



2017-2022

Public Investment Program



2017-2022

Public Investment Program



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2017-2022 Public Investment Program

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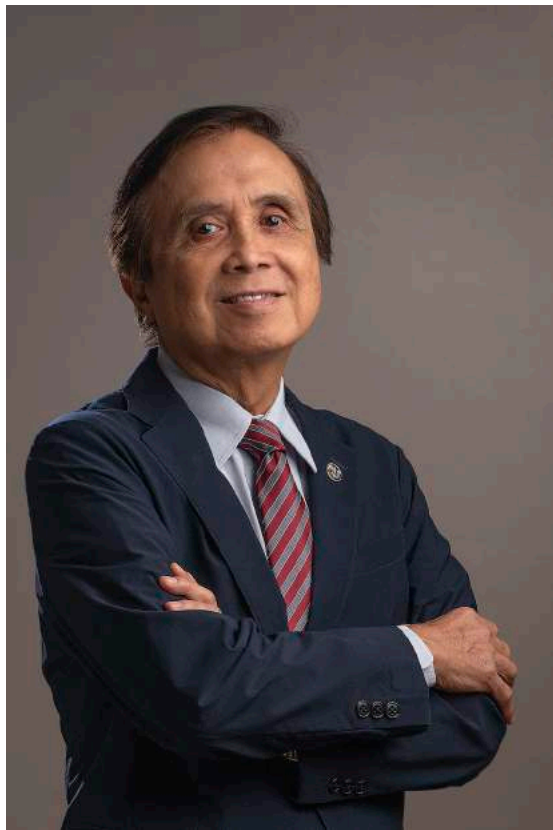
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Message from the Secretary



The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) is the socioeconomic blueprint of every administration. The formulation of which is led by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), which also facilitates the crafting of its accompanying documents, namely, the Results Matrices (RM) and the Public Investment Program (PIP).

While the PDP contains strategies and policies that the whole-of-government will carry out for the realization of its set goals, the PIP is where these measures are translated into concrete programs and projects. The 2017-2022 Public Investment Program is a six-year programming document which outlines the priority programs and projects of the government within the planning period and are expected to contribute to the realization of societal goals and plan targets identified in the PDP.

Like the PDP, this document is also anchored on the Administration's 0-10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda and is geared towards the achievement of *AmBisyon Natin 2040*. Ultimately, implementing these programs and projects in the PIP will contribute to the government's thrust in laying down the foundation for more inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy by 2022. The Office of the President, acknowledging the importance of having everyone onboard, issued Executive Order No. 27, s. 2017, directing all national government agencies, instrumentalities, including government-owned and controlled corporations, and local government units to implement the PDP and the PIP for 2017-2022.

Apart from following the main chapters of the PDP, the PIP also includes the priority programs and projects, which detail the government agencies accountable for each program and project, including the spatial coverage, the modality of how each will be carried out, and the corresponding investment needed for its implementation.

The whole process of coming up with this document did not rest on NEDA alone. The 2017-2022 PIP document is a product of the concerted efforts of various implementing agencies, NEDA, Regional Development Councils, and Planning Committees and Subcommittees who regularly convened for the purpose of crafting the Plan and its accompanying documents.

Furthermore, the formulation of this document underwent a rigorous process to ensure that every program and project is aligned with the PDP and is feasible within the medium term. Good governance, human rights principles, and the harmonized gender and development guidelines were also considered in determining priority projects and programs in the PIP.

What sets this PIP apart from its predecessors is that it was crafted through the aid of the PIP Online (PIPOL) System, an online database of the government's priority programs and projects. The PIPOL System was put up during this planning period to streamline the process of coming up with the PIP. It is also envisioned as a tool to strengthen the link between planning, programming, budgeting, and monitoring to ensure budget efficacy, as the government moves toward performance-based resource allocation. This will be done through the proposed integration of an interface system between the PIPOL System and the Online Submission of Budget Proposal System of the Department of Budget and Management.

It will also be through the PIPOL System that the government will monitor the status of project implementation, including the generation of necessary reports. As a monitoring mechanism, the PIPOL System will be complemented by the recently created Project Facilitation, Monitoring, and Innovation (PFMI) Task Force. The PFMI Task Force will set in motion policies and processes to address bottlenecks and gaps in the country's infrastructure development.

The 2017-2022 PIP is a live document that will be continuously updated to accommodate recent developments in the government's priority programs and projects, along with the PDP and the RM.

Most importantly, with both the PDP and PIP in place, we are truly set to start our journey towards the life that Filipinos want as envisioned in *AmBisyon Natin 2040: a matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay para sa lahat*.



ERNESTO M. PERNA

Socioeconomic Planning Secretary and
NEDA Director-General

List of Acronyms

ABB-TPG	Alex Boncayao Brigade-Tabara Paduano Group
ACPC	Agricultural Credit Policy Council
ADM	Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities
AFAB	Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan
AFF	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARB	Agrarian reform beneficiary
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
ASCOT	Aurora State College of Technology
ASTI	Advanced Science and Technology Institute
BASC	Bulacan Agricultural State College
BCDA	Bases Conversion and Development Authority
BEFF	Basic Educational Facilities Fund
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BFP	Bureau of Fire Protection
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau
BRT	Bus rapid transit
BuCor	Bureau of Corrections
CALABARZON	Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon
CAPSU	Capiz State University
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CBA	Cordillera Bodong Administration
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CCP	Cultural Center of the Philippines
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CHMSC	Carlos Hilado Memorial State College
CIDSS	Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
CIP	Core Investment Program/Project
CLLEX	Central Luzon Link Expressway
CLSU	Central Luzon State University
CMP	Community Mortgage Program
CMU	Central Mindanao University

COMELEC	Commission on Elections
CPLA	Cordillera People's Liberation Army
CPP	Communist Party of the Philippines
CSO	Civil society organization
CSU	Cagayan State University
CSUCat	Catanduanes State University
CTA	Court of Tax Appeals
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAP	Development Academy of the Philippines
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DCP	Design Center of the Philippines
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DFPC	Duty Free Philippines Corporation
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DMMMSU	Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University
DND	Department of National Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOF	Department of Finance
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism
DOTr	Department of Transportation
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DRMP	Disaster Response and Management Program
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
DRRM	Disaster risk reduction and management
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EC	Electric cooperative
ECCDC	Early Childhood Care and Development Council

EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
ENR	Environment and natural resources
e-SALN	e-Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth
EXCITE	Excellence in Innovation, Transformation, and Education for Good Governance
F/S	Feasibility study
FAB	Freeport Area of Bataan
FMR	Farm-to-mill/market road
FNRI	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
FSI	Foreign Service Institute
FY	Fiscal year
GA	Government Arsenal
GAA	General Appropriations Act
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFI	Government financial institution
GOCC	Government-owned and controlled corporation
GPH	Government of the Philippines
GRDP	Gross regional domestic product
GVA	Gross value added
HDHP	High-Density Housing Program
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLRPP	Housing Loan Receivables Purchase Program
HOJ	Hall of Justice
HoMA	Housing Materials Assistance
HOR	House of Representatives of the Philippines
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
I&S	Industry and Services
IA	Intramuros Administration
ICC	Investment Coordination Committee
ICG	Internal cash generation
ICT	Information and communications technology
IDP	Internally displaced person
IFP	Infrastructure Flagship Project
IIMS	Integrated Information Management System
I-O	Input-Output
IP	Indigenous people
ISF	Informal settler families
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISPSC	Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College
ISU	Isabela State University

ITDI	Industrial Technology Development Institute
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JNC	Joint Normalization Committee
JTFCT	Joint Task Forces on Camps Transformation
KC-NCDDP	Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services-National Community-Driven Development Program
K to 12	Kindergarten to 12
KWF	Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino
LBP	Land Bank of the Philippines
LGA	Local Government Academy
LGU	Local government unit
LIDAR	Light detection and ranging
LRA	Land Registration Authority
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration
MASA-MASID	Mamamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw sa Iligal na Droga
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MGR	Modernizing Government Regulations
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MIMAROPA	Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, and Palawan
MIRDC	Metals Industry Research and Development Center
MITHI	Medium-term Information and Communications Technology Harmonization Initiative
MMSU	Mariano Marcos State University
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise
MSU-TCTO	Mindanao State University - Tawi-Tawi College of Technology and Oceanography
MW	Megawatt
MWSS	Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NBDB	National Book Development Board
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
NCCA	National Commission for Culture and the Arts
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NCP	National Competition Policy
NCR	National Capital Region
NDA	National Dairy Authority
NDC	National Development Company
NDF	National Democratic Front
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
NEA	National Electrification Administration
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority

NEP	National Expenditure Program
NG	National government
NGA	National government agency
NGP	National Government Portal
NHA	National Housing Authority
NHCP	National Historical Commission of the Philippines
NHMFC	National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation
NHTS-PR	National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction
NIA	National Irrigation Administration
NLEX	North Luzon Expressway
NM	National Museum
NMSC	Northwestern Mindanao State College of Science and Technology
NNC	National Nutrition Council
NONESCOST	Northern Negros State College of Science and Technology
NORSU	Negros Oriental State University
NPA	New People's Army
NPDC	National Parks Development Committee
NRO	NEDA Regional Office
NTA	National Tobacco Administration
NWRB	National Water Resources Board
OCS	Office of the Cabinet Secretary
ODA	Official development assistance
OF	Overseas Filipinos
OFC	Office for Competition
OMB	Office of the Ombudsman
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
OSBPS	Online Submission of Budget Proposal System
PAG	Private armed group
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PAMANA	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan
PAO	Public Attorney's Office
PAP	Program and project
PC	Planning Committee
PCA	Philippine Coconut Authority
PCAARRD	Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic, and Natural Resources Research and Development
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard
PCIC	Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation
PCIEERD	Philippine Council for Industry, Energy, and Emerging Technology Research and Development

PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PEDP	Philippine Export Development Plan
PEM	Public expenditure management
PFDA	Philippine Fisheries Development Authority
PFM	Public financial management
PFMI	Project Facilitation, Monitoring, and Innovation
PHIC	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
PhilFIDA	Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority
PHIVOLCS	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
PHLPOST	Philippine Postal Corporation
PIP	Public Investment Program
PIPOL	PIP Online
PN	Philippine Navy
PNP	Philippine National Police
PNR	Philippine National Railways
PNRI	Philippine Nuclear Research Institute
POPCOM	Commission on Population
PPA	Parole and Probation Administration
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRDP	Philippine Rural Development Project
PRRC	Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission
PSHSS	Philippine Science High School System
PSWMSP	Philippine Solid Waste Management Sector Project
PVAO	Philippine Veterans Affairs Office
QMS	Quality Management System
R&D	Research and development
RAPIDGrowth	Rural Agro-Industrial Partnership for Inclusive Development and Growth
RDIP	Regional Development Investment Program
RE	Renewable energy
RIPPLES	Regional Interactive Platform for Philippine Exporters
RM	Results Matrices
RMTU	Ramon Magsaysay Technological University
ROW	Right-of-way
RPA	Revolutionary Proletarian Army
RPM-P	Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa ng Pilipinas
RSU	Romblon State University
SALINTUBIG	Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig para sa Lahat
SB	Sandiganbayan
SC	Subcommittee

SCP	Supreme Court of the Philippines
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SEI	Science Education Institute
SEP	Sitio Electrification Program
SER	Socioeconomic Report
SHFC	Social Housing Finance Corporation
SLEX	South Luzon Expressway
SLP	Sustainable Livelihood Program
SOCCSKSARGEN	South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, and General Santos City
SPAMAST	Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology
SPISC	Social Pension Program for Indigent Senior Citizens
SRA	Sugar Regulatory Administration
SSU	Samar State University
STI	Science, technology, and innovation
SUC	State university and college
SWM	Solid waste management
TAPI	Technology Application and Promotion Institute
TAU	Tarlac Agricultural University
TBD	To be determined
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TFDCC	Task Force for Decommissioned Combatants and their Communities
TGIEF	Trade and Inclusive Economic Growth Facility
TPB	Tourism Promotions Board
TRIP	Three-Year Rolling Infrastructure Program
UEP	University of Eastern Philippines
USeP	University of Southeastern Philippines
USM	University of Southern Mindanao
ZSCMST	Zamboanga State College of Marine Sciences and Technology

01

Background on
the 2017-2022
Public Investment
Program
Formulation

Background on the 2017-2022 Public Investment Program Formulation

ABOUT THE PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM

The 2017-2022 Public Investment Program (PIP) contains the rolling list of priority programs and projects (PAPs) to be implemented by national government agencies (NGAs), government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs), government financial institutions (GFIs), and other national government offices and instrumentalities, including state universities and colleges (SUCs) within the medium term (or the Plan period: 2017 to 2022). These priority PAPs are aimed at contributing to the achievement of the societal goal and targets in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and are responsive to the outcomes and outputs in its Results Matrices (RM). These PAPs may be financed through various sources, namely: national government financing (including the internal cash generated by GOCCs), partnership with the private sector or the public-private partnership (PPP) scheme, and official development assistance or ODA, which could either be in the form of grants and/or loans from development partners.

PIP IN THE PLAN-PROGRAM-AND-BUDGET FRAMEWORK

The PIP is a six-year programming document accompanying the PDP, and is formulated by the government at the start of an administration, together with the RM. The 2017-2022 PIP, like the PDP, is also anchored on the President's 0-10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda,¹ and is geared towards the long-term vision for the Philippines or the *AmBisyon Natin* 2040² and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.³ It contains priority PAPs that are responsive to the strategies and indicators in the PDP and RM. It also serves as a guide in the programming and budgeting of PAPs, and eventually, in the monitoring and evaluation of annual progress and End-of-Plan targets.

¹ Outlines the priority strategies of the President that have direct and positive impact on the lives of the Filipino people in order to attain genuine and inclusive growth.

² Executive Order No. 05, s. 2016, Approving and Adopting the Twenty-Five-Year Long Term Vision Entitled *AmBisyon Natin* 2040 As Guide for Development Planning. It provides that the four PDPs to be crafted and implemented until 2040 shall be anchored on *AmBisyon Natin* 2040, which proposes that "By 2040, the Philippines shall be a prosperous, predominantly middle-class society, where no one is poor. Our people will enjoy long and healthy lives, are smart and innovative, and will live in a high-trust society." This ensures sustainability and consistency of strategies, policies, programs, and projects across political administrations. Available at the *AmBisyon Natin* 2040 website: http://2040.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/EO-No.05_Ambisyon-Natin-2040.pdf.

³ Memorandum Circular No. 12, s. 2016 signed by President Rodrigo Duterte.

At the programming stage, each national government agency or office, taking off from the development agenda contained in the PDP and RM, prepares a rolling list of its priority PAPs. Agencies and offices are expected to come up with their respective lists of priority PAPs following the guidelines issued by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). Thereafter, the list of priority PAPs is submitted to NEDA for inclusion in the PIP.

During budget preparation, national government agencies and offices should link the annual budget to the Plan. This link will be established by ensuring that PAPs to be allocated with resources or submitted for inclusion in the National Expenditure Program (NEP) and/or funded under the General Appropriations Act (GAA) are responsive to the Plan and are included in the PIP. In the same manner, the PIP becomes a mechanism in improving resource mobilization towards PAPs that achieve sector outcomes embodied in the Plan. The PAPs included in the PIP shall be accorded priority in the review of annual budget proposal of line agencies conducted by the oversight agencies and are expected to be provided with annual allocation.

PIP AS A PROGRAMMING DOCUMENT

In line with Memorandum Circular No. 12 dated October 24, 2016 from the Office of the President, and the Planning Guidelines for the Formulation of the 2017-2022 PDP and PIP, NEDA issued the guidelines for the submission of priority PAPs for the 2017-2022 PIP on January 20, 2017. The PIP Guidelines set forth the criteria for inclusion of PAPs in the PIP through the PIP Online (PIPOL) System and provide the timeline of PIP formulation activities.

Box 1.1. Set of Criteria for 2017-2022 PIP

On January 20, 2017, NEDA issued the call for the submission of inputs for the 2017-2022 PIP to all the heads of NGAs, GOCCs, GFIs, and other national government offices.

For this formulation exercise, the PAPs submitted for inclusion in the 2017-2022 PIP should be:

- a. Responsive to the 2017-2022 PDP and its RM, and the 0-10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda; and
- b. Included in any of the following:
 - i. NEP;
 - ii. GAA;
 - iii. Multi-Year Obligational Authority;
 - iv. Existing master plan/ sector studies/ procurement plan;
 - v. Signed multilateral/ bilateral agreement(s) between government and development partner; and
 - vi. List of regional development council (RDC)-endorsed projects.

In terms of readiness, the PAPs to be included in the 2017-2022 PIP are those that are:

- a. To be implemented within 2017-2022; and
- b. With pre-investment study available as follows:
 - i. Level 1: With NEDA Board and/or Investment Coordination Committee (ICC)⁴ approval but not yet ongoing;
 - ii. Level 2: With Project Proposal/Feasibility Study (FS) completed, for ICC processing in 2017 (where applicable), and for inclusion in the NEP for 2018;
 - iii. Level 3: With Project Proposal/FS currently being prepared and to be completed in 2017, for ICC processing in 2018 (where applicable), and for inclusion in the NEP for 2019; and
 - iv. Level 4: With Concept Paper and Project Proposal/FS for completion in 2018, for ICC processing in 2019 (where applicable), and for inclusion in the NEP for 2020.

Finally, the typologies of PAPs in the 2017-2022 PIP are:

- a. Capital investment projects to deliver public goods and services that contribute specifically to the country's productive capacity;
- b. Technical assistance and institutional development activities; and
- c. Relending activities of GFIs to national government offices and/or local government units (LGUs).

The 2017-2022 PIP, however, excludes recurrent cost on the general operations of the government, personnel services, and/or guarantee-related activities to private institutions, including PAPs to be financed purely from LGU revenues and independent projects of the private sector and those of non-governmental organizations.

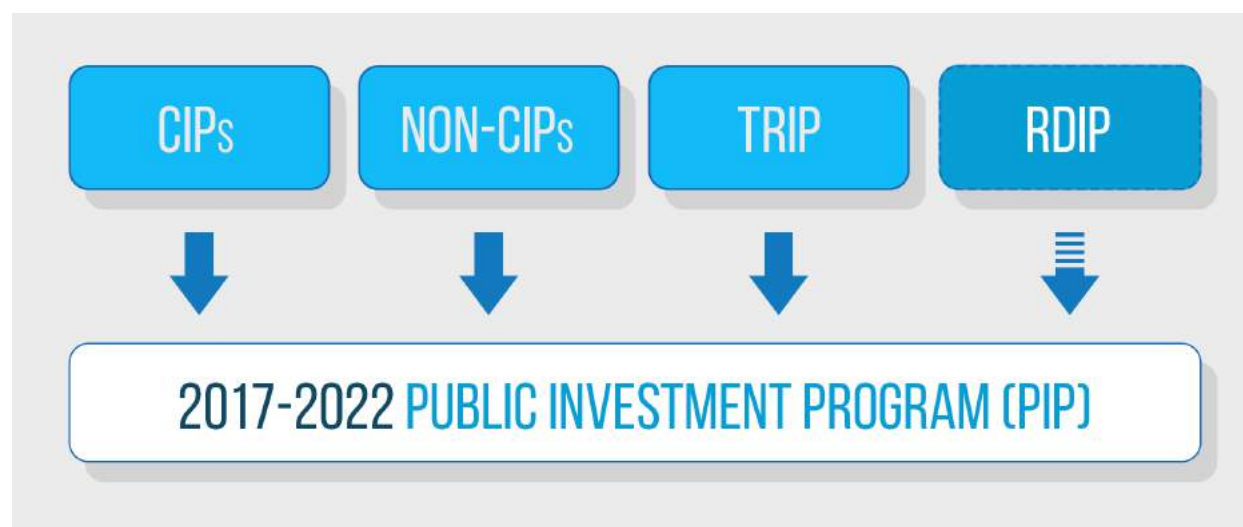
⁴ The ICC is an inter-agency body that evaluates the fiscal, monetary, balance of payments, and implications of major national projects, and recommends to the President the timetable of their implementation on a regular basis.

As a programming document, the PIP has three subsets, namely: the Core Investment Programs/ Projects (CIPs), non-CIPs, and the Three-Year Rolling Infrastructure Program (TRIP). CIPs refer to the big ticket PAPs of the PIP that serve as the pipeline for the ICC and the NEDA Board review and approval. CIPs will be implemented, through national government funds, in partnership with the private sector or for PPP implementation, or through ODA. Non-CIPs refer to proposed priority PAPs that need not go through the ICC or NEDA Board review and approval process, as well as to ongoing priority PAPs.

TRIP, on the other hand, is a three-year programming document containing nationally-funded priority infrastructure PAPs. It shall form the basis of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) in the determination of infrastructure PAPs to be included in the GAA or the national budget of the government. It also serves as a mechanism to monitor progress on the government's target to increase infrastructure spending as percentage of the country's gross domestic product.

The 2017-2022 PIP also includes national government (NG)-implemented PAPs under the Regional Development Investment Program (RDIP). For these PAPs to be included in the PIP, they should contribute to the sectoral outcomes in the PDP and RM, are for implementation within 2017 to 2022, and are endorsed by the RDCs. Sectoral inputs of national government agencies and offices should be spatially coherent with the RDIP. This is in line with NEDA's continuing efforts to link the PIP with the RDIPs. Figure 1.1 below provides a simple illustration of the relationship among the PIP, CIP, non-CIPs, TRIP, and RDIP.

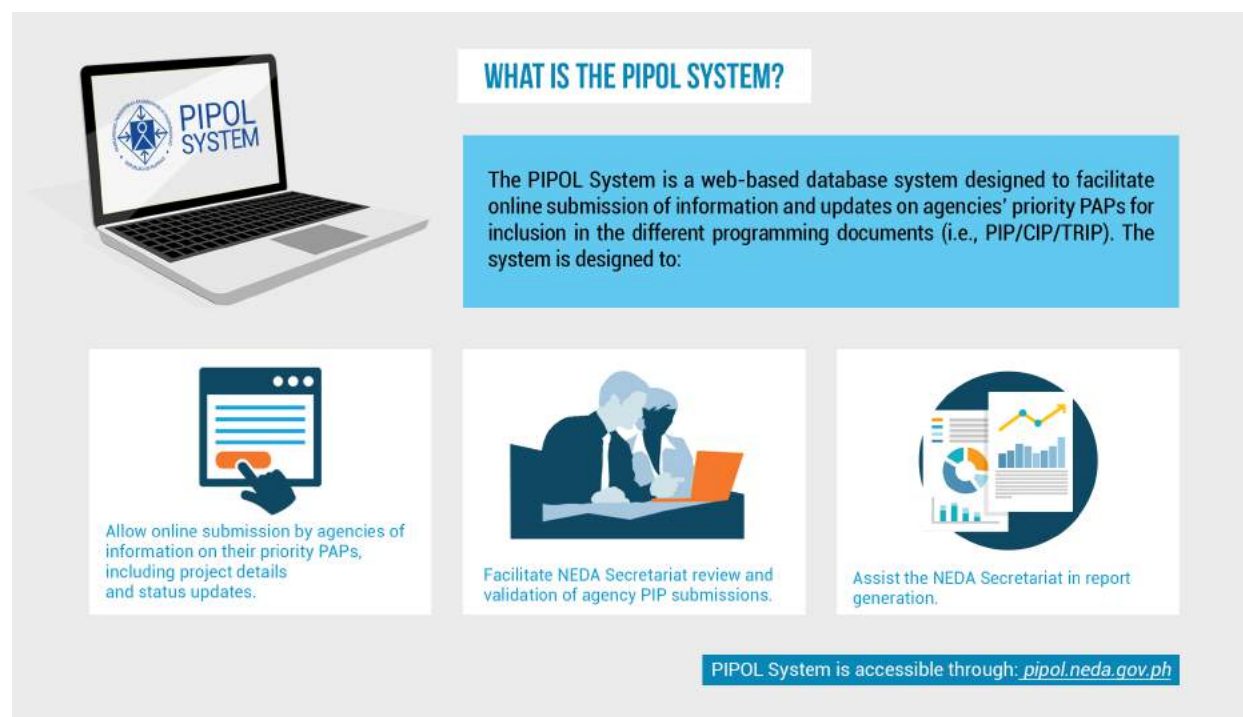
Figure 1.1. PIP, CIP, Non-CIP, and RDIP Relationship



FORMULATION OF THE 2017-2022 PIP

As part of the initiatives to streamline the process of investment programming for the PIP formulation exercise, NEDA launched the PIPOL System. The PIPOL System is an online database that manages data entry and updates on PAPs under the PIP.

Figure 1.2. PIPOL System



Following the issuance of the call for the submission of priority PAPs, the NEDA PIP Secretariat conducted series of briefings to designated PIP Focals and PIPOL System users of national government agencies and offices who are authorized to encode details of their respective PIP submissions. The briefings covered the discussion of the PIP Guidelines and featured orientation and hands-on sessions on the modules and functionalities of the PIPOL System.

In submitting inputs for the 2017-2022 PIP, agencies/offices were requested to reconfirm priority accorded to PAPs/CIPs earlier submitted in the PIPOL System during the CIP updating exercise.⁵ They were likewise requested to submit a list of new and ongoing priority PAPs to be implemented over the medium term.

⁵ Based on the NEDA Memorandum issued on June 30, 2016 to All Heads of NGAs, GOCCs, GFIs, and Other National Government Offices on the Updating of the CIPs under the 2017-2022 PIP.

Agencies/offices were also requested to confer with their respective regional offices in the formulation of the agency's PIP submission. PAPs complementing other productive sectors of the economy and with identified interregional or national impact that contribute to the goals and targets of the PDP and RM were asked to be prioritized. They were also requested to validate and consider proposed NG-implemented PAPs from the RDIPs submitted by the NEDA Regional Offices (NROs) through the PIPOL System.

Submission of the agencies' inputs in the PIPOL System was set until March 15, 2017.⁶ PIP submissions should be duly endorsed by the head of the mother and/or attached agency,⁷ where applicable, and the Commission on Higher Education for SUCs.⁸

PIP submissions from agencies/offices are then consolidated and subjected to the validation of the NEDA Secretariat. The validation process focused on determining the compliance of the submission with the criteria set for inclusion of PAPs in the PIP (responsiveness, readiness, and typology), appropriateness of the inclusion to the different programming documents (PIP/CIP/TRIP), and consistency of entries reflected in the PIPOL System vis-a-vis available information with the NEDA Secretariat on the PAPs. The NROs also provided inputs in the PIP validation, particularly on the status and inclusion of priority PAPs contained in their respective RDIPs.

Upon review and validation, the NEDA Secretariat submitted the result of its validation for confirmation to its respective Planning Committees (PCs) and Subcommittees (SCs). The PCs/SCs were given the flexibility to formulate their own prioritization/validation criteria or modify the prioritization criteria used by agencies. This is to ensure the responsiveness of the agencies' PIP submission to the PDP targets and RM outcome indicators. Simultaneously, from May 9 to June 2, 2017, the Preliminary Working Draft of the 2017-2022 PIP Chapters were provided to DBM as input to the technical budget hearings for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 Budget. Further, in a letter to DBM dated August 4, 2017, NEDA provided a copy of the Working Draft of the 2017-2022 PIP⁹ for the Department's consideration in the FY 2018 budget preparation process. The status of the CIPs, in particular, will be reported to the ICC on a regular basis. See Figure 1.3 for the 2017-2022 PIP formulation process flow.

The 2017-2022 PIP will undergo updating and revalidation to take into account the progress made and reflect necessary changes in the list of priority PAPs. The timeline for the PIP update and revalidation will be based on the activities and timeframe of PDP and RM formulation and updating, as well as on the schedule of the annual budget call, or as the need arises.

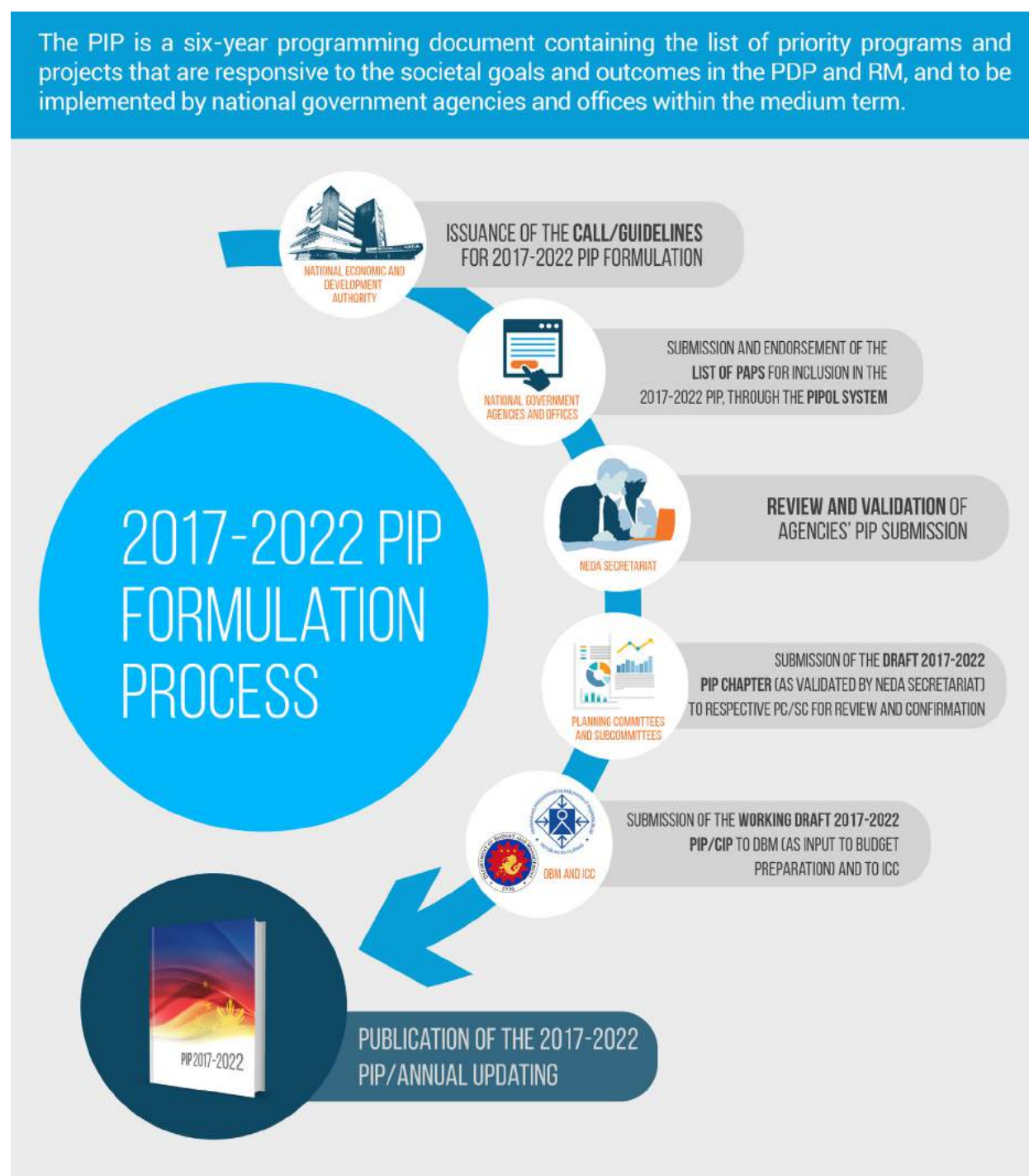
⁶ Extended until June 15, 2017.

⁷ In the case of GOCCs, endorsement of the corporation's President/Chairman was accepted.

⁸ In line with DBM's National Budget Memorandum No. 127 dated December 28, 2016 on the Budget Call for FY 2018.

⁹ PIP Working Draft as of July 25, 2017.

Figure 1.3. 2017-2022 PIP Formulation Process Flow



02

Highlights of
the 2017-2022
Public Investment
Program

Highlights of the 2017-2022 Public Investment Program

For the Plan period, the estimated total investment targets for the 5,636 priority programs and projects (PAPs)¹ amount to ₱10,648,776.25 million.

BY THEME (CHAPTER)

The Accelerating Infrastructure Development (Chapter 19) has the largest share among the themes amounting to almost three-fourths of the estimated total investment targets for 2017-2022 at ₱7,738,279.75 million (72.67%). This theme is followed by the Accelerating Human Capital Development (Chapter 10) with ₱715,069.29 million (6.72%), Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (Chapter 8) with ₱682,392.02 million (6.41%), Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families (Chapter 11) with ₱457,127.73 million (4.29%), and Building Safe and Secure Communities (Chapter 12) with ₱351,895.52 million (3.30%). Likewise, the infrastructure development theme has the most number of PAPs, with 4,490 priority PAPs included in the 2017-2022 Public Investment Program (PIP). The number of PAPs by theme and its corresponding total investment targets can be found in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1. PIP Investment Targets by Theme (Chapter)

THEME (CHAPTER)	NO. OF PAPs	TOTAL INVESTMENT TARGETS FOR 2017 -2022 (IN ₱ MILLION)
Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance (Chapter 5) ^a	98	258,433.45
Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice (Chapter 6)	83	36,663.98
Promoting Philippine Culture and Values (Chapter 7)	149	25,493.40
Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (Chapter 8)	301	682,392.02
Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services through <i>Trabaho at Negosyo</i> (Chapter 9)	33	36,934.59
Accelerating Human Capital Development (Chapter 10)	139	715,069.29
Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families (Chapter 11)	7	457,127.73
Building Safe and Secure Communities (Chapter 12)	20	351,895.52
Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation (Chapter 14) ^b	74	101,137.13
Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy (Chapter 15)	13	1,389.28
Attaining Just and Lasting Peace (Chapter 17) ^a	2	8,726.50
Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety (Chapter 18)	32	104,060.18
Accelerating Infrastructure Development (Chapter 19)	4,490	7,738,279.75
Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment (Chapter 20)	195	131,173.43
TOTAL	5,636	10,648,776.25

^a Includes the estimated total project cost of PAPs with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

^b Excludes one project with cross-reference with Chapter 10.

