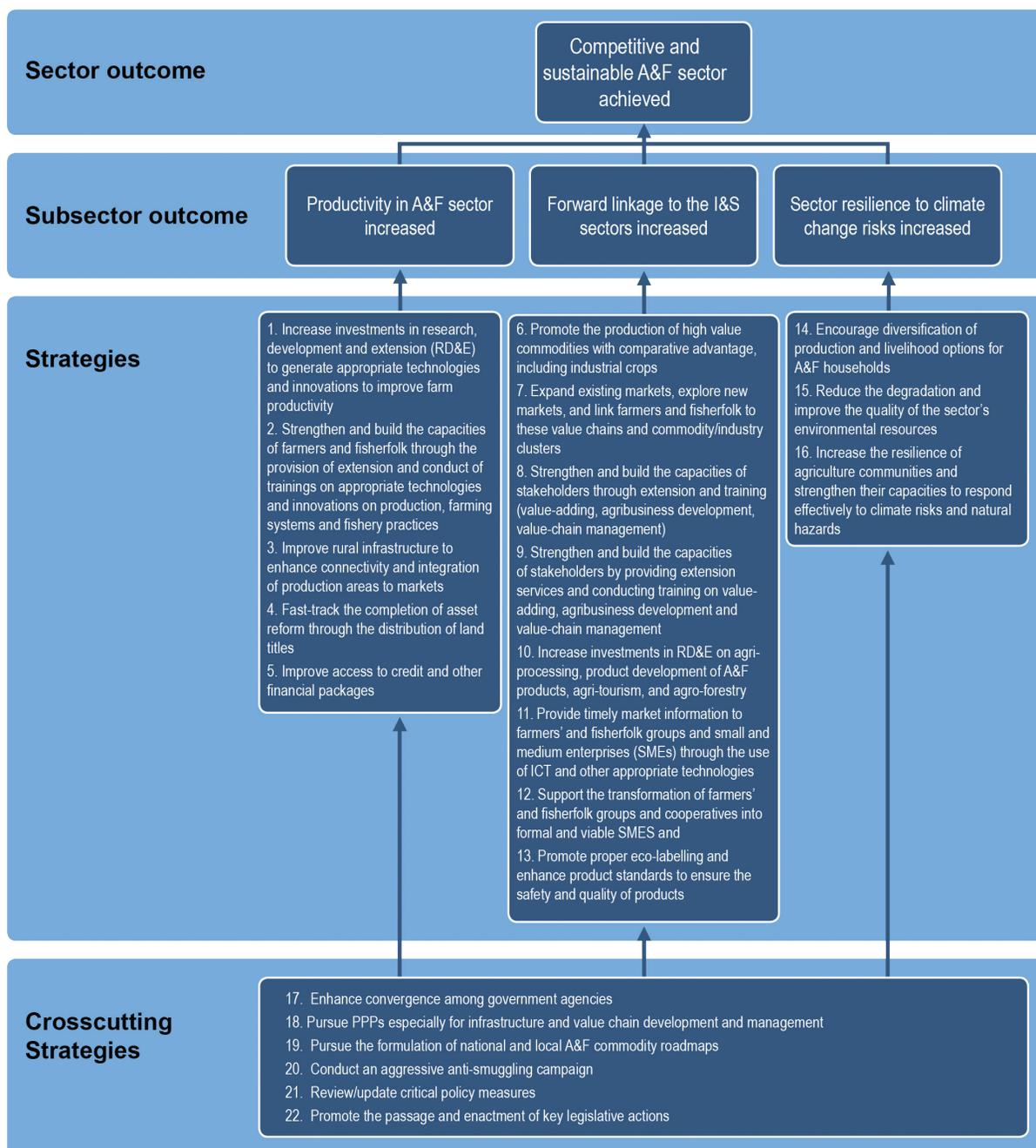
Overall, the proposed target investments under this chapter support the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) and its major final outputs, as well as the attainment of priorities under the Economic Roadmap, particularly for coconut and fisheries subsectors. The expected major outputs of these priority programs and projects (PAPs) are the following:

- Provision of rural infrastructure, such as irrigation facilities, farm to mill/market roads (FMRs), bridges, potable water systems (PWS), post-harvest facilities (e.g., solar dryers, cold chain, multi-purpose centers, warehouses), mechanization (e.g., hauling trucks and high powered tractors) and rural electrification;
- Development and management of agricultural enterprises
- Upgrading/rehabilitation of existing facilities of key fish ports; and
- Protection and rehabilitation of coastal communities.

Two main rural development agencies—the Departments of Agriculture (DA) and Agrarian Reform (DAR)—implement the major priority PAPs under this chapter. DA's target investments comprise those that will create the most impact and provide long-term benefits, while DAR's priority PAPs include substantial investments in infrastructure, economic activities, livelihood and agri-business development, with some technical assistance on enhancing the capability of agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) or ARB organizations.

Among DA's ongoing priority PAPs are the national banner programs on rice, coconut, corn, high value crops, livestock, fisheries, rural infrastructure (i.e., FMRs, irrigation systems). A new program is the Integrated Coconut Industry Poverty Reduction Roadmap (ICIPRR), which aims to alleviate poverty of coconut farmers

Figure 4.1. Strategic framework on competitive and sustainable A&F sector



by increasing their income and bargaining power, and subsequently their purchasing power.¹³ The ICIPRR is proposed to be implemented over a 5-year period (2014-2018) with an estimated budget of PhP20.36 billion. To reduce poverty in coconut areas and develop the industry as a catalyst in the development of secondary growth centers, the ICIPRR will encompass four key components, namely agro-enterprise development, social protection, institutional reform and land acquisition and distribution.

¹³ Implementation arrangements for ICIPRR have yet to be finalized. Therefore, the current PIP does not include the estimated budget for ICIPRR.

Apart from this, the DA also has the following ongoing priority foreign-assisted projects (FAPs):

- Mindanao Rural Development Program 2 (MRDP2);
- 2nd Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Management Project (CHARMP2);
- Agno River Integrated Irrigation Project;
- Jalaur River Multipurpose Project, Stage II;
- National Irrigation Sector Rehabilitation and Improvement Project; and
- Participatory Irrigation Development Project (PIDP), Phase I.

Moreover, two ongoing projects also directly contribute to the outcomes under Chapter 9 (Sustainable and climate-resilient environment and natural resources). These projects are (a) Addressing Desertification, Land through Strengthening Capacities in the Implementation of Sustainable Land Management; and (b) Watershed Evaluation for Sustainable Use of Sloping Agricultural Land in the Southern Philippines.¹⁴

For DAR, one of the agency's priorities is the improvement and expansion of Program Beneficiaries Development (PBD). This program includes support services delivery to increase incomes and improve lives of beneficiaries (i.e. ARBs, indigenous peoples, rural women) and contribute to food security while intensifying convergence initiatives of the three rural development agencies (DA, DAR and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, or DENR).

DAR's ongoing priority ODA projects also include the following:

- Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project (ARISP) III;
- Agrarian Reform Communities Project (ARCP) II;
- Italian Agrarian Reform Community Development Support Program (IARCDSP); and
- Mindanao Sustainable Settlement Area Development Project (MINSSAD) II.

Other agencies that will continue to provide support and contribute to agriculture and fisheries development are: (a) LBP, for its credit support programs to small farmers and fisherfolk and to private agricultural and aqua business enterprises; and (b) Department of Science and Technology-Food and Nutrition Research Institute (DOST-FNRI) for its R&D programs and projects.

Subsector outcome A: Productivity in A&F sector increased

For the remaining years of the Plan period, the government targets to increase agricultural productivity, specifically in key commodities (e.g. palay, corn, pineapple, coconut, coffee, banana, mango, livestock, poultry and fisheries), to 19 percent from 2012 to 2016.

Some of the major PAPs that are expected to contribute to this outcome include the five National Programs on coconut, rice, corn, high value crops, and livestock, all of which will be implemented by DA. The Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) will implement the sixth PAP that will provide credit assistance to small farmers and fisherfolk under various programs.

The investment targets for these PAPs amount to PhP253.8 billion, which accounts for 83 percent of the total investment targets for the entire A&F sector.

¹⁴ There are 303 PAPs that support the outcomes of this chapter but are reflected in the other chapters. For example, 122 irrigation and road projects amounting to PhP173.63 billion are in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development); two environment projects of the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) amounting to PhP44.14 million are in Chapter 9 (Sustainable and climate-resilient environment and natural resources); and the PAMANA Project, amounting to PhP3.37 billion, is in Chapter 8 (Peace and security).

Subsector outcome B: Forward linkage to the I&S sectors increased

Increasing the linkage of A&F to the I&S sectors requires boosting the volume and productivity of various industrial crops, like abaca, cacao, coffee, oil palm, rubber, sugarcane and tobacco. Specifically, sugarcane production will be increased from 26.4 million to 34.7 million metric tons by the end of the Plan period, while production of cacao and coffee will also be increased by 4 percent and 23 percent, respectively, from 2012 levels to 2016.

Some major PAPs will be implemented for the remaining Plan period to achieve this subsector outcome. These have investment targets amounting to PhP11.38 billion for the period 2013-2016, with four of the said projects to be implemented beyond 2017 with additional investment targets of PhP11.17 billion. These PAPs are the following:

- Construction/rehabilitation of FMRs with total length of 760 kilometers (kms);
- Upgrading/rehabilitation of Navotas Fish Port Complex;
- Nationwide Fish Ports Project;
- Convergence on Value-Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth & Empowerment (ConVERGE);
- Gearing Rural Organization for Wealth Creation Towards Household Income Improvement (Project GROWTH);
- Agribusiness Clusters Engagement Strategy (ACES); and
- Korean Solar Power Technology Support to Agrarian Reform Communities (K-SPOTS 3).

Intermediate outcome: Land tenure security improved

On asset reform, the DAR, together with the DENR, will continue their land tenure improvement programs (LTI), agrarian justice delivery (AJD), among other initiatives that address land equity issues and improve the productivity of rural areas.

Subsector outcome C: Sector resilience to climate change risks increased

With the recent adverse impacts of climate change that the country has experienced, the A&F sector needs to be more resilient to these risks. The PDP Midterm Update-RM aims to increase insurance protection extended to farmers and fisherfolk against losses due to natural calamities, as well as plant pests and diseases. By 2016, the target is to increase the number of beneficiaries covered by the insurance protection to 2,035,864 from 311,388 in 2012.

Some of the priority PAPs will be implemented to increase the sector's resilience to climate change risks while also boosting agricultural productivity. The following nine PAPs have investment targets of PhP27.69 billion for the period 2013-2016 and PhP5.35 billion for continuing investment targets:

- Mechanization of the Philippine Sugarcane Farms;
- Philippine Rural Development Program (PRDP);
- Balintong Reservoir Multipurpose Project;
- Ilaguen Multipurpose Project;
- Chico River Pump Irrigation Project;
- Tumauni Reservoir Project;
- Fisheries, Coastal Resources and Livelihood (FishCoRAL) Project;
- Balog-Balog MPIP Phase II Project; and
- Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Program: Logistics Support in the Agri-Fishery Products Supply Chain (Transportation of Agri-Fishery Products Utilizing the Southrail Main Line)

III. SUMMARY

The total PIP investment targets for 178 PAPs aiming to achieve a competitive and sustainable A&F sector amounts to PhP522.71 billion for the remaining Plan period of 2013-2016. The bulk of the total investments will be implemented by DA (58 percent). The LBP has a share of about 34 percent for its PAPs on credit facilities, while the rest will be implemented by DAR, DENR and DOST-FNRI, as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. Investment targets for the A&F sector by implementing agency/department (in PhP million)^a

Agency/department	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Department of Agriculture (DA)	47,088.82	82,052.74	82,998.15	89,049.89	301,189.60	7,895.30	309,084.90
Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP)	42,000.00	44,000.00	46,200.00	48,500.00	180,700.00	-	180,700.00
Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)	8,773.79	10,278.10	10,154.06	10,162.31	39,368.27	18,461.17	57,829.44
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	467.93	473.89	260.87	38.26	1,240.94	-	1,240.94
Department of Science and Technology-Food and Nutrition Research Institute (DOST-FNRI)	36.00	79.60	60.00	32.60	208.20	-	208.20
Total	98,366.54	136,884.33	139,673.07	147,783.06	522,707.01	26,356.46	549,063.47

^a Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

In terms of funding source, 63 percent of the total estimated investment targets will be financed by the national government. Table 4.2 shows that the remaining 37 percent will be from other fund sources, such as GOCCs and GFIs (36%), LGUs (1%), and private sector (0.23%).

Table 4.2. Investment targets for the A&F sector by funding source (in PhP million)^a

Funding source	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
National government (includes ODA loans and grants)	53,865.27	89,479.94	89,549.08	94,805.85	327,700.13	25,343.38	353,043.51
GOCC/GFI	43,579.25	45,666.25	48,278.50	50,503.50	188,027.50	-	188,027.50
LGU	907.32	1,446.41	1,643.51	1,765.33	5,762.57	682.23	6,444.81
Private sector	14.70	291.74	201.98	708.38	1,216.80	330.86	1,547.66
Total	98,366.54	136,884.33	139,673.07	147,783.06	522,707.01	26,356.46	549,063.47

^a Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

A large portion (66%) of the total PIP estimated investment targets for the A&F sector will cover nationwide implementation, as shown in Table 4.3. Around 32 percent of the investment targets will be allocated for interregional PAPs, with 2 percent region-specific and 0.01 percent for other spatial coverage that still has to be determined.

Table 4.3. Investment targets for the A&F sector by spatial coverage (in PhP million)^a

Spatial coverage	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Nationwide	76,055.60	95,076.32	84,103.36	89,803.20	345,038.48	3,687.50	348,725.98
Interregional	20,366.43	37,103.80	53,413.05	55,810.29	166,693.56	22,668.96	189,362.53
Region-specific	1,922.63	4,687.58	2,156.66	2,169.58	10,936.45	-	10,936.45
II: Cagayan Valley	70.00	100.00	-	-	170.00	-	170.00
III: Central Luzon	320.50	99.00	-	-	419.50	-	419.50
IV-A: CALABARZON	16.45	25.83	-	-	42.28	-	42.28
IV-B: MIMAROPA	27.28	-	-	-	27.28	-	27.28
V: Bicol	-	33.60	550.00	550.00	1,133.60	-	1,333.60
VII: Central Visayas	15.48	-	-	-	15.48	-	15.48
X: Northern Mindanao	2.31	1.20	-	-	3.51	-	3.51
XI: Davao Region	95.59	116.23	-	-	211.82	-	211.82
XII: SOCCSKSARGEN	127.13	378.79	359.06	325.55	1,190.53	-	1,190.53
NCR	970.09	3,614.14	1,166.16	1,294.03	7,044.42	-	7,044.42
CAR	261.30	318.79	81.44	-	661.53	-	661.53
ARMM	16.50	-	-	-	16.50	-	16.50
To be determined	21.89	16.63	-	-	38.52	-	38.52
Total	98,366.54	136,884.33	139,673.07	147,783.06	522,707.01	26,356.46	549,063.47

^a Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

Figure 4.2 shows the coverage of selected major priority PAPs across the country. Majority of the PAPs will focus on production support services for various agriculture commodities, enterprise/livelihood development, credit assistance, extension and other training services, as well as various R&D initiatives to enhance sector productivity and address sector resilience to climate change.

Table 4.4 lists the major priority PAPs that will be implemented to achieve a competitive and sustainable A&F sector.

Figure 4.2. Coverage of selected major priority PAPs for the A&F sector

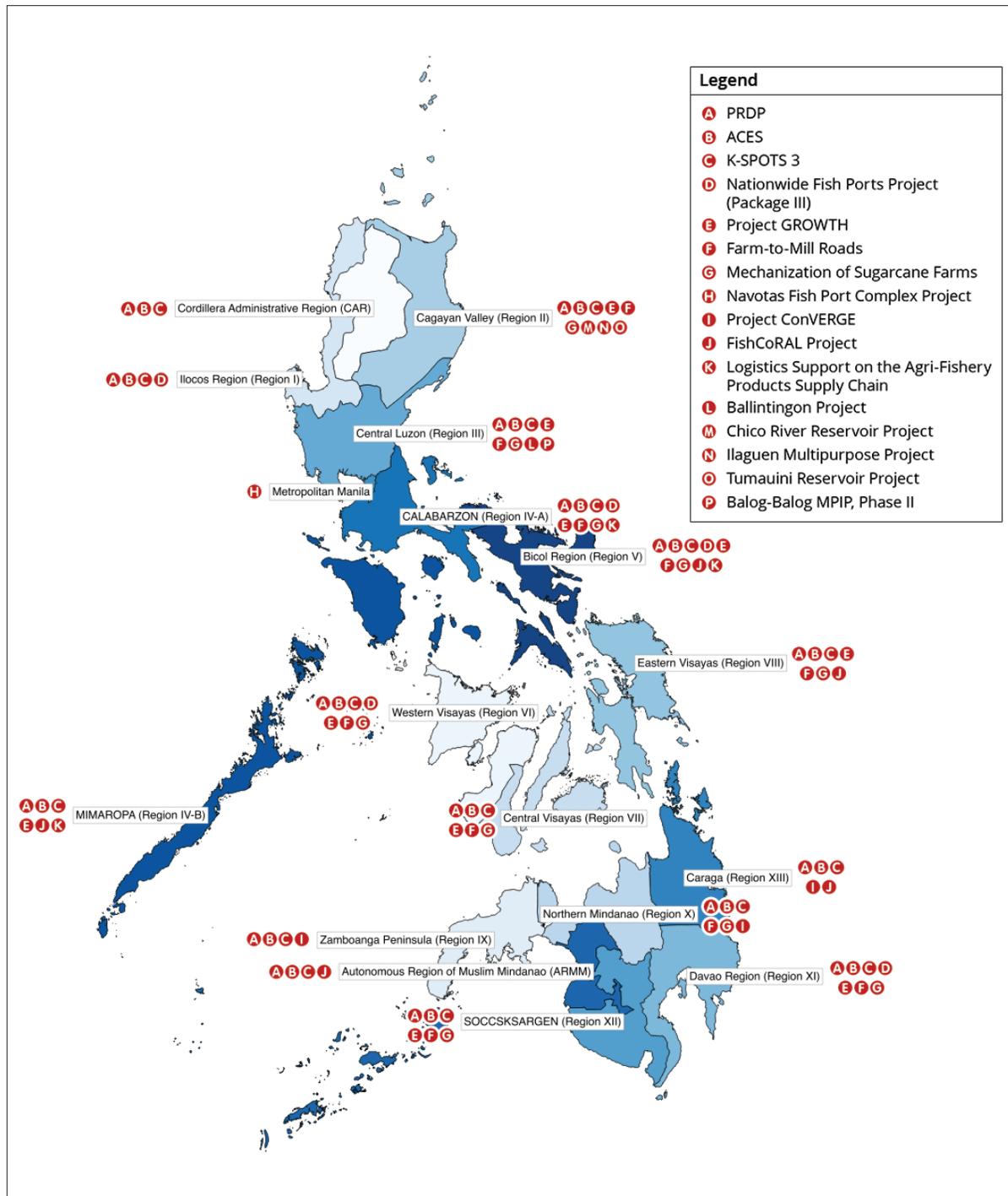


Table 4.4 List of major priority PAPs for the A&F sector

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Sector outcome: Competitive and sustainable agriculture and fisheries sector achieved						
<i>Subsector outcome A: Productivity in A&F sector increased</i>						
1. National Coconut Productivity Program/DA ^a	Coconut production support provided	Yield of major commodities increased	Nationwide	8,327.50	-	8,327.50
2. Agri-Pinoy National Rice Program/DA	Rice production support provided		Nationwide	30,187.23	-	30,187.23
3. Agri-Pinoy Corn Program/DA	Corn production support provided		Nationwide	9,404.64	-	9,404.64
4. High Value Crops Development Program (HVCP)/DA	High value crops production support provided		Nationwide	18,599.94	-	18,599.94
5. Agri-Pinoy Livestock Program/DA	Livestock production support provided	Volume of production increased	Nationwide	6,591.93	-	6,591.93
6. Provision of credit assistance to small farmers and fisheries (SFF) under various programs/LBP	Loan released to SFF	Proportion of farmer/fisherfolk borrowers obtaining loans from formal sources increased	Nationwide	180,700.00	-	180,700.00
Subtotal				253,811.24	-	253,811.24
<i>Subsector outcomes A and B: Productivity in A&F sector increased; Forward linkage to the I&S sectors increased</i>						
7. Construction/Rehabilitation of Farm-to-Mill Roads/DA	760 kms of farm-to-mill roads constructed/rehabilitated	Level of postharvest losses reduced	II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, XII	Reflected in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development)		
8. Upgrading/Rehabilitation of Navotas Fish Port Complex/DA	Existing facilities in the port upgraded/rehabilitated	Level of postharvest losses reduced	NCR	2,305.89	-	2,305.89
9. Nationwide Fish Ports Project (Package III)/DA	Port facilities upgraded/rehabilitated	Level of postharvest losses reduced	I, IV-A, V, VI, XI	534.60	2,506.38	3,040.98
10. Convergence on Value-Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth & Empowerment (ConVERGE)/DAR	Rural enterprises established; Rural infrastructure provided (90 km FMR, 855 has irrigation system, 43 units warehouses, 930 solar dryers, 11 units PWS)	Yield of major commodities increased/ Private investments in agri-related activities increased	IX, X, XIII	1,187.94	848.00	2,035.94
11. Gearing Rural Organization for Wealth Creation Towards Household Income Improvement (Project GROWTH)/DAR	Rural enterprises established; Rural infrastructure provided (212 km FMR, 1,260 has irrigation system, 14 units multipurpose centers, 50 units solar dryers, 20 units PWS)	Yield of major commodities increased/ Private investments in agri-related activities increased	II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, XI, XII	4,037.35	1,219.10	5,256.44
12. Agribusiness Clusters Engagement Strategy (ACES)/DAR	Rural enterprises established; Rural infrastructure provided	Yield of major commodities increased/ Private investments in agri-related activities increased	I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, ARMM	1,635.00	6,599.40	8,234.40
13. Korean Solar Power Technology Support to Agrarian Reform Communities (K-SPOTS 3)/DAR	Electrification of rural communities; Enabling solar energy technology provided	Yield/volume of production of major commodities increased	I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, ARMM	1,682.90	-	1,682.90
Subtotal				11,383.67	11,172.87	22,556.55

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
<i>Subsector outcomes A and C: Productivity in A&F sector increased; Sector resilience to climate change risks increased</i>						
14. Mechanization of the Philippine Sugarcane Farms/DA	Hauling trucks and high powered tractors provided	Yield of major commodities increased/ Annual proportion of farm households' income to total income decreased	II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, XII	1,100.00	600.00	1,700.00
15. Philippine Rural Development Program (PRDP)/DA ^b	Rural infrastructure constructed (FMR -2,346 km, bridges -775 lm, irrigation -30,205 has, PWS -294 units) Agricultural enterprises developed	Yield of major commodities increased/ Annual proportion of farm households' income to total income decreased	I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, ARMM	23,907.79	3,627.52	27,535.31
16. Balintongan Reservoir Multipurpose Project/DA	14,900 has generated	Yield/volume of major commodities increased	III	Reflected in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development)		
17. Chico River Pump Irrigation Project/DA	8,700 ha generated	Yield/volume of major commodities increased	II			
18. Ilaguen Multipurpose Project/DA	30,000 has generated	Yield/volume of major commodities increased	II			
19. Tumauni Reservoir Project/DA	2,385 has generated and 3,615 has rehabilitated	Yield/volume of major commodities increased	II			
20. Balog-Balog MPIP, Phase II/DA	24,849 has generated, 2,000 has restored and 14,301 has rehabilitated	Yield/volume of major commodities increased	III			
21. Fisheries, Coastal Resources and Livelihood (FishCoRAL) Project/DA ^c	Coastal communities protected and rehabilitated	Volume of production increased	IV-B, V, VIII XIII, ARMM	1,686.59	1,121.15	2,807.74
22. Public-Private-Partnership Program: Logistics Support on the Agri-Fishery Products Supply Chain (Transportation of Agri-Fishery Products Utilizing the Southrail Main Line)/DA	Logistics centers equipped with cold chain equipment, warehouses and other needed facilities established	Level of postharvest losses reduced	IV-A, IV-B, V	1,000.00	-	1,000.00
Subtotal				27,694.38	5,348.67	33,043.05
<i>Intermediate outcome: Land tenure security improved</i>						
23. Land Tenure Improvement (LTI) Program/ DAR/DENR	Land distributed under CARP (in hectares); Subdivided and re-documented collective CLOAs into individual titles	Total land distribution under CARP in hectares	Nationwide	12,054.60	-	12,054.60
Subtotal				12,054.60		12,054.60
Total				304,943.89	16,521.54	321,465.93

^a Includes the following projects: National Coconut Productivity Program (NCCP)-Accelerated Coconut Planting & Replanting Project (ACPRP) and Coconut Fertilization; KANIB (Kasaganaan sa Niyugan ay Kaunlarang Bayan) Enterprise Development; and Coconut Agro-Industrial Hub.

^b Confirmed by the NEDA Board on 26 June 2013.

^c IFAD will finance the project in the following regions: V, VIII, XIII and ARMM (per the 23 July 2013 IFAD fax memorandum to NEDA).

Resilient and inclusive financial system

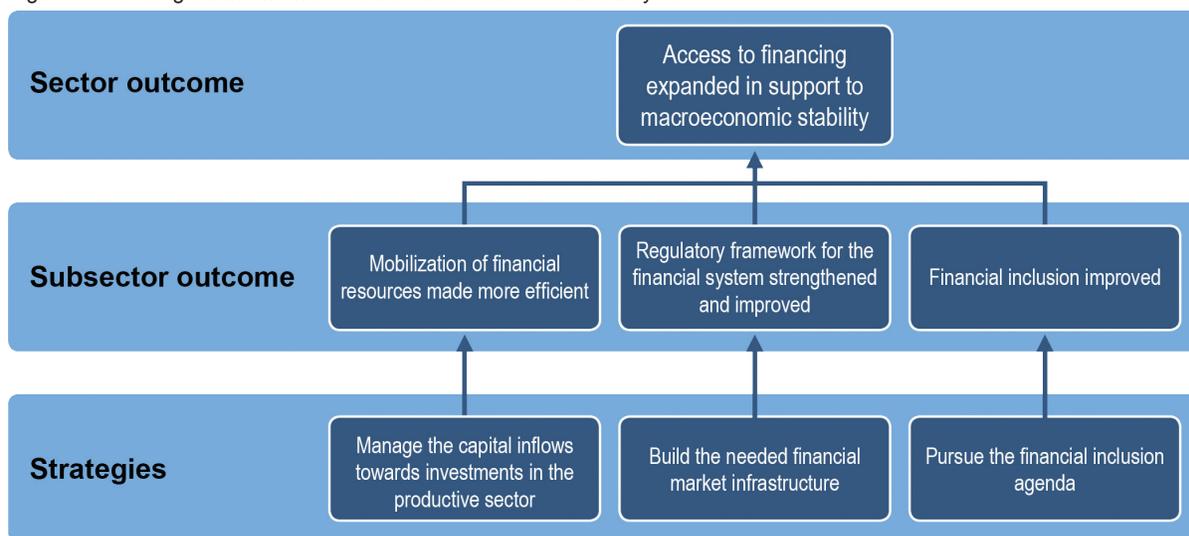
I. INTRODUCTION

The financial sector assists the country in achieving rapid and sustained economic growth by expanding access to financing, in support to macroeconomic stability. Specifically, the sector directly influences and improves access of the poor and underprivileged to credit services. It also increases investments in human capital and creates jobs through expansion of opportunities for small businesses and enterprises. As a result, this sector has a role in reducing poverty in multiple dimensions and creating massive quality employment.

The PDP Midterm Update identified three subsector outcomes that need to be attained to achieve the sector outcome. These are: (a) more efficient mobilization of financial resources; (b) strengthened and improved regulatory framework of the financial system; and (c) improved financial inclusion.

Each subsector outcome has a corresponding strategy, as detailed in Figure 5.1. Firstly, making the mobilization of financial resources more efficient will be pursued by managing the capital inflows towards investments in the productive sector, thus ensuring that the gains in the financial sector will translate into the real economy. Secondly, strengthening and improving the regulatory framework for the financial system will be done by building the needed financial market infrastructure to enable participants to make rational decisions. For instance, an overarching roadmap to connect the key components of the market architecture has to be developed in the short term. Thirdly, in improving financial inclusion, the government will continue to pursue reforms in policy regulation, supervision and accessibility, as well as financial education and consumer protection.

Figure 5.1. Strategic framework on resilient and inclusive financial system



II. PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

As trusted partners in attaining the financial sector objectives, government agencies, such as the Insurance Commission (IC) and Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) of the Department of Finance (DOF) will pursue long-term efficiency by building its much needed financial market infrastructure and adopting a strong information technology backbone in its regulatory functions. In this way, it will be able to respond to relevant

changes that may transpire in the industry and to anticipate future transformation that is bound to happen considering the complexity of the local financial market.

To manage resources towards investments in the productive sectors and to pursue further financial inclusion agenda, the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) will focus on extending credit assistance to the following sectors:

- Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs);
- Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs);
- Small farmers and fisherfolk;
- Agribusiness;
- Rural infrastructure projects of local government units (LGUs);
- Socialized housing;
- Hospitals and health institutions; and
- Education-related projects.

Moreover, it is committed to intensify its credit outreach in the rural areas because the results directly contribute to the economy-infrastructure development, livelihood projects and job creation.

A. Major priority PAPs

There are six major priority projects and programs (PAPs) identified for the period 2013-2016 that will contribute in developing an inclusive and resilient financial system. These PAPs support all three subsector outcomes.

The following six PAPs have total investment targets amounting to PhP163.50 million.

1. Online Licensing System

This will be a web-based electronic licensing system designed to improve the efficiency and transparency of the insurance industry by linking licensing information into one common repository system. It will enable the creation of online and real-time information about insurance entities, agents, and pre-need companies that will be useful to all stakeholders. It will also further strengthen the monitoring and regulatory function of IC. The development of the project is based on the assumption that the widespread availability of such information will make it more difficult to do illegal or unethical practices.

2. Web-based OFW Database System

This will be a web-based database system on the insurance services for OFWs. According to the amended Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act (RA 10022), each deployed migrant worker should be covered by a compulsory insurance contract. Moreover, IC, as regulator of insurance industry, is tasked to screen and select which insurance companies to accredit as private partners in implementing this new policy. Apart from facilitating exchange of information among government agencies, such as the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA), Philippine Overseas and Employment Administration (POEA) and other agencies, this project will also improve the proposed licensing system in the insurance industry and will be equipped with a computerized monitoring link of all OFWs.

