



Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016

RESULTS MATRICES





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Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 Results Matrices

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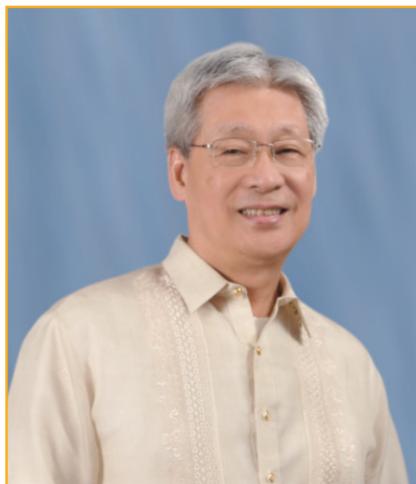
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Message of the Director-General

The Philippine Government, in the last several years, has been pursuing the “whole of government” management approach for results, a mechanism that highlights shared responsibilities and collaborative practices among the country’s various sectors. This approach aims to incorporate results-orientation in the planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes of development.

In the crafting of the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) has coordinated the formulation of the Results Matrices (RMs) which integrate results-orientation vis-a-vis the various strategies, programs and projects outlined in the Plan. The RMs will facilitate the tracking of gains achieved and serve as a tool to monitor and evaluate the progress of the Plan.

The RMs consist of an indicator framework for evaluating results corresponding to the strategies, programs and projects identified in the chapters of the Plan as well as Objective Trees that illustrate the means-ends relationships between the strategic framework of the Plan with its development objectives.

The RMs will be enhanced and updated annually through an inclusive and iterative process. We expect the various development stakeholders who have participated and collaborated intensively in the formulation of the PDP to exhibit the same passion and commitment to such process. These include the national and regional sector agencies, local government units (LGUs), statistical agencies and research institutions, the academe, private business sector and civil society organizations.

This document is a product of mutual trust among the development stakeholders in our society to come up with a Plan whose results shall be monitored and evaluated and whose focus shall shift from inputs-outputs to outcomes and sustainable impacts.

We envision the RMs as instrument to continually refine the overall accountability framework for results, by the government for the Filipino people.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Paderanga, Jr.'.

Cayetano W. Paderanga, Jr.
Director-General and
Secretary for Socio-Economic Planning

The 2011-2016 PDP Results Matrices

A. What are development results?

Development results, or simply results, are outputs, outcomes, or impacts of a development intervention. Outputs are the products, capital goods, and services that result from a development intervention. Outcomes are the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs. These are the observable behavioral and institutional changes, usually as the result of coordinated short-term investments in individual and organizational capacity building for key development stakeholders. Lastly, impacts are the positive and negative primary and secondary long-term effects – both intended and unintended – produced directly or indirectly by development interventions. The transition of development results from outputs to outcomes, specifically between the completion of output towards the achievement of impact is then a change in developmental condition, as depicted in the results chain.¹

Results Chain					
How should this be implemented?		What should be produced?	What outcomes do we expect from this investment?		Why should we do this?
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Short-term outcomes	Medium-term outcomes	Long-term impacts

B. Why results and why does measuring it matter?

The core functions of the government are to address market failure through provision of public goods and to improve equity by protecting the poor.² But such can only be manifested if it can be measured. By measuring results, evidence can be drawn on whether or not the government has been successful in delivering its functions.

Whenever institutional dysfunctions exist, the government's capability to deliver its functions weakens. In such case, there is a need for institutional strengthening and service delivery improvement which entail reforms for streamlining the bureaucracy, simplifying procedures, and delivering better public services. These improvements are allied with the demand for greater transparency and accountability in the use of public resources³. Hence, it is required that the government make known its plans as well as disclose what it has achieved in terms of results. Only then can it be communicated to the public how development interventions, on which the public's money are being used, can be translated to actual outcomes and impacts that will benefit them.

Further, results information equips the government with the ability to make informed decisions either for reassessing risks, reallocating resources, or restructuring policies, as deemed necessary. Linking results with corresponding actions makes the government more flexible, responsive, efficient, transparent and accountable.

¹ United Nations Development Program (UNDP). 2002. Results Based Management: Concepts and Methodology. Available at <http://www.undp.org>

² The World Bank. 1997. World Development Report. The State in the Changing World.

³ The Government of the Philippines, the World Bank (WB), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2003. Improving Government Performance: Discipline, Efficiency and Equity in Managing Public Resources.

C. How do we manage for results?

Managing for development results (MfDR) is a management strategy that focuses on development performance and on improvements of country outcomes. It uses practical tools for strategic planning, risk management, progress monitoring, and outcome evaluation.⁴

MfDR emerged as an effort to improve the effectiveness of public management. Its concept evolved from results-based management (RBM)⁵ to include other development management principles such as partnership, country ownership, harmonization and alignment. MfDR has five principles: focusing the dialogue on results at all phases of the development process; aligning programming, monitoring and evaluation with results; keeping measurement and reporting simple; managing for, not by results; and, using results information for learning and decision-making.⁶

MfDR draws on the notions of goal-orientedness, causality, and continuous improvement. First, setting clear goals and results provides targets for change, and opportunities to assess whether change has occurred. Secondly, it theorizes that various inputs and activities lead logically to higher orders of results (outputs, outcomes and impacts) resulting in a change in developmental condition. Lastly, periodical measuring of results provides the basis for adjustment to keep programs on track and to maximize their outcomes.⁷

D. Towards a 'whole-of-government managing for results'

Government agencies deal with results at various levels (outputs, outcomes and impacts) and at various stages of public sector management (planning, programming, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation). For instance, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) focuses on societal and sector outcomes at both the planning and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) stages while the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) deals with outputs and organizational outcomes at the programming and budgeting as well as M&E stages. On the other hand, implementing agencies are expected to focus on the outputs and outcomes of their project/program and sector at the implementation and M&E stages.

As part of public expenditure management (PEM)⁸ reforms, several RBM-like tools were operationalized such as Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), Strategy Planning Matrices (SPM), Socioeconomic Report (SER) and Organizational Performance Indicator Framework (OPIF) addressing aspects of the various stages of public sector management. However, it has been observed that the state of GOP's results orientation exhibits a certain degree of fragmentation, weak linkages and coordination, reliance on varying donor-prescribed systems, as well as institutional and capacity constraints. To achieve a 'whole-of-GOP managing for results', there is a need to complete and integrate the results-orientation of the government in all stages of the public sector management. Fundamentally, the 'whole-of-GOP managing for results' begins with the desired societal and sector outcomes as contained in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP).

4 Managing for Development Results. Available at <http://www.mfdr.org>

5 RBM is a management strategy focusing on performance and achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts (OECD Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and RBM, 2002)

6 Promoting a Harmonized Approach to Managing for Development Results: Core Principles. 2004. Available at <http://www.mfdr.org>

7 Monitoring and Evaluation: Enhancing Development Results. 2007. Hanoi, Vietnam. Available at <http://www.mfdr.org>

8 PEM is a government reform initiative which started in late 1998. It rationalized public investments by working along MTEF which aims to strengthen the planning and budgeting linkage, intensify fiscal discipline, improve budget allocation, and enhance agency implementation.

Results orientation in the PDP is strengthened through the incorporation of the Results Matrix (RM) in each of the Plan Chapters. Similar to a project logical framework, the RM structures the planning process and presents information in an easy-to-understand format. As the main instrument in shifting the focus from only inputs and outputs to outcomes and impacts, the RM provides an indicator framework to both the sector and subsector results statements of the Plan.

RMs are intended to facilitate the operationalization of MfDR. It should be used as a primary tool for all stages of public sector management. The results statements at the Plan level (sector and sub-sector) will be linked to the OPIF of various government agencies, which provides the results statements at the organizational and output levels. The intent is to establish and make sufficient the results chain in each chapter RM, so that RM sector outcomes are clearly supported by the corresponding OPIF organizational outcomes and outputs. As the basic document for the Plan's M&E, information gathered will then be used to further enhance the current PDP, as well as review and adjust both RM targets and corresponding budget allocations on a periodic basis.

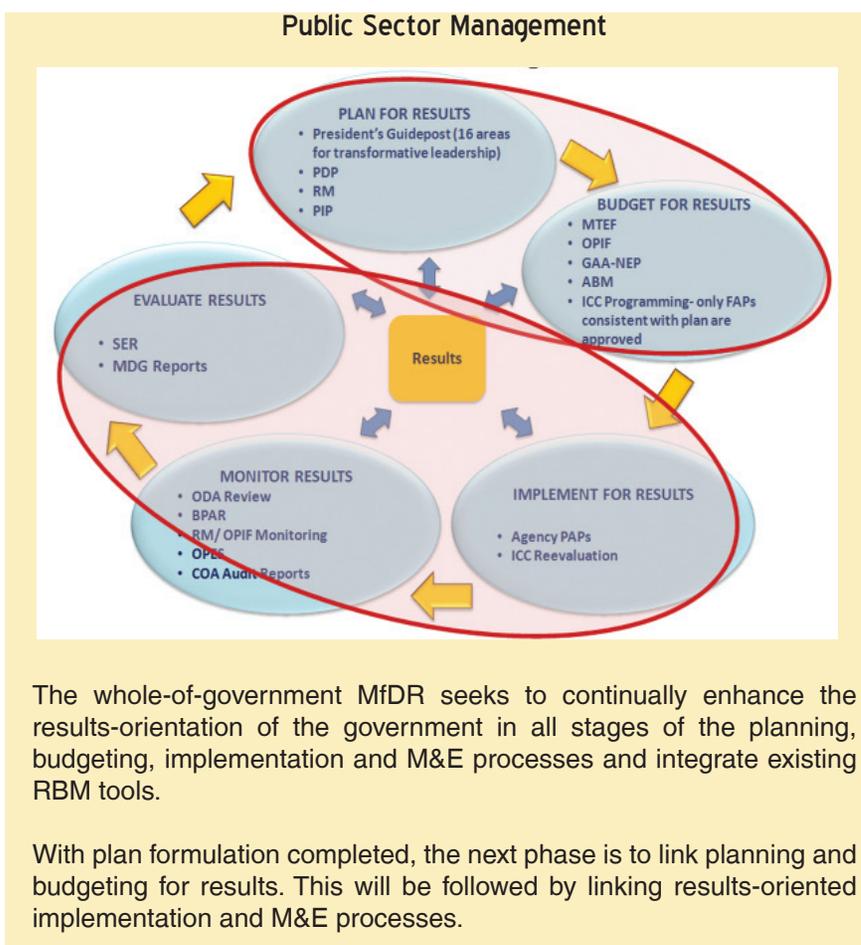
E. On developing the results matrix

This volume contains the RMs and Objective Trees for the chapters of the Plan.

Drawn from the Strategic Framework of each Plan chapter, Objective Trees illustrate the means and ends relationship on how to achieve the societal goal. It depicts the results chain from the subsector/intermediate outcomes to the sector outcome, and lastly to the societal goal.

The RMs contain statements of results to be achieved, corresponding links to specific items of the government's five major Guide Posts (based on the President's 16-point Agenda), indicators, baseline information, end-of-Plan targets and responsible agencies. The Matrices provide an indicator framework to the statements of results under the Strategic Framework of the Plan, which would allow for subsequent assessment and performance measurements.

The statements of results contain the societal goal, sector and/or subsector/intermediate outcomes. As stated in the PDP, the societal goal is to achieve 'inclusive growth and poverty reduction' and is the highest order objective to which all development interventions in the Plan should contribute to. The sector and subsector/intermediate outcomes statements are improved conditions of the sector/ subsector itself, resulting from the planned interventions to overcome the constraints and challenges in the sector.



The whole-of-government MfDR seeks to continually enhance the results-orientation of the government in all stages of the planning, budgeting, implementation and M&E processes and integrate existing RBM tools.

With plan formulation completed, the next phase is to link planning and budgeting for results. This will be followed by linking results-oriented implementation and M&E processes.

The Plan indicators serve as a guide in all the stages of the public sector management (from planning to M&E of Plan). Indicators may be modified for clarity, added if deemed necessary/appropriate, deleted if found irrelevant, or replaced by proxy indicators if difficult and costly to monitor. Further, indicators should have characteristics of SMART and dimensions of QQTAB⁹. The number of indicators should be manageable and monitorable, that is, must not exceed seven per objective/result statement.

The baseline data, indicated by year and values, are either drawn from the PDP chapters or supplied. In case of multiple indicators with available baseline data, outcome indicators that are most appropriate and currently being gathered by the national statistical agencies and/or pertinent IAs are used.

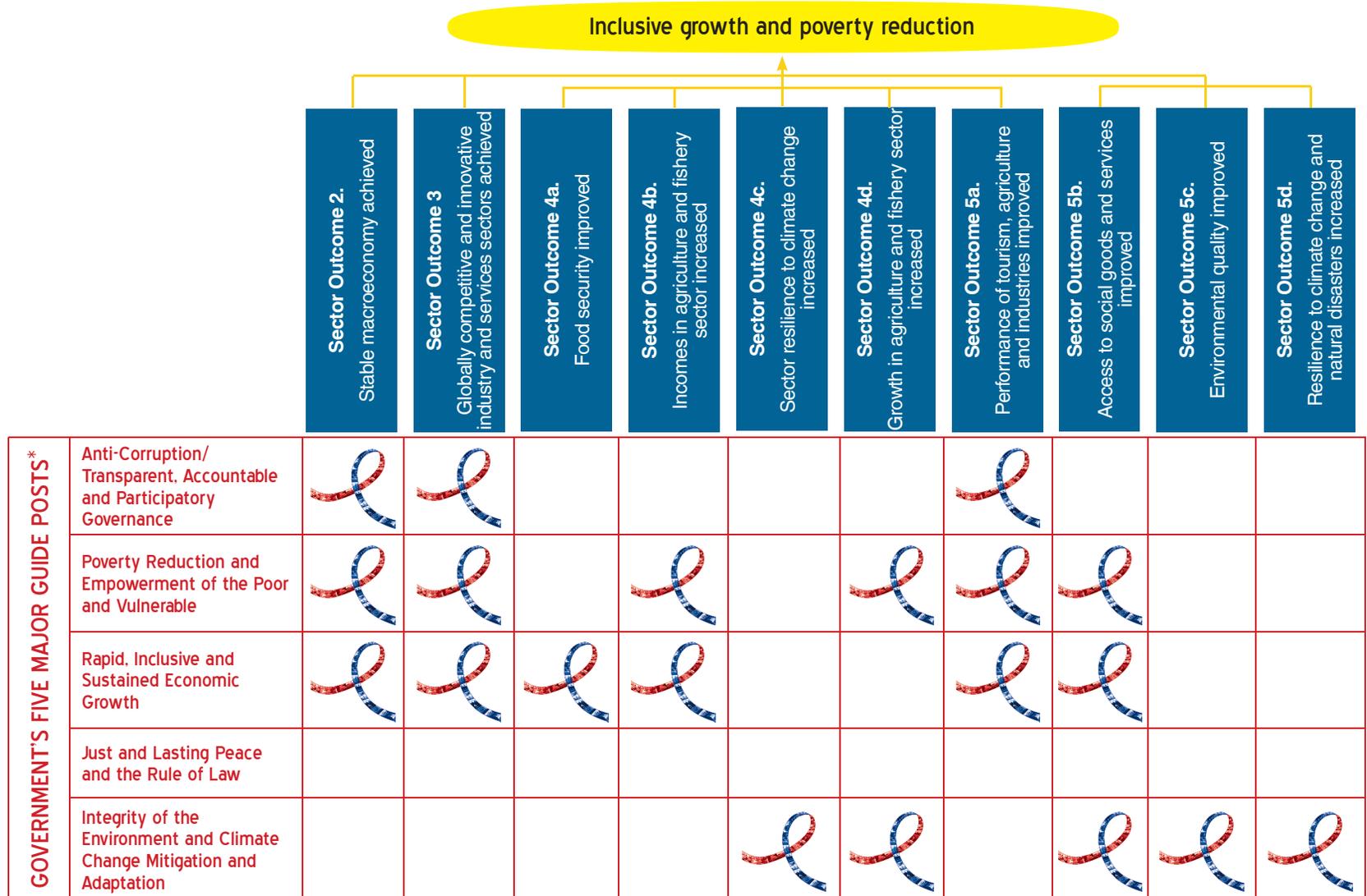
At the societal goal level, targets are set for measurement at the middle and end of the Plan period. The same applies at the sector outcome level, except in CY 2015 when the achievement of MDGs is scheduled for final measurement. From the subsector outcome level to the MFOs level, the annual targets (expressed in percentages, absolute values, ratios and other measures that indicate directional change) are set as appropriate and available. The end of plan target of the outcome indicators are either drawn from the PDP chapters or supplied.

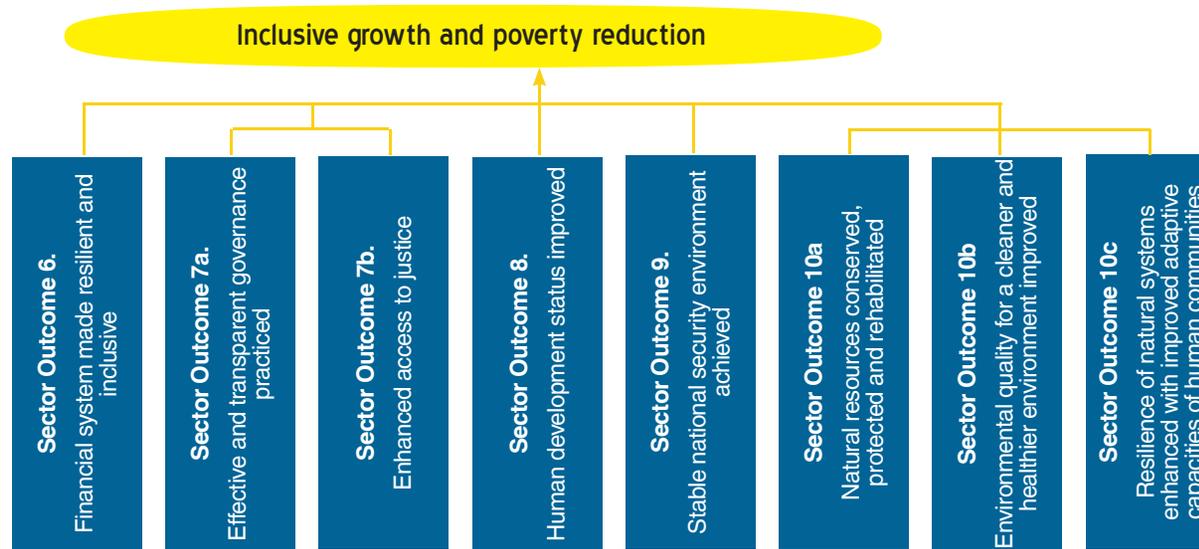
Lastly, the responsible agency or agencies for each of the outcome and output indicators are indicated. Said agency or agencies are responsible for delivering the indicator, hence accountable for subsequent reporting on progress.

The RM is not a static document and will continue to be enhanced and updated annually through an iterative process, involving collaboration and integration of knowledge and skills of personnel from NEDA (Officials, Central Office and Regional Offices), DBM, sector agencies (national and regional), statistical agencies, research institutions, the academe, and civil society organizations.

⁹ SMART (Specific, Measurable, Appropriate, Realistic, and Timebound) and QQTAB (Quality, Quantity, Time, Area and Beneficiaries) are mnemonics used for objective setting, usually for project management.

Results Matrices with Government's Five Major Guideposts





GOVERNMENT'S FIVE MAJOR GUIDE POSTS*	Anti-Corruption/ Transparent, Accountable and Participatory Governance								
	Poverty Reduction and Empowerment of the Poor and Vulnerable								
	Rapid, Inclusive and Sustained Economic Growth								
	Just and Lasting Peace and the Rule of Law								
	Integrity of the Environment and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation								

*All five priorities cover the 16-Point Agenda under the President's Social Contract with the Filipino People.