¹ Please note that the implementation mode, investment targets, and other project details of these PAPs may change in the course of project development, appraisal, and implementation, and may have been updated at the time of publication.

In addition to this, the Accelerating Infrastructure Development theme also has the largest increase in investment targets. This affirms the Administration's thrust to shepherd the so-called "Golden Age of Infrastructure" in recognition of the infrastructure sector's cross-cutting contribution in attaining development outcomes in other sectors. The massive and strategic investment in infrastructure will ensure that support is provided to other sectors such as social development, industry and services, and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.

BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

A total of 56 national government agencies/offices² and 61 state universities and colleges (SUCs) submitted their priority PAPs through the PIP Online (PIPOL) System for inclusion in the 2017-2022 PIP. The top three agencies in terms of total investment targets over the medium term are the Department of Public Works and Highways with the highest total investment targets amounting to ₱3,237,936.31 million (30.41%), followed by the Department of Transportation with ₱1,970,946.65 million (18.51%), and the Department of Health with ₱867,980.27 million (8.15%). Listed in Table 2.2 are the top ten agencies with the highest total investment targets for 2017-2022.

Table 2.2. Top Ten Implementing Agencies with Highest PIP Investment Targets

RANK	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY ^a	NO. OF PAPS	TOTAL INVESTMENT TARGETS FOR 2017-2022 (IN ₱ MILLION)
1	Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)	465	3,237,936.31
2	Department of Transportation (DOTr) ^b	490	1,970,946.65
3	Department of Health (DOH)	74	867,980.27
4	Department of Agriculture (DA)	125	690,234.89
5	Department of Education (DepEd)	29	597,694.80
6	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	159	544,014.69
7	Department of Finance (DOF)	83	492,785.34
8	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	50	479,384.13
9	Office of the Cabinet Secretary (OCS)	211	419,060.91
10	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC)	18	349,189.10

^a Includes submission of attached agencies.

^b Includes the estimated total project cost of PAPs with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

² Refers to mother agencies. Around 99 attached agencies also submitted PAPs in the PIPOL System.

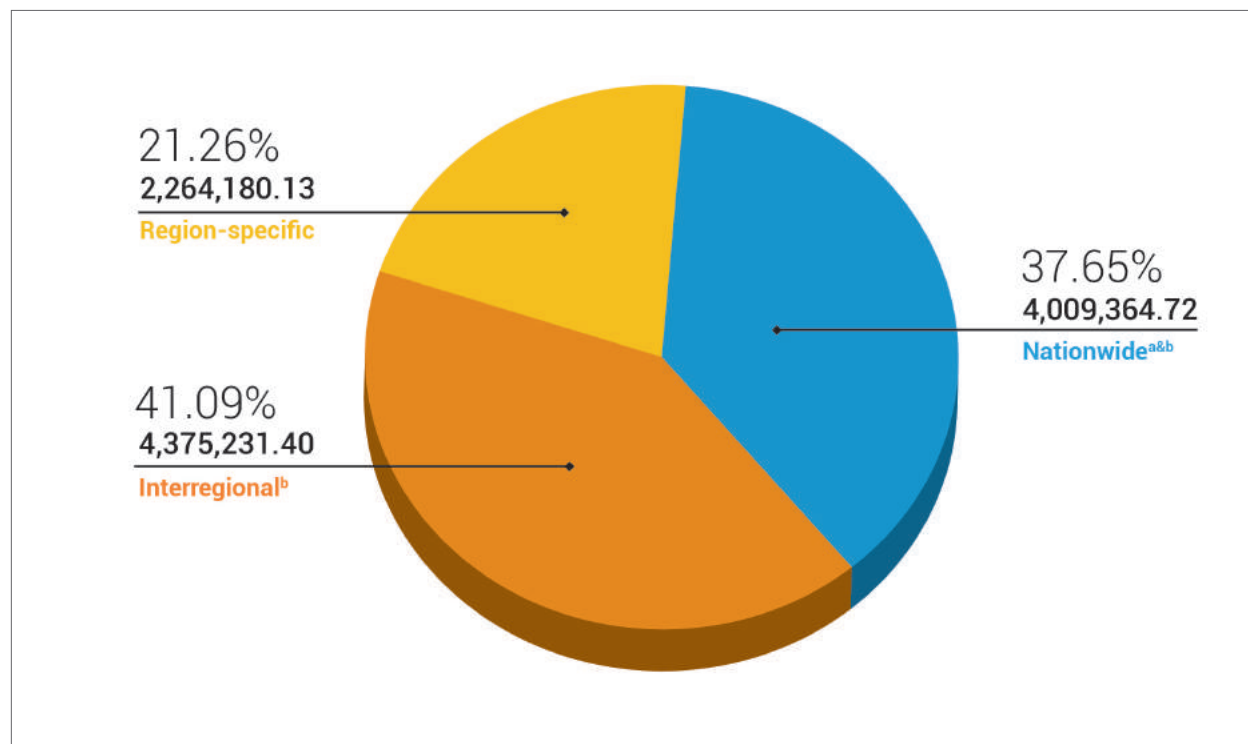
BY SPATIAL COVERAGE³

As shown in Figure 2.1, priority PAPs with interregional coverage have the highest percentage share in terms of total investment targets with 41.09 percent, while nationwide PAPs⁴ and region-specific PAPs accounted for 37.65 percent and 21.26 percent, respectively.

In terms of region-specific PAPs, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) has the most number of PAPs with 1,352 PAPs, followed by the National Capital Region (NCR) with 454 PAPs, and the Cagayan Valley with 304 PAPs.

In terms of investment targets, NCR, Central Luzon, Davao Region, CALABARZON, and Northern Mindanao are the top five regions with the highest share of investment targets over the medium term. Based on the 2015 census, three of these are the country's most populous regions, namely: CALABARZON, NCR, and Central Luzon.⁵ Table 2.3 shows the total investment targets by spatial coverage over the medium term.

Figure 2.1. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage (in ₱ Million)



³ Spatial coverage of PAPs could refer to any of the following: (a) Nationwide - if spatial coverage/impact of a program or project covers all regions (in parts or as a whole); (b) Interregional - if spatial coverage/impact of a program or project pertains to more than one region (in parts or as a whole) but not all regions; and (c) Region-specific - if spatial coverage/impact of a program or a project pertains to one region (in parts or as a whole).

⁴ Includes three PAPs of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) to be implemented abroad such as the establishment of foreign service posts and mapping of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs), with total investment targets for 2017-2022 amounting to ₱14,726.48 million.

⁵ CALABARZON has the largest population with 14.4 million, followed by NCR with 12.9 million, and Central Luzon with 11.2 million (Source: Philippine Statistics Authority).

Table 2.3. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	TOTAL INVESTMENT TARGETS FOR 2017-2022 (IN ₱ MILLION)
Nationwide^a	551	4,009,364.72
Interregional^b	340	4,375,231.40
Region-specific PAPS	4,745	2,264,180.13
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	1,352	78,330.41
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	115	18,631.12
National Capital Region (NCR)	454	1,029,964.14
Ilocos Region - Region I	200	34,603.38
Cagayan Valley - Region II	304	41,725.77
Central Luzon - Region III	285	179,797.33
CALABARZON - Region IV-A	238	121,205.33
MIMAROPA - Region IV-B	193	23,587.34
Bicol Region - Region V	214	46,970.70
Western Visayas - Region VI	203	81,132.88
Central Visayas - Region VII	143	59,036.97
Eastern Visayas - Region VIII	209	35,616.66
Zamboanga Peninsula - Region IX	145	39,830.40
Northern Mindanao - Region X	201	88,880.40
Davao Region - Region XI	163	144,052.09
SOCCSKSARGEN - Region XII	78	26,193.65
Caraga - Region XIII	127	59,027.96
No specified region ^c	121	155,593.60
TOTAL	5,636	10,648,776.25

^a Includes three PAPS of DFA to be implemented abroad such as the establishment of foreign service posts and mapping of OFWs, with total investment targets for 2017-2022 amounting to ₱14,726.48 million.

^b Includes the estimated total project cost of PAPS with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

^c Refers to PAPS with spatial coverage classified as region-specific, but the specific region was not yet identified by the implementing agency in its submission.

BY MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION

Out of the 5,636 PAPs, majority of the priority PAPs (5,447) under the 2017-2022 PIP, to be funded through local funds, will be carried out in accordance with Republic Act No. 9184 or the Government Procurement Reform Act, among others. There are 143 PAPs that will be implemented through official development assistance (ODA), pursuant to RA 8182 or the ODA Act of 1996, while the remaining 46 PAPs will be carried out through public-private partnership (PPP) under the Philippine Build-Operate-Transfer Law⁶ and joint venture arrangements.

BY SOURCE OF FINANCING

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 highlights the use of optimal mix of government, domestic, ODA, and private capital in financing priority PAPs. Determining the source of financing shall take into account the nature of the PAPs, as well as the comparative advantages of the different modes of implementation.

With the country's favorable fiscal position, majority or 76.92 percent (amounting to ₱8,190,816.62 million) of the investment targets are proposed to be financed through national government funds. This will be complemented by support from other sources of financing such as ODA and private sector funding over the medium term.

Tables 2.4 to 2.6 show the yearly investment targets by theme, spatial coverage, and source of financing.

⁶ RA 6957, as amended by RA 7718, and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 2.4. Yearly PIP Investment Targets by Theme (Chapter)

THEME (Chapter)	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							Total Project Cost*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance (Chapter 5) ^a	98	23,306.90	33,657.85	58,099.15	40,990.09	47,209.72	55,145.59	258,433.45	440,352.39
Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice (Chapter 6)	83	6,454.54	14,064.20	6,784.90	4,239.86	2,876.52	2,243.98	36,663.98	38,359.77
Promoting Philippine Culture and Values (Chapter 7)	149	1,597.28	8,302.26	7,778.07	3,116.59	2,389.71	2,309.49	25,493.40	26,684.88
Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (Chapter 8)	301	50,169.04	181,696.94	115,268.66	116,033.42	111,366.76	107,857.20	682,392.02	720,668.48
Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services through <i>Trabaho at Negosyo</i> (Chapter 9)	33	2,163.65	3,565.11	27,363.89	1,850.50	805.34	1,186.10	36,934.59	39,949.28
Accelerating Human Capital Development (Chapter 10)	139	73,463.12	159,853.55	101,555.47	121,110.15	118,591.33	140,495.67	715,069.29	745,519.50
Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families (Chapter 11)	7	129,357.25	121,150.08	119,146.04	28,209.33	28,369.52	30,895.51	457,127.73	487,957.14
Building Safe and Secure Communities (Chapter 12)	20	45,400.07	70,111.77	67,220.86	67,878.83	55,117.56	46,166.44	351,895.52	359,818.52
Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation (Chapter 14) ^b	74	5,189.75	8,752.94	13,074.93	21,303.00	21,110.04	31,706.47	101,137.13	113,692.91
Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy (Chapter 15)	13	741.93	316.35	127.00	132.00	72.00	-	1,389.28	1,389.28
Attaining Just and Lasting Peace (Chapter 17)	2	-	8,726.50	-	-	-	-	8,726.50	8,726.50
Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety (Chapter 18) ^c	32	7,851.29	28,256.10	22,334.43	13,668.18	7,285.54	13,169.31	104,060.18	116,127.99
Accelerating Infrastructure Development (Chapter 19)	4,490	697,048.24	1,342,871.35	1,422,896.93	1,566,074.93	1,401,182.80	1,308,205.49	7,738,279.75	11,809,581.51
Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment (Chapter 20)	195	15,368.66	36,862.85	25,076.86	21,888.11	15,940.17	16,036.77	131,173.43	174,396.33
TOTAL	5,636	1,058,111.73	2,018,187.87	1,986,727.19	2,006,494.99	1,812,317.01	1,755,418.00	10,648,776.25	15,083,224.48

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a Includes the estimated total project cost of one project with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

^b Excludes one project with cross-reference with Chapter 10.

^c Includes the estimated total project cost of three PAPs with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

Table 2.5. Yearly PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							Total Project Cost*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide^{a,b}	551	440,427.11	805,870.31	783,700.81	693,416.05	633,099.33	641,355.78	4,009,364.72	4,361,438.72
Interregional^c	340	422,373.49	724,418.88	765,001.90	828,359.25	822,373.64	812,680.09	4,375,231.40	5,192,783.69
Region-specific	4,745	195,311.13	487,898.67	438,024.48	484,719.68	356,844.04	301,382.13	2,264,180.13	5,529,002.07
ARMM	1,352	994.21	31,499.79	15,836.57	25,444.32	2,283.11	2,272.42	78,330.41	1,448,804.36
CAR	115	1,533.17	3,499.73	2,710.45	3,453.45	3,637.63	3,796.70	18,631.12	39,148.39
NCR	454	99,865.80	199,407.39	204,479.31	200,003.66	167,436.86	158,771.13	1,029,964.14	1,150,753.69
Ilocos Region - Region I	200	2,704.07	7,715.57	5,779.49	7,176.33	6,267.36	4,960.56	34,603.38	246,068.97
Cagayan Valley - Region II	304	1,171.97	7,797.70	6,582.39	11,239.53	9,876.54	5,057.64	41,725.77	81,676.83
Central Luzon - Region III	285	11,185.70	32,824.59	34,820.01	32,067.71	34,712.69	34,186.63	179,797.33	224,400.87
CALABARZON - Region IV-A	238	10,775.88	20,870.19	18,533.69	26,332.08	24,740.37	19,953.12	121,205.33	293,464.54
MIMAROPA - Region IV-B	193	2,886.85	7,438.75	5,630.75	5,365.24	1,297.31	968.44	23,587.34	327,287.09
Bicol Region - Region V	214	2,954.62	8,348.34	6,262.81	12,983.11	9,268.48	7,153.34	46,970.70	112,338.09
Western Visayas - Region VI	203	5,968.87	10,149.23	9,622.39	20,662.90	18,106.29	16,623.20	81,132.88	100,242.07
Central Visayas - Region VII	143	7,460.64	8,205.22	5,590.26	20,224.29	9,107.61	8,448.95	59,036.97	83,003.85
Eastern Visayas - Region VIII	209	5,150.94	13,935.46	5,517.32	6,066.41	3,153.63	1,792.91	35,616.66	53,529.04
Zamboanga Peninsula - Region IX	145	3,252.55	9,876.88	4,200.31	2,281.57	6,576.20	13,642.90	39,830.40	43,292.63
Northern Mindanao - Region X	201	17,085.08	21,095.21	17,327.47	16,150.27	10,178.37	7,043.99	88,880.40	474,705.71
Davao Region - Region XI	163	14,583.75	23,715.53	29,307.60	34,901.41	32,391.52	9,152.28	144,052.09	176,883.29
SOCCKSARGEN - Region XII	78	3,278.42	5,565.81	2,516.34	4,798.49	5,560.63	4,473.95	26,193.65	373,345.55
Caraga - Region XIII	127	4,437.35	10,870.91	13,651.82	14,764.47	12,223.45	3,079.95	59,027.96	130,881.81
No specified region ^d	121	21.27	65,082.38	49,655.50	40,804.45	26.00	4.00	155,593.60	169,175.30
TOTAL	5,636	1,058,111.73	2,018,187.87	1,986,727.19	2,006,494.99	1,812,317.01	1,755,418.00	10,648,776.25	15,083,224.48

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a Includes PAPs to be implemented abroad, such as establishment of foreign service posts and mapping of OFWs, with total investment targets for 2017-2022 amounting to ₱14,726.48 million.

^b Includes the estimated total project cost of three PAPs with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

^c Includes the estimated total project cost of one project with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

^d Refers to PAPs with spatial coverage classified as region-specific but the specific region to be covered was not yet identified by the implementing agency in its submission.

Table 2.6. Yearly PIP Investment Targets by Source of Financing

SOURCE OF FINANCING	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							Total Project Cost*
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
National Government ^{a&b}	988,545.64	1,712,935.61	1,492,002.50	1,448,759.59	1,274,305.61	1,268,397.53	8,190,816.62	10,896,220.06
ODA Loan ^c	43,957.43	114,313.13	199,048.40	251,882.40	213,201.64	157,576.22	985,121.94	1,449,906.79
ODA Grant ^c	5,673.17	6,570.25	6,516.60	5,876.56	5,143.09	5,044.58	35,330.85	38,963.36
GOCC/GFIs	10,698.40	116,546.37	151,120.38	156,369.44	161,494.92	169,364.54	765,594.05	1,963,543.92
LGUs	605.08	361.99	262.52	195.32	142.76	168.44	1,736.11	2,232.75
Private Sector	8,632.01	67,460.52	137,776.81	143,411.66	158,028.98	154,866.69	670,176.67	732,357.60
TOTAL	1,058,111.73	2,018,187.87	1,986,727.19	2,006,494.99	1,812,317.01	1,755,418.00	10,648,776.25	15,083,224.48

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a Includes PAPs to be funded using national government funds, including those to be financed using other sources of financing (e.g., special purpose funds) with total investment targets for 2017-2022 amounting to ₱528,207.66 million.

^b Includes the estimated total project cost of two PAPs with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

^c Includes the estimated total project cost of one project with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

03 Highlights of the 2017-2022 Core Investment Programs/ Projects

Highlights of the 2017-2022 Core Investment Programs/Projects

For the period 2017-2022, there are 394¹ Core Investment Programs/Projects (CIPs) with investment targets amounting to ₱5.19 trillion (or ₱5,186,639.81 million). In terms of quantity, these CIPs account for 6.99 percent of the 5,636 priority programs and projects (PAPs) under the 2017-2022 Public Investment Program (PIP). In terms of investment targets, these account for 48.71 percent of the ₱10,648,776.25 million investment targets for priority PAPs under the PIP.

BY THEME (CHAPTER)

Of the 14 thematic chapters² of the 2017-2022 PIP, 10 chapters have CIPs. Similar to the nature of priority PAPs in the 2011-2016 PIP, Accelerating Infrastructure Development (Chapter 19) accounts for the largest share in terms of total investment targets (93.81% or ₱4,865,496.26 million) with 332 CIPs. This is followed by Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (Chapter 8) with 22 CIPs amounting to ₱149,341.28 million (2.88%), and Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety (Chapter 18) with nine CIPs worth ₱67,078.62 million (1.29%). Table 3.1 shows the breakdown of 2017-2022 total investment targets for CIPs by theme.

Table 3.1. CIP Investment Targets by Theme (Chapter)

SECTOR	NO. OF PAPS	TOTAL INVESTMENT TARGETS FOR 2017-2022 (IN ₱ MILLION)
Accelerating Infrastructure Development (Chapter 19)	332	4,865,496.26
Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (Chapter 8)	22	149,341.28
Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety (Chapter 18)^a	9	67,078.62
Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services through <i>Trabaho at Negosyo</i> (Chapter 9)	5	30,816.95
Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation (Chapter 14)	4	19,383.92
Accelerating Human Capital Development (Chapter 10)	3	17,088.61
Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment (Chapter 20)	8	16,174.44
Promoting Philippine Culture and Values (Chapter 7)	6	9,133.55
Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice (Chapter 6)	3	7,825.29
Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance (Chapter 5)	2	4,300.89
TOTAL	394	5,186,639.81

^a Includes the estimated total project cost of one project with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

¹ As submitted by the implementing agencies and confirmed by the concerned Planning Committees/Subcommittees, some of the CIPs were classified as Tier 1 (Ongoing) based on the Department of Budget and Management's Two-Tier Budget Approach, but have yet to commence actual construction/civil works, secure Investment Coordination Committee approval, etc.

² Chapters 5 to 20 of the 2017-2022 PIP, excluding Impact of Increased Public Infrastructure Spending on Employment and Economic Growth (Chapter 13) and Leveling the Playing Field through National Competition Policy (Chapter 16).

BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Of the 117 national government agencies/offices³ which submitted priority PAPs for inclusion in the PIP, 33 have CIPs. The leading agency in terms of investment targets for CIPs is the Department of Transportation, with 38 CIPs with investment targets amounting to ₱1,737,699.29 million (33.50%). The Department of Public Works and Highways comes in second with 155 CIPs worth ₱1,040,639.98 million (20.06%), followed by the Department of Education with six CIPs amounting to ₱511,589.78 million (9.86%). Listed in Table 3.2 are the top ten agencies with highest investment targets under the 2017-2022 CIP.

Table 3.2. Top Ten Implementing Agencies with Highest CIP Investment Targets

RANK	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY ^a	NO. OF PAPS	TOTAL INVESTMENT TARGETS FOR 2017-2022 (IN ₱ MILLION)
1	Department of Transportation (DOTr) ^b	38	1,737,699.29
2	Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)	155	1,040,639.98
3	Department of Education (DepEd)	6	511,589.78
4	Department of Finance (DOF)	2	487,775.00
5	Department of Health (DOH)	33	458,313.36
6	Office of the Cabinet Secretary (OCS)	51	204,930.62
7	Department of Agriculture (DA)	16	185,375.78
8	Bases Conversion and Development Authority (BCDA)	8	135,331.00
9	Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)	6	103,219.45
10	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	12	86,195.28

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

^b Includes the estimated total project cost of one project with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

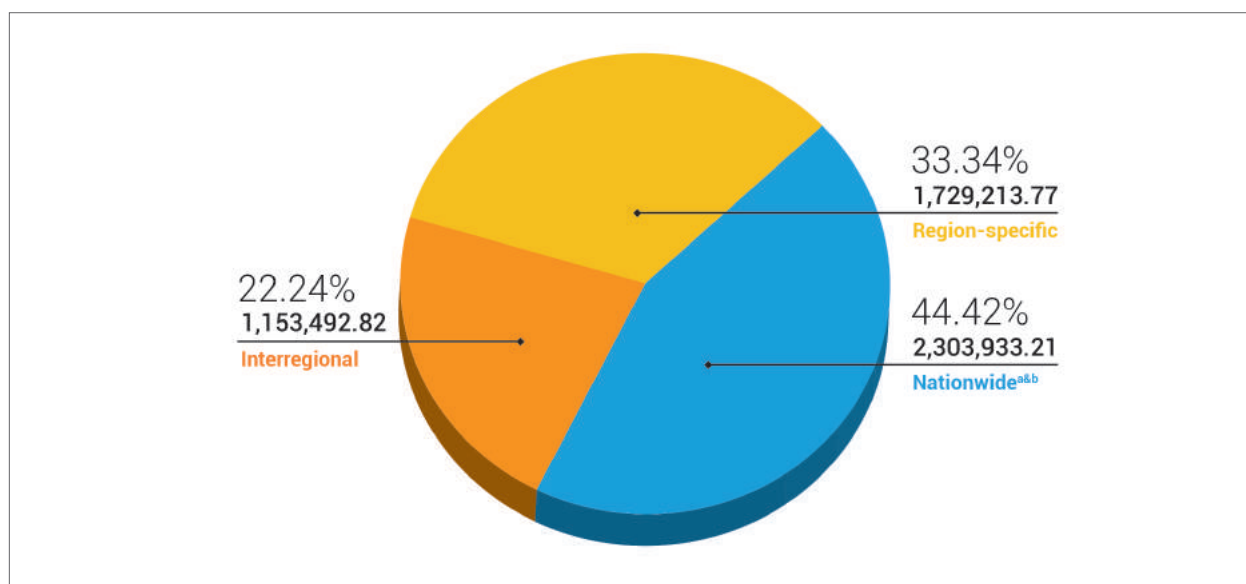
BY SPATIAL COVERAGE⁴

In terms of investment targets over the medium term, CIPs proposed to be implemented nationwide account for the highest share, amounting to ₱2,303,933.21 million (44.42%). Region-specific CIPs come in second with ₱1,729,213.77 million (33.34%), followed by interregional CIPs with ₱1,153,492.82 (22.24%) (see Figure 3.1).

³ Refers to mother agencies, including those which endorsed the submission of its attached agencies, as well as state universities and colleges.

⁴ Spatial coverage of PAPs could refer to any of the following: (a) Nationwide - if spatial coverage/impact of a program or project covers all regions (in parts or as a whole); (b) Interregional - if spatial coverage/impact of a program or project pertains to more than one region (in parts or as a whole) but not all regions; and (c) Region-specific - if spatial coverage/impact of a program or a project pertains to one region (in parts or as a whole).

Figure 3.1. Share of the CIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage (in ₱ Million)



^a Includes one CIP to be implemented abroad, namely the building fund for the acquisition of property in Geneva, Switzerland, with total investment targets for 2017-2022 amounting to ₱1,080.26 million.

^b Includes the estimated total project cost of one project with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

For region-specific CIPs, the National Capital Region (NCR) has the most number of CIPs under the 2017-2022 PIP with 52 CIPs, followed by the Northern Mindanao with 24 CIPs, and the Central Luzon with 20 CIPs. In terms of investment targets of region-specific CIPs, NCR, Central Luzon, Davao Region, CALABARZON, and Western Visayas are the top five regions with the highest share in the investment targets over the medium term.

Table 3.3 contains the breakdown of the CIP investment targets under the 2017-2022 PIP by spatial coverage.

Table 3.3. CIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	TOTAL INVESTMENT TARGETS FOR 2017-2022 (IN ₱ MILLION)
Nationwide^{a&b}	67	2,303,933.21
Interregional	59	1,153,492.82
Region-specific	268	1,729,213.78
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	7	28,090.52
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	12	15,048.44
National Capital Region (NCR)	52	884,705.62
Ilocos Region - Region I	9	15,603.05
Cagayan Valley - Region II	13	29,160.46
Central Luzon - Region III	20	149,112.43
CALABARZON - Region IV-A	9	95,394.02
MIMAROPA - Region IV-B	5	4,712.09
Bicol Region - Region V	14	28,574.92
Western Visayas - Region VI	16	55,822.88

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	TOTAL INVESTMENT TARGETS FOR 2017-2022 (IN ₱ MILLION)
Central Visayas - Region VII	9	42,364.29
Eastern Visayas - Region VIII	10	17,220.71
Zamboanga Peninsula - Region IX	8	30,872.54
Northern Mindanao - Region X	24	40,311.30
Davao Region - Region XI	18	112,572.38
SOCSCSARGEN - Region XII	5	13,500.00
Caraga - Region XIII	19	25,201.73
No specified region ^c	18	140,946.39
TOTAL	394	5,186,639.81

^a Includes one project to be implemented abroad, namely the building fund for the acquisition of property in Geneva, Switzerland, with total investment targets for 2017-2022 amounting to ₱1,080.26 million.

^b Includes the estimated total project cost of one project with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

^c Refers to PAPS with spatial coverage classified as region-specific but the specific region to be covered was not yet identified by the implementing agency in its submission.

BY MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION

There are 287 CIPs (representing 72.84%) under the 2017-2022 PIP which are proposed to be carried out through local funds and procured in accordance with Republic Act No. 9184 (Government Procurement Reform Act), among others. There are 79 CIPs, which are proposed to be implemented through official development assistance (ODA) pursuant to RA 8182 (ODA Act of 1996), while the remaining 28 CIPs will be carried out through public-private partnership (PPP) under the Philippine Build-Operate-Transfer Law⁵ or joint venture arrangements.

BY SOURCE OF FINANCING

More than half of the 2017-2022 investment targets for CIPs are to be financed by the national government⁶ amounting to ₱3,021,601.99 million (58.26%), followed by ODA loan with investment targets amounting to ₱805,687.57 million (15.53%), and government-owned and controlled corporations/government financial institutions amounting to ₱722,196.78 million (13.92%) (refer to Figure 3.2).

Tables 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6 below show the yearly investment targets by theme, by spatial coverage, and by source of financing, respectively.

⁵ RA 6957, as amended by RA 7718, and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.

⁶ Includes PAPS to be funded using national government funds, including those to be financed using other sources of financing (e.g., special purpose funds).

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 3.4. Yearly CIP Investment Targets by Theme (Chapter)

THEME (CHAPTER)	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance (Chapter 5)	2	577.40	1,160.37	939.87	575.99	628.36	418.90	4,300.89	4,300.89
Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice (Chapter 6)	3	3,222.93	2,349.36	948.00	670.00	515.00	120.00	7,825.29	7,852.77
Promoting Philippine Culture and Values (Chapter 7)	6	-	4,780.00	2,933.55	800.00	370.00	250.00	9,133.55	9,133.55
Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (Chapter 8)	22	7,980.86	34,628.58	28,102.89	29,438.52	25,220.50	23,969.93	149,341.28	152,246.74
Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services through <i>Trabaho at Negosyo</i> (Chapter 9)	5	1,651.93	805.94	25,845.94	955.94	601.24	955.94	30,816.95	31,977.87
Accelerating Human Capital Development (Chapter 10)	3	2,891.56	2,440.76	3,127.70	3,809.03	2,448.77	2,370.81	17,088.61	17,088.61
Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation (Chapter 14)	4	80.00	798.92	1,699.03	6,914.74	3,593.34	6,297.89	19,383.92	25,545.51
Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety (Chapter 18) ^a	9	3,844.14	22,630.20	17,854.56	9,073.89	3,871.47	3,958.37	67,078.62	72,170.89
Accelerating Infrastructure Development (Chapter 19)	332	320,542.13	800,566.25	918,922.94	1,034,683.13	947,826.89	842,954.91	4,865,496.26	7,132,577.06
Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment (Chapter 20)	8	309.39	4,524.32	5,360.58	3,552.76	1,368.39	1,059.01	16,174.44	17,670.77
TOTAL	394	341,100.33	874,684.71	1,005,735.06	1,090,474.00	986,443.95	882,355.77	5,186,639.81	7,470,564.66

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a Includes the estimated total project cost of one project with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

Table 3.5. Yearly CIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST ^c
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide^{a,b}	67	190,991.63	422,892.07	471,783.34	450,525.77	394,112.38	367,782.02	2,303,933.21	2,595,597.78
Interregional	59	25,892.67	142,694.22	214,418.52	272,845.88	268,884.81	228,756.72	1,153,492.82	1,714,204.50
Region-specific	268	124,216.03	309,098.42	319,533.19	367,102.35	323,446.75	285,817.04	1,729,213.77	3,160,762.38
ARMM	7	355.70	8,996.14	9,396.52	6,722.18	1,285.98	1,334.02	28,090.52	31,314.27
CAR	12	953.85	1,866.78	2,068.67	2,762.45	3,600.00	3,796.70	15,048.44	21,842.26
NCR	52	89,522.39	152,347.85	157,517.24	163,112.93	164,183.37	158,021.85	884,705.62	909,217.79
Ilocos Region – Region I	9	298.00	1,883.95	1,831.25	3,716.25	4,658.60	3,215.00	15,603.05	30,876.05
Cagayan Valley – Region II	13	351.00	2,646.40	3,537.96	8,750.94	9,074.92	4,799.25	29,160.46	38,015.17
Central Luzon – Region III	20	2,298.43	19,246.74	31,024.87	29,552.40	33,390.00	33,600.00	149,112.43	1,368,339.81
CALABARZON – Region IV-A	9	3,096.61	13,368.94	13,472.92	22,961.46	22,655.88	19,838.22	95,394.02	96,973.35
MIMAROPA – Region IV-B	5	380.00	825.00	1,267.09	965.50	655.00	619.50	4,712.09	9,043.03
Bicol Region – Region V	14	1,464.68	3,744.67	2,618.44	8,174.14	6,762.86	5,810.12	28,574.92	50,101.71
Western Visayas – Region VI	16	3,595.50	3,243.00	4,794.58	13,958.05	14,928.35	15,303.40	55,822.88	101,413.39
Central Visayas – Region VII	9	2,669.32	3,314.40	3,224.33	17,863.61	7,847.11	7,445.53	42,364.29	98,432.19
Eastern Visayas – Region VIII	10	1,200.00	7,296.29	2,408.54	3,478.72	1,600.10	1,237.06	17,220.71	17,630.71
Zamboanga Peninsula – Region IX	8	1,128.74	6,607.36	2,235.88	1,002.16	6,402.20	13,496.20	30,872.54	30,872.54
Northern Mindanao – Region X	24	6,600.30	7,299.97	8,049.64	7,281.74	6,485.84	4,593.81	40,311.30	47,924.86
Davao Region – Region XI	18	9,092.34	14,336.83	24,600.22	28,488.27	29,039.13	7,015.58	112,572.38	114,661.07
SOCCKSARGEN – Region XII	5	-	1,900.00	600.00	3,100.00	4,400.00	3,500.00	13,500.00	21,347.58
Caraga – Region XIII	19	1,209.18	2,641.36	5,296.93	7,386.05	6,477.41	2,190.81	25,201.73	31,810.20
No specified region ^c	18	-	57,532.76	45,588.14	37,825.50	-	-	140,946.39	140,946.39
TOTAL	394	341,100.33	874,684.71	1,005,735.06	1,090,474.00	986,443.95	882,355.77	5,186,639.81	7,470,564.66

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period

^a Includes one project to be implemented abroad, namely the building fund for the acquisition of property in Geneva, Switzerland, with total investment targets for 2017-2022 amounting to ₱1,080.26 million.

^b Includes the estimated total project cost of one project with no annual breakdown (yet to be determined).

^c Refers to PAPS with spatial coverage classified as region-specific but the specific region to be covered was not yet identified by the implementing agency in its submission.