3. Compulsory Third Party Liability (CTPL) System¹⁵

The CTPL system will authenticate all Certificates of Cover (COCs) issued by insurance companies and monitor motor vehicle insurance, premiums and tax payments. This system will also make the IC more efficient, since it will lessen the proliferation of fake or “multi-issued” COCs that cost the government billions of pesos.

¹⁵The CTPL is a mandatory insurance for motor vehicles that carry a P100,000 coverage for liabilities to third parties in case of death or injuries.

4. Client Audit System

To establish a sound national insurance market, the IC will promote efficiency in the submission of insurance companies' documents through a client audit system. The system includes online submission of financial reports, such as annual statements of insurance companies, summary of operations, investments made, and tax premiums losses incurred of all insurance companies.

5. Legal Information System

The system will upgrade the existing Lex Libris installed in the IC's server. Lex Libris is a collection of the complete text of decisions on insurance-related issues.

6. Information System Strategic Plan

This project will push for the following: registration of cooperatives; formulation of guidelines, rules and regulations, and standards for global competitiveness; evaluation of financial statements, cooperative annual performance reports, and other reportorial requirements. As more cooperatives are registered, market discipline is promoted in the sector. The plan also includes the campaign for membership expansion and promoting the availability of development services of cooperatives. This project will further ease the conduct of investigation and hearing of cases involving cooperatives, as well as facilitate the provision of legal assistance. This will also aid in strengthening non-bank financial institutions that will pursue these developments, as it will provide a platform that will make their services more convenient, reliable, and inclusive.

B. Other programs and projects (Non-PAPs)

The government also has programs that are geared towards the expansion of access to financing. These include credit assistance programs to microenterprises; OFWs; LGUs; socialized low- and medium-cost housing; schools, colleges, universities, as well as hospitals and health institutions.

1. Credit assistance to microenterprises

Microenterprises can offer vast potentials in terms of creating value, jobs and employment. The mandate to undertake microfinance operations is spelled out in two laws passed in 2002, namely: RA 8425 ("Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act"), and RA 9178 ("Barangay Microenterprise and Business Enterprises Act"). Both laws mandate the LBP and other government financial institutions (GFIs) to set up a special credit window for microenterprises and to promote microfinance programs for the poor. Outstanding loans for microenterprises are estimated to reach PhP8.9 billion by the end of 2016 through accredited conduits.

2. Credit assistance to OFWs

In August 2011, the LBP and OWWA entered into a partnership to provide OFWs opportunities that will let them engage in livelihood projects on a sustainable basis. This is to provide alternative sources of income to OFWs in case of displacement or to augment their family income. The assistance may range from helping the beneficiaries obtain business permits from other government agencies, such as the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), to provide them with marketing support, product design and packaging services, productivity strategies, and business referrals, among others. As of December 2012, loans released to 306 OFWs amounted to PhP210.5 million for projects that generated 1,380 jobs. For 2013 to 2016, released loans are estimated to amount to PhP1.35 billion for projects such as trading, piggery, poultry and egg production, meat processing, among others.

3. Credit assistance to LGUs

This facility aims to finance infrastructure and other socioeconomic development projects under the LGU's local development plan. LBP continues to be the largest provider of development financing to provinces, cities, and municipalities. The funds are mostly for agriculture-related rural infrastructure, such as farm-to-market roads (FMRs), irrigation systems, bridges, public markets, transport and commodity terminals, water works and drainage systems, as well as abattoirs and slaughterhouses, among others. By the end of 2016, the amount of outstanding loan for rural infrastructure projects is estimated to reach PhP42.5 billion.

4. Credit assistance for socialized low- and medium-cost housing

In 2012, with adoption of a new definition of priority sector loans, credit assistance is now extended to low- and medium-cost housing, in addition to socialized housing. Outstanding loans for socialized low- and medium-cost housing is estimated at PhP24.7 billion by the end of 2016.

5. Credit assistance for schools, colleges, universities, hospitals and health Institutions

This includes loans extended for the construction and maintenance of educational institutions, hospitals and other health institutions or medical services. As of December 2012, loans released for schools, universities, and colleges amounted to PhP281.6 million, while PhP170.2 million were released for hospitals and health institutions. By the end of 2016, the amount of outstanding loans to schools, colleges and universities is estimated at PhP5.5 billion and to hospitals and health institutions at PhP2.7 billion.

III. SUMMARY

Of the six priority PAPs, only one project is under CDA, which is the Information System Strategic Plan. This project, which is expected to produce the Cooperative Registration System, already covers 63.35 percent of the total investment targets under this chapter, as shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1. Investment targets for the financial sector by implementing agency/department (in PhP million)^a

Agency/department	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Cooperative Development Authority (CDA)	41.51	31.54	30.52	-	103.57	-	103.57
Insurance Commission (IC)	36.25	8.50	15.18	-	59.93	-	59.93
Total	77.76	40.04	45.69	-	163.50	-	163.50

^a May not add up due to rounding off.

In terms of the funding source, Table 5.2 shows that 63.35 percent of total investment targets will be from the national government, which includes proceeds from official development assistance (ODA), while the rest will be sourced from government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCC) and government financial institutions (GFI).

Table 5.2. Investment targets for the financial sector by funding source (in PhP million)^a

Funding source	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
National government (includes ODA loans and grants)	41.51	31.54	30.52	-	103.57	-	103.57
GOCC/GFI	36.25	8.50	15.18	-	59.93	-	59.93
Total	77.76	40.04	45.69	-	163.50	-	163.50

^a May not add up due to rounding off.

All of the priority PAPs under this sector have a nationwide spatial coverage. Table 5.3 lists the six major priority PAPs that will be implemented to achieve a resilient and inclusive financial system.

Table 5.3. List of major priority PAPs for the financial sector

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Sector outcome: Access to financing expanded in support to macroeconomic stability						
1. Online Licensing System/ IC	Online Licensing System	Financial system's total assets increased to >10% for 6-year (2011-2016) average from the 2006-2010 average of 9.8%	Nationwide	36.25	-	36.25
2. Web- based OFW Database System/ IC	Insurance Database System			8.50	-	8.50
3. CTPL System/ IC	COC Authentication System			9.68	-	9.68
4. Client Audit System/IC		National saving rate (Gross national saving to GDP ratio) improved to >30% in 2016 from 26.6% in 2010		5.00	-	5.00
5. Legal Information System/ IC	Upgraded Legal Information Database			0.50	-	0.50
6. Information System Strategic Plan/ CDA	Cooperative Registration System	Number of deposit accounts increased to 750 Filipinos per 1,000 population in 2016 from 499 Filipinos per 1,000 population in 2010. Microfinance services delivery improved Number of access points per 10,000 population increased to 6 in 2016 from 4 in 2011		103.57	-	103.57
Total				163.50	-	163.50

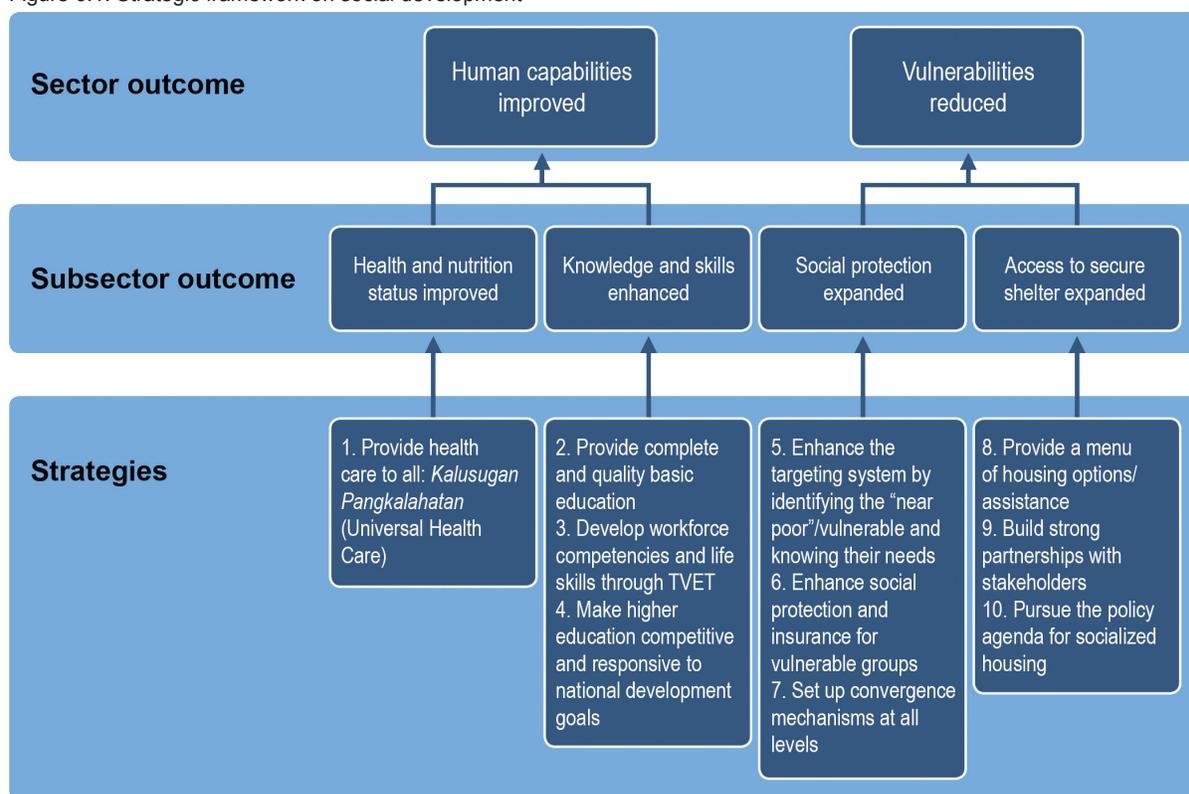
Social development

I. INTRODUCTION

The PDP Midterm Update identifies health, education, social protection, and housing as among the direct areas of investments for the reduction of poverty and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable. The need for investments in these areas is confirmed by the country’s multidimensional poverty incidence of 28.2 percent in 2008.¹⁶ The target is to bring down this incidence to 16.0 to 18.0 percent by 2016.

The social development sector contributes to these goals by equalizing access to development opportunities. This is achieved by improving human capabilities and reducing vulnerability to crises. Human capabilities will be improved through improved health and nutrition status and increased knowledge and skills, while vulnerabilities will be reduced by expanding social protection and access to secure shelter. The results and strategic framework on social development is shown in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1. Strategic framework on social development



Improved health and nutrition status will be attained through the implementation of the Department of Health’s (DOH) *Kalusugan Pangkalahatan* (KP), or Universal Health Care Program, which includes public health programs, financial risk protection, and access to quality care to all Filipinos, especially the poor.

¹⁶ Balisacan, A. (2011). What has really happened to poverty in the Philippines? New measures, evidence, and policy implications. Diliman, Quezon City: UP School of Economics Discussion Papers.

Enhanced knowledge and skills will be achieved by providing all Filipinos with access to complete and quality basic education; preparing basic education graduates for higher education or work; developing workforce competencies and life skills, and making higher education globally competitive and responsive to national development goals. The Department of Education (DepEd) will continue to reform the basic education system with the phased implementation of the kindergarten and the 12 years of elementary and secondary education (K to 12) Program and elimination of resource gaps in public schools. The Commission on Higher Education (CHED) will continue to upgrade and broaden access to quality higher education, while the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) will continue to improve the provision of technical vocational education and training (TVET).

Expanded social protection entails expanding coverage of programs that reduce risks faced by poor households,¹⁷ indigent senior citizens, groups vulnerable to natural and man-made socioeconomic shocks, labor force members at risk of losing employment, and overseas Filipino workers (OFW). These require convergence of government agencies and units at all levels and focusing its implementation in priority areas (i.e., Categories 1, 2 and 3 provinces),¹⁸ with the Departments of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Labor and Employment (DOLE) as lead implementing and coordinating agencies.

Meanwhile, expanded access to secure shelter will be attained by providing a range of housing options and assistance; building strong partnerships with stakeholders; and pursuing the policy agenda for socialized housing. The Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) will coordinate the National Shelter Program, which will improve security of shelter or tenure to Filipino households, especially for the informal settler families (ISFs) living in danger areas.

II. MAJOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

A total of 61 major priority programs and projects (PAPs) in the social development sector will be carried out for the period 2013 to 2016, with total investment targets of PhP727.79 billion. Nine of these PAPs are new interventions with total financing needs of PhP53.1 billion, excluding the investment targets of three public-private partnership (PPP) projects.¹⁹

The remaining 52 continuing PAPs have total investment targets of PhP674.69 billion spread across the areas of social welfare (30.78%), public health related to the Millennium Development Goals or MDGs (9.01%), basic education services (11.95%), shelter services (11.02%), financial risk protection (17.57%), quality health care delivery systems (7.2 %), regulatory and developmental services for private schools (4.48%), social insurance (1.86%), labor market interventions (1.59%), support to TVET provision (1.35%), higher education quality assurance services (1.13%), plans/policies/standards/programs for higher education (1.24%), and employment facilitation and manpower development services (0.83%).

Subsector outcome A: Health and nutrition status improved

The PAPs of the DOH are estimated at PhP236.36 billion for the period 2013-2016. These will be financed by the national government (NG) and official development assistance (ODA), except for the Modernization of the Philippine Orthopedic Center that will be financed through PPP. Major components of the KP program will be implemented nationwide, with special attention to poor and near-poor families.

¹⁷ Identified under the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR)

¹⁸ Refer to Chapter 1 of the PDP Midterm Update for the complete list.

¹⁹ The investment targets for all PPP projects (DOH's Modernization of Philippine Orthopedic Center and DepEd's PPP for School Infrastructure Project Phases I and II) are reflected in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development).

New PAPs

To improve health status, the DOH will implement: the DOH-USAID Family Health Program; and three projects on modernization of hospitals (Philippine Orthopedic Center, Dr. Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital, and Region 1 Medical Center). These programs and projects are expected to contribute to improvements in maternal mortality ratio, infant mortality rate, TB cure rate, increase patient capacity, among others. Investment requirements for these PAPs are about PhP8.50 billion. The investment requirement for the Modernization of the Orthopedic Center, a PPP undertaking, is reflected in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development).

Continuing PAPs

The KP program will be implemented to achieve 90-95% enrolment in the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP),²⁰ and to meet the MDG target for maternal health.²¹ Investments for the NHIP will be increased by PhP35 billion yearly from 2014 onwards to extend financial risk protection, from the 5.2 million currently covered poor families to 14 million poor and near-poor families.

Meanwhile, investments in public health MDGs are expected to reduce maternal and child mortality, control and eliminate infectious diseases, promote healthy lifestyles, and prevent non-communicable diseases. To improve the quality of the health care delivery system, health facilities will be upgraded and built, health care workers will be trained and deployed, and availability of drugs and medicines will be ensured. The Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) is lending about PhP4 billion through the Sustainable Health Care Investment Program, while the European Union (EU) will provide about PhP1.2 billion in budget support through the Health Sector Policy Support Program Phase III.

Subsector outcome B: Knowledge and skills enhanced

The education sector requires a total investment of around PhP151.58 billion from 2013 to 2016, to be financed through NG and ODA.²² The DepEd requires investments of PhP121 billion for 14 PAPs,²³ which aim to address basic input shortages, promote inclusive education, enhance Math and Science learning, build the capacity of teachers, and provide support for the implementation of the K to 12 Basic Education Program. Meanwhile, the TESDA requires total investments of PhP14.1 billion for its Training for Work Scholarship Program (TWSP) and TESDA Development Fund, which seeks to develop skills of middle-level workers and direct them to priority sectors. Lastly, the CHED requires PhP15.97 billion in investments for its four PAPs that aim to develop highly competent and productive professionals.

New PAPs

The DepEd will implement the following PAPs:

- Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Public-Private Partnership for School Infrastructure Project (PSIP),²⁴ which will address classroom shortages in specific regions;
- Abot-Alam Program, which will support 3.6 million out-of-school youths (OSYs) through improved OSY targeting and implementation of alternative delivery modes (ADMs) of basic education; and
- Basic Education Sector Transformation (BEST), which will improve teaching and learning, strengthen governance and delivery of public school services, and address various issues in basic education.

The total investment requirement for the Abot-Alam Program and BEST for 2013 to 2016 is around PhP9.2 billion, to be funded through NG and ODA. The Abot-Alam Program will be implemented nationwide while the BEST will focus on Regions V, VI, VII, VIII, X and NCR. Meanwhile, the PSIP (Phase 1 and 2) will be financed through PPP and implemented in specific regions (see Chapter 10: Accelerating infrastructure development).

²⁰ As of December 2012, the enrolment rate of the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP) is only 84 percent of the total population.

²¹ According to the National Statistical Coordination Board, the probability of attaining the MDG target on maternal health remains low.

²² Excluding investment targets for DepEd's classroom construction projects and Computerization Program which are reflected in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development).

²³ Excluding seven PAPs for classroom construction projects and Computerization Program.

²⁴ Details are reflected in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development).

Continuing PAPs

To improve the delivery of basic education services, resource shortages in public schools must be eliminated.²⁵ While resource gaps in textbooks were addressed by 2012, increased efforts are necessary to build classrooms and hire teachers. For 2013-2016, the DepEd requires investments of PhP40.41 billion for the creation of new teaching positions and PhP131.82 million for various classroom construction initiatives (see Chapter 10: Accelerating infrastructure development).

To improve participation rates and decongest public secondary schools, a total of 709,705 high school students received assistance to enrol in private secondary schools through the Education Service Contracting (ESC) under the Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education (GASTPE) program in school year (SY) 2012-2013. The continuous implementation of GASTPE, with investment targets of PhP30.45 billion from 2013-2016, is expected to benefit around four million ESC grantees.

Meanwhile, the investment of PhP5.08 billion for the provision of 220,000 kindergarten classes is expected to further improve kindergarten net enrolment rates from 77.4 percent in SY 2012-2013.²⁶ Two budget support programs are also expected to help achieve sector goals, although these are not reflected in DepEd's list of PAPs. These are the Learning, Equity and Accountability Program Support (LEAPS) to be funded by the World Bank (\$300 million loan), and the Education Improvement Sector Development Program (EISDP) to be funded by the Asian Development Bank (\$300 million loan).

With a total of 231,050 scholar-beneficiaries in 2012, the TESDA's TWSP has already surpassed its end-of-Plan target of enrolling 200,000 scholar-beneficiaries. To guarantee the continuing implementation of the program, about PhP9.1 billion worth of investment target is needed. The agency will also implement the TESDA Development Fund (TDF), a funding window that can provide grants and assistance for industries, training institutions and local government units to participate in user-led and demand-driven technical education and skills development.²⁷ The TDF requires PhP5.1 billion in investments to ensure improvements in employment facilitation and human resources development services.

The provision of greater access to quality higher education and training for poor but deserving students through various scholarships and financial assistance (including grants and loans) remains a priority intervention to enhance education and skills of the Filipino workforce. In academic year (AY) 2012-2013, a total of 43,786 students were granted financial assistance through merit and need-based scholarships and student loans. The national government aims to invest total of PhP6.09 billion in the CHED, of which 95 percent will be allotted for scholarships and student financial assistance. The remaining five percent, plus another PhP1.5 billion from the ODA and private sector, will be used to develop world-class universities.

Subsector outcome C: Social protection expanded

The social protection subsector, through the DSWD and DOLE, requires investments of PhP265.48 billion for 2013-2016. NG funding is the primary mode of financing for nine social protection programs, except for the KALAHI-CIDSS-Millennium Challenge Corporation (KC-MCC)²⁸ which is financed through an ODA grant. All social protection PAPs have nationwide coverage, except for the KC-MCC that will not be implemented in NCR, ARMM, Regions I, II, and III, and the KALAHI-CIDSS-National Community-Driven Development Program (KC-NCDDP) that will also exclude NCR and ARMM. A unique modality of the NCDDP is being designed to ensure effective implementation in the ARMM.

²⁵ In 2010, the following shortages were estimated: 66,800 classrooms, 145,827 teachers, 61.7 million textbooks, and, 2.5 million seats.

²⁶ This is already a significant improvement from the net kindergarten enrolment rate of 54.6 percent in SY 2010-2011.

²⁷ Based on Sec. 31 of R.A. 7796.

²⁸ KALAHI-CIDSS refers to Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan—Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services.

New PAPs

The KC-NCDDP, a demand-driven social protection program that allows communities to determine, design, implement, and manage local development sub-projects, will benefit more than five million household beneficiaries from the 847 poorest and calamity-stricken municipalities. The program has a funding requirement of PhP34.56 billion.

Continuing PAPs

Continued implementation of major programs such as the Pantawid Pamilya Program, DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program (DILP), and the Health, Education, Livelihood, and Prevention, Protection, and Prosecution Monitoring and Evaluation (HELP ME) Convergence Program to Address Child Labor, among others, will increase the coverage of conditional cash transfer to 4.2 million families; provide livelihood capacity building services to 646,600 families; and disengage 33,700 children from the worst forms of child labor, as well as release 2.9 million child laborers from sex and drug trafficking, armed conflict, and other hazardous occupations, respectively.

As of April 2013, the Pantawid Pamilya Program has provided cash transfers to almost 4 million household beneficiaries, or 95 percent of its target. The infusion of PhP169 billion into the program from 2013-2016 makes it possible to exceed the 4.2 million target.

Gaps in the social insurance coverage of senior citizens will be addressed by the PhP12.53 billion allocated to the DSWD's Social Pension for Indigent Filipino Senior Citizens. As of April 2013, 166,351 indigent senior citizens have benefited from the program. However, coverage of the targeted 1.4 million may not be addressed by investments alone; a modification of the coverage from 77 years old to 60 years old is needed.

Subsector outcome D: Access to secure shelter expanded

The housing and urban development subsector requires an investment of PhP74.38 billion for 2013-2016, to implement in-city, near-city and off-site resettlement under the National Resettlement Policy Framework (NRPF),²⁹ as well as seven PAPs of the National Housing Authority (NHA), Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC), and the Taguig City Government.³⁰ These PAPs, which will be financed through the NG and ODA, focus on resettlement, settlements upgrading, emergency housing assistance, community mortgage program, and disaster risk reduction. The implementation of these interventions is expected to provide secure housing tenure to 430,372 households including ISFs, victims of calamities, and military and police personnel. In terms of geographic coverage, the PAPs will be implemented nationwide with focus on Metro Manila danger areas for the ISF program.

Continuing PAPs

Providing decent and affordable shelter services requires the convergence and collaboration of key shelter agencies in housing construction, resettlement, settlements upgrading, emergency housing assistance, community mortgage, and disaster risk reduction.

The NHA has three major continuing PAPs. The Housing Program for ISFs in Danger Areas in Metro Manila will provide secure tenure for about 65,497 ISF households living in danger zones³¹ through in-city housing, near-city and off-city relocation from 2013-2016. Meanwhile, the Housing Assistance Program for Calamity Victims aims to provide emergency shelter for low-income and ISF-communities affected by typhoons, landslides, earthquakes, and fires nationwide. The Settlements Upgrading Program will provide security of tenure and housing infrastructure to informal settler communities on government lands proclaimed as socialized housing sites.³²

²⁹ The NRPF is a component of the National Shelter Development Framework.

³⁰ However, the investment targets for the Taguig City-BRACE project amounting to PhP1.91 billion, are not included in the tables as inputs requested for the revalidation of the PIP are from NGAs, GOCCs, GFIs and other NG offices only.

³¹ Areas near estuaries, waterways, under bridges, by the rivers, on stilts over the bay and who are under immediate danger during heavy rainfall.

³² The program covers survey and titling of individual lots for disposition to qualified occupants, infrastructure development, housing construction, and rehabilitation of existing project sites.

The Community Mortgage Program (CMP), implemented by the SHFC, provides shelter financing for organized ISF communities to gain land tenure security.³³ Finally, the Taguig City Government's Building Resilience and Awareness to Natural Disasters and Climate Change (BRACE) Project will construct about 1,800 disaster-resilient housing units and will demonstrate doable, affordable and proactive measures on safe settlements, which may be replicated in other areas of the country.

III. SUMMARY

For 2013-2016, total investment targets for the social development sector amount to PhP727.79 billion, which includes PAPs of DSWD (PhP254.74 billion), DOH (PhP236.36 billion), DepEd (PhP120.92 billion) and NHA (PhP56.45 billion), as shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1. Investment targets for social development by implementing agency/department (in PhP million)^a

Agency/department	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	54,122.85	67,560.43	83,484.28	49,448.58	254,739.05	-	254,739.05
Department of Health (DOH)	37,836.67	64,201.85	68,543.07	65,774.12	236,355.70	-	236,355.70
Department of Education (DepEd)	29,510.62	29,297.73	30,224.55	31,883.66	120,916.56	5,353.78	126,270.34
National Housing Authority (NHA)	13,365.00	10,952.00	18,147.00	13,981.00	56,445.00	-	56,445.00
Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC)	1,670.00	5,490.00	5,130.00	5,640.00	17,930.00	-	17,930.00
Commission on Higher Education (CHED)	3,629.73	4,969.14	3,892.32	3,481.95	15,973.14	-	15,973.14
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)	No annual breakdown of investment targets				14,690.00	-	14,690.00
Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	1,296.90	1,886.12	3,570.31	3,988.23	10,741.56	-	10,741.56
Total	141,431.77	184,357.26	212,991.52	174,197.54	727,791.01	5,353.78	733,144.79

^a Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated. May not add up due to rounding off.

Funding for the PAPs will come mainly from the national government (99.92% or PhP727.19 billion). The other funding source is the private sector, as shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2. Investment targets for social development by funding source^a (in PhP million)

Funding source	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
National government (includes ODA loans and grants)	141,281.77	184,207.26	212,841.52	174,047.54	727,191.01	5,353.78	732,544.79
Private sector	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	600.00	-	600.00
Total	141,431.77	184,357.26	212,991.52	174,197.54	727,791.01	5,353.78	733,144.79

^a Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated.

By spatial coverage, PAPs for nationwide implementation account for 89.47 percent or PhP651.19 billion, while interregional and region-specific PAPs account for only 6.47 percent (PhP47.12 billion) and 4.05 percent (PhP29.48 billion), respectively. These are shown in Table 6.3.

³³ The CMP provides loans to ISFs to purchase an undivided tract of land which they are currently occupying or where they choose to relocate through a loan payable for a maximum of 25 years at an interest rate of 6% per annum.

Table 6.3. Investment targets for social development by spatial coverage^a (in PhP million)

Spatial coverage	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Nationwide	129,674.69	164,243.60	187,826.23	154,632.13	651,189.56	-	651,189.56
Interregional	2,676.08	12,779.63	18,249.32	13,416.91	47,121.95	4,699.28	51,821.22
Region-specific	9,081.00	7,334.03	6,915.97	6,148.50	29,479.50	654.50	30,134.00
Ilocos	406.50	599.53	411.47	-	1,417.50	-	1,417.50
NCR	8,020.00	6,080.00	5,850.00	5,494.00	25,444.00	-	25,444.00
ARMM	654.50	654.50	654.50	654.50	2,618.00	654.50	3,272.50
Total	141,431.77	184,357.26	212,991.52	174,197.54	727,791.01	5,353.78	733,144.79

^a Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated.

Table 6.4 lists the major priority PAPs that will be implemented to equalize development opportunities through improved human capabilities and reduced vulnerabilities. Some of these PAPs are shown in Figure 6.2.