List of Acronyms

ABM	Agency Budget Matrix	CARPER	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms
ACPC	Agricultural Credit and Policy Council	CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
ADB	Asian Development Bank	CCC	Climate Change Commission
ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan	CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
AFMA	Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act	CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines	CDC	Clark Development Corporation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	CDD	Community-Driven Development
Bangkoop	Cooperative Banks Federation of the Philippines	CEmONC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care
BAP	Bankers' Association of the Philippines	CHED	Commission on Higher Education
BAS	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	CHR	Commission on Human Rights
BEmONC	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care	CIAC	Clark International Airport Corporation
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	CICT	Commission on Information and Communications Technology
BHS	Barangay Health Station	CISA	Credit Information System Act
BI	Bureau of Immigration	CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue	CMDC	Capital Market Development Council
BLGF	Bureau of Local Government Finance	CMTS	Cellular Mobile Telephone System
BOC	Bureau of Customs	CNN	CPP/NPA/NDF
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand	COA	Commission on Audit
BOI	Board of Investments	COMELEC	Commission on Elections
BOP	Balance of Payments	CP	Certificate of Precondition
BPAR	Budget Performance Assessment Report	CPLA	Cordillera People's Liberation Army
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	CPP	Communist Party of the Philippines
BtR	Bureau of Treasury	CSC	Civil Service Commission
CAA	Conflict-Affected Area	CSE	Crime Solution Efficiency
CAAP	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines	CSO	Civil Society Organization
CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board	CTB	Chamber of Thrift Banks
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title	CWC	Council for the Welfare of Children
CALT	Certificate of Ancestral Land Title	DA	Department of Agriculture
CARHRIHL	Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law	DA-BFAR	Department of Agriculture - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program		

DA-BSWM	Department of Agriculture - Bureau of Soils and Water Management	DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DA-HVCDP	Department of Agriculture - High Value Crops Development Program	DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform	DOT	Department of Tourism
DBCC	Development Budget Coordination Committee	DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communications
DBM	Department of Budget and Management	DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction Management
DENR-EMB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Environmental Management Bureau	DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DENR-ERDB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau	DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DENR-FMB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Forest Management Bureau	DTI-	Department of Trade and Industry - Bureau of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Development
DENR-MGB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Mines and Geosciences Bureau	BMSMED	
DENR-PAWB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau	DU	Distribution Utility
DENR-RBCO	Department of Environment and Natural Resources- River Basin Control Office	EC	Electric Cooperative
DepEd	Department of Education	ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs	EDC	Export Development Council
DHUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development	EDB	Ease of Doing Business
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government	EJK	Extra Judicial Killings
DILG-BFP	Department of Interior and Local Government – Bureau of Fire Protection	EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
DILG-PNP	Department of Interior and Local Government- Philippine National Police	EMS	Emergency Medical Services
DLR	Department of Land Reform	ETEEAP	Expanded Tertiary Accreditation and Equivalency Program
DMIA	Diosdado Macapagal International Airport	FAP	Foreign-Assisted Project
DND-AFP	Department of National Defense- Armed Forces of the Philippines	FCIC	Flood Control Information Center
DOE	Department of Energy	FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
DOF	Department of Finance	FRIA	Financial Rehabilitation and Insolvency Act
DOH	Department of Health	FSF	Financial Sector Forum
DOJ	Department of Justice	GAA-NEP	General Appropriations Act- National Expenditure Program
DOJ-NBI	Department of Justice-National Bureau of Investigation	GCRV	Grave Child Rights Violations
DOJ (NPS)	Department of Justice (National Prosecution Service)	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
		GIWR	Gross Irrigation Water Requirement
		GNP	Gross National Product
		GOCC	Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation
		GOP	Government of the Philippines
		GPH-CPLA	Government of the Philippines -Cordillera People's Liberation Army
		GPH-MNLF	Government of the Philippines -Moro National Liberation Front
		GSIS	Government Service Insurance System
		GVA	Gross Value Added

HDMF	Home Development Mutual Fund	MBCO	Manila Bay Coordinating Office
HGC	Home Guarantee Corporation	MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
HH	Household	MCIAA	Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	MCP	Major Capital Project
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
HOR	House of Representatives	MERALCO	Manila Electric Company (formerly Manila Electric Railroad And Light Company)
HRV	Human Rights Violation	MfDR	Managing for Development Results
HUC	Highly Urbanized City	MFO	Major Final Output
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council	MIAA	Mactan International Airport Authority
I&S	Industry and Services	MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
IA	Implementing Agency	MINDA	Mindanao Development Authority
IC	Insurance Commission	MLD	Million Liters per Day
ICC	Investment Coordination Committee	MM	Metro Manila
IDP	Internally-Displaced Persons	MMDA	Metro Manila Development Authority
IFC	International Finance Corporation	MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
IMD	International Institute for Management Development	MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate	MOA-AD	Memorandum of Agreement on Ancestral Domain
IP	Indigenous People	MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise
IPA	Investment Promotion Agency	MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
IPSP	Internal Peace and Security Plan	MWSS	Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	NAIA	Ninoy Aquino International Airport
ISO	Internal Security Operation	NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
JMC	Joint Memorandum Circular	NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission
KTOE	Kiloton Oil Equivalent	NAT MPS	National Achievement Test Mean Percentage Score
LAMP 2	Land Administration Project Phase 2	NCC	National Competitiveness Council
LCE	Local Chief Executive	NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
LCP	League of Cities of the Philippines	NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
LDC	Livestock Development Council	NCR	National Capital Region
LEP	Ladderized Education Program	NDF	National Democratic Front
LGU	Local Government Unit	NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
LIBOR	London Inter-Bank Offer Rate	NEA	National Electrification Administration
LLDA	Laguna Lake Development Authority	NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
LMP	League of Municipalities of the Philippines	NEDA-PMS	National Economic and Development Authority-Project Monitoring Staff
LRA	Land Registration Authority	NG	National Government
LRTA	Light Rail Transit Authority	NGA	National Government Agency
LTO	Land Transportation Office		
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration		
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation		

NGCP	National Grid Corporation of the Philippines	PCGG	Presidential Commission on Good Governance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
NHA	National Housing Authority	PDEx	Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation
NHIP	National Health Insurance Program	PDIC	Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation
NHMFC	National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation	PDP	Philippine Development Plan
NHTS-PR	National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction	PEM	Public Expenditure Management
NIA	National Irrigation Administration	PERA	Personal Equity Retirement Account
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System	PESFA	Private Education Students Financial Assistance Program
NNC	National Nutrition Council	PEZA	Philippine Economic Zone Authority
NPA	New People's Army	PHIC/PhilHealth	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
NRW	Non-revenue Water	PhilMech	Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board	PHRC	Presidential Human Rights Committee
NSO	National Statistics Office	PIOU	Private Investor-Owned Utilities
NSWMC	National Solid Waste Management Commission	PIP	Public Investment Plan
NTC	National Telecommunications Commission	PNP	Philippine National Police
NWRB	National Water Resources Board	PNP-MG	Philippine National Police- Maritime Group
O&M	Operation and Maintenance	POPCOM	Population Commission
OA	Oversight Agency	PP	Palay Production
OCD	Office of Civil Defense	PPA	Philippine Ports Authority
ODA	Official Development Assistance	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	PR	Palay equivalent of Rice requirement
OFW	Overseas Filipino Worker	PS	Private Sector
OMB	Optical Media Board	PSE	Philippine Stock Exchange
OP	Office of the President	QQTAB	Quality, Quantity, Time, Area and Beneficiaries
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process	RBAP	Rural Bankers Association of the Philippines
OPES	Office Performance Evaluation System	RBCA	Risk Based Capital Adequacy
OPIF	Organizational Performance Indicator Framework	RBM	Results-Based Management
OWWA	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration	RBO	River Basin Organization
PAG	Private Armed Group	REIT	Real Estate Investment Trust
PAGC	Presidential Anti-Graft Commission	RH	Reproductive Health
PAG-IBIG	Pagtutulungan sa Kinabukasan: Ikaw, Bangko, Industriya at Gobyerno	RHU	Rural Health Unit
PAMANA	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan Program	RM	Results Matrix
PAP	Program and Project	ROD	Registry of Deeds
PBR	Philippine Business Registry	RPMP/RPA-ABB	Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa-Pilipinas /Revolutionary Proletariat Army-Alex Boncayao Brigade
PCA	Philippine Coconut Authority		
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard		

RRA	RPMP/RPA-ABB
SBMA	Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SER	Socioeconomic Report
SHFC	Social Housing Finance Corporation
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Appropriate, Realistic, and Time-bound
SPM	Strategy Planning Matrices
SRA	Sugar Regulatory Administration
SSR	Security Sector Reform
SSS	Social Security System
STUFAP	Student Financial Assistance Programs
SUC	State Universities and Colleges
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TSP	Total Suspended Particulate
TVET	Technical And Vocational Education And Training
UHC	Universal Health Care
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WB	World Bank
WD	Water District
WEF	World Economic Forum
WGI	Worldwide Governance Indicators
WTO	World Trade Organization
WSP	Water Service Provider

2011- 2016 Philippine Development Plan

Critical Indicators

MACROECONOMY

Sector Outcome: Stable macroeconomy achieved

- Reduced fiscal deficit-to-GDP ratio from 3.7 percent to 2.0 percent by 2016
- Achieved low and stable inflation of 3 percent to 5 percent annual average for the period 2011-2013

Risks and Assumptions

Assumptions

- Attainment/realization of the medium term fiscal program and macroeconomic assumptions (e.g. GDP, inflation rate, foreign interest rates (LIBOR), exports, imports, exchange rate, Dubai oil price, etc.)
- Realization of the population growth assumption
- Stable external and domestic environment (no economic, financial, and current account shocks)
- Continued high level of business and consumer confidence
- Timely passage and efficient implementation of budget
- Timely and effective implementation of necessary fiscal reforms in the areas of:

- Tax administration (priority on measures that improve governance; substantially reduce tax evasion, smuggling, and corruption; and increase efficiency);
- Tax policy (focus on raising tax and revenue efforts of the government);
- Expenditure policy reforms (substantially increase productive expenditures such as spending on infrastructure and social services; more efficient utilization of the budget)
- Debt management reforms (effectively maintained a manageable debt level; effectively reduced government exposure to contingent liabilities)

- Effective implementation of reforms in government corporations and other public sector entities
- Stable political environment

COMPETITIVE INDUSTRY AND SERVICES SECTORS

Sector Outcome: Industry and services sectors made globally competitive and innovative

- Improved global competitiveness ranking related to the I&S sectors (Sources: WEF,IMD, IFC/WB) - Land top 30 percent in global universe (IFC - at least 54)
- Generated employment from industry and services increased by additional 4.67 million from 2011-2016

- Improved Gross Value Added arising from innovation in the industry and services sectors
 - Industry: 5.2 percent (2004-2010 average) to 8.1 percent-9.0 percent (2011-2016 average)
 - Services: 6.1 percent (2004-2010 average) to 7.0 percent - 7.9 percent (2011-2016 average)

Intermediate Outcome 1: Business environment improved

- Improved public and business satisfaction with public services (reduced forms, delays and steps)
- Fully operationalized Philippine Business Registry (PBR)

Intermediate Outcome 2: Productivity increased

- Increased merchandise exports from US\$51.39 billion (2010) to US\$ 91.5 billion (2016).
- Increased services exports from US\$12.27 billion (2010) to US\$28.9 billion (2016).
- Increased total approved investments from PhP542.6 billion (2010) to PhP947.203 billion (2016).
- Increased MSME Gross Value Added from 35.7 percent (2006) of total GVA to 40 percent of total GVA (2016)
- Increased visitor arrivals from 3.5 million (2010) to 6.3 million (2016)
- Increased visitor receipts from US\$2.23 billion (2009) to US\$4.5 billion (2016)

Intermediate Outcome 3: Protection of Consumer Welfare Enhanced

- Increased level of consumer awareness and satisfaction of quality goods and services

Risks and Assumptions

Risks

- Political instability, economic crisis
- Projects/programs are not implemented, or not implemented on time
- Delay in the operationalization of PBR due to connectivity concerns

COMPETITIVE AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES SECTORS

Sector Outcome (Goal 4a): Food security improved

- Decreased food subsistence incidence (in percent of population) from 10.8 percent in 2009 to 8.3 percent in 2015
- Increased rice self-sufficiency ratio (in percent) from 80 percent in 2010 to 100 percent in 2013
- Stable average inflation rates among basic food commodities (in percent) from 6.4 percent (2004-2010) to 3.0 to 5.0 percent (2011 to 2016)

Sector Outcome (Goal 4b): Incomes in agriculture and fishery sector increased

- Increased annual average income of families in the agriculture and fishery sector (in pesos, real terms) from PhP17,582 in 2009 to PhP19,412 to PhP19,793 in 2015

Sector Outcome (Goal 4c): Sector resilience to climate change risks increased

- Reduced average annual agri-production loss due to weather and climate-related disasters (in PhP billion) from PhP13.8 billion (2004-2010) and at a decreasing rate per year

Sector Outcome (Goal 4d): Growth in agriculture and fishery sector increased

- Increased annual agriculture and fishery gross value added (in PhP million at constant prices) from PhP257,214 million in 2010 to PhP331,132 to PhP334,306 million by 2016
- Increased annual value of agricultural export (in US\$ million) from US\$3,181 million (2004-2010) to US\$5,484 million to US\$5,534 million (2011-2016)

Intermediate Outcome: Productivity and production increased

- Increased yield of major commodities (in metric ton/ha):
 - Palay – from 3.62 in 2010 to 4.89 in 2016
 - Corn
 - ♦ White – from 1.62 in 2010 to 1.95 in 2016
 - ♦ Yellow – from 3.63 in 2010 to 4.58 in 2016
 - Banana - from 20.19 in 2009 to 24.57 in 2016
 - Coconut (copra) - from 0.80 in 2009 to 1.00 in 2016
 - Pineapple - from 37.37 in 2009 to 45.67 in 2016
 - Mango - from 4.10 in 2009 to 5.06 in 2016
 - Sugarcane - from 49.85 in 2010 to 75.00 in 2016
 - Coffee - from 0.79 in 2009 to 0.88 in 2016
 - Rubber - from 3.05 in 2009 to 3.62 in 2016
 - Eggplant - from 9.49 in 2009 to 11.61 in 2016
 - Tomato - from 11.27 in 2009 to 13.75 in 2016
 - Cabbage - from 14.70 in 2009 to 17.96 in 2016

- Increased volume of production (in '000 metric ton)
 - Livestock
 - ♦ Hog - 1,898 in 2010 to 2,159 in 2016
 - ♦ Chicken - 1,353 in 2010 to 1,765 in 2016
 - Fisheries
 - ♦ Commercial - 1,248 in 2010 to 1,447 in 2016
 - ♦ Municipal - 1,371 in 2010 to 1,636 in 2016
 - ♦ Aquaculture - 2,544 in 2010 to 3,541 in 2016
- Increased net profit-cost ratio for major commodities (net returns/total cost in pesos):
 - Palay - from 0.44 in 2009 to 0.71 in 2016
 - Corn
 - ♦ White - from 0.22 in 2010 to 0.41 in 2016
 - ♦ Yellow - from 0.59 in 2010 to 0.88 in 2016
 - Coconut (copra) - from 1.26 in 2010 to 1.26 in 2016
 - Sugarcane - from 1.53 in 2010 to 1.59 in 2016
 - Mango - from 0.73 in 2009 to 0.98 in 2016
 - Pineapple - from 2.10 in 2009 to 2.81 in 2016
 - Banana - from 1.22 in 2010 to 1.64 in 2016
 - Eggplant - from 0.37 in 2009 to 0.42 in 2016
 - Tomato - from 0.70 in 2009 to 0.79 in 2016
 - Cabbage - from 0.87 in 2009 to 0.98 in 2016
 - Cauliflower - from 1.12 in 2009 to 1.26 in 2016
 - Livestock
 - ♦ Hog - from 0.11 in 2010 to 0.15 in 2016
 - ♦ Chicken - from 0.29 in 2010 to 0.29 in 2016
 - Fisheries
 - ♦ Bangus
 - ♦ Cage - from 0.43 in 2010 to 0.58 in 2016
 - ♦ Pond - from 1.06 in 2010 to 1.42 in 2016
 - ♦ Tilapia (pond) - from 1.16 in 2010 to 1.55 in 2016
- Reduced level of post harvest losses (in percent):
 - Rice – from 14.8 in 2008 to 12.4 by 2016
 - Corn – from 7.2 in 2009 to 6.6 in 2016
 - Fisheries – from 25.0 in 2008 to 18 in 2016

- Banana – from 16 in 2009 to 13 in 2016
- Mango – from 30 in 2009 to 24 in 2016
- Eggplant – from 39 in 2002 to 31 in 2016
- Increased borrowing incidence from formal sources among small farmers and fisherfolk from 52 percent in 2007 to 61 percent in 2016

Risks and Assumptions

Risks

On the achievement of growth in agriculture and fishery sector, rice self-sufficiency and productivity targets

- Destructive typhoons and other climate-related events such as the El Nino Phenomenon pose a risk to the achievement of sector outcome targets on gross value added (GVA) and 100 percent rice self-sufficiency. High population growth will further put pressure on the demand for food especially for rice.

On stable prices of basic food commodities

- Volatility in the world price of crude oil has a negative impact on the affordability of basic food commodities since
 - it increases the prices of farm inputs (e.g. fertilizer); and
 - fuel is used for farm equipment such as tractors and fishing boats, and for transporting food commodities from production areas to the market.

On food subsistence incidence and increased incomes

- High and unstable inflation rate (headline) reduces the purchasing power of the poor especially the small farmers and fishers which may increase hunger incidence and decrease real incomes.

On agricultural export targets

- International prices of export crops (e.g. coconut, pineapple, etc.) should remain at least stable to encourage producers.

Assumptions

- Natural or man-made disasters/calamities, diseases
- Global economic crisis
- Major political problems that may affect international supply and demand of goods/services
- Projects/programs are not implemented or not implemented on time
- Competitiveness used in assessing a country's performance may have its limitation. Parameters used to measure competitiveness ranking may not reflect the level of development of the country. It should be used with other indicators in order to make a more meaningful comparison.
- The increase of countries enjoined to the competitiveness survey will further increase the country's efforts to attain target of the top third in ranking.

On the indicator on climate change

- The national government especially the DA and other rural agencies should remain committed in the implementation of adaptation options (e.g. drought resistant varieties, early warning systems, etc.) to reduce the impact of climate change and extreme weather events.

On the indicator on increased credit access

- The banking system is committed to support the Agri-Agra Reform Credit Act of 2009 (RA 10000).

On the availability of budgetary support for government agencies and commodity plans

- Appropriations to the DA, DAR and other government agencies should be provided in time and consistent with the amount required by law such as the AFMA and CARPER. The budgetary requirement of the DA's Food Staples Self-Sufficiency Road Map 2011-2016 should also be provided to achieve the target of 100 percent rice self-sufficiency.

On the role of LGUs on devolved activities

- Majority of LGUs should remain committed in supporting agricultural and fisheries programs and projects since the sector is already devolved to LGUs. The DA has personnel only up to the regional level.