Table 3.6. Yearly CIP Investment Targets by Source of Financing

SOURCE OF FINANCING	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
National Government ^a	311,535.19	638,676.71	574,778.53	595,054.81	477,957.84	417,752.91	3,021,601.99	3,648,756.15
ODA Loan	20,795.61	82,350.30	158,462.75	211,724.61	190,181.81	142,172.49	805,687.57	1,241,706.74
ODA Grant	2,639.70	3,877.15	4,230.77	4,746.35	4,109.66	4,239.40	23,843.04	25,452.44
GOCC/GFIs	2,358.50	102,104.40	145,984.80	151,859.16	156,365.65	163,524.27	722,196.78	1,904,547.01
LGUs	37.18	42.94	-	-	-	-	80.12	80.12
Private Sector	3,734.15	47,633.21	122,278.20	127,089.07	157,828.98	154,666.69	613,230.30	650,022.20
TOTAL	341,100.33	874,684.71	1,005,735.06	1,090,474.00	986,443.95	882,355.77	5,186,639.81	7,470,564.66

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a Includes PAPs to be funded using national government funds, including those to be financed using other sources of financing (e.g., special purpose funds) with total investment targets for 2017-2022 amounting to ₱504,672.78 million.

04

Monitoring and
Reporting of the
Public Investment
Program
Implementation

Monitoring and Reporting of the Public Investment Program Implementation

A monitoring framework is continuously being developed to effectively implement the 2017-2022 Public Investment Program (PIP) and strengthen its linkage with the planning and budgeting processes. The result of the 2017-2022 PIP formulation and update will be provided regularly to the Investment Coordination Committee (ICC), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and Congress.¹

MONITORING OF THE PIP IMPLEMENTATION USING THE PLAN-PROGRAM-AND-BUDGET FRAMEWORK

Strategic measures introduced to improve the linkage of the planning, programming, and budgeting processes of the government will be continued. These measures include: monitoring and reporting the achievement of the targets reflected in the Philippine Development Plan-Results Matrices (PDP-RM) through the Socioeconomic Report (SER); synchronizing the programming and budgeting guidelines and calendars; and further enhancing the PIP Online (PIPOL) System as a project database and monitoring system and exploring its possible linkage with the Online Submission of Budget Proposal System (OSBPS) used by DBM in the annual budget preparation.

Through the annual updating of the PIP using the PIPOL System, the agency's preparation of inputs for monitoring of priority programs and projects (PAPs) under the PIP will be facilitated. Accomplishments in terms of achieving the desired outcomes and expected outputs identified in the PDP and RM, as well as key challenges and recommendations on ways forward, will be monitored. These information will form part of the SER to be prepared by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Secretariat.

Pursuant to Section 4 (PDP and PIP Monitoring and Reporting) of Executive Order (EO) No. 27, s. 2017,² results of monitoring the PIP implementation shall be reported regularly to the appropriate NEDA Board Committees, existing Cabinet Clusters, and Inter-Agency Committees of the government through the NEDA Secretariat.

In terms of instrument, the PIPOL System will be the primary monitoring tool in ensuring the efficient and timely implementation of priority PAPs over the medium term. The PIPOL System will be continuously enhanced to be more user-friendly and responsive. The current version of the PIPOL System already reflects

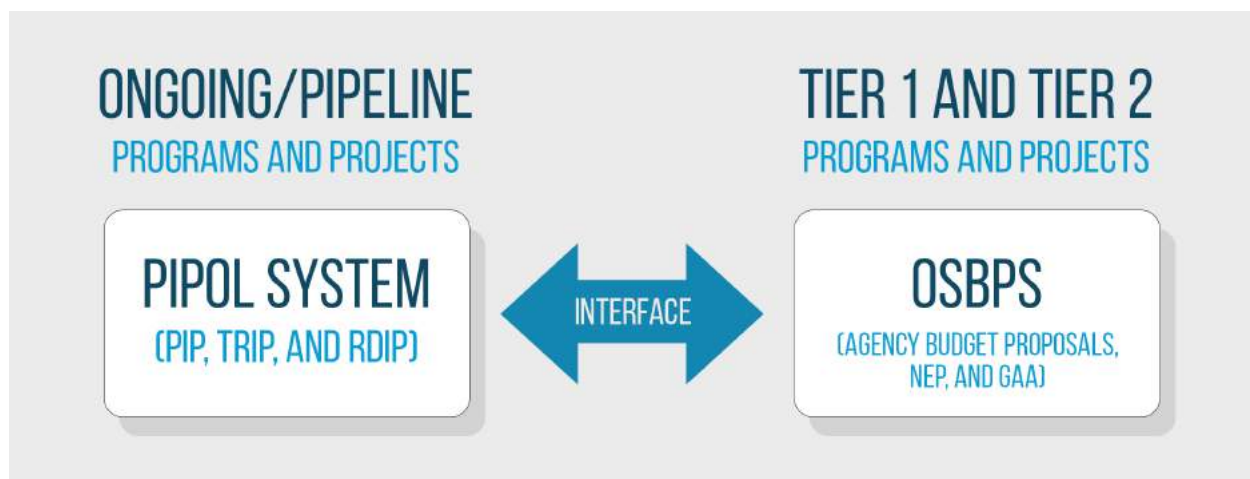
¹ As part of the directives given by the Senate Committee on Finance during the deliberation of the proposed Fiscal Year 2018 Budget, the updated PIP will be submitted to Congress annually to serve as guide for legislators in the exercise of their budget oversight powers and in the assessment of the directions and priorities of the President's National Expenditure Program (NEP).

² EO 27, s. 2017 'Directing All Government Agencies and Instrumentalities, Including Local Government Units, to Implement the Philippine Development Plan and Public Investment Program for the Period 2017-2022'

initial enhancements, which among others include: improvement in the report generation module of the NEDA Secretariat to better facilitate the validation process; and auto-generation of agency's endorsement letter, which helped ensure agency's accountability in its submission. Additional modules will also be introduced in the future to facilitate the tracking of progress of major programs and projects of the government.

Lastly, technical coordination meetings between NEDA and DBM are currently ongoing to discuss the operationalization of the linkage between programming and budgeting processes through the establishment of an interface between OSBPS and PIPOL System. The proposed system interface will allow NEDA and DBM to monitor which priority PAPs in the PIP were included in the agency budget proposals, NEP, and General Appropriations Act (GAA) (refer to Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1. Proposed PIPOL System-OSBPS Linkage Framework



MONITORING OF THE CORE INVESTMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Core Investment Programs/Projects (CIPs), the pipeline of priority PAPs for the review and approval of the NEDA Board and/or the ICC, will be closely monitored through the PIPOL System and the ICC Project Appraisal Monitor.

Upon submission of the ICC requisite documents by implementing agencies, CIPs will be appraised by the NEDA Secretariat on a per project basis to establish the project's viability, for the consideration of the ICC and/or the NEDA Board. Once implemented, the CIPs will likewise be continuously monitored by NEDA, through its Monitoring and Evaluation Staff, in close coordination with the respective implementing agencies. Monitoring of progress implementation will involve identification of bottlenecks and the necessary corrective measures, if any, to facilitate successful project implementation.

Status of the CIPs as a whole will be reported to the ICC on a regular basis to obtain directives on moving forward.

MONITORING OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

The government also sets the monitoring of infrastructure flagship projects (IFPs) as a priority. IFPs are the set of major capital project undertakings designed to contribute to one of the government's thrust: ushering the "Golden Age of Infrastructure". With the massive planned investment for the infrastructure sector, it can be expected that necessary infrastructure support will be made available for priority sectors such as the social, industry and services, and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.

On June 27, 2017, the NEDA Board approved the creation of the Project Facilitation, Monitoring, and Innovation (PFMI) Task Force aimed at facilitating development, approval, and implementation of IFPs. Accordingly, the economic managers signed a Joint Memorandum Circular on September 1, 2017, providing for the Implementation Guidelines for the establishment of the PFMI Task Force. The Task Force, whose Steering Committee consists of the economic managers and heads of key implementing agencies,³ will recommend government-wide operational measures in resolving development and implementation issues, institute coordination mechanism between implementing and oversight agencies, and facilitate the deployment of resources through the national budget, official development assistance, public-private partnership, and other sources towards the faster development and implementation of IFPs.

³ The PFMI Task Force - Steering Committee is composed of the Secretaries of NEDA, DBM, Department of Finance, Office of the Cabinet Secretary, Department of Public Works and Highways, and Department of Transportation, and the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Bases Conversion and Development Authority.

05 Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance

Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance

As part of the *Malasakit* pillar of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, strategies on improving governance are aimed towards enhancing the social fabric by making the government worthy of people's trust. This will be realized through programs and projects (PAPs) that will aid in the achievement of the following subsector outcomes: (a) corruption reduced; (b) seamless service delivery achieved; (c) administrative governance enhanced; (d) citizenry fully engaged and empowered; and (e) civil service strengthened.

The Chapter includes 98 PAPs with total investment targets of ₱258,433.45 million for 2017-2022.

Figure 5.1. Strategic Framework to Ensure People-Centered, Clean, Efficient, and Effective Governance



LINKAGE WITH PDP AND ITS RESULTS MATRICES

The 98 PAPs are clustered according to the following governance subsector outcomes:

- a. Corruption reduced (3 PAPs);
- b. Seamless service delivery achieved (64 PAPs);
- c. Administrative governance enhanced (3 PAPs);
- d. Citizenry fully engaged and empowered (9 PAPs); and
- e. Civil service strengthened (19 PAPs).

Of these PAPs, two are identified as Core Investment Programs/Projects (CIPs). The Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) will launch the National Government Portal, a one-stop gateway for all government services, data, and information, with total investment targets for 2017-2022 of ₱2,618.15 million. The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) will rehabilitate and retrofit its main building, with total investment targets of ₱1,682.74 million from 2017-2022, to improve delivery of passport services to citizens.

Corruption reduced

Primarily led by the Office of the Ombudsman (OMB), the PAPs under this subsector outcome aim to reduce corruption and bribery through promoting public awareness on anti-corruption drives, implementing prevention measures, and strengthening deterrence mechanisms.

Encouraging the participation of citizens in the process, OMB will improve the reward system for whistleblowers through the Whistleblower Account/Reward Project with 2017-2022 total investment targets of ₱50.00 million.

To measure the extent of pervasiveness of corruption, OMB will conduct a survey on the actual experience of citizens on corruption with 2017-2022 total investment targets of ₱169.09 million. The results of this survey can be used to track the progress of the national anti-corruption campaign of the government.

In terms of deterrence mechanisms, OMB will implement the newly developed e-Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth (e-SALN) system, which enables online filing of the 2016 SALN for pilot agencies, with 2017-2022 total investment targets of ₱80.03 million. The project will assist OMB in improving efficiency, effectiveness, and credibility of the income and asset declaration system as a key institutional mechanism to combat corruption.

Seamless service delivery achieved

Majority of the PAPs to achieve seamless service delivery seek to improve processes through investing in technologies. For example, the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) will modernize the Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System through an electronic solution for all stages of government procurement with 2017-2022 total investment targets of ₱150.00 million. DFA will also modernize its internal systems through their project on Enterprise Resource Planning System and strengthen the security of their internal data through their Critical Infrastructure Resilience Project for ICT Resources. These projects will have total investment targets of ₱280.90 million and ₱375.00 million for 2017-2022, respectively.

Various agencies will adopt a whole-of-government approach through interoperability. To wit, DICT will develop the e-Government Master Plan, a strategic document that will enable collaborative and whole-of-government approach to digital transformation.¹ The agency will also launch the Government Operations Management Platform – an integrated and shared cloud service for government data with total investment targets of ₱111.00 million over the medium term. Similar initiatives from DICT include the National Government Data Center Infrastructure Project (₱242.39 million), Authoritative Registries and Government Common Platform (₱315.11 million), and the government-wide Medium-term Information and Communications Technology Harmonization Initiative (MITHI).²

Government transactions will also be simplified through the following PAPs (2017-2022 total investment targets reflected below):

- Department of Trade and Industry's (DTI) Philippine Business Registry for integration of business registration (₱35.00 million);
- Department of the Interior and Local Government's (DILG) Improve Local Government Units' (LGUs) Competitiveness and Ease of Doing Business for business permitting (₱309.66 million);
- DICT's Integrated Business Permits and Licensing System for streamlined business permitting (₱107.40 million);
- National Bureau of Investigation's (NBI) Clearance Processing and Issuance System for continuous improvement of the online application and payment system (₱141.48 million); and
- Bureau of Internal Revenue's (BIR) Development of Tax Clearance Processing System for automatic issuance of clearance (₱16.93 million).

Several agencies will also implement regulatory reforms through the Modernizing Government Regulations Program—a joint initiative of Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and the Inter-Agency Committee on Good Governance, with 2017-2022 total investment targets of ₱130.08 million. The program will examine existing regulations to streamline unnecessary rules and compliance costs, ensure regulatory effectiveness, and influence agencies to collaborate in reducing regulatory burden to businesses.

Improving productivity is also translated in upgrading government quality management systems (QMS) such as International Organization for Standardization Certification. The project will be undertaken by DFA, Cagayan State University (CSU), and Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), with total investment targets amounting to ₱73.28 million for 2017-2022. Capacity building for QMS will also be strengthened through the Government Quality Management Program, an initiative being implemented by DAP and DBM, with 2017-2022 total investment targets of ₱268.50 million.

Also under Outcome 2 is DILG's Local Government Operations Center which has total investment targets for 2017-2022 amounting to ₱24,908.43 million. The project intends to provide workspaces for Municipal/City Local Government Operations Officers which are usually provided by their respective LGUs of assignment.

¹ As a strategic document, the development of the e-Government Master Plan is not included in the 2017-2022 Public Investment Program (PIP) but it will serve as a guide in the digital transformation of government processes and services.

² Pursuant to the DICT-DBM-NEDA Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2017-001 dated May 12, 2017 on extending the conduct of MITHI for Fiscal Year 2017-2022, MITHI, to be led by DICT, aims to ensure coherence of ICT PAPs of the government. MITHI is not included in the 2017-2022 PIP but all ICT-related resources and PAPs shall undergo the evaluation, review, and monitoring of the MITHI Steering Committee.

Administrative governance enhanced

PAPs under this subsector outcome include those that will implement organizational, systemic, and functional government reforms. Steered by DBM, the National Government Rightsizing Program³ and the Budget and Treasury Management System (BTMS) will streamline the organizational structure and strategic processes, respectively, of the bureaucracy. The BTMS has total investment targets of ₱780.21 million for 2017-2022. Related to this, DAP will also invest ₱117.90 million to reinforce the Results-Based Performance Management System, which links budget outcomes and outputs, strengthens performance monitoring, and speeds up streamlining of agency frontline services.

Citizen fully engaged and empowered

The sector will sustain existing transparency, accountability, and participation initiatives such as DILG's Full Disclosure Policy Portal with 2017-2022 total investment targets of ₱29.59 million, Performance Challenge Fund with total investment targets of ₱19,803.70 million, and the Seal of Good Local Governance or the Local Governance Performance Management System with total investment targets of ₱193.00 million.

New initiatives include the Freedom of Information Program⁴ by the Presidential Communications Operations Office, estimated at ₱16.50 million. The program will fully implement Executive Order No. 2, s. 2016.⁵

DILG will also deeply engage civil society organizations (CSOs) through its CSOs-People's Participation Partnership Program with 2017-2022 total investment targets of ₱149.64 million. The program aims to strengthen the partnership of DILG with CSOs and the private sector through the conduct of social accountability initiatives. Points of collaboration between LGUs, CSOs, and private sector representatives will be easily determined once the Citizens Satisfaction Index Survey is institutionalized and implemented in all LGUs nationwide.

To strengthen local participation, DILG will also pursue the continuation of the Bottom-up Budgeting program, now dubbed as Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities (ADM) Program⁶ which has investment targets totaling to around ₱197,206.55 million for 2017-2022.

To ensure responsiveness of PAPs to the needs of the people, DFA will allocate total investment targets of ₱100.00 million to hire the services of a call center provider to cater to inquiries and assistance needs of citizens.

³ As of submission, the total project cost is yet to be determined. It is estimated to be not less than ₱16,184.00 million to provide for the payment of retirement benefits and separation incentives of about 26,000 personnel, accounting for around 10 percent of the total number of authorized General Civil Servant positions in the National Government who are projected to be affected in the implementation of the Rightsizing Program in the Executive Branch.

⁴ For inclusion in the PIP updating.

⁵ Operationalizing in the Executive Branch of the People's Constitutional Right to Information and the State Policies to Full Public Disclosure and Transparency in the Public Service and Providing Guidelines Therefor.

⁶ Includes the following PAPs: (a) ADM Program - DILG Fund; (b) ADM Program – Local Government Support Fund; and (c) Assistance to Municipalities – Empowerment Fund.

Civil service strengthened

Building capacities of personnel form bulk of the PAPs under this outcome, accounting for 78.95 percent of the total investment targets. Other PAPs strive to enhance internal and human resource management systems.

For developing and investing in human resource, the total investment targets of ₱887.01 million from 2017-2022 is necessary for the sustained implementation of DAP's Public Management Development Program. DILG, with the assistance of Agence Francaise de Developpement, will enhance the Disaster Preparedness Audit certification scheme of LGUs in the amount of ₱280.74 million for 2017-2022. NEDA, through its Northern Mindanao Regional Office, will construct a three-building complex for Project EXCITE or Excellence in Innovation, Transformation and Education for Good Governance with total investment targets of ₱204.24 million. The complex will serve as a training institute for local officials, heads of offices, and chief executive officers.

In terms of upgrading work-related systems, BIR will need ₱17.80 million to subscribe to an automated payroll system, whereas DICT will require ₱17.16 million to develop and implement various internal systems (e.g., planning and budgeting, human resource management, project management, etc.).

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PIP CHAPTER

BIR, an attached bureau of the Department of Finance (DOF), has the highest number of PAPs at 17.35 percent of the total number of PAPs under this Chapter (17 PAPs), followed by DFA at 16.33 percent (16 PAPs), while DICT and DFA will be implementing the Chapter's CIPs.

In terms of spatial coverage, 77.55 percent (76 PAPs) of the total number of PAPs have nationwide coverage. This is followed by region-specific PAPs which account for 13.27 percent (13 PAPs), and interregional PAPs for 9.18 percent (9 PAPs).

With regard to mode of implementation, most PAPs will be implemented using local funds (86 PAPs), including the Chapter's CIPs.

In terms of status, ongoing PAPs dominate the list (45.92% or total of 45 PAPs). PAPs that are currently undergoing approval process or Level 2 PAPs account for 30.61 percent (30 PAPs).

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 5.1.A. PIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome: People-centered, clean, efficient, and effective governance									
Subsector Outcome 1: Corruption reduced	3	-	58.47	56.41	58.91	61.41	63.91	299.12	299.12
Subsector Outcome 2: Seamless service delivery achieved ^a	64	1,836.81	5,549.87	25,320.01	2,038.73	1,737.89	1,558.23	38,065.69	38,395.10
Subsector Outcome 3: Administrative governance enhanced	3	58.25	296.93	236.00	206.20	50.37	50.37	898.11	952.50
Subsector Outcome 4: Citizen fully engaged and empowered	9	21,121.10	27,307.00	32,223.56	38,373.75	45,159.26	53,299.68	217,484.36	398,466.28
Subsector Outcome 5: Civil service strengthened	19	290.74	445.59	263.16	312.50	200.79	173.39	1,686.17	2,239.40
TOTAL	98	23,306.90	33,657.85	58,099.15	40,990.09	47,209.72	55,145.59	258,433.45	440,352.39

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The '2017-2022 investment targets' and 'total project cost' include the estimated total project cost of one project which do not have annual breakdown of investment targets as of agency submission in the PIP Online (PIPOL) System (to be determined).

Table 5.1.B. CIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Sector Outcome: People-centered, clean, efficient, and effective governance									
Subsector Outcome 2: Seamless service delivery achieved	2	577.40	1,160.37	939.87	575.99	628.36	418.90	4,300.89	4,300.89
TOTAL	2	577.40	1,160.37	939.87	575.99	628.36	418.90	4,300.89	4,300.89

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 5.2.A. PIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
CDA	1	3.80	8.78	9.65	10.62	11.68	12.85	57.38	57.38
CHED	1	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	10.00
CSU	1	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	10.00
COMELEC	3	0.35	116.07	0.10	0.35	0.10	0.10	117.07	117.07
HOR	1	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	65.00	65.00
DAP	4	189.53	225.80	235.42	252.99	259.58	240.17	1,403.49	2,010.34
DBM	2	88.85	357.23	234.80	187.00	31.17	31.17	930.21	949.95
DFA ^a	18	692.72	1,133.73	678.23	240.53	244.49	251.79	3,265.63	3,308.37
DFA (Main) ^a	16	692.72	1,131.88	675.54	230.56	233.57	240.36	3,228.78	3,271.51
FSI	2	-	1.85	2.70	9.97	10.92	11.42	36.85	36.85
DICT	12	-	972.45	750.15	816.79	628.36	418.90	3,586.65	3,586.65
DILG	16	21,944.10	30,341.50	55,862.40	39,238.46	45,931.40	54,126.70	247,444.55	428,624.17
DILG (Main)	11	21,939.10	30,334.40	55,860.75	39,238.46	45,931.40	54,126.70	247,430.80	428,610.42
LGA	4	5.00	7.10	1.65	-	-	-	13.75	13.75
DND	4	8.00	13.48	0.90	-	-	-	22.38	22.38
PVAO	4	8.00	13.48	0.90	-	-	-	22.38	22.38
DOF	19	243.52	137.14	105.00	-	-	-	485.67	555.67
BIR	17	211.52	99.84	105.00	-	-	-	416.37	416.37
SEC	2	32.00	37.30	-	-	-	-	69.30	139.30
DOJ	3	16.00	96.79	67.09	44.09	9.00	-	232.98	232.98
NBI	3	16.00	96.79	67.09	44.09	9.00	-	232.97	232.97
DOT	3	-	1.20	-	-	-	-	1.20	1.20
TPB	3	-	1.20	-	-	-	-	1.20	1.20
DTI	5	-	86.50	67.84	68.50	-	-	222.84	222.84
NEDA	3	55.03	98.70	31.15	71.86	32.54	-	289.28	289.28
OMB	3	-	58.47	56.41	58.91	61.41	63.91	299.12	299.12
TOTAL	98	23,306.90	33,657.85	58,099.15	40,990.09	47,209.72	55,145.59	258,433.45	440,352.39

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The '2017-2022 investment targets' and 'total project cost' include the estimated total project cost of one project which do not have annual breakdown of investment targets as of agency submission in the PIPOL System (to be determined).

Table 5.2.B. CIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
DFA	1	577.40	689.10	416.24	-	-	-	1,682.74	1,682.74
DICT	1	-	471.27	523.63	575.99	628.36	418.90	2,618.15	2,618.15
TOTAL	2	577.40	1,160.37	939.87	575.99	628.36	418.90	4,300.89	4,300.89

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 5.3.A. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide^a	76	2,123.63	5,774.08	5,488.56	5,897.11	5,475.54	5,259.07	30,017.99	35,843.61
Interregional	9	20,532.88	26,991.79	52,062.34	34,944.92	41,634.97	49,825.95	226,017.00	402,110.32
Region-specific	13	650.40	891.98	548.25	148.06	99.21	60.56	2,398.46	2,398.46
NCR	9	650.40	773.91	511.45	73.93	66.67	60.56	2,136.92	2,136.92
Region II	1	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	10.00
Region X	2	-	98.84	31.15	71.86	32.54	-	234.38	234.38
No specified region	1	-	9.24	5.65	2.28	-	-	17.16	17.16
TOTAL	98	23,306.90	33,657.85	58,099.15	40,990.09	47,209.72	55,145.59	258,433.45	440,352.39

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The '2017-2022 investment targets' and 'total project cost' include the estimated total project cost of one project which do not have annual breakdown of investment targets as of agency submission in the PIPO System (to be determined).

Table 5.3.B. CIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide	1	-	471.27	523.63	575.99	628.36	418.90	2,618.15	2,618.15
Region-specific	1	577.40	689.10	416.24	-	-	-	1,682.74	1,682.74
NCR	1	577.40	689.10	416.24	-	-	-	1,682.74	1,682.74
TOTAL	2	577.40	1,160.37	939.87	575.99	628.36	418.90	4,300.89	4,300.89

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 5.4.A. PIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)^a	86	23,062.91	33,226.49	58,030.00	40,937.86	47,198.70	55,134.06	257,614.17	439,532.08
ODA	3	191.14	170.42	4.22	-	-	-	365.77	366.80
Others (including ICG)	4	52.50	143.03	62.13	41.91	-	-	299.58	299.58
TBD	5	0.35	117.92	2.80	10.32	11.02	11.52	153.93	153.93
TOTAL	98	23,306.90	33,657.85	58,099.15	40,990.09	47,209.72	55,145.59	258,433.45	440,352.39

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The '2017-2022 investment targets' and 'total project cost' include the estimated total project cost of one project which do not have annual breakdown of investment targets as of agency submission in the PIPO System (to be determined).

Table 5.4.B. CIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	2	577.40	1,160.37	939.87	575.99	628.36	418.90	4,300.89	4,300.89
TOTAL	2	577.40	1,160.37	939.87	575.99	628.36	418.90	4,300.89	4,300.89

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 5.5. PIP Investment Targets by Status/Level of Readiness

PROJECT READINESS	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
With Total Project Cost above ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	4	21,301.32	27,565.94	32,532.93	38,729.88	45,556.87	53,743.95	219,430.89	400,392.70
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	1	-	471.27	523.63	575.99	628.36	418.90	2,618.15	2,618.15
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	1	-	2,133.76	22,774.67	-	-	-	24,908.43	24,908.43
Subtotal	6	21,301.32	30,170.96	55,831.23	39,305.88	46,185.22	54,162.85	246,957.47	427,919.28
With Total Project Cost of ₱1 Billion - ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	2	487.13	391.24	395.48	399.85	404.34	408.97	2,487.01	3,039.21
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	1	577.40	689.10	416.24	-	-	-	1,682.74	1,682.74
Subtotal	3	1,064.53	1,080.35	811.72	399.85	404.34	408.97	4,169.75	4,721.95
With Total Project Cost below ₱1 Billion									
Ongoing	39	751.20	1,168.82	697.63	683.92	330.38	282.01	3,913.95	4,296.44
Approved (Level 1)	2	117.50	79.50	18.00	-	-	-	215.00	215.00
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	28	33.80	989.99	459.33	446.82	131.09	134.76	2,195.79	2,195.79
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4) ^a	20	38.56	168.23	281.25	153.63	158.69	156.99	981.49	1,003.92
Subtotal	89	941.06	2,406.54	1,456.20	1,284.37	620.16	573.76	7,306.23	7,711.15
TOTAL	98	23,306.90	33,657.85	58,099.15	40,990.09	47,209.72	55,145.59	258,433.45	440,352.39

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The '2017-2022 investment targets' and 'total project cost' include the estimated total project cost of one project which do not have annual breakdown of investment targets as of agency submission in the PIPOL System (to be determined).

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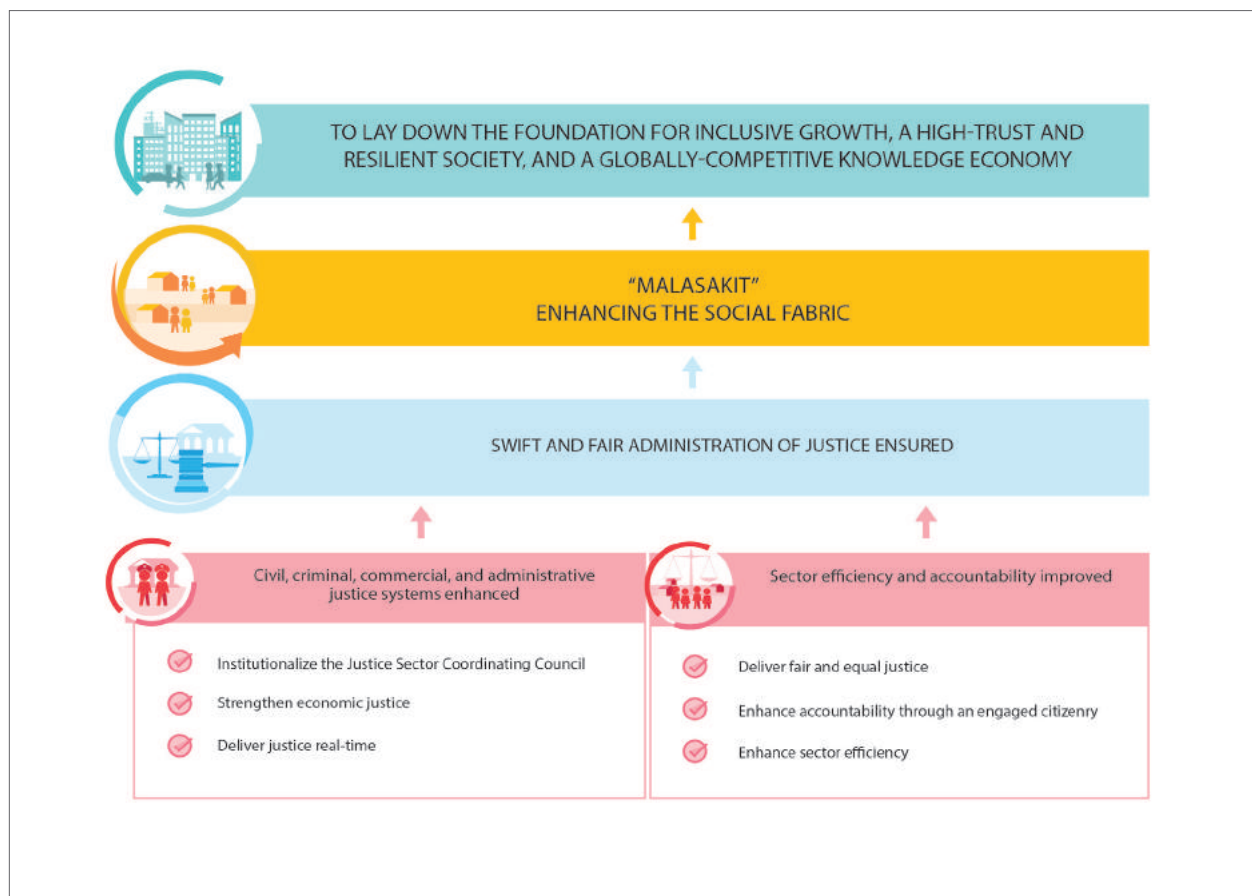
Pursuing Swift and
Fair Administration
of Justice

Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice

Providing justice is a crucial element in enhancing the social fabric as reflected under the *Malasakit* pillar of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022. To address the persisting issues of the justice system, there will be an overhaul of existing mechanisms. At the core of the methodological shift is a streamlined interdependence among the justice sector institutions, a process that recognizes their respective jurisdictions and mandates.

In ensuring swift and fair administration of justice, various priority programs and projects (PAPs) will be implemented to achieve the following outcomes: (a) civil, criminal, commercial, and administrative justice systems enhanced; and (b) sector efficiency and accountability improved (refer to Tables 6.1.A. and 6.1.B.). The Chapter includes 83 PAPs with total investment targets amounting to ₱36,663.98 million for 2017-2022 (refer to Table 6.2.A.).

Figure 6.1. Strategic Framework to Pursue Swift and Fair Administration of Justice



LINKAGE WITH PDP AND ITS RESULTS MATRICES

The 83 PAPs, which are expected to contribute to the achievement of the outcomes, are clustered under the following:

- a. Civil, criminal, commercial, and administrative justice systems enhanced (57 PAPs); and
- b. Sector efficiency and accountability improved (26 PAPs).

Of the 83 PAPs, three are identified as Core Investment Programs/Projects (CIPs), to be implemented by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), Bureau of Corrections (BuCor), and the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) (*refer to Table 6.2.B*). The Construction of Jail Offices and Facilities Project by BJMP, which aims to address the congestion and security of local jails has the highest investment targets (₱4,765.84 million) for 2017-2022. BuCor also intends to decongest the national prisons with its Decongestion Program through the Establishment of Regional Prison Facilities with investment targets of ₱1,860.00 million for 2017-2022. The NBI Infrastructure Program, which involves the construction and rehabilitation of NBI buildings and facilities nationwide (with investment targets of ₱1,199.45 million for 2017-2022), seeks to provide better facilities and provisions for both employees and clients, and would enhance sector efficiency in general.

Civil, criminal, commercial, and administrative justice systems enhanced

There are 57 PAPs under this Chapter that aim to enhance the civil, criminal, commercial, and administrative justice systems to be implemented by the Judiciary. Of these, 53 PAPs involve the construction of additional Hall of Justices (HOJs) in different regions of the country. The additional HOJs, with total investment targets of ₱4,865.64 million for the Plan period, are intended to help address backlogs.

The Supreme Court of the Philippines (SCP) will also sustain its automation initiatives through the updating of the Enterprise Information Systems Plan with total investment targets of ₱30.00 million for 2017-2022.

Sector efficiency and accountability improved

Information and communications technology (ICT) will be used to help address fragmentation in the justice system and to enhance the information management of the whole justice sector. This will be demonstrated through SCP's Digitization of Court Records Phases 3 and 4 (with investment targets of ₱420.13 million for 2017-2022), and Regional Data Centers Phase 3 (with investment targets of ₱252.09 million for 2017-2022); Department of Justice's (DOJ) National Justice Information System (with investment targets of ₱499.62 million for 2017 to 2022), and DOJ and Land Registration Authority's (LRA) ICT Programs (with investment targets of ₱448.41 million and ₱7.84 million, respectively for 2017-2022).