Figure 6.2. Coverage of selected major priority PAPs for social development

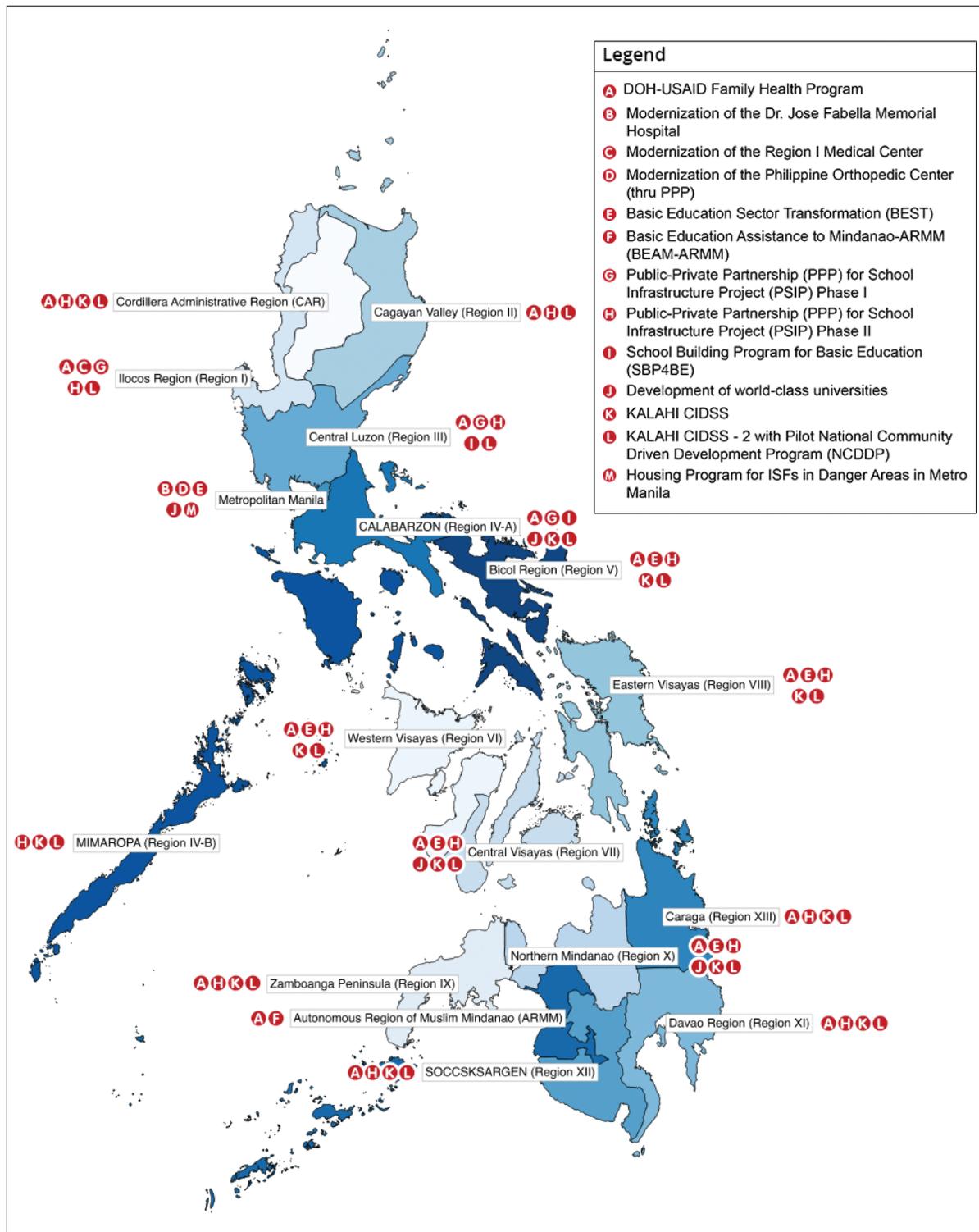


Table 6.4 List of major priority PAPs for social development^a

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Sector outcome: Improved human capabilities						
Subsector outcome A: Health and nutrition status improved						
Financial risk protection						
1. National Health Insurance Program/DOH	14.7 million poor families covered by insurance	NHIP Coverage rate; enrolment rate	Nationwide	118,512.28	-	118,512.28
Public health MDGs						
2. DOH-USAID Family Health Program (Oct 2012-Sept 2017 worth PhP6.7 B)/DOH	Increased deliveries with skilled birth attendants in program-assisted sites from 66% in 2011 to 78% in 2017; Increased facility-based deliveries in program-assisted sites from 48% in 2011 to 60% in 2017; Increased TB cure rate in program-assisted sites from 83% in 2010 to 89% in 2017; Increased TB case detection rate in program-assisted sites from 73% in 2010 to 79% in 2017	Maternal mortality ratio (MMR); infant mortality rate (IMR); TB cure rate; contraceptive prevalence rate	CAR, I, II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, ARMM	5,364.38	-	5,364.38
3. Expanded Program on Immunization/DOH	2.7 million children immunized annually	IMR	Nationwide	16,359.78	-	16,359.78
4. National TB Control Program/DOH	90% cure rate	TB cure rate; TB case detection rate	Nationwide	4,674.90	-	4,674.90
5. HIV prevention and control/DOH	increased patients given treatment	HIV prevalence	Nationwide	2,201.95	-	2,201.95
6. Elimination of public health diseases (malaria, rabies) /DOH	Increase in malaria-free provinces; increase in rabies-free LGUs	Malaria mortality rate; malaria morbidity rate;	Nationwide	2,765.44	-	2,765.44
7. Family health & responsible parenting/DOH	3 million poor women provided with commodities; increased facility-based deliveries; 8 million children provided with vitamin supplements	MMR; Contraceptive prevalence rate; under-five mortality rate; prevalence of underweight children; infant mortality rate	Nationwide	16,355.42	-	16,355.42
8. Community health teams/DOH	Improved referral and increased Philhealth utilization rates	Health insurance coverage; MMR; Contraceptive prevalence rate;	Nationwide	6,029.53	-	6,029.53
9. Rural health practice program/DOH	200 doctors, 9,700 nurses; and 2,000 midwives deployed annually	MMR; Contraceptive prevalence rate; under-five mortality rate; prevalence of underweight children; infant mortality rate	Nationwide	10,652.83	-	10,652.83
10. Healthy lifestyle/DOH	Health promotion materials and massive campaigns for adoption of healthy lifestyle	Mortality rate, morbidity rate, malnutrition rate	Nationwide	540.00	-	540.00
11. Medicine access programs/DOH	Poor patients provided with affordable medicines	MMR; Contraceptive prevalence rate; under-five mortality rate; prevalence of underweight children; IMR	Nationwide	1,186.10	-	1,186.10

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)			
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total	
Quality health care delivery system							
12. Health Facilities Enhancement Program/DOH	Hospitals and clinics upgraded	MMR	Nationwide	47,702.50	-	47,702.50	
13. Health Governance (Information System)/DOH	Improved monitoring of key health indicators; programs	MMR; Contraceptive prevalence rate; under-five mortality rate; prevalence of underweight children; insurance coverage	Nationwide	877.08	-	877.08	
14. Modernization of the Dr. Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital/DOH	Modernized maternity hospital; increased bed/patient capacity	MMR; IMR	NCR	1,716.00	-	1,716.00	
15. Modernization of the Region I Medical Center/DOH	Modernized regional medical center; increased bed/patient capacity	MMR; IMR	I	1,417.50	-	1,417.50	
16. Modernization of the Philippine Orthopedic Center (thru PPP)/DOH	Modernized trauma center; increased bed/patient capacity	Morbidity rate; mortality rate	NCR	Reflected in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development)			
<i>Sub-total</i>				236,355.70	-	236,355.70	
Subsector outcome B: Knowledge and skills enhanced							
Department of Education							
17. Creation of Teaching Positions	186,883 teaching items	Net enrolment, cohort survival, completion, achievement, and literacy rates	Nationwide	40,412.36	-	40,412.36	
Construction of classrooms	18. Basic Educational Facilities		155,252 classrooms	Nationwide	Reflected in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development)		
	19. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for School Infrastructure Project (PSIP) Phase I		9,301 classrooms (with toilets and furniture)	I, III, IV-A			
	20. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for School Infrastructure Project (PSIP) Phase II		10,680 classrooms (with toilets and furniture).	I, II, III, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR			
	21. Special Purpose Fund (SPF) - Regular School Building Program (RSBP)		3,600 classrooms	Nationwide			
	22. Quick Response Program (QRF)		Number of classrooms constructed and number of classrooms repaired	Nationwide			
	23. School Building Program for Basic Education (SBP4BE)		733 classrooms	III & IV-A			
	24. Procurement of Textbooks and Teachers' Manual		180,946,644 textbooks/ TMs purchased	Nationwide			
25. Provision of Science Equipment and Math Tools	38,659 elementary and 7,749 secondary schools given Science and Math equipment		Nationwide	8,699.44	-	8,699.44	
26. DepEd Computerization Program	38,659 elementary and 7,749 secondary schools given computer packages		Nationwide	Reflected in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development)			

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
27. School-Based Feeding Program	1.7 million severely wasted beneficiaries in kindergarten to Grade 6	Net enrolment, cohort survival, completion, achievement, and literacy rates	Nationwide	3,317.29	-	3,317.29
28. School-Based Management	38,659 elementary and 7,749 secondary schools		Nationwide	4,121.60	-	4,121.60
29. Universalization of Kindergarten Education	220,000 kindergarten classes provided		Nationwide	5,046.15	-	5,046.15
30. Strengthened IP/Basic Education Madrasah	Number of IP learners and Muslim learners served		Nationwide	2,616.17	-	2,616.17
31. Alternative Learning System (ALS) [Accreditation and Equivalency (A&E) Program]	Percentage of ALS completers who passed the A&E test		Nationwide	1,291.24	-	1,291.24
32. Abot-Alam Program	3,600,000 out-of-school youth (OSY)		Nationwide	5,339.26	-	5,339.26
33. Strengthened Technical Vocational Education Program	282 secondary schools given TVET packages		Nationwide	3,658.98	-	3,658.98
34. Human Resource Training and Development Program	700,000 teachers trained		Nationwide	5,682.02	-	5,682.02
35. Basic Education Sector Transformation (BEST)	18,659 school heads; 155,743 elementary and 67,731 secondary teachers; 2,000 new classrooms and 20 Community Learning Centers constructed; 6 Lighthouse schools built/refurbished; IP Centers established; 20 Science and 20 computer laboratories provided		V, VI, VII, VIII, X, NCR	4,700.34	4,699.28	9,399.62
36. Basic Education Assistance to Mindanao-ARMM	1. Kindergarten and Basic Education (400 kinder learning centers; 2,500 classrooms; 500 library hubs; 2,000 trained school heads; 10,000 trained teachers; 50 accredited private Madaris; 300 trained Madaris managers and teachers); 2. School Health (100 trained school health personnel; 3,000 trained parents and community members; 600 trained school heads; 6,000 trained teachers; 150 water sanitation and hygiene facilities facilities; 600 hand washing facilities); 3. TVET for OSY (200 trained trainers; 500 trained parents and community members; 20,000 skilled OSYs); 4. Alternative Delivery Modes or ADM (300 trained ADM supervisors; 40,000 trained parents and community members; 1,200 hired ADM teachers; 300 established elementary; 1,500 kinder schools through ADM)		ARMM	2,618.00	654.50	3,272.50

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
37. Govt. Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education (GASTPE)	4 million education service contracting (ESC) grantees	Net enrolment, cohort survival, completion, achievement, and literacy rates	Nationwide	30,220.49	-	30,220.49
<i>Sub-total</i>				<i>120,916.56</i>	<i>5,353.78</i>	<i>126,270.34</i>
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority						
38. TESDA Development Fund	1) Certification rate increased 2) Increased number of TVET graduates	Certification rate in TVET; TVET graduates	Nationwide	5,000.00	-	5,000.00
39. Technical Education and Skills Development (TESD) Management Information System	Database	1) Provide labor market information to techvoc providers 2) Availability and accessibility of information of skilled workers to the potential employers	Nationwide	350.00	-	350.00
40. Certification	Certification rate increased	Labor market programs providing employment opportunities and protection of the rights and welfare of workers enhanced; Improved access to quality education, training and culture; number of workers assessed increased, number of workers certified increased; certification rate in TVET increased	Nationwide	240.00	-	240.00
41. Scholarship and Student Assistance Program	1) Certification rate increased 2) Increased number of TVET graduates	Certification rate in TVET; TVET graduates	Nationwide	9,100.00	-	9,100.00
<i>Sub-total</i>				<i>14,690.00</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>14,690.00</i>
Commission on Higher Education						
42. Scholarships	1) increased number of beneficiaries enrolled in undersubscribed/priority discipline; and 2) increased completion rate of Student Financial Assistance Programs (STUFAPs) beneficiaries	Higher education graduates (#), Higher education faculty with MA and PhD (%), Higher education institutions with accredited program (%), National Passing Percentage (Across Disciplines) in Licensure Exams (%)	Nationwide	5,792.63	-	5,792.63
43. Development of world-class universities	8 Phil. HEIs make it to the list of leading universities in Asia	Higher education graduates (#), Higher education faculty with MA and PhD (%), Higher education institutions with accredited program (%), National Passing Percentage (Across Disciplines) in Licensure Exams (%)	IV-A, VII, X, NCR	1,847.50	-	1,847.50
44. Higher Education Research & Development and Extension Program	1) technology driven outputs; 2) publishable articles; 3) potentials for economic productivity; 4) measures against climate change and disasters	Higher education graduates (#), Higher education faculty with MA and PhD (%), Higher education institutions with accredited program (%), National Passing Percentage (Across Disciplines) in Licensure Exams (%)	Nationwide with special focus on Regions, II, III, IV-A, V, VII, VIII, XI & CAR	7,427.05	-	7,427.05

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
45. Higher Education Reform Agenda (HERA)	Blueprint for higher education system	Higher education graduates (#), Higher education faculty with MA and PhD (%), Higher education institutions with accredited program (%), National Passing Percentage (Across Disciplines) in Licensure Exams (%)	Nationwide	905.96	-	905.96
<i>Sub-total</i>				<i>15,973.14</i>		<i>15,973.14</i>
Sector outcome: Reduced vulnerabilities						
Subsector outcome C: Social protection expanded						
Department of Social Welfare and Development						
46. Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program	4.2 million households	Coverage of Conditional Cash Transfer	Nationwide	169,818.65	-	169,818.65
47. National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR)	Database	Percentage of poor families covered by PhilHealth as identified under the NHTS-PR; coverage of Conditional Cash Transfer	Nationwide	2,767.21	-	2,767.21
48. Sustainable Livelihood Program	Provision of micro-enterprise development to target households	Number of informal sector workers, unemployed persons, minimum wage earners, and OFWs and their families with capacity building services for livelihood	Nationwide	24,836.79	-	24,836.79
49. Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens	1,432,784 senior citizens 60 years old and above provided social pension	Proportion of poor senior citizens covered by social pension	Nationwide	12,531.01	-	12,531.01
50. Supplementary Feeding Program	Implementation of feeding program at day care centers	Proportion of households with per capita intake below 100% dietary energy requirement	Nationwide	9,575.66	-	9,575.66
51. KALAHI CIDSS	Community sub-projects	No. of areas covered by KALAHI-CIDSS	CAR, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII	650.37	-	650.37
52. KALAHI CIDSS - 2 with Pilot National Community Driven Development Program (NCDDP)	5 million household beneficiaries from 15 regions, 63 provinces, 900 municipalities, and 20,691 barangays; community sub-projects	No. of areas covered by KALAHI-CIDSS	I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR	34,559.35	-	34,559.35
Department of Labor and Employment						
53. Special Program for the Employment of Students/ DOLE	Summer employment programs for students and out-of-school-youths	Vulnerable employment rate	Nationwide	4,632.27	-	4,632.27
54. DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program/DOLE	1. Provision of productive resources; 2. Trainings, orientations and advisories on entrepreneurship development, business planning, productivity improvement, worker's safety and health, and networking and business alliances; 3. Assistance in the establishment of common service facilities	Number of informal sector workers, unemployed persons, minimum wage earners, and OFWs and their families with capacity building services for livelihood	Nationwide	2,609.28	-	2,609.28

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
55. Convergence Program to Address Child Labor (HELP ME)/ DOLE	33,700 child laborers removed from the worst forms of child labor	Vulnerable employment rate	Nationwide	3,500.00	-	3,500.00
<i>Sub-total</i>				<i>265,480.59</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>265,480.59</i>
Subsector outcome D: Access to secure shelter expanded						
National Housing Authority						
56. Housing Program for ISFs in Danger Areas in Metro Manila	65,497 households	Percentage of housing targets met	NCR	23,728.00	-	23,728.00
57. Resettlement	95,748 households	Percentage of housing targets met	Nationwide	16,736.00	-	16,736.00
58. Housing Assistance for Calamity Victims	30,956 households	Percentage of housing targets met	Nationwide	3,526.00	-	3,526.00
59. Settlements Upgrading	8,948 households	Percentage of housing targets met	Nationwide	310.00	-	310.00
60. AFP/PNP Housing	68,170 households	Percentage of housing targets met	Nationwide	12,145.00	-	12,145.00
Social Housing Finance Corporation						
61. Community Mortgage Program	101,200 households	Share of socialized housing to Housing target improved	Nationwide	17,930.00	-	17,930.00
<i>Sub-total</i>				<i>74,375.00</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>74,375.00</i>
Total				727,791.01	5,353.78	733,144.79

^a Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated.

Good governance and the rule of law

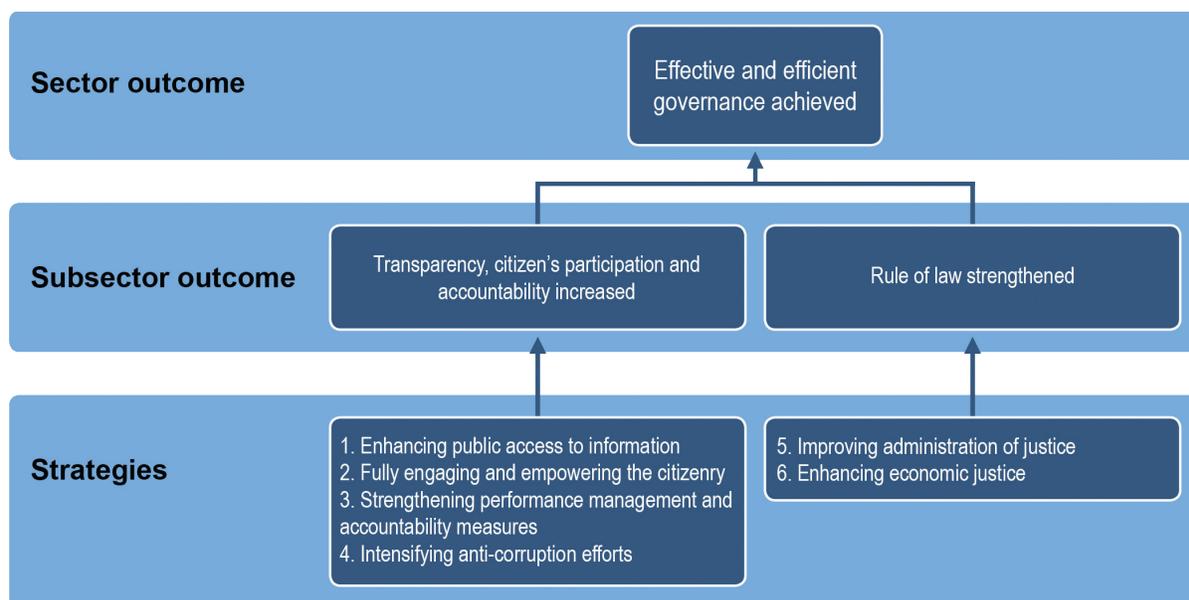
I. INTRODUCTION

The achievement of inclusive growth, which is translated in the PDP Midterm Update for 2011-2016 as the reduction of poverty in multiple dimensions and massive creation of quality employment, requires effective and efficient governance. Such governance condition is characterized by increased transparency, citizens' participation and accountability, as well as strengthened rule of law.

The extent to which these outcomes, as shown in Table 7.1, are achieved by 2016 will be measured using the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). By the end of 2016, the PDP targets to improve the Philippines' 2010 percentile rank in the WGI, particularly under voice and accountability (from 48.34 to ≥ 50.00), government effectiveness (from 55.50 to ≥ 70.00), control of corruption (from 22.38 to ≥ 60.00), rule of law (from 33.65 to ≥ 60.00), and regulatory quality (from 44.98 to ≥ 70.00).

Various strategies with major priority programs and projects (PAPs) will be implemented to meet the above targets. To increase transparency, citizen's participation and accountability, the strategies aim for the following: (a) enhancing access to information, (b) improving mechanisms for full engagement of citizens in governance, (c) strengthening performance management and accountability measures, and (d) intensifying anti-corruption efforts. On the other hand, strategies to strengthen the rule of law are clustered as: (a) improving administration of justice, and (b) enhancing economic justice.

Figure 7.1 Strategic framework on good governance



II. MAJOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

A total of 98 PAPs with investment targets worth PhP22.46 billion are expected to contribute to the outcomes and strategies under the good governance and rule of law sector. These 98 PAPs are clustered according to the following governance subsector outcomes and strategies:

Subsector outcome A: Transparency, citizen's participation and accountability increased

1. Enhancing public access to information (8 PAPs);
2. Fully engaging and empowering the citizenry (4);
3. Strengthening performance management and accountability measures (34);
4. Intensifying anti-corruption efforts (4);

Subsector outcome B: Rule of law strengthened

5. Improving administration of justice (46); and
6. Enhancing economic justice (2).

Of these 98 PAPs, one is identified as a strategic core investment PAP (CIP), which is the National Justice Information System (NJIS) that is being implemented by the Department of Justice (DOJ) nationwide and has total investment targets of PhP2.08 billion to be fully funded by the national government.

Subsector outcome A: Transparency, citizen's participation and accountability increased

To enhance citizens' access to information and fully engage them in governance, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) will implement the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)/People's Participation Partnership Program and undertake the Support to Grassroots Participatory Budgeting Process (GPBP),³⁴ which identifies and ensures funding for local poverty reduction projects of municipalities. In 2013, the GPBP Fund financed priority poverty reduction projects in 595 poor local government units (LGUs). For 2014, it will cover 1,233 cities and municipalities that have developed their Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan (LPRAP) and submitted their validated projects for inclusion in the participating agencies' 2014 national budget.

To help strengthen government performance management and accountability measures, the DILG will implement the Nationwide Streamlining of Business Permit and Licensing System (BPLS). The project covers at least 480 LGUs with (a) the most number of business establishments or (b) very good potential for generating investments in agribusiness, mining, tourism and IT-BPO, which are identified by the PDP Midterm Update as priority sectors. Other contributory programs are the Department of Budget and Management's (DBM) Government Human Resource Information System (GHRIS)–National Payroll System (NPS), which is under the Government Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) and various Commission on Elections (COMELEC) PAPs that aim to improve the conduct of elections and to strengthen adjudication of electoral disputes.

In intensifying anti-corruption efforts, the Office of the Ombudsman (OMB) will continue to implement the following initiatives:

- Integrity Development Review (IDR);
- Network of Resident Ombudsman Coordinators;
- National Anti-Corruption Plan of Action (NACPA);
- Policy Development and Monitoring for the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC); and
- Case Management System.

The NACPA aims to harmonize and realign the OMB's IDR and the Office of the President's Integrity Development Action Plan (OP-IDAP), while the Policy Development and Monitoring for the UNCAC aims to implement the 21-Point Action Plan of the different branches of government.

Subsector outcome B: Rule of law strengthened

The NJIS, the lone identified strategic CIP in this chapter, was approved by the President through the Cabinet Cluster on Good Governance and Anti-Corruption, and is included in the President's commitments in the Open Government

³⁴ Formerly known as the Support to Bottom-Up Program Budget Process and Empowerment Fund

Partnership. The project will help enhance crime prevention and resolution by establishing a national database and data portal that will facilitate the efficient recording, monitoring, tracking and reporting of crimes, cases, offenders and victims. This will enable collection and analysis of vital criminal justice data—including crimes, incident reports, complaints, cases, offenders, accused, victims and complainants, as well as particular law enforcement/correction agencies and courts, among others—to support operations and policymaking. The system will adopt a data exchange mechanism and architecture that will allow full functionality across government agencies.

The project has two phases. Phase 1 (2012-2016) entails systems development and integration for law enforcement and correction agencies, as well as the establishment of a master database and automated fingerprint identification system. The 2012 to 2014 project plan is being implemented, and is covered by an Information Systems Strategic Plan approved by the Information and Communications Technology Office (ICTO). Funding requirements for 2015 and 2016 will be lodged under the DBM's Medium-Term Information and Communications Technology Harmonization Initiative (MITHI) program.

Meanwhile, Phase II (2017 and onwards) will involve linking the NJIS with other systems of justice sector agencies, including the OMB, Supreme Court (SC), Court of Appeals (CA), Sandiganbayan, Court of Tax Appeals (CTA), and various trial courts nationwide.

The NJIS is implemented by the DOJ in collaboration with law enforcement agencies such as the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Bureau of Immigration, Philippine National Police, Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), and the National Prosecution Agency; as well as correction agencies such as the Bureau of Corrections (BuCor), Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), provincial jails, Board of Pardons and Parole, and Parole and Probation Administration (PPA).

As to other non-CIPs, the SC has lined up several PAPs to improve the administration of justice. One of these is the Judiciary Case Management System (JCMS) which is intended to manage the entire life of a case from filing, hearing, decision, appeals until final decision at the SC. All cases information, including evidence and documents such as pleadings and notices are handled. Its case management functions are intended to address delays and case congestion. In coordination with the DOJ, DILG and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the SC will also implement the Justice for All: Enhancing Accessibility and Accountability Project, Fighting Impunity, which aims to promote equitable access to and efficient enforcement of justice for all, especially the poor and disadvantaged sectors. The project will be implemented in the provinces/ regions that will be determined by the European Union (EU) - as official development assistance (ODA).

The SC will also implement the Automated Case Management Information Systems (CMIS), Case Decongestion and Delay Reduction Program (CDDRP). The CMIS is an automated system that will enhance procedural efficiency and expedite processes, while the CDDRP aims to reduce by 15 percent the caseload of the top 17 courts after recommendations of the diagnostic audit are complied with. It will also identify the needs and difficulty of the judges and personnel in disposing of their cases, and to develop a Docket Management Plan for each court. To help improve the litigation process, the SC will also continue to implement the Guidelines for Litigation in Quezon City Courts, which specifies enhanced rules of procedure, modifies specific requirements and shortens litigation processing times; and the Judicial Affidavit Rule [Administrative Matter (A.M.) No. 12-8-8-SC], which aims to expedite court proceedings.

Groundbreaking ceremonies have already been held for the Manila Hall of Justice, which will house approximately 108 trial courts in Manila. Construction of the building will take at least two to three years, and will be funded out of the Judiciary's savings. The SC will also continue to implement the Enhanced Justice on Wheels (EJOW) Project, which aims to increase poor sectors' access to justice, and install an e-Courtroom and Global Distance Learning Network at the Philippine Judicial Academy (PHILJA) Training Center in Tagaytay City, to provide facilities for continuing education and capacity building for justices and judges.

The DOJ also identified various PAPs to help improve the administration of justice and enhance economic justice. The DOJ will modernize its information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructures in its attached agencies like the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Bureau of Correction (BUCOR), Parole and Probation Administration (PPA), Public Attorney's Office (PAO), Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) and Office of the Government Corporate Counsel (OGCC) for a seamless data information system. Moreover, the Livelihood and Skills Training Center for Parolees, Probationers and Pardonees program of PPA will establish a facility to temporarily house and prepare offenders for social reintegration, while the Justice Research and Training Institute program of the Office of the Secretary (OSEC) of DOJ will set-up a facility for integrated research and capacity building. Also, the agency has established two new offices: the Office for Competition, which will reinforce measures to eliminate red tape and attend to matters concerning economic justice; and the Office of Cybercrime,³⁵ which will handle prosecution of cybercrimes.

III. SUMMARY

For 2013-2016, total investment targets in achieving effective and efficient governance, amount to PhP17.95 billion, to be implemented by eight agencies led by the DOJ and SC as shown in Table 7.1. Funding for these PAPs will come mainly from the NG, including loans and grants from ODA, as shown in Table 7.2.

Table 7.1. Investment targets for good governance and the rule of law by implementing agency/department (in PhP million)^a

Agency/department	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Department of Justice (DOJ)	200.47	699.12	999.03	1,578.08	3,476.70	-	3,476.70
Supreme Court (SC)	94.75	172.31	994.31	816.31	7,077.67	-	11,077.67
House of Representatives (HoR)	58.00	453.30	1,713.37	692.95	2,917.62	-	2,917.62
Commission on Elections (COMELEC)	583.33	583.33	583.33	583.33	2,333.33	-	2,333.33
Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	73.82	138.24	94.08	140.15	446.28	502.40	948.69
Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP)	177.10	217.55	276.60	278.22	949.47	-	949.47
Department of Finance (DOF)	248.53	262.19	24.88	29.86	565.46	-	565.46
Office of the Ombudsman (OMB)	2.00	80.28	40.00	65.50	187.78	-	187.78
Total	1,438.00	2,606.32	4,725.61	4,184.40	17,954.33	502.40	22,456.73

^a Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated and 13 projects (10 for SC, 1 for DOJ, 2 for DOF/BIR) with no investment targets reflected. Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

Table 7.2. Investment targets for good governance and the rule of law by funding source (in PhP million)^a

Funding source	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
National government (includes ODA loans and grants)	854.06	2,022.49	4,141.77	3,590.57	15,608.89	502.40	16,111.30
GOCC/GFI	0.10	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10
LGU	-	-	-	10.00	10.00	-	10.00
Private sector	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	-	2.00
To be determined ^b	583.33	583.33	583.33	583.33	2,333.33	-	2,333.33
Total	1,438.00	2,606.32^b	4,725.61	4,184.40	17,954.33	502.40	22,456.73

^a Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated. Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

^b Refers to the investment targets of 10 projects of COMELEC with no information on funding source.

³⁵ Pursuant to Republic Act (RA) 10175, otherwise known as the Cybercrime Prevention Act

In terms of spatial coverage, more than half of the 2013-2016 investment targets are for PAPs that will be implemented on a nationwide scale, as presented in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3. Investment targets for good governance and the rule of law by spatial coverage (in PhP million)^a

Spatial coverage	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Nationwide ^b	476.71	1,251.69	2,277.29	2,828.79	11,834.48	470.59	12,305.07
Interregional ^c	136.00	139.73	110.31	12.52	398.55	31.82	430.36
Region-specific	169.58	549.98	1,713.37	629.95	3,125.88	-	7,125.88
IV-A: CALABARZON	15.00	-	-	-	15.00	-	15.00
VII: Central Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00
NCR ^d	154.58	549.98	1,713.37	692.95	3,110.88	-	6,110.88
Others ^e	-	56.78	-	-	56.78	-	56.78
To be determined	655.71	608.14	624.64	650.14	2,538.64	-	2,538.64
Total	1,438.00	2,606.32	4,725.61	4,184.40	17,954.33	502.40	22,456.73

^a Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated. Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

^b For DOF-BIR projects, nationwide coverage refers to BIR Revenue Regions, Large Taxpayers Service and National Office

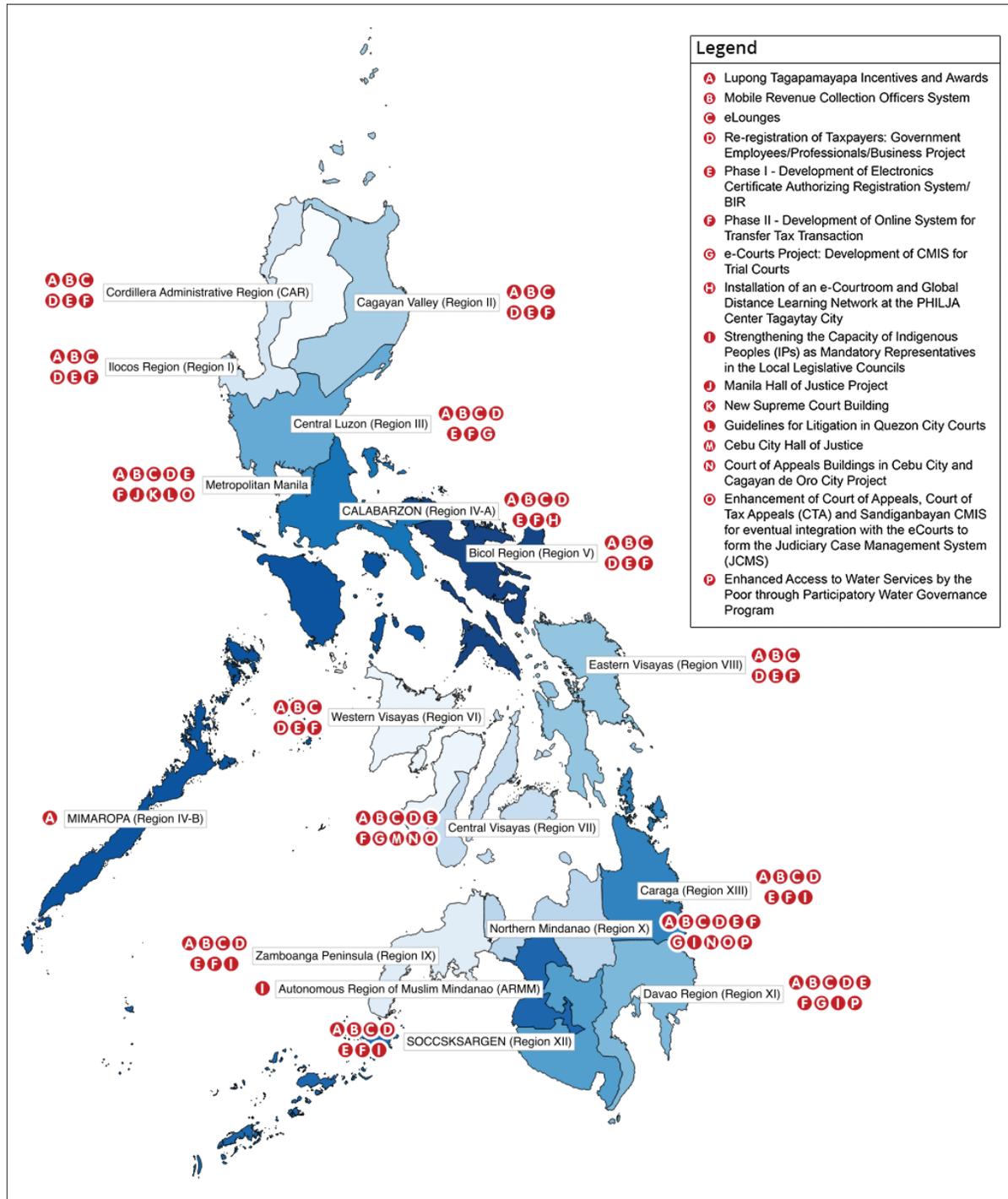
^c Includes PAPs to be implemented in Mindanao; and in both National Office and Bureau of Customs (BOC)/LGU for a DOF-BIR project

^d Includes national offices

^e Includes PAPs indicating either of the following coverage: Central Office with area/ sectoral offices; justice sector agencies; top 17 courts with highest caseloads

Table 7.4 lists the details of the 98 PAPs that will be implemented to achieve effective and efficient governance.