ACCELERATING INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Sector Outcomes:

5a. Performance of Tourism, Agriculture, and Industries Improved

5b. Access to goods and services improved (e.g. education, health, housing and other social infrastructure attained)

5c. Environmental quality improved

5d. Resilience to climate change and natural disasters increased

Intermediate Sector Outcome

Quality, adequacy and accessibility of infrastructure facilities and services enhanced

TRANSPORT

Water

- Increased cargo throughput (million metric tons per annum)
 - Subic Bay Port
 - PPA Ports
- Increased number of passengers from 52 million in 2010 to 75 million in 2016
- Increased number of vessels from 331,000 in 2010 to 412,000 in 2016
- Increased passenger capacity in port terminal building from 20,638 in 2010 to 25,913 in 2016
- Increased number of ports certified to ISO standards on selected processes from 0 in 2010 to 7 in 2016
- Increased percentage of 22 major gateways receiving foreign vessels (dredged to minimum of -11 m) from 44 percent of total in 2010 to 100 percent in 2016

Land

Roads and Bridges

- Increased road density, road length/land area
- Increased total length of arterial roads with Roughness Index of 3.0 (in km)
- Increased percentage of paved road length from 77 percent (of the total 31,242 km) in 2010 to 93 percent in 2016
- Increased percentage of length of permanent bridges along national arterial roads from 94 percent (of the total 330,089 km) to 100 percent in 2016

- Decreased travel time in Metro Manila (MM) from 2.17 minute/km in 2010 to 1.57 minute/km in 2016.
- Increased travel speed in MM from 27.79 km/hour to 38.2 km/hour
- Decreased number of locations in MM with pedestrian-vehicle conflict from 302 in 2010 to 10 in 2016.
- Increased occupancy due to reduction of city (MM) buses (passenger/bus)
 - Airconditioned Bus, from 40 in 2010 to 65 in 2016
 - Non-airconditioned Bus, from 37 in 2010 to 45 in 2016.
- Decreased vehicular accidents in MM from 211 accidents per day in 2010 to 148 accidents per day in 2016

Rail Transport

- Increased annual ridership from 219.27 million in 2010 to 270.10 million in 2016.
- Increased ratio of capacity to ridership
- Increased ratio of revenue to O&M Cost (Farebox Ratio) from 1.05 in 2010 to 1.15 in 2016.

Air Transport

- Increased annual international and domestic passenger traffic (in million)
 - CAAP Airports, from 14.88 in 2010 to 26.35 in 2016
 - Mactan Airport, from 5.41 in 2010 to 7.25 in 2016
 - Diosdado Macapagal International Airport (DMIA) from 0.65 in 2010 to 4.40 in 2016
 - Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) from 26.77 in 2010 to 37.81 in 2016

- Increased annual international and domestic cargo traffic (in million kg)
 - CAAP Airports, from 586.88 in 2010 to 1039.70 in 2016
 - Mactan Airport, from 54.80 in 2010 to 73.44 in 2016.
 - DMIA
 - NAIA
- Increased NAIA domestic and international flights (in thousand) from 202.23 in 2010 to 274.88 in 2016.
- Increased Philippine Air Traffic Rights/Entitlements (excluding unlimited entitlements and assuming unlimited entitlements in ASEAN countries by 2016) from 34.10 million in 2010 to 56 million in 2016

WATER

Water Supply

- Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Target: Increase the proportion of population with access to potable water (level I&II) from 82.9 percent in 2007 to 86.6 percent in 2016
- MDG Target: Eliminate the number of waterless areas from 498 in 2011 to 0 in 2016
- Increased percentage of households with level III (individual household) connection
- Increased percentage of households with 24/7 service
- Reduced nonrevenue water (NRW) (million liters per day or MLD)
 - average
- Lessened gap between demand and supply (both in MLD)
 - to be illustrated by national, regional and critical urban center levels

- Increased percentage of regulated water service providers (WSPs) from 40 percent in 2010 to 60 percent in 2016

Sanitation, Sewerage, Septage

- Eliminated proportion of the population which practice open defecation from 8 percent in 2009 to 0 percent in 2016
- MDG Target: Increased percentage of population with access to basic sanitation (i.e., sanitary toilets) from 76 percent in 2008 to 83.8 percent in 2016
- Increased percentage of households in Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs) connected to sewerage system (% of HH)
- Increased percentage of households covered by septage management systems (% of HH)

Irrigation

- Improved cropping intensity (ratio of the net area sown vs. total cropped land)
- Rice sufficiency indicator: Increased ratio of palay production (PP) vs. palay equivalent of rice requirement (PR) (PP in MT / PR in MT) from 16.2 MT/20.3 MT in 2010 to 22.5 MT/22.5 MT in 2016
- Increased Palay yield per volume of consumed water (in MT/ha.), or
- Decreased Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GIWR) for palay (in km³/year)
- Increased Ratio of irrigated farmlands over total area of irrigable farmlands

Flood and Drainage Management

- Decreased Percentage of loss of lives over total affected population due to flooding events (annual)
- Decreased areas vulnerable to flood (in hectares)
- Minimized inundation duration (in hrs)
 - for perennially flooded urban areas

ENERGY

Power Supply

- Increased percentage of households provided with electric power supply
 - Electric Cooperatives (ECs) from 74.85 percent in 2010 to 83.65 percent in 2016
 - Private Investor-Owned Utilities (PIOUs) from 98.45 percent in 2010 to 98.88 percent in 2016
- Decreased losses in:
 - transmission
 - distribution

Energy Self-Sufficiency

- Increased self-sufficiency level from 59.61 percent in 2010 to 60.30 percent in 2016

Energy Efficiency and Conservation

- Increased savings from electricity and fuel consumption reduction from 2,652 KTOE in 2010 to 2,654 KTOE in 2016

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

- Increased Cellular Mobile Telephone System (CMTS) coverage as a percentage of:
 - Municipalities, from 94.7 percent in 2009 to 100 percent in 2016
 - Barangays, from 85 percent in 2009 to 100 percent in 2016
- Increased CMTS subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
- Increased average broadband speed, Mbps
 - Upload
 - Download
- Increased number of broadband subscriptions per 100 participants
 - Fixed, from 1.87 in 2009 to 4.69 in 2016
 - Mobile, from 10.2 in 2009 to 28.24 in 2016
- Increased percentage of Local Government Units (LGUs) with broadband connection
 - Municipalities
 - Barangays
- Increased percentage of public schools with broadband connection
 - High Schools from 59.37 percent in 2010 to 100 percent in 2016
 - Elementary Schools from 0 percent in 2010 to 22.23 percent in 2016.
- Increased percentage of households with broadband connection from 13.8 percent in 2008 to 25.8 percent in 2016
- Increased percentage of National Government Agencies (NGAs) and Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) that have web presence
 - at least Stage 1
 - at least Stage 2
 - at least Stage 3
 - at least Stage 4
- Increased percentage of LGUs that have web presence
- Increased percentage of cities that have web presence
 - at least Stage 1
 - at least Stage 2
 - at least Stage 3
 - at least Stage 4
- Increased percentage of provinces that have web presence
 - at least Stage 1
 - at least Stage 2
 - at least Stage 3
 - at least Stage 4
- Increased percentage of municipalities that have web presence
 - at least Stage 1
 - at least Stage 2
 - at least Stage 3
 - at least Stage 4
- Increased percentage of State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) that have web presence
 - at least Stage 1
 - at least Stage 2
 - at least Stage 3
 - at least Stage 4

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Increased classroom to pupil ratio
 - Primary, from 1:38.95 in 2010 to 1:30 in 2016
 - Secondary, from 1:53.63 in 2010 to 1:45 in 2016
- Increased water and sanitation (WATSAN) facilities to schoolchildren ratio
 - Primary, from 1:58.18 in 2010 to 1:50 in 2016

- Secondary, from 1:103.26 in 2010 to 1:50 in 2016
- Increased percentage of households provided with housing units from 10 percent in 2010 to 30 percent in 2016
- Increased percentage of total LGUs served by sanitary landfill from 2.7 percent in 2010 to 7.76 percent in 2016

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

- Decreased number of ongoing projects/programs with overruns
 - Cost-related
 - Time-related
- Increased total expenditure in infrastructure, as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
 - Public (national and local)
 - Private

Risks and Assumptions

Assumption

- Policies/programs/projects for social, environment, tourism, agriculture and other industries provided

TOWARDS A DYNAMIC AND RESILIENT FINANCIAL SYSTEM

FINANCIAL SECTOR

Sector Outcome: Resilient and Inclusive Financial System

- Increased Financial Systems total assets from 9.8 percent (2006-2010 average) to more than 10 percent (2011-2016 average)
- Increased national saving rate from 26.6 percent in 2010 to more than 30 percent in 2016.

Risks and Assumptions

Assumptions

- Passage of majority of the bills under the Financial Sector Legislative Agenda within the medium term
- Proper and immediate implementation of the enacted Financial Sector legislative measures
- Attainment/realization of macroeconomic assumptions (e.g. GDP, inflation rate, foreign interest rates (LIBOR)) and labor sector targets
- Stable external and domestic environment (no financial, fiscal, current account crises)
- Continued high level of business and consumer confidence

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND THE RULE OF LAW

Sector Outcome 7a: Effective and transparent governance practiced

- Improved scores on the indices (primarily those relating to control of corruption and ruling justly) and percentile ranks in the WGI, MCC and EDB Indices/Ranks to make the Philippines at par with neighboring countries

Sector Outcome 7b: Enhanced access to justice

- Established and operationalized Integrity Infrastructure Development and Centralized Case Monitoring System
- Improved government accountability, transparency and efficiency in allocating public funds for development
- Increased constructive engagement between CSOs/other private groups and government thru mechanisms that promote

transparency, accountability and public participation in the national government development processes

Risks and Assumptions

Risks

- Improved scores on the indices (primarily those relating to control of corruption and ruling justly) and percentile ranks in the WGI, MCC and EDB Indices/Ranks to make the Philippines at par with neighboring countries
 - Reforms are not implemented, or do not achieve the desired impact.
 - The survey respondents do not have first hand experience, and answer based on perception only.
- Established and operationalized Centralized Case Monitoring System
 - Concerned government agencies do not support the centralized system.
 - There is a lack of funds and staff to establish and operate the centralized system.
- Improved government accountability, transparency and efficiency in allocating public funds for development
 - Reforms are not implemented, or do not achieve the desired impact.
- Increased constructive engagement between CSOs/other private groups and government through mechanisms that promote transparency, accountability and public participation in the national government development processes
 - The government, CSOs and the private sector opt to work separately.

Assumptions

- Improved scores on the indices (primarily those relating to control of corruption and ruling justly) and percentile ranks in the WGI, MCC and EDB Indices/Ranks to make the Philippines at par with neighboring countries
 - Reforms that address weaknesses in controlling corruption and ruling justly are implemented and sustained.
 - The survey respondents experience first hand the improvements in governance brought about by these reforms.

Established and Operationalized Centralized Case Monitoring System

- Concerned government agencies are willing to harmonize their case monitoring systems.
- There are sufficient funds to establish the centralized system, and competent staff to operate it.

Improved government accountability, transparency and efficiency in allocating public funds for development

- Necessary reforms in the budget allocation process are implemented and sustained.

Increased constructive engagement between CSOs/other private groups and government thru mechanisms that promote transparency, accountability and public participation in the national government development processes

- The government, CSOs and the private sector are willing to work together to achieve development goals.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH, NUTRITION AND POPULATION MANAGEMENT

Subsector Outcome: Improved access to quality health and nutrition services

- Decreased maternal mortality rate per 100,000 livebirths from 95 in 2010 to 52 in 2015 (50 in 2016)
- Decreased infant mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths from 25 in 2008 to 19 in 2015 (17 in 2016)
- Decreased underfive mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths from 34 in 2008 to 26.7 in 2015 (25.5 in 2016)
- Decreased prevalence of underweight children under five from 20.6 in 2008 to 13.7 in 2015 (12.7 in 2016)
- Decreased proportion of households with per capita intake below 100 percent dietary energy requirement from 66.9 in 2008 to 37.1 in 2015 (32.8 in 2016)
- Increased contraceptive prevalence rate (all methods) from 51 in 2008 to 63 in 2015 (no target identified for 2016)
- Increased National Health Insurance Program coverage from 53 percent in 2008 to 100 percent in 2013
 - (100% in 2014-2016)
- Increased National Health Insurance Program enrolment rate from 74 percent in 2010 to 100 percent in 2013
 - (100% in 2014-2016)

Risks and Assumptions

Risks

- Unsettled disputes with church and NGOs particularly on reproductive health (RH)
- Lack of unified stand in the community to participate in Responsible Parenthood activities
- Emergence of new diseases/new strain
- Changes in political leadership
- Resistance by concerned groups regarding the use of Sin taxes for UHC programs

Assumptions

- Cooperation of families/households in the implementation of health programs is ensured
- Commitments and capacities of the LGUs to deliver basic services and provide the supply requirements are strengthened/funded
- MDG Monitoring System for LGUs is revisited and enhanced (ensuring that indicators at the local level are consistent with the national level)
- Funding for the MDGs from various international donors is secured
- Sin tax is restructured (incremental revenues to fund UHC activities to include premiums of indigents); amendment to the Sin Tax law
- RH Bill is passed

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND CULTURE

Subsector Outcome: Improved access to quality education, training and culture.

- Increased Net Enrolment Rate – elementary (from 88.09% in 2009 to 100% in 2016) and secondary (from 59.52% in 2009 to 93.34% in 2016)
- Increased Completion Rate – elementary (from 72.18% in 2009 to 82.52% in 2016) and secondary (from 73.74% in 2009 to 75.53% in 2016)
- Increased Achievement Rate (NAT MPS) – elementary (from 68.01% in 2009 to 75.00% in 2016) and secondary (from 45.56% in 2009 to 75.00% in 2016)
- Increased number of TVET graduates (from 1,344,371 in 2010 to 1,610,510 in 2016)
- Increased number of higher education graduates (from 481,026 in 2009 to 581,425 in 2016)

Risks and Assumptions

Risk

- Inability of households to send pupils/students to school due to poverty, peace and order concerns, natural calamity and other factors

Assumptions

- Appropriate budget allocation provided to the concerned agencies
- Improved participation of stakeholders such as LGUs, private sector and the community in meeting the targets

HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Subsector Outcome: Improved access to shelter security

- Increased percentage of housing target met from 22.4 percent in 2010 to 43.2 percent in 2016
- Increased percentage share of socialized housing to housing target from 18.58 percent in 2010 to 43.4 percent in 2016
- Increased percentage share of end-user financing to housing target from 81.4 percent in 2010 to 56.6 percent in 2016
- Achieved percentage of CLUP target

Risks and Assumptions

Risks

- Budgetary constraints
- Natural and man-made disasters that may affect housing construction
- Policy on resettlement, i.e., if a moratorium on evictions and demolitions is imposed

Assumption

- Passage of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (DHUD) Bill

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Subsector Outcome (Social Protection): Improved access to quality social protection services

- Increased number of poor households covered by conditional cash transfer from 1 million in 2010 to 4.2 million in 2016

- Decreased vulnerable employment rate
- Increased percentage of poor families covered by PhilHealth as identified under the NHTS-PR from 21 percent in 2010 to 100 percent in 2016
- Increased number of poor senior citizens covered by social pension (Senior Citizen's Law) from 138,960 (77 yrs and above) in 2011 to 1,432,789 (60 yrs. and above) in 2016
- Increased number of OFWs covered by social security from 2.2 million in 2010 to 9.7 million in 2016

ACCESS TO ASSET REFORM

Subsector Outcome: Improved Access to Asset Reform

- Increased number of hectares of land distributed under CARP
- Increased number of issued Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADTs)/Certificate of ancestral land title (CALTs)
- Increased number of coastal municipalities with delineated municipal waters

Risks and Assumptions

Risks

Social Protection

- Noncoverage/enrolment of OFWs in social security schemes e.g. SSS, Philhealth
- Nonparticipation of LGUs in converging social protection programs and projects

Asset Reform

- Unsettled land disputes
- Political interference in the delineation of municipal waters

Assumptions

Social Protection

- Sustained funding for CCT, NHIP, social pension for senior citizens and NHTS-PR
- Government can facilitate and entice the business/private sector for the creation of 1 million jobs annually, through the provision of good infrastructure and good business/investment environment
- The poor and vulnerable groups are provided with jobs
- Needed law or executive order issued for compulsory enrolment of OFWs on all social security schemes of the government Asset Reform
- Available funding/manpower for the processing/issuance of CADTs and CALTs

PEACE AND SECURITY

Subsector Outcome 1: All armed conflicts brought to a permanent and peaceful closure

Intermediate Outcome 1: Negotiated political settlement of all armed conflicts completed

- Signed and implemented peace agreements completed

Intermediate Outcome 2: Causes of armed conflict and other issues that affect the peace process effectively addressed

- Improved health condition of population in conflict-affected (PAMANA) areas (IMR, MMR, etc.)
- Improved education status of children in conflict-affected areas (net enrolment, cohort survival, completion rates for both elementary & secondary levels)
- Improved livelihood, entrepreneur and employment status of adult population in conflict-affected areas

Subsector Outcome 2: Safer and more secured environment conducive to national development created and sustained

Intermediate Outcome 1: Internal stability promoted and sustained

- Reduced crime incidents from 296,059 in 2010 to 30 percent in 2016
- Improved crime solution efficiency (CSE) from 21.26 percent in 2010 to 28.49 percent in 2016
- Private Armed Groups (PAGs) and other Threat Groups Eradicated

Risks and Assumptions

Assumptions

- The workability of any final peace agreement hinges on many things, some of which are as follows:
 - Agreed timetable for the peace talks are observed
 - Factions and splinter groups from the ranks of rebel groups are addressed from the outset
 - Convincing the respective publics of the two parties i.e. congressional support
 - All sectors are consulted

- Spoilers are kept at bay (e.g. incidents of grave abuse of human rights, land mines)
- Sustainability of good faith negotiations should also be dovetailed on the viability of security sector reform
- A final negotiated political settlement with the MILF is not mutually exclusive to a convergence of government's commitment to both MNLF and MILF. The MNLF and the MILF's commitment, both representing the Bangsamoro peoples, should be harmonized.
- PAMANA, as the government's flagship program in conflict-affected areas, can address causes of armed conflicts and other issues that affect the peace process through its macro-micro-meso levels, provided that:
 - Effective convergence mechanisms are in place
 - Peace talks are continuing; there is no impasse
 - Budget is released
 - Transparent, accountable and conflict-sensitive LGUs are ensured
 - Processes and mechanisms for social cohesion are in place
 - Greater participation of CSOs are encouraged

CONSERVATION, PROTECTION, AND REHABILITATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Sector Outcome 10a: Natural resources conserved, protected and rehabilitated

- Increase proportion of land area covered by forest from 23.8 percent in 2003 to 30 percent in 2016
- Extinction of threatened species of wild flora and fauna prevented and population of at least three threatened species improved.
 - Threatened Species:
 - ◆ Fauna: from 221 in 2004 to 221 by 2016
 - ◆ Flora: from 526 in 2007 to 526 by 2016

- Population of 3 threatened species
 - ♦ Philippine Eagle: from 30 in 2010 to 33 by 2016
 - ♦ Philippine Cockatoo: from 239 in 2010 to 360 by 2016
- Percentage of terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem services effectively and equitably managed thru NIPAS and other effective area-based conservation measures increased
 - Terrestrial: 2.10 percent in 2010 to 8.83 percent in 2016
 - Marine Parks: 0.09 percent in 2010 to 0.62 percent in 2016
 - Critical Habitats: 0.0006 percent in 2011 to 1.01 percent in 2016
- Achieved number of abandoned mines 100 percent rehabilitated from six priority abandoned minesites in 2004 to 6 in 2016
- Increased number of beneficiaries with secured land tenure in agricultural and residential lands from 1,936,594 in 2010 to 100 percent of the remaining DENR-CARP target and 660,000 residential patents issued in 2016
- Land degradation hotspots with developed sustainable land management (SLM) practices from 5,367,047 in 2010 to 1,000,000 in 2016

Sector Outcome 10b: Environmental quality for a cleaner and healthier environment improved

Subsector Outcome 1: Air pollution in Metro Manila and other major urban centers reduced

- Reduced Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) level in National Capital Region (NCR) and major urban centers with levels above 90ug/Ncm by 30 percent of 2009 levels by 2016
 - ♦ NCR: 130 Ug/Ncm
 - ♦ Alaminos City: 131 Ug/Ncm
 - ♦ San Fernando City: 135.14 Ug/Ncm
 - ♦ Saluysoy: 122.26 Ug/Ncm

- ♦ Cabanatuan: 117 Ug/Ncm
- ♦ San Fernando, Pampanga: 206 Ug/Ncm
- ♦ Iriga City: 188.24 Ug/Ncm
- ♦ Panganiban Drive: 177.17 Ug/Ncm
- ♦ Mandaue City-Baricuatro's Res: 120.56 Ug/Ncm
- ♦ Zamboanga City Station II: 166.53 Ug/Ncm
- ♦ Zamboanga City Station IV: 136.26 Ug/Ncm
- ♦ Zamboanga City Station VII: 185.82 Ug/Ncm
- ♦ Davao City Station 8: 102.96 Ug/Ncm