To strengthen the capability of the law enforcement agencies, PAPs such as DOJ's National Computer Forensic Training Program (with investment targets of ₱391.00 million for 2017-2022), NBI's Strengthening of Scientific Investigation Capability (with investment targets of ₱794.13 million for 2017-2022), and BuCor's Construction of Corrections Institute (with investment targets of ₱256.00 million for 2017-2022) will be implemented.

Several PAPs to be implemented by DOJ and its attached agencies from 2017-2022 will also improve internal processes through upgrading of human resource and quality management systems such as:

- DOJ's Implementation of Government Quality Management System (QMS) (with investment targets of ₱14.40 million);
- BuCor's International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Certification Program (with investment targets of ₱84.00 million);
- LRA's Infrastructure Program (with investment targets of ₱319.22 million); ISO QMS Cascading and Certification (with investment targets of ₱11.77 million), and Strategic Human Resources Management (with investment targets of ₱26.16 million); and
- Public Attorney's Office's (PAO) Human Resource Information System (with investment targets of ₱84.16 million).

To pursue rehabilitation and social integration reforms, the Parole and Probation Administration (PPA) will construct the Halfway House and Livelihood Training Center (with investment targets of ₱54.85 million) to serve as a temporary shelter for criminal offenders granted probation, parole, and pardon with parole conditions, especially with drug and drug-related cases.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PIP CHAPTER

In terms of share to the total investment targets for the Plan period, BJMP has the largest share at 50.29 percent (₱18,437.97 million), followed by SCP at 24.25 percent (₱8,891.40 million), and NBI at 7.49 percent (₱2,746.99 million). In terms of number of PAPs, SCP has the most number of PAPs (58 out of 83 projects) (*refer to Table 6.2.A*).

By spatial coverage, 23 PAPs (74.69% or ₱27,383.48 million for the period 2017-2022) are to be implemented nationwide. There are proposed PAPs to be implemented in almost all regions, with National Capital Region (NCR) having the largest share of the region-specific PAPs at 9.36 percent (₱3,431.79 million). Two interregional PAPs comprise 1.83 percent (₱672.22 million) of the total investment targets for 2017-2022 (*refer to Table 6.3.A*).

In terms of mode of implementation, all 83 PAPs will be implemented using local funds (*refer to Table 6.4.A*).

In terms of status, there are 40 PAPs (representing 48.19%) that are undergoing approval process (Level 2). PAPs which project preparation documents are being prepared (Levels 3 and 4), and PAPs that are ongoing comprise the remaining 31.33 percent and 20.48 percent, respectively (*refer to Table 6.5*).

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 6.1.A. PIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome: Swift and fair administration of justice ensured									
Subsector Outcome 1: Civil, criminal, commercial, and administrative justice systems enhanced	57	2,334.46	2,982.94	2,225.69	1,300.10	438.37	-	9,281.56	10,048.05
Subsector Outcome 2: Sector efficiency and accountability improved	26	4,120.07	11,081.26	4,559.21	2,939.76	2,438.15	2,243.98	27,382.43	28,311.73
TOTAL	83	6,454.54	14,064.20	6,784.90	4,239.86	2,876.52	2,243.98	36,663.98	38,359.77

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 6.1.B. CIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome: Swift and fair administration of justice ensured									
Subsector Outcome 2: Sector efficiency and accountability improved	3	3,222.93	2,349.36	948.00	670.00	515.00	120.00	7,825.29	7,852.77
TOTAL	3	3,222.93	2,349.36	948.00	670.00	515.00	120.00	7,825.29	7,852.77

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 6.2.A. PIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
DILG	3	3,398.61	7,897.70	2,467.20	1,514.95	1,468.79	1,690.73	18,437.97	18,437.97
BJMP	3	3,398.61	7,897.70	2,467.20	1,514.95	1,468.79	1,690.73	18,437.97	18,437.97
DOJ	20	416.30	2,849.54	1,908.98	1,424.81	969.36	553.25	8,122.23	8,601.54
DOJ (Main)	4	116.30	252.83	350.74	245.51	164.90	223.15	1,353.43	1,642.32
BuCor	3	-	617.00	596.00	596.00	391.00	-	2,200.00	2,200.00
LRA	5	127.11	168.19	157.15	129.74	53.22	-	635.41	635.41
NBI	5	90.50	777.87	755.90	432.38	360.24	330.10	2,746.99	2,814.48
PAO	2	82.40	978.80	49.18	21.18	-	-	1,131.56	1,254.49
PPA	1	-	54.85	-	-	-	-	54.85	54.85
SCP	60	2,639.62	3,316.97	2,408.72	1,300.10	438.37	-	10,103.78	11,320.27
SCP (Main)	58	2,639.62	2,903.95	1,843.48	1,065.98	438.37	-	8,891.40	9,999.84
CTA	1	-	229.87	-	-	-	-	229.87	337.91
SB	1	-	183.15	565.24	234.12	-	-	982.51	982.51
TOTAL	83	6,454.54	14,064.20	6,784.90	4,239.86	2,876.52	2,243.98	36,663.98	38,359.77

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 6.2.B. CIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
DILG	1	3,216.48	1,549.36	-	-	-	-	4,765.84	4,765.84
BJMP	1	3,216.48	1,549.36	-	-	-	-	4,765.84	4,765.84
DOJ	2	6.45	800.00	948.00	670.00	515.00	120.00	3,059.45	3,086.93
BuCor	1	-	500.00	500.00	500.00	360.00	-	1,860.00	1,860.00
NBI	1	6.45	300.00	448.00	170.00	155.00	120.00	1,199.45	1,226.93
TOTAL	3	3,222.93	2,349.36	948.00	670.00	515.00	120.00	7,825.29	7,852.77

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 6.3.A. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							Total Project Cost*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide	23	3,857.94	10,873.39	4,909.28	3,091.74	2,407.15	2,243.98	27,383.48	27,912.78
Interregional	2	255.16	284.03	133.03	-	-	-	672.22	1,072.22
Region-specific	58	2,341.43	2,906.78	1,742.59	1,148.12	469.37	-	8,608.29	9,374.77
ARMM	1	-	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00	15.00
CAR	2	-	27.50	-	-	-	-	27.50	27.50
NCR	3	1,389.84	1,703.62	331.19	7.14	-	-	3,431.79	3,652.56
Region I	6	31.62	170.51	229.73	-	-	-	431.87	497.31
Region II	1	-	-	30.05	-	-	-	30.05	30.05
Region III	8	-	44.57	162.43	169.80	111.37	-	488.18	488.18
CALABARZON	10	-	144.67	248.80	473.87	201.34	-	1,068.67	1,068.67
MIMAROPA	7	39.23	299.37	166.75	111.02	-	-	616.37	616.37
Region V	8	-	34.19	194.88	162.74	-	-	391.81	391.81
Region VI	4	-	82.78	-	38.70	156.66	-	278.14	278.14
Region VII	2	473.22	294.57	327.80	184.84	-	-	1,280.43	1,389.56
Region IX	1	-	7.50	-	-	-	-	7.50	7.50
Region X	2	407.52	30.00	-	-	-	-	437.52	808.67
Region XI	1	-	7.50	-	-	-	-	7.50	7.50
Region XII	1	-	1.87	50.96	-	-	-	52.83	52.83
Caraga	1	-	43.13	-	-	-	-	43.13	43.13
TOTAL	83	6,454.54	14,064.20	6,784.90	4,239.86	2,876.52	2,243.98	36,663.98	38,359.77

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 6.3.B. CIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							Total Project Cost*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide	3	3,222.93	2,349.36	948.00	670.00	515.00	120.00	7,825.29	7,852.77
TOTAL	3	3,222.93	2,349.36	948.00	670.00	515.00	120.00	7,825.29	7,852.77

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 6.4.A. PIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							Total Project Cost*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	83	6,454.54	14,049.20	6,784.90	4,239.86	2,876.52	2,243.98	36,663.98	38,359.77
TOTAL	83	6,454.54	14,064.20	6,784.90	4,239.86	2,876.52	2,243.98	36,663.98	38,359.77

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 6.4.B. CIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							Total Project Cost*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	3	3,222.93	2,349.36	948.00	670.00	515.00	120.00	7,825.29	7,852.77
TOTAL	3	3,222.93	2,349.36	948.00	670.00	515.00	120.00	7,825.29	7,852.77

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 6.5. PIP Investment Targets by Status/Level of Readiness

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	Total Project Cost*
With Total Project Cost above ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	3	1,565.00	7,814.94	2,791.26	1,514.95	1,468.79	1,690.73	16,845.66	16,958.39
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	1	3,216.48	1,549.36	-	-	-	-	4,765.84	4,765.84
Subtotal	4	4,781.48	9,364.30	2,791.26	1,514.95	1,468.79	1,690.73	21,611.50	21,724.23
With Total Project Cost of ₱1 Billion - ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	2	501.12	1,057.42	277.26	184.84	-	-	2,020.63	2,141.90
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	2	6.45	800.00	948.00	670.00	515.00	120.00	3,059.45	3,086.93
Subtotal	4	507.57	1,857.42	1,225.26	854.84	515.00	120.00	5,080.09	5,228.83
With Total Project Cost below ₱1 Billion									
Ongoing	12	840.77	776.66	524.34	233.06	135.72	90.75	2,601.30	3,421.69
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	37	324.72	1,857.52	1,579.07	709.41	210.30	267.5	4,948.52	5,562.45
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	26	-	208.3	664.97	927.59	546.71	75.00	2,422.58	2,422.58
Subtotal	75	1,165.49	2,842.48	2,768.38	1,870.06	892.73	433.25	9,972.39	11,406.72
TOTAL	83	6,454.54	14,064.20	6,784.90	4,239.86	2,876.52	2,243.98	36,663.98	38,359.77

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

07 Promoting Philippine Culture and Values

Promoting Philippine Culture and Values

The Role of Culture in Development

Culture has a huge role in building the foundations of inclusive, sustainable, and human-centered development. The government will promote Philippine culture and values to weave historical narratives, heritage, and the people's way of life into a strong bind, which will serve as a unifying force among Filipinos. This is necessary in attaining a society that is founded on trust and mutual understanding. As such, promoting culture and values is included in the pillar of *Malasakit* or enhancing the social fabric in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022. The contribution of culture extends to other pillars as it covers topics on attitudes and behaviors that will help people take advantage of economic opportunities under the pillar of *Pagbabago* or inequality-reducing transformation, and to innovate and adopt technology under the pillar of *Patuloy na Pag-unlad* or increasing growth potential.

The strategic framework for promoting Philippine culture and values will guide initiatives and synergize efforts of cultural institutions and stakeholders toward these goals (*refer to Figure 7.7*). The creation of a high-trust society and the enhancement of the social fabric hinge on the promotion of culture and values. A framework of four outcomes and several strategies targets the integration of culture in various areas such as education, economy, and governance.

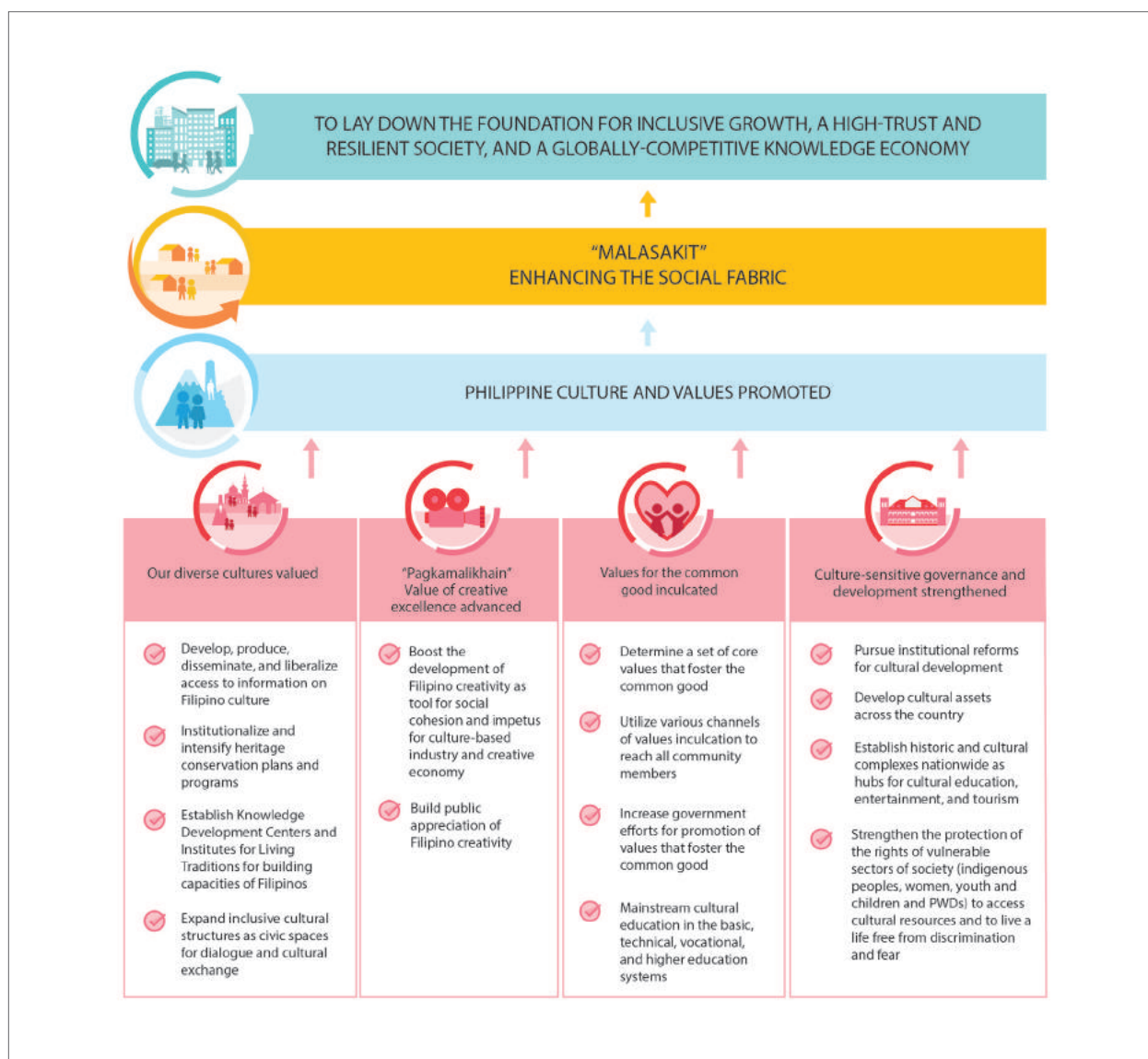
LINKAGE WITH PDP AND ITS RESULTS MATRICES

To implement strategies toward achieving target outcomes, there is a need to ensure that public investments for cultural development are adequate and appropriate. Programs and projects (PAPs) were identified and prioritized based largely on their alignment with the strategies in the PDP and their responsiveness to the outcomes in the Results Matrices (RM).

For the Culture Chapter, PAPs are meant to a) amplify efforts for heritage conservation and preservation to combat the impacts of climate change and human-induced risks, b) augment current channels of learning to engender cultural education, c) ensure proper representation of marginalized sectors in local government bodies, and d) ensure the provision of adequate resources for a comprehensive set of cultural statistics to inform policies, and to be able to manage both tangible and intangible cultural assets across the country.

A total of 149 PAPs comprise this Chapter's investment program. Out of the 149 PAPs, 24 PAPs (16.11%) support Subsector Outcome 1 (Our diverse cultures valued) and 17 PAPs (11.41%) contribute to Subsector Outcome 2 (*Pagkamalikhain* or value of creative excellence advanced). Subsector Outcome 3 (Values for the common good inculcated) has two PAPs (1.34%) and Subsector Outcome 4 (Culture-sensitive governance strengthened) has 82 PAPs (55.03%). There are also 24 PAPs (16.11%) that are tagged as contributing to multiple outcomes from this chapter and outcomes of other chapters.

Figure 7.1. Strategic Framework to Promote Philippine Culture and Values



The PAPs under the Culture Chapter can be categorized into four broad categories:

Cultural Research Programs

Evidence-based policy and decision-making require useful and relevant data and rigorous analysis. The Culture Chapter identified surveys, studies, and benchmarking activities as essential in realizing its goals. All cultural agencies will undertake various forms of digitization PAPs to contribute to the establishment of baseline values for identified indicators of cultural development. The Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies led by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) targets to generate a comprehensive set of cultural data on indigenous peoples across the country. The National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) will also be undertaking studies to define the core set of shared Filipino values under the Inculcating Values for the Common Good Program.

Institution-building

Building institutions for cultural development will be in terms of governance and physical infrastructure. Institutional or governance reforms will be pursued to increase efficiency and effectiveness in public service delivery and to create a more conducive environment for cultural development. Towards this end, among the priorities is to push for the establishment of the Department of Culture. Infrastructure PAPs will also be pursued to foster access, exchange, and development of Philippine culture. In particular, the NCCA will be establishing Knowledge Development Centers or Culture Hubs to create a venue for arts and culture to flourish. Other PAPs under this category are building various administrative offices of cultural agencies to improve services to the public.

Fostering a Competitive Creative Economy

The Culture sector also contributes to the two PDP pillars of *Pagbabago* (inequality-reducing transformation) and *Patuloy na Pag-unlad* (increasing growth potential). Nurturing the Philippine Creative Industries Program is an umbrella program submitted by the Design Center of the Philippines (DCP) that intends to harness the creative potential of Filipinos and direct it towards developing the creative economy. Under this category, other agencies are also instituting initiatives towards developing the creative economy that also focus on training and skills development of both traditional arts and new media.

Unified Awareness Campaign for Culture

To promote awareness especially among Filipinos on Philippine culture and values, all culture sector agencies will embark on a concerted effort to advocate for cultural awareness and come up with a unified “brand.”

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PIP CHAPTER

The total investment targets for the 149 PAPs aiming to promote Philippine culture and values amounts to ₱25,493.40 million over the medium term (*refer to Table 7.1.A*). Majority of the investment targets support Subsector Outcome 1 at 27.83 percent (₱7,095.21 million), followed by Subsector Outcome 4 at 24.58 percent (₱6,265.36 million).

The Culture Chapter has six Core Investment Programs/Projects (CIPs) with total investment targets of ₱9,133.55 million for 2017-2022 (*refer to Table 7.1.B*). These CIPs contribute to Subsector Outcomes 1, 2, 4, and combination of outcomes of this Chapter, as well as outcomes from other Chapters.

Implementing Agency

The National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) has the most number of PAPs tagged under the Culture sector with 76 PAPs (51.01%), followed by NCCA with 22 PAPs (14.77%), Cultural Center of the Philippines (CCP) with 14 PAPs (9.40%), and the National Museum (NM) with 10 PAPs (6.71%).

NCIP has the largest allocation of total investment targets for 2017-2022 with a total of ₱7,100.18 million despite having a smaller number of PAPs (*refer to Table 7.2.A*). The largest bulk of the budget sought by NCIP will be allotted to the Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies (₱4,142.30 million) that will be phased for several years throughout the medium term and beyond. Other PAPs of the agency involve the provision of services to the indigenous cultural communities ranging from health concerns to legal matters. Advocacy campaigns for indigenous peoples' rights also require ₱132.25 million.

Among those in the CIPs, the Department of Tourism (DOT) – with its attached agencies, Intramuros Administration (IA) and National Parks Development Committee (NPDC) – has the largest share in terms of investment targets with a total of ₱6,688.55 million which will fund four PAPs (*refer to Table 7.2.B*).

Spatial Coverage

Table 7.3.A shows the coverage of PAPs across the country. Among these PAPs, 20.13 percent have nationwide coverage, while interregional PAPs account for 7.38 percent.

Region-specific PAPs comprise 72.48 percent (108 PAPs) of the total number of PAPs for Culture. Among the region-specific PAPs, 24.07 percent will be implemented in the National Capital Region (NCR), 12.96 percent in CALABARZON, and 12.04 percent in Central Luzon.

All of the six CIPs are region-specific (*refer to Table 7.3.B*) — five PAPs will be implemented in NCR and one will be implemented in Northern Mindanao.

Mode of Implementation

Table 7.4.A shows that 85.23 percent of the total number of PAPs will be implemented using local funds. The remaining 14.77 percent will be implemented through public-private partnership (PPP) (0.67%) and National Endowment Fund for Culture and the Arts¹ (14.09%).

For CIPs, five PAPs will be implemented using local funds and one will be implemented through PPP as shown in Table 7.4.B.

Status/Level of Readiness

PAPs are categorized based on implementation readiness ranging from Levels 1 to 4.² Level 1 PAPs are either continuing (Tier 1) or its economic and financial review analysis had been completed, and ready for inclusion in the National Expenditure Program (NEP) for 2018. Level 2 PAPs have prepared concept paper and feasibility study or project proposal completed in 2017, will be ready for Investment Coordination Committee (ICC) processing in 2018 (where applicable), and for inclusion in the NEP for 2019. Level 3 refers to PAPs with existing concept paper and its economic and financial review analysis will be completed by 2019, and for inclusion in the NEP for 2020. Level 4 PAPs are those that have only the basic information available from the proponent agencies.

Table 7.5 shows that there is one project with cost above ₱2.5 billion, eight PAPs with project cost of ₱1 billion up to ₱2.5 billion, and 140 PAPs with project cost below ₱1 billion.

The program with the highest total investment targets is the Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies, an ongoing program expected to address the data gap about the indigenous peoples in the Philippines. This program will produce quantitative data, and document indigenous knowledge systems and practices of approximately 110 ethnolinguistic groups throughout the country. The ethnographies will also document local histories, cultures, and intangible heritage of indigenous cultural communities. Importantly, the program will review the formulation of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans to create a more comprehensive Cultural Revitalization Plan to be implemented beyond the medium term.

Among the eight PAPs with project cost of above ₱1 billion but below ₱2.5 billion, four are categorized as Levels 3 and 4 (accounting for 2.68% of all Culture Chapter PAPs), one at Level 2 (0.67%), two have been approved (1.34%), and one is ongoing (0.67%).

Bulk of the PAPs with project cost below ₱1 billion are in Levels 3 and Levels 4 accounting for 35.57 percent of Culture Chapter PAPs, followed by ongoing PAPs at 28.86 percent, Level 2 PAPs at 22.15 percent, and Level 1 PAPs at 7.38 percent.

¹ Established through the Republic Act 7356, this Fund was established exclusively for Philippine art and cultural programs, projects, and activities all over the country. The fund comes from (a) ₱100.00 million as seed capital from the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation Fund (₱5.00 million per month for 20 months); (b) 10 percent of the travel tax collection, the share to be taken from the annual allotment of the travel tax given to the Philippine Tourism Authority; (c) government corporations were also authorized to give grants to the Fund at their discretion, but not to exceed 15 percent of their unimpaired surplus; (d) private donations can also be raised which may come in other forms, such as materials, property, and services, by gratuitous title.

² Assigned level of readiness are based on the Prioritization Criteria approved by the Planning Committee on Culture.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 7.1.A. PIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome: Philippine culture and values promoted									
Subsector Outcome 1: Our diverse cultures valued	24	578.62	1,243.90	2,042.37	1,180.67	1,018.07	1,031.58	7,095.21	7,799.39
Subsector Outcome 2: Pagkamalikhain or Value of creative excellence advanced	17	515.46	1,183.40	1,239.64	486.80	186.80	203.80	3,815.90	3,921.86
Subsector Outcome 3: Values for the common good inculcated	2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	510.00	530.00
Subsector Outcome 4: Culture-sensitive governance and development strengthened	82	166.35	1,856.07	3,273.92	365.03	341.97	262.03	6,265.36	6,367.39
Subsector Outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4	7	103.50	128.35	77.55	89.00	74.00	74.00	546.40	681.33
Subsector Outcomes 1, 2, and 4	1	-	12.00	-	-	-	-	12.00	12.00
Subsector Outcomes 1 and 2	6	90.03	144.70	174.70	192.70	195.70	169.70	967.53	1,077.92
Subsector Outcomes 1 and 4	8	51.31	3,640.85	873.89	685.39	481.16	476.38	6,208.99	6,208.99
Subsector Outcomes 2 and 3	1	-	1.00	4.00	25.00	-	-	30.00	30.00
Subsector Outcomes 2 and 4	1	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	42.00	56.00
TOTAL	149	1,597.28	8,302.26	7,778.07	3,116.59	2,389.71	2,309.49	25,493.40	26,684.88

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 7.1.B. CIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome: Philippine culture and values promoted									
Subsector Outcome 1: Our diverse cultures valued	1	-	130.00	485.00	400.00	270.00	160.00	1,445.00	1,445.00
Subsector Outcome 2: Pagkamalikhain or Value of creative excellence advanced	1	-	10.00	400.00	400.00	100.00	90.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Subsector Outcome 4: Culture-sensitive governance and development strengthened	2	-	1,470.00	2,048.55	-	-	-	3,518.55	3,518.55
Subsector Outcomes 1 and 4	2	-	3,170.00	-	-	-	-	3,170.00	3,170.00
TOTAL	6	-	4,780.00	2,933.55	800.00	370.00	250.00	9,133.55	9,133.55

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 7.2.A. PIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
ARMM	1	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	50.00	50.00
CCP	14	443.66	1,110.80	779.04	42.20	17.20	17.20	2,410.10	2,410.10
CHED	1	-	-	-	15.00	-	-	15.00	15.00
CLSU	1	-	-	-	15.00	-	-	15.00	15.00
DepEd	10	374.00	72.50	-	-	-	-	446.50	446.50
NM	10	374.00	72.50	-	-	-	-	446.50	446.50
DND	4	8.89	17.85	153.55	-	-	-	180.29	180.29
PVAO	4	8.89	17.85	153.55	-	-	-	180.29	180.29
DOT	6	12.70	4,667.72	2,048.55	-	-	-	6,728.97	6,728.97
DOT (Main)	1	-	1,470.00	-	-	-	-	1,470.00	1,470.00
IA	3	-	3,170.82	-	-	-	-	3,170.82	3,170.82
NPDC	2	12.70	26.90	2,048.55	-	-	-	2,088.15	2,088.15
DTI	2	-	65.00	485.00	503.00	206.00	200.00	1,459.00	1,459.00
DCP	2	-	65.00	485.00	503.00	206.00	200.00	1,459.00	1,459.00
KWF	7	23.00	160.00	530.00	460.00	350.00	190.00	1,713.00	1,731.20
NCCA	22	387.75	388.80	1,982.40	379.80	379.80	376.80	3,886.35	4,993.80
NHCP	76	93.00	350.00	331.02	300.00	235.00	195.00	1,504.02	1,569.90
OCS	6	263.28	1,419.60	1,468.51	1,416.59	1,201.71	1,330.49	7,100.18	7,100.18
NCIP	6	263.28	1,419.60	1,468.51	1,416.59	1,201.71	1,330.49	7,100.18	7,100.18
TOTAL	149	1,597.28	8,302.26	7,778.07	3,116.59	2,389.71	2,309.49	25,493.40	26,684.88

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 7.2.B. CIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
DOT	4	-	4,640.00	2,048.55	-	-	-	6,688.55	6,688.55
DOT (Main)	1	-	1,470.00	-	-	-	-	1,470.00	1,470.00
IA	2	-	3,170.00	-	-	-	-	3,170.00	3,170.00
NPDC	1	-	-	2,048.55	-	-	-	2,048.55	2,048.55
DTI	1	-	10.00	400.00	400.00	100.00	90.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
DCP	1	-	10.00	400.00	400.00	100.00	90.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
KWF	1	-	130.00	485.00	400.00	270.00	160.00	1,445.00	1,445.00
TOTAL	6	-	4,780.00	2,933.55	800.00	370.00	250.00	9,133.55	9,133.55

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 7.3.A. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide	30	414.75	481.00	508.00	526.00	529.00	530.00	2,988.75	3,563.88
Interregional	11	316.28	1,427.40	2,376.31	1,424.39	1,209.51	1,338.29	8,092.18	8,095.68
Region-specific	108	866.25	6,393.87	4,893.76	1,166.20	651.20	441.20	14,412.47	15,025.32
ARMM	2	-	58.00	-	-	-	-	58.00	58.00
CAR	3	3.59	4.35	3.55	20.00	20.00	-	51.49	51.49
NCR	26	672.36	5,805.52	3,946.61	476.20	166.20	111.20	11,178.09	11,771.06
Region I	7	1.80	9.50	25.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	86.30	86.30
Region II	6	3.50	20.00	20.00	45.00	20.00	-	108.50	108.50
Region III	13	5.00	40.00	157.60	40.00	-	55.00	297.60	297.60
CALABARZON	14	5.00	32.50	30.00	45.00	80.00	50.00	242.50	242.50
MIMAROPA	6	85.00	70.00	30.00	50.00	20.00	10.00	265.00	265.00
Region V	9	-	60.00	98.00	25.00	5.00	15.00	203.00	203.00
Region VI	12	40.00	94.00	30.00	30.00	45.00	20.00	259.00	259.00
Region VII	7	50.00	50.00	38.00	20.00	10.00	-	168.00	187.88
Region X	2	-	130.00	515.00	400.00	270.00	160.00	1,475.00	1,475.00
Region XI	1	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00	20.00
TOTAL	149	1,597.28	8,302.26	7,778.07	3,116.59	2,389.71	2,309.49	25,493.40	26,684.88

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 7.3.B. CIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Region-specific	6	-	4,780.00	2,933.55	800.00	370.00	250.00	9,133.55	9,133.55
NCR	5	-	4,650.00	2,448.55	400.00	100.00	90.00	7,688.55	7,688.55
Region X	1	-	130.00	485.00	400.00	270.00	160.00	1,445.00	1,445.00
TOTAL	6	-	4,780.00	2,933.55	800.00	370.00	250.00	9,133.55	9,133.55

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 7.4.A. PIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	127	1,223.53	6,453.46	5,805.67	2,746.79	2,019.91	1,942.69	20,192.05	20,291.13
PPP	1	-	1,470.00	-	-	-	-	1,470.00	1,470.00
Others	21	373.75	378.80	1,972.40	369.80	369.80	366.80	3,831.35	4,923.75
TOTAL	149	1,597.28	8,302.26	7,778.07	3,116.59	2,389.71	2,309.49	25,493.40	26,684.88

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 7.4.B. CIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	5	-	3,310.00	2,933.55	800.00	370.00	250.00	7,663.55	7,663.55
PPP	1	-	1,470.00	-	-	-	-	1,470.00	1,470.00
TOTAL	6	-	4,780.00	2,933.55	800.00	370.00	250.00	9,133.55	9,133.55

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 7.5. PIP Investment Targets by Status/Level of Readiness

PROJECT READINESS	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
With Total Project Cost above ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	1	207.92	964.68	775.37	713.67	681.07	799.58	4,142.30	4,142.30
Subtotal	1	207.92	964.68	775.37	713.67	681.07	799.58	4,142.30	4,142.30
With Total Project Cost of ₱1 Billion - ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	1	16.64	343.08	499.91	472.01	240.28	193.15	1,765.08	1,765.08
Approved (Level 1)	2	-	3,170.00	-	-	-	-	3,170.00	3,170.00
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	1	-	1,470.00	-	-	-	-	1,470.00	1,470.00
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	4	2.00	150.00	3,633.55	800.00	370.00	250.00	5,205.55	5,798.53
Subtotal	8	18.64	5,133.08	4,133.46	1,272.01	610.22	443.15	11,610.63	12,203.60
With Total Project Cost below ₱1 Billion									
Ongoing	43	835.85	667.49	626.58	678.71	731.15	789.56	4,329.34	4,927.85
Approved (Level 1)	11	75.00	324.60	317.60	113.60	88.60	88.60	1,008.00	1,008.00
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	33	459.86	1,129.50	783.86	20.00	-	-	2,393.22	2,393.22
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	53	-	82.92	1,141.20	318.60	278.60	188.60	2,009.92	2,009.92
Subtotal	140	1,370.71	2,204.50	2,869.24	1,130.91	1,098.35	1,066.76	9,740.47	10,338.98
TOTAL	149	1,597.28	8,302.26	7,778.07	3,116.59	2,389.71	2,309.49	25,493.40	26,684.88

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

08

Expanding Economic
Opportunities in
Agriculture, Forestry,
and Fisheries

Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (AFF) sector is instrumental in reducing poverty and inequality for the majority of the poor in rural areas as it employs about one-third of the country's labor force. It also provides vital raw materials to the industry and services sectors, resulting in increased income and additional employment opportunities. However, long-standing challenges on productivity and support infrastructure continue to hamper the growth of the sector; thus, the need to heighten all efforts to revitalize AFF to maximize its growth potential. For this plan period, appropriate interventions and investments will be directed to the AFF sector to achieve the reduction of inequality in economic opportunities.