Figure 7.2. Coverage of selected major priority PAPs for good governance and the rule of law^a



^a The regions covered by BIR projects refer to the administrative regions corresponding to Revenue Regions. Does not include programs and projects with National Office as spatial coverage.

Table 7.4. List of major priority PAPs for good governance and the rule of law^a

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage ^b	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Sector outcome: Effective and efficient governance achieved						
Subsector outcome A: Transparency, citizen's participation and accountability increased						
Strategy 1. Enhancing public access to information						
1. Electronic Legislative Information System Project/HoR	Software packages/ applications, processes, ICT equipment and connectivity needed to automate the legislative process	World Governance Index (WGI) - Voice and Accountability (V&A)	National Office (Batasan)	58.08	-	58.08
2. Session Hall upgrading/HoR	Renovated HoR session hall, including non-stop coverage of session proceedings	WGI - V&A	National Office (Batasan)	1,060.00	-	1,060.00
3. Upgrading and/or acquisition of electronics and communications facilities/HoR	Electronics and communication facilities to work on Voice over Internet Protocol environment, additional telephone lines, sound systems, audio and video recording, and video-conferencing facilities	WGI - V&A	National Office (Batasan)	118.34	-	118.34
4. Construction of Public Relations and Information Bureau/ Media Building and Information and Communication Technology Service Building/HoR	Office space for information and communication system, and public and media relations	WGI - V&A	National Office (Batasan)	90.00	-	90.00
5. Contact Center ng Bayan Expansion/BIR	Expanded Contact Center ng Bayan	WGI - V&A	National Office	62.97	-	62.97
6. eLounges/BIR	Free electronic medium to access the Bureau's web services, thereby enabling taxpayers to electronically file returns and pay taxes, apply TIN, download forms, obtain online information, and avail of other e-services	WGI - V&A	I, II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, NCR, Large Taxpayers Service	7.96	-	7.96
7. Re-registration of Taxpayers: Government Employees/ Professionals/Business Project/BIR	Facility that allows taxpayers to update taxpayer information; linkages with third parties like the National Statistics Office, GSIS, SSS, etc.	WGI - V&A	I, II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, NCR	100.00	-	100.00
8. Procurement Management System Procurement, Payment, Inventory and Distribution Monitoring System/BIR	System that will automate and integrate the procurement processes (procurement, payment, inventory and distribution monitoring) and is compliant with existing procurement, budgeting, accounting and auditing laws, rules and regulations	WGI - V&A	National Office	81.69	-	81.69

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage ^b	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Strategy 2. Fully engaging and empowering the citizenry						
9. Strengthening the Capacity of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) as Mandatory Representatives in the Local Legislative Councils/DAP and NCIP	Full participation of IPs in decision-making, especially at the local level and on matters that affect them	WGI - V&A	Mindanao	25.00	-	25.00
10. Voter Education Program/ COMELEC	Improved voter education materials and decentralized conduct of voter education	WGI - V&A	TBD	33.33	-	33.33
11. Linkages with External Stakeholders/COMELEC	Strong and continuing partnership with external stakeholders, domestic and international	WGI - V&A	TBD	26.67	-	26.67
12. CSOs/People's Participation Partnership Program/DILG	Social accountability mechanism that will set-in CSO-citizens' active participation in planning, monitoring and evaluation of local government service delivery and program implementation	WGI - V&A	Nationwide	144.86	-	144.86
Strategy 3. Strengthening performance management and accountability measures						
13. National Government Career Executive Service Development Program/DAP	Corps of development-oriented, competent, dedicated and honest public executives in the medium term	WGI - Government Effectiveness	Nationwide	517.22	-	517.22
14. Public Sector Human Resource Management and Development Plan - Execution Phase/DAP	Comprehensive human resource management and development program for the public sector	WGI - Government Effectiveness	Nationwide	264.10	-	264.10
15. Harmonization of National Government Performance Monitoring, Information and Reporting and Systems/DAP	Unified and integrated Results-Based Performance Management System framework as basis for government performance monitoring, evaluating and reporting, and institutionalization of the performance-based incentive system	WGI - Government Effectiveness	Nationwide	40.00	-	40.00
16. Government Quality Management Program/DAP	Institutionalization of Government Quality Management System certified to International Organization for Standardization Standard	WGI - Government Effectiveness	Nationwide	103.15	-	103.15
17. Upgrading and/or Acquisition of Electrical and Mechanical Facilities Complying with Clean Air Act and Fire Code and Other Government Policies Project/HoR	Upgraded electrical wiring system, air-conditioning, lighting, elevators, fire alarm systems	WGI - Government Effectiveness	National Office (Batasan)	525.20	-	525.20

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage ^b	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
18. South and North Lounge Expansion/HoR	Venue for meetings/consultations while members are in plenary session	WGI - Government Effectiveness	National Office (Batasan)	-	-	-
19. Expansion of the House of Representative's Northwing and Southwing Buildings/HoR	Additional floors for additional conference and office rooms	WGI - Government Effectiveness	National Office (Batasan)	450.00	-	450.00
20. Site Development, and Parking Area Expansion and Upgrading/HoR	Widened and concrete driveway, and multi-level steel parking building	WGI - Government Effectiveness	National Office (Batasan)	78.00	-	78.00
21. Legislative Library and Archives completion, provision of furnishings and Automation System/HoR	Building and site development, and interior furnishing, cabling, digitization and automation	WGI - V&A	National Office (Batasan)	380.00	-	380.00
22. Security Door Access System for All Buildings - Building Management System/HoR	Automated security door access system	WGI - Government Effectiveness	National Office (Batasan)	70.00	-	70.00
23. Structural Analysis, Evaluation & Rehabilitation of HoR Complex/HoR	Rehabilitated/Secured/Safe Buildings and Facilities of HoR	WGI - Government Effectiveness	National Office (Batasan)	88.00	-	88.00
24. Election Administration/ COMELEC	Improved institutional and organizational capacity and accountability for managing and implementing modernized and credible electoral processes	WGI - Government Effectiveness	TBD	166.67	-	166.67
25. Electoral Dispute Adjudication Program/COMELEC	Efficient, transparent and credible resolution of election contest cases	WGI - Government Effectiveness	TBD	26.67	-	26.67
26. Legal Policy and Framework/ COMELEC	New Omnibus Election Code that will harmonize all election laws, rules and regulations	WGI - Government Effectiveness	TBD	26.67	-	26.67
27. Field Office Empowerment/ COMELEC	More autonomous field offices in terms of procurement and personnel matters	WGI - Government Effectiveness	TBD	66.67	-	66.67
28. Professional Competency Program/COMELEC	Modern competency-based human resource management system	WGI - Government Effectiveness	TBD	70.00	-	70.00
29. Technology Capable COMELEC/COMELEC	Enhanced information technology (IT) capability to support modernized, efficient, transparent and credible election and election adjudication	WGI - Government Effectiveness	TBD	333.33	-	333.33
30. Construction of Main Office Building/COMELEC	COMELEC's own main building and field offices	WGI - Government Effectiveness	TBD	1,556.67	-	1,556.67
31. Building Business Friendly and Competitive LGUs Program/ DILG	Package of interventions focused at enhancing local competitiveness	WGI - Government Effectiveness	Nationwide	29.12	192.06	221.18

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage ^b	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
32. Nationwide Streamlining of Business Permit and Licensing System (BPLS) in the Philippines program/DILG	System for granting business permits and licenses	WGI - Government Effectiveness	Nationwide	18.27	20.00	38.27
33. Enhanced Access to Water Services by the Poor Through Participatory Water Governance Program/DILG	Improved quality of water services provided by water utilities at the local/community level and enhanced local capacities to develop, operate and manage water utilities and increased awareness on water governance	WGI - Government Effectiveness	X, XI	4.74	-	4.74
34. Newly-elected Officials Program/DILG	Developed capabilities of newly-elected local officials	WGI - Government Effectiveness	Nationwide	130.35	230.00	360.35
35. Support Program to LGUs in Addressing the Well-being Requirements of the Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups/DILG	Institutionalized gender-responsive local governance	WGI - Government Effectiveness	Nationwide	69.30	-	69.30
36. Seal of Good Local Governance/DILG	A performance assessment and incentive package for local governments that promote good financial housekeeping, disaster preparedness, social protection for the basic sector, business friendliness, environmental protection, and law and order, and public safety	WGI - Government Effectiveness	Nationwide	19.23	19.53	38.76
37. Lupong Tagapamayapa Incentives and Awards/DILG	System for granting economic benefits and other incentives to Lupong Tagapamayapa	WGI - Government Effectiveness	I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, NCR	25.02	31.82	56.84
38. Gawad Galing Pook Program/DILG	Pioneering award program on innovation and excellence in local governance	WGI - Government Effectiveness	Nationwide	5.40	9.00	14.40
39. Mobile Revenue Collection Officers System/BIR	Mobile application system that enables mobile receipting of tax returns filed, tax payments received, reporting of tax collections deposited with Authorized Government Depository Bank and the generation of collection reports	WGI - Government Effectiveness	I, II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, NCR, National Office	90.81	-	90.81
40. Human Resource Information System (HRIS) Enhancement and Roll-out Program/BIR	Fully-automated HRIS that allows better resource utilization and management as well as enhanced work efficiency	WGI - Government Effectiveness	National Office	22.00	-	22.00

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage ^b	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
41. Enhancement of Employee Self-Service and Rollout Program/BIR	Database for ready access to employees' records	WGI - Government Effectiveness	National Office	-	-	-
42. e-Learning Project/BIR	Information and communication systems	WGI - Government Effectiveness	National Office	26.60	-	26.60
43. Information Security - Implementation and Capacity Building Project/BIR	Implementation of the BIR's information security framework to foster confidentiality, integrity, and availability of critical assets	WGI - Government Effectiveness	Nationwide (includes Revenue Regions, Large Taxpayers Service and National Office)	-	-	-
44. Phase II - Development of Online System for Transfer Tax Transaction/BIR	Online system for filing of transfer tax transactions as well as automated computation of tax due and acceptance of tax payments	WGI - Government Effectiveness	I, II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, NCR, National Office	12.00	-	12.00
45. Capacity Building and Implementation Program/BIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 250 tax officials trained, training for trainers program conducted; • Training course for new recruits based on strategy and medium term plan prepared; • Training materials for new recruits prepared; • Workshops conducted 	WGI - Government Effectiveness	Nationwide (includes Revenue Regions, Large Taxpayers Service and National Office)	31.68	-	31.68
46. Security Monitoring Tools/BIR	Enterprise Security Architecture framework design which aims to enhance and strengthen the Bureau's information security governance and security management practices	WGI - Government Effectiveness	Nationwide (includes Revenue Regions, Large Taxpayers Service and National Office)	115.74	-	115.74
Strategy 4. Intensifying anti-corruption efforts						
47. Integrity Development Review (IDR) Program/OMB	Harmonized and realigned OMB-IDR and Office of the President-Integrity Development Action Plan (OP-IDAP)	WGI - Control of Corruption	TBD	66.50	-	66.50
48. Policy Development and Monitoring for the United Nations Convention Against Corruption Program/OMB	21-Point Philippine Agenda of the different branches of the Philippine government implemented	WGI - Control of Corruption	TBD	64.50	-	64.50
49. Culture of Integrity and Accountability Program/COMELEC	Enhance the accountability and transparency of COMELEC management and operation	WGI - Control of Corruption	TBD	26.67	-	26.67
50. Phase 1 - Development of Electronics Certificate Authorizing Registration System/BIR	A web-based system that automates the generation of bar-coded Certificate Authorizing Registration which will reduce revenue losses for all kinds of one-time transactions	WGI - Control of Corruption	I, II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR, NCR, National Office	Reflected in Chapter 2 (Macroeconomic policy)		

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage ^b	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Subsector outcome B: Rule of law strengthened						
Strategy 5. Improving administration of justice						
51. Justice For All Project: Enhancing Accessibility and Accountability, Fighting Impunity/ SC	Equitable access to justice and its efficient enforcements for all, especially the poor and disadvantaged sectors	WGI - Rule of Law	TBD	69.07	-	69.07
52. Enhanced Justice on Wheels Project/SC	Access to courts	WGI - Rule of Law	TBD	5.23	-	5.23
53. Installation of an E-Courtroom and Global Distance Learning Network at the PHILJA Center Tagaytay City/SC	Development center for continuing education and capacity building for justices and judges	WGI - Rule of Law	IV-A	15.00	-	15.00
54. Upgrade of Existing Supreme Court Data Center and Construction of Mirror Data Center (Disaster Site)/SC	Database for various front-end and mission-critical as well as back-end application systems	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	65.00	-	65.00
55. e-Courts Project: Development of CMIS for Trial Courts/SC	Case management system for trial courts	WGI - Rule of Law	NCR, III, VII, X, XI (for pilot and roll-out)	119.00	-	119.00
56. 18-Year Human Resource Development Program/SC	Professional career tracks for adjudication (justices and judges), technical staff (Clerks of Court, Branch Clerks of Court, interpreters, legal researchers, etc), and administrative and support staff created	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	-	-	-
57. Court of Appeals (CA) Buildings in Cebu City and Cagayan de Oro City Project/SC ^c	Lots and buildings for CA Visayas and CA Mindanao	WGI - Rule of Law	VII & X (Cebu and Cagayan de Oro)	-	-	-
58. Manila Hall of Justice Project/ SC ^c	Hall of justice to house all the trial courts in Manila (approximately 108 branches)	WGI - Rule of Law	NCR (City of Manila)	-	-	-
59. Judiciary Portal (Public and Intranet), Website and Content Management/SC	Platform to modernize, facilitate flow of information, maintain data integrity, and make coordination more effective among members of the judiciary	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	50.00	-	50.00
60. Judicial Affidavit Rule - A.M. No. 12-8-8-SC, effective 1 January 2013/SC	Shortened trial period	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	-	-	-
61. Guidelines for Litigation in Quezon City Courts/SC	Enhanced rules of procedure, modified requirements and new time periods directed at shortening the litigation process	WGI - Rule of Law	NCR (Quezon City)	-	-	-

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage ^b	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
62. Lawyer Information System/ SC	Information system containing profile of lawyers, e.g. good standing in the bar, address and contact details, licenses	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	20.00	-	20.00
63. Implementation of the Case Decongestion and Delay Reduction Program (CDDRP) in hi-caseload courts/SC	Reduced caseload of courts by 10-15% after recommendations of the diagnostic audit are complied with; also the needs and difficulty of the judges and personnel in disposing of their cases are identified; the development and use of a Docket Management Plan for each court is one of the major outputs of the Project	WGI - Rule of Law	Top 17 courts with highest case loads	-	-	-
64. Sustainability of CDDRP Outputs/SC	Sustained benefits and gains of the CDDRP after implementation period, particularly the Docket Management Plan	WGI - Rule of Law	Top 17 courts with highest case loads	-	-	-
65. Enhancement of Court of Appeals, Court of Tax Appeals (CTA) and Sandiganbayan CMIS for eventual integration with the eCourts to form the Judiciary Case Management System (JCMS)/SC	Integrated case management systems (CA, CTA, Sandiganbayan with eCourts)	WGI - Rule of Law	NCR, VII and X (Manila, Cebu and Cagayan de Oro)	-	-	-
66. JCMS/SC	Management system covering the entire life of a case from filing, hearing, decision, appeals until final decision at the SC	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	-	-	-
67. Conduct of the needs-assessment activities to study the necessity of decentralizing functions of the SC in support of its administrative supervision over trial courts/SC	Decentralized administrative and financial management functions to improve the service delivery for judges and court personnel	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	-	-	-
68. Justice Sector Coordinating Council/SC	Mechanism for efficient communication and coordination among justice sector agencies	WGI - Rule of Law	Justice sector agencies	-	-	-
69. Networks, Security, and Nationwide Connectivity/SC	Network for all lower courts	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	130.00	-	130.00

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage ^b	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
70. 2nd National Survey on the Users' Experience and Perception of the Judiciary/SC	Statistically robust and representative data that will enable comparison with data from first survey conducted in 2005	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	4.37	-	4.37
71. Cebu City Hall of Justice/SC	New hall of justice for all trial courts in Cebu City	WGI - Rule of Law	VII (Cebu City)	-	-	1,000.00
72. New Supreme Court Building/SC	New Supreme Court building and Judiciary District	WGI - Rule of Law	NCR (Taguig City)	-	-	3,000.00
73. Comprehensive evaluation of the Action Program for Judicial Reform/SC	Evaluation Report of the Action Program for Judicial Reform	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	5.00	-	5.00
74. Document/ Records and Archive Management/SC	Document management system that facilitates circulation of documents within the Judiciary while maintaining the data integrity and security	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	160.00	-	160.00
75. eCourts Counterpart Components/SC	eFiling (online filing of pleadings), eNotary, eSubpoena, ePayment to standardize and accurately assess, collect, and record collections in the courts	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	40.00	-	40.00
76. Enterprise Resource Planning Systems (ERP) Systems Integration/SC	Financial management, logistics management, integrated human resource management, payroll, attendance and leave, biometrics and other ERP application system	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	450.00	-	450.00
77. Judiciary Messaging/SC	Fast and reliable communication and information system	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	70.00	-	70.00
78. Hearing Management (eTranscription, etc.)/SC	Modernize records of court hearings and speed up generation of transcripts and other records, ensuring transparency and increase speed of trials	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	15.00	-	15.00
79. Legal Resource Management System/SC	Comprehensive resource containing information needed in adjudication and related research support (case) decision-making	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	40.00	-	40.00
80. PHILJA eLearning Management/SC	Facilitative processes involved in the provision of computer-based training	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	100.00	-	100.00

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage ^b	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
81. IT Training, Change Management (Service Level Agreements) and Consultancies to Support Enterprise Information Systems Plan (EISP) Re-implementation/SC	Facilitative transfer of ICT know-how to personnel and address transition issues during the course of EISP Re-implementation	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	50.00	-	50.00
82. Conduct of Organizational Development and Process Mapping. Review for All Offices and Courts in the Judiciary/SC	Inventory of all court processes and rationalized plantilla requirements for all court processes and functions	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	5,000.00	-	5,000.00
83. Trial Courts ICT Infrastructure/SC	ICT equipment for first and second level courts	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	650.00	-	650.00
84. IT Systems/SC	Help desk, vision control, configuration management, capacity planning and performance tools for EISP	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	20.00	-	20.00
85. Justice Research and Training Institute Project/DOJ	Facility for integrated research and capacity development for the justice system	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	200.00	-	200.00
86. ICT support projects/DOJ-PAO	ICT infrastructure for improved legal assistance and services for the public	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	20.00	-	20.00
87. ICT support projects/DOJ-OSG	ICT infrastructure for improved legal services for government agencies	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	189.79	-	189.79
88. ICT support projects/DOJ-OGCC	ICT infrastructure for improved legal services for government corporations	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	16.65	-	16.65
89. Establishment of Office for the Cybercrime/DOJ	Established cost pursuant to RA 10175, the Cybercrime Prevention Act	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	20.00	-	20.00
90. Livelihood and skills training center for parolees/probationers/pardonees project/DOJ-PPA	Facility to temporarily house and prepare offenders for social reintegration	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	75.00	-	75.00
91. ICT support projects/DOJ-NBI	Vital ICT infrastructure including biometric information system	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	560.37	-	560.37
92. ICT support projects/DOJ-BUCOR	Various ICT systems for improved inmate custody and rehabilitation	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	40.18	-	40.18
93. ICT support projects/DOJ-PPA	Various ICT systems for improved offender supervision and rehabilitation	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	152.47	-	152.47
94. Case Management System Program/OMB	Integrated Case Management System (Phase 2 of the Information Systems Strategic Plan implementation)	WGI - Rule of Law	Central Office with area/sectoral offices	56.78	-	56.78

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage ^b	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
95. National Justice Information System Phase I (investment targets to be reflected in the MITHI program of the DBM)/DOJ	Integrated ICT-based database of critical information in the justice system mainly cases and crimes	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	2,076.18	-	2,076.18
96. Fully operationalize the Office for Alternative Dispute Resolution/DOJ	Establishment cost as attached agency with full staffing complement pursuant to RA 9285	WGI - Rule of Law	Nationwide	126.06	-	126.06
Strategy 5. Enhancing economic justice						
97. Third Party Information and External Linkages Program/BIR	Exchange of information allowed effective information exchange with other jurisdictions with adequate provisions safeguarding the rights of taxpayers and third parties	WGI - Regulatory Quality	National Office BOC/LGU	14.02	-	14.02
98. Establishment of the Office for Competition/DOJ	Initial establishment cost pursuant to Executive Order 45 s. 2011, designating DOJ as Competition Authority	WGI - Regulatory Quality	Nationwide	-	-	-
Total				17,954.33	502.40	22,456.73

^a Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated

^b The regions covered by BIR projects refer to the administrative regions corresponding to Revenue Regions.

^c To be funded from savings of the Judiciary

Peace and security

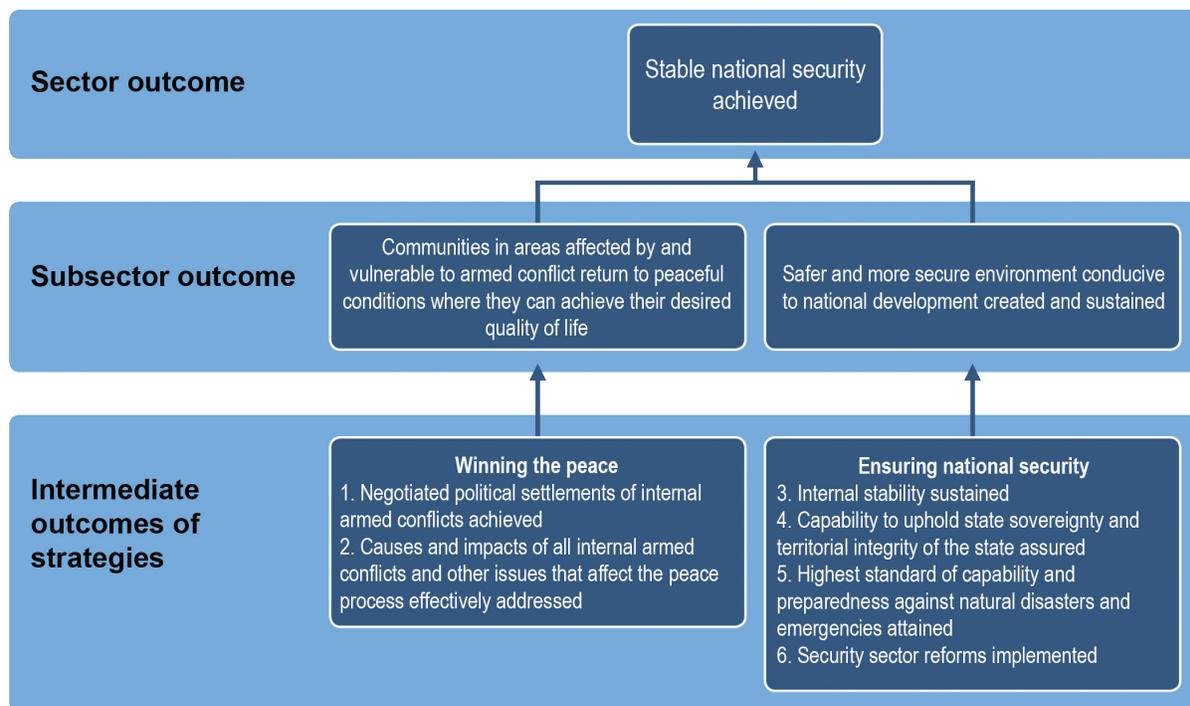
I. INTRODUCTION

A stable national security supports the country’s development goals of reducing poverty in multiple dimensions and creating massive quality employment. To do this, the government aims to achieve two subsector outcomes, wherein: (a) communities in areas affected by and vulnerable to armed conflict return to peaceful conditions where they can achieve their desired quality of life; and (b) safer and more secure environment conducive to national development will be created and sustained.

There are two intermediate outcomes that are expected from strategies aiming to win the peace: (a) achievement of negotiated political settlements of internal armed conflicts; and (b) effectively addressing the causes and impacts of all internal armed conflict and other issues that affect the peace process. Within the next three years, the target is to significantly reduce the level of armed hostilities and other forms of violent incidents involving armed rebel groups.

On the other hand, strategies aiming to ensure national security have four intermediate outcomes: (a) sustaining internal stability; (b) assuring capability to uphold state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state; (c) attaining the highest standard of capability and preparedness against natural disasters and emergencies; and (d) implementation of security sector reforms. These outcomes are shown in Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1. Strategic framework on peace and security



II. MAJOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

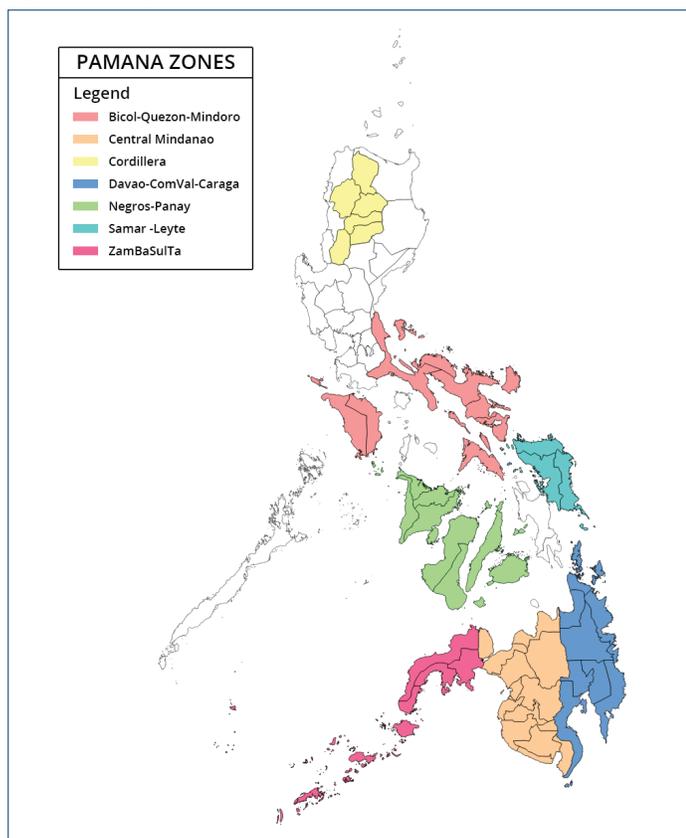
The revalidated PIP identified 25 major priority programs and projects (PAPs) that will support the attainment of the peace and security sector's key outcomes. These PAPs have total investment targets amounting to PhP147.82 billion over the period of 2013-2016. Majority (86% or around PhP127.53 billion) will support, among others, the upgrading of the country's defense and security capability, such as those of the armed forces, coast guard, police and jail facilities. About 14 percent (PhP20.29 billion), on the other hand, will support the peace process through the Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Program to respond and strengthen peace building, reconstruction, and development in conflict-affected areas. Nine of these PAPs have additional investment requirements of around PhP59.32 billion for continuing investment targets.

Subsector outcome A: Winning the peace

Priority PAPs for peace and development primarily support the peace process and include interventions that will effectively address the causes and mitigate the impacts of armed conflict. These include support to peace negotiations, normalization, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), post-conflict reconstruction programs, and other socio-economic programs.

The PAMANA program is the national government's peace and development framework and an inter-agency program for conflict-affected areas in the PAMANA zones (see Figure 8.2) that also fall under Category 2 provinces.³⁶ This program involves community development projects, community infrastructure subprojects, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms, as well as peace and social cohesion mainstreaming. In line with the government's overall convergence strategy, the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), which provides oversight to the program, will continue to partner with the following agencies in the implementation of specific subprojects: the Departments of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Agriculture (DA), Agrarian Reform (DAR), Energy (DOE) through the National Electrification Administration (NEA), National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth), and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

Figure 8.2. Map of PAMANA Zones



Source: OPAPP, 2012

³⁶ Provinces in this category are mostly in Eastern Visayas, ARMM and SOCCSKSARGEN (Central Mindanao). These provinces are generally characterized as having limited opportunities for development. Weather-related events and armed conflicts have been additional factors to contend with in the provinces in this category. Refer to Chapter 1 of the PDP Midterm Update for the complete list.

Subsector outcome B: Ensuring national security

In sustaining internal stability, the Philippine National Police (PNP) will improve police presence by hiring additional police personnel and upgrading 1,321 police stations in vital installations, crime prone areas and tourist destinations nationwide. The PNP will also upgrade its mobility, firearms, and investigative equipment. In support to this, the Department of Justice (DOJ) will strengthen its law enforcement and investigative capacity by modernizing the National Bureau of Investigation's (NBI) information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure for investigation and criminal records and by constructing additional forensic laboratories to be located in the major urban cities. The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) will also improve the living conditions of inmates through the construction of jail offices and jail capacity build-up, thus allowing inmates to become more productive and law-abiding citizens.

Moreover, to support its role in sustaining internal stability, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) will procure equipment for air and ground operations and enhance rapid deployment of forces, to be fully capable of undertaking unilateral defensive operations. To support the operations of AFP and other security forces, the Government Arsenal will be modernized with the upgrading of equipment for the production of small arms ammunition, including the expansion of its production area.

In upholding the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, majority of priority PAPs aim towards strengthening air and maritime surveillance and defense capability. These include the procurement of equipment for the upgrading of the coastal watch system surveillance and detection capacity to enable the AFP to secure the country's borders and territory, thwart the entry of foreign terrorists and other lawless elements, including human traffickers and smugglers of illegal goods and weapons of mass destruction. To complement the initiatives of the AFP on border security, the Bureau of Immigration will establish an Automated Border Control System with biometrics capability in immigration offices/ports nationwide.