- Reduced gas emission due to increased in travel speed (from 27.79 km/hr in 2010 to 38.2 km/hr in 2016) and reduced travel time (from 2.17 min/km in 2010 to 1.57 min/km in 2016)

Subsector Outcome 2: Water pollution reduced

- Improved quality of priority river systems under the Sagip Ilog Program and other priority bodies of water including Manila Bay and Pasig River by 35 percent reduction in 2010 BOD levels in 2016
 - 12 Priority Rivers with BOD level not within the water criteria
 - ♦ Meycuayan River (C) = 59.00
 - ♦ Marilao River (C) = 24.00
 - ♦ Bocaue River (C) = 11.00
 - ♦ Ylang –ylang River (C) = 12.00
 - ♦ Imud Rover (C) = 119.00
 - ♦ Calapan River (C) = 14.00
 - ♦ Iloilo River (C) = 12.00
 - ♦ Manila Bay-SB Balili River (C) = 37.00
 - ♦ Paranaque River (C) = 38.00
 - ♦ Pasig River (C) = 30.70
- Sustained 2010 BOD level of other priority rivers that are already within the water quality criteria
 - 8 Priority Rivers already within the water quality criteria
 - ♦ Anayan River (D) = 4.28
 - ♦ Malguit River (C) = 4.00
 - ♦ Paniqui River (C) = 1.05 (2007)

- ◆ Luyang River (C) = 4.00
 - ◆ Sapangdaku River = 6.00
 - ◆ Cagayan de Oro (C) = 1.14 (2009)
 - ◆ Pampanga Rover (C) = 2.00
 - ◆ Angat River (C) = 4.00
- Sustained BOD level of Laguna Lake within standard of 7 mg/L in 2010 to 2016

Subsector Outcome 3: Waste generated and waste disposal improved

- Increased solid waste diversion rate from 33 percent in 2010 to 50 percent by 2016
- Imposed a limit on volume of waste authorized by MMDA to be disposed by LGUs at MMDA Landfills (30% decrease by 2016 from 2010 level)

Sector Outcome 10c; Resilience of natural systems enhanced with improved adaptive capacities of human communities

- Reduced annual damages and losses (crops and properties) due to natural disasters, environmental hazards, human induced and hydro meteorological events from PhP19, 272.70 million for 192 incidents in 2010
- Reduced loss of lives and casualties

Risks and Assumptions

Risks

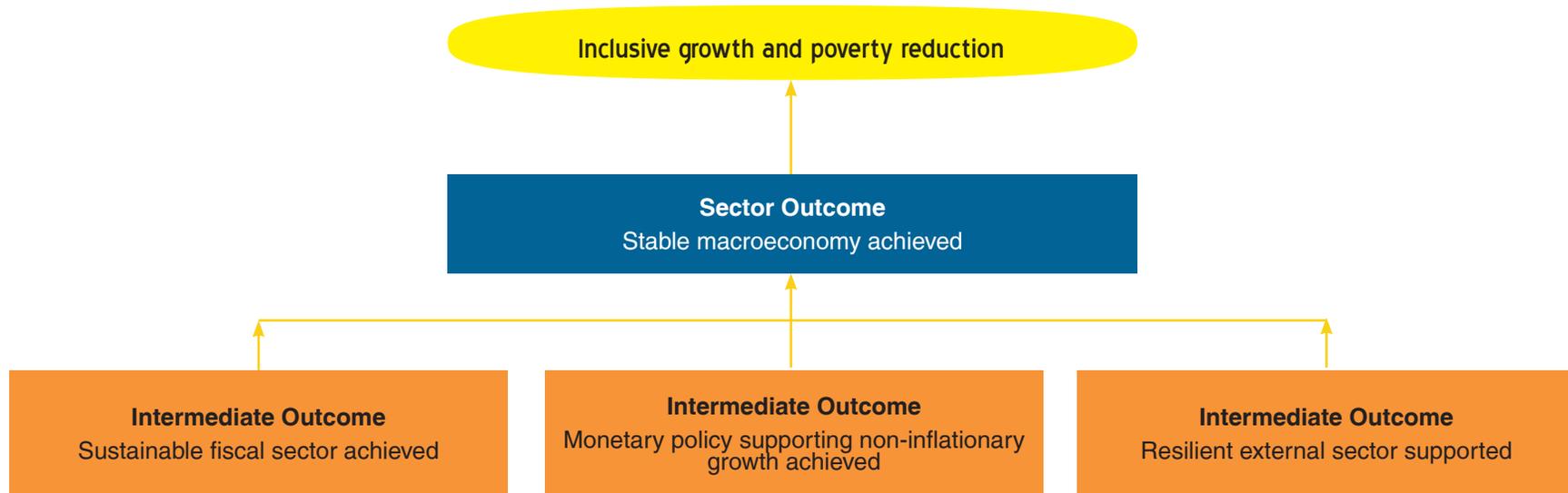
- The projections of climate change impacts based on current climate change scenarios are more adverse than projected.
- Priority activities of other sectors lead/contribute to further degradation of the ENR and worsen impacts of climate change.

Assumptions

- LGUs play a more active role in formulating local policies, providing budget for and implementing programs and projects on conserving, protecting and rehabilitating the environment and natural resources sector.
- Budget appropriations to DENR and other government agencies are provided on time and consistent with the amount required by relevant action plans, e.g. National Greening Program, that will support forest cover targets.
- The current rate of deforestation and land degradation is decreasing throughout the medium term. Appropriate financial and human resources are provided timely for the effective reforestation and survival rate will remain at an acceptable level of 80 percent.

2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan

Chapter 2: Macroeconomy



Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline	End-of-Plan Target (Value)	IAs/ OAs	
			Year			Value
Societal Goal: Inclusive growth and poverty reduction						
	Agenda 1, 7, 8, 9, 11,12	Reduced poverty incidence by half in 2015				
		Poverty Incidence by population reduced to 16.6% by 2015	1991	33.1%	16.6% (2015)	NEDA/ NAPC
High and sustained economic growth						
		Annual average real GDP growth increased by 7%-8% for the period 2011-2016	2004-2010 average	5.1%	7.0% - 8.0% (annual average)	Economic Managers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, fishery and forestry output increased by 4.6%-5.7% on the average for the period 2011-2016 	2004-2010 average	2.6%	4.6% - 5.7% (annual average)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry output increased by 8.1%-9.1% on the average for the period 2011-2016 	2004-2010 average	5.2%	8.1% - 9.1% (annual average)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services output increased by 7.1%-8.0% on the average for the period 2011-2016 	2004-2010 average	6.1%	7.1% - 8.0% (annual average)	
		Average real per capita GDP of P22,020-P23,272 by 2016	2004-2010 average	PhP15,092	P22,020 - P23,272 (constant 1985 prices)	Economic Managers
		Investment as a percentage of GDP improved to 20.1% in nominal terms and 22% in real terms by 2016	2004-2010 average	15.3% (Nominal); 18.2% (Real)	20.1% (Nominal); 22% (Real)	Economic Managers
		Exports as a percentage to GDP raised to 51.6% in nominal terms and 64.3% in real terms by 2016	2004-2010 average	41.9% (Nominal) ; 46.7% (Real)	51.6% (Nominal); 64.3% (Real)	Economic Managers
Equalized development opportunities						
		Philippines' Gini coefficient lowered to a range between 0.3932 to 0.4076 by 2016	2009	0.4484	0.3932 - 0.4076	NEDA/ NAPC

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline	End-of-Plan	IAs/ OAs	
			Year	Value		Target (Value)
Inclusive growth and poverty reduction (cont'd)	Agenda 1, 7, 8, 9, 11,12	Enhanced labor market conditions conducive to growth				DOLE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerated employment generation of 1 million per year 	2010	983,000	1 Million average per year	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced the unemployment rate to as low as 6.8% by 2016 	2010	7.3	6.8 - 7.2	
		Regional disparity reduced by lowering the variance of GDP within and among regions	2009	0.7609 (variance)	0.6673 (variance)	Economic Managers
Effective social protection						
Labor market programs providing employment opportunities and protection of the rights and welfare of workers enhanced						
		Community-based Employment Program particularly the Emergency Employment Component enhanced	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Social Protection	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Social Protection	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Social Protection	DOLE
		Sustainable livelihood & entrepreneurship opportunities for vulnerable workers (i.e.; informal workers, displaced OFWs, youth, & women) developed	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Social Protection	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Social Protection	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Social Protection	DOLE
		Employability of vulnerable workers enhanced to facilitate labor market (re) integration	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Social Protection	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Social Protection	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Social Protection	DOLE
		Social insurance that seek to mitigate income risks to vulnerable households expanded				

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target (Value)	IAs/ OAs	
			Year	Value			
Inclusive growth and poverty reduction (cont'd)	Agenda 1, 7, 8, 9, 11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced social security programs, workmen's compensation, health insurance, and housing for vulnerable groups developed 	Chapter 4, Section 3 of the Philippine Labor & Employment Plan 2011-2016	Chapter 4, Section 3 of the Philippine Labor & Employment Plan 2011-2016	Chapter 4, Section 3 of the Philippine Labor & Employment Plan 2011-2016 (Targets to be provided by DOLE)	SSS/ ECC/ PAG-IBIG	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social protection for Filipino migrant workers expanded 				DOLE/ OWWA/ POEA	
		Effective social protection particularly preventive and developmental interventions to support the minimum basic requirements of the poor provided					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Better health outcomes, fair health financing and responsive health system through universal health care achieved" 	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Health, Nutrition, & Population	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Health, Nutrition, & Population	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Health, Nutrition, & Population		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Functional literacy achieved for all" 	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Education & Training	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Education & Training	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Education & Training		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved asset formation through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land reform programs implemented 	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Access on Asset Reform	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Access on Asset Reform	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Access on Asset Reform		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter security provided & slum dwellers' lives improved 	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Housing & Urban Development	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Housing & Urban Development	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Housing & Urban Development		

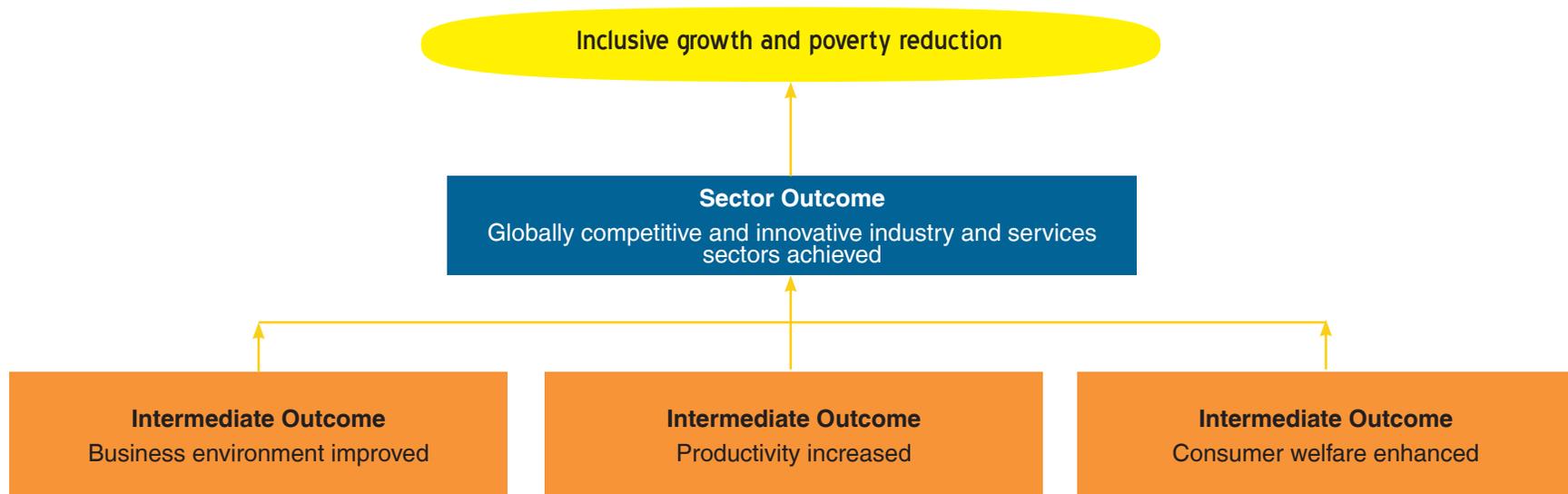
Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline	End-of-Plan	IAs/ OAs	
			Year	Value		Target (Value)
Inclusive growth and poverty reduction (cont'd)	Agenda 1, 7, 8, 9, 11,12	Strengthened social safety nets provided to vulnerable groups specially in times of socioeconomic shocks (i.e., man-made and natural calamities)				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and communities empowered and protected from risks, e.g., life cycle, economic, environmental, and social risks" 	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Social Protection	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Social Protection	RM of Chapter 8, subsector outcome on Social Protection	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Resilience of natural systems enhanced with improved adaptive capacities of human communities" 	RM of Chapter 10, Sector Outcome #3	RM of Chapter 10, Sector Outcome #3	RM of Chapter 10, Sector Outcome #3	
Sector Outcome						
Stable macroeconomy achieved	Agenda 9	Sustainable fiscal sector achieved				
		Reduced fiscal deficit-to-GDP ratio to 2.0% by 2016	2010	3.7%	2.0%	DOF/DBM
		Improved primary balance-to-GDP ratio to 0.4% by 2016 1/	2010	-0.2%	0.4%	DOF/DBM
		Achieved higher government revenue-to-GDP ratio of 16.6% by 20101/	2010	14.2%	16.6%	DOF
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax revenue-to-GDP ratio improved to 15.6% by 2016 1/ 	2010	12.8%	15.6%	DOF
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-tax revenue-to-GDP ratio of 1.0% by 2016 achieved1/ 	2010	1.3%	1%	DOF
		Improved primary expenditure-to-GDP ratio to 16.2%1/	2010	14.4%	16.2%	DBM

1/ 2011-2016 annual targets are based on fiscal program discussed during July 9, 2010 DBCC. GDP levels used are NEDA preliminary estimates for the budget as of July 28, 2010.

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target (Value)	IAs/ OAs
	Agenda 9	Total NG debt stock as a share of GDP reduced to 42.8% by 2016.	2010	55.4%	42.8%	DOF/BTr
Stable macroeconomy achieved	Agenda 9	Percentage share of interest payments in the total budget declined to 13.1% in 2016.	2010	19.3%	13.1%	DBM
		Monetary policy supporting non-inflationary growth achieved				
		Achieved a low and stable inflation of 3%-5% annual average for the period 2011-2013.	2010	3.8%	3.0%-5.0% (2011-2014)	BSP
		Resilient external sector supported				
		Increased merchandise exports (BOP) value to US\$109.4 billion by 2016.	2010	US\$50.7 billion	US\$109.4 billion	BSP/ DTI/ EDC
		Increased merchandise imports (BOP) value to US\$167.8 billion by 2016.	2010	US\$61.1 billion	US\$167.8 billion	BSP/ DTI/ EDC
		A market-determined exchange rate maintained	2010	PhP45.1(per US\$); 1.1125 (volatility)		BSP

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Chapter 3. Competitive Industry and Services Sectors

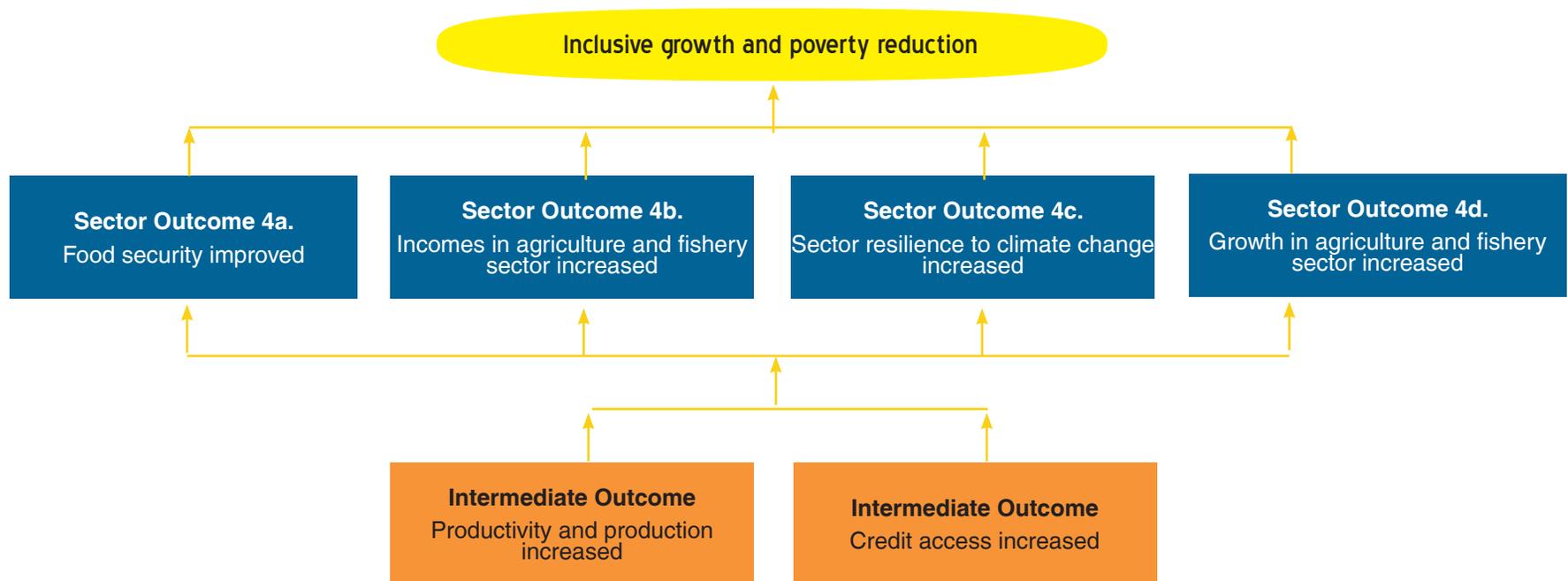


Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAS/ OAs
Societal Goal: Inclusive growth and poverty reduction						
Sector Outcome						
Industry and services sectors made globally competitive and innovative	Agenda 1,2,3,6,7,9,10	Global competitiveness ranking related to the industry and services sectors improved (Sources: WEF,IMD, IFC/WB)	2010	IFC - 148th	Place in the upper third of the global competitiveness ranking (IFC - at least 61 out of 183 countries)	Lead:NCC/DTI
		Employment generated from industry and services increased	Average total employment in 2010	24.1 million	Additional 4.67 million	Lead: DTI/DOLE
		Gross Value Added in the industry and services sectors improved	2004-2010 average	Industry average growth rate: 5.2%	Industry average growth rate for 2011-2016: 8.1% - 9.0% (Based on targets in Chapter 2: Macroeconomy)	DBCC
				Services average growth rate: 6.1%	Services average growth rate for 2011-2016: 7.0% - 7.9% (Based on targets in Chapter 2: Macroeconomy)	
Intermediate Outcomes						
Business environment improved		Public and business satisfaction with public services (reduced forms, days and steps) improved		(No baseline)	100% of identified LGUs adopted any of the three (3) streamlined procedures in processing applications for new business or business renewal	Lead: DTI, DILG, LMP, LCP, NCC
				Philippine Business Registry (PBR) fully-operationalized	(No baseline)	PBR fully-operationalized
Productivity Increased		Merchandise exports increased	2010	US\$ 51.39 billion	US\$ 91.5 billion	EDC
		Services exports increased	2010	US\$ 12.27 billion	US\$ 28.9 billion	EDC