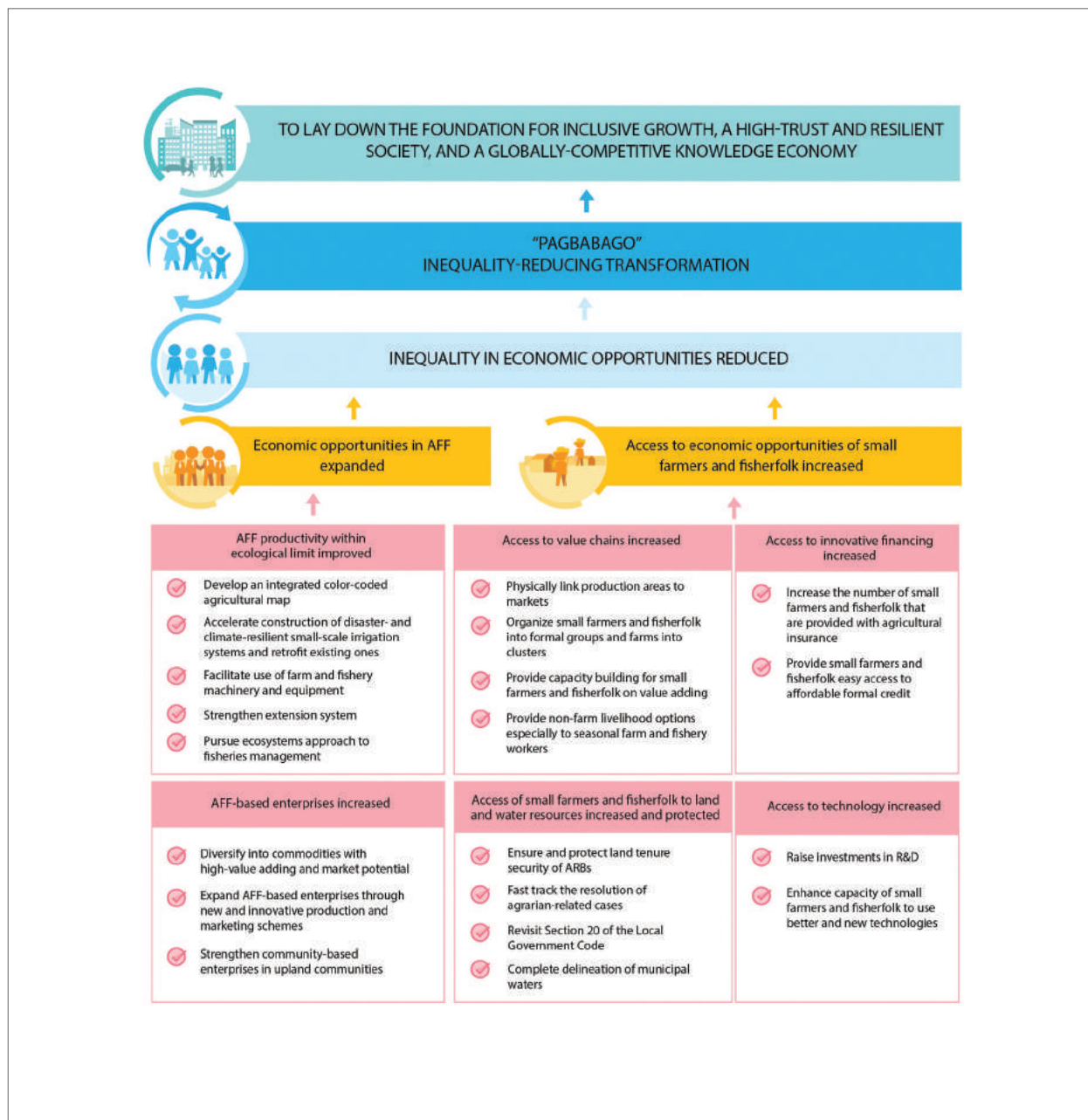
As outlined in Chapter 8 of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, reducing inequality in the AFF sector entails: (a) expanding the economic opportunities for those who are engaged in producing AFF products; and (b) increasing the access to economic opportunities for small farmers and fisherfolk who are typically subsistence producers and have limited market participation. These sector outcomes will be realized through (a) improving AFF productivity within ecological limit; (b) increasing AFF-based enterprises; (c) increasing AFF stakeholders' access to value chains; (d) increasing access to innovative financing; (e) increasing access to technology; and (f) increasing and protecting the access of small farmers and fisherfolk to land and water resources.

The PDP 2017-2022 contains 20 strategies aimed at contributing to the achievement of the abovementioned outcomes (*refer to Figure 8.1*). These strategies are then translated into priority programs and projects (PAPs) to be implemented by various agencies which are mandated to develop the AFF sector.

LINKAGE WITH PDP AND ITS RESULT MATRICES

The total AFF investment targets for 2017-2022 amounts to ₱682,392.02 million, covering 301 PAPs (*refer to Table 8.1.A*). A total of 32 PAPs with an aggregate investment targets of ₱22,115.66 million (3.24%) are expected to support Sector Outcome A (expanding economic opportunities in the AFF sector), while 19 PAPs with investment targets amounting to ₱88,667.55 million (12.99%) are geared towards increasing access to economic opportunities by small farmers and fisherfolk (Sector Outcome B). The remaining 250 PAPs, which consists of the majority – with investment targets of ₱571,608.81 million or 83.76 percent of the total AFF investment targets – will contribute to both sector outcomes.

Figure 8.1. Strategic Framework to Expand Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries



Economic opportunities in AFF expanded

Accelerating irrigation development – through the construction of large- and small-scale systems and rehabilitation or restoration of existing ones – is essential in increasing the productivity and income of farmers. Small-scale irrigation systems will be a priority of the Department of Agriculture (DA) as it implements various PAPs on water resources. On the other hand, the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) under the Office of the Cabinet Secretary (OCS), will invest in communal and large-scale irrigation PAPs in the medium term. Appropriate productivity-enhancing support services like farm inputs, training, and production loans will also be provided to farmers.¹

To sustainably improve the volume and productivity of existing producers, PAPs focusing on improving the production of agricultural commodities will continue to be implemented. These include two of the major programs of the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) under the OCS, with an estimated total investment targets for 2017-2022 amounting to ₱8,671.91 million, namely (a) Coconut Planting and Replanting Program which intends to promote coconut planting in open and suitable areas, and replanting of senile and unproductive coconut sourced within the locality; and (b) Coconut Fertilization Project which is a quick turn-around approach to increase coconut productivity using cost-effective and environment-friendly fertilizers.

Likewise, DA has ongoing PAPs which aim to assist farmers in production through farm consolidation and provision of appropriate support services. Among these PAPs are the Block Farm Program of the Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA) and Provision of Production Related Support Services to Clients by the Philippine Carabao Center. These two PAPs have total investment targets of ₱3,511.53 million in the medium term.

In terms of increasing the number and capacity of AFF-based enterprises, PCA is adopting an integrated farming system through the ongoing Coconut Enterprise Development Program-Coconut Intercropping and Livestock Integration Project. It involves maximizing the use of land by intercropping coconut areas with annual, biennial, and perennial crops that are high value-adding and have market potential. This program with investment targets amounting to ₱3,578.63 million also includes livestock raising under coconut trees.

To modernize the country's inspection facilities for imported agricultural products, especially meat and meat products, DA will implement the project Drive-through Portal Inspection Facilities in all international ports of entry from 2018-2022. This project has an investment target amounting to ₱1,200.00 million. Moreover, to ensure food safety and quality products, diagnostic laboratories will be improved and established. Standards/codes for Good Agricultural Practices, Good Animal Husbandry Practices, and Good Aquaculture Practices will be developed. This initiative, through the Quality Control and Inspection Program, has total investment targets of ₱1,484.80 million for the period 2017-2022.

¹ NIA's PAPs in the 2017-2022 PIP are composed of 165 new and ongoing irrigation PAPs, with total investment targets amounting to ₱283,959.81 million for the plan period 2017-2022. These PAPs are under PIP Chapter 19 (Accelerating Infrastructure Development).

Access to economic opportunities by small farmers and fisherfolk increased

To increase the access of small farmers and fisherfolk to economic opportunities, the government will facilitate their entry into the value chain, as well as their access to technology and financing. In terms of formal credit and agricultural insurance, DA has the following ongoing PAPs with total investment targets of ₱81,550.00 million for the plan period:

- a. Agricultural Credit Policy Council's (ACPC) Agro-Industry Modernization Credit and Financing Program Administration;
- b. Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation's (PCIC) Crop Insurance Services; and
- c. SRA's Socialized Credit Program.

Likewise, the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) has created an agribusiness credit facility in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) through the Harnessing Agribusiness Opportunities through Robust and Vibrant Entrepreneurship Supportive of Peaceful Transformation Project. The project, which amounts to ₱2,200.00 million, will be implemented from 2017-2022 through an official development assistance (ODA) loan from the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

To physically link production areas to markets and distribution centers, farm-to-mill/market roads (FMRs) and bridges will be constructed and/or rehabilitated. This will ensure participation of farmers and fisherfolk to the agricultural value chain. With investment targets of ₱48,830.40 million, DA intends to implement the Repair/Rehabilitation and Construction of Farm-to-Market Roads in Designated Key Production Areas in the medium term. DA is also proposing to avail of a ₱57,070.00 million ODA to implement its Construction/Rehabilitation of Farm-to-Market Roads Project from 2018-2023.²

DA is also capitalizing on research and development (R&D) programs to further improve the productivity of sugarcane. This R&D program has total investment targets of ₱1,743.41 million. Similarly, the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) has various R&D initiatives to boost the country's AFF development. DOST's PAPs involve generation of technologies or information, product development, and increasing the productivity of various crops, fisheries, livestock, and poultry.

Cross-cutting PAPs

Majority of the PAPs that cut across both Sector Outcomes A and B will be implemented by the two main rural development agencies – DA and the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR). These PAPs comprise substantial investments along the value chain and involve interventions such as production support, rural infrastructure, livelihood and enterprise development, and technical assistance on capacity building for AFF, including agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) and their organizations. Notably, most of these PAPs are focused on shifting towards crop diversification, value-chain integration, market orientation, integrated service delivery approach, sustainability of agriculture and coastal resources, and climate and disaster risks resiliency.

² FMRs and bridge PAPs are reflected under PIP Chapter 19 (Accelerating Infrastructure Development).

DA's priority PAPs include the national banner programs on rice, corn, high-value crops, livestock, fisheries, Halal agri-fishery, and organic agriculture. The total investment targets for these PAPs amounts to ₱355,975.96 million over the medium term. In addition, DA is implementing the following priority foreign-assisted PAPs, with a combined investment target of ₱4,817.13 million:

- a. Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP);
- b. Fisheries, Coastal Resource, and Livelihood Project; and
- c. Integrated Marine Environment Monitoring System (Phase 2).

Other priority PAPs for the plan period, with total investment targets of ₱85,794.56 million, include:

- a. Proposed Expansion of the PRDP;
- b. Special Area for Agricultural Development;
- c. Upgrading / Rehabilitation of Navotas Fish Port Complex;
- d. Production of Tropical Dairy Cattle for the Local Dairy Industry through the Genetic Improvement Program;
- e. Philippine Agricultural Modernization Project;
- f. Farmers and Fisherfolk's Database and Farm Geo-Referencing;
- g. Sugarcane Farm Mechanization Project;
- h. Nationwide Fish Ports Project (Package III);
- i. Expansion / Upgrading / Improvement of the General Santos Fish Port Complex; and
- j. Rehabilitation / Improvement of the Zamboanga Fish Port Complex.

For DAR, most PAPs are aligned with the thrust of the Program Beneficiaries Development which is the integration and complementation of support services provision to ARBs and their organizations. Such intervention aims to increase ARBs' productivity and incomes, as well as their resilience to climate change risks. The following ongoing priority PAPs of DAR have total investment targets of ₱4,928.76 million:

- a. Mindanao Sustainable Agrarian and Agriculture Development Project;
- b. Convergence on Value-Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment; and
- c. Italian Assistance to the Agrarian Reform Community Development Support Program.

Moreover, DAR will implement the following PAPs in the medium term, with investment targets estimated at ₱33,254.39 million, to ensure continued support in enhancing market access and competitiveness:

- a. Inclusive Partnerships for Agricultural Competitiveness Project;
- b. Sustainable and Resilient Communities Development Project;
- c. Smallholder Agri-Enterprise Competitiveness and Social Protection; and
- d. Climate Resilient Integrated Development Project in Agrarian Reform Community Clusters.

Aside from DA and DAR, other agencies will also provide support and contribute to the development of the AFF sector. The following PAPs have total investment targets of ₱29,282.39 million:

- a. Clark Green City Food Processing Terminal and International Food Market by the Bases Conversion and Development Authority (BCDA);
- b. Support to Agrarian Reform Communities: Program for the Enhancement of Agriculture towards Community Empowerment by the ARMM;
- c. Coconut Enterprise Development Program - Agro-Industrial Hub Development Project by the OCS- PCA; and
- d. Davao Food Complex Project by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PIP CHAPTER

Implementing Agency

Overall, the 301 PAPs to be implemented from 2017-2022 have total investment targets of ₱682,392.02 million. Of this amount, 86.49 percent (₱590,231.32 million) will be implemented by DA to fund 119 PAPs, while the remaining 13.51 percent (₱92,160.70 million) of the investment targets (182 PAPs) will be implemented by DAR, BCDA, OCS, DOST, ARMM, LBP, DTI, CDA, and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) (*refer to Table 8.2.A*). DOST has the most number of PAPs at 156, but these only account for 1.16 percent of the total investment targets for 2017-2022.

Of the total investment targets for 2017-2022, ₱149,341.28 million or 21.88 percent are for CIPs (*refer to Table 8.2.B*). Twenty-two CIPs will be implemented by DA, DAR, BCDA, ARMM, LBP, and DTI. DA and DAR will implement most of these CIPs, with a share of 57.51 percent (₱85,889.88 million) and 22.57 percent (₱33,704.39 million) of the total investment targets, respectively.

Spatial Coverage

Of the ₱682,392.02 million total investment targets for AFF for the Plan period, 71.38 percent (₱487,094.38 million) are for PAPs that have interregional coverage, while 20.72 percent (₱141,380.39 million) and 7.90 percent (₱53,917.25 million) will cover PAPs for nationwide and region-specific implementation, respectively. Central Luzon has the largest total investment targets (37.84%) for region-specific PAPs, while CALABARZON has the most number of region-specific PAPs at 36.

The same was noted in the CIP total investment targets as shown in Table 8.3.B. Majority (48.88% or ₱72,999.19 million) of the total investment targets for the plan period are for interregional PAPs, while the remaining PAPs will be implemented either with nationwide or region-specific spatial coverage – with 21.38 percent (₱31,936.19 million) and 29.73 percent (₱44,405.90 million) share to the total investment targets of CIPs over the medium term, respectively.

Mode of Implementation

Two hundred fifty PAPs (representing 83.06%) out of the total 301 PAPs under this Chapter will be carried out through local funds, 29 PAPs (9.63%) through ODA, and the rest will be through public-private partnership (PPP), joint venture arrangements, or to be determined (*refer to Table 8.4.A*).

For the CIPs, ten PAPs (45.45%) will be implemented through ODA, seven PAPs (31.82%) through local funds, and the remaining PAPs will be carried out through either PPP, joint venture arrangements or to be determined (*refer to Table 8.4.B*).

Status/Level of Readiness

As shown in Table 8.5, there are 36 PAPs with total project costs above ₱2.5 billion. These PAPs comprise 91.91 percent of the total investment targets. Twenty-two of these PAPs are under implementation, two are already approved by the Investment Coordination Committee (ICC)/NEDA Board but are not yet ongoing, and the rest are either undergoing approval process or still for submission of required documents to the approving body.

Meanwhile, 21 PAPs (4.59%) are with total project costs of ₱1 billion to ₱2.5 billion. Majority of these PAPs are ongoing, with one already approved by the ICC/NEDA Board, while three are still for approval, and the remaining three are for submission of the required documents to the approving body.

The remaining PAPs (consisting of 224 PAPs) are projects costing below ₱1 billion. One hundred eighty-seven of the PAPs under this category are ongoing.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 8.1.A. PIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	Total Project Cost*
Sector Outcome A: Economic opportunities in AFF expanded	32	2,301.27	4,471.90	3,823.21	3,830.07	3,845.85	3,843.36	22,115.66	25,731.98
Sector Outcome B: Access to economic opportunities by small farmers and fisherfolk increased	19	4,734.34	54,054.01	6,596.53	7,159.53	7,739.65	8,383.49	88,667.55	91,827.55
Sector Outcomes A and B	250	43,133.43	123,171.03	104,848.93	105,043.82	99,781.26	95,630.35	571,608.81	603,108.94
TOTAL	301	50,169.04	181,696.94	115,268.66	116,033.42	111,366.76	107,857.20	682,392.02	720,668.48

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 8.1.B. CIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	Total Project Cost*
Sector Outcome A: Economic opportunities in AFF expanded	1	-	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Sector Outcome B: Access to economic opportunities by small farmers and fisherfolk increased	2	22.00	421.00	1,039.00	794.00	374.00	-	2,650.00	2,650.00
Sector Outcomes A and B	19	7,958.86	33,967.58	26,823.89	28,404.52	24,606.50	23,729.93	145,491.28	148,396.74
TOTAL	22	7,980.86	34,628.58	28,102.89	29,438.52	25,220.50	23,969.93	149,341.28	152,246.74

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 8.2.A. PIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							Total Project Cost*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
ARMM	2		2,073.67	2,563.04	2,503.80	-	-	7,140.51	7,140.51
BCDA	1	-	-	2,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
CDA	1	5.00	4.54	5.00	5.50	6.05	6.65	32.74	32.74
DA	119	45,686.48	169,172.25	96,845.33	94,178.38	93,268.03	91,080.86	590,231.32	616,124.45
DA (Main)	67	37,823.22	81,505.33	75,974.27	73,619.84	73,784.85	76,787.60	419,495.11	441,512.98
ACPC	2	761.00	50,100.00	25.00	12.00	12.00	19.00	50,929.00	53,934.00
BFAR	6	1,146.37	8,268.85	10,510.05	8,274.23	6,291.68	136.59	34,627.77	35,494.62
NDA	8	665.28	3,818.63	1,886.41	2,707.01	2,809.74	2,747.87	14,634.94	14,634.94
NTA	7	486.43	711.93	662.38	662.38	662.38	662.38	3,847.87	3,847.87
PCC	14	389.54	693.82	840.80	945.87	999.44	1,068.98	4,938.45	4,938.45
PCIC	1	2,500.00	2,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	6,500.00	7,500.00	29,000.00	29,000.00
PFDA	5	787.72	17,760.60	445.00	450.00	205.15	149.79	19,798.25	19,798.25
PhilFIDA	4	273.51	2,113.10	301.42	307.05	302.79	308.65	3,606.53	3,609.93
SRA	5	853.41	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	9,353.41	9,353.41
DAR	9	2,653.20	2,727.61	7,692.82	9,247.12	10,254.36	6,304.69	38,879.80	45,697.10
DENR	1	1.02	0.64	-	-	-	-	1.65	1.99
DOST	156	683.08	3,752.83	2,113.79	1,345.82	3.09	-	7,898.61	8,662.70
DOST (Main)	1	90.00	250.00	200.00	-	-	-	540.00	700.00
ITDI	1	-	75.10	45.10	34.80	-	-	155.00	155.00
MIRDC	1	-	55.15	79.85	37.70	3.09	-	175.79	175.79
PCAARRD	153	593.08	3,372.58	1,788.84	1,273.32	-	-	7,027.82	7,631.91
DTI	1	6.50	708.00	302.00	-	-	-	1,016.50	1,021.96
NDC	1	6.50	708.00	302.00	-	-	-	1,016.50	1,021.96
LBP	1	22.00	286.00	814.00	704.00	374.00	-	2,200.00	2,200.00
OCS	10	1,111.77	2,971.40	2,932.68	3,048.79	2,461.23	2,464.99	14,990.88	19,787.03
PCA	10	1,111.77	2,971.40	2,932.68	3,048.79	2,461.23	2,464.99	14,990.88	19,787.03
TOTAL	301	50,169.04	181,696.94	115,268.66	116,033.42	111,366.76	107,857.20	682,392.02	720,668.48

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 8.2.B. CIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	Total Project Cost*
ARMM	1	-	1,856.17	2,170.54	2,503.80	-	-	6,530.51	6,530.51
BCDA	1	-	-	2,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
DA	13	7,952.36	30,936.74	15,539.17	12,196.61	9,599.77	9,665.24	85,889.88	85,889.88
DA (Main)	7	7,952.36	12,378.32	13,844.06	9,643.26	6,878.53	7,002.06	57,698.59	57,698.59
NDA	1	-	977.82	995.11	1,853.35	2,021.24	1,963.17	7,810.69	7,810.69
PFDA	4	-	16,880.60	-	-	-	-	16,880.60	16,880.60
SRA	1	-	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
DAR	5	-	841.68	7,277.18	9,034.11	10,246.73	6,304.69	33,704.39	36,604.39
DTI	1	6.50	708.00	302.00	-	-	-	1,016.50	1,021.96
NDC	1	6.50	708.00	302.00	-	-	-	1,016.50	1,021.96
LBP	1	22.00	286.00	814.00	704.00	374.00	-	2,200.00	2,200.00
TOTAL	22	7,980.86	34,628.58	28,102.89	29,438.52	25,220.50	23,969.92	149,341.28	152,246.74

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 8.3.A. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	Total Project Cost*
Nationwide	56	11,627.72	29,678.85	30,117.86	28,295.76	23,662.75	17,997.44	141,380.39	146,206.97
Interregional	111	36,349.42	132,925.92	77,512.39	78,272.51	81,222.29	80,811.86	487,094.38	520,041.22
Region-specific	134	2,191.91	19,092.17	7,638.41	9,465.14	6,481.73	9,047.89	53,917.25	54,420.28
ARMM	4	24.00	2,359.67	3,377.04	3,207.80	374.00	-	9,342.50	9,344.72
CAR	5	506.38	236.40	416.29	30.08	17.63	-	1,206.77	1,212.62
NCR	13	38.87	10,782.22	72.10	44.80	-	-	10,937.98	10,988.41
Region I	4	4.06	401.00	-	-	-	-	405.06	410.84
Region II	4	9.94	6.80	-	-	-	-	16.74	31.17
Region III	20	49.83	145.88	2,131.68	5,024.56	5,023.98	8,024.27	20,400.21	20,464.02
CALBARZON	36	199.45	414.99	268.29	31.87	25.00	30.00	969.60	1,205.11
MIMAROPA	3	-	251.35	251.35	248.25	125.00	-	875.94	875.94
Region V	2	1.00	1.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	322.00	322.00
Region VI	9	28.89	13.28	9.77	10.35	10.98	11.63	84.90	105.50
Region VII	1	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00	20.00
Region VIII	9	14.38	6.65	4.72	5.00	1.00	1.00	32.74	63.54
Region IX	6	13.18	1,398.11	6.10	3.60	3.60	3.60	1,428.18	1,445.16
Region X	4	8.74	122.91	0.50	-	-	-	132.14	156.16
Region XI	4	11.31	719.96	302.00	-	-	-	1,033.27	1,038.74
Region XII	10	1,281.88	2,211.97	718.58	778.83	820.55	897.39	6,709.20	6,736.35
TOTAL	301	50,169.04	181,696.94	115,268.66	116,033.42	111,366.76	107,857.20	682,392.02	720,668.48

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 8.3.B. CIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							Total Project Cost*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide	4	-	3,075.16	7,604.72	7,855.73	6,638.53	6,762.06	31,936.19	31,936.19
Interregional	9	7,448.52	14,959.33	14,812.96	13,362.54	13,207.97	9,207.87	72,999.19	75,899.18
Region-specific	9	532.35	16,594.10	5,685.21	8,220.25	5,374.00	8,000.00	44,405.90	44,411.37
ARMM	2	22.00	2,142.17	2,984.54	3,207.80	374.00	-	8,730.51	8,730.51
CAR	2	503.85	216.78	398.67	12.45	-	-	1,131.74	1,131.74
NCR	1	-	10,639.99	-	-	-	-	10,639.99	10,639.99
Region III	1	-	-	2,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Region IX	1	-	1,387.17	-	-	-	-	1,387.17	1,387.17
Region XI	1	6.50	708.00	302.00	-	-	-	1,016.50	1,021.96
Region XII	1	-	1,500.00	-	-	-	-	1,500.00	1,500.00
TOTAL	22	7,980.86	34,628.58	28,102.89	29,438.52	25,220.50	23,969.93	149,341.28	152,246.74

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 8.4.A. PIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							Total Project Cost*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	250	35,341.01	163,747.99	89,393.39	91,119.94	87,808.45	85,720.31	553,131.09	561,889.57
PPP	1	-	-	2,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
ODA	29	14,581.54	15,507.70	17,209.08	12,900.40	11,373.08	7,031.79	78,603.58	107,087.97
Joint Venture	1	6.50	708.00	302.00	-	-	-	1,016.50	1,021.96
Others	1	-	-	500.00	1,000.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	4,000.00	5,000.00
TBD	19	240.00	1,733.25	5,864.19	6,013.08	5,935.23	5,855.10	25,640.85	25,668.98
TOTAL	301	50,169.04	181,696.94	115,268.66	116,033.42	111,366.76	107,857.20	682,392.02	720,668.48

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 8.4.B. CIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							Total Project Cost*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	7	-	21,377.64	4,414.15	5,605.66	2,021.24	1,963.17	35,381.86	35,381.86
PPP	1	-	-	2,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
ODA	10	7,974.36	12,302.93	15,792.62	12,352.74	11,347.83	7,031.79	66,802.27	68,702.27
Joint Venture	1	6.50	708.00	302.00	-	-	-	1,016.50	1,021.96
Others	1	-	-	500.00	1,000.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	4,000.00	5,000.00
TBD	2	-	240.00	5,094.12	5,480.12	5,601.43	5,724.97	22,140.64	22,140.64
TOTAL	22	7,980.86	34,628.58	28,102.89	29,438.52	25,220.50	23,969.93	149,341.28	152,246.74

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 8.5. PIP Investment Targets by Status/Level of Readiness

PROJECT READINESS	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	Total Project Cost*
With Total Project Cost above ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	22	34,295.20	132,603.28	78,019.08	79,921.75	82,027.97	79,830.89	486,698.17	517,978.76
Approved (Level 1)	2	7,448.52	9,406.78	8,766.60	4,615.35	2,995.92	801.88	34,035.05	34,035.05
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	2	-	5,016.50	1,248.50	1,248.50	-	-	7,513.51	7,513.51
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	10	-	15,732.35	16,108.12	22,528.21	21,610.58	22,928.05	98,907.31	101,807.31
Subtotal	36	41,743.71	162,758.91	104,142.30	108,313.82	106,634.47	103,560.82	627,154.04	661,334.63
With Total Project Cost of ₱1 Billion - ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	14	4,560.18	5,720.39	3,478.87	2,792.22	1,990.14	2,055.32	20,597.13	23,630.66
Approved (Level 1)	1	22.00	286.00	814.00	704.00	374.00	-	2,200.00	2,200.00
Undergoing Approval Process(Level 2)	3	6.50	2,335.17	542.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	3,603.67	3,609.13
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	3	-	3,307.91	944.90	678.90	-	-	4,931.71	4,931.71
Subtotal	21	4,588.68	11,649.47	5,779.77	4,415.12	2,604.14	2,295.32	31,332.51	34,371.50
With Total Project Cost below ₱1 Billion									
Ongoing	187	3,084.44	2,854.48	1,534.55	1,185.98	1,146.09	1,216.40	11,021.93	12,006.07
Approved (Level 1)	1	503.85	97.24	-	-	-	-	601.09	601.09
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	20	5.00	861.83	1,030.40	430.08	337.27	241.58	2,906.17	2,934.30
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	36	243.37	3,475.02	2,781.65	1,688.41	644.78	543.07	9,376.29	9,420.89
Subtotal	244	3,836.65	7,288.56	5,346.60	3,304.47	2,128.15	2,001.05	23,905.47	24,962.34
TOTAL	301	50,169.04	181,696.94	115,268.66	116,033.42	111,366.76	107,857.20	682,392.02	720,668.48

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

09

Expanding Economic
Opportunities
in Industry and
Services through
Trabaho at Negosyo

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

As part of reducing inequality, the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 aims to expand economic opportunities in the industry and services (I&S) sectors. Expanding economic opportunities in I&S is critical in laying down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy. The PDP also seeks to increase the access of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), cooperatives, and overseas Filipinos (OFs) to economic opportunities. Doing so is crucial in creating more economic activities to reduce inequality and poverty.

To achieve these sector outcomes, Chapter 9 of PDP 2017-2022 outlines seven subsector outcomes and corresponding strategies that need to be implemented. These are as follows: a) local and foreign investments increased; b) competitiveness, innovativeness, and resilience of I&S increased; c) market access improved (*refer to PDP Chapter 15 for the specific strategies*); d) consumer access to safe and quality goods and services ensured; e) access of MSMEs and cooperatives to production networks improved; f) access to finance of MSMEs, cooperatives, and OFs improved; and g) productivity, efficiency, and resiliency of MSMEs, cooperatives, and OFs enhanced (*refer to Figure 9.1*).

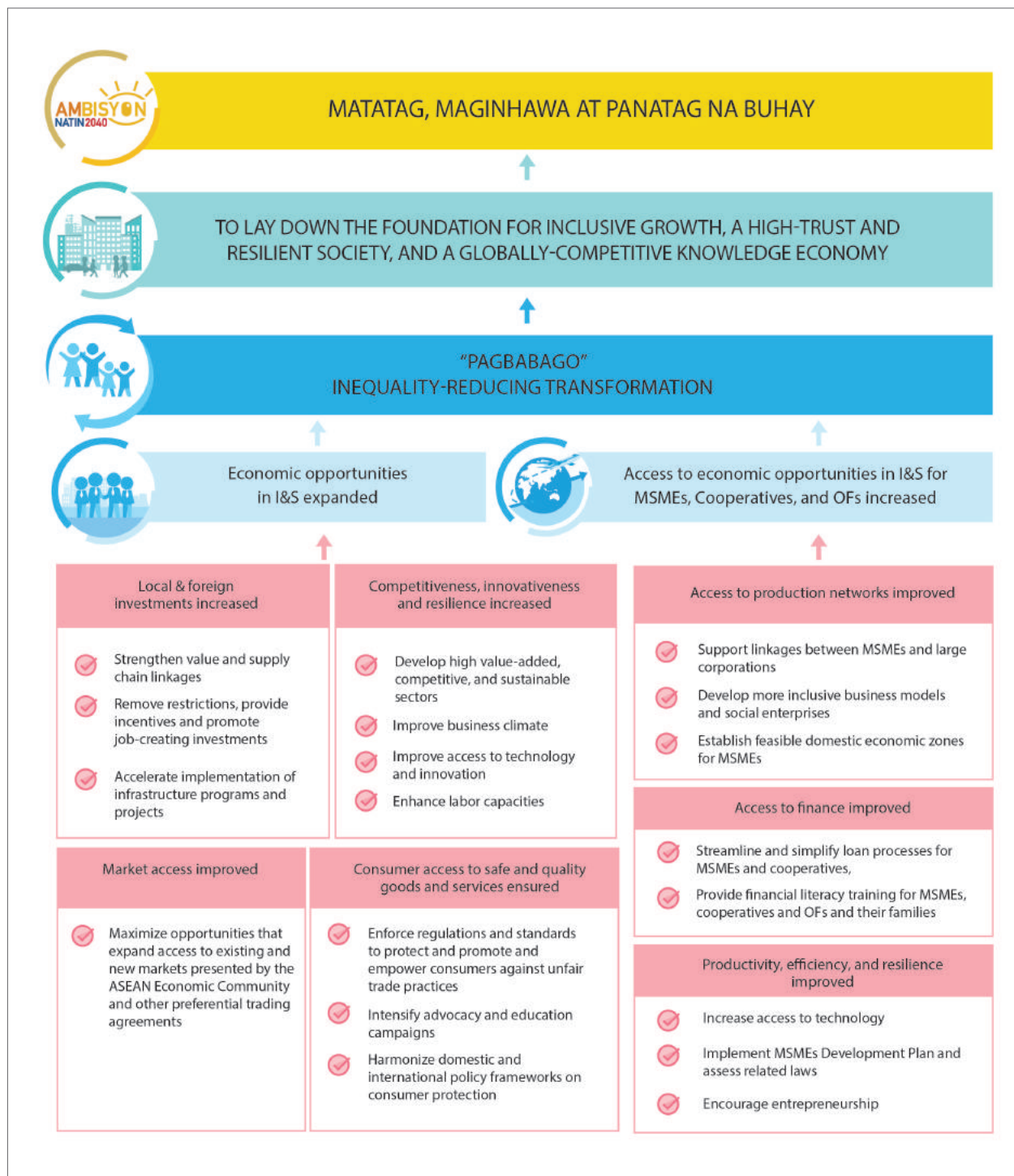
LINKAGE WITH PDP AND ITS RESULTS MATRICES

There are 33 priority programs and projects (PAPs) for the I&S sectors with total investment targets amounting to ₱36,934.59 million for 2017-2022 (*refer to Table 9.1.A*). Of the total, 26 PAPs support Sector Outcome A: Economic opportunities in I&S expanded. Four PAPs of which support Subsector Outcome A.1: Local and foreign investments increased and 22 PAPs for Subsector Outcome A.2: Competitiveness, innovativeness, and resilience of I&S increased.

On the other hand, six PAPs are directed at Sector Outcome B: Access to economic opportunities of the MSMEs, cooperatives, and OFs in the I&S sectors increased; covering Subsector Outcome B.1: Access to production networks improved; Subsector Outcome B.2: Access to finance improved; and Subsector Outcome B.3: Productivity, efficiency, and resilience enhanced. One project, the Rural Agro-Industrial Partnership for Inclusive Development and Growth (RAPID Growth) cuts across all the sector outcomes.

Of the total investment targets for 2017-2022, almost three-quarters (74.54%) are in support of Subsector Outcome A.2, while Subsector Outcome A.1 has a share of 4.29 percent. Meanwhile, 15.5 percent of the total investment targets is shared among the subsector outcomes under Sector Outcome B. The remaining 5.6 percent of total investment targets support both Sector Outcomes A and B.