In attaining the highest standard of capability and preparedness against natural disasters and emergencies, the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) will procure multi-role vessels that aim not only to strengthen its enforcement of maritime laws and protection of the country's maritime resources but to provide rescue assistance during such events. The Office of Civil Defense (OCD), for its part, will upgrade its disaster response and relief operations through adequate equipment and facilities. Further, the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) will also upgrade their fire protection services through the following:

- Establishment of fire protection services in 667 municipalities across the country, particularly those without fire protection services;
- Upgrading of the existing fire stations and sub-stations; and
- Acquisition of firefighting equipment and accessories.

The BFP will provide an interconnected solution for all its stations and sub-stations, particularly in the National Capital Region (NCR), by modernizing its firefighting activities and enhancing communication facilities.

Finally, reforms will continuously be implemented in the AFP and PNP, as well as in other agencies of the security sector, through the conduct of education and training programs.

III. SUMMARY

For 2013 and beyond, the total investment targets for the peace and security sector amount to PhP207.14 billion. As shown in Table 8.1, the Department of Defense (DND) -AFP takes the bulk of the total amount (40.67% or PhP84.24 billion), followed by the BFP (25.67% or PhP53.17 billion), PNP (7.43% or PhP15.40 billion); BJMP (7.06% or PhP14.62 billion), and PCG (4.47% or PhP9.27 billion).

Table 8.1. Investment targets for the peace and security sector by implementing agency (in PhP million)^a

Agency/department	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Department of National Defense-Armed Forces of the Philippines (DND-AFP)	15,281.45	21,744.96	15,705.88	15,805.88	68,538.17	15,705.88	84,244.05
Department of the Interior and Local Government-Bureau of Fire Protection (DILG-BFP)	3,506.03	7,547.28	4,003.46	3,698.56	18,755.33	34,415.87	53,171.20
DILG-Philippine National Police (PNP)	3,749.02	3,786.91	4,000.55	3,863.43	15,399.92	-	15,399.92
DILG-Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP)	2,066.67	1,342.12	2,398.36	1,407.70	7,214.84	7,402.23	14,617.07
Department of Transportation and Communications-Philippine Coast Guard (DOTC-PCG)	-	2,555.00	1,603.00	3,497.00	7,655.00	1,612.00	9,267.00
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	-	2,660.11	2,077.87	510.00	5,247.98	-	5,247.98
Department of Agriculture (DA)	1,503.36	1,735.56	1,532.50	173.56	4,944.98	-	4,944.98
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)	1,717.87	1,719.71	1,018.54	371.40	4,827.51	-	4,827.51
DILG-Philippine Public Safety College (PPSC)	971.42	992.53	992.53	992.53	3,949.01	-	3,949.01
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	1,468.64	922.01	420.00	9.22	2,819.87	-	2,819.87
Department of Justice-Bureau of Immigration (DOJ-BI)	91.11	2,632.45	-	-	2,723.56	-	2,723.56
DND-Office of Civil Defense (OCD)	430.80	187.75	187.75	187.75	994.05	187.75	1,181.80
Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP)	362.82	270.42	206.42	121.32	960.98	-	960.98
DND-Government Arsenal	-	931.00	-	-	931.00	-	931.00
DOJ-National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)	60.24	247.96	174.10	379.05	861.35	-	861.35
DND-AFP/National Defense College of the Philippines (NDCP)	-	3.00	500.00	-	503.00	-	503.00
Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)	207.90	196.35	15.18	19.64	439.07	-	439.07
Department of Energy-National Electrification Administration (DOE-NEA)	150.50	57.80	40.50	5.78	254.58	-	254.58
Department of Health (DOH)	-	-	248.00	2.48	250.48	-	250.48
Department of Education (DepEd)	-	-	149.25	2.73	151.98	-	151.98
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	92.72	-	21.00	9.27	122.99	-	122.99
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	-	57.19	50.00	5.72	112.90	-	112.90
DOH-Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth)	15.60	19.33	21.73	20.40	77.06	-	77.06
Commission on Higher Education (CHED)	2.00	4.40	6.80	9.20	22.40	-	22.40
Department of Energy (DOE)	-	19.33	-	1.93	21.27	-	21.27
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)	-	-	10.00	10.00	20.00	-	20.00
National Housing Authority (NHA)	-	-	8.00	8.00	16.00	-	16.00
Total	31,678.15	49,633.17	35,391.40	31,112.53	147,815.25	59,323.73	207,138.98

^a Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

The national government will be funding the entire investment targets of the peace and security sector. These include PAPs that will be sourced through official development assistance (ODA) loans and grants, such as the BFP's Incident Management and Communications System and the PCG's acquisition of Multi-Role Response Vessels.

Table 8.2. Investment targets for the peace and security sector by spatial coverage (in PhP million)^a

Spatial coverage	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Nationwide	26,661.16	40,995.34	29,482.88	30,050.83	127,190.21 ^b	59,323.73	186,513.94
Interregional	5,016.99	7,215.42	5,454.93	1,002.30	18,689.64	-	18,689.64
Region-specific	-	1,422.40	453.60	59.40	1,935.40	-	1,935.40
III: Central Luzon	-	931.00	-	-	931.00	-	931.00
NCR	-	491.40	453.60	59.40	1,004.40	-	1,004.40
Total	31,678.15	49,633.17	35,391.40	31,112.53	147,815.25	59,323.73	207,138.98

^a Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

^b The amount includes investment targets for 2 projects (Support to Peace Negotiations, Pre-Agreement agenda and Implementation of Agreements, and Comprehensive Local Intergration Program) based on OPAPP submission as of 24 July 2013.

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of PAPs by spatial coverage. About 86.05 percent (PhP127.19 billion) of the total investments for 2013-2016 will be implemented nationwide, while 12.64 percent (PhP18.69 billion) will encompass more than one region. The rest will be implemented specifically in NCR and Central Luzon (Region III).

Table 8.3 lists the 25 major priority PAPs that will be implemented to achieve stable national security.

Figure 8.3. Coverage of selected major priority PAPs on the peace and security sector

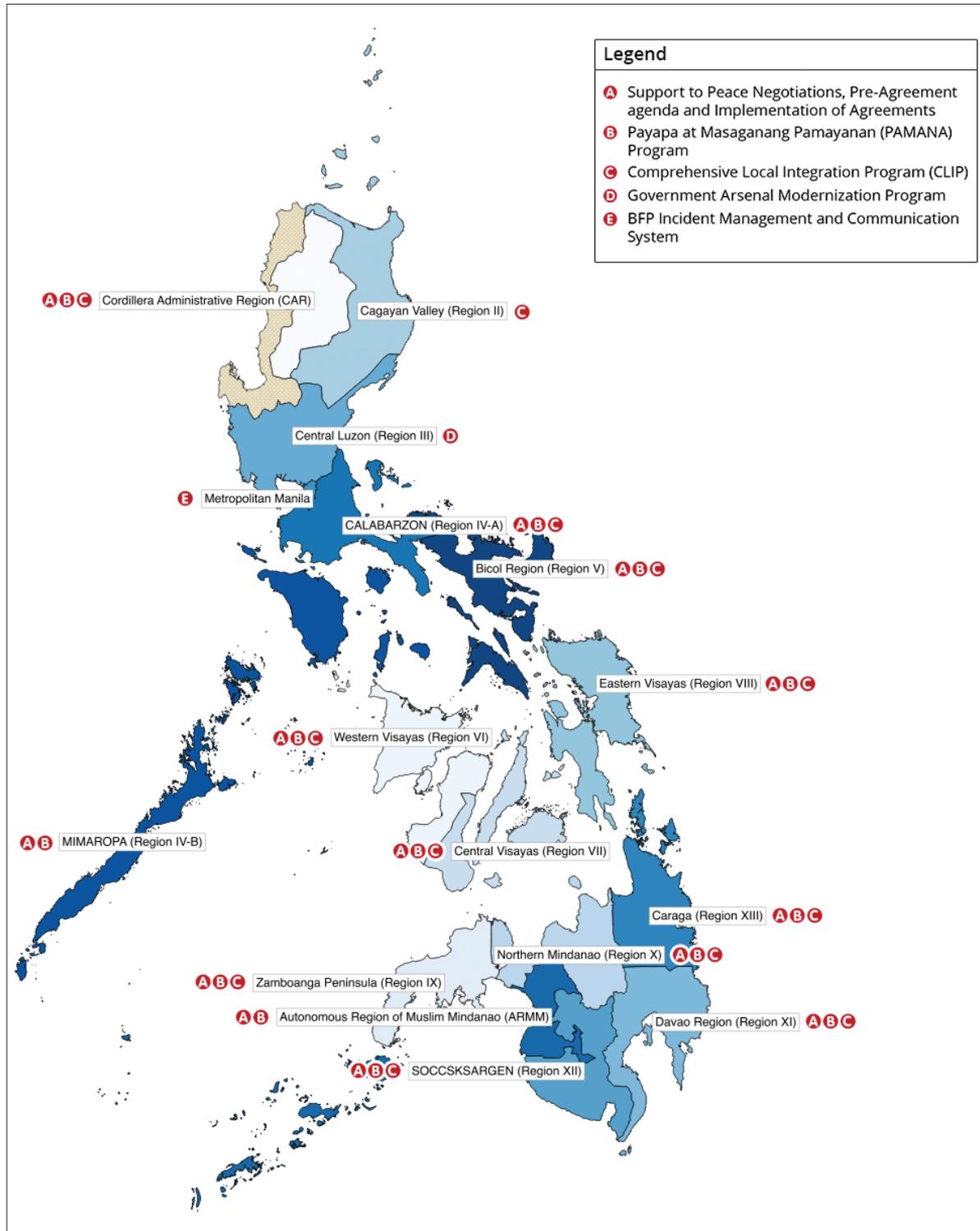


Table 8.3. List of major priority PAPs for the peace and security sector

PAPs	Expected outputs	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
			Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Sector outcome: Stable national security achieved					
Subsector outcome A: Communities in areas affected by and vulnerable to armed conflict return to peaceful conditions where they can achieve their desired quality of life					
Intermediate outcome 1: Negotiated political settlements of internal armed conflicts achieved					
1. Support to Peace Negotiations, Pre-Agreement agenda and Implementation of Agreements/OPAPP ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social infrastructure Support to former combatants Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration Post-conflict reconstruction programs Sajahatra Bangsamoro Program (socioeconomic programs) 	IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, ARMM, CAR	960.98	-	960.98
Intermediate outcome 2: Causes and impacts of all internal armed conflicts and other issues that affect the peace process effectively addressed					
2. Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Program (Community grants, Subregional economic development and Social Infrastructures) /OPAPP, CHED, PhilHealth, DSWD, DILG, DA, DENR, DOE-NEA, DOE, DOH, ARMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community development projects Economic structures Farm to market roads Evacuation centers Electric and water supply systems Community infrastructure subprojects Social protection packages for former combatants Capacity-building on mainstreaming conflict-sensitive and peace promoting local development plans 	IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, ARMM, CAR	18,689.64	-	18,689.64
3. Comprehensive Local Integration Program (CLIP) / DILG, CHED, TESDA, DepEd, DOH, NHA ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic social services and livelihood opportunities to former rebels 	II, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR	639.42	-	639.42
Subsector outcome B: Safer and more secure environment conducive to national development created and sustained					
Intermediate outcome 3: Internal stability sustained					
4. PNP Capability Enhancement Program (CEP)/DILG-PNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition of mobility patrol vehicles, firearms, communications equipment, investigative equipment, and anti-terrorism equipment 	Nationwide	8,000.00	-	8,000.00
5. Construction of Standard Police Stations/DILG-PNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of 1,321 police stations and establishment of appropriate facilities in vital installations, crime prone areas and tourist destinations nationwide 	Nationwide	7,399.92	-	7,399.92
6. Procurement of equipment for the Enhancement of Rapid Deployment Force/DND-AFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of aircraft and vehicles for air and maritime operations 	Nationwide	2,596.40	625.00	3,221.40
7. Procurement of Equipment for Air and Ground Combat Operations/DND-AFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of vehicles and weapons for air and ground combat operations 	Nationwide	6,576.40	-	6,576.40
8. Government Arsenal Modernization Program/DND-Government Arsenal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modernization of the government arsenal through upgrading of the equipment and facilities for the production of small arms ammunition to support the operations of the AFP as well as the PNP and other armed forces of the government 	III	931.00	-	931.00

PAPs	Expected outputs	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
			Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
9. Construction of Jail Offices and Facilities /DILG-BJMP	Construction of additional jail buildings, offices and jail amenities for the BJMP to include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 new jail buildings • 590 additional cells • 2 regional offices (Region XII and NCR) • 219 administrative buildings • 22 multipurpose buildings • 17 training facilities 	Nationwide	5,917.40	4,394.78	10,312.18
Intermediate outcome 4: Capability to uphold state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state assured					
13. Procurement of Air Operations Equipment to Support Territorial Defense Activities/DND-AFP	Upgrading of surveillance and detection capacity to thwart the entry of foreign terrorists and other lawless elements	Nationwide	28,333.89	9,399.30	37,733.19
14. Procurement of Coast Watch System Surveillance and Detection Equipment/DND-AFP	Upgrading of air and maritime capability to ensure that maritime assets, maritime practices, territorial integrity and coastal areas are protected in accordance with the Baseline Law	Nationwide	30,892.34	5,681.58	36,573.92
15. AFP Capability Upgrade Program/DND-AFP	Modernizing and upgrading the AFP capability to secure the country's territorial integrity, maritime assets and resources.	Nationwide	100.00	-	100.00
16. ICT projects of the BI including the Automated Border Control System/DOJ-BI	Automated Border Control System - with biometrics capability in immigration offices/ports nationwide	Nationwide	2,723.56	-	2,723.56
Intermediate outcome 5: Highest standard of capability and preparedness against natural disasters and emergencies attained					
17. Acquisition of 40-Meter Multi-Role Response Vessel, including JICA Detailed Design Grant Assistance/DOTC-PCG	Acquisition of MRRV to strengthen capabilities of the PCG to patrol and guard the maritime territory of the country, enhance rescue operations, protection of marine environment, enforcement of applicable maritime laws, and conduct of maritime patrol in the marine waters of the Philippines particularly the Exclusive Economic Zone in line with the government's thrust in promoting maritime safety and ensuring national security.	Nationwide	7,655.00	1,612.00	9,267.00
18. Disaster Response & Relief Operations/DND-OCD	Procurement of engineering and communication equipment to enhance AFP's support during disaster response and search and rescue operation	Nationwide	994.05	187.75	1,181.80
19. BFP Service Establishment Project/DILG-BFP	Establishment of fire protection services in 667 municipalities in all regions without fire protection services	Nationwide	6,771.45	10,348.25	17,119.70
20. BFP Service Upgrading and Modernization Program / DILG-BFP	Upgrading of fire protection capability in cities and municipalities with fire protection services in 143 cities and 824 municipalities	Nationwide	10,979.48	24,067.63	35,047.10
21. BFP Incident Management and Communication System/DILG-BFP	Computerization of the fire fighting activities and enhancement of the communication facilities in all fire stations/substations and headquarters in NCR	NCR	1,004.40	-	1,004.40
Intermediate outcome 6: Security sector reforms implemented					
22. Education and Training Program for Uniformed Personnel of the PNP, BFP, BJMP and other Public Safety Agencies/DILG-PPSC	Conduct of mandatory and specialized training program depending on the training requirements of the PNP, BFP and BJMP.	Nationwide	1,735.84	-	1,735.84

PAPs	Expected outputs	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
			Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
23. Conduct of Degree Program in Public Safety Education/DILG-PPSC	The degree program includes the Master in Public Safety Administration (MPSA) and Bachelor of Science in Public Safety (BSPS) that aims to develop professional leadership and active participation in ensuring public safety	Nationwide	2,213.17	-	2,213.17
24. Joint Military Education and Training Services /DND-AFP	Construction of additional of academic training and other school facilities to enhance the knowledge and skills capacity on national security and to develop the AFP's Joint Military Education and Training capacity	Nationwide	39.14	-	39.14
25. National Security Education Services/DND-AFP, NDCP		Nationwide	503.00	-	503.00
Total			147,815.25	59,323.74	207,138.98

^a Investment targets are reflected under nationwide coverage based on OPAPP submission as of 24 July 2013.

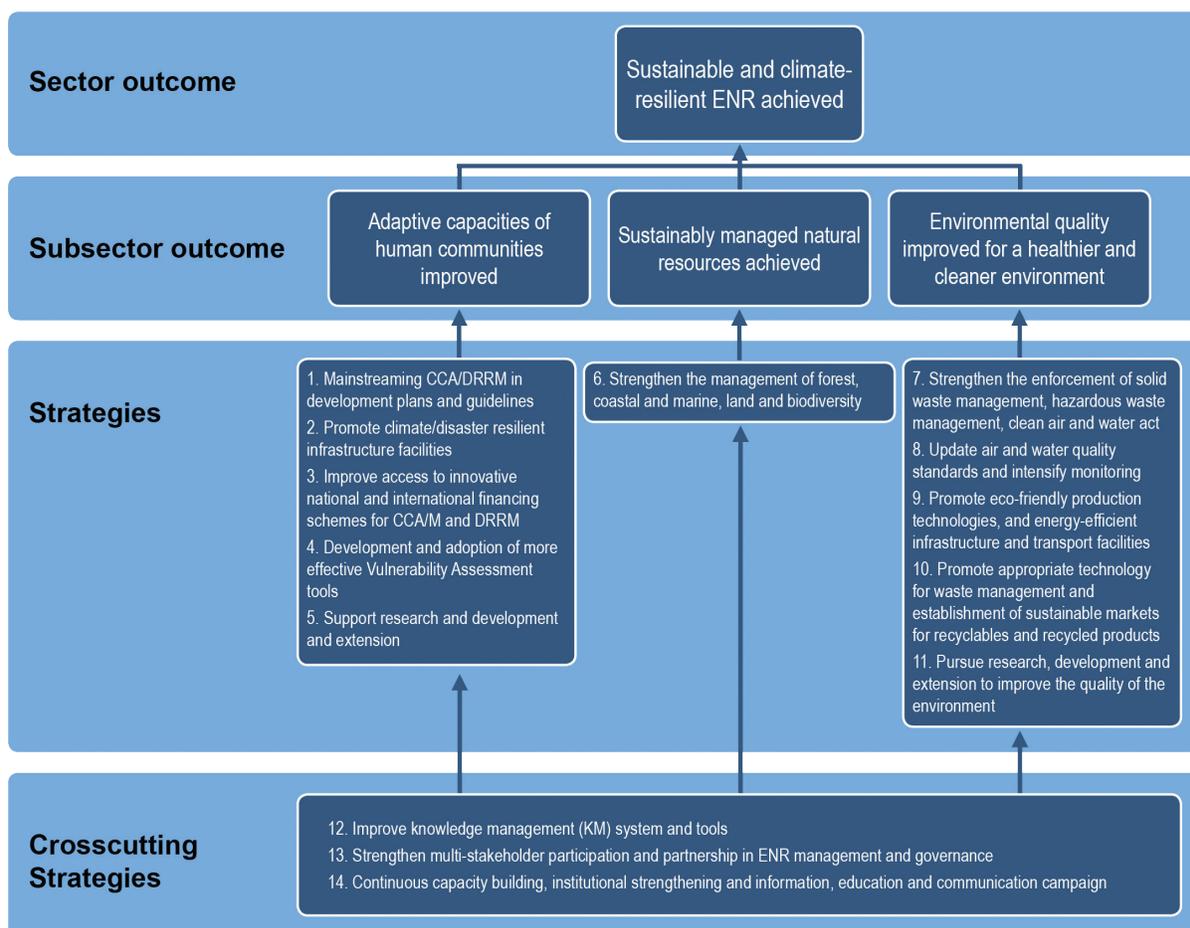
Sustainable and climate-resilient environment and natural resources

I. INTRODUCTION

The inclusive growth framework of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) Midterm Update for 2011-2016 identified ecological integrity as exerting a profound influence on the economy’s productive potential. This is because the country’s state of environment and natural resources (ENR) are both a means and an end in achieving rapid and sustained economic growth, massively creating quality employment, and reducing poverty in all its dimensions.

As a means, the ENR sector provides the inputs and services to sustain resource-dependent rural and urban communities, as well as the productive sectors (i.e., agriculture and fisheries, industry, services), among others; as an end, it bears the impacts of activities from these communities and productive sectors intended to accelerate economic growth.

Figure 9.1. Strategic framework on sustainable and climate-resilient ENR



In achieving a sustainable and climate-resilient ENR, the second-half of the Plan period prioritizes interventions that aim to (a) improve adaptive capacities of communities, (b) sustainably manage natural resources, and (c) improve environmental quality for a healthier and cleaner environment. Fourteen strategies are outlined for this chapter, as shown in Figure 9.1.

II. MAJOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Crucial to the achievement of ENR-related sector and subsector outcomes is the implementation of 79 major priority programs and projects (PAPs) with the following themes:

- Capacity building of national and local government units (LGUs), as well as local communities for climate change adaptation and mitigation (CCA/M) and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM);
- Management of forests, watersheds, coastal and marine resources, land and biodiversity; and
- Pollution reduction for improved environmental quality.

These PAPs aim for the following:

- Decreased annual damages and losses (crops and properties) due to natural disasters, environmental hazards, human induced and hydro-meteorological events;
- Increased level of investments on CCA/M;
- Sustainably managed forests, watersheds and coastal and marine resources;
- Improved land administration and management, including rehabilitation of abandoned mines;
- Improved biodiversity protection and conservation;
- Reduced air pollution in Metro Manila and other major urban centers;
- Reduced water pollution; and
- Improved waste disposal and reduced waste generation.

Subsector outcome A: Adaptive capacities of human communities improved

The Climate Change Commission (CCC) will develop Integrated Vulnerability Assessment Tools that will enhance capabilities of national and local governments in CCA/M and DRRM. Investment targets for this PAP are pegged at PhP1.2 billion for 2013-2016, and another PhP1.2 billion for continuing investment targets.

To build the capacities of the local government units in addressing the impacts of disaster and climate change, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) will lead the nationwide implementation of a PhP1.62-billion project on Enhancing LGU Capacity on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management, and Seal of Disaster Preparedness.

Another PAP that is supported by a grant from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is the Improvement of Meteorological Radar System. This PhP1.4-billion investment, which will cover Cagayan Valley, Bicol and Central Visayas regions, will be implemented by the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), through its Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA).

Subsector outcome B: Sustainably managed natural resources achieved

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is the lead agency in implementing PAPs related to the sustainable management of land, forests, watersheds, coastal and marine resources, and biodiversity. Among the agency's PAPs is its national banner program on Forest Development, Rehabilitation and Protection (previously known as the National Greening Program), Forestland Management Project (FMP), Integrated Natural Resources Environmental Management Project (INREMP), and Additional Financing for the Land Administration and Management Project II (LAMP II).

Other agencies that will implement PAPs related to sustainable management of natural resources are the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) for managing watersheds in 200 water districts nationwide; Department of Agriculture (DA), through its Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), for initiatives to support sustainable land management; and Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA), for managing Laguna de Bay.

For 2013 and beyond, a total of PhP147.81 billion are allotted for the implementation of PAPs under this subsector outcome.

Subsector outcome C: Environmental quality improved for a healthier, cleaner environment

The Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) will be embarking on a PhP2-billion investment in improving solid waste management (SWM) of LGUs located south of Metro Manila by developing a sanitary landfill (SLF). This project will be implemented beyond the Plan period of 2013-2016.

The implementation of regulations on ecological SWM and clean air within the remaining period of 2013-2016 will require investments amounting to PhP4.27 billion. Meanwhile, the DENR will implement a program with investment targets of PhP2.51 billion that will rehabilitate Manila Bay for the same period. These PAPs are in line with legal imperatives as provided by the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 (RA 9003), Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999 (RA 8749) and as ordered by the Supreme Court through a mandamus.

Crosscutting PAPs

Several DENR PAPs cut across these three key subsectors. These PAPs aim to improve knowledge management systems and tools and strengthen ENR management and governance. The DENR allotted PhP3.93 billion for the enforcement of ENR laws, rules and regulations; PhP2.65 billion for the formulation and monitoring of ENR sector policies, plans, and PAPs; and PhP1.64 billion for geosciences development service.

III. SUMMARY

Overall total investments for 2013 and beyond amount to PhP176.44 billion, with the DENR covering 93.8 percent because of its mandate on ENR management. The agency is followed by CCC (1.8%) and MMDA (1.7%). The remaining share is allotted for DOST's PAGASA and Philippine Institute for Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), DA-BSWM, DILG, and, LWUA, as shown in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1. Investment targets for the ENR sector by implementing agency/department (in PhP million)^a

Agency/department	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	68, 837.30	30, 257.52	32, 059.61	26, 583.96	157, 930.75	7, 493.36	165, 424.11
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA)	-	-	500.00	500.00	2, 060.00	1, 000.00	3, 060.00
Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA)	no cost reflected in their submission						
Climate Change Commission (CCC)	-	117.00	117.00	117.00	1, 563.00	1, 552.00	3, 115.00
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)	0.45	249.48	-	-	2, 194.17	-	2, 194.17
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS)	-	-	-	-	546.57	-	546.57

Table 9.1. Investment targets for the ENR sector by implementing agency/department (in PhP million)^a (continuation)

Agency/department	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Department of Agriculture (DA) - Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM)	-	-	-	-	44.14	-	44.14
Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	1,739.46	120.00	1,859.46
Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA)	-	50.00	50.00	50.00	150.00	50.00	200.00
Total	68,867.75	30,704.00	32,756.61	27,280.96	166,228.10	10,215.36	176,443.46

^a Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated. Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

Almost all (99.7%) investment targets for 2013 and beyond will be financed by the national government (including through official development assistance or ODA), with the private sector contributing the remaining share as shown in Table 9.2. While there is no investment commitment from LGUs, the national government is enjoining them to ensure holistic implementation of the PAPs since the major stakeholders of these interventions are identified in the local level, particularly on enhancing the capacities of communities on CCA/M and DRRM.

Table 9.2. Investment targets for the ENR sector by funding source^a (in PhP million)

Funding source	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
National government (includes ODA loans and grants)	68,867.75	30,644.00	32,699.11	26,945.96	165,775.60	10,215.36	175,990.96
Private sector	-	60.00	57.50	335.00	452.50	-	452.50
Total	68,867.75	30,704.00	32,756.61	27,280.96	166,228.10	10,215.36	176,443.46

^a Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated.

Almost half (about 47%) of investment targets for sustainable and climate-resilient ENR will be implemented nationwide for 2013 and beyond, as shown in Table 9.3. About 42 percent will be allocated for region/province-specific PAPs, while the remaining 11 percent will be for interregional PAPs. Figure 9.2 shows the coverage of these PAPs across the country.

Table 9.3. Investment targets for the ENR sector by spatial coverage^a (in PhP million)

Spatial coverage	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Nationwide	12,960.54	12,996.00	28,754.65	22,952.91	79,436.40	3,394.90	82,831.30
Interregional	1,297.00	1,667.09	3,494.86	3,828.05	13,622.60	5,820.46	19,443.06
Region-specific	54,610.21	16,040.91	507.09	500.00	73,169.10	1,000.00	74,169.10
II: Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	182.43	-	182.43
III: Central Luzon	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	0.47
IV-A: CALABARZON	no cost reflected in LLDA's submission						
V: Bicol	-	249.48	-	-	249.79	-	249.79
VI: Western Visayas	54,517.50	15,779.58	-	-	70,297.08	-	70,297.08
X: Northern Mindanao	12.45	1.78	-	-	14.23	-	14.23
XII: SOCCSKSARGEN	10.76	9.77	7.09	-	27.63	-	27.63
CAR	69.20	-	-	-	69.20	-	69.20
NCR	0.30	0.30	500.00	500.00	2,328.28	1,000.00	3,328.28
Total	68,867.75	30,704.00	32,756.61	27,280.96	166,228.10	10,215.36	176,443.46

^a Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated.

Majority of the PAPs are geared towards improving adaptive capacities and ensuring sustainably managed natural resources (subsector outcomes A and B), while about 20 percent support the improvement of environmental quality through reduced air and water pollution and improved waste disposal (subsector outcome C). Table 9.4 showcases major priority PAPs, both ongoing and proposed, that are envisioned to strongly support the sector goal of sustaining ecological integrity.