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline		IAs/ OAsEnd-of-Plan Target	
			Year	Value		
Productivity Increased (cont'd)	Agenda 1,2,3,6,7,9,10	Total approved investments increased	2010	PhP 542.6 billion	PhP 947.203 billion	Lead: DTI supported by all IPAs (e.g. BOI, PEZA, SBMA, CDC)
		MSME Gross Value Added increased	2006	35.7% of total GVA	40% of total GVA	DTI- BMSMED
		Visitor arrivals increased	2010	3.5 million	6.3 million	DOT
		Visitor receipts increased	2009	US\$ 2.23 billion	US\$ 4.5 billion	DOT
Protection of consumer welfare enhanced		Level of consumer awareness of their rights and responsibilities and satisfaction of quality goods and services (survey on consumer perception of quality of goods and services, consumer awareness) increased	2007	50%	80% consumer awareness and satisfaction level	Lead: DTI

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Chapter 4: Competitive and Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries Sector



Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/OAs
			Year	Value		
Societal Goal: Inclusive growth and poverty reduction						
Sector Outcomes						
4a. Food security improved	Agenda 7	Food subsistence incidence decreased (in percent of population)	2009	10.8	8.3	NSCB/ NEDA
		Rice self-sufficiency ratio increased (in percent)	2010	80.0	100.0	DA Rice Program/ BAS
		Stable average inflation rates among basic food commodities achieved (in percent)	2004-2010	6.4	3.0 - 5.0	NSO/ BSP/ NEDA
4b. Incomes in agriculture and fishery sector increased		Average income of families in the agriculture and fishery sector increased (PhP in constant 2000 prices)	2009	17,582	19,412 to 19,793	NSCB/ NSO/ NEDA
4c. Sector resilience to climate change risks increased	Agenda 16	Annual agriculture and fishery production loss due to weather and climate-related disasters reduced on the average (in PhP billion)	2004-2010	13.8	Average annual production loss decreased for 2011-2016	DA/ NDRRMC
4d. Growth in agriculture and fishery sector increased	Agenda 2	Agriculture and fishery gross value added (GVA) increased (in PhP million at 1985 constant prices)	2010	257,214	331,132 to 334,306	DA/ BAS/ NSCB
		• Crops	2010	135,610	180,694 to 182,417	
		• Livestock	2010	29,560	32,514 to 32,834	
		• Poultry	2010	27,728	35,492 to 35,832	
		• Fisheries	2010	64,316	83,756 to 84,558	
		Value of agricultural exports increased (in US \$ million)	2004-2010	3,181	5,484 to 5,534	BAS/ WTO/ EDC
Intermediate Outcomes						
Productivity and production increased	Agenda 7	Yield of major commodities increased (in metric ton per hectare):				
		• Palay	2010	3.62	4.89	BAS/DA Rice Program

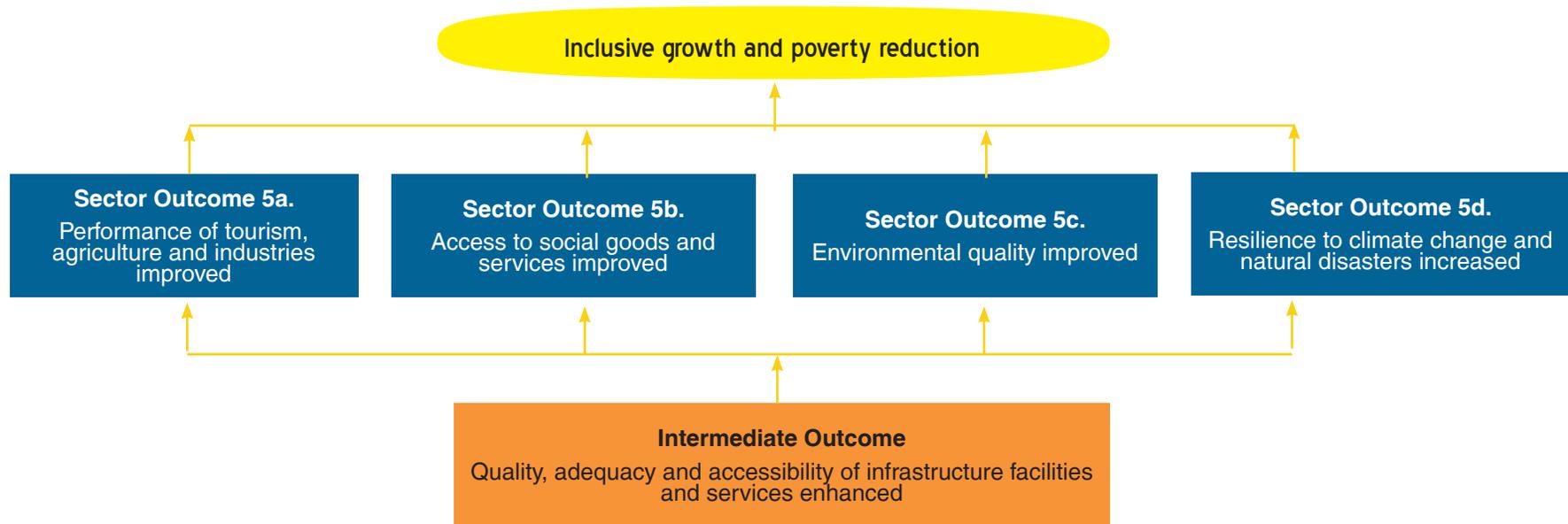
Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/OAs
			Year	Value		
Productivity and production increased (cont'd)	Agenda 7	• Corn				
		• White	2010	1.62	1.95	BAS/DA Corn Program
		• Yellow	2010	3.63	4.58	BAS/DA Corn Program
		• Banana	2009	20.19	24.57	BAS/ DA-HVCDP
		• Coconut (copra)	2009	0.80	1.00	PCA
		• Pineapple	2009	37.37	45.67	BAS/ DA-HVCDP
		• Mango	2009	4.10	5.06	BAS/ DA-HVCDP
		• Sugarcane	2010	49.85	75.00	BAS/SRA
		• Coffee	2009	0.79	0.88	BAS/ DA-HVCDP
		• Cacao	2009	0.54	0.70	BAS/ DA-HVCDP
		• Rubber	2009	3.05	3.62	BAS/ DA-HVCDP
		• Vegetables				BAS/ DA-HVCDP
		• Eggplant	2009	9.49	11.61	
		• Tomato	2009	11.27	13.75	
		• Cabbage	2009	14.70	17.96	
		• Cauliflower	2009	10.59	12.94	
		• Volume of production increased (in '000 metric ton)				
• Livestock					BAS/ LDC	
▪ Hog		2010	1,898	2,159		

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/OAs	
			Year	Value			
Productivity and production increased (cont'd)	Agenda 7	▪ Chicken	2010	1,353	1,765		
		• Fisheries				BAS/ BFAR	
		▪ Commercial	2010	1,248	1,447		
		▪ Municipal	2010	1,371	1,636		
		▪ Aquaculture	2010	2,544	3,541		
		Net profit-cost ratio for major commodities increased (net returns/total cost in pesos):					
		• Palay	2009	0.44	0.71	BAS/DA Rice Program	
		• Corn					
		• White	2010	0.22	0.41	BAS/DA Corn Program	
		• Yellow	2010	0.59	0.88	BAS/DA Corn Program	
		• Coconut (copra)	2010	1.26	1.26	PCA	
		• Sugarcane	2010	1.53	1.59	SRA	
		• Mango	2009	0.73	0.98	BAS/ DA-HVCDP	
		• Pineapple	2009	2.10	2.81	BAS/ DA-HVCDP	
		• Banana	2010	1.22	1.64	DA-HVCDP	
		• Vegetables				BAS/ DA-HVCDP	
		• Tomato	2009	0.70	0.79		
		• Eggplant	2009	0.37	0.42		

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/OAs	
			Year	Value			
Productivity and production increased (cont'd)	Agenda 7	• Cabbage	2009	0.87	0.98		
		• Cauliflower	2009	1.12	1.26		
		• Livestock				DA/ LDC	
		▪ Hog	2010	0.11	0.15		
		▪ Chicken	2010	0.29	0.29		
		• Fisheries				DA/ BFAR	
		▪ Bangus					
		♦ Cage	2010	0.43	0.58		
		♦ Pond	2010	1.06	1.42		
		▪ Tilapia (pond)	2010	1.16	1.55		
		Level of post harvest losses reduced (in percent):					
		• Rice	2008	14.8	12.4	DA/ Philmech	
		• Corn	2009	7.2	6.6	DA/ Philmech	
		• Fisheries	2008	25.0	18.0	DA/ BFAR	
		• Banana	2009	16.0	13.0	DA/ Philmech	
• Mango	2009	30.0	24.0	DA/ Philmech			
• Eggplant	2002	39.0	31.0	DA/ Philmech			
Credit access increased	Agenda 7	Proportion of farmer/fisherfolk borrowers obtaining loans from formal sources increased (in percent)	2007	52.0	61.0	DA/ ACPC	

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Chapter 5: Accelerating Infrastructure Development



Objectives	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
			Year	Value		
Societal Goal: Inclusive growth and poverty reduction						
Sector Outcomes						
5a. Performance of tourism, agriculture, and industries improved		Refer to Chapter 3: Competitive Industry and Services Sectors and Chapter 4: Competitive and Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries Sector				
5b. Access to social goods and services improved		Refer to Chapter 8: Social Development				
5c. Environmental quality improved		Refer to Chapter 10: Environment and Natural Resources				
5d. Resilience to climate change and natural disasters increased		Refer to Chapter 10: Environment and Natural Resources				
Intermediate Sector Outcome						
Quality, adequacy and accessibility of infrastructure facilities and services enhanced	Agenda 2, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15	Transport				
		Water Transport				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase cargo throughput (million metric tons per annum) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subic Bay Port Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) Ports Increase number of passengers (in million) Increase number of vessels (in thousand) Increase passenger capacity in port terminal building (in number of seating capacity) Increase number of ports certified to ISO standards on selected processes 				
			2008	1.87	11.37	SBMA
			2010	165	217	PPA
			2010	52	75	PPA
			2010	331	412	PPA
			2010	20,638	25,193	PPA
			2010	0	7	PPA

Objectives	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
			Year	Value		
Quality, adequacy and accessibility of infrastructure facilities and services enhanced (cont'd)	Agenda 2, 7, 9,13,14,15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased percentage of 22 major gateways receiving foreign vessels (dredged to minimum of -11 m) 	2010	44% of total	100%	PPA
Land Transport						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads and Bridges 						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase road density, road length/ land area 	2010	81.91	to be determined	DPWH
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in total length of arterial roads with Roughness Index of 3.0 (in km) 	to be supplied	to be supplied	6,600 km (80%) of total arterial roads	DPWH
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase percentage of paved road length 	2010	77% (out of the total 31,242 km)	93%	DPWH
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase percentage of length of permanent bridges along national arterial roads 	2010	94% (out of the total 330,089 km)	100%	DPWH
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease travel time in Metro Manila (MM) (minute/km) 	2010	2.17	1.57	MMDA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase travel speed in MM (km/hour) 	2010	27.79	38.2	MMDA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease number of locations in MM with pedestrian-vehicle conflict 	2010	302	10	MMDA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase occupancy due to reduction of MM city buses 				MMDA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airconditioned Bus, passenger/bus 	2010	40	65	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-airconditioned Bus, passenger/ bus 	2010	37	45	

Objectives	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs	
			Year	Value			
Quality, adequacy and accessibility of infrastructure facilities and services enhanced (cont'd)	Agenda 2, 7, 9,13,14,15	Decrease vehicular accidents in MM (no. of accidents/day)	2010	211	148	MMDA	
		Rail Transport					
		• Increase in annual ridership (in million)	2010	219.27	270.10	LRTA	
		• Ratio of capacity to ridership					
		• Increase ratio of revenue to O&M Cost (Farebox Ratio)	2010	1.05	1.15	LRTA	
		Air Transport					
		• Increase annual international and domestic passenger traffic (in million)					
		▪ Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP) Airports	2010	14.88	26.35	CAAP	
		▪ Mactan Airport	2010	5.41	7.25	MCIAA	
		▪ Diosdado Macapagal International Airport (DMIA)	2010	0.65	4.40	CIAC	
		▪ Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA)	2010	26.77	37.81	MIAA	
		• Increase annual international and domestic cargo traffic (in million kg)					
		▪ CAAP Airports	2010	586.88	1,039.70	CAAP	
		▪ Mactan Airport	2010	54.80	73.44	MCIAA	
		▪ DMIA	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	CIAC	
		▪ NAIA	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	MIAA	
		• Increase NAIA Domestic and International flights (in thousand)	2010	202.23	274.88	MIAA	

Objectives	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
			Year	Value		
Quality, adequacy and accessibility of infrastructure facilities and services enhanced (cont'd)	Agenda 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in Philippine Air Traffic Rights/Entitlements (excluding unlimited entitlements and assuming unlimited entitlements in ASEAN countries by 2016) (in million) 	2010	34.10	56.00	CAB
Water Resources						
General						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of river basin organizations (RBOs) institutionalized proportional to the number of priority river basins 	2011	to be supplied	to be determined	NWRB/DENR-RBCO
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of river basin master plans developed 	2010	6 master plans	to be determined	NWRB/DENR-RBCO
Water Supply						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Target: Increase the proportion of population with access to potable water (levels I & II) 	2007	82.90%	86.60%	NAPC/LWUA/MWSS/DILG/LGUs/ DSWD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDG Target: Eliminate the number of waterless areas 	2011	498	0	NAPC/LWUA/MWSS/DILG/LGUs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the percentage of households with level III (individual household) connection 	2005	35%	to be determined	MWSS/ LWUA/ NWRB
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the percentage of households with 24/7 service -(by type of Water Service Provider (Concessionaires, WDs, Small-scale independent providers) 	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	MWSS/ LWUA/ NWRB
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce non-revenue water (NRW) (million liters per day) - by type of Water Service Provider (Concessionaires, WDs, Small scale independent providers) 	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	MWSS/ LWUA/ NWRB

Objectives	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs	
			Year	Value			
Quality, adequacy and accessibility of infrastructure facilities and services enhanced (cont'd)	Agenda 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15,16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessen the gap between demand and supply (both in million liters per day, MLD) - National, regional (per river basin) and critical urban center levels 	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	NWRB/MWSS	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the percentage of regulated water service providers (WSPs) 	2010	40.00%	60.00%	NWRB	
		Sanitation, Sewerage, Septage					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate the proportion of the population which practice open defecation (% population) 	2009	8.00%	0.00%	DOH/DILG/LGUs	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDG Target: Increase percentage of population with access to basic sanitation, i.e., sanitary toilets (% population) 	2008	76.00%	Achieving 83.8% of the number of total households provided with sanitary toilets	DOH/DPWH/LWUA/DILG/LGUs/WDs	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase percentage of households in Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs) connected to sewerage system (% of HH) 	2009	< 10.00%	Metro Manila = to be verified Outside MM = 330 thousand HHs/ total number of HHs in 2016	DPWH/MWSS/Concessionaires/LWUA/ WDs/ DILG/LGUs	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase percentage of households covered by septage management systems (% of HH) 	2009	Metro Manila = 85% Nationwide = to be supplied	Metro Manila = 100% Outside MM = 1.08 million HHs/ total number of HHs in 2016	LWUA/WDs/MWSS/Concessionaires/DILG/LGUs	
		Irrigation					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved cropping intensity (ratio of the net area sown vs. total cropped land) 	to be supplied	to be supplied	- 2 crops/yr = 140% - 5 crops/ 2yrs = 168 % - 3 crops/yr = 185%	DA/NIA/DAR	

Objectives	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
			Year	Value		
Quality, adequacy and accessibility of infrastructure facilities and services enhanced (cont'd)	Agenda 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9,10, 13, 14, 15, 16	• Rice sufficiency indicator: Increased ratio of palay production (PP) vs. palay equivalent of rice requirement (PR) (PP in MT / PR in MT)	2010	16.2 MT/ 20.3MT (79.80%)	22.5MT/ 22.5MT (100.00%)	DA/NIA/DAR
		• Increase palay yield per hectare (in MT/hectare)	2010	3.62 MT/hectare	4.89 MT/hectare	DA/NIA/DAR
		• Increase palay yield per volume of consumed water (in MT/m ³) or • Decrease Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GIWR) for palay (in km ³ /year)	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	DA/NIA/DAR
		• Ratio of irrigated farmlands over total area of irrigable farmlands	1990	0.61	to be determined	DA/NIA/DAR
Flood and Drainage Management						
		• Decrease in percentage of loss of lives over total affected population due to flooding events (annual)	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	DPWH/MMDA/ DILG/LGUs/ OCD-NDRRMC/ DOST
		• Decrease areas vulnerable to flood (in hectares)	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	DPWH/ MMDA/ DENR-RBCO, & EMB/ DA-BSWM/ DILG/ LGUs/ NAMRIA/ OCD-NDRRMC/ DOST
		• Minimize inundation duration (in hrs) - for perennially flooded urban areas	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	DPWH/MMDA/ DILG/LGUs/ OCD-NDRRMC
Energy						
Power Supply						
		• Increase percentage of households provided with electric power supply:				
		▪ Electric Cooperatives (ECs)	2010	74.85%	83.65%	NEA

Objectives	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
			Year	Value		
Quality, adequacy and accessibility of infrastructure facilities and services enhanced (cont'd)	Agenda 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16	▪ Private Investor-Owned Utilities (PIOUs)	2010	98.45%	98.88%	DOE
		• Decrease losses in:				
		▪ Transmission	2009	6.61%	to be determined	NGCP
		▪ Distribution	2010	13.08% (ECs) 7.90% (MERALCO)	to be determined	NEA, ECs, DUs
Energy Self-sufficiency						
		• Self-sufficiency level	2010	59.61%	60.30%	DOE
Energy Efficiency and Conservation						
		• Increase savings from electricity and fuel consumption reduction	2010	2,652 kiloton oil equivalent (KTOE)	2,654 KTOE (for adjustments due to revision of demand projections)	DOE
Information and Communications Technology						
		• Increase Cellular Mobile Telephone System (CMTS) coverage as a percentage of:				CICT/NTC
		▪ Municipalities	2009	94.70%	100%	
		▪ Barangays	2009	85.00%	100%	
		• Increase CMTS subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	2008	75.2	to be determined	CICT/NTC
		▪ Increase average broadband speed, Mbps	2010	1.47	to be determined	CICT/NTC
		♦ Upload	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	

Objectives	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline	End-of-Plan	IAs/ OAs		
			Year	Value		Target	
Quality, adequacy and accessibility of infrastructure facilities and services enhanced (cont'd)	Agenda 2,3,4,6, 7,8,9,10,13,14, 15,16	◆ Download	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined		
		▪ Increase number of broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants				CICT/NTC	
		◆ Fixed	2009	1.87	4.69		
		◆ Mobile	2009	10.2	28.24		
		● Increase percentage of Local Government Units (LGUs) with broadband connection					CICT/NTC
		▪ Municipalities	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined		
		▪ Barangays	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined		
		● Increase percentage of public schools with broadband connection					CICT/NTC
		▪ High Schools	2010	59.37%	100%		
		▪ Elementary Schools	2010	0.00%	22.23%		
		● Increase percentage of households with broadband connection	2008	13.80%	25.80%		CICT/NSO
		● Increase percentage of National Government Agencies (NGAs) and Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) that have web presence					CICT/NCC
		▪ at least Stage 1	2010	94.14%	100%		
		▪ at least Stage 2	2010	77.78%	to be determined		
		▪ at least Stage 3	2010	31.79%	to be determined		
		▪ at least Stage 4	2010	4.01%	to be determined		