Figure 9.1. Strategic Framework to Expand Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services through Trabaho at Negosyo



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PIP CHAPTER

Five PAPs that fall under the Core Investment Projects/Programs (CIPs) are as follows:

- a. The Duty Free Retail Development Project which aims to expand the operations of Duty Free Philippines through an operations and management contract (franchise) with the private sector, also supports the goal of improving tourism through better services for tourists and returning Filipino travelers as well as increasing government revenues (Subsector Outcome A.1);
- b. Joint venture for the development of a Quezon City property to improve postal services and connectivity (Subsector Outcome A.2);
- c. Trade and Inclusive Economic Growth Facility to help the Philippines achieve sustained and inclusive economic growth by connecting the country with the global economy, improving competitiveness through domestic regulatory reforms, providing better jobs and increasing inclusiveness, responding to emerging economic issues, and strengthening economic institutions (Subsector Outcome A.2);
- d. Development of the Tawi-Tawi and Basilan Ecozones and creation of Halal Hubs in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) to improve the access of MSMEs to production networks (Subsector Outcome B.1); and
- e. The RAPID Growth Project to help MSMEs in high-growth sectors by providing package of sector-focused, firm-level, value chain-based, and climate smart assistance and financing program (Sector Outcomes A and B).

The total investment targets for 2017-2022 of the aforementioned CIPs amounting to ₱30,816.95 million account for 83.44 percent of total investment targets under this Chapter (*refer to Table 9.1.B*).

Implementing Agency

More than 60 percent (62.56%) of the total investment targets for 2017-2022 account for PAPs to be implemented by attached agencies of the Department of Tourism (DOT), followed by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) (19.72%), ARMM (8.39%), and the Philippine Postal Corporation (PHLPOST) (3.17%) (*refer to Table 9.2.A*). The CIPs for the I&S sectors will be implemented by the same aforementioned agencies (*refer to Table 9.2.B*).

Spatial Coverage

Interregional PAPs account for 62.13 percent (₱22,946.40 million) of the total investment targets, while nationwide and region-specific PAPs have a share of 23.79 percent (₱8,785.30 million), and 14.09 percent (₱5,202.88 million) for 2017-2022, respectively (*refer to Tables 9.3.A for the PIP and 9.3.B for the CIP*).

Mode of Implementation

Majority of the PIP in the I&S sectors (23 out of the 33 PAPs representing 69.70%) will be carried out through local funds (e.g., General Appropriations Act). The rest will be carried out through other modes such as public-private partnership (PPP), official development assistance (ODA), joint ventures, among others (*refer to Table 9.4.A*).

The five CIPs under this Chapter will be implemented through ODA (2 PAPs), and one project each for local funding, PPP, and joint venture (*refer to Table 9.4.B*).

Status/Level of Readiness

Of the 33 PAPs, 14 PAPs are ongoing, 15 PAPs are undergoing approval process, and four PAPs are for submission to the appropriate approving body (*refer to Table 9.5*).

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 9.1.A. PIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Sector Outcome A: Economic opportunities in I&S expanded	26	1,704.44	1,602.09	23,454.37	1,063.18	455.02	835.78	29,114.88	30,572.20
Subsector Outcome 1: Local and foreign investments increased	4	891.89	356.58	336.40	-	-	-	1,584.86	2,129.95
Subsector Outcome 2: Competitiveness, innovativeness, and resilience increased	22	812.55	1,245.52	23,117.97	1,063.18	455.02	835.78	27,530.02	28,442.25
Sector Outcome B: Access to economic opportunities in I&S for MSMEs, cooperatives, and OFs increased	6	113.44	1,617.25	3,563.75	441.55	4.55	4.55	5,745.07	7,302.44
Subsector Outcome 1: Access to production networks improved	1	-	-	3,000.00	-	-	-	3,000.00	3,000.00
Subsector Outcome 2: Access to finance improved	1	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	500.00	500.00
Subsector Outcome 3: Productivity, efficiency, and resilience enhanced	4	113.44	1,119.41	565.91	443.71	6.71	6.71	2,240.52	3,802.44
Sector Outcomes A and B	1	345.77	345.77	345.77	345.77	345.77	345.77	2,074.64	2,074.64
TOTAL	33	2,163.65	3,565.11	27,363.89	1,850.50	805.34	1,186.10	36,934.59	39,949.28

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 9.1.B. CIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Sector Outcome A: Economic opportunities in I&S expanded	3	1,306.16	460.17	22,500.17	610.17	255.47	610.17	25,742.31	26,903.23
Subsector Outcome 1: Local and foreign investments increased	1	875.99	-	-	-	-	-	875.99	1,307.51
Subsector Outcome 2: Competitiveness, innovativeness, and resilience increased	2	430.17	460.17	22,500.17	610.17	255.47	610.17	24,866.32	25,595.72
Sector Outcome B: Increased access to economic opportunities in I&S for MSMEs, cooperatives, and OFs	1	-	-	3,000.00	-	-	-	3,000.00	3,000.00
Subsector Outcome 1: Access to production networks improved	1	-	-	3,000.00	-	-	-	3,000.00	3,000.00
Sector Outcomes A and B	1	345.77	345.77	345.77	345.77	345.77	345.77	2,074.64	2,074.64
TOTAL	5	1,651.93	805.94	25,845.94	955.94	601.24	955.94	30,816.95	31,977.87

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 9.2.A. PIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
ARMM	2	-	-	3,100.00	-	-	-	3,100.00	3,100.00
CDA	1	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	500.00	500.00
DepEd	1	42.57	-	-	-	-	-	42.57	105.91
NBDB	1	42.57	-	-	-	-	-	42.57	105.91
DICT	2	-	15.09	5.14	5.20	-	-	25.43	25.43
DOST	11	250.72	454.66	420.39	352.64	101.39	124.36	1,704.15	1,831.03
DOST (Main)	3	213.54	305.03	72.85	4.55	4.55	4.55	605.07	688.10
FNRI	1	33.51	98.58	54.31	56.16	80.84	119.82	443.22	443.23
ITDI	1	-	22.70	31.00	12.70	-	-	66.40	66.40
MIRDC	4	-	28.35	262.23	279.23	16.00	-	585.81	585.81
PCAARRD	1	2.17	-	-	-	-	-	2.17	4.99
PNRI	1	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	42.50
DOT	7	40.00	296.15	22,110.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	23,106.15	23,106.15
DFPC	1	40.00	70.00	22,110.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	22,880.00	22,880.00
NPDC	6	-	226.15	-	-	-	-	226.15	226.15
DTI	6	939.07	2,269.21	1,477.56	1,272.66	483.95	841.74	7,284.20	9,570.17
DTI (Main)	5	938.47	1,942.64	1,391.96	1,272.66	483.95	841.74	6,871.42	9,150.82
NDC	1	0.60	326.58	85.60	-	-	-	412.78	419.34
PHLPOST	3	891.29	30.00	250.80	-	-	-	1,172.09	1,710.61
TOTAL	33	2,163.65	3,565.11	27,363.89	1,850.50	805.34	1,186.10	36,934.59	39,949.28

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 9.2.B. CIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
ARMM	1	-	-	3,000.00	-	-	-	3,000.00	3,000.00
DOT	1	40.00	70.00	22,110.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	22,880.00	22,880.00
DFPC	1	40.00	70.00	22,110.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	22,880.00	22,880.00
DTI	2	735.94	735.94	735.94	735.94	381.24	735.94	4,060.94	4,790.36
PHLPOST	1	875.99	-	-	-	-	-	875.99	1,307.51
TOTAL	5	1,651.93	805.94	25,845.94	955.94	601.24	955.94	30,816.95	31,977.87

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table No. 9.3.A. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide	16	1,244.90	2,891.34	1,775.06	1,338.57	569.34	966.10	8,785.30	11,359.08
Interregional	2	40.00	92.70	22,141.00	232.70	220.00	220.00	22,946.40	22,946.40
Region-specific	15	878.75	581.07	3,447.83	279.23	16.00	-	5,202.88	5,643.80
ARMM	2	-	-	3,100.00	-	-	-	3,100.00	3,100.00
NCR	7	875.99	128.83	144.23	107.23	6.00	-	1,262.28	1,693.80
CALABARZON	1	2.17	-	-	-	-	-	2.17	4.99
No specified region	5	0.60	452.24	203.60	172.00	10.00	-	838.44	845.01
TOTAL	33	2,163.65	3,565.11	27,363.89	1,850.50	805.34	1,186.10	36,934.59	39,949.28

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table No. 9.3.B. CIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide	2	735.94	735.94	735.94	735.94	381.24	735.94	4,060.96	4,790.36
Interregional	1	40.00	70.00	22,110.00	220	220	220	22,880.00	22,880.00
Region-specific	2	875.99	-	3,000.00	-	-	-	3,875.99	4,307.51
ARMM	1	-	-	3,000.00	-	-	-	3,000.00	3,000.00
NCR	1	875.99	-	-	-	-	-	875.99	1,307.51
TOTAL	5	1,651.93	805.94	25,845.94	955.94	601.24	955.94	30,816.95	31,977.87

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 9.4.A. PIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	23	511.12	2,381.54	4,139.11	602.63	188.10	230.15	8,052.65	9,899.86
PPP	1	40.00	70.00	22,110.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	22,880.00	22,880.00
ODA	2	735.94	735.94	735.94	735.94	381.24	735.94	4,060.94	4,790.36
Joint Venture	2	876.59	326.58	85.60	-	-	-	1,288.77	1,726.85
TBD	5	-	51.05	293.23	291.93	16.00	-	652.21	652.21
TOTAL	33	2,163.65	3,565.11	27,363.89	1,850.50	805.34	1,186.10	36,934.59	39,949.28

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 9.4.B. CIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	1	-	-	3,000.00	-	-	-	3,000.00	3,000.00
PPP	1	40.00	70.00	22,110.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	22,880.00	22,880.00
ODA	2	735.94	735.94	735.94	735.94	381.24	735.94	4,060.94	4,790.36
Joint Venture	1	875.99	-	-	-	-	-	875.99	1,307.51
TOTAL	5	1,651.93	805.94	25,845.94	955.94	601.24	955.94	30,816.95	31,977.87

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 9.5. PIP Investment Targets by Status/Level of Readiness

PROJECT READINESS	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
With Total Project Cost above ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	1	70.00	865.70	122.20	-	-	-	1,057.9	2,607.90
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	1	390.17	390.17	390.17	390.17	35.47	390.17	1,986.32	2,715.72
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	2	40.00	70.00	25,110.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	25,880.00	25,880.00
Subtotal	4	500.17	1,325.87	25,622.37	610.17	255.47	610.17	28,924.22	31,203.62
With Total Project Cost of ₱1 Billion - ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	1	41.27	247.00	437.00	437.00	-	-	1,162.27	1,162.27
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	2	1,221.76	345.77	345.77	345.77	345.77	345.77	2,950.63	3,382.15
Subtotal	3	1,263.03	592.77	782.77	782.77	345.77	345.77	4,112.90	4,544.42
With Total Project Cost below ₱1 Billion									
Ongoing	12	399.85	542.70	479.91	165.63	188.10	230.15	2,006.34	2,303.54
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	12	0.60	1,103.77	263.83	212.93	10.00	-	1,591.13	1,597.7
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	2	-	-	215.00	79.00	6.00	-	300.00	300.00
Subtotal	26	400.45	1,646.47	958.74	457.56	204.10	230.15	3,897.47	4,201.24
TOTAL	33	2,163.65	3,565.11	27,363.89	1,850.50	805.34	1,186.10	36,934.59	39,949.28

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

10

Accelerating
Human Capital
Development

Accelerating Human Capital Development

Filipinos aspire for long and healthy lives and put a premium on education. They see these as important tools to attain better lives for themselves and their children. For this reason, the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 emphasizes achieving better human development for all by reducing inequality in the delivery of and access to social services. In more specific terms, the government will improve nutrition and health for all Filipinos, make lifelong learning opportunities available to all, and increase the income-earning ability of the labor force, in line with the strategies under the PDP's *Pagbabago* pillar (see Figure 10.1).

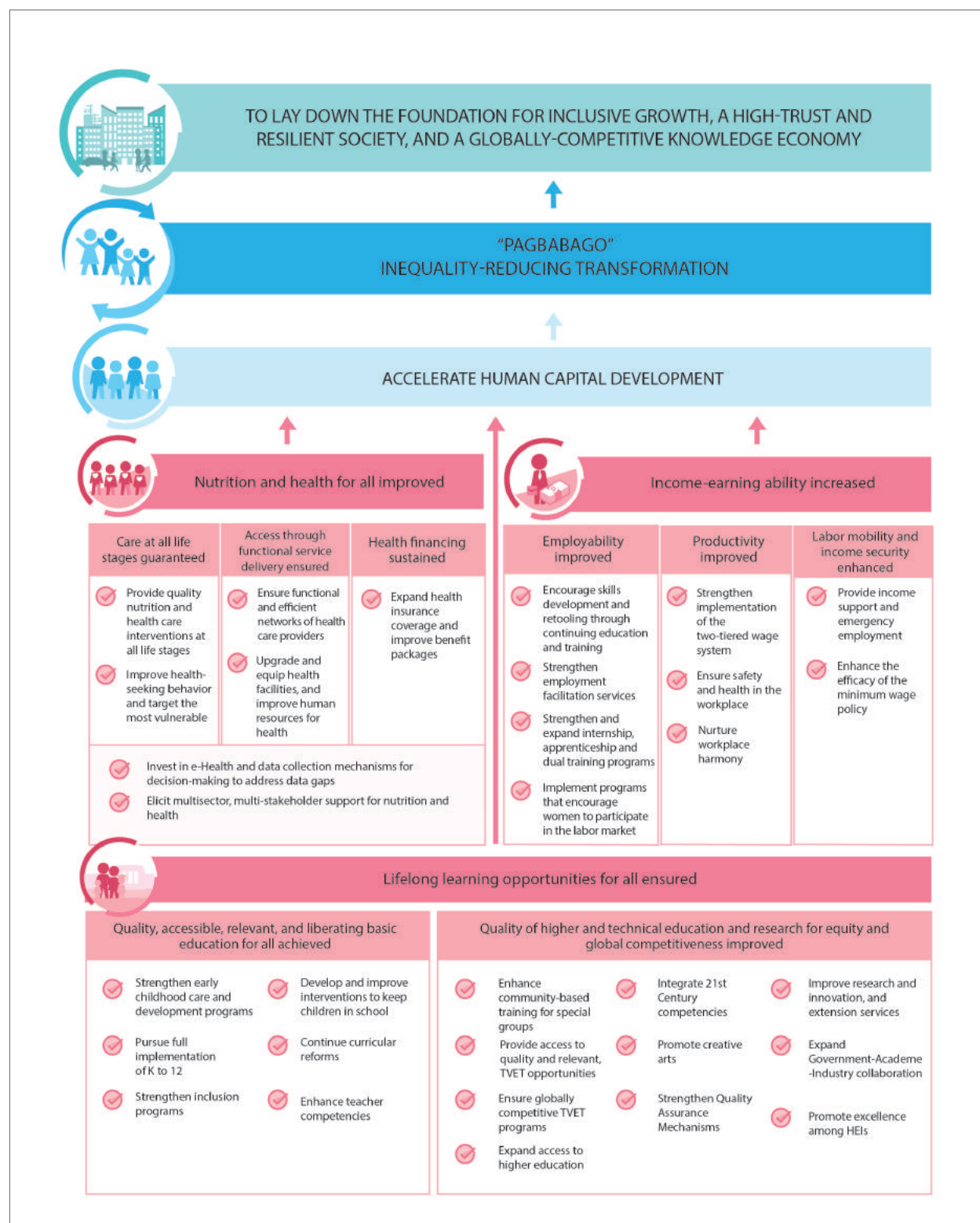
To achieve the desired outcomes, the PDP aims to employ the following strategies: (a) guarantee care at all life stages; (b) ensure access to functional service delivery networks; (c) sustain financing for health; (d) achieve quality, accessible, relevant, and liberating basic education for all; (e) improve quality of higher and technical education and research for equity and global competitiveness; (f) improve employability; (g) improve productivity; and (h) enhance labor mobility and income security. Estimated total investment targets from 2017-2022 amount to ₱715,069.29 million for 139 identified programs and projects (PAPs) towards achieving human capital development outcomes. Of the total investment targets over the medium term, 2.39 percent or ₱17,088.61 million refers to the total investment targets of three Core Investment Programs/Projects (CIPs) under the Chapter. Two of these CIPs were already approved by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Board/Investment Coordination Committee (ICC) but are not yet ongoing, while the other CIP is expected to pass NEDA Board/ICC review and approval.

LINKAGE WITH PDP AND ITS RESULTS MATRICES

Twenty PAPs with total investment targets of ₱428,162.56 will be implemented to improve nutrition and health for all. Care at all life stages will be guaranteed through the delivery of health and nutrition services beginning at the first 1,000 days of life (pregnancy and first two years) and extending to adulthood. These include PAPs on maternal, newborn, and child health and nutrition, immunization, supplementary feeding, and modern family planning. To address the “triple burden of disease”, the prevention and control of (a) infectious diseases such as human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), sexually transmitted infections, malaria, filariasis, schistosomiasis, leprosy, rabies, and tuberculosis; (b) non-communicable and lifestyle-related diseases; and (c) drug abuse, will be priority investment areas in public health. To ensure access to these initiatives, service delivery networks, especially at the local level, will be strengthened through deployment of human resources for health, which is among the biggest investments for health.¹ Further, culturally-sensitive services will be provided to help improve the health status of indigenous peoples and those living in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas. In addition, researches and surveys PAPs to guide in policy and decision-making are included in the Public Investment Program (PIP), particularly in the areas of youth fertility and sexuality, food and nutrition technologies, and childhood pneumonia.

¹ PAPs on the construction, upgrading, and rehabilitation of hospitals and other health facilities are reflected in Chapter 19: Accelerating Infrastructure Development.

Figure 10.1. Strategic Framework to Accelerate Human Capital Development



Lifelong learning opportunities for all will be ensured to attain both personal and national goals. This contributes to the development and growth of agriculture, industry, and services in the country. To yield greater equity in human development outcomes, education will be made accessible to vulnerable groups and those not reached by formal education. To support the achievement of this desired outcome, a total of 117 PAPs will be implemented.

The total investment targets for PAPs in the education and training sector amount to ₱286,731.29 million or 40.10 percent of the total investment targets to fund continuing and new PAPs for 2017-2022.² Of this amount, ₱92,634.59 million covers PAPs for basic education that will aid in strengthening the programs for early childhood care and development, and ensuring the full implementation of the Kindergarten to 12 (K to 12) Program. These include the: (a) provision of adequate support to education inputs, such as computerization of schools, provision of textbooks, instructional materials, and appropriate learning tools and equipment, and flexible learning options (i.e., alternative learning system); (b) human resource development for teachers and early child care service providers; and (c) provision of scholarships and/or financial assistance to qualified and deserving students and indigenous peoples in secondary education.

Priority PAPs for higher and technical education will focus on the provision and expansion of access to quality and relevant technical and vocational education and training opportunities and higher education, and improvement of research, innovation, and extension services. Major PAPs³ under these areas include the: (a) provision of scholarships and financial assistance; (b) capacity building and training programs; (c) construction and/or upgrading of training centers, laboratory, research, and extension services buildings; and (d) procurement of necessary equipment. The total investment targets for said PAPs amount to ₱194,096.70 million or 27.14 percent of the Chapter's total investment targets for 2017-2022.

To support economic and employment opportunities, investment targets amounting to ₱175.43 million will be for capacity building and training programs for the special needs sector in the unserved and underserved communities, and potential workers in the information and communications technology industry, particularly in online jobs or home-based outsourcing.

² PAPs on the provision and maintenance of basic education facilities, particularly classrooms, laboratories, and academic buildings are reflected under Chapter 19: Accelerating Infrastructure Development.

³ Other Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) PAPs reflected in other chapters include the following: a) Korea-Philippines Vocational Training Center under Chapter 14: Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation; and b) Construction of TESDA Region XII Regional Office under Chapter 19: Accelerating Infrastructure Development.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PIP CHAPTER

Implementing Agency

The CIPs for 2017-2022 for this Chapter include the: Department of Education's (DepEd) Education Pathways to Peace in Conflict-Affected Areas of Mindanao; NEDA's Australia Awards and Alumni Engagement Program; and TESDA's Establishment of New Training Center in Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and Other Conflict-Affected Areas in the regions of Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, and SOCCSKSARGEN (South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, and General Santos City). The total investment targets for 2017-2022 for these PAPs amount to ₱17,088.61 million.

For nutrition and health, there are 13 PAPs with total investment targets of ₱399,511.21 million that will be implemented by the Department of Health (DOH) and its attached agencies – the Commission on Population (POPCOM) and the National Nutrition Council (NNC) – over the medium term. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) will continue the Supplementary Feeding Program for day care children with total investment targets amounting to ₱23,073.28 million, while the Department of Science and Technology - Food and Nutrition Research Institute (DOST-FNRI) will undertake five research PAPs with investment targets amounting to ₱5,049.31 million. The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) will carry out the Indigenous Peoples Health Services Program with investment targets amounting to ₱528.77 million.

The total investment targets of PAPs on basic education amounting to ₱92,634.59 million over the medium term will be implemented by DepEd, NCIP, Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), Early Childhood Care and Development Council (ECCDC), and Philippine Science High School System (PSHSS). Meanwhile, the total investment targets of PAPs for higher and technical education amount to ₱194,096.70 million. These PAPs will be implemented by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), DOST – Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic, and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAARRD), TESDA, NEDA, and some state universities and colleges.

Additionally, PAPs that support economic and employment opportunities with total investment targets amounting to ₱175.43 million will be implemented by DICT.

Spatial Coverage

Majority of the PAPs are with nationwide spatial coverage, accounting for 96.09 percent of the total investment targets for 2017-2022. PAPs with interregional coverage, on the other hand, will cover 3.18 percent of the total investment targets. These PAPs are targeted to benefit vulnerable groups such as the indigenous peoples and the poorest of the poor. In terms of region-specific PAPs, the three regions with the highest percentage share in total investment targets for human capital development are ARMM (0.36%), MIMAROPA (0.11%), and Bicol Region (0.05%).

Of the three CIPs, the Establishment of New Training Centers in ARMM and Other Conflict-Affected Areas in Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, and SOCCSKSARGEN with total investment targets of ₱15,888.61 million will cover the Mindanao areas. The two remaining CIPs, the Australia Awards and Alumni Engagement Program and the Education Pathways to Peace in Conflict-Affected Areas of Mindanao, will be implemented nationwide and in ARMM, respectively.

Mode of Implementation

Most of the PAPs (115 PAPs) for the sector are to be implemented through local funds. With regard to CIPs, two PAPs will be implemented through official development assistance (ODA), while the mode of implementation of the remaining CIP is still undergoing discussions.

For nutrition and health PAPs, 17 PAPs will be implemented through local funds, while two PAPs will be carried out through ODA funding from United States Agency for International Development and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The education and training sector involves 117 PAPs to be implemented through local funds. Three PAPs under the sector will be carried out through Australian aid and ODA from JICA.

PAPs supporting economic and employment opportunities will be carried out through local funds.

Status/Level of Readiness

In terms of total investment targets by status, 85.54 percent are for ongoing PAPs, 5.85 percent are for PAPs that are approved but are not yet ongoing (Level 1), and 8.55 percent are for PAPs undergoing approval process (Level 2).⁴

For PAPs that cost above ₱2.5 billion, 21 are ongoing, two are approved but not yet ongoing, and two are undergoing approval process.

⁴ Tier 2 Proposals can be classified as follows: (a) Level 1 are PAPs with NEDA Board and/or ICC project approval but not yet ongoing; (b) Level 2 are those with Feasibility Study (F/S)/Project Proposal completed, for ICC processing in 2017 (where applicable), and for inclusion in the National Expenditure Program (NEP) for 2018; (c) Level 3 are PAPs with F/S or Project Proposal currently being prepared and to be completed in 2017, for ICC processing in 2018 (where applicable), and for inclusion in the NEP for 2019; and (d) Level 4 are PAPs with Concept Paper and F/S/Project Proposal for completion in 2018, for ICC processing in 2019 (where applicable), and for inclusion in the NEP for 2020.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 10.1.A. PIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Sector Outcome A: Nutrition and health for all improved	20	36,965.83	33,454.75	60,106.75	78,951.95	98,294.49	120,388.79	428,162.56	439,677.61
Sector Outcome B: Lifelong learning opportunities for all ensured	117	36,497.29	126,345.80	41,390.63	42,093.85	20,296.84	20,106.88	286,731.29	305,666.45
Sector Outcome C: Income-earning ability increased	2	-	53.00	58.09	64.34	-	-	175.43	175.43
TOTAL	139	73,463.12	159,853.55	101,555.47	121,110.15	118,591.33	140,495.67	715,069.29	745,519.50

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 10.1.B. CIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Sector Outcome B: Lifelong learning opportunities for all ensured	3	2,891.56	2,440.76	3,127.70	3,809.03	2,448.77	2,370.81	17,088.61	17,088.61
TOTAL	3	2,891.56	2,440.76	3,127.70	3,809.03	2,448.77	2,370.81	17,088.61	17,088.61

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 10.2.A. PIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome A: Nutrition and health for all improved									
DOH	13	33,383.66	28,855.15	55,254.79	73,867.91	93,154.91	114,994.78	399,511.21	411,026.26
DOH (Main)	10	33,089.59	28,408.45	55,044.49	73,706.05	92,993.05	114,832.92	398,074.54	409,372.55
NNC	1	294.08	223.84	48.44	-	-	-	566.36	783.40
POPCOM	2	-	222.86	161.86	161.86	161.86	161.86	870.31	870.31
DOST	5	153.29	925.21	979.44	1,013.08	932.55	1,045.74	5,049.31	5,049.31
FNRI	5	153.29	925.21	979.44	1,013.08	932.55	1,045.74	5,049.31	5,049.31
DSWD	1	3,425.13	3,596.38	3,776.20	3,965.01	4,090.49	4,220.06	23,073.28	23,073.28
OCS	1	3.76	78.00	96.32	105.95	116.55	128.20	528.77	528.77
NCIP	1	3.76	78.00	96.32	105.95	116.55	128.20	528.77	528.77
Subtotal	20	36,965.83	33,454.75	60,106.75	78,951.95	98,294.49	120,388.79	428,162.56	439,677.61

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome B: Lifelong learning opportunities for all ensured									
CHED	75	18,602.13	23,112.55	20,248.90	19,956.57	189.62	52.80	82,162.56	98,447.22
CHED (Main)	7	18,501.10	22,377.94	19,651.16	19,652.49	-	-	80,182.68	96,438.71
ASCOT	1	-	20.00	20.00	-	-	-	40.00	40.00
BASC	2	-	10.00	35.00	-	-	-	45.00	45.00
BSCAST	5	-	73.98	115.76	108.70	34.00	-	332.44	356.06
CAPSU	1	-	21.91	-	-	-	-	21.91	21.91
CHMSC	1	-	-	50.00	50.00	30.00	20.00	150.00	150.00
CMU	4	-	75.94	57.20	-	24.00	-	157.14	157.14
CSU	2	-	55.00	-	-	-	-	55.00	55.00
CSUCat	1	-	15.00	15.00	-	-	-	30.00	30.00
DMMMSU	6	10.00	-	61.00	15.00	-	-	86.00	91.00
ISPSC	2	18.68	-	-	-	-	-	18.68	18.68
ISU	1	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.02
MMSU	7	-	22.50	43.00	16.50	-	-	82.00	82.00
MSU-TCTO	1	-	200.00	55.00	-	-	-	255.00	255.00
NMSC	3	-	19.33	27.33	27.33	9.50	1.00	84.50	84.50
NONESCOST	2	3.50	15.00	-	-	-	-	18.50	18.50
RSU	3	-	-	-	-	46.50	-	46.50	46.50
SPAMAST	10	17.85	23.75	30.50	13.00	6.00	7.00	98.10	98.10
SSU	1	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
UEP	2	-	8.00	-	-	-	-	8.00	8.00
USEP	2	30.00	47.00	30.00	30.00	-	-	137.00	137.00
USM	5	9.00	9.20	9.40	9.40	24.60	9.80	71.40	71.40
ZSCMST	6	12.00	18.00	48.55	34.15	15.00	15.00	142.70	142.70
DepEd	12	783.32	85,307.23	411.98	414.38	411.98	334.02	87,662.89	87,662.89
DepEd (Main)	8	333.70	85,307.23	411.98	414.38	411.98	334.02	87,213.26	87,213.26
ECCDC	4	449.62	-	-	-	-	-	449.62	449.62
DICT	1	-	56.65	-	-	-	-	56.65	111.65
DOST	4	3,946.64	15.60	23.60	30.99	19.70	20.30	4,056.82	4,068.92
PCAARRD	3	12.80	15.60	23.60	30.99	19.70	20.30	122.99	135.09
PSHSS	1	3,933.84	-	-	-	-	-	3,933.84	3,933.84
NEDA	2	1,318.69	-	-	-	-	-	1,318.69	1,318.69
OCS	23	11,846.51	17,853.78	20,706.15	21,691.93	19,675.54	19,699.76	111,473.67	114,057.08
NCIP	1	130.53	138.58	159.30	172.78	181.86	198.17	981.22	981.22
TESDA	22	11,715.99	17,715.19	20,546.86	21,519.15	19,493.68	19,501.59	110,492.46	113,075.86
SUBTOTAL	117	36,497.29	126,345.80	41,390.63	42,093.85	20,296.84	20,106.88	286,731.29	305,666.45
Sector Outcome C: Income-earning ability increased									
DICT	2	-	53.00	58.09	64.34	-	-	175.43	175.43
Subtotal	2	-	53.00	58.09	64.34	-	-	175.43	175.43
TOTAL	139	73,463.12	159,853.55	101,555.47	121,110.15	118,591.33	140,495.67	715,069.29	745,519.50

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period

Table 10.2.B. CIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome B: Lifelong learning opportunities for all ensured									
DepEd	1	333.70	403.97	411.98	414.38	411.98	334.02	2,310.01	2,310.01
NEDA	1	1,200.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,200.00	1,200.00
OCS	1	1,357.86	2,036.79	2,715.72	3,394.65	2,036.79	2,036.79	13,578.60	13,578.60
TESDA	1	1,357.86	2,036.79	2,715.72	3,394.65	2,036.79	2,036.79	13,578.60	13,578.60
TOTAL	3	2,891.56	2,440.76	3,127.70	3,809.03	2,448.77	2,370.81	17,088.61	17,088.61

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period

Table 10.3.A. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Sector Outcome A: Nutrition and health for all improved									
Nationwide	15	36,351.99	32,918.17	59,716.76	78,617.59	98,076.35	120,079.82	425,760.67	437,058.68
Interregional	4	564.95	481.73	346.98	272.92	218.14	308.97	2,193.69	2,410.73
Region-specific	1	48.90	54.85	43.01	61.45	-	-	208.21	208.21
NCR	1	48.90	54.85	43.01	61.45	-	-	208.21	208.21
Subtotal	20	36,965.83	33,454.75	60,106.75	78,951.95	98,294.49	120,388.79	428,162.56	439,677.61
Sector Outcome B: Lifelong learning opportunities for all ensured									
Nationwide	32	33,935.91	121,663.99	36,270.30	36,281.17	16,524.53	16,525.13	261,201.03	280,011.80
Interregional	10	2,107.33	3,066.28	4,087.45	5,056.42	3,106.56	3,122.87	20,546.91	20,546.91
Region-specific	75	454.05	1,615.53	1,032.88	756.26	665.75	458.88	4,983.35	5,107.74
ARMM	3	333.70	613.97	466.98	414.38	411.98	334.02	2,575.01	2,575.01
CAR	6	6.33	10.32	6.30	-	-	-	22.95	22.95
Region I	18	25.00	63.51	104.00	31.50	-	-	224.01	229.01
Region II	3	-	55.00	-	-	0.02	-	55.02	55.02
Region III	3	-	30.00	55.00	-	-	-	85.00	85.00
CALABARZON	1	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	25.00
MIMAROPA	4	-	455.52	65.41	71.95	125.65	87.06	805.60	901.36
Region V	6	-	88.98	130.76	108.70	34.00	-	362.44	386.06
Region VI	1	-	-	50.00	50.00	30.00	20.00	150.00	150.00
Region VIII	6	7.18	123.00	-	-	-	-	130.18	130.18
Region X	7	-	95.27	84.53	27.33	33.50	1.00	241.64	241.64
Region XI	12	47.85	70.75	60.50	43.00	6.00	7.00	235.10	235.10
Region XII	5	9.00	9.20	9.40	9.40	24.60	9.80	71.40	71.40
Subtotal	117	36,497.29	126,345.80	41,390.63	42,093.85	20,296.84	20,106.88	286,731.29	305,666.45
Sector Outcome C: Income-earning ability increased									
Nationwide	2	-	53.00	58.09	64.34	-	-	175.43	175.43
Subtotal	2	-	53.00	58.09	64.34	-	-	175.43	175.43
TOTAL	139	73,463.12	159,853.55	101,555.47	121,110.15	118,591.33	140,495.67	715,069.29	745,519.50

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 10.3.B. CIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome B: Lifelong learning opportunities for all ensured									
Nationwide	1	1,200.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,200.00	1,200.00
Interregional	1	1,357.86	2,036.79	2,715.72	3,394.65	2,036.79	2,036.79	13,578.60	13,578.60
Region-specific	1	333.70	403.97	411.98	414.38	411.98	334.02	2,310.01	2,310.01
ARMM	1	333.70	403.97	411.98	414.38	411.98	334.02	2,310.01	2,310.01
TOTAL	3	2,891.56	2,440.76	3,127.70	3,809.03	2,448.77	2,370.81	17,088.61	17,088.61