Figure 9.2. Coverage of selected major priority PAPs for the ENR sector

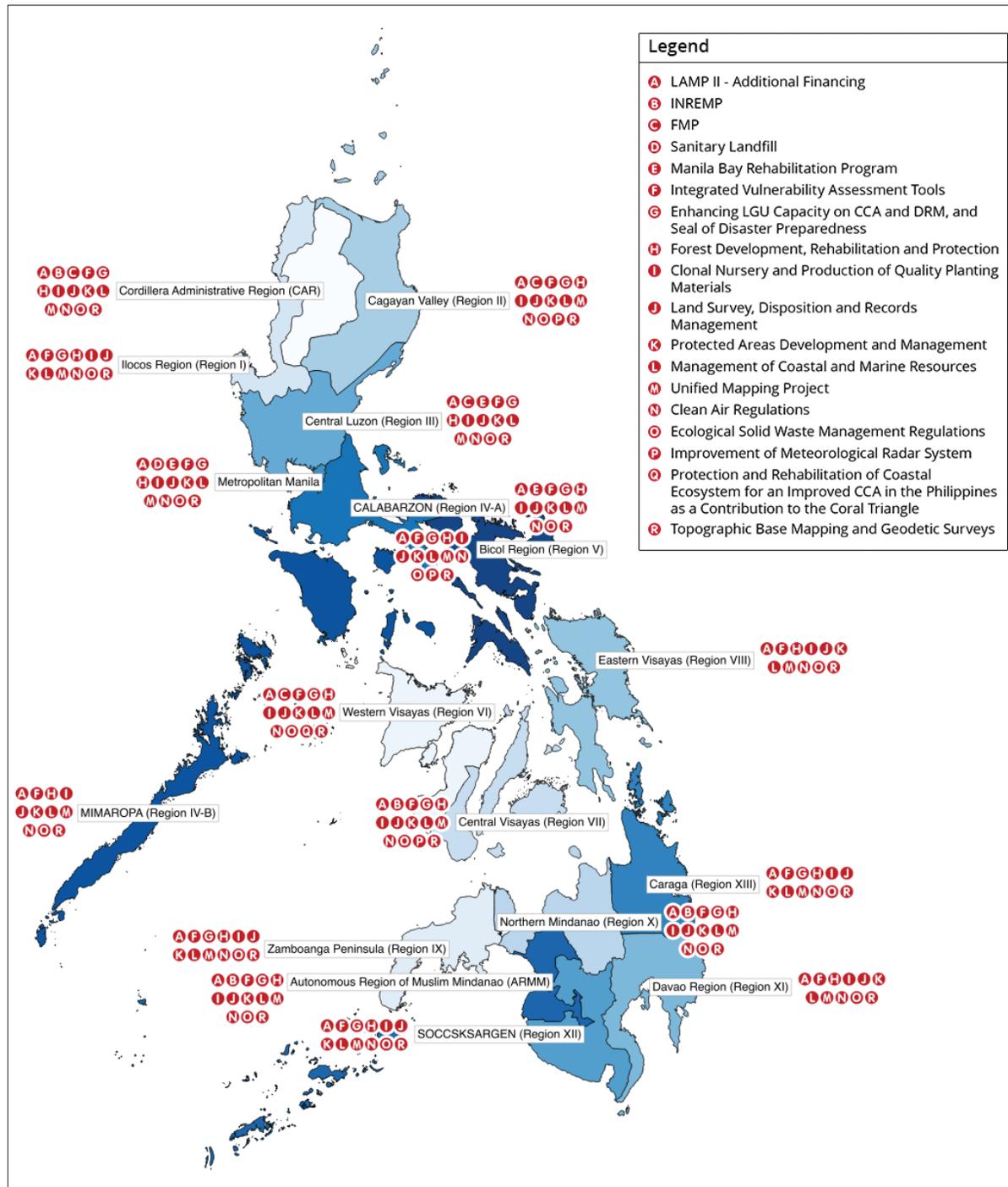


Table 9.4. List of major priority PAPs for the ENR sector

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Sector outcome: Sustainable and climate-resilient ENR achieved						
Subsector outcome A: Adaptive capacities of human communities improved						
1. Integrated Vulnerability Assessment Tools Developed/CCC	Average annual damages and losses decreased	Annual damages and losses (crops and properties) due to natural disasters, environmental hazards, human induced and hydro-meteorological events	Nationwide	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
2. Enhancing LGU Capacity on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management, and Seal of Disaster Preparedness/DILG	Average annual damages and losses decreased	Annual damages and losses (crops and properties) due to natural disasters, environmental hazards, human induced and hydro-meteorological events	I, II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, IX, X, XII, XIII, CAR, NCR, ARMM	1,619.46	-	1,619.46
3. Improvement of Meteorological Radar System - JICA Grant/PAGASA	Average annual damages and losses decreased	Annual damages and losses (crops and properties) due to natural disasters, environmental hazards, human induced and hydro-meteorological events	II, V, VII	1,402.47	-	1,402.47
Subtotal				4,221.93	1,200.00	5,421.93
Subsector outcome B: Sustainably managed natural resources achieved						
4. Land Administration and Management Project II (LAMP 2)- Additional Financing/DENR	Land administration and management improved	Number of beneficiaries with secured land tenure in public agricultural A&D lands completed by 2015	Nationwide	2,548.22	-	2,548.22
5. Forest Development, Rehabilitation and Protection/DENR	Forests and watersheds sustainably managed	Open and denuded forest land are (M ha) reduced	Nationwide	35,420.45	-	35,420.45
6. Clonal Nursery and Production of Quality Planting Materials of Premium and Indigenous Forest Species/DENR	Forests and watersheds sustainably managed	Open and denuded forest land are (M ha) reduced	Nationwide	3,468.70	-	3,468.70
7. Forestland Management Project (FMP)/DENR	Forests and watersheds sustainably managed	Open and denuded forest land are (M ha) reduced	II, III, VI, CAR	2,971.17	2,653.95	5,625.12
8. Land Survey, Disposition and Records Management /DENR	Land administration and management improved	Number of beneficiaries with secured land tenure in residential lands zoned as residential areas	Nationwide	2,572.96	-	2,572.96
9. Protected Areas Development and Management/ DENR	Biodiversity protection and conservation improved	Extinction of threatened species of wild flora and fauna	Nationwide	8,171.10	-	8,171.10
10. Management of Coastal and Marine Resources/Areas / DENR	Coastal and marine resources management enhanced	Percentage of terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine areas effectively and equitably managed	Nationwide	3,980.91	-	3,980.91
11. Integrated Natural Resources Environmental Management Project (INREMP)/DENR	Forests and watersheds sustainably managed	Open and denuded forest land are (M ha) reduced	VII, X, CAR, ARMM	2,842.66	2,694.51	5,537.17

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
12. Unified Mapping Project/DENR	Protected Areas and Coastal areas Maps and Preliminary delineation of municipal waters	Increased number of protected areas (PAs) with National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) maps; Increased number of LGUs with delineated municipal waters certified by neighboring LGUs; Completed maps for all the provinces	Nationwide	3,312.81	333.76	3,646.57
13. Topographic Base Mapping and Geodetic Surveys /DENR	Protected Areas and Coastal areas Maps	Completed maps for all the provinces	Nationwide	1,389.29	1,619.85	3,009.14
14. Protection and Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystem for an Improved Climate Change Adaptation in the Philippines as a contribution to the Coral Triangle/DENR	Coastal and marine resources management enhanced	Percentage of terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine areas effectively and equitably managed	VI	70,297.08	-	70,297.08
Subtotal				136,975.35	7,302.07	144,277.42
Subsector outcome C: Environmental quality improved for a healthier and cleaner environment						
15. Development and operation of MMDA-owned sanitary landfill (SLF) for LGUs South of Metro Manila/MMDA	Waste generated reduced and waste disposal improved	Solid waste diversion rate	NCR	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
16. Implementation of Clean Air Regulations/DENR	Reduced air pollution in Metro Manila and other major urban centers	Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) level in Metro Manila and major urban centers with levels above 90ug/Ncm	Nationwide	1,930.12	-	1,930.12
17. Manila Bay Rehabilitation Program/DENR	Reduced water pollution	Biochemical oxygen demand level within the water criteria	NCR, III & IV-A	2,508.00	-	2,508.00
18. Implementation of Ecological Solid Waste Management Regulations/DENR	Waste generated reduced and waste disposal improved	Solid waste diversion rate	Nationwide	2,338.52	-	2,338.52
Subtotal				7,776.64	1,000.00	8,776.64
Crosscutting PAPs^a						
19. Formulation and Monitoring of ENR Sector Policies, Plans, Programs and Projects (includes all Sectors and Management of Forestland and Forest Resources and Forest Boundary Delineation and Land Use Allocation)/DENR	Baseline resource assessment/ reassessment/monitoring of biodiversity status, valuation studies, impact assessment, preparation/updating of climate-resilient plans		Nationwide	2,653.44	-	2,653.44
20. Geosciences Development Service /DENR	Assessment and mapping of LGUs' susceptibility to landslide and flooding		Nationwide	1,635.06	-	1,635.06
21. Enforcement of Laws, Rules and Regulations /DENR	Untenured forest areas protected and forest areas under management arrangement monitored		Nationwide	3,931.59	-	3,931.59
Subtotal				8,220.09	-	8,220.09
Total				157,194.01	9,502.07	166,696.08

^a Crosscutting PAPs address all PDP-RM critical indicators under the Chapter.

Accelerating infrastructure development

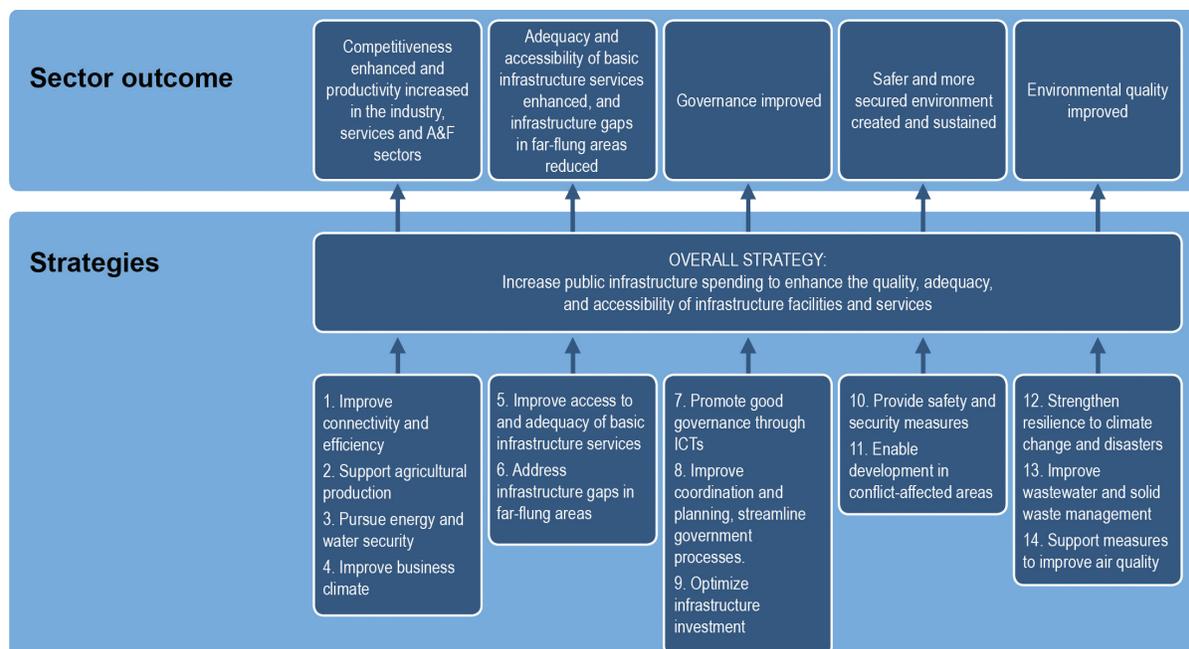
I. INTRODUCTION

Infrastructure development comprises the bulk of investment targets in the Revalidated PIP for 2011-2016. More than half of the overall investments targeted for 2013-2016 goes to infrastructure-related programs and projects (PAPs) on transportation, water, energy, information and communications technology (ICT) and social infrastructure. Further, of the 114 identified strategic core investment PAPs, referred as CIPs, 89 are included in this chapter. These highlight the administration’s priority to accelerate infrastructure development in the country in support of attaining inclusive growth.

Infrastructure PAPs are critical to stimulate rapid and sustained economic growth, massively create quality employment, and reduce poverty in its multiple dimensions. The sector cuts across the different chapters in supporting the outcomes of the productive sectors (i.e., industry and services in Chapter 3; agriculture and fisheries in Chapter 4, social development in Chapter 6), as well as the three bedrocks of the Updated Plan strategic framework (i.e., good governance in Chapter 7; national security in Chapter 8; ecological integrity in Chapter 9). As shown in Figure 10.1, infrastructure development has five major immediate outcomes:

- A. Competitiveness enhanced and productivity increased in the industry, services and agriculture and fisheries (A&F) sectors;
- B. Adequacy and accessibility of basic infrastructure services enhanced, and infrastructure gaps in far-flung areas reduced;
- C. Governance improved;
- D. Safer and more secured environment created and sustained; and
- E. Environmental quality improved.

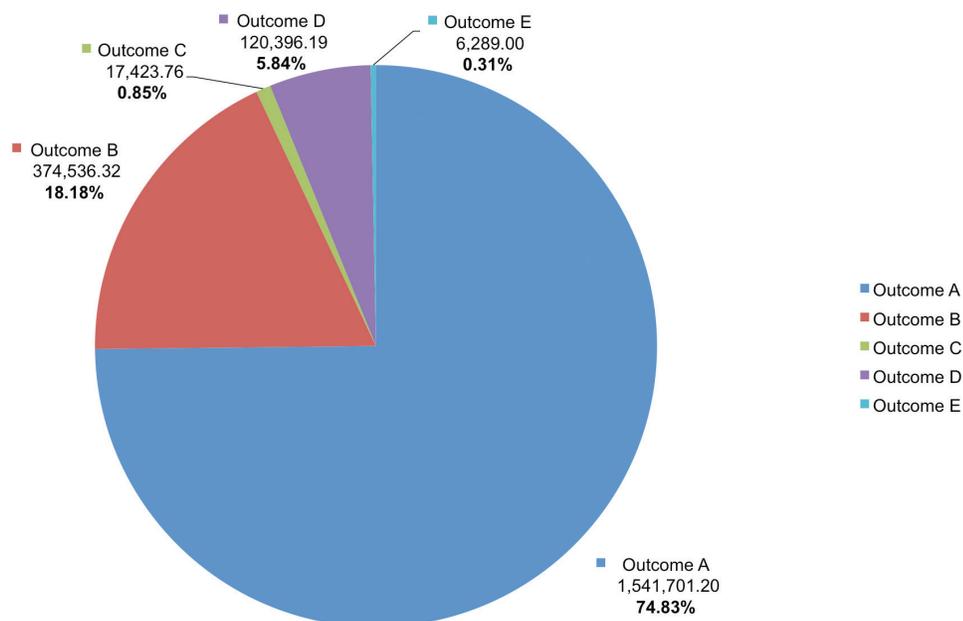
Figure 10.1. Strategic framework on accelerating infrastructure development



II. MAJOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

The total infrastructure investment targets of the 2013-2016 PIP amount to PhP2.06 trillion covering 973 PAPs.³⁷ The bulk of these investment targets (75%) support the intermediate outcomes on the productive economic sectors (Outcome A), which corresponds to the PDP Midterm Update’s focus on sectoral strategies. The shares of the remaining four intermediate outcomes are shown in Figure 10.2.

Figure 10.2. Breakdown of 2013-2016 infrastructure investment targets by intermediate outcome (in PhP million and % share)



Of the 14 strategies identified in the chapter’s strategic framework, 13 have PAPs as presented in the succeeding sections.³⁸

Intermediate outcome A: Competitiveness enhanced and productivity increased in the industry, services and agriculture sectors

Strategy 1: Improve connectivity and efficiency among urban centers and regional growth hubs

Inland connectivity

To provide interconnectivity and faster travel, the following High Standard Highway (HSH) network projects will be undertaken:

- Tarlac-Pangasinan-La Union Expressway (TPLEX);
- Daang Hari-SLEX Link Road Project;
- Central Luzon Link Expressway (CLLEX) Phase I;
- Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) Expressway;

³⁷ Some PAPs are also reflected in Chapter 6: Social development (PhP208.71 billion); Chapter 8: Peace and security (PhP13.46 billion); and Chapter 9: Sustainable and climate-resilient environment and natural resources (PhP2.64 billion).

³⁸ Strategy 4 (Improve business climate) focuses on priority infrastructure sector policies and laws, instead of PAPs. See Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development) of the PDP Midterm Update.

- Metro Manila Skyway Stage 3 (MMS 3);
- Cavite-Laguna Expressway (CALAX);
- North Luzon Expressway (NLEX) Segments 9 and 10;
- Flood Control Dike Expressway;
- Southern Tagalog Arterial Road (STAR) Stage 2;
- Calamba-Los Baños Toll Expressway; and
- NLEX- South Luzon Expressway (SLEX) Link Connector Road.

Improvements and expansion of other national road networks in the country are being carried out through the following major PAPs:

- Road Upgrading and Preservation Project (RUPP);
- National Roads Improvement and Management Program, Phase 2 (NRIMP Phase 2);
- Road Improvement and Institutional Development Project (RIIDP);
- Arterial Road Bypass Project Phase II (Plaridel Bypass Road Project, Packages 3 and 4);
- Samar Pacific Coast Road Project;
- Baler-Casiguran Road Project; and
- Albay West Coast Road.

Completion of various bridges throughout the country will also be pursued to improve the overall condition of road travel.

As part of continuing efforts to address traffic-related issues in urban areas, the following PAPs are in the pipeline:

- Metro Manila Interchange Project Phase VI;
- Skyway/FTI/C5 Link; and
- Installation of Intelligent Transport System.

To complement the above road projects, alternative modes of transportation will also be implemented to ease road congestion in Metro Manila through the following:

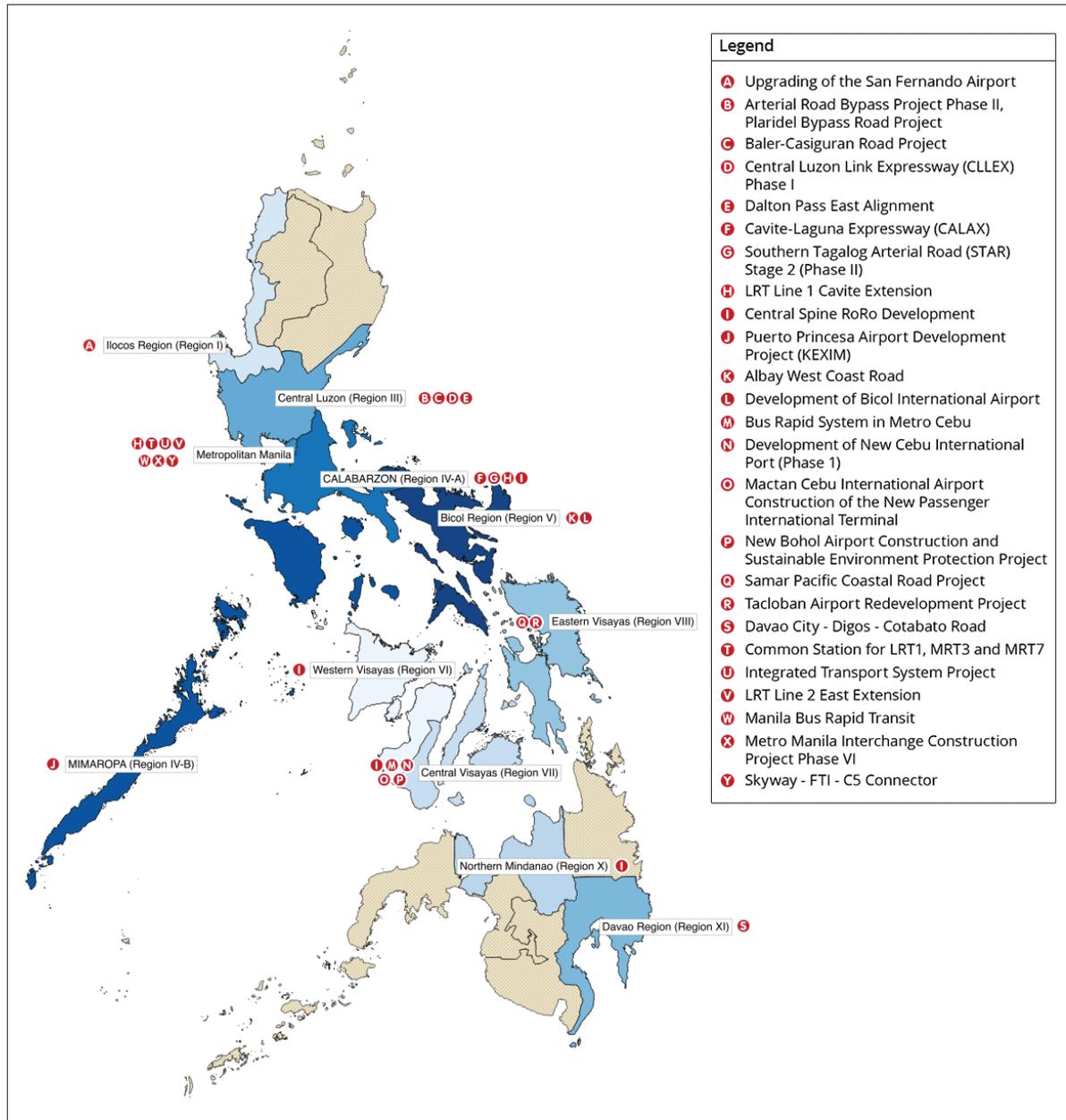
- Extension of Light Rail Transit (LRT) Lines 1 and 2;
- Capacity expansion of Mass Rail Transit (MRT) 3;
- Manila Bus Rapid Transit (BRT);
- Metro Manila Central Business Districts (CBD) Transit System;
- MRT 7;
- Common Station for LRT 1, MRT 3 and MRT 7;
- New Transport System (Alabang-Zapote); and
- Manila-Pasig-Laguna Ferry System.

The Automatic Fare Collection System (AFCS), which will serve as the Philippine's first large-scale attempt at a transaction system with reduced cash dependence, is envisioned to improve the processing time of entry and exit at LRT facilities. The installation and operation of Intelligent Transport System will likewise improve traffic flow in Metro Manila by making traffic management more efficient.

To further link the provinces of Luzon and ensure efficient flow of commodities, supplies, and inputs to tourism, agricultural production and economic/industrial zones, a commuter line will be developed connecting Malolos, Bulacan to Metro Manila, as well as the Integrated Luzon Railway System spanning from North to South of Luzon.

Figure 10.3 shows the location of road and mass transport strategic CIPs.

Figure 10.3. Location of road and mass transport strategic CIPs



Inter-island connectivity

With the development of a seamless multimodal logistics system along the Subic-Clark-Manila-Batangas (SCMB) corridor, several projects are lined up to enhance the services of Clark International Airport (CIA), as well as extend the corridor farther north and south through increased utilization of the Subic and Batangas Ports.

The “Construction/Improvement of Access Roads Leading to Airports, Seaports and Declared Tourism Destinations”—a PhP35.754-billion program of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) and the Department of Tourism (DOT)—will provide road access to designated priority tourism destinations under the National Tourism Development Plan (NTDP). To further support meeting the expected increase in tourist arrivals, the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC) will develop the capacities of international and principal Class 1 and 2 airports with commercial flights.

Apart from the CIA project, other air transportation-related projects are being pursued to improve the country's accessibility to the rest of the world. These are the following:

- Ongoing installation of rapid exit taxiways and retrofitting of facilities at the NAIA;
- Construction of new passenger terminal in Mactan-Cebu International Airport (MCIA);
- Upgrading of facilities at the Puerto Princesa Airport;
- Upgrading of facilities at the San Fernando Airport;
- Upgrading of facilities at the Tacloban Airport;
- Construction of Bicol International Airport; and
- Construction of New Bohol Airport.

Along with the continuous implementation of the Open Skies Policy, Common Carriers Tax Act, as well as consultation talks participated by the Philippine Air Negotiating Panel, construction/rehabilitation of terminals and navigational facilities is planned for the following tourism airports:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| • Marinduque; | • Basco; |
| • San Jose; | • Bukidnon; |
| • Siargao; | • General Santos; and |
| • Vigan; | • Roxas |

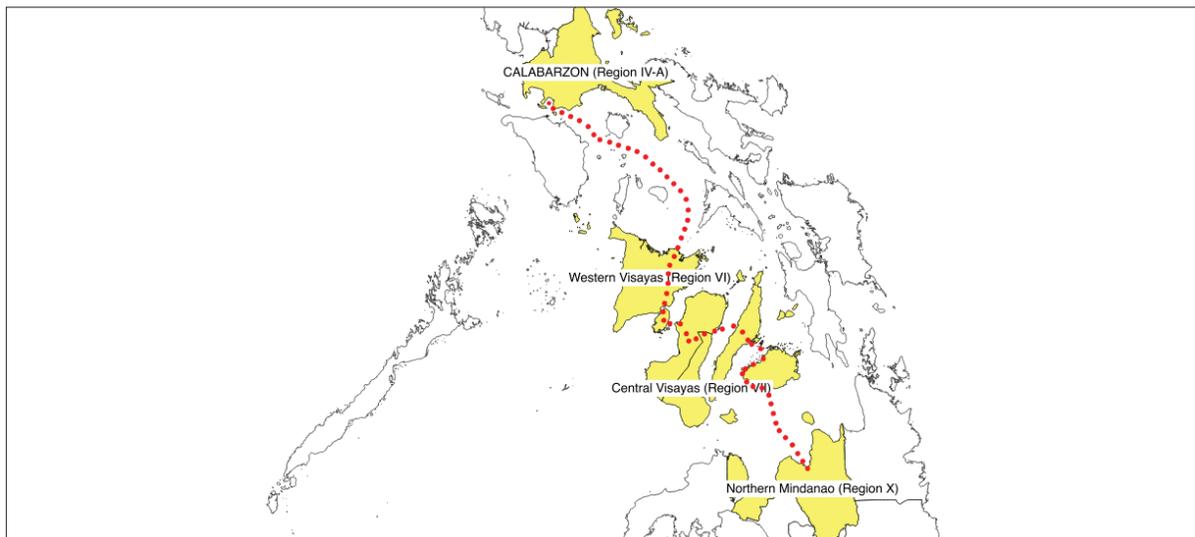
Construction/upgrading and improvement of the following tourism ports will also be undertaken to expand their capacities:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • Ivana Port in Batanes; | • Lawigan Port in Camiguin; and |
| • Pangangan Port in Bohol; | • Cagban Jetty Port in Aklan. |

Meanwhile, the development of the Central Spine Roll on-Roll off (RoRo), together with other port construction/improvements throughout the country, will play a vital role in improving the competitiveness of the nation. It will also support the establishment of an Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) RoRo network, which is as a flagship program of the ASEAN Connectivity Master Plan. Related initiatives, including developing the General Santos, Philippines-Bitung, Indonesia route, will be linked to the ASEAN Community Roadmap 2009-2015.

Figure 10.4 shows the map of the Central Spine RoRo that will traverse Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

Figure 10.4. Map of the Central Spine RoRo



ICT connectivity

The government will continue to develop the information technology-business process management (IT-BPM) industry, another priority sector that targets US\$25 billion in revenues and 1.3 million employees by 2016 (see Chapter 3: Competitive and innovative industry and services sectors). The following plans will provide the overall development framework in deploying new technologies and improving the country's digital connectivity:

- National Broadband Deployment Plan, to address current gaps and recommend appropriate initiatives on optimizing broadband service; and
- Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting Migration Plan, to prepare the Philippines' switchover from analogue to digital signaling broadcast system.

Strategy 2: Support agricultural production

Implementing large- and small-scale irrigation projects helps increase the competitiveness and ensures sustainability of the agriculture sector through increased yield and farmed land. For 2013-2016, approximately PhP45.45 billion will be invested to construct the following priority multipurpose dam projects:

- Phase II of the Balog-Balog Multipurpose Project;
- Balintongan Reservoir Multipurpose Project;
- Ilaguen Multipurpose Project;
- Tumauni Reservoir Project; and
- Chico River Pump Irrigation Project.

The above projects, when completed, will provide irrigation to an approximate service area of 94,000 hectares and also generate additional hydroelectric power.

Developing water impounding systems, as well as rehabilitation and maintenance of existing national and communal irrigation systems, will also be pursued to augment the demand for irrigation water, where and when feasible. Such systems include the following ongoing high-impact projects that are already supporting the country's agricultural production and sufficiency:

- National Irrigation Sector Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (NISRIIP);
- Jalaur River Multipurpose Project (JRMP), Phase II;
- Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project Stage II (MMIP II);
- Casecanan Multipurpose Irrigation and Power Project (CMIPP) Phase II; and
- Umayam River Irrigation Project (URIP).

In parallel, irrigation management transfer, through the Participatory Irrigation Development Project (PIDP) Phase I, will be undertaken so that irrigators' associations become more efficient in operating and managing secondary canals and on-farm structures in larger systems, as well as entire systems covering more than 3,000 hectares. Approximately PhP110.98 billion worth of investments have been made available to facilitate implementation of the above-mentioned projects.

Rural infrastructure and facilities will be improved through the construction and upgrading/improvement of farm-to-market roads (FMRs) that strategically connect rural and agricultural areas with market towns and distribution centers, and enable efficient transport of agriculture produce. The Dalton Pass East Alignment will be constructed as an alternative to the often-flooded Dalton Pass, to reduce the number of days of inaccessibility in a year between Region II—an agriculturally productive area—and Region III.

Strategy 3: Pursue energy and water security

Energy security

To ensure energy security, additional generation capacities will be increased through the implementation of the following projects:

- 50 Megawatt (MW) Isabela Coal Mine-mouth Power Plant;
- 50 MW Malangas Coal-Fired Power Plant in Zamboanga Sibugay;
- 278.4 MW hydropower and geothermal power projects nationwide;
- Uprating of Agus 6 Units 1 and 2 Project (increasing the total plant capacity from 25 MW to 34.5 MW per unit and extending the economic life of the units for a minimum of 30 years);
- Rehabilitation and modernization of the Angat Hydroelectric Power Plant (AHEPP) Auxiliary Turbines 4 and 5 Project (increasing the 28 MW turbines' load capacity and energy output);
- Angat Dam and Dike Strengthening Project (ADDSP); and
- Angat Water Transmission Improvement Project (AWTIP).

The Bright Now Campaign under the National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program (NEECP) will promote smart energy use through the dissemination of basic information on energy standards, energy efficient products and innovative technologies. As part of the NEECP, the DOE will also expand its existing energy labeling program to include televisions, washing machines and new models of passenger cars and light duty vehicles, apart from the current coverage of air conditioners, refrigerators and compact fluorescent lamps or CFL. A total of PhP332.8 million will be allocated for the NEECP until 2015.

Water security

For Metro Manila and adjacent areas, potential new water sources have been identified through the Water Security Legacy Plan (WSLP) of the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS). This is a comprehensive set of programs and projects that ensures a more holistic and sustainable approach to water utilization for Metro Manila and its adjacent provinces. In 2011, infrastructure strategies were formulated under the WSLP with the following major strategies:

- Ensuring structural integrity of the Angat Dam, which is the single major water supply source of Metro Manila through the strengthening of Angat dam and dike;
- Securing and maximizing Angat Dam through the implementation of the Angat Water Transmission Improvement Project (AWTIP);
- Development of a long-term and alternative water source to Angat Dam through the proposed New Centennial Water Source Project (NCWSP)–Kaliwa Dam;
- Address the water supply needs and environmental problems of Bulacan arising from groundwater depletion through the Bulacan Bulk Water Supply Project (BBWSP);
- Simultaneous development of short-term water sources in back up areas to fill in the medium-term demand and provide buffer for water security; and
- Exploration of new technologies and groundwater management to reduce non-revenue water (NRW).

Outside of Metro Manila, the rehabilitation and expansion of water supply systems in water district (WD) areas will be pursued through the WD Development Sector Project (WDDSP) of the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA). MWSS and LWUA have allotted approximately PhP63.53 billion from 2013 to 2016 to implement said priority water supply projects.

In addition, the MWSS will construct, develop, rehabilitate and expand water supply systems with an investment cost estimated at PhP21.50 billion to attain 24-hour service coverage and reduce NRW for domestic and municipal water supply.

Intermediate outcome B: Adequacy and accessibility of basic infrastructure services enhanced, and infrastructure gaps in far-flung areas reduced

Strategy 5: Improve access to and adequacy of basic infrastructure services

Health and nutrition

The government will upgrade 12,295 basic health care hospitals and facilities within the Updated Plan period, including the installation of basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric facilities with modern and new equipment.³⁹ A related strategic CIP is the modernization of the Philippine Orthopedic Center (POC), which involves the construction of a 700-bed capacity tertiary orthopedic hospital to be located within the National Kidney and Transplant Institute (NKTII) Compound along East Avenue, Quezon City. Other priority projects on health facilities are reflected under Chapter 6 (Social development).