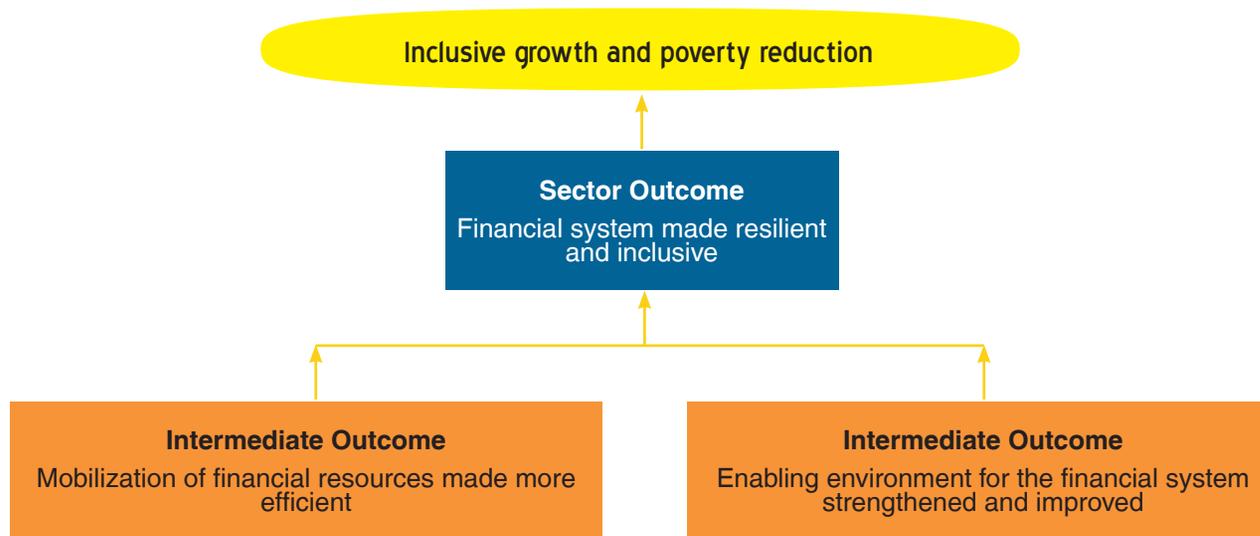
Objectives	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs	
			Year	Value			
Quality, adequacy and accessibility of infrastructure facilities and services enhanced (cont'd)	Agenda 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,13, 15, 16	• Increase percentage of LGUs that have web presence				CICT/NCC	
		▪ Cities					
		◆ at least Stage 1	2007	99.24%	100%		
		◆ at least Stage 2	2007	90.08%	to be determined		
		◆ at least Stage 3	2007	19.08%	to be determined		
		◆ at least Stage 4	2007	0.00%	to be determined		
		▪ Provinces					
		◆ at least Stage 1	2007	96.30%	100%		
		◆ at least Stage 2	2007	79.01%	to be determined		
		◆ at least Stage 3	2007	12.35%	to be determined		
		◆ at least Stage 4	2007	0.00%	to be determined		
		▪ Municipalities					
		◆ at least Stage 1	2007	99.20%	100%		
		◆ at least Stage 2	2007	20.98%	to be determined		
		◆ at least Stage 3	2007	0.73%	to be determined		
		◆ at least Stage 4	2007	0.00%	to be determined		
		▪ Increase percentage of State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) that have web presence					CICT/NCC
		◆ at least Stage 1	2010	54.55%	100%		
		◆ at least Stage 2	2010	46.36%	to be determined		

Objectives	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
			Year	Value		
Quality, adequacy and accessibility of infrastructure facilities and services enhanced (cont'd)	Agenda 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,13, 15, 16	◆ at least Stage 3	2010	25.45%	to be determined	
		◆ at least Stage 4		0.00%	to be determined	
Social Infrastructure						
		• Increase classroom to pupil ratio				
		▪ Primary	2010	1:38.95	1:30	DepEd
		▪ Secondary	2010	1:53.63	1:45	DepEd
		• Increase water and sanitation (WATSAN) facilities to schoolchildren ratio:				
		▪ Primary	2010	1:58.18	1:50	DepEd
		▪ Secondary	2010	1:103.26	1:50	DepEd
		• Increase percentage of households provided with housing units	2010	10%	30%	HUDCC, NHA
		• Increase percentage of DOH hospitals with nonburn waste treatment technology	2010	0%	69%	DOH
		• Increase percentage of Barangay Health Station (BHS)/Rural Health Units (RHUs) with Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (BEmONC)	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	DOH
		• Increase percentage of levels 1 and 2 hospitals with Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CEmONC)	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	DOH
		• Increase percentage of total LGUs served by Sanitary Landfill	2010	2.7%	7.76%	NSWMC
Crosscutting						
		• Decrease number of ongoing projects/ programs with overruns				NEDA-PMS

Objectives	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
			Year	Value		
Quality, adequacy and accessibility of infrastructure facilities and services enhanced (cont'd)	Agenda 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,13, 15, 16	▪ Cost-related	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	
		▪ Time-related	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	
		• Increase total expenditure in infrastructure, % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)				NEDA, DBM, DOF, DTI
		▪ Public (national and local)	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	
		▪ Private	to be supplied	to be supplied	to be determined	

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Chapter 6: Towards a Dynamic and Resilient Financial System



Objectives / Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline	End-of-Plan Target	IAs / OAs	
			Year	Value		
Societal Goal: Inclusive growth and poverty reduction						
Sector Outcome						
Financial system made resilient and inclusive	Agenda 7,6,8,9,11,12	Financial System's total assets increased to greater than 10% for 6-year (2011-2016) average from the 2006-2010 average of 9.8%	2006-2010	9.8%	greater than 10%	BSP, GSIS, SSS, Pag-ibig
		National saving rate (Gross National Saving to GDP ratio) improved to greater than 30% in 2016 from 26.6% in 2010	2010	26.6%	greater than 30%	NEDA, BSP
		Nationwide bank branch/other banking offices density ratio increased to 6 per city/municipality in 2016 from the 2010 value of 5 per city/municipality	2010	5 per city/municipality	6 per city/municipality	BSP, BAP, CTB, RBAP and Bangkoop
		Number of deposit accounts increased to 750 Filipinos per 100,000 population in 2016 from 499 Filipinos per 100,000 population in 2010	2010	499	750	BSP, BAP
Sub-Sector Outcomes						
Mobilization of financial resources made more efficient	Agenda 9	Notional amount of derivatives are increased to greater than PhP90 billion in 2016 from PhP82.6 billion in 2010	2010	P82.6 billion	greater than P90 billion	BSP, BAP, CMDC
		Public education campaigns on investment opportunities in the financial market conducted twice per semester starting 2011	2010	Proposal	Two seminars per semester beginning 2011	CMDC
		Microfinance Services Delivery improved	2010	Microfinance loans		BSP, Microfinance Institutions
		Technological infrastructure for trading of advanced financial instruments established	2010	Value of financial instruments		

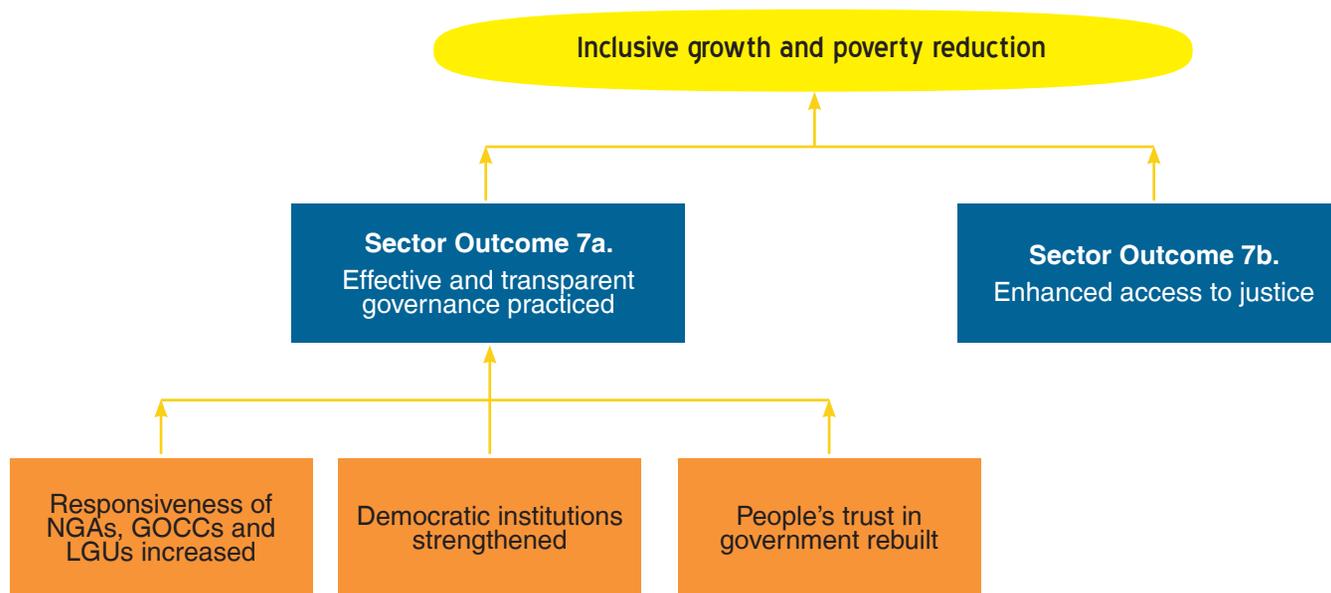
Objectives / Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline	End-of-Plan Target	IAs / OAs	
			Year	Value		
Enabling environment for the financial system strengthened and improved	Agenda 11,12	The cooperative arrangements with domestic and international financial regulators are further harmonized	2010	Multilateral arrangement under Financial Sector Forum (FSF), bilateral arrangements under cross border supervision	More multilateral and bilateral arrangements on a per need basis	BSP, SEC, IC and PDIC, counterpart central banks
		Risk Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) framework for other supervised financial institutions of SEC and IC implemented starting January 2013	2010	number of institutions using RBCA	Other supervised FIs of SEC and IC to use RBCA* starting January 2013	BSP, SEC and IC
		Internationally accepted principles for enhancing corporate governance of supervised and regulated financial institutions are continuously aligned	2010	Proposal	Continuing adoption of new/revised rules and regulations during the Plan period	BSP, SEC, IC and CDA
		The fit and proper rules and adoption of merit system in the appointment of the Board of government pension funds are further strengthened	2010	Proposal	Issuance of revised rules and regulations including the institutionalization of required systems and processes in place by 2016.	DOF, GSIS and SSS
		New trading rules for corporate issuances promulgated by March 2013	2010	Proposal	Exposure draft by June 2012, new trading rules promulgated by March 2013	SEC, PDEx, PSE
		Enabling environment for the trading of financial instruments (e.g. derivatives) prepared; Regulatory framework completed by March 2012	2010	Proposal	Regulatory framework completed by March 2012	SEC

*Definition of risk based capital framework may vary per implementing agency.

Objectives / Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline	End-of-Plan Target	IAs / OAs	
			Year	Value		
Enabling environment for the financial system strengthened and improved (cont'd)	Agenda 9,11,12	The following legislation and reform initiatives implemented: Cooperative Code, CISA, PERA, REIT, MSME, Agri-Agra and FRIA	2010	Enactment of various bills	Completion of implementation program/initiatives by 2012	BSP, SEC, IC, CDA, DOF, PSE, BAP, DA & DAR
		The following priority bills enacted : BSP Charter, Securities Regulation Code, IC Charter, CDA Charter and Corporation Code	2010	Draft/sponsored bills filed before the 15th Congress	Enactment of these priority financial sector reform bills by 2014	Congress, OP
		The legal framework established for the following: Financial Stability Framework, Financial Sector Neutrality Act, Payment System Act, Collective Investment Schemes Law, Chattel Registry and Mortgage Law	2010	Draft/sponsored bills filed/to be filed before the 15th Congress	Enactment of required legislation and implementation by 2016	BSP, DOF, SEC, IC and Congress

2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan

Chapter 7: Good Governance and the Rule of Law



Objectives/ Results	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
Societal Goal: Inclusive growth and poverty reduction						
Sector Outcome						
7a. Effective and transparent governance practiced	Agenda 1,9,11,12	Percentile rank in Worldwide Governance Indicators* improved			30% improvement from baseline rank	OP, CSC, DILG, Sandiganbayan, DOJ, Courts, DBM, and other concerned agencies
		• Control of corruption	2009	27.1		
		• Rule of law	2009	35.4		
		• Regulatory quality	2009	52.4		
		• Government effectiveness	2009	50.0		
		• Political stability	2009	10.8		
		• Voice and accountability	2009	45.5		
a. Responsiveness of NGAs, GOCCs and LGUs increased**		Ease of Doing Business Rank*** improved	2011	Lower 1/3 of the EDB Rank (148 out of 183 countries)	Upper 1/3 of the EDB Rank	DTI, DILG, LGUs, SSS, PhilHealth, Pag-ibig, SEC, DENR, BOC, and other concerned agencies
		• Starting a business	2011	156		
		• Dealing with construction permits	2011	156		
		• Registering property	2011	102		
		• Getting credit	2011	128		
		• Protecting investors	2011	132		
		• Paying taxes	2011	124		
		• Trading across borders	2011	61		
		• Enforcing contracts	2011	118		
		• Closing a business	2011	153		
		No. of agencies with Very Satisfactory rating in the Anti-Red Tape Act-Report Card Survey increased	2010	9	3360 (80% of 4200 agencies with frontline services)	CSC

*The WGI of the World Bank measures the quality of governance in over 200 countries through aggregate indicators for six dimensions of governance. The WGI will be used as an indicator until such time as a national governance index has been developed.

**The MDG Scorecard and Gawad Pamana ng Lahi will be used as indicators of LGU responsiveness once these are developed.

***A high ranking on the ease of doing business index means the regulatory environment is more conducive to the life cycle of domestic small and medium-size companies.

Objectives/ Results	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs	
Responsiveness of NGAs, GOCCs and LGUs increased (cont'd)		No. of LGUs reaching the benchmark rating of 4 (High) on the State of Local Governance increased per performance area			10% increase annually	DILG	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provinces 2009 54 ▪ Cities 2009 91 ▪ Municipalities 2009 581 • Social governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provinces 2009 59 ▪ Cities 2009 91 ▪ Municipalities 2009 577 • Economic governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provinces 2009 73 ▪ Cities 2009 57 ▪ Municipalities 2009 648 • Environmental governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provinces 2009 66 ▪ Cities 2009 85 ▪ Municipalities 2009 307 • Valuing the fundamentals of good governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provinces 2009 70 ▪ Cities 2009 93 ▪ Municipalities 2009 341 					
			No. of provinces reaching the benchmark rating of 3 (Fair) on the State of Development increased			5% increase from baseline	DILG
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development 2009 4 • Social Development 2009 73 • Environmental Development 2009 56 				
			No. of LGUs passing the Seal of Good Housekeeping increased				DILG
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provinces 2011 to be generated in 2011 80 				

Objectives/ Results	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs	
			Year	Value			
Responsiveness of NGAs, GOCCs and LGUs increased (cont'd)		• Cities	2011	to be generated in 2011	122		
		• Municipalities	2010	30 (4th-6th class mun)	1,512		
		No. of LGUs conferred with awards					DILG
		• Performance Challenge Fund	2010	30 (4th to 6th class mun)	10% increase annually		
		• Galing Pook Award	2010	10 LGU Awardees	10 Awardees annually		
		• Lupon Tagapamayapa Incentives and Award	2010	4 LGU National Awardees (HUC, CC, 1st to 3rd class mun and 4th to 6th class mun)	4 LGU National Awardees annually; Increase in the no. of Hall of Famers every 3 years		
		No. of LGUs with adverse/disclaimer COA findings decreased	2011	data to be generated in 2011	Continuing decrease	DILG	
b. People's trust in government rebuilt		Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) eligibility maintained with above the median performance scorecard in the 3 policy categories:			Continuing improvement in the score and percentile rank in each indicator	NGAs, GOCCs, LGUs	
		Ruling Justly					
		• Political Rights (M=17)	2010	21 (58%)			
		• Civil Liberties (M=29)	2010	36 (74%)			
		• Control of Corruption (M=0.00)	2010	0.06 (60%)	Above the median score		
		• Government Effectiveness (M=0.00)	2010	0.76 (97%)			
		• Rule of Law (M=0.00)	2010	0.39 (74%)			
		• Voice and Accountability (M=0.00)	2010	0.58 (81%)			
		Economic Freedom					
		• Regulatory Quality (M=0.00)	2010	0.71 (98%)			
		• Land Rights and Access (M=0.597)	2010	0.723 (86%)			

Objectives/ Results	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs	
People's trust in government rebuilt (cont'd)		• Business Start –Up (M=0.944)	2010	0.953 (63%)			
		• Trade Policy (M=68.6)	2010	77.8 (83%)			
		• Inflation (M=15)	2010	3.2 (73%)			
		• Fiscal Policy (M=2.3)	2010	-2.2 (52%)		Above the median score	
		Investing in People					
		• Immunization Rates (M=81)	2010	87.5 (66%)			
		• Health Expenditures (M=2.54)	2010	1.27 (18%)		Above the median score	
		• Primary Education Expenditures (M=1.71)	2010	1.36 (32%)		Above the median score	
		• Girls' Primary Education Completion (M=70.8)	2010	96.6 (92%)			
		SWS Ratings of Net Sincerity in Fighting Corruption improved*				Positive trend in the Net Sincerity in Fighting Corruption ratings of agencies	Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches
		• Supreme Court	2009	+40			
		• SSS	2009	+40			
		• DTI	2009	+38			
		• DOH	2009	+37			
		• City/Municipal Government	2009	+35			
		• Trial Courts	2009	+11			
• AFP	2009	+10					
• Sandiganbayan	2009	+8					
• COA	2009	+8					
• DepEd	2009	0					
• Senate	2009	-1					
• DOF	2009	-4					
• DOJ	2009	-5					
• GSIS	2009	-5					

* Net Sincerity rating of +50 and above is Very Good; +30 to +49 is Good; +10 to +29 is Moderate; -9 to +9 is Neutral; -10 to -29 is Poor; -30 to -49 is Bad; and -50 and below is Very Bad. The SWS Ratings of Sincerity in Fighting Corruption will be used as indicator until such time as a national client satisfaction survey has been developed.

Objectives/ Results	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Baseline	End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs	
			Year	Value		
People's trust in government rebuilt (cont'd)		• COMELEC	2009	-8		
		• OMB	2009	-8		
		• DBM	2009	-17		
		• PNP	2009	-17		
		• DA	2009	-19		
		• DILG	2009	-25		
		• PCGG	2009	-28		
		• DOTC	2009	-30		
		• PAGC	2009	-33		
		• DENR	2009	-34		
		• HOR	2009	-34		
		• OP	2009	-37		
		• LTO	2009	-39		
		• BIR	2009	-57		
		• DPWH	2009	-65		
			• BOC	2009	-69	
c. Democratic institutions strengthened		Open Budget Index score improved *	2010	55	61 - 80	DBM
		No. of departments/agencies conducting continuing budget consultations with CSOs, PS and other stakeholders increased				DBM
		• NGAs	2011	6	22	
		• GOCCs	2011	3	84	
	No. of LGUs engaged with CSOs increased	2011	to be generated in 2011	Continuing increase in the number of LGUs with active CSOs engaged in local governance	DILG	

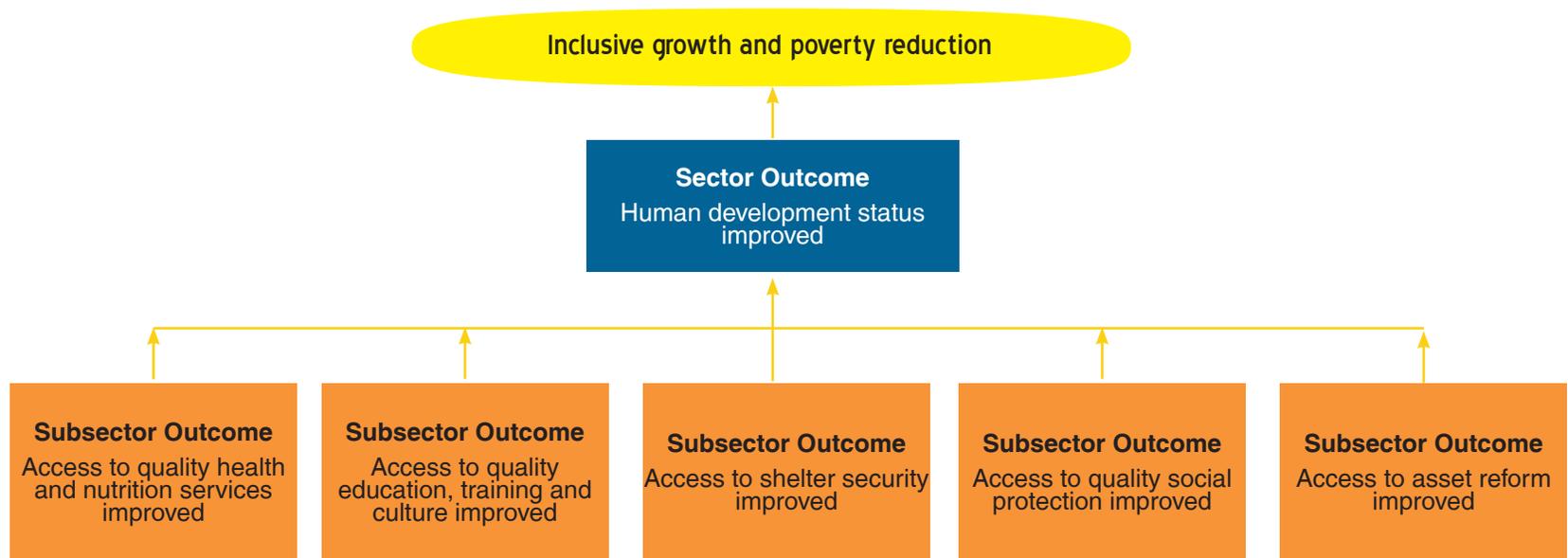
*Countries receiving an OBI score between 81 and 100 are categorized as providing extensive information on their budgets; those scoring between 61 and 80 are categorized as providing significant information; those scoring between 41 and 60, some information; those scoring between 21 and 40, minimal information; and those scoring between 0 and 20 are categorized as providing scant or no information on their budgets. The OBI scores are based on the Open Budget Survey conducted by the International Budget Partnership every two years.