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table No. 10.4.A. PIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome A: Nutrition and health for all improved									
LFP (RA 9184)	17	28,776.24	33,134.75	59,716.75	78,516.95	97,794.49	119,858.79	417,797.97	429,313.02
ODA	2	8,189.59	-	-	-	-	-	8,189.59	8,189.59
TBD	1	-	320.00	390.00	435.00	500.00	530.00	2,175.00	2,175.00
Subtotal	20	36,965.83	33,454.75	60,106.75	78,951.95	98,294.49	120,388.79	428,162.56	439,677.61
Sector Outcome B: Lifelong learning opportunities for all ensured									
LFP (RA 9184)	96	33,469.19	123,832.18	38,223.03	38,262.43	17,817.47	17,719.27	269,323.58	288,258.74
ODA	3	1,652.39	403.97	411.98	414.38	411.98	334.02	3,628.71	3,628.71
Others (including ICG)	1	-	21.91	-	-	-	-	21.91	21.91
TBD	17	1,375.71	2,087.74	2,755.62	3,417.05	2,067.39	2,053.59	13,757.10	13,757.10
Subtotal	117	36,497.29	126,345.80	41,390.63	42,093.85	20,296.84	20,106.88	286,731.29	305,666.45
Sector Outcome C: Income-earning ability increased									
LFP (RA 9184)	2	-	53.00	58.09	64.34	-	-	175.43	175.43
Subtotal	2	-	53.00	58.09	64.34	-	-	175.43	175.43
TOTAL	139	73,463.12	159,853.55	101,555.47	121,110.15	118,591.33	140,495.67	715,069.29	745,519.50

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table No. 10.4.B. CIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Sector Outcome B: Lifelong learning opportunities for all ensured									
ODA	2	1,533.70	403.97	411.98	414.38	411.98	334.02	3,510.01	3,510.01
TBD	1	1,357.86	2,036.79	2,715.72	3,394.65	2,036.79	2,036.79	13,578.60	13,578.60
TOTAL	3	2,891.56	2,440.76	3,127.70	3,809.03	2,448.77	2,370.81	17,088.61	17,088.61

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 10.5. PIP Investment Targets by Status/Level of Readiness

PROJECT READINESS	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome A: Nutrition and health for all improved									
With Total Project Cost above ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	10	36,288.71	32,004.84	58,820.69	77,671.06	97,083.54	119,052.98	420,921.82	432,219.83
Subtotal	10	36,288.71	32,004.84	58,820.69	77,671.06	97,083.54	119,052.98	420,921.82	432,219.83
With Total Project Cost of ₱1 Billion - ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	1	40.50	346.56	317.61	321.16	297.77	295.33	1,618.94	1,618.94
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	1	-	320.00	390.00	435.00	500.00	530.00	2,175.00	2,175.00
Subtotal	2	40.50	666.56	707.61	756.16	797.77	825.33	3,793.94	3,793.94
With Total Project Cost below ₱1 Billion									
Ongoing	7	636.62	723.35	578.45	524.73	413.18	510.48	3,386.81	3,603.85
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	1	-	60.00	-	-	-	-	60.00	60.00
Subtotal	8	636.62	783.35	578.45	524.73	413.18	510.48	3,446.81	3,663.85
Sector Outcome A Subtotal	20	36,965.83	33,454.75	60,106.75	78,951.95	98,294.49	120,388.79	428,162.56	439,677.61
Sector Outcome B: Lifelong learning opportunities for all ensured									
With Total Project Cost above ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	11	16,668.46	105,343.90	20,521.03	20,521.19	9,000.00	9,000.00	181,054.57	199,351.44
Approved (Level 1)	2	8,581.94	8,872.91	9,163.88	9,454.85	872.91	872.91	37,819.40	37,819.40
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	2	8,322.69	9,281.62	10,020.55	10,699.48	9,341.62	9,341.62	57,007.57	57,007.57
Subtotal	15	33,573.08	123,498.43	39,705.45	40,675.52	19,214.53	19,214.53	275,881.54	294,178.41
With Total Project Cost of ₱1 Billion - ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	1	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	1,200.00	1,400.00
Approved (Level 1)	2	1,533.70	403.97	411.98	414.38	411.98	334.02	3,510.01	3,510.01
Subtotal	3	1,733.70	603.97	611.98	614.38	611.98	534.02	4,710.01	4,910.01
With Total Project Cost below ₱1 Billion									
Ongoing	30	955.96	1,094.69	442.45	447.33	211.16	243.27	3,394.86	3,653.76
Approved (Level 1)	19	182.19	140.19	102.70	43.00	45.02	7.00	520.10	520.10
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	32	42.36	996.51	306.94	223.43	137.65	88.06	1,794.95	1,969.35
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	18	10.00	12.00	221.12	90.20	76.50	20.00	429.82	434.82
Subtotal	99	1,190.51	2,243.40	1,073.20	803.96	470.33	358.33	6,139.74	6,578.03
Sector Outcome B Subtotal	117	36,497.29	126,345.80	41,390.63	42,093.85	20,296.84	20,106.88	286,731.29	305,666.45
Sector Outcome C: Income-earning ability increased									
With Total Project Cost below ₱1 Billion									
Ongoing	1	-	22.73	22.97	23.22	-	-	68.93	68.93
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	1	-	30.27	35.12	41.12	-	-	106.51	106.51
Sector Outcome C Subtotal	2	-	53.00	58.09	64.34	-	-	175.43	175.43
TOTAL	139	73,463.12	159,853.55	101,555.47	121,110.15	118,591.33	140,495.67	715,069.29	745,519.50

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

11

Reducing
Vulnerability of
Individuals and
Families

Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families

Individuals and families, especially in marginalized sectors, are often the most vulnerable to all forms of risks and shocks – economic instability, weather disturbances, health-related shocks, political disruptions, among others. Building their socioeconomic resilience by reducing their exposure to risks and increasing their adaptive capacities is the focus of the discussions under this Chapter, contributing to the attainment of *Pagbabago* or inequality-reducing transformation pillar of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022.

There are certain individuals and groups that have inherent vulnerabilities, these are: the poor and transient poor, children, women, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, overseas Filipinos and their families, lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transgenders, solo parents, workers in the informal sector, older persons, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), among others. Non-vulnerable individuals and groups are also exposed to risks such as low and irregular incomes, and financial and economic crises. By achieving universal and transformative social protection programs for all, the vulnerability of individuals and families are in effect reduced, which allows them to effectively build socioeconomic resiliency over the years (see *Figure 11.1*).

LINKAGE WITH PDP AND ITS RESULTS MATRICES

The government identified seven priority programs and projects (PAPs) to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and families through universal and transformative social protection.

The *Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan* – Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services - National Community - Driven Development Program (KC-NCDDP) provides assistance to empower the community in building resiliency and enable them to actively participate in the implementation of poverty reduction programs.

The National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) or *Listahanan* is an information management system that identifies poor families needing social welfare programs and services. It aims to address the issue on inclusion of non-poor and exclusion of poor from necessary interventions.

The *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (*Pantawid Pamilya*) addresses the inherent risks and vulnerabilities of children, while the Social Pension Program for Indigent Senior Citizens (SPISC) addresses those of older persons by providing them with cash grants.¹ The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) provides a stable source of income to reduce economic risks, not only of the working age population but also of poor families.

¹ The *Pantawid Pamilya* caters to qualified households under the NHTS-PR and requires conditionality for the education and health cash grants, while the SPISC is only provided to indigent senior citizens.

Figure 11.1. Strategic Framework to Reduce Vulnerability of Individuals and Families



The Disaster Response and Management Program (DRMP) and the Housing Program for Calamity Victims (Housing Materials Assistance or HoMA) act as social safety nets for victims of natural hazards and human-induced shocks. On one hand, the DRMP includes inter-agency coordination during disaster response through the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Response Pillar and provision of social protection services including relief assistance, evacuation camp coordination and management, and IDP protection. On the other hand, the HoMA addresses the housing needs of the low and marginal-income families living in “safe zones”, whose houses were partially or totally damaged by calamities such as typhoons, floods, fire, earthquake, volcanic eruption, and other forms of disasters.

Specific outcome indicators are identified in the PDP Results Matrices (RM) to monitor the number of beneficiaries of *Pantawid Pamilya*, SPISC, DRMP, and HoMA.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PIP CHAPTER

The seven priority PAPs under the 2017-2022 Public Investment Program (PIP) included in this Chapter are: the KC-NCDDP, *Listahanan*, *Pantawid Pamilya*, SPISC, SLP, DRMP, and HoMA. Considering that the implementation of all programs are ongoing, there are no PAPs classified as Core Investment Program/Project (CIP).

The *Listahanan* and KC-NCDDP are interregional in scope, while the remaining programs are being implemented nationwide. The *Listahanan* is being implemented in all regions except Caraga, while the KC-NCDDP is being implemented in almost all regions (except in National Capital Region [NCR], Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao [ARMM], Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, and Western Visayas), covering 58 provinces, and 847 cities and municipalities.

The total investment targets for reducing vulnerability of individuals and families amounts to ₱457,127.73 million for the Plan period. The *Pantawid Pamilya* has the highest total investment targets for 2017-2022 amounting to ₱268,562.55 million.

All PAPs mentioned in this Chapter are to be implemented through local funds except for the KC-NCDDP, which will be carried out through official development assistance (ODA) from Asian Development Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of the World Bank amounting to ₱9,811.47 million and ₱3,360.26 million for 2017 and 2018, respectively.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 11.1. PIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Universal and transformative social protection for all achieved	7	129,357.25	121,150.08	119,146.04	28,209.33	28,369.52	30,895.51	457,127.73	487,957.14
TOTAL	7	129,357.25	121,150.08	119,146.04	28,209.33	28,369.52	30,895.51	457,127.73	487,957.14

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 11.2. PIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
DSWD	6	129,357.25	120,750.08	118,746.04	27,809.33	27,969.52	30,495.51	455,127.73	485,957.14
HUDCC	1	-	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
NHA	1	-	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
TOTAL	7	129,357.25	121,150.08	119,146.04	28,209.33	28,369.52	30,895.51	457,127.73	487,957.14

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 11.3. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide	5	119,005.44	115,643.16	114,318.32	25,888.33	28,204.14	30,710.28	433,769.67	433,769.67
Interregional	2	10,351.80	5,506.93	4,827.72	2,321.00	165.38	185.23	23,358.06	54,187.47
TOTAL	7	129,357.25	121,150.08	119,146.04	28,209.33	28,369.52	30,895.51	457,127.73	487,957.14

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 11.4. PIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	7	119,545.78	117,789.83	119,146.04	28,209.33	28,369.52	30,895.51	443,956.01	474,785.41
ODA	1 ^a	9,811.47	3,360.26	-	-	-	-	13,171.72	13,171.72
TOTAL	7	129,357.25	121,150.08	119,146.04	28,209.33	28,369.52	30,895.51	457,127.73	487,957.14

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a Refers to KC-NCDDP with partial ODA funding for 2017-2018.

Table 11.5. PIP Investment Targets by Status/Level of Readiness

PROJECT READINESS	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
With Total Project Cost above ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	6	129,357.25	120,750.08	118,746.04	27,809.33	27,969.52	30,495.51	455,127.73	485,957.14
Subtotal	6	129,357.25	120,750.08	118,746.04	27,809.33	27,969.52	30,495.51	455,127.73	485,957.14
With Total Project Cost of ₱1 Billion - ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	1	-	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Subtotal	1	-	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
TOTAL	7	129,357.25	121,150.08	119,146.04	28,209.33	28,369.52	30,895.51	457,127.73	487,957.14

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

12 Building Safe and Secure Communities

Building Safe and Secure Communities

Building safe and secure communities is aimed at enhancing socioeconomic resilience in support of the desired outcome under the *Pagbabago* or inequality-reducing transformation pillar of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022. This is consistent with the principles and commitments under the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. This Chapter focuses on expanding access to affordable, adequate, safe, and secure shelter in well-planned communities.

To help operationalize the National Urban Development and Housing Framework 2017-2022, the shelter sector will promote investments in direct housing provision through resettlement, settlement upgrading, resiliency and vulnerability reduction, vertical housing development, community-driven shelter programs, housing program for government and private employees, and indirect housing provision through housing loan receivables purchase program and provision of auxiliary services, among others.

LINKAGE WITH PDP AND ITS RESULTS MATRICES

There are 20 programs and projects (PAPs) with total investment targets of ₱351,895.52 million aimed at expanding people's access to affordable, adequate, safe, and secure shelter in well-planned communities. A total of 927,541 permanent housing units are targeted to be constructed, with 34,900 housing units financed, and transitional resettlement assistance and additional community facilities provided within 2017-2022.

Majority of the PAPs were proposed by the National Housing Authority (NHA) under its housing production programs, namely: Resettlement for Informal Settler Families (ISFs), Vertical Developments (Low-Rise and High-Rise Buildings), Armed Forces of the Philippines and Philippine National Police (AFP/PNP) Housing Program, Settlements Upgrading, Cost Recoverable Housing (Employee's Housing), High-Impact Projects (Mixed-Used Development), and Housing Assistance Program for Calamity Victims. Seven projects under Resettlement for ISFs alone are expected to deliver a total of 291,039 housing units, while 117,425 permanent housing units are targeted under the Housing Assistance Program for Calamity Victims within 2017-2022.

Figure 12.1. Strategic Framework to Build Safe and Secure Communities



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PIP CHAPTER

Of the 20 PAPs under Chapter 12, ten are interregional in scope, four are region-specific – two in National Capital Region (NCR) and two in Central Luzon; and six are nationwide in coverage. Majority of the PAPs under Chapter 12 will be carried out using General Appropriations Act funds, except for the Housing Loan Receivables Purchase Program (HLRPP) of the National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation (NHMFC) and the Housing for Freeport Area of Bataan (FAB) workers of the Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB), where majority of its funding will be sourced from their corporate funds or internal cash generation (ICG). With regard to AFAB's Site Development at *Sitio Karagatan* for Economic Housing Project, this will be carried out through AFAB's corporate funds.

As to the status and level of readiness, nine PAPs with estimated cost above ₱2.5 billion each are ongoing and five are undergoing approval process (Level 2). For PAPs costing between ₱1 billion and ₱2.5 billion, two are ongoing and one is undergoing approval process (Level 2). There is also one ongoing project with estimated cost below ₱1 billion, and two PAPs that are undergoing approval process (Level 2).

Consistent with the strategies and Results Matrices outcomes of the PDP 2017-2022 Chapter 12, the PAPs that focus on direct and indirect housing provisions are as follows:

Direct housing provision

PAPs under this category are clustered into six thematic areas:

- **Resettlement.** Under NHA's Resettlement for ISFs, there are seven projects intended to deliver a total of 291,039 housing units. These projects are:
 - » Housing Program for ISFs Living along Danger Areas in Metro Manila (in-city);
 - » Regional Resettlement;
 - » Resettlement for ISFs Affected by Government Infrastructure Projects in Visayas and Mindanao;
 - » Resettlement for ISFs Affected by Infrastructure Projects in Metro Manila [North Triangle, Manila North Tollways Corporation/North Luzon Expressway (NLEX)];
 - » Resettlement for ISFs Affected by the NLEX C-5 North Link Project Segment 8.2;
 - » Resettlement for ISFs Affected by the North-South Railway Project; and
 - » Resettlement for ISFs Affected by the Supreme Court's Mandamus to Clean-Up the Manila Bay Area;
- **Settlements Upgrading.** This aims to address security of tenure and infrastructure requirements of informal settlements on government-owned land proclaimed or designated as socialized housing sites where individual lots shall be surveyed and titled for distribution to qualified occupants;
- **Resiliency and Vulnerability Reduction.** NHA's Housing Program for Calamity Victims aims to provide permanent housing in safe areas to low and marginal income and/or ISFs affected by calamities such as typhoons, landslides, earthquakes, and fires;
- **Vertical Housing Development.** This includes NHA's High-Impact Projects (mixed-use development) in low-rise or medium-rise buildings and vertical development (low-rise or high-rise buildings); and Social Housing Finance Corporation's (SHFC) High Density Housing Program (HDHP);

- **Community-Driven Shelter Programs.** SHFC's Community Mortgage Program (CMP) and HDHP are highly community-driven in nature. CMP is a social housing finance scheme that allows organized communities of ISFs to obtain security of tenure by providing them affordable community loans for land acquisition, site development, and housing construction. HDHP on the other hand, allows ISFs to organize themselves into communities and develop shelter plans (People's Plan) allowing them to reside in multi-storey residential buildings through in-city, near site relocation, or a land sharing arrangement; and
- **Housing Program for Government and Private Employees.** This includes AFP/PNP Housing Program for low-salaried military and police personnel; and Cost-Recoverable Housing for low-income government and private employees; and AFAB's Housing for FAB Workers.

Indirect housing provision

The four PAPs under indirect housing provision are:

- NHMFC's HLRPP aims to finance 34,900 housing units for low-income families;
- Department of the Interior and Local Government's (DILG) capacitating of local government units (LGUs) targets to provide capacity development and augment support funds for LGUs, particularly in NCR, Central Luzon, and CALABARZON, to mitigate the impact of disaster and calamities, as well as address the gaps in the provision of basic services, adequate housing needs, and sustainable source of livelihood for the benefit of families relocated from the waterways and other danger areas of NCR;
- Construction of Community Facilities in Existing Resettlement Sites (live cases); and
- AFAB's Site Development at *Sitio Karagatan* for Economic Housing which aims to prepare the identified lots for the construction of economic housing for FAB workers.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 12.1. PIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Access to affordable, adequate, safe, and secure shelter in well-planned communities expanded	20	45,400.07	70,111.77	67,220.86	67,878.83	55,117.56	46,166.44	351,895.52	359,818.52
TOTAL	20	45,400.07	70,111.77	67,220.86	67,878.83	55,117.56	46,166.44	351,895.52	359,818.52

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 12.2. PIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
AFAB	2	58.27	30.00	-	-	-	-	88.27	88.27
DILG	1	355.69	852.49	852.49	852.49	852.49	852.49	4,618.16	4,618.16
HUDCC	17	44,986.11	69,229.27	66,368.37	67,026.34	54,265.07	45,313.94	347,189.10	355,112.10
NHA	14	34,036.98	55,819.40	48,376.20	45,733.03	29,644.62	17,340.36	230,950.59	230,950.59
NHMFC	1	1,800.00	1,930.00	2,609.00	3,314.00	4,045.00	4,802.00	18,500.00	26,423.00
SHFC	2	9,149.13	11,479.88	15,383.17	17,979.31	20,575.45	23,171.59	97,738.51	97,738.51
TOTAL	20	45,400.07	70,111.77	67,220.86	67,878.83	55,117.56	46,166.44	351,895.52	359,818.52

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 12.3. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide	6	12,123.13	21,190.88	21,293.17	25,330.31	27,478.45	29,169.59	136,585.51	144,508.51
Interregional	10	32,009.68	43,310.89	36,447.69	33,068.53	27,639.11	16,996.85	189,472.75	189,472.75
Region-specific	4	1,267.27	5,610.00	9,480.00	9,480.00	-	-	25,837.27	25,837.27
NCR	2	1,209.00	5,580.00	9,480.00	9,480.00	-	-	25,749.00	25,749.00
Region III	2	58.27	30.00	-	-	-	-	88.27	88.27
TOTAL	20	45,400.07	70,111.77	67,220.86	67,878.83	55,117.56	46,166.44	351,895.52	359,818.52

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 12.4. PIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	17	43,541.80	68,151.77	64,611.86	64,564.83	51,072.56	41,364.44	333,307.25	333,307.25
Others (including ICG) ^a	3	1,858.27	1,960.00	2,609.00	3,314.00	4,045.00	4,802.00	18,588.27	26,511.27
TOTAL	20	45,400.07	70,111.77	67,220.86	67,878.83	55,117.56	46,166.44	351,895.52	359,818.52

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a Investment targets in 2017 include ₱1,256.70 million counterpart from local funds.

Table 12.5. PIP Investment Targets by Status/Level of Readiness

PROJECT READINESS	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
With Total Project Cost above ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	9	33,998.80	39,461.77	28,640.86	33,843.83	38,613.56	43,128.44	217,687.25	225,610.25
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	5	8,754.00	29,581.00	38,116.00	33,475.00	16,504.00	3,038.00	129,468.00	129,468.00
Subtotal	14	42,752.80	69,042.77	66,756.86	67,318.83	55,117.56	46,166.44	347,155.25	355,078.25
With Total Project Cost of ₱1 Billion - ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	2	1,247.00	194.00	464.00	560.00	-	-	2,465.00	2,465.00
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	1	731.00	845.00	-	-	-	-	1,576.00	1,576.00
Subtotal	3	1,978.00	1,039.00	464.00	560.00	-	-	4,041.00	4,041.00
With Total Project Cost below ₱1 Billion									
Ongoing	1	611.00	-	-	-	-	-	611.00	611.00
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	2	58.27	30.00	-	-	-	-	88.27	88.27
Subtotal	3	669.27	30.00	-	-	-	-	699.27	699.27
TOTAL	20	45,400.07	70,111.77	67,220.86	67,878.83	55,117.56	46,166.44	351,895.52	359,818.52

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

13

Impact of Increased Public Infrastructure Spending on Employment and Economic Growth

Impact of Increased Public Infrastructure Spending on Employment and Economic Growth

Infrastructure development is a crucial bedrock strategy in sustaining high and inclusive growth in the medium term, while laying a solid foundation on which a *matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay* will be built. The Administration's thrust to usher the "Golden Age of Infrastructure" through its Build, Build, Build Program will be backed by infrastructure programs and projects (PAPs) identified by the different implementing agencies under the 2017-2022 Public Investment Program (PIP). The government aims to raise public infrastructure spending¹ from 4.1 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2016 to 6.7 percent by 2022.²

Based on NEDA estimate,³ the increase in public infrastructure spending⁴ will potentially boost the national economy by stimulating production of output in different industries, contributing as much as ₱1.3 trillion to the country's GDP by 2022 (*see Table 13.1*). The bulk of increased economic activities is expected to come from infrastructure-related industries such as the construction sector (30%), land transport (3%), electricity (2%), non-metallic mining (2%),⁵ finance (3%), accommodation and food services (1%), and other service activities (1%).⁶ Likewise, positive indirect impact on trade (10%), food manufacturing (4%), and education (2%) sectors are expected, as domestic consumption benefits from the more robust economic growth (*see Table 13.2*).

Table 13.1. Estimated Impact of Increased Public Infrastructure Spending

ITEM	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Additional Gross Value Added (GVA) (in Billion, current prices)	80	280	340	730	970	1,280
Percent to GDP (in %) ⁷	0.5	1.6	1.8	3.4	4.1	4.9
Additional Employment (number of persons)	130,000	450,000	500,000	1,100,000	1,400,000	1,800,000

Note: NEDA estimate is derived using NEDA's Input-Output Simulator (I-O) based on the 2012 I-O semi-closed domestic model.

¹ Public infrastructure spending consists of the national government infrastructure program and the transfers to local government units and government-owned and controlled corporations intended for infrastructure PAPs.

² Computed on a cash-basis.

³ Derived using the NEDA I-O Simulator (based on the official 2012 I-O table). In particular, the semi-closed domestic I-O type was utilized. The semi-closed domestic I-O type has two main features: (a) household final or personal consumption expenditures are considered endogenous; and (b) accounts for domestic inputs only.

⁴ The estimated additional GVA, percent to GDP, and employment figures were derived by simulating the impact of the incremental increase in public infrastructure spending. The incremental increase (shock) was computed as the difference between the baseline (i.e., if infrastructure spending stays at 4.1% of the GDP until 2022) and the Development Budget Coordination Committee-approved projected spending as of July 2, 2018, deflated to 2012 prices using estimates of implicit price index. Said projected spending will be supported by infrastructure programs and projects under the 2017-2022 PIP, among others. The estimated impact in a particular year may last beyond the year the expenditure was incurred.

⁵ Includes stone quarrying.

⁶ As inputs to mining.

⁷ The 2016 ratio of cash-based infrastructure spending to GDP of 4.1 percent was set as the baseline ratio.

Table 13.2. Top Ten Sectors Expected to Benefit from the Increased Public Infrastructure Spending, in terms of Higher GVA

SECTORS		PERCENT SHARE TO TOTAL INCREASE IN GVA
1	Construction	29.9
2	Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.9
3	Food Manufacturing	4.3
4	Land Transport	3.4
5	Financial Intermediaries	3.2
6	Electricity	1.8
7	Education	1.7
8	Non-Metallic Mineral Products Manufacturing	1.7
9	Accommodation and Food Services	1.3
10	Other Service Activities	1.2

Note: NEDA estimate derived using NEDA's I-O Simulator based on the 2012 I-O semi-closed domestic model.

The boost in public investments on infrastructure over the medium term is envisioned to generate additional employment (directly and indirectly) of about 1.8 million by 2022 (*see Table 13.1*). If realized, this will contribute in achieving the target in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 to reduce the unemployment rate in the country, from 5.5 percent in 2016 to around 3-5 percent in 2022.

Similarly, more than half of the estimated employment to be generated is expected to come from infrastructure-related industries such as the construction sector (59%), land transport (11%), non-metallic mining (1%), metal fabrication (1%), precious metals mining (1%),⁸ and other service activities (2%). Increased consumption and food manufacturing will also lead to higher employment in trade services (12%), agriculture-related sectors (4% in palay and corn, 1% in agricultural services) and education (1%) (*see Table 13.3*).

Table 13.3. Top Ten Sectors Expected to Benefit from the Increased Public Infrastructure Spending, in terms of Increased Employment

SECTORS		PERCENT SHARE TO TOTAL INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT
1	Construction	59.1
2	Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.8
3	Land Transport	11.0
4	Palay and Corn	3.6
5	Other Service Activities	2.0
6	Agricultural Activities and Services	1.1
7	Education	1.0
8	Precious Metals Mining	1.0
9	Fabricated Metal Manufacturing	0.9
10	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	0.9

Note: NEDA estimate derived using NEDA's I-O Simulator based on the 2012 IO semi-closed domestic model.

⁸ Precious metals mining accounts for 17.2 percent of the intermediate inputs to basic metals industry, while basic metals industry accounts for 15.7 percent of the intermediate inputs to the construction sector.

14 Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation

Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation

Building the foundation for a globally competitive knowledge economy through Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) is important to sustain and further increase the country's growth potential. It is for this reason that the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 identified the following challenges in the STI sector and aimed to address them: low level of innovation, limited investment in research and development (R&D), lack of resources for technology transfer, weak intellectual property culture, lack of STI infrastructure, weak linkages among innovation actors, and inadequate human resources engaged in STI R&D.

To address these gaps and advance STI, the PDP 2017-2022 outlined two sector outcomes that need to be achieved: (a) promote and accelerate technology adoption; and (b) stimulate innovation.

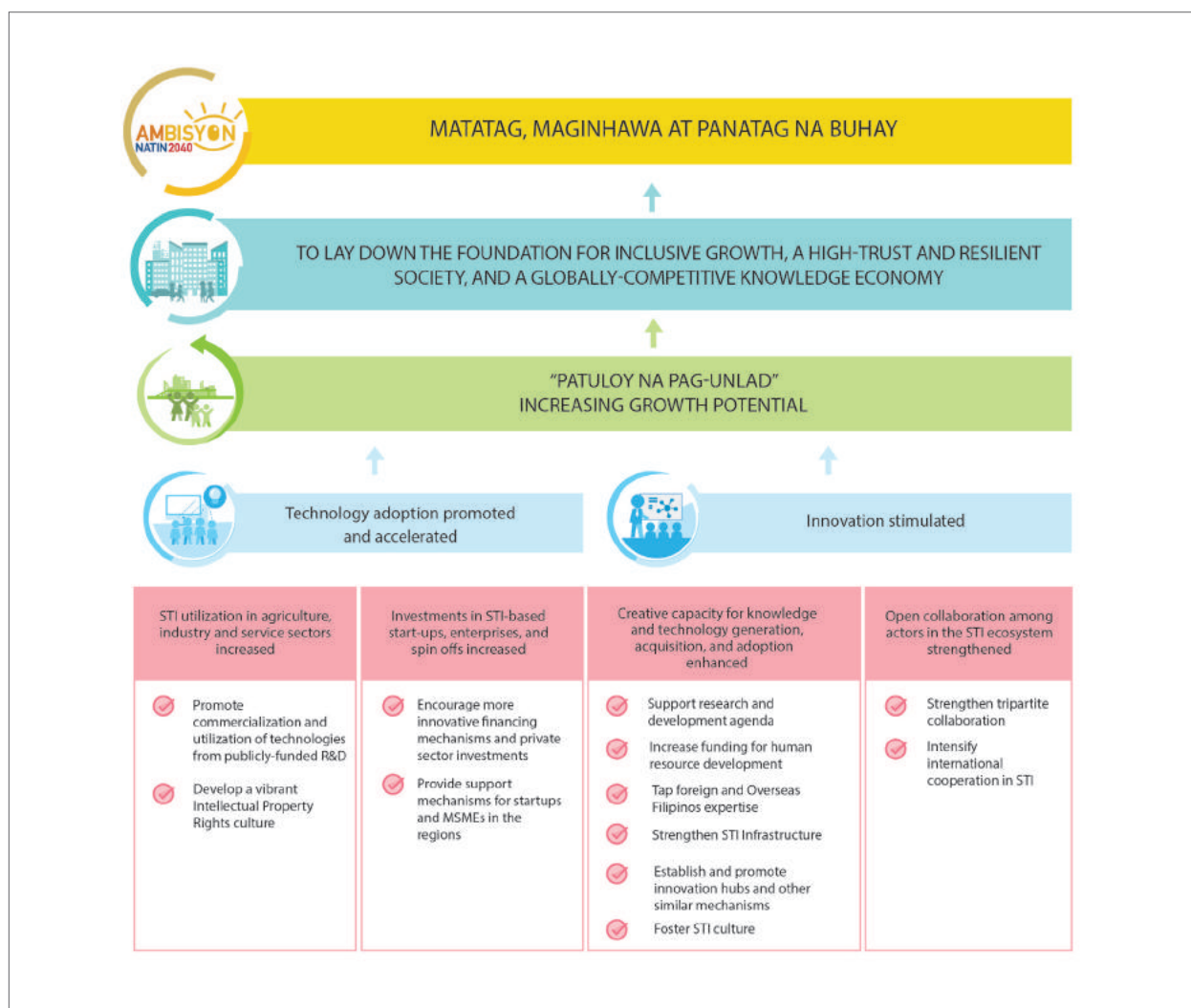
Increasing STI in the agriculture, industry, and services sectors (Subsector Outcome 1) as well as investments in technology-based start-ups, enterprises and spin-offs (Subsector Outcome 2) will result in the promotion and acceleration of technology adoption. On the other hand, enhancing the creative capacity for knowledge and technology generation, acquisition, and adoption (Subsector Outcome 3), and strengthening open collaboration among actors in the STI ecosystem (Subsector Outcome 4) will stimulate innovation.

Figure 14.1 shows the different strategies that will gear the country in achieving the sector and subsector outcomes.

LINKAGE WITH PDP AND ITS RESULTS MATRICES

There are a total of 75 programs and projects (PAPs) under Chapter 14 for the period 2017-2022, with a total investment targets of ₱101,152.13 million. More than three quarters (84.70%) of investment targets will contribute to enhancing the creative capacity for knowledge and technology generation, acquisition, and adoption. About 7.49 percent of the total investment targets will support the increase in STI utilization in agriculture, industry, and services sectors. The remaining portion of the total investments will support technology-based start-ups, enterprises, and spin-offs (7.15%), and strengthen collaboration among actors in the STI ecosystem (0.67%). Other investments in STI are reflected in the PAPs of other chapters (e.g., Chapters 8, 9, and 19, etc.) in recognition of the role of STI in attaining the development goals of these sectors.

Figure 14.1. Strategic Framework to Vigorously Advance Science, Technology, and Innovation



Technology adoption promoted and accelerated

STI utilization in agriculture, industry, and services sectors increased

Transfer and commercialization of technologies generated from the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) will be accelerated to benefit the agriculture, aquatic, and natural resources, as well as the industry and energy sectors, among others.

To support innovation and increase the diffusion of science and technology in the industry sector, DOST will implement programs such as the Business Innovation through Science and Technology for Industry, and the Industry-based Invention Development. These programs are also expected to open opportunities for start-up and spin-off companies which will create new industries and capture emerging market niches, while generating employment in the regions.

Intellectual property protection is also a vital component of the innovation ecosystem. To increase patent applications and develop an intellectual property rights culture, incentives will be given to encourage inventors to protect their inventions by applying for patents, trademarks, and industrial designs. Total investment targets for 2017-2022 under this subsector outcome amount to ₱7,571.50 million.

Investments in STI-based start-ups, enterprises, and spin-offs increased

To increase the commercialization of R&D products, innovative financing schemes and investments must be made available for STI-based start-ups, enterprises, and spin-offs. The Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program will be expanded to enable more micro, small, and medium enterprises to adopt technological innovations that will increase their productivity and competitiveness. Venture financing will continue to be implemented to provide the necessary funding support for capacity building of start-ups and scale-up science and technology projects.

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) will develop high-growth and high-impact initiatives that will nurture innovation, sustain economic growth, and generate large-scale employment opportunities through the implementation of the Start-up Ecosystem Development Program. The Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) through its Seed.PH (ICT Enabled Start-up Development Program), will promote the creation of digital start-ups and increase the local technopreneurs in the country.