Water Supply and Sanitation

Adequate water supply infrastructure and capacity development support will be provided to waterless areas through the Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig sa Lahat (SALINTUBIG) Program. Provision of water supply and sanitation (WSS) for rural and hard-to-reach areas will also be augmented through the bottom-up planning and budgeting approach (BUB) approach,⁴⁰ among others. The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) will implement pipelined projects under the SALINTUBIG and BuB programs worth approximately PhP13.60 billion.

Education

The Department of Education (DepEd) targets the construction of 43,183 classrooms by 2014; 39,366 by 2015; and 16,733 by 2016. This will be fast-tracked through the first and second phases of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for School Infrastructure Project (PSIP). Phase I of the PSIP has been implemented in Regions I, III and IV-A with the construction of 9,301 classrooms, while Phase 2 will build 10,680 classrooms for the rest of the regions, except National Capital Region (NCR) and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

Along with increased private sector, public, and foreign donors funding on education, the DepEd will construct additional batches of classrooms through the Basic Education Facilities Program, Regular School Building Program, and School Building Program for Basic Education. In addition, the agency's Computerization Program will enhance the teaching-learning process by providing public schools with computer laboratory equipped with appropriate technologies and internet connectivity.

Housing and related services

By 2016, the government will provide socialized housing units to 578,756 households with an investment requirement amounting to PhP117.79 billion. Relatedly, about PhP46.30 billion will be programmed for the expansion of energy access to remaining sitios and households without electricity. This investment will install 65.225 MW additional power capacity in off-grid areas, as well as accelerate the implementation of retail competition and open access up to the household level and provide support to distribution utilities (DUs). These PAPs aim to achieve 100 percent sitio electrification by 2015; 86.2 percent household electrification by 2016; and 90 percent household electrification by 2017.

Strategy 6: Address infrastructure gaps in far-flung areas

To address the digital divide and further expand communications services in remote and rural areas, the Information and Communications Technology Office (ICTO) of the Department of Science and Technology

³⁹ This is based on DOH's 2011-2016 investment requirements submitted to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) in October 2013. However, the agency's Philippine Health Sector Roadmap, also as of October 2013, reflects the need to upgrade and construct 20,943 government health facilities from 2014-2016. See Chapter 6 (Social development) of the PDP Midterm Update.

⁴⁰ This approach is consistent with the policy direction under the Cabinet Cluster on Human Development and Poverty Reduction.

(DOST) will expand the Community e-Center (CeC) Program nationwide to provide access to information and government services. Further, the DOST-ICTO will pursue the use of emerging technologies, such as TV White Space (TVWS), to provide connectivity in unserved and underserved areas.

Intermediate outcome C: Governance improved

Strategy 7: Promote good governance through ICTs

To realize e-governance, the DOST-ICTO will implement the iGovPhil Project, an important component of the e-Government Master Plan 2013-2016 that will set up a shared network among government agencies.

In terms of making government transactions more efficient through the use of ICT, the DOTC-Land Transportation Office (LTO) will implement Phase I of the DOTC Road Transport Information Technology Infrastructure Project to reduce the processing time of motor vehicle registration and franchise issuance.

Through the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC), the Philippine Radio Frequency Management System will provide greater efficiency in facilitating proper frequency management and accommodating the increasing demand for wireless communications services. In preparation for the migration from analog to digital television broadcasting, the People's Television Network, Inc. (PTNI) will undertake the People's Television (PTV) Revitalization Program to enhance and modernize the network's infrastructure and facilities, thereby improving quality and coverage.

Strategy 8: Improve coordination and planning, and streamline government processes

A number of roadmaps and master plans have been developed to improve coordination and planning among government agencies in implementing key infrastructure projects. Among them are the "Roadmap for Transport Infrastructure Development for Metro Manila and its Surrounding Areas" and the "Transport Infrastructure Development Framework Plan," both of which include a prioritized list of projects in the medium and long terms. These aim to interconnect Metro Manila, Central Luzon, CALABARZON region and other highly urbanized cities and economic regions to improve investments in key growth areas.

Strategy 9: Optimize resources and investments in infrastructure

The implementation of the Medium-term ICT Harmonization Initiative (MITHI) for fiscal years 2014-2016 will ensure a systematic process for planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of government-wide ICT programs and projects (see Chapter 7: Good governance and the rule of law).

Preserving and extending the service life of government's infrastructure assets will entail asset preservation and management activities of government agencies through proper maintenance, rehabilitation, upgrading and funding. Optimizing resources will focus on upgrading the quality and capacity of existing transportation infrastructure instead of expanding network coverage such as in the RUPP, NRIMP Phase 2 and RIIDP. In the case of existing mass transport systems, the installation of automatic fare collection systems will not only modernize facilities and improve service but also be the Philippine's first large-scale attempt towards a transaction system with reduced cash dependence.

Intermediate outcome D: Safer and more secured environment created and sustained

Strategy 10: Provide safety and security measures

In upholding the country's territorial integrity, the government will acquire 40- and 92-meter Multi-role Response

Vessels that will strengthen Philippine maritime law enforcement and response to threats and calls for sea rescue. In terms of road travel safety, the government will undertake systematic road safety interventions. As to air travel safety, the installation of Air Navigational Facilities at the Laguindingan Airport will provide a more efficient means of controlling and directing air traffic in Cagayan de Oro and nearby areas.

Strategy 11: Enable development in conflict-affected areas

The government will continue providing infrastructure support to conflict-affected and impoverished areas through the Investment Support Program ARMM and the Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan or PAMANA.

As mentioned in Chapter 10 (Accelerating infrastructure development) of the PDP Midterm Update, ongoing and programmed foreign-assisted projects for road and bridge construction in conflict-affected areas will be continued up to 2016. These projects include the improvement, construction and rehabilitation of municipal ports in San Esteban (Ilocos Sur), Tarahib (Catanduanes), Kawayan (Biliran), Galas (Dipolog City), Lugas (Sulu), as well as other ports in ARMM.

Intermediate outcome E. Environmental quality improved

Strategy 12: Strengthen resilience to climate change and disasters

The “Flood Management Master Plan for Metro Manila and Surrounding Areas” serves as the blueprint for flood management in Metro Manila, Region III, and Region IV-A. Complementing this is the allocation of PhP5 billion to DPWH to finance the implementation of high-impact flood control/management interventions in said regions to reduce their vulnerability to flooding.

Apart from these, investments will also focus on the proper maintenance and rehabilitation of flood infrastructure facilities to increase their resiliency to disasters. The DPWH has investment targets until 2016 worth PhP136.75 billion to implement various flood control projects nationwide.

In terms of strengthening the seamless coordination among government agencies and local government units (LGUs) related to disaster preparedness, the following projects with a combined investment cost of PhP1.95 billion are being implemented in selected Category 3 provinces, or areas prone to natural hazards:

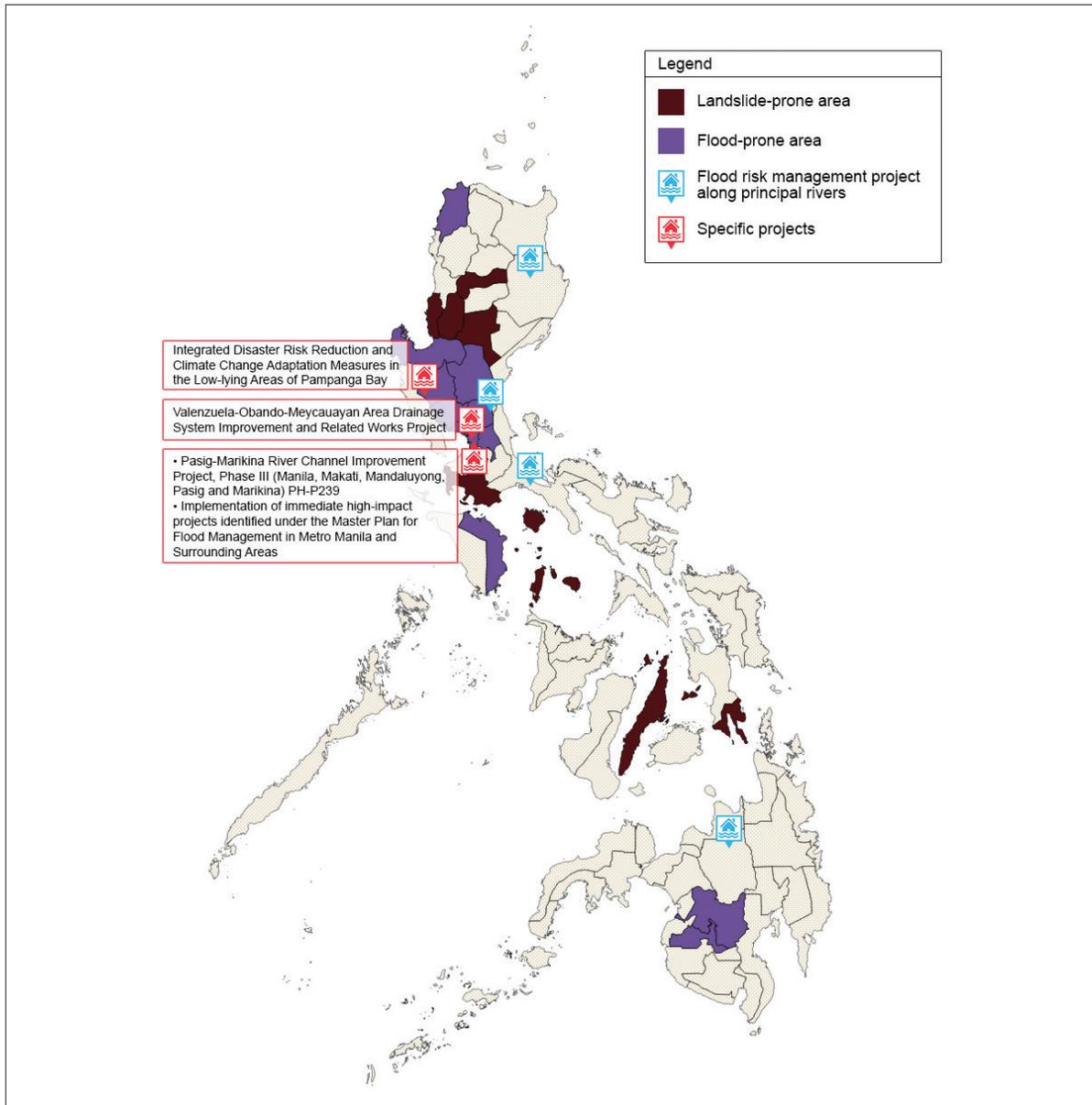
- Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Effective Flood Control Operation System (EFCOS) of the Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA);
- Enhancing the Forecasting and Warning Capabilities of the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA); and
- Hydrometeorological Risk Mapping and Community-Based Flood Early Warning System Project for five Provinces in Mindanao by DOST.

Figure 10.5 maps out other PAPs under this strategy.

Strategy 13: Improve wastewater and solid waste management

The National Sewerage and Septage Management Program (NSSMP), as required by the Clean Water Act of 2004, aims to improve water quality and public health in highly urbanized cities (HUCs). Said program will be implemented by DPWH and LWUA with an estimated investment of PhP5.6 billion. The rollout of the program’s operational plans started in December 2012, with full implementation in 17 identified HUCs to follow. In addition, LWUA’s WDDSP involves a component that will develop septage treatment facilities in selected WD areas across the country (see Strategy 3: Pursue energy and water security).

Figure 10.5. Location of PAPs on strengthening resilience to climate change and disasters



Strategy 14: Support measures to improve air quality

The Motor Vehicle Inspection and Type Approval System by the DOTC-LTO will ensure the safety and roadworthiness of vehicles upon registration to minimize harmful carbon emissions from motor vehicles. This will reduce energy consumption and associated greenhouse gases and air pollutant emissions nationwide.

Meanwhile, PhP54.97 billion will be invested to promote the use of clean and environment-friendly alternative fuels and technologies, including increasing biofuel blend and use of natural gas in the energy sector. Moreover, the implementation of the NEECP (see Strategy 3: Pursue energy and water security) will contribute to the government’s target of 10-percent annual energy savings, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

III. SUMMARY

In summary, the 973 PAPs under the infrastructure development sector will be implemented by 20 agencies. While the DOTC will implement the most number of PAPs (475) with total investment targets of PhP354 billion for 2013-2016, the DPWH's investment targets for 262 PAPs are more than double (PhP961 billion). If the continuing investment targets are further considered, the Department of Health (DOH) will come in second with PhP474.72 billion, compared with DPWH's PhP1.53 trillion. Table 10.1 presents the breakdown of investment targets by implementing agency.

Table 10.1. Investment targets on infrastructure development by implementing agency (in PhP million)^a

Agency/department	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)	130,185.71	272,989.43	300,628.17	256,962.59	960,765.90	567,633.34	1,528,399.23
Department of Health (DOH)	15,481.15	19,601.16	47,309.46	41,425.06	123,816.84	350,902.68	474,719.51
Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC)	68,674.28	92,905.54	106,843.22	85,892.23	354,315.26	14,452.25	368,767.51
Department of Agriculture (DA)	26,304.38	40,954.16	47,846.07	41,184.73	156,289.35	41,392.32	197,681.67
Department of Education (DepEd)	32,055.98	48,533.11	52,931.55	19,603.15	153,123.79	-	153,123.79
Department of Energy (DOE)	14,144.07	29,991.36	67,541.17	39,540.80	151,217.40	-	151,217.40
National Housing Authority (NHA)	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	90,582.00	-	90,582.00
Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA)	1,785.58	6,798.08	9,160.61	6,926.08	24,670.35	7,639.06	32,309.40
Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA)	4,472.33	5,925.02	4,040.29	653.00	15,840.64	1,000.00	16,840.64
Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	1,816.13	4,285.42	4,607.08	4,947.78	15,656.41	-	15,656.41
Cagayan Economic Zone Authority (CEZA)	1,533.58	979.00	131.00	1,409.00	4,052.58	5,587.68	9,640.26
Presidential Communication Operations Office (PCOO)	654.72	759.19	581.49	855.99	2,851.39	-	2,851.39
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)	149.38	1,399.59	367.83	168.94	2,749.31	-	2,749.31
National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC)	550.00	654.77	680.96	708.20	2,593.92	-	2,593.92
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	-	500.00	500.00	500.00	1,500.00	-	1,500.00
National Telecommunications Commission (NTC)	-	-	-	-	176.47	-	176.47
Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB)	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	120.00	-	120.00
Philippine Postal Corporation (PhilPost)	17.11	2.59	2.59	2.59	24.88	-	24.88
Bases Conversion and Development Authority (BCDA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	307,854.39	536,308.42	653,201.50	510,810.12	2,060,346.47	988,607.32	3,048,953.79
Total excluding cross-ref PAPs in Chapters 6, 8 and 9	283,924.25	505,598.36	593,269.93	452,484.56	1,835,535.88	635,092.64	2,470,628.52

^a Includes 6 PAPs of BCDA without investment targets reflected in the submission as well as PAPs reflected in Chapters 6: Social development (PhP208.71 billion); Chapter 8: Peace and Security (PhP13.46 billion); and Chapter 9: Sustainable and climate-resilient environment and natural resources (PhP2.64 billion). Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated. Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

More than three-quarters of investments for 2013-2016 (77%) will be sourced from the national government, including ODA loans and grants. This is in line with the overall strategy of increasing public infrastructure spending to at least 5 percent of the country's gross domestic product. Table 10.2 summarizes the investment targets by funding source.

By spatial coverage, 87 PAPs (PhP745.36 billion) for implementation from 2013-2016 have nationwide scope, while 99 PAPs (PhP607.21 billion) cuts across different regions. Investment targets by spatial coverage are presented in Table 10.3, while Table 10.4 lists the major priority PAPs on infrastructure development.

Table 10.2. Investment targets on infrastructure development by funding source (in PhP million)^a

Funding source	Annual breakdown not indicated	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
National government (includes ODA loans and grants)	51,422.04	239,219.95	400,552.10	489,866.57	396,910.77	1,577,971.44	932,198.99	2,510,170.43
GOCC/GFI	-	13,382.04	16,955.06	18,133.27	16,302.50	64,772.87	251.50	65,024.36
LGU	-	-	2,347.00	-	-	2,347.00	-	2,347.00
Private sector	-	47,182.30	113,317.44	142,910.44	96,303.74	399,713.92	56,156.32	455,870.24
Others ^b	-	8,070.10	3,136.83	2,291.21	1,293.11	14,791.25	0.51	14,791.76
To be determined	750.00	-	-	-	-	750.00	-	750.00
Total	52,172.04	307,854.39	536,308.42	653,201.50	510,810.12	2,060,346.47	988,607.32	3,048,953.79
Total excluding cross-ref PAPs in Chapters 6, 8 and 9	258.79	283,924.25	505,598.36	593,269.93	452,484.56	1,835,535.88	635,092.64	2,470,628.52

^a Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated. Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

^b Refer to Motor Vehicle User's Charge (MVUC) for transport projects and those that are to be determined for information and communications technology (ICT) and water supply projects.

Table 10.3. Investment targets on infrastructure development by spatial coverage (in PhP million)^a

Spatial coverage	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Nationwide	115,598.28	179,775.71	223,456.49	175,864.85	745,359.65	369,641.08	1,115,000.74
Interregional	94,543.14	159,121.25	187,820.79	165,726.64	607,211.82	388,470.72	995,682.54
Region-specific	97,712.97	197,411.46	241,924.22	169,218.63	707,775.00	230,495.52	938,270.51
I: Ilocos	1,792.09	1,121.25	3,342.04	270.19	6,525.56	10,237.87	16,763.43
II: Cagayan Valley	2,737.91	5,148.58	5,604.13	5,824.47	19,315.07	17,203.68	36,518.75
III: Central Luzon	11,073.26	29,336.09	37,324.60	27,271.14	105,005.09	55,996.27	161,001.37
IV-A: CALABARZON	1,375.21	27,423.08	38,826.11	26,944.34	94,568.74	574.40	95,143.14
IV-B: MIMAROPA	1,316.49	2,204.50	1,805.71	2,454.01	7,780.71	5,342.10	13,122.81
V: Bicol	1,907.51	1,157.93	1,711.90	1,689.61	7,048.19	7,079.53	14,127.72
VI: Western Visayas	2,318.32	2,693.95	5,300.50	7,958.57	18,271.33	18,752.45	37,023.78
VII: Central Visayas	6,709.70	10,101.65	18,169.06	16,762.87	51,743.28	26,695.52	78,438.80
VIII: Eastern Visayas	1,622.48	1,581.43	2,395.92	1,680.48	7,280.32	6,344.83	13,625.14
IX: Western Mindanao	1,472.44	2,926.76	4,019.56	3,421.01	11,839.77	5,001.87	16,841.64
X: Northern Mindanao	2,275.75	3,718.37	3,002.16	3,175.37	12,171.66	15,978.68	28,150.34
XI: Davao Region	1,332.25	1,514.46	262.34	1,063.75	4,172.80	4,528.30	8,701.10
XII: SOCCSKSARGEN	990.10	1,230.11	280.10	958.97	3,459.27	11,769.03	15,228.29
XIII: CARAGA	1,362.53	1,165.72	1,152.89	975.77	4,656.90	3,204.74	7,861.65
NCR	57,917.13	105,420.95	118,355.20	68,039.13	350,658.87	32,689.59	383,348.46
CAR	331.94	349.46	226.12	403.48	1,311.01	8,845.17	10,156.17
ARMM	1,177.87	317.20	145.88	325.49	1,966.44	251.49	2,217.93
Total	307,854.39	536,308.42	653,201.50	510,810.12	2,060,346.47	988,607.32	3,048,953.79
Total excluding cross-ref PAPs in Chapters 6, 8 and 9	283,924.25	505,598.36	593,269.93	452,484.56	1,835,535.88	635,092.64	2,470,628.52

^a Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated.

Table 10.4. List of major priority PAPs on infrastructure development^a

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Intermediate outcome A: Competitiveness enhanced and productivity increased in the industry, services and agriculture sectors						
1. Development of Bicol International Airport/DOTC	Construction of new Daraga, Albay airport that will replace the existing Legazpi airport	Increased passenger transported by air	V	1,052.00	-	1,052.00
2. Puerto Princesa Airport Development Project (KEXIM)/ DOTC	Construction of a new passenger terminal building, cargo terminal building, and apron; widening and upgrading of the existing runway; installation of instrument landing equipment, and improvement and upgrading of navigational aids and utility systems		IV-B	3,924.00	-	3,924.00
3. New Bohol Airport Construction and Sustainable Environment Protection Project/DOTC	Construction of a new airport at Panglao Island, Bohol to replace the existing airport at Tagbilaran City		VII	7,908.640	46.03	7,954.67
4. Clark International Airport Construction of a Budget/ Low Cost Carrier (LCC) Terminal/DOTC-CIAC	Provision of a dedicated airport terminal and terminal facilities for budget/low cost carriers with an annual terminal capacity of 10 to 30 million passengers		III	7,069.63	-	7,069.63
5. Mactan Cebu International Airport Construction of the New Passenger International Terminal/ DOTC-MCIAA	Construction of a new passenger terminal building to accommodate growing demand and to separate domestic and international operations		VII	8,873.10	8,647.00	17,520.10
6. Tacloban Airport Redevelopment Project/DOTC	Concreting of apron & taxiway; completion of North-East shore protection; and development of the terminal building and other ancillary facilities		VIII	1,354.00	-	1,354.00
7. Upgrading of the San Fernando Airport ^b /BCDA-PPMC	Construction of aviation fuel shed; expansion of fire station with office and storage room; construction of perimeter fence of the new Central Tower; provision of additional fencing from Fire Station to Loading edge Hangar; removal of obstructions; provision of Runway End Safety Area; expansion of Vehicle Parking Area; acquisition of one unit of major foam tender firefighting equipment; provision of air navigational facilities to meet the requirements for non-precision instrument approach runway; provision of sufficient electric power supply; construction of new stub taxiway; and construction of New Apron		I	-	-	-

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
8. Central Spine RoRo Development/DOTC-PPA	Construction and operation of an integrated transportation system combining roll-on roll-off (RoRo) ferry port network and services with connecting new toll roads linking Manila-Panay-Negros- Cebu-Bohol-Northern Mindanao	Decreased travel time via road RoRo transport system	IV-A, VI, VII & X	33,780.00	-	33,780.00
9. Other Ports in NCR, Regions III and IV-A/DOTC-PPA	Investments in other small ports are being programmed for Regions III and IV-A		III & IV-A	1,010.00	-	1,010.00
10. Development of New Cebu International Port (Phase 1)	Construction of a new International Port outside Cebu Baseport (Phase 1)		VII	10,000.00	-	10,000.00
11. Central Luzon Link Expressway (CLLEX), Phase I/DPWH	Construction of a 4-lane expressway with a total length of 30.7km that connects the SCTEX in La Paz, Tarlac to Cabanatuan	Decreased travel time in key corridors	III	14,936.00	-	14,936.00
12. Cavite-Laguna Expressway (CALAX)/DPWH	Construction of a 47km long 4 lane expressway from Kawit, Cavite to the Mamplasan exit of SLEX in Laguna PPP Section (Cavite): 28.90km from Kawit, Cavite to Aguinaldo Highway in Silang, Cavite ODA Section (Laguna): 18.1 km from Aguinaldo Highway in Silang, Cavite to SLEX (Mamplasan exit), Laguna		IV-A	31,158.68	-	31,158.68
13. Flood Control Dike Expressway/DPWH	Construction of 43.6km 4 lane road dike; and alignment start from Bicutan, Taguig connecting to the propose C6 Expressway		IV-A & NCR	18,590.00	-	18,590.00
14. Southern Tagalog Arterial Road (STAR) Stage 2 (Phase II) ^b /DPWH	Construction of additional two (2) lanes with a length of 19.74km of PCCP; asphalt overlaying of Sto. Tomas to Lipa City Section, Stage I; and implementation of remaining balance of works between the interconnection of SLEX (TR-3) and STAR Tollway		IV-A	-	-	-
15. Calamba - Los Baños Toll Expressway/DPWH	Construction of a 4-lane, 15.5 km expressway that starts at SLEX Extension, traverses along Laguna de Bay and ends up connecting a national road at Bay, Laguna		IV-A	8,210.00	-	8,210.00

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
16. Skyway - FTI - C5 Connector/DPWH	Construction of 6.80 kilometer (including ramps) elevated expressway from Skyway to FTI, Bicutan onwards to C5 and functions also as the main access to the proposed Integrated Provincial Bus Terminal System (IPBTS) This covers two (2) phases; Phase I: Skyway - FTI, Bicutan Phase II: FTI, Bicutan - C5	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	17,880.00	-	17,880.00
17. Modernization of Kennon Road ⁹ /BCDA	Improvement of the existing road into a tollway	Decreased travel time in key corridors	CAR & I	-	-	-
18. Arterial Road Bypass Project Phase II, Plaridel Bypass Road Project/DPWH	Construction of bypass road that will start at the end of Phase I in Bustos and ends at Brgy. Maasim, San Rafael, Bulacan a total length of 9.96km to lessen the traffic in Pan-Phil Highway and shorten the travel time to neighboring areas	Decreased travel time in key corridors	III	3,341.00	-	3,341.00
19. Samar Pacific Coastal Road Project/DPWH	Improvement of 14.872km of existing gravel to PCCP with 23cm thickness, 6.7m carriageway, and 220 LM total length of bridges (Palapag-Mapanas-Lapinig-Jipapad-Arteche-San Policarpo-Oras Sect)	Increased roads paved	VIII	1,031.92	432.72	1,464.65
20. Baler-Casiguran Road Project/DPWH	Linking Baler to Casiguran; and improvement/construction of 33km of road, 8 bridges (285lm), and drainage structure and road safety facilities	Increased roads paved	III	1,470.44	-	1,470.44
21. Albay West Coast Road/DPWH	Construction of 42.90km road linking the municipalities of Libon and Pio Duran via its coastal barangays. Currently it is a predominantly gravel road in bad condition with short and intermittent stretches of concrete in fair condition. The road section has 9 bridges, 1 RCDG, 4 spillways, 4 bailey bridges and 1 flat slab bridge	Increased roads paved	V	811.18	331.31	1,142.48
22. Dalton Pass East Alignment/DPWH	Construction of an alternate route to Dalton Pass along the eastern alignment with a total length of 60.45km. It is located east of the existing Dalton Pass Section starting from San Jose City, Nueva Ecija to Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya in the north	Decreased travel time in key corridors	III	772.60	8,737.40	9,510.00

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
23. Bridges under Design and Build/DPWH	Rehabilitation and improvement of 309 Bridges: Phase I: 110 Bridges (5,840lm) Regions 1, 2, CAR, 3, 4A, 4B, 5 = PhP6.155 B Phase II: 199 Bridges (13,003lm) Nationwide = PhP13.700 B	Increased bridges made permanent	Nationwide	19,855.20	-	19,855.20
24. Mansalay-Bulalacao-Magsaysay-San Jose, Mindoro Oriental/Mindoro Occidental/DPWH	Construction of 87.75km road	Increased roads paved	IV-B	77.00	1,359.00	1,436.00
25. Midsayap-Sultan Sabarongis-Tacurong Road, Maguindanao / DPWH	Construction of 71.16km road	Increased roads paved	XII	59.78	1,434.59	1,494.36
26. Tanguib City-Bonifacio-Don Victorino Road, Misamis Occidental, Zamboanga Del Norte/ DPWH	Construction of 56.60km road	Increased roads paved	IX, X	47.54	1,141.06	1,188.60
27. Caticlan-Malay-Nabas Road, Aklan/DPWH	Construction of 22.94km road	Increased roads paved	VI	66.50	1,236.38	1,302.88
28. San Carlos-Dumaguete Road, Negros Oriental/DPWH	Construction of 126.79km road	Increased roads paved	VII	105.80	2,038.66	2,144.46
29. Guihulngan-Isabela-Binalbagan Road, Negros Oriental/DPWH	Construction of 67.66km road	Increased roads paved	VII	85.00	1,664.09	1,749.59
30. Cordillera Road Improvement Project, Phase II Bulanao-Pinukpuk Jct (Kalinga) Abbut-Tuao (Cagayan) Road Kalinga, Cagayan/DPWH	Construction of 48.10km road	Increased roads paved	CAR & II	50.00	959.60	1,010.10
31. Jct. Abo-Abo-Quezon-Rizal (Punta Baja) Road, Palawan/ DPWH	Construction of 64.48km road	Increased roads paved	IV-B	54.16	1,299.92	1,354.08
32. Sto. Niño-Buluang Road, Palawan/DPWH	Construction of 43.59km road	Increased roads paved	IV-B	70.00	1,514.59	1,584.59
33. Caramoan Peninsula Road (Lagonoy-Presentacion-Garchitorena-Caramoan- Guijalo-San Vicente), Camarines Sur/ DPWH	Construction of 90.40km road	Increased roads paved	V	144.00	2,826.65	2,970.65
34. Cebu City-Bogo Road, Cebu/ DPWH	Construction of 106.00km road	Increased roads paved	VII	111.50	2,114.50	2,226.00
35. Biliran Island Circumferential Road (Kawayan-Culaba-Caibiran-Cabucayan), Biliran/DPWH	Construction of 68.65km road	Increased roads paved	VIII	66.57	1,375.08	1,441.65

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
36. Iligan-Aurora Road, (Linamon-Lala Section) Lanao Del Norte/DPWH	Construction of 97.20km road	Increased roads paved	X	81.66	1,959.75	2,041.41
37. Davao City-Digos Road, Davao-Cotabato Road, Davao/DPWH	Rehabilitation and widening of the existing road into four lanes	Increased roads paved	XI	68.13	1,635.11	1,703.24
38. Parang-Lumbayanague Jct. Road, Lanao Del Sur/DPWH	Construction of 67km road	Increased roads paved	XII	56.28	1,350.72	1,407.00
39. Central Luzon Road Projects/DPWH	Asphalt overlay and maintenance on the intermittent section of the existing of 233.25-kilometer road in Manila North Road (Monumento- Agoo/Aringay Bdry), La Union, Bulacan, Pangasinan	Increased roads paved	III	16,000.00	-	16,000.00
40. Southern Luzon Road Projects/DPWH	The project aims to improve Laguna-Quezon-Camarines Norte roads. Rehabilitation and improvement will be done for 206-kilometer roads (Pagsanjan-Lucena Road, Tiaong-Lucena Junction Road, Pagbilao-Camarines Road, and Lucena Diversion Road).	Increased roads paved	IV-A	36,360.00	-	36,360.00
41. Secondary Road Packages for Metro Manila, Bulacan and Cavite/DPWH	a. Bulacan road package 1 and 2: 40.4km of road upgrade and 25km of new road construction; b. Cavite secondary roads: 6.7km of road upgrade and 68.6km of new road construction; c. Sucat road upgrade: 7.7km of road upgrade; d. Quirino road (Paranaque): 7.3km. of road upgrade; e. Paranaque road package: 13km of road upgrade; and f. Amang Rodriguez Ave. & Pres. Manuel Quezon: 15.3km of road upgrade.	Increased roads paved	NCR, III & IV-A	69,100.00	-	69,100.00
42. LRT Line 1 Cavite Extension including JICA TA for FS/DOTC-LRTA	11.7km extension from Baclaran to Bacoor, Cavite	Achieved optimal load factor	NCR & IV-A	55,298.96	141.13	55,440.09
43. LRT Line 2 East Extension, including JICA TA for FS/DOTC-LRTA	4.12km extension from the existing Santolan Station to Masinag Junction		NCR	9,503.77	64.70	9,568.47
44. Line 1 and Line 2 System Rehabilitation/DOTC-LRTA	Restoration, rehabilitation and improvement works to be conducted in the systems, tracks, facilities and equipment of LRT Lines 1 and 2		NCR	6,066.88	-	6,066.88