Objectives/ Results	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Units	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
7b. Enhanced access to justice*	Agenda 5,6	Regional ranking in the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index** improved	2010	Lower 50% in the regional ranking	Upper 50% in the regional ranking	Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches
		Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	2010	6 out of 7 countries		
		Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	2010	6/7		
		Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	2010	6/7		
		Factor 4: Order and Security	2010	7/7		
		Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	2010	7/7		
		Factor 6: Open Government	2010	5/7		
		Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	2010	6/7		
		Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	2010	6/7		
		Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	2010	7/7		
		Percentile rank in 'Rule of Law' dimension of the Worldwide Governance Index improved	2009	35.4	30% improvement from baseline rank	Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches

*Enhanced access to justice covers the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, integrity and independence of the justice system.

**The Rule of Law Index is a quantitative assessment tool to measure the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in practice. It was developed and is administered by the World Justice Project, an independent and non-profit organization. This will be used until such time as an internally generated index has been developed.

2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan Chapter 8: Social Development



Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
Societal Goal: Inclusive growth and poverty reduction						
Sector Outcome						
Improved human development status						
Subsector Outcome						
Health, Nutrition and Population Improved access to quality health and nutrition services*	Agenda 4	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 livebirths decreased	2010	95	52 in 2015 (50 in 2016)	DOH, POPCOM, NNC, PHIC, LGUs, private sector
		Infant mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths decreased	2008	25	19 in 2015 (17 in 2016)	DOH, NNC, LGUs, private sector
		Underfive mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths decreased	2008	34	26.7 in 2015 (25.5 in 2016)	DOH, NNC, POPCOM, LGUs, private sector
		Prevalence of underweight children underfive years of age decreased	2008	20.6	13.7 in 2015 (12.7 in 2016)	DOH, NNC, LGUs, private sector
		Proportion of households with per capita intake below 100% dietary energy requirement decreased	2008	66.9	37.1 in 2015 (32.8 in 2016)	DOH, NNC, LGUs, private sector
		Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (all methods) increased	2008	51	63 in 2015	DOH, POPCOM, LGUs, private sector
		HIV Prevalence maintained	2009	less than 1%	less than 1% in 2015-2016	DOH, POPCOM, LGUs, private sector
		Malaria morbidity rate per 100,000 decreased	2009	22	6.6 in 2015 (4 in 2016)	DOH, LGUs, private sector
		Malaria mortality rate decreased	2009	0.03	less than 0.03 in 2015-2016	DOH, LGUs, private sector
		TB prevalence rate per 100,000 decreased	2008	486	398 in 2015 (387 in 2016)	DOH, LGUs, private sector

* Subsumes the objective that desired population growth and distribution is achieved

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline	End-of-Plan	IAs/ OAs	
			Year	Value		Target
Improved access to quality health and nutrition services (cont'd)	Agenda 4	TB mortality rate per 100,000 decreased	2007	41	33 in 2015-2016	DOH, LGUs, private sector
		TB case detection rate increased	2008	73	85 in 2015-2016	DOH, LGUs, private sector
		TB cure rate increased from	2008	79	85 in 2015-2016	DOH, LGUs, private sector
		Proportion of population (HH) with access to safe water increased	2008	82.3	86.9 in 2015 (88 in 2016)	DOH, LGUs, private sector
		Proportion of population (HH) with access to sanitary toilet facilities increased	2008	76.8	85.9 in 2015 (88 in 2016)	DOH, LGUs, private sector
		Population with access to affordable essential drugs increased	2009	73	85 in 2015 (95 in 2016)	DOH, LGUs, private sector
		National Health Insurance Program coverage increased	2008	53%	100% in 2013-2016	DOH, PHIC, LGUs, private sector
		National Health Insurance Program enrolment rate increased from	2010	74%	100% in 2013-2016	DOH, PHIC, LGUs, private sector
		Education, Training and Culture Improved access to quality education, training and culture	Agenda 3	Simple literacy rate increased (%)	2008	95.6
Functional literacy rate increased (%)	2008			86.4	90.1 (2013)	DepEd
Net enrollment rate in kindergarten (5 yrs old) increased (%)	2009			48.23	100	DepEd
Net enrolment rate in elementary increased (%)	2009			88.09	100	DepEd
Net enrollment rate in secondary increased (%)	2009			59.52	93.34	DepEd

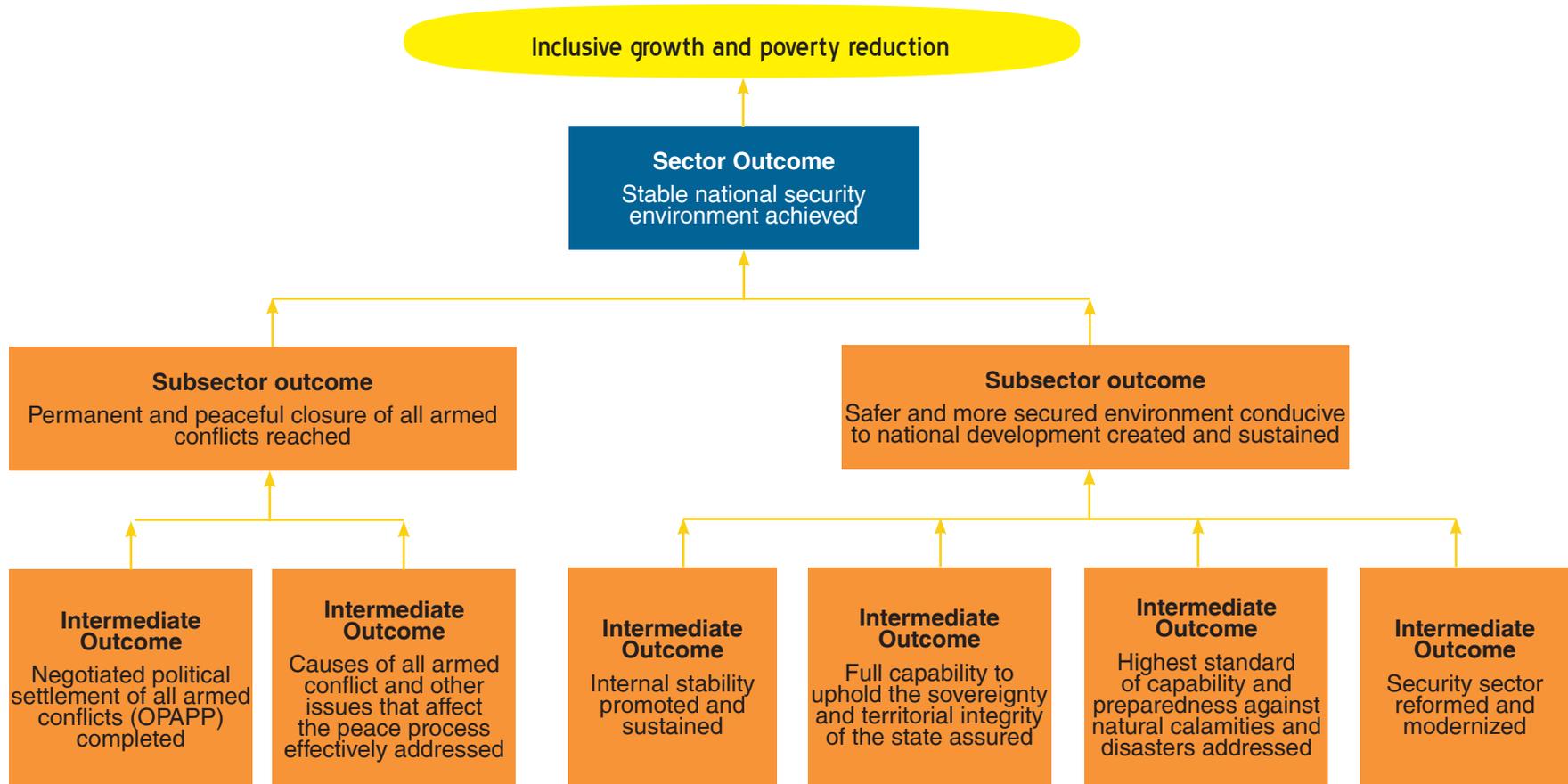
Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
			Year	Value		
Improved access to quality education, training and culture (cont'd)	Agenda 3	Completion rate in elementary increased (%)	2009	72.18	82.52	DepEd
		Completion rate in secondary increased (%)	2009	73.74	75.53	DepEd
		Cohort survival rate in elementary increased (%)	2009	74.38	86.76	DepEd
		Cohort survival rate in secondary increased (%)	2009	78.44	83.91	DepEd
		Achievement rate (NAT MPS) in elementary increased (%)	2009	68	75	DepEd
		Achievement rate (NAT MPS) in secondary increased (%)	2009	45.6	75	DepEd
		TVET enrollees increased (number)	2010	1,568,617	1,771,560	TESDA
		TVET graduates increased (number)	2010	1,344,371	1,610,510	TESDA
		TVET graduates assessed increased (number)	2010	772,670	966,306	TESDA
		TVET graduates certified increased (number)	2010	636,689	845,518	TESDA
		Certification rate in TVET increased (%)	2010	82.4	87.5	TESDA
		Beneficiaries of Private Education Students Financial Assistance Program (PESFA) in TVET increased (number)	2010	13,406	15,000	TESDA
		Higher education enrollees increased (number)	2009	2,770,965	3,220,987	CHED
		Higher education graduates increased (number)	2009	481,026	581,425	CHED

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
			Year	Value		
Improved access to quality education, training and culture (cont'd)	Agenda 3	Higher education faculty with Master's degree increased (%)	2009	35.04	65	CHED
		Higher education faculty with Doctorate degree increased (%)	2009	9.69	30	CHED
		Higher education institutions with accredited programs increased (%)	2009	20	35	CHED
		Graduates of Expanded Tertiary Accreditation and Equivalency Program (ETEEAP) increased (number)	2009	200	800	CHED
		Beneficiaries of Student Financial Assistance Programs (STUFAP) in higher education increased (number)	2009	42,000	44,000	CHED
		Higher education institutions with Ladderized Education Program (LEP) increased (%)	2008	34	40	CHED/TESDA
		National Passing Percentage in Licensure Exams increased (%)	2009	36.26	52.53	CHED
		Housing and Urban Development Improved access to shelter security	Agenda 15	Percentage of housing target met increased	2010	22.4
Share of socialized housing to housing target increased (%)	2010	18.58		43.4	NHA, SHFC	
Share of end-user financing to housing target met (%)	2010	81.4		56.6	HDMF	
CLUP target met (%)	2010	94			HLURB	
HGC Guaranties increased (number)	2011	50,500		93,044	HGC	
License to Sell issued (number)	2010	174,025		169,000	HLURB	

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
			Year	Value		
Improved access to shelter security (cont'd)	Agenda 15	Purchase of mortgages increased (number)	2011	930	2,838	NHMFC
		Annual target of pre-proclamation household beneficiaries met (number)	2011	5,000	5,000	HUDCC
Social Protection Improved access to quality social protection services	Agenda 8, 10	Increase in number of poor households covered by conditional cash transfer	2010	1 million	4.2 million	DSWD, DOH, DepEd, LGUs, NGOs
		Vulnerable employment rate (%)	2010	41.7%	to be provided	DOLE, NGAs, LGUs
		Increase in number of informal sector workers, unemployed persons, minimum wage earners and OFWs and thier families with capacity building services for livelihood	2010	7.3 % unemployment rate (2.9 million unemployed Filipinos)	646,600	DOLE
		Increase in number of jobseekers placed in local employment	2010	7.3 % unemployment rate (2.9 million unemployed Filipinos)	6,100,000	DOLE
		Increase in number of poor senior citizens covered by social pension (Senior Citizen's Law)	2011	138,960 (77 yrs old and above)	1,432,784 (60 yrs old and above)	DSWD, LGUs
		Increase in percentage of poor families covered by PhilHealth as identified under the NHTS-PR	2010	21.0%	100%	PHIC, LGUs
		Increase in number of jobs generated in the government community-based employment program	2011 (first quarter)	168,083	1 million (annual target)	DOLE, TESDA, DepEd, DTI, DPWH, NAPC, DA, DAR, DOTC, DOT, MMDA, DILG, LGUs
		Increase in number of OFWs covered by social security	2010	2.2. million	9,655,272	OWWA

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline	End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs	
			Year			Value
Improved access to quality social protection services (cont'd)	Agenda 8	Increase in number of membership to OWWA (covered by disability and death benefits)	2010	1,355,331	Will depend on the number of OFWs	
Access to Asset Reform	Agenda 8	Increase in number of hectares of land distributed under CARP	July 2009-December 2010	179,618	1,185,296 787,835 397,461	DAR and DENR
		Increase in number of Certificate of ancestral domain title (CADTs)/Certificate of ancestral land title (CALTs) issued	2010 (July)	156 CADTs 258 CALTs	48 CADTs 48 CALTs	NCIP, ICC
		Increase in number of coastal municipalities with delineated municipal waters	2010	919	to be provided	NAMRIA

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Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAs/OAs
Societal Goal: Inclusive growth and poverty reduction						
Sector Outcome						
Stable national security environment achieved						
Sub-sector Outcome 1						
All armed conflicts brought to a permanent and peaceful closure	Agenda 14					
Intermediate Outcomes						
Negotiated political settlement of all armed conflicts (OPAPP) completed		Peace agreements and closure instruments signed with various groups. Mechanisms for implementation and monitoring in place	2011	Peace negotiations with CNN and MILF resumed. Closure programs for CPLA and RRA developed. Peace accord with MNLF being reviewed	Final peace agreements with CNN and MILF, as well as closure agreements with CPLA and RRA, implemented. Common proposals with MNLF implemented. Former rebels mainstreamed as productive members of society	OPAPP
		• Peace Accord with the MILF signed	2011	Negotiations with the MILF formally resumed in February 2011. Public consultations conducted. Interim security arrangements operational	Comprehensive compact with MILF signed	OPAPP
		• Final Peace agreement signed with CPP/NPA/NDF (CNN)	2011	Negotiation with the CNN formally resumed in February 2011. JMC for CARHRIHL reconvened	Final peace agreement signed with CNN	OPAPP
		• Implementation of Final Peace Agreements with CPLA (1986)	2011	GPH-CPLA Joint Declaration of Commitment for Peace signed in May 2011. Closure program being finalized	CPLA transformed into a socio-economic organization	OPAPP

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IA/OAs
Negotiated political settlement of all armed conflicts (OPAPP) completed (con'td)		• Implementation of Final Peace Agreement with RPMP/RPA/ABB (2000) completed	2011	Separate MOAs signed with Nilo dela Cruz Group and Tabara Paduano group	MOAs fully implemented. RPMP-RPA-ABB transformed into a legal entity	OPAPP
		• Final Peace Agreement with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) (1996) fully implemented	2011	Tripartite implementation review of the GPH-MNLF 1996 Final Peace Accord ongoing. Common proposals and common grounds reached	GPH-MNLF 1996 Final Peace Accord satisfactorily completed	OPAPP
		• Level of armed hostilities and other forms of violence arising from insurgencies reduced	2011	Ceasefire ongoing in MILF and RRA areas. Armed encounters reported in various CNN-affected areas	Armed encounters with rebel groups significantly reduced	DND-AFP, DILG-PNP, DOJ, CHR
Causes of armed conflict and other issues that affect the peace process effectively addressed						
Land Disputes		Number of policy instruments crafted and mechanisms established to resolve/settle land disputes	2010	Ongoing implementation of Land Administration Project Phase 2 (LAMP 2)	Governance, transparency and efficiencies in basic land administration and management service delivery, specifically in land tenure security, land valuations, land titling and land records management improved	DENR, DAR, NCIP, DLR, BIR, DA, LRA, BLGF, ROD, LGUs
			2011	National Land Use Act submitted to Congress as priority bill	Land use policies rationalized	

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAS/OAs
Human Rights Violations		Cases of Extra Judicial Killings (EJKs) and Human Rights Violations (HRVs) are resolved	2010	DOJ Special Task Force created to address Extralegal Killings and Enforced Disappearances. A total of 25 EJKs incidents since June 2010. Ten(10) of these are confirmed EJKs, while the rest are still under police investigation	All cases of EJKs and HRVs are decisely acted upon. Families of victims are compensated	DOJ, CHR, PHRC, DND-AFP, DILG-PNP
			2010	Of the ten confirmed cases, suspects have been identified in eight (8) of the cases, and five (5) have already gone to trial		
Good Governance		Policy instruments on good and transparent governance implemented	2011	DILG's Performance Challenge Fund in place. COA-DILG convergence initiated	Local Government Units (LGUs) in Conflict-Affected Areas (CAAs) attain Seal of Good Housekeeping as mark of good governance	DILG, LGU, OPAPP
			2011	Transparency and Accountability framework drafted	Full disclosure policy in local government operationalized	DILG, LGU, OPAPP
		2011	Incidence of absentee Local Chief Executives (LCEs) decreased	Functioning local leaders. LCEs are available and able to respond to the needs of communities especially during times of conflict	DILG, LGU, OPAPP	
		2010	Number of former rebels mainstreamed	Former rebels mainstreamed and made productive members of society	OPAPP	
		2010		Final disposition of arms and forces completed		

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAS/OAs
			Internal Displacement	Closure Program for Internally-Displaced Persons (IDPs) established	2010	17,860 IDPs present in 29 evacuation centers in Maguindanao and North Cotabato. IDP Shelter Assistance Program under <i>PAMANA Pillar 1</i> is implemented in Central Mindanao where massive displacement occurred because of hostilities arising from the MOA-AD issue
			2010		IDPs have returned to their respective communities and experience normalcy in their lives	DSWD, OPAPP
PAMANA Pillar 2		More households and communities in CAAs are benefitted by conditional cash transfers, Community-Driven Development (CDD) projects and community livelihood	2010	Delivery of basic social services are targetted in CAAs under PAMANA. MOAs with agencies signed	The presence of Government is felt by households and communities in CAAs. General welfare is improved whereby incidence of drop outs in primary schools is decreased, rate of infant and maternal deaths are decreased, and participation of communities in CDD projects are increased. MDG performance is likewise improved	DSWD, DepEd, DOH, LGUs

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAS/OAs
PAMANA Pillar 3		Sub-regional projects established	2010	PAMANA Pillar 3 projects determined	Economic integration of poor areas with more prosperous areas achieved through physical and economic connectivity improvements such as production areas expansion, post-harvest support, infrastructure for agri-development, eco-tourism, and halal industry development	DTI, DOLE, MINDA, DA, DPWH, LGUs
Peace and Social Cohesion		(1) Peace-building structures and healing and reconciliation processes established or strengthened in conflict-affected areas	2010	Framework for Peace and Social Cohesion formulated	Peace and social cohesion and conflict sensitivity of communities in CAAs are strengthened	DSWD, OPAPP
		(2) Capacity building provided to LGUs and other local partners on conflict sensitivity and peace building	2010			
		(3) Community-driven projects completed in CAAs	2010			
Security Sector Reform		(1) AFP IPSP implemented	2010	AFP IPSP formulated. Peace and human rights training/education for security personnel initiated. Human Rights Offices in AFP and PNP in place. SSR-related projects of CSOs pipelined.	A transformed and coherent Security Sector is in place setting the foundations for just and long-lasting peace and the full protection of human rights	DND-AFP, DILG-PNP, OPAPP
		(2) Human rights upheld especially for civilians in CAAs	2010			
		(3) Civil society initiatives leading to SSR pursued	2010			

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IA/OAs
Security Sector Reform (cont'd)		(4) More policy instruments leading to security sector reform crafted	2010			
Women		Processes and structures that increase participation of women in peace building promoted and protection of women against all forms of gender-based violence ensured	2011	National Action Plan drafted	Monitoring and Evaluation system established to evaluate and report the implementation of the national action plan	PCW
			2011	Gender and Development mainstreaming in CAAs is ongoing		
Children in Armed Conflict		Grave child rights violations (GCRVs) significantly lessened	2010	GCRVs, notably recruitment of children by armed groups in CAAs reported	Monitoring and Response Mechanism established and operational	CWC
Ancestral Domain		CADTs issued to IPs increased	2010	Convergence of NCIP-DAR-DENR initiated	CADTs are issued to IPs	NCIP, DAR, DENR, DA, DILG
			2010	NCIP leadership reconstituted	The fruits and benefits of ancestral lands are justly accorded to the indigenous peoples. IPs are likewise capacitated and empowered to manage their ancestral domains.	
		Irregularities in the conduct of the FPIC process in connection with CP applications are prevented	2010	Mechanism for Alternative dispute resolution in place		

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAS/OAs
Ancestral Domain (cont'd)		Number of community formulated Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan (ADSDPP) are increased	2010	(Area of ancestral domain not yet officially recognized: 3.441 million hectares)		
		Increased number of ADSDPP incorporated in the Development Plans of LGUs	2010	(Number of CADTs issued: 156 CADTs with an area of 4.259 million hectares)		
		Number of policy instruments crafted and mechanisms established to resolve/settle conflict within the ancestral domain of indigenous peoples	2010			
Subsector Outcome 2						
Safer and more secured environment conducive to national development created and sustained						
Intermediate Outcomes						
Internal stability promoted and sustained		Crime incidents reduced (number)	2010	296,059	30% reduction	DILG-PNP
		Crime solution efficiency (CSE) improved (%)	2010	21.26%	28.49% (improved by 7.23% compared to previous CSE)	DILG-PNP
		Private Armed Groups (PAGs) and other threat groups eradicated	2010	86	50% reduction i.e. 43	DILG-PNP, DND-AFP
		Crime detection and investigation resolution rate increased (%)	2010	62%	99%	DOJ-NBI
		Technical investigation resolution rate increased (%)	2010	96%	99%	DOJ-NBI

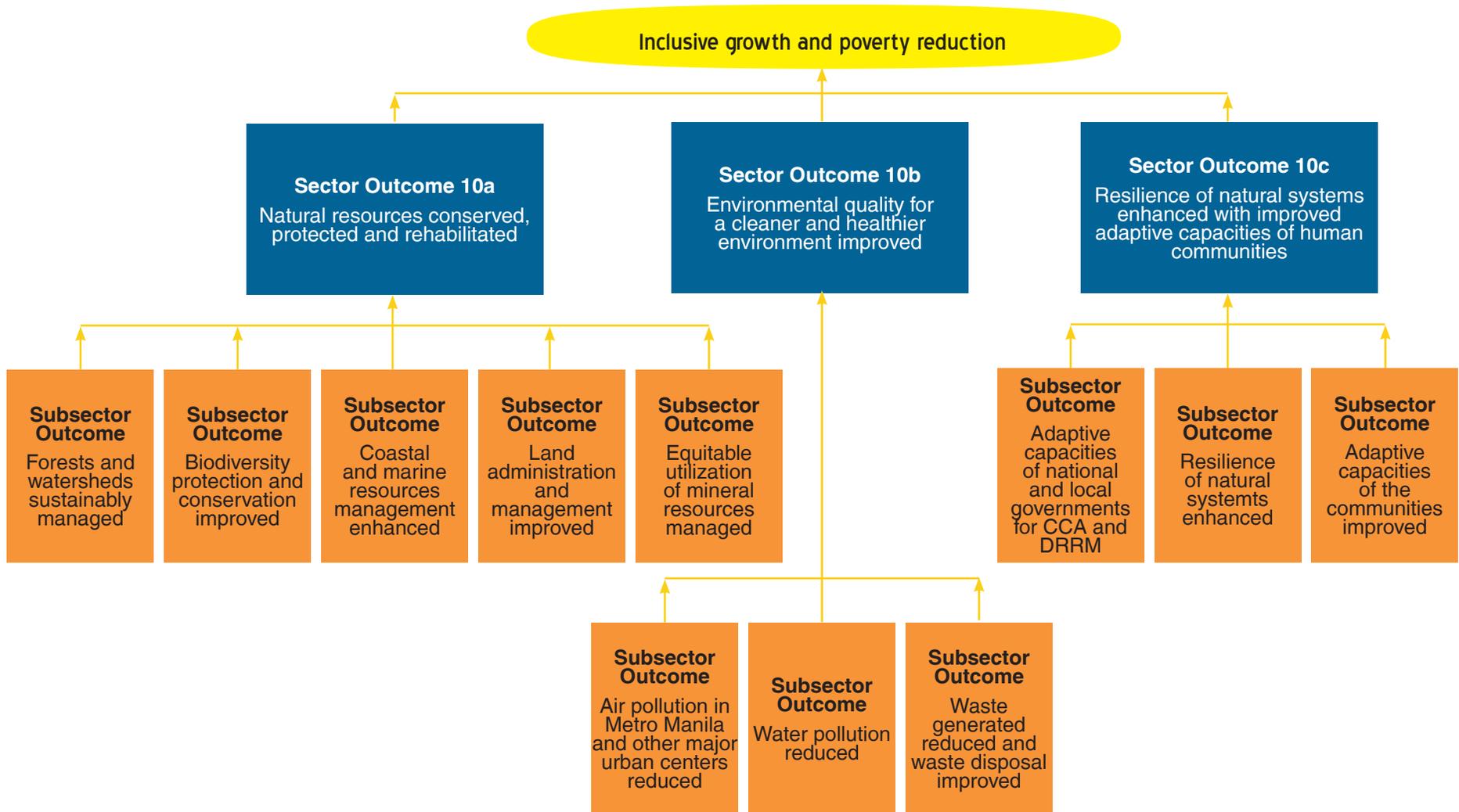
Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline	End-of-Plan Target	IAs/OAs	
			Year	Value		
Internal stability promoted and sustained (cont'd)		Resolution rate for determination of probable cause increased (%)	2010	75%	85%	DOJ Proper (NPS)
		Armed groups no longer threat to internal security of the state	2011	Implementation of Internal Peace and Security Plan "Oplan Bayanihan"	Attained the goals of Internal Security Operation (ISO) by 2014, and handover lead role to appropriate civilian agencies (2015-2016)	DND-AFP
Full capability to uphold the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state assured		Enhanced security relations with allies and neighbors	2010	Existing bilateral and multilateral International Defense and Security Engagements participation and partnership	International defense and security relations and cooperations strengthened and expanded	DND-AFP, DFA
		Developed surveillance, communication and interdiction capabilities	2011	Coast Watch System surveillance and detection capability enhancement ongoing	100% active monitoring of maritime territory	DND-AFP, PNP-MG, PCG,
		Increased resolution rate of immigration fraud cases (%)	2010	83%	95%	DOJ-BI
	Increased resolution rate of deportation cases (%)	2010	59%	100%	DOJ-BI	
Highest standard of capability and preparedness against natural calamities and disasters achieved		Increase in number of buildings and establishments that are compliant with fire code vs. Total number of inspection conducted	2010	85.20% Or 413,795 establishments are compliant and issued with FCICs out of establishments inspected	87.5% Or 445,834 establishment out of 509,581	DILG-BFP
		Percentage of calls for emergency/rescue due to fire incidence responded within the prescribed period increased	2010	84% of all fire incidents responded within the prescribed period of 5 - 7 mins. in NCR	93% of all fire incidents responded within the prescribed period of 5 - 7 mins. in NCR	DILG-BFP

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAs/OAs
Highest standard of capability and preparedness against natural calamities and disasters achieved (cont'd)		Increase in the number of investigations with cause and origin of fire determined with prescribed time vs. total number of investigations conducted	2010	80.86% or 8,711 cases out of the 10,773 actual number of fire incidents investigated	85% or 9,387 out of 11,043 projected number of fire incidents investigated	DILG-BFP
			2010	85% or 6,788 turnouts/responses out of the 7,962 actual number of EMS calls	88% or 7,293 turn-outs/responses out of 8,287 projected number of EMS calls	DILG-BFP
			2011	Implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management programs and projects	Responded timely and quickly to natural and manmade calamities	DND-AFP, OCD/NDRRMC
Security sector reformed and modernized		Transparency and accountability in the security sector adhered to and carried out	2010	Implementation of Philippine Defense Reform Program nearing completion	Highest standards of personnel integrity, professional competence among officers, enlisted personnel and civilian employees are achieved	DND-AFP
			2010	Implementation of the Philippine Defense Transformation Program implemented to commence in 2012		
			2010	Implementation of the PNP Integrated Transformation Program - Performance Governance System ongoing		DILG-PNP

Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/OAs
			Year	Value		
Security sector reformed and modernized (cont'd)		Capability upgraded	2010	Implementation of the PNP Integrated Transformation Program - Performance Governance System ongoing	Capability index improved to 47% (mobility, firepower, investigation, communication)	DILG-PNP
			2010	Implementation of the Philippine Defense Transformation Program implemented to commence in 2012		

2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan

Chapter 10: Conservation, Protection, and Rehabilitation of Environment and Natural Resources



Objectives/ Results	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAS/ OAs
Societal Goal: Inclusive growth and poverty reduction						
Sector Outcome						
10a. Natural resources conserved, protected and rehabilitated						
Sub-sector Outcomes						
Forests and watersheds sustainably managed	Agenda 16	Proportion of land area covered by forest increased (%)	2003	23.8%	30% of total land area are covered with forest	DENR-FMB
Biodiversity protection and conservation improved		Extinction of threatened species of wild flora and fauna prevented and population of at least 3 threatened species improved	2004	Fauna: 221	100% of the number of threatened species from baseline prevented from extinction	DENR-PAWB/ DA-BFAR
		<i>number of threatened species</i>	2007	Flora: 526		
		<i>observed population of 3 threatened species</i>	2010	Philippine Eagle: 30	33	
		<i>population of 3 threatened</i>	2011	Tamaraw: 274	330	
			2010	Philippine Cockatoo: 239	360	
Coastal and marine resources management enhanced		Increased percentage of terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem services effectively and equitably managed thru NIPAS and other effective area-based conservation measures	2010	Terrestrial: 2.10%	8.85% terrestrial areas effectively and equitably managed thru NIPAS	DENR, DA-BFAR and LGUs
			2010	Marine Pas: 0.09%	0.62% marine areas are effectively and equitably managed thru NIPAS	DENR, DA-BFAR and LGUs

Objectives/ Results	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
			Year	Value		
Coastal and marine resources management enhanced (cont'd)	Agenda 16		2011	Critical Habitats: 0.0006%	1.01% critical habitats effectively and equitably managed pursuant to RA 9147 (Wildlife Act)	DENR, DA-BFAR and LGUs
Land administration and management improved		Increased number of beneficiaries with secured land tenure in agricultural and residential lands	2010	1,936,594	100% of the remaining DENR-CARP target and 660,000 residential patents issued	DENR-LMB
		Land degradation hotspots with developed sustainable land management (SLM) practices (in hectares)	2010	5,367,047 (Land Degradation Hotspot areas)	1 Million hectares of land degradation hotspots with SLM practices	DA-BSWM in collaboration with DENR and DAR
Equitable utilization of mineral resources managed		Number of abandoned mines rehabilitated	2004	6 priority abandoned minesites	6 abandoned mines 100% rehabilitated	DENR (MGB, ERDB, PAWB) and LGUs
Sector Outcome						
10b. Environmental quality for a cleaner and healthier environment improved						

Objectives/ Results	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
Sub-sector Outcomes						
Air pollution in Metro Manila and other major urban centers reduced	Agenda 15	Reduced Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) level in National Capital Region (NCR) and major urban centers with levels above 90ug/Ncm Major source of air pollution: Motor vehicles: 65%	2009	NCR (130Ug/Ncm); Alaminos City (131); San Fernando City (135.14); Saluysoy (122.26); Cabanatuan (117); San Fernando, Pampanga (206); Iriga City (188.24); Panganiban Drive (177.17); Mandaue City-Baricutro's Res (120.56); Zamboanga City: Station 11(166.53); Station IV(136.26); Station VII(185.82); Davao City: Station 8 (102.96)	TSP level reduced by 30% of 2009 level; Sustained TSP level of other cities within standards of 90Ug/Ncm	DENR –EMB (monitoring); and DOTC/LTO (lead implementation); DPWH (road construction/open areas); MMDA (traffic mgt); LGUs
		Reduced gas emission due to increased in travel speed and reduced travel time				
		km/hr (travel speed)	2010	27.79	38.2	MMDA
		min/km (travel time)	2010	2.17	1.57	MMDA
Water pollution reduced	Agenda 15	Improved water quality of priority river systems under the Sagip Ilog Program and other priority bodies of water including Manila Bay and Pasig River. (by BOD water criteria: Class C <= 7mg/L; Class D > 7mg/L & >= 10mg/L) Major source of water pollution: domestic wastes = 48%	2010	12 Priority Rivers with BOD level not within the water criteria: Meycauayan River (C) = 59; Marilao River (C) = 24; Bocaue River (C) = 11; Ylang-ylang River (C) = 119; Imus River = 12; Calapan River (C) = 14; Iloilo River (C) = 12; Manila Bay-SB Balili River = 37; Paranaque River (C) = 38 Pasig River (C) = 30.7	35% reduction in 2010 level	DENR-EMB, Manila Bay Coordinating Office (MBCO), LGUs

Objectives/ Results	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
Water pollution reduced	Agenda 15	Sustained BOD level of other priority rivers that are already within the water quality criteria (in mg/L)	2010	8 Priority Rivers already within the water quality criteria: Anayan River (D)=4.28; Malaguit River(C)= 4.00; Paniqui R (C)= 1.05(2007); Luyang River (C)=4.00; Sapangdaku River (C)=6.00; Cagayan de Oro (C)=1.14 (2009); Pampanga River (C) = 2.00 and Angat River (C) = 4.00	Sustained BOD level of other rivers within criteria	DENR-EMB, Manila Bay Coordinating Office (MBCO), LGUs
		Sustained BOD level of Laguna Lake within standard (in mg/L)	2010	Laguna Lake: Average BOD loading is within standard BOD level of 7 mg/L	BOD loading is within the standard BOD level of Class C waters	LLDA, LGUs, MWSS, Water Districts and LWUA
Waste generated reduced and waste disposal improved		Increased solid waste diversion rate	2010	33%	increased by 50% from 2010 level	DENR-EMB, NSWMC
		Imposed a limit on volume of waste authorized by MMDA to be disposed by LGUs at MMDA Landfills (Percent)	2010	100%	30% decrease from 2010 level	MMDA
Sector Outcome						
10c. Resilience of natural systems enhanced with improved adaptive capacities of human communities	Agenda 16	Reduced annual damages and losses (properties) due to natural disasters, environmental hazards, human-induced and hydro-meteorological events (proxy indicator)	2004-2010 (Average)	19,272.70 million for 193 incidents	Average annual damages and losses decreased	NDRRMC
		Reduced loss of lives and casualties due to natural disasters, environmental hazards, human-induced and hydro-meteorological events (proxy indicator)	2010			NDRRMC

a Waste diversion refers to activities which reduce or eliminate the amount of potentially recyclable material or solid wastes diverted out from the waste disposal stream and therefore not put into landfills.

* Lifted from the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). No baseline or targets were received from CCC.

Objectives/ Results	16-point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Year	Baseline Value	End-of-Plan Target	IAs/ OAs
Sub-sector Outcomes						
Adaptive capacities of national and local governments for CCA and DRRM increased	Agenda 16	Climate change adaptaion and disaster risk reduction management enhanced national, sectoral, regional and local development plans				CCC
Resilience of natural systems enhanced		Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies for key ecosystems developed and implemented				CCC
Adaptive capacities of the communities improved		Climate change-adaptive human settlements and services developed and/or implemented				CCC
		Climate change-resilient, eco-efficient and environment-friendly industries and services, and sustainable towns and cities developed, promoted and sustained.				CCC

President Aquino's 16-Point Agenda

A Commitment to Transformational Leadership

1. From a President who tolerates corruption to a President who is the nation's first and most determined fighter of corruption.
2. From a government that merely conjures economic growth statistics that our people know to be unreal to a government that prioritizes jobs that empower the people and provide them with opportunities to rise above poverty.
3. From relegating education to just one of many concerns to making education the central strategy for investing in our people, reducing poverty and building national competitiveness.
4. From treating health as just another area for political patronage to recognizing the advancement and protection of public health, which includes responsible parenthood, as key measures of good governance.
5. From justice that money and connections can buy to a truly impartial system of institutions that deliver equal justice to rich or poor.

Economy

6. From government policies influenced by well-connected private interests to a leadership that executes all the laws of the land with impartiality and decisiveness.
7. From treating the rural economy as just a source of problems to recognizing farms and rural enterprises as vital to achieving food security and more equitable economic growth, worthy of re-investment for sustained productivity.

8. From government anti-poverty programs that instill a dole-out mentality[®] to well-considered programs that build capacity and create opportunity among the poor and the marginalized in the country.
9. From a government that dampens private initiative and enterprise to a government that creates conditions conducive to the growth and competitiveness of private businesses, big, medium and small.
10. From a government that treats its people as an export commodity and a means to earn foreign exchange, disregarding the social cost to Filipino families to a government that creates jobs at home, so that working abroad will be a choice rather than a necessity; and when its citizens do choose to become OFWs, their welfare and protection will still be the government's priority.

Government Service

11. From Presidential appointees chosen mainly out of political accommodation to discerning selection based on integrity, competence and performance in serving the public good.
12. From demoralized but dedicated civil servants, military and police personnel destined for failure and frustration due to inadequate operational support to professional, motivated and energized bureaucracies with adequate means to perform their public service missions.

Gender Equality

13. From a lack of concern for gender disparities and shortfalls, to the promotion of equal gender opportunity in all spheres of public policies and programs.

Peace & Order

14. From a disjointed, short-sighted Mindanao policy that merely reacts to events and incidents to one that seeks a broadly supported just peace and will redress decades of neglect of the Moro and other peoples of Mindanao.

Environment

15. From allowing environmental blight to spoil our cities, where both the rich and the poor bear with congestion and urban decay to planning alternative, inclusive urban developments where people of varying income levels are integrated in productive, healthy and safe communities.
16. From a government obsessed with exploiting the country for immediate gains to the detriment of its environment to a government that will encourage sustainable use of resources to benefit the present and future generations.

This platform is a commitment to change that Filipinos can depend on.

With trust in their leaders, everyone can work and build a greater future together.

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