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
45. Common Station for LRT 1, MRT 3 and MRT 7/DOTC	Construction of an integrated rail terminal for easy passenger transfer among LRT/MRT Lines 1, 3, and 7 at the North Avenue and EDSA intersection	Achieved optimal load factor	NCR	2,492.43	-	2,492.43
46. MRT 3 Capacity Expansion/ DOTC-MRT 3	Acquisition of 48 light rail vehicles (LRVs) to enhance passenger convenience, improve reliability, reduce passenger waiting time and decongest crowded platforms		NCR	4,500.00	-	4,500.00
47. MRT 7/DOTC	<p>The MRT7 Project involves the construction of a 22.8-km rail transit system from the North Avenue station in EDSA, Quezon City, passing through Commonwealth Avenue, Regalado Avenue, and Quirino Highway, up to the proposed Intermodal Transportation Terminal (ITT) in San Jose del Monte, Bulacan, with fourteen (14) stations. The ITT is part of the project scope of works, including the construction of a 22-km, 6-lane road from the Bocaue Interchange of North Luzon Expressway (NLEX) up to the ITT.</p> <p>(Implementation of this unsolicited project depends on the time when financial close is achieved)</p> <p>Cost is US\$1=PhP40.713 as used in approval</p>		NCR	62,888.56	-	62,888.56
48. Automated Fare Collection System ^b /DOTC	Development of a contactless common ticketing system for Lines 1, 2 and 3 that will serve over 1 million passengers daily		NCR	-	-	-
49. New Transport System (Alabang-Zapote Monorail)/DOTC	Construction of the monorail system from Alabang in Muntinlupa to Zapote in Cavite with the total length of 9.3 kilometers; the number of station is proposed to be eight (8), and about 14 trains will be required		NCR	13,400.00	-	13,400.00
50. Bus Rapid System in Metro Cebu, including CTF-WB TA for project preparation/DOTC-LGU	Construction of BRT Line in Cebu City including stations and other bus operation facilities		Decreased travel time in key corridors	VII	10,526.39	46.43

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
51. Manila Bus Rapid Transit/ DOTC	Construction of BRT Lines in Metro Manila along the following corridors: • Ortigas-R5: Line 2-Ortigas-Taytay • C5: Commonwealth-FTI • R7: Lerma-España-Q. Ave.-Commonwealth-Regalado	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	3,200.00	-	3,200.00
52. EDSA - Taft Flyover/DPWH	Construction of a 4-lane flyover (1.44km including ramps, 0.96km without) using a combination of Pre-stressed Girders, steel girders and steel truss system		NCR	3,033.31	-	3,033.31
53. Metro Manila Interchange Construction Project Phase VI/ DPWH	Construction of seven (7) interchanges in Metro Manila at the following locations: • C-2 (Gov Forbes Ave.)/R-7(Espana) • C-3 (Araneta Ave.)/E. Rodriguez Sr.. • C-5/Lanuza St.-Julia Vargas Ave. • EDSA/North Ave.-West Ave.-Mindanao Ave. • EDSA/Roosevelt Ave. • C-5/Kalayaan Ave. • C-5/Green Meadows/Acropolis/Calle Industria and P. Tuazon/Katipunan		NCR	2,800.82	1,328.46	4,129.28
54. Rehabilitation of EDSA (C-4)/ DPWH	Total rehabilitation and upgrading of EDSA from the intersection of Roxas Blvd. (R1) in Pasay City up to Monumento Circle in Caloocan City with a length of 23km. The project will be implemented in three (3) packages: • Package 1: Roxas Blvd. to Julia Vargas, 9.21km • Package 2: Julia Vargas to North Ave., 8.72km • Package 3: North Ave. to Monumento, 5.0km		NCR	3,744.00	-	3,744.00
55. Metro Manila Skybridge/MMDA	Construction of a 25-meter wide 8.5km elevated road from E. Rodriguez Ave. in QC to JP Rizal Ave. in Makati City and reduction of congestion along EDSA thereby improving the travel speed in Metro Manila		NCR	10,000.00	-	10,000.00

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
56. Global City to Ortigas Center Link Road/DPWH	<p>The new link road will provide new access connection between Global City and Ortigas Center which is situated between C5 Bagong Ilog and C4 (EDSA) Guadalupe.</p> <p>This consists of two (2) phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I: Lawton-Sta. Monica, bridge length 557 lineal meters, 4-span temporary steel ramp, 6-span PC Box Girder and 3-span PCDG • Phase II: Elevated Access 	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	8,120.00	-	8,120.00
57. C3 Missing Link (San Juan to Makati)/DPWH	Construction of 6-lane road with a total length of 5.22 kilometer (considering the Alignment Alternative 4) from N. Domingo to Ayala/Buendia traversing Pasig and San Juan Rivers along the riverbanks. It involves construction of 1.19 kilometer 4-lane elevated double deck, 0.63 kilometer 6-lane at grade, 2.98 kilometer 6-lane elevated single deck and 0.42 kilometer 6-lane over water, second level.		NCR	24,000.00	-	24,000.00
58. EDSA/West Avenue/North Avenue/Mindanao Flyover/DPWH	<p>EDSA/West Avenue/North Avenue. A 342.00 l.m North bound and 319.00 l.m South bound flyovers and 227.00 meter and 245.00 meter approach road for North and South bound respectively, six (6) lane flyover along EDSA (3-lane each direction separated by the MRT Line 3) crossing North and West Avenue</p> <p>North Avenue/Mindanao Avenue. A 95 meter two (2) lane left turning tunnel from North Avenue., towards Mindanao Avenue., and a 493.40 l.m two (2) lane left turning flyover from Mindanao Avenue. The approach road is 205 meters.</p>		NCR	1,502.00	-	1,502.00

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
59. C5/Green Meadows/Acropolis/Calle Industria/Eastwood/DPWH	A 1,098 l.m four (4) lane flyover structure with 276 meter approach road along C5 to provide a grade separator on the alternating roads of C5, Green Meadows Ave., Acropolis and Calle Industria at Eastwood	Decreased travel time in key corridors	NCR	1,575.00	-	1,575.00
60. Integrated Transport System Project/DOTC	Establishment of three (3) integrated terminals: North- ALI (Beside TriNoma), South-SLEX (FTI) and South-Coastal Road (PRA) in order to make transportation within Metro Manila simpler and more efficient		NCR	4,225.00	-	4,225.00
61. Installation of Intelligent Transport System Module A: Traffic Signal System Upgrading/MMDA	<p>Phase I. System upgrading of control center facilities including construction of new Command Center, complete replacement of control center facilities including software, hardware and communication facilities; and field facilities including replacement of local controllers at 85 intersections, loop detectors, cables, and civil works, pavement markings and road signs installation and 25 CCTV cameras</p> <p>Phase II. System upgrading of field facilities including replacement of local controllers at 342 intersections, loop detectors, cables, and civil works, pavement markings and road signs installation and signalization of U-turn slots at 10 locations</p> <p>Phase III. Signalization of additional 200 warranted intersections; and upgrading of traffic signal equipments, maintenance vehicles and tools, utility/ inspections vehicle at 1M (10 units), manlighter at 3 M per units (4 units), boom truck, 5 tons lifting capacity 4 M per unit (2 units), Dump truck at 4 M per unit (1 unit), and Mini dump truck at 2 M per unit (2 units); rehabilitation of old underground communication cables and/or installation of new fiber optic cable; and light emitting mode (LED) Retrofitting of footbridge lighting, tunnel lighting and street lighting</p>	Decreased response time to roadside accidents	NCR	2,776.99	-	2,776.99

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
62. Installation of Intelligent Transport System Module B: Communication and Monitoring/MMDA Installation of the road safety surveillance and wireless communication system traffic messaging system.	Installation of Road Safety Surveillance System and Wireless Communication System (installation of IP cameras and wireless communication equipment and infrastructure); installation of RFID Traffic Information Collection System (installation of RFID readers, RFID tags, and analytics software); installation of Video Traffic Information Collection System (installation of fixed IP cameras, wireless communication equipment, software analytics and traffic database system); installation of LED Boards to convey traffic-related messages; upgrading the radio communication system; involves the integration of monitoring systems in Metro Manila using CCTVs that are interconnected to cover public safety concerns such as natural calamities, traffic accidents and criminal incidence, rehabilitation of the MMDA Communications and Command Center; and provision of equipment/ tools for Engineering Support and Maintenance	Decreased response time to roadside accidents	NCR	532.00	-	532.00
63. Integrated Luzon Railway System ^b /DOTC-PNR	Construction of a railway system that will serve as a North-South Transportation Backbone	Decreased travel time in key corridors	I, II, III, IV-A, V, CAR & NCR	-	-	-
64. Manila-Malolos Commuter Line ^b /DOTC	Construction of a railway system to serve commuters travelling from Manila to Malolos	Decreased travel cost (logistics)/ Optimal load factor achieved	III & NCR	-	-	-
65. Construction/Rehabilitation of Farm-to-Mill Roads/DA-SRA	Upgrading of the present road network and construction of the new ones to remove one of the constraints in improving agricultural productivity; rehabilitation of existing farm roads and construction of new ones; encouragement of sugarcane farmers to invest more on their farms in order to maximize its productivity potentials and open idle but arable lands for higher income. The project, in the long run, would contribute to the continued growth and development of the agriculture sector.	Secured food and improved agricultural incomes	II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI & XII	3,300.00	1,883.41	5,183.41

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
66. Tumauni Reservoir Project/DA-NIA	Construction of 81 meters high dam to impound the river and run off water for irrigation and hydroelectric power	Increased irrigation coverage	II	450.00	3,096.00	3,546.00
67. Ilaguen Multipurpose Project/DA-NIA	Provision of dependable irrigation water supply to the proposed 30,000 ha service area of Ilaguen Multipurpose Project and to generate 88,000 KW of hydroelectric power to create employment and improve farmers' income		II	1,300.00	6,200.00	7,500.00
68. Balintingon Reservoir Multipurpose Project/DA-NIA	Construction of a 140-m rockfill central core dam across Sumacbao River, powerhouse equipped with two Francis Type turbine with a capacity of 15 MW each, diversion weir, main canals and laterals, drainage channels, and access/service roads		III	500.00	15,168.00	15,668.00
69. Balog-Balog Multipurpose Irrigation Project, Phase II (Irrigation Component)/DA-NIA	Construction of 113 m high earth & rockfill dam with storage capacity of 625 MCM, flood control in low-lying areas. The project envisions to provide upland communities to engage in inland fish production on the reservoir		III	15,815.95	-	15,815.95
70. Chico River Pump Irrigation Project/DA-NIA	Provision of year-round irrigation water supply to some 8,700 ha of agricultural land through the construction/ installation of dam/pump, construction of reservoir dam, irrigation canal & structures		II	600.00	2,320.00	2,920.00
71. Angat Dam and Dyke Strengthening Project (ADDSP)/MWSS	Rehabilitation works of the Angat main dam and dike, specifically the following components: (a) Main embankment slope flattening; (b) Dyke embankment slope flattening; (c) Dyke embankment fault buttressing; and (d) Core raising for main dam and dyke embankments	Structural integrity of water impounding infrastructures ensured	III & NCR	3,850.00	1,869.90	5,719.90
72. Angat Water Transmission Improvement Project (AWTIP)/MWSS	The project intends to construct new Tunnel No. 4 from Ipo to Bigte with a diameter of 4 meters and a total length of 6.30kms, including intake and outlet works	Water demand in critical areas met	III & NCR	2,802.00	2,960.00	5,762.00

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
73. New Centennial Water Source Project/MWSS	<p>Construction of Laiban Dam at the upper Kaliwa River and the Kaliwa Low Dam at the downstream of Kaliwa River, which traverses Tanay, Rizal, and General Nakar, Quezon</p> <p>The project will also involve the following components: (a) Headworks and its appurtenant facilities; (b) Conveyance structure from the diversion point to the water treatment facility; (c) Water treatment facility; and (d) Hydropower facility</p>	Water demand in critical areas met	NCR	16,900.00	27,410.00	44,310.00
74. Bulacan Bulk Water Supply Project (BBWSP)/MWSS	Provision of approximately 230 MLD of water and construction of a water treatment plant, treated water reservoir, booster pump station, treated water transmission mains, and interconnection to water districts' trunk lines	Water demand in critical areas met	III	7,200.00	17,235.00	24,435.00
75. Water District Development Sector Project/LWUA	Rehabilitation and expansion of water supply systems in project WDs and development of septage treatment facilities in a few of the project WDs; assistance in project management, institutional development and capacity building	Increased coverage of 24/7 water supply services	I & XII (additional projects still to be identified)	2,620.11	3,231.56	5,851.67
76. Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance of the Angat Hydro Electric Power Plant (AHEPP) Auxiliary Turbines 4 & 5 through PPP/MWSS	Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance of AU-4 (10 MW) and AU-5 (18 MW) extending the economic life by 30 years and increasing energy output and load capacity to 60%	MW of dependable capacity increased	III	1,155.00	-	1,155.00
77. Uprating of Agus 6 Units 1&2/ DOE-PSALM	Total plant capacity increased from 50 to 69MW and the turbine units economic life extended for a minimum of 30 years upon completion		X	2,598.00	-	2,598.00
78. 50-MW Isabela Coal Mine-Mouth Power Plant/DOE-PNOC	The Project will call for the provision of 50-MW electricity in the province of Isabela through the construction of a coal minemouth power plant.		II	9,829.00	-	9,829.00
79. 50-MW Coal-fired Power Plant in Malangas/DOE-PNOC	Provision of 50-MW electricity in the province of Zamboanga Sibugay through the construction of a coal-fired power plant		IX	8,567.00	-	8,567.00

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
80. 278.4 MW Renewable Energy Project/DOE-PNOC	Development of hydro and geothermal energy resources (8 HEP; 4 Geothermal Plants)	MW of dependable capacity increased	CAR, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII & X	25,315.00	-	25,315.00
Subtotal				648,621.49	125,058.74	773,680.22
Intermediate outcome B: Adequacy and accessibility of basic infrastructure services enhanced, and infrastructure gaps in far-flung areas reduced						
81. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for School Infrastructure Project (PSIP) Phase I/DepEd	Designing, construction, and maintenance of 9,301 classrooms (with toilets and furniture) for Phase I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased classroom to pupil ratio Increased % of improved educational facilities Eliminated % of classroom backlogs 	I, III & IV-A	9,891.83	-	9,891.83
82. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for School Infrastructure Project (PSIP) Phase II/DepEd	Designing, construction, and maintenance of 10,680 classrooms (with toilets and furniture) for Phase II in selected regions for a period of ten (10) years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased classroom to pupil ratio Increased % of improved educational facilities Eliminated % of classroom backlogs 	I, II, III, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, CAR	13,140.28	-	13,140.28
83. Modernization of the Philippine Orthopedic Center (POC)/DOH	Modernization of trauma center with 700 bed capacity	Increased population with access to upgraded health facilities	NCR	5,691.50	-	5,691.50
Subtotal				28,723.61	-	28,723.61
Intermediate outcome C: Governance improved						
84. National Support Fund for Local Road Management (Proposed)/DILG	Improvement of the local road network management system by instituting a performance-based incentive grant system that supports LGU road maintenance and road rehabilitation works	Increased number of projects implemented	CAR, I, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII & XIII	2,055.14	-	2,055.14
85. DOTC Road Transport Information Technology Infrastructure Project, Phase I/ DOTC-LTO, DOTC-LTFRB	Reduction of processing time of motor vehicle registration and franchise issuance through IT system	Reduced processing time for vehicle registration	Nationwide	6,495.05	3,894.96	10,390.01
Subtotal				8,550.19	3,894.96	12,445.15
Intermediate outcome D: Safer and more secured environment created and sustained						
86. Acquisition of 40-Meter Multi-Role Response Vessels, including JICA Detailed Design grant assistance ⁹ /DOTC-PCG	Acquisition of ten (10) units of 40-Meter Multi-Role Response Vessels (MRRV) to be used in rescue vessel within the PCG District Area of Responsibility (AOR) when the sea condition and extent of the disaster is beyond the capability of floating assets deployed within the AOR of Coast Guard station; assist in the control of oil pollution and protection of maritime environment; enforce applicable maritime laws within the designated area of responsibility; serve as platform for rapid response during relief operation in the area and transport of personnel and logistical support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased response time to maritime incidence Decreased intrusion to national territory 	Nationwide	7,655.00	1,612.00	9,267.00

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
87. Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Measures in the Low-Lying Areas of Pampanga Bay, Pampanga/DPWH	Mitigating flood damage to Pampanga by increasing waterways capacity of Third River, Eastern Branch River, Caduang Tete and Sapang Maragul River	Reduced vulnerability to flooding	III	2,544.37	1,283.91	3,828.28
88. Valenzuela-Obando-Meycauayan (VOM) Area Drainage System Improvement and Related Works Project/DPWH	The project is composed of three (3) areas totaling at 50.5 sq.km, which is delineated with mostly City of Valenzuela and small parts of Obando and Meycauayan municipalities in Bulacan Province (21 sq.km), as well as the related works will cover in the on-going project area (KAMANAVA Area: 18.5 sq.km) and its upstream area of Malabon-Tullahan River (11 sq.km). Component A: Valenzuela-Meycauayan Drainage Improvement Component B: Obando Drainage Improvement Component C: Navotas Coastal Dike Construction Component D: Tullahan River Improvement		III & NCR	4,700.00	3,913.00	8,613.00
89. Implementation of immediate high-impact projects identified under the Master Plan for Flood Management in Metro Manila and Surrounding Areas/DPWH	Various small projects under the KAMANAVA Project, Phase I (Kalookan-Malabon-Navotas-Valenzuela Area), Manila Bay Seawall & Floodgates, Upper Marikina River Improvement Project (Nangka River), West of Mangahan Floodway Project, East Side of Mangahan Floodway, Napindan River Dredging, Cleaning/ Declogging of Drainage Mains, Mandaluyong & San Juan River, Region III (San Fernando-Sto. Tomas-Minalin Tail Dike), Region III (San Fernando-Sto. Tomas-Minalin Tail Dike) - Continuation, Region III (Pampanga Sub), Region III (Tarlac I), Region III (Zambales I), Region IV-A, Proposed River Improvements at Inflow Rivers to Laguna Lake (Various Rivers) and Various Dredging Equipment		III, IV-A & NCR	3,489.47	339,615.54	343,105.00
Subtotal				18,388.84	346,424.44	364,813.28

PAPs	Expected outputs	PDP-RM critical indicators addressed	Spatial coverage	Investment targets (in PhP million)		
				Total for 2013-2016	Total for continuing investment targets	Overall total
Intermediate outcome E. Environmental quality improved						
90. Development and Operation of MMDA-Owned Solid Waste Management Facility for LGUs South of Metro Manila/MMDA	Establishment of a Sanitary Landfill (SLF) in either the Municipalities of Bay or Calauan in the Province of Laguna to accommodate wastes from NCR and relieve the current load of the Rizal Provincial SLF in Rodriguez, Rizal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of LGUs served with solid waste management facilities Increased number of major growth and tourism centers served by solid waste management facilities 	NCR	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
91. Development and Operation of Waste-to-Energy Facilities/DENR-EMB-NSWMC	Establishment of Waste-to-Energy Facilities at NCR, Region III and Region IV-A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased dependable capacity Increased number of major growth and tourism centers served by solid waste management facilities 	III, IV-A & NCR	1,500.00	-	1,500.00
92. National Sewerage and Septage Management Program (NSSMP)/LWUA	Development of on-the-ground sewerage and septage projects and programs, provision of capacity building support and financial incentives by the NG, installation of 76 sewerage or septage management systems by 2020 covering a population of about 9,877,000 through local implementors, development of sewerage systems in 17 HUCs (Baguio, Angeles, Olongapo, Lucena, Puerto Princesa, Bacolod, Iloilo, Cebu, Lapu-Lapu, Mandaue, Tacloban, Zamboanga, Cagayan de Oro, Iligan, Davao, Gen. Santos, Butuan). The project is a bottom-up, demand-driven project that targets local implementers—LGUs, water districts, and private service providers	Discharge of untreated wastewater reduced	CAR, III, IV-A, IV-B, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII & XIII	597.00	488.00	1,085.00
93. Motor Vehicle Inspection and Type Approval System ⁹ /DOTC-LTO	Establishment of computerized motor vehicle inspection stations all over the country with MV Type Approval for Emission. The Plan called for at least one government MVIS Center to be operational on each LTO district office and 161 private MVIS nationwide to test the safety/roadworthiness of vehicle prior to registration	Reduced number of failed vehicle registration due to smoke belching	Nationwide	-	-	-
Subtotal				3,097.00	1,488.00	4,585.00
Total investment targets (with cross-ref PAPs in Chapters 6, 8 and 9)				707,381,125.26	476,866.14	1,184,247,265.26
Total investment targets (without cross-ref PAPs in Chapters 6, 8 and 9)				698,726,125.26	474,254.14	1,172,980,265.26

⁹ Includes investment targets that are not annually disaggregated.

⁸ No investment targets reflected.

⁷ The project title reflects the area coverage of the JICA-assisted Transport Infrastructure Development Roadmap, which specifically covered NCR and Regions III and IV-A, to differentiate the same from other port projects in the area, which have bigger investment requirements.

⁶ Approved by the NEDA Board with a total project cost of PhP1,721.99 million.

Guidelines on the Revalidation of the 2011-2016 Public Investment Program

RATIONALE

This set of Guidelines is being issued to the concerned national government agencies (NGAs) and Planning Committees (PCs) to facilitate the revalidation of the 2011-2016 PIP.

The Revalidated PIP shall serve as:

- (a) A tool to tighten the link among planning, programming, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E);
- (b) basis for public sector resource allocation and for pipelining public sector programs and projects for processing at the Investment Coordination Committee (ICC)/NEDA Board (NB); and
- (c) basis in monitoring public investment performance in terms of progress towards achieving the goals and targets under the 2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan (PDP) or the Plan/Results Matrices (RM)¹ pursuant to Administrative Order (A.O.) 25, s. 2011.

The Revalidated PIP shall veer away from the identification of all the priority programs and projects of the government and shall focus on strategic core investment programs/projects (CIP) of the NGAs prioritized at two levels: (i) by the NGAs, and (ii) by the PCs where the PC/Planning Sub-Committee Secretariat will rank the NGA-prioritized CIPs to be confirmed by the PCs in relation to the initiatives on budget prioritization.

The prioritized strategic CIPs are expected to substantially contribute to the priorities as embodied in the development objectives under the Plan and the critical indicators in the RM.

PIP REVALIDATION PROCESS

The PIP revalidation will involve the following processes:

1. Highlighting on Performance

All proponent and implementing agencies of the major priority programs and projects under the 2011-2016 PIP (Working Draft as of 31 May 2012)² shall submit information on the status of their programs and projects (Please refer to Annex A for the reporting template and Annex A.1 for the List of Major Priority Programs and Projects).

For proposed programs and projects, the status of preparation, funding, among others, should be provided; while for ongoing programs and projects, the status of the delivery of target outputs and how it has contributed to the Plan targets should be reported.

¹ Copy can be accessed at the NEDA website through the following URL: <http://www.neda.gov.ph/PDP/rm/pdprm2011-2016.pdf>.

² Copy can be accessed at the NEDA website through the following URL: http://www.neda.gov.ph/progs_prj/pip/2011-2016/PIP2011-2016.pdf.

2. Identification of the Strategic Core Investment Programs / Projects

Taking off from the List of Major Priority Programs and Projects under the Working Draft of the 2011-2016 PIP as of 31 May 2012 (refer to Annex A.1), the agency shall identify strategic CIPs. The agencies may include other priority programs and projects that were not initially included in Annex A.1 as long they meet the criteria to be considered as strategic CIP.

A strategic CIP should meet all of the following criteria:

- a) Alignment and compliance with all of the following parameters:
 - (i) Priorities in the President's Social Contract with the Filipino People;
 - (ii) Development Objectives of the Plan; and
 - (iii) Indicators in the RM.
- b) New major capital programs and projects³ which are:
 - At least PhP1 billion in total project cost⁴; AND
 - Expected to be submitted to the ICC⁵, for review and approval in the next twenty-four months (i.e. March 2013 to March 2015); OR
 - Approved programs and projects by the ICC to be implemented starting 2013 up to 2016; OR
 - For PPP projects, these are solicited projects covered by the ICC review and approval process and that satisfy the criteria to be included as a 'priority' PPP project as outlined in the 'Guidelines for Identifying, Selecting and Prioritizing PPP Project.'⁶
- c) Implemented by NGAs regardless of financing and/or implemented through NG-supported local government projects; and
- d) With budgetary implications for 2013-2016 budget, e.g. programs and projects with investment targets either considered in the 2013 General Appropriations Act (GAA) or in the FY 2013 National Expenditure Program (NEP) or whose investment requirements will utilize budget space for 2014-2016.

To ensure that the revalidated PIP shall have a prominent spatial dimension, the agencies should confer with their regional offices, attached agencies and bureaus in arriving at the strategic CIPs. Further, the agencies are enjoined to involve the NEDA Regional Offices (NROs) in the validation process of their strategic CIPs to ensure the spatial dimension of the strategic CIPs consider responsiveness to the indicators in the RM, while also taking into account consistency with the regional development plans and investment programs. These strategic CIPs shall be submitted by the NGAs following the format in Annex B (copy attached).

3. Prioritization of Strategic Core Investment Programs / Projects

The strategic CIPs identified in item (2) above shall be prioritized using the attached NEDA Secretariat Effectiveness and Efficiency Review (EER) criteria (Annex C) or the earlier PC/Planning Sub-Committee-approved EER criteria. The prioritization process is expected to assist the agencies in properly allocating resource requirements for the proposed programs and projects for the remaining PDP period (i.e. 2013-2016).

³ These refer to capital forming programs and projects (e.g. hard infrastructure development or soft infrastructure such as institutional and human resource capacity building) which contribute directly to the country's productive capacity as well as to the achievement of higher living standards. These should not refer to: (i) maintenance and operating cost; (ii) as recurrent cost on the general operation of government; (iii) personnel services; (iv) relending and/or guarantee-related activities to private institutions; and (v) other administrative capital outlay.

⁴ Total project cost includes expenditures from detailed engineering/design until completion of construction but prior to operation.

⁵ About ICC can be accessed at the NEDA website through the following URL: [http://www.neda.gov.ph/progs_prj/ICC/ICC_March2005/Revised%20ICC%20Guidelines%20and%20Procedures%20\(as%20of%204%20March%202005\).pdf](http://www.neda.gov.ph/progs_prj/ICC/ICC_March2005/Revised%20ICC%20Guidelines%20and%20Procedures%20(as%20of%204%20March%202005).pdf).

⁶ The NEDA Secretariat will be issuing the Guidelines within the 1st Quarter of 2013.

The EER prioritization criteria shall be undertaken at two levels as follows:

Prioritization at the NGA Level

Using the NEDA Secretariat EER screening and prioritization criteria⁷ or the earlier PC/Planning Sub-Committee-approved EER criteria, the NGAs shall prioritize their strategic CIPs. The ranking of the strategic CIPs (with 1 as the highest) and corresponding EER score shall be reflected in the ‘EER prioritization rank’ and ‘EER prioritization score’ columns in Annex B.

Prioritization at the PC Level

Based on the prioritized strategic CIPs submitted by the agencies, the PC/ Planning Sub-Committee Secretariats will further prioritize/rank the strategic CIPs using the EER prioritization criteria towards identifying the top strategic CIPs in each PDP Chapters, which shall be confirmed by the PCs. The PCs need not approve the EER prioritization criteria to be used by the NGAs and the PC/Planning Sub-Committee Secretariats, but have to confirm the listing of ranked strategic CIPs for their respective sectors arising from the application of the EER criteria.

4. Aligning with the Budget

The investment targets for these strategic CIPs shall be consistent with the fiscal program embodied in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)⁸ and shall be used as basis of public sector resource allocation during the annual budget process.

5. Inclusive Participation

To ensure that the prioritized strategic CIPs will have broad-based support on PDP’s societal goal of inclusive growth and poverty reduction, PC and inter-PC meetings will involve the participation of the concerned government offices, regional development councils (RDCs), including civil society organizations (CSOs).

To ensure that the Revalidated PIP will be put to maximum use as an input in setting future policy directions and in the budget process, emphasis on performance and the achievement of results will be highlighted. In this regard, yearly contribution of the strategic core programs and projects to the achievement of the annual and end of Plan targets will be assessed, which will be captured in the socioeconomic review. Through this process, the continued relevance of the programs and projects could be assessed and necessary interventions could be implemented to ensure delivery of planned outcomes and outputs.

Aside from the listing of ranked strategic CIPs (Annex B) and the accomplished EER criteria (Annex C), the NGAs shall likewise prepare a write-up (using the format in Annex D) and powerpoint presentation (using the format indicated in Annex E) on the strategic CIPs.

As the revalidated PIP is expected to input to the State of the Nation Address (SONA) of the President, NGAs are enjoined to submit their revalidated PIP by 31 March 2013. Detailed Timetable is attached as Annex F.

Notes:

- Copies of the Annexes are available at the NEDA website through this link: <http://www.neda.gov.ph/?p=2312>.
- Additional Guidelines on the Revalidation of the 2011-2016 PIP issued on 4 June 2013 can be accessed from the NEDA website through this link: <http://www.neda.gov.ph/?p=1225>.

⁷ The EER prioritization criteria is a modified version of the Harmonized Sectoral Effectiveness and Efficiency Review (SEER) criteria developed thru the 4 August 2004 NEDA inter-staff technical discussion for the formulation of the 2005-2010 Medium Term Public Investment Program (MTPIP). It translates into a points-based system the EER framework mentioned in the 2011-2016 PIP Guidelines issued last 19 April 2011.

⁸ The MTEF facilitates the systematic determination of the fiscal space (available uncommitted funds) available for allocation among the key programs, taking into account the future cost of approved and ongoing programs as well as valid commitments under the forward estimates (FE) process and the fiscal consolidation strategy of the National Government. (National Budget Memorandum No. 115, December 28, 2012).

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Revalidated Public Investment Program

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