PAPs under this subsector outcome have total investment targets for 2017-2022 of ₱7,228.42 million.

Innovation stimulated

Creative capacity for knowledge and technology generation, acquisition, and adoption enhanced

To build an efficient system of knowledge creation and technology generation, the government will implement the Harmonized National R&D Agenda. The agenda defines the country's priorities and guides public investment in R&D. Basic and applied researches will be pursued, including those that will enhance our capabilities in new and emerging fields, such as artificial intelligence and data science, space technology applications, human security, and creative industries.

To boost R&D capacity and promote regional development, DOST will implement the R&D Leadership Program which will enable regions to tap the services of experts in the Philippines and abroad to assist in setting up regional R&D centers, implementing, and generating resources for research projects.

Science and Technology Human Resource Development Programs will be continued and expanded to increase the number of highly-trained researchers, scientists, and engineers in the country.

STI infrastructure will be strengthened, and innovation hubs will be promoted and established through the following PAPs, among others:

1. Establishment of an Accelerator Facility (Phase 1: Conduct of Feasibility Study) (Phase 2: Establishment of the Accelerator Facility);
2. Establishment of a Research Reactor (Phase 1: Conduct of Feasibility Study) (Phase 2: Conduct of Siting Study) (Phase 3: Construction of Research Reactor);
3. ICT and Electronics R&D for Resilient Infrastructures; and
4. Science and Technology Innovation Center for Green Composites.

Overall, 2017-2022 investment targets for PAPs under this subsector outcome amount to ₱85,674.43 million.

Open collaboration among actors in the STI ecosystem strengthened

Collaboration in R&D among the industry, academe, and government will be strengthened, and international cooperation in STI will be intensified. Collaboration R&D to Leverage Philippine Economy will be implemented to bridge the academe and the industry sector, and create a seamless flow from research outputs to practical applications. Leaders in Innovation Fellowship Program will be continued to build the entrepreneurship capacity of researchers in commercializing their innovations. The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), with development assistance from South Korea, will construct a Vocational Training Center to provide training opportunities in various technology skills and upgrade the training of vocational-technological professionals to meet the required standards of the industry. The total investment targets over the medium term for these projects amount to ₱677.78 million.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PIP CHAPTER

The bulk of the Public Investment Program (PIP) total investment targets (99.50%) for 2017-2022 will be under DOST, while the remaining (0.50%) will be implemented by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), DICT, DTI, and TESDA (*refer to Table 14.2.A*). A total of ₱19,383.92 million accounted for Core Investment Programs/Projects (CIP) under DOST (*refer to Table 14.2.B*).

In terms of spatial coverage, nationwide PAPs amount to ₱93,995.02 million (92.92%) of the total investment targets for 2017-2022, while interregional and region-specific PAPs amount to ₱146.59 million (0.14%) and ₱7,010.52 million (6.93%), respectively, as indicated in Table 14.3.A.

Tables 14.4.A and 14.4.B show the mode of implementation of PAPs under the PIP and CIP, respectively. Bulk of the PAPs are proposed to be carried out using local funds amounting to ₱98,979.48 million (97.86%), followed by those proposed to be implemented using official development assistance (ODA) amounting to ₱225.00 million (0.22%), and through other mode of implementation amounting to ₱132.56 million (0.13%). The mode of implementation of the remaining portion of the total investments amounting to ₱1,815.09 million (1.79%) is yet to be determined.

In terms of status/project readiness, ongoing PAPs amount to ₱77,051.24 million, representing 76.17 percent of the total investment targets for 2017-2022, while Level 1 (approved) and Level 2 (undergoing approval process) PAPs amount to ₱32.69 million (0.03%) and ₱22,593.07 million (22.34%), respectively. PAPs amounting to ₱1,475.12 million (1.46%) are currently undergoing various stages of project preparation prior to submission to the approving body¹ (refer to Table 14.5).

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 14.1.A. PIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome 1: Technology adoption promoted and accelerated									
Subsector Outcome 1: STI utilization in agriculture, industry, and services sectors increased	27	227.45	1,733.10	1,359.95	3,257.70	628.40	364.90	7,571.50	7,695.69
Subsector Outcome 2: Investments in STI-based start-ups, enterprises, and spin-offs increased	6	903.62	1,359.69	1,659.69	1,960.92	621.00	723.50	7,228.42	7,254.67
Sector Outcome 2: Innovation stimulated									
Subsector Outcome 1: Creative capacity for knowledge and technology generation, acquisition, and adoption enhanced	39	4,051.68	5,548.14	9,683.29	15,912.61	19,860.64	30,618.07	85,674.43	98,079.77
Subsector Outcome 2: Open collaboration among actors in the STI ecosystem strengthened	3	7.00	127.00	372.00	171.78	-	-	677.78	677.78
TOTAL	75	5,189.75	8,767.94	13,074.93	21,303.00	21,110.04	31,706.47	101,152.13	113,707.91
Total excluding cross-ref PAP in Chapter 10	74	5,189.75	8,752.94	13,074.93	21,303.00	21,110.04	31,706.47	101,137.13	113,692.91

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

¹ These include PAPs with Level 3, Level 4, and Deferred status.

Table 14.1.B. CIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome 1: Technology adoption promoted and accelerated									
Subsector Outcome 1: STI utilization in agriculture, industry, and services sectors increased	1	-	375.00	500.00	2,625.00	-	-	3,500.00	3,500.00
Subsector Outcome 2: Investments in STI-based start-ups, enterprises, and spin-offs increased	1	80.00	300.00	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	2,580.00	2,580.00
Sector Outcome 2: Innovation stimulated									
Subsector Outcome 1: Creative capacity for knowledge and technology generation, acquisition, and adoption enhanced	2	-	123.92	799.03	3,789.74	2,993.34	5,597.89	13,303.92	19,465.51
TOTAL	4	80.00	798.92	1,699.03	6,914.74	3,593.34	6,297.89	19,383.92	25,545.51

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 14.2.A. PIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
CHED	5	25.00	89.00	10.00	30.00	-	50.00	204.00	204.00
CSU	2	-	35.00	-	-	-	-	35.00	35.00
NORSU	1	-	19.00	-	-	-	-	19.00	19.00
SSU	1	-	10.00	10.00	30.00	-	50.00	100.00	100.00
USeP	1	25.00	25.00	-	-	-	-	50.00	50.00
DICT	1	-	5.09	-	-	-	-	5.09	5.09
DOST	67	5,164.75	8,653.85	12,814.93	21,243.00	21,110.04	31,656.47	100,643.03	113,198.82
DOST (Main)	7	1,777.18	2,115.40	2,439.70	4,871.41	600.00	700.00	11,903.68	12,003.93
ASTI	3	613.39	643.30	744.40	710.00	495.00	545.00	3,751.09	3,751.09
ITDI	5	22.69	179.58	92.78	75.70	24.97	-	395.72	395.72
MIRDC	11	-	381.18	902.76	380.94	327.54	27.00	2,019.41	2,019.41
PCAARRD	23	112.30	992.27	116.57	78.55	65.53	72.78	1,438.00	1,491.57
PCIEERD	1	25.00	30.00	34.50	40.00	-	-	129.50	133.75
PNRI	10	296.88	634.12	1,349.64	4,391.46	3,666.34	6,270.89	16,609.33	22,870.92
SEI	2	2,904.30	3,661.51	7,113.90	10,670.85	15,902.26	24,009.40	64,262.21	70,364.59
TAPI	5	13.00	16.50	20.70	24.10	28.40	31.40	134.10	167.84
DTI	1	-	20.00	25.00	30.00	-	-	75.00	75.00
OCS	1	-	-	225.00	-	-	-	225.00	225.00
TESDA	1	-	-	225.00	-	-	-	225.00	225.00
TOTAL	75	5,189.75	8,767.94	13,074.93	21,303.00	21,110.04	31,706.47	101,152.13	113,707.91
Total excluding cross-ref PAP in Chapter 10	74	5,189.75	8,752.94	13,074.93	21,303.00	21,110.04	31,706.47	101,137.13	113,692.91

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 14.2.B. CIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
DOST	4	80.00	798.92	1,699.03	6,914.74	3,593.34	6,297.89	19,383.92	25,545.51
DOST (Main)	2	80.00	675.00	900.00	3,125.00	600.00	700.00	6,080.00	6,080.00
PNRI	2	-	123.92	799.03	3,789.74	2,993.34	5,597.89	13,303.92	19,465.51
TOTAL	4	80.00	798.92	1,699.03	6,914.74	3,593.34	6,297.89	19,383.92	25,545.51

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 14.3.A. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Nationwide	33	4,161.24	7,253.07	11,044.35	20,139.36	20,292.53	31,104.47	93,995.02	106,432.7
Interregional	11	39.80	40.14	39.15	27.5	-	-	146.59	156.54
Region-specific	31	988.71	1,474.72	1,991.44	1,136.14	817.5	602.00	7,010.52	7,118.63
NCR	21	926.01	1,350.69	1,720.94	1,103.64	817.5	552.00	6,470.78	6,573.65
Region II	2	-	35.00	-	-	-	-	35.00	35.00
CALABARZON	4	37.71	35.03	35.50	2.50	-	-	110.74	115.98
Region VII	2	-	19.00	225.00	-	-	-	244.00	244.00
Region VIII	1	-	10.00	10.00	30.00	-	50.00	100.00	100.00
Region XI	1	25.00	25.00	-	-	-	-	50.00	50.00
TOTAL	75	5,189.75	8,767.94	13,074.93	21,303.00	21,110.04	31,706.47	101,152.13	113,707.91
Total excluding cross-ref PAP in Chapter 10	74	5,189.75	8,752.94	13,074.93	21,303.00	21,110.04	31,706.47	101,137.13	113,692.91

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 14.3.B. CIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Nationwide	4	80.00	798.92	1,699.03	6,914.74	3,593.34	6,297.89	19,383.92	25,545.51
TOTAL	4	80.00	798.92	1,699.03	6,914.74	3,593.34	6,297.89	19,383.92	25,545.51

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 14.4.A. PIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
LFP (RA 9184)	60	5,167.06	8,233.66	11,964.40	20,954.36	20,980.53	31,679.47	98,979.48	111,535.26
ODA	1	-	-	225.00	-	-	-	225.00	225.00
Others (including ICG)	2	22.69	34.97	24.97	24.97	24.97	-	132.56	132.56
TBD	12	-	499.31	860.57	323.68	104.54	27.00	1,815.09	1,815.09
TOTAL	75	5,189.75	8,767.94	13,074.93	21,303.00	21,110.04	31,706.47	101,152.13	113,707.91
Total excluding cross-ref PAP in Chapter 10	74	5,189.75	8,752.94	13,074.93	21,303.00	21,110.04	31,706.47	101,137.13	113,692.91

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 14.4.B. CIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	4	80.00	798.92	1,699.03	6,914.74	3,593.34	6,297.89	19,383.92	25,545.51
TOTAL	4	80.00	798.92	1,699.03	6,914.74	3,593.34	6,297.89	19,383.92	25,545.51

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 14.5. PIP Investment Targets by Status/Level of Readiness

PROJECT READINESS	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
With Total Project Cost above ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	3	4,291.81	5,107.26	8,806.22	12,385.85	16,247.16	24,280.24	71,118.54	77,153.69
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	3	80.00	715.00	915.00	6,234.96	3,593.34	6,297.89	17,836.19	23,997.78
Subtotal	6	4,371.81	5,822.26	9,721.22	18,620.81	19,840.50	30,578.13	88,954.73	101,151.47
With Total Project Cost of ₱1 Billion - ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	2	217.94	321.46	420.00	470.00	520.00	520.00	2,469.40	2,469.40
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	1	-	83.92	784.03	679.78	-	-	1,547.73	1,547.73
Subtotal	3	217.94	405.38	1,204.03	1,149.78	520.00	520.00	4,017.13	4,017.13
With Total Project Cost below ₱1 Billion									
Ongoing	36	552.31	699.03	613.54	676.05	394.03	528.34	3,463.31	3,822.35
Approved (Level 1)	1	22.69	10.00	-	-	-	-	32.69	32.69
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	23	25.00	939.16	1,143.00	743.02	328.97	30.00	3,209.15	3,209.15
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4) ^a	6	-	892.10	393.15	113.34	26.54	50.00	1,475.12	1,475.12
Subtotal	66	600.00	2,540.29	2,149.69	1,532.41	749.54	608.34	8,180.27	8,539.31
TOTAL	75	5,189.75	8,767.94	13,074.93	21,303.00	21,110.04	31,706.47	101,152.13	113,707.91
Total excluding cross-ref PAP in Chapter 10	74	5,189.75	8,752.94	13,074.93	21,303.00	21,110.04	31,706.47	101,137.13	113,692.91

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a This includes PAPs with Level 3, Level 4, and Deferred status.

15 Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy

Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy

To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy, there is a need to ensure a sound, stable, and supportive macroeconomic environment. This can be achieved by establishing a fiscal policy that is responsive, strategic, and supportive; monetary and financial policies that are resilient and inclusive; and an external trade policy regime that is strategic.

To ensure the attainment of subsector outcomes, the strategies identified in Chapter 15 of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 were accompanied by specific programs and projects (PAPs) proposed by relevant agencies. The PAPs were mostly intended to strengthen the implementation of policies, regulations, and administrative reforms. A number of legislative proposals were also proposed to complement the PAPs, all are targeted to be enacted by 2022. Additional PAPs geared toward the attainment of sector outcomes may need to be considered in the subsequent updating of the 2017-2022 Public Investment Program (PIP). This would entail the identification of PAPs by concerned agencies to address expenditure management, debt management, generation of revenue at the local level, capital market development, and the attainment of a more inclusive financial system.

The strategies, effected through the identified policies, regulations, and administrative reforms supported by the various PAPs as well as legislative proposals, will enable the government to reach the PDP 2017-2022 targets. To illustrate, by 2022, the government tax revenue to gross domestic product is projected to reach 17.0 percent from 13.7 percent in 2016. Merchandise and services exports are targeted to reach US\$61.0 - 62.2 and US\$61.0 - 68.6 billion by 2022, respectively (*see also PDP 2017-2022 Chapter 15 for the complete list of targets*).

LINKAGE WITH PDP AND ITS RESULTS MATRICES

To ensure the effectiveness of the government's tax reform program,¹ a number of administrative reforms will be implemented by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). For instance, improvements in tax administration will be attained through the Electronic Sales and Reporting System Project (formerly Sales Data Controller), which aims to create data linkages between BIR and taxpayers utilizing cash-register and/or point-of-sales machines. This is intended to increase Value Added Tax collections, remove burdensome compliance requirements, and promote transparency in businesses with bulk transactions.

¹ The Comprehensive Tax Reform program which aims to make the tax system simpler, fairer, and more efficient is listed as one of the priority legislative agenda in the Chapter 15 of the PDP.

Figure 15.1. Strategic Framework to Sustain a Sound, Stable, and Supportive Macroeconomic Environment



To further improve revenue generation, the following PAPs will be implemented and continued:

- Optimization and Limited Enhancement of Electronic Tax Information System;
- Automatic Exchange of Information Solution for Foreign Account Tax Compliance and Common Reporting Standard;
- BIR Geographical Information System;
- Cloud Computing Services for Electronic Official Register Book System for Alcohol and Alcohol Products;
- Technical Infrastructure for Electronic Data Transmission; and
- Data Warehouse Re-architecture and Enhancement, among others.

These are based on the implementation of the Tax Reform program, Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-Common Reporting Standard, as well as on the BIR Strategic Plan 2016-2020.

In pursuing a more strategic external trade policy regime, technical assistance and institutional development activities will be implemented by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). The Trade-Related Technical Assistance 4 Project's overall objective is to contribute to the Philippines' integration into the global production network, thereby promoting inclusive economic growth. Its purpose is to enhance the capacity of government agencies and private operators to maximize opportunities generated by new trade arrangements, including the Generalized Scheme of Preferences Plus and the European Union-Philippines Free Trade Agreement. Several outputs are expected from the implementation of this project, one of which is the support accorded to exporters and civil society in line with the priorities of the PDP 2017-2022 and the Philippine Export Development Plan (PEDP). Moreover, the Regional Interactive Platform for Philippine Exporters (RIPPLES) Plus is a program which aims to expand the supply base of internationally-competitive Philippine export products and services. It is therefore a framework wherein intensified, purposive, and practical assistance are given towards the internationalization of micro, small, and medium enterprises and at the same time, expand the global export market opportunities for large corporations. Specifically, the RIPPLES Plus Program has four modes of assistance to efficiently carry out the program objectives, and develop and promote key and emerging sectors under the PEDP. These modes of assistance include (a) training and capacity building; (b) investment, marketing, and promotion; (c) support for innovation, product development, and design; and (d) access to markets through Mutual Recognition Agreements and certifications.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PIP CHAPTER

BIR, which is under the Department of Finance (DOF), will be implementing 11 PAPs with investment targets for 2017-2022 amounting to ₱ 898.47 million, while the DTI will be implementing two PAPs with the amount of ₱ 490.81 million. Out of the 13 PAPs under the Chapter, 12 PAPs will be implemented nationwide, while one project will be region-specific.

In terms of mode of implementation, 11 PAPs will be implemented through local funding, while one will be carried out through official development assistance (ODA). Based on the project readiness, only one project is to be submitted to the approving body, while the rest are ongoing.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 15.1. PIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome: Stable, sound, and supportive macroeconomic environment sustained ^a									
Subsector Outcome 1: Responsible, strategic, and supportive fiscal sector achieved	11	704.12	194.35	-	-	-	-	898.47	898.47
Subsector Outcome 3: Strategic external trade policy regime achieved	2	37.81	122.00	127.00	132.00	72.00	-	490.81	490.81
TOTAL	13	741.93	316.35	127.00	132.00	72.00	-	1,389.28	1,389.28

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a PAPS for the financial sector may subsequently be provided in the updating period.

Table 15.2. PIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
DOF	11	704.12	194.35	-	-	-	-	898.47	898.47
BIR	11	704.12	194.35	-	-	-	-	898.47	898.47
DTI	2	37.81	122.00	127.00	132.00	72.00	-	490.81	490.81
TOTAL	13	741.93	316.35	127.00	132.00	72.00	-	1,389.28	1,389.28

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 15.3. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide	12	725.75	316.35	127.00	132.00	72.00	-	1,373.10	1,373.10
Region-specific	1	16.18	-	-	-	-	-	16.18	16.18
No specified region	1	16.18	-	-	-	-	-	16.18	16.18
TOTAL	13	741.93	316.35	127.00	132.00	72.00	-	1,389.28	1,389.28

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 15.4. PIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	11	704.12	150.35	55.00	60.00	-	-	969.47	969.47
ODA	1	37.81	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	-	325.81	325.81
Others (including ICG)	1	-	94.00	-	-	-	-	94.00	94.00
TOTAL	13	741.93	316.35	127.00	132.00	72.00	-	1,389.28	1,389.28

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 15.5. PIP Investment Targets by Status/Level of Readiness

PROJECT READINESS	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
With Total Project Cost below ₱1 Billion									
Ongoing	12	704.12	244.35	55.00	60.00	-	-	1,063.47	1,063.47
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 & Level 4)	1	37.81	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	-	325.81	325.81
TOTAL	13	741.93	316.35	127.00	132.00	72.00	-	1,389.28	1,389.28

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

16

Leveling the
Playing Field
through a National
Competition Policy

Leveling the Playing Field through a National Competition Policy

Market competition encourages firms to be more efficient and innovative that can lead to wider choices of goods and services provided at reasonable prices. It levels the playing field where big businesses as well as small and medium entrepreneurs thrive. In the process, it raises productivity, expands economic opportunities, and improves overall welfare.

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 seeks to improve and promote the country's market competition that is supportive of inclusive and sustained growth.

LINKAGE WITH PDP AND ITS RESULTS MATRICES

To ensure that market competition brings efficient results, and improves consumer welfare and market efficiency, the government is set to foster an environment where anti-competitive practices – not only by private entities but also government actions, laws, and regulations – are diminished and barriers to entry, as well as limits to entrepreneurship, are reduced. The National Competition Policy (NCP) will complement Republic Act No. 10667 or the Philippine Competition Act in cultivating this environment by implementing policies, programs, and projects that penalize anti-competitive practices, facilitate entry of players and enrich their innovation, support regulatory reforms, promote competitive neutrality, and ensure consumer protection.

To achieve the outcomes, the following strategies will be carried out: (a) review legislations and policies that may substantially prevent, restrict, or lessen competition; (b) analyze competition issues in priority sectors; (c) investigate conducts and agreements that may substantially prevent, restrict, or lessen competition; (d) promote competition-related policies and best practices; (e) conduct capacity-building activities for the executive, legislative, judicial departments; and (f) institutionalize a mechanism for the implementation of the NCP. Figure 16.1 shows how the aforementioned strategies link to the attainment of inclusive and sustained growth.

Figure 16.1. Strategic Framework to Level the Playing Field through a National Competition Policy



PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS TO PROMOTE COMPETITION

Considering that competition is a relatively new concept in the Philippines, there are no programs and projects (PAPs) submitted for inclusion in the 2017-2022 Public Investment Program (PIP). The government's interventions in the sector for 2017 to 2022 are geared towards formulating the NCP, developing the capacities of competition authorities, raising awareness of the relevant stakeholders and the general public, and institutionalizing mechanisms to effectively enforce the Philippine Competition Act and the NCP.

The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) with the Philippine Competition Commission and other relevant agencies and sectors, will prepare and formulate the NCP.

The Philippine Competition Commission will spearhead capacity-building activities and advocacy programs, among others, to promote market competition in the country. These activities will also involve participation of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments. Initiatives that involve collaboration with academic and research institutions in strengthening programs on competition law and economics will also be undertaken.

A comprehensive market scoping and market studies will be conducted to detect barriers and distortions to competition in agriculture, industry, and services. Correcting potentially anti-competitive policies and programs facilitates improvement in the variety and quality of goods and services essential to poverty reduction, generation of new livelihood and employment opportunities, and spill over effects on other sectors in the economy.

The Office for Competition (OFC) under the Department of Justice will be reorganized and restructured in view of the enactment of the Philippine Competition Act and the establishment of the Philippine Competition Commission. The OFC will conduct preliminary investigation and prosecute criminal violations of the Philippine Competition Act and other competition-related laws. Modular capacity building for prosecutors will be undertaken to strengthen criminal enforcement.

The Governance Commission for Government-owned and Controlled Corporations will continue reviewing mandates and conduct subsidiarity analysis of government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) to establish a level playing field where GOCCs and private firms compete.

The National Competitiveness Council will expand the scope of Project Repeal to include the review of unnecessary regulations that potentially reduce barriers to entry or facilitate anti-competitive behavior of firms.

The Department of Trade and Industry with the Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Social Welfare and Development, and the Philippine Commission on Women will implement the Trade and Inclusive Economic Growth Facility (TIEGF). The TIEGF includes technical assistance and institutional development activities on domestic regulatory reform to improve the Philippines' competitiveness, as well as reduce regulatory burdens on businesses (*refer to Chapter 9*).

NEDA and the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) will spearhead the institutionalization of a responsive regulatory management system to monitor impact, ensure cohesiveness, and improve the quality and flexibility of government regulatory frameworks, including those that affect market competition. DAP will implement the Modernizing Government Regulations (MGR) Program as a key strategy to accelerate improvement in regulatory quality and coherence. MGR is currently exploring the possibility of establishing an overarching National Regulatory Architecture with the following components: (a) comprehensive national regulatory policy, (b) standard regulatory making and review process, and (c) regulatory framework per priority industry. Aiming to streamline unnecessary rules and business burdens, the MGR Program includes transportation, tourism, and logistics in the scope of its regulatory mapping and review (*refer to Chapter 5*).

Regulatory reforms will be pursued to complement the NCP. The government will work toward the enactment of some of the legislations to promote competition such as:

1. Amendment of the Public Service Act, to ease or lift restrictions on foreign investments in certain industries by amending or repealing provisions that limit foreign participation in certain economic activities;
2. Amendment of certain economic provisions of the Constitution, to relax restrictive foreign ownership provisions of the Constitution to attract more foreign direct investments; and
3. Ease of Doing Business Act, to establish a more coherent regulatory environment, sustain the intention of Project Repeal to repeal outdated rules, and improve the business climate in the country.

Additional items in the legislative agenda will be drawn following the review of potentially anti-competitive laws and policies that substantially prevent, restrict, or lessen competition.

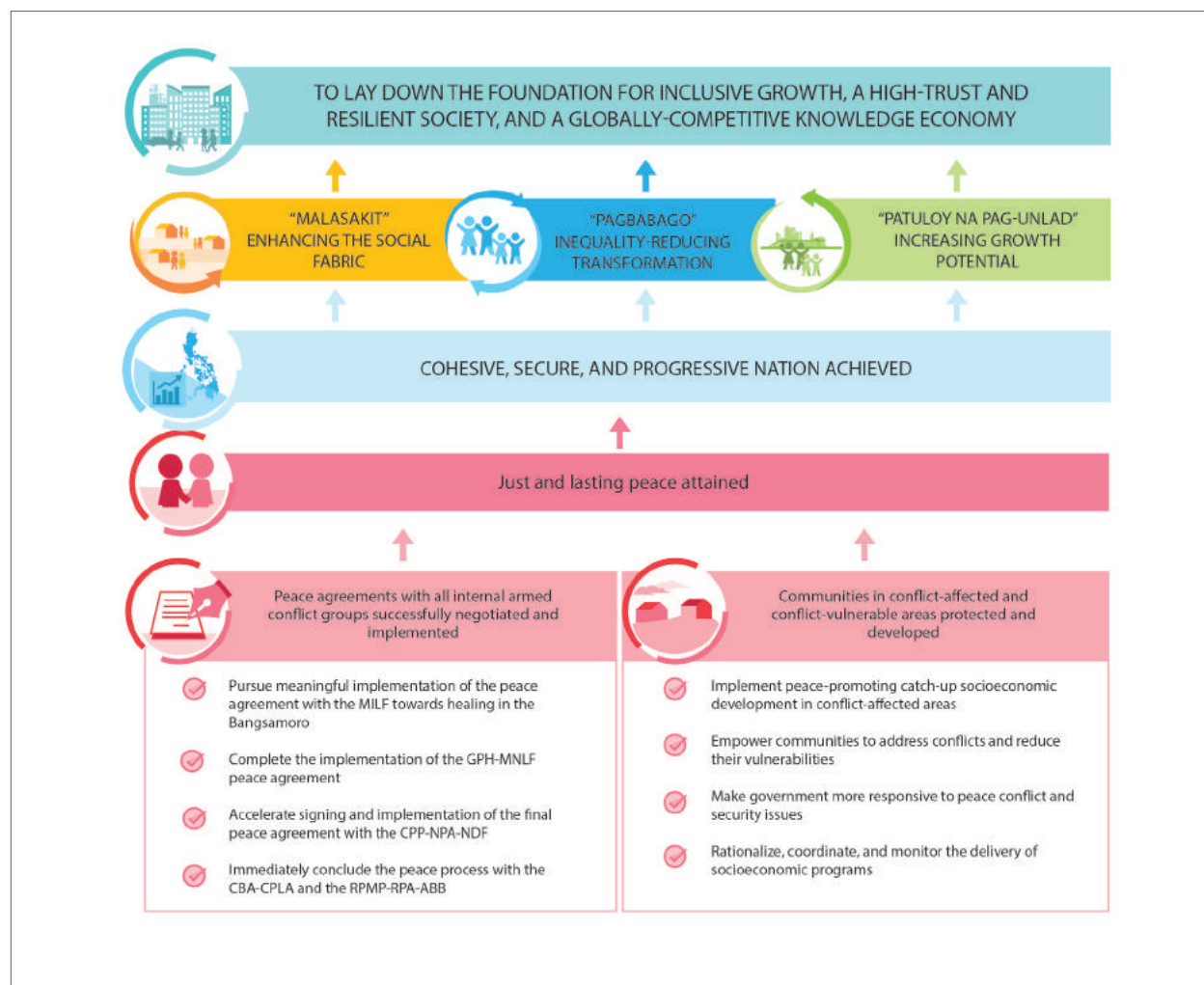
17 Attaining Just and Lasting Peace

Attaining Just and Lasting Peace

Ensuring peace and security is one of the crucial foundations that support the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022's three pillars of *Malasakit*, *Pagbabago*, and *Patuloy na Pag-unlad*. To become a cohesive, secure, and progressive nation, the government has been relentless in its pursuit of just and lasting peace by ensuring stable security, public order, and safety.

Further, the government intends to successfully negotiate and implement peace agreements with all internal armed conflict groups. While engaging in peace talks, it will also ensure that communities in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas are protected and provided with appropriate socioeconomic programs and projects (PAPs).

Figure 17.1. Strategic Framework to Attain Just and Lasting Peace



LINKAGE WITH PDP AND ITS RESULTS MATRICES

The strategies laid out in the PDP for attaining just and lasting peace are supported with two major programs with total investment targets amounting to ₱8,726.50 million over the medium term (*refer to Table 17.2*). These programs were identified in support to the implementation of the peace process in the Bangsamoro, as well as in the protection and development of conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable communities nationwide.

Program for Normalization in the Bangsamoro

As part of the commitment under the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, the peace agreement between the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), the Program for Normalization in the Bangsamoro¹ will be implemented with investment targets amounting to ₱114.04 million initially approved for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018. This amount is a portion of the estimated total program cost, which will be released once the Bangsamoro Basic Law is passed. The program aims to improve peace and human security conditions in the Bangsamoro while intensifying development efforts for the rehabilitation of communities affected by conflict, and institute programs to address the needs of MILF Forces, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and poverty-stricken communities. The program is also intended to promote unity and social cohesion among community members, correct historical injustices, and address legitimate grievances of the Bangsamoro people, marginalization due to land dispossession, and human rights violations.

A Normalization Information System is being developed to put together all information on the different components of the program. The reports generated by the system will be used as one of the sources to inform policy and program development and at the same time determine if all commitments of the Parties have been completed prior to the signing of the Exit Agreement.

Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan Program

The *PAYapa at MASaganang PamayaNAn* (PAMANA) Program consists of continuing socioeconomic and development interventions of the government to communities affected by the conflict with the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front (CPP-NPA-NDF); areas identified by the Government of the Philippines (GPH)-Cordillera Bodong Administration/Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CBA/CPLA) Closure Agreement of 2011 and surrounding areas with strategic importance to the region; areas identified by the GPH-*Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa ng Pilipinas*/Revolutionary Proletarian Army/Alex Boncayao Brigade-Tabara Paduano Group (RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG); and communities with Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) presence and other conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas.

PAMANA was launched in 2011 as a priority program of the government that supports the Peace Negotiation Track and contributes to the goal of attaining just and lasting peace. A budget amounting to ₱8,612.46 million has been proposed for adoption in the FY 2018 General Appropriations Act.

Under the Duterte Administration, the PAMANA Program is affirmed to support the Six-Point Peace and Development Agenda, particularly on the implementation of peace-promoting, catch-up socioeconomic

¹ The progress of the activities, outputs, outcome results, and impact to the beneficiaries and communities of the Normalization Program will be monitored by the Task Force for Decommissioned Combatants and their Communities (TFDCC), Joint Task Force on Camps Transformation (JTFACT), and Joint Normalization Committee (JNC).

development interventions in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas. The PAMANA Program aims to contribute to: (a) addressing issues of injustice and improving community access to socioeconomic interventions; (b) improving governance by building the capacity of national government agencies and local government units (LGUs) for a conflict-sensitive, peace-promoting, culture-sensitive, and gender-sensitive approach to development; and (c) empowering communities and strengthening their capacities to address issues of conflict and peace.

The program, however, needs to establish a mechanism that will regularly monitor its results and impact to the beneficiaries and the communities. Furthermore, there is a need to develop an Integrated Information Management System (IIMS) for Peace and Conflict. The IIMS will seek to connect all existing information systems under the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), integrating various information systems used to manage data on delivery of commitments under peace agreements, peace and development projects, former rebels, as well as datasets on conflict, demographics, land features, and development, among others. It is envisioned to summarize these data and information according to defined geographic areas. The comprehensive reporting platform shall be used to inform policy and program development.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PIP CHAPTER

Implementing Agency

The implementation of the programs identified to support the achievement of the Chapter's sector and subsector outcomes will be spearheaded by OPAPP, which primarily coordinates peace and development efforts of the government.

The Normalization Program will be implemented by the different joint mechanisms enumerated and established under the Annex on Normalization namely: the Joint Peace and Security Committee, Joint Peace and Security Teams, JNC, TFDCC, and JTFCT. OPAPP will also explore forging partnerships with national government agencies, LGUs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and multilateral mechanisms in the implementation of socioeconomic projects. The disbandment of private armed groups (PAGs) and other armed groups will be undertaken by the National Task Force on the Disbandment of PAGs, which was formed pursuant to Memorandum Circular No. 83 issued by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) on September 2, 2015.

With OPAPP as coordinator, PAMANA will be implemented through its partner implementing agencies such as the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Health- Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (DOH-PHIC), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) (*refer to Table 17.1*). OPAPP may also forge partnerships with other national government agencies and LGUs, Engineering Brigades of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, CSOs, and multilateral mechanisms in the implementation of the PAMANA Program interventions.

Table 17.1. Breakdown of PAMANA Projects by Partner Implementing Agencies

PAMANA PARTNER IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	NO. OF PAPS	PROJECT COST (IN ₱ MILLION)
CHED	3	18.86
DENR	41	77.38
DOH-PHIC	4	54.03
DSWD (Kalahi-CIDSS)	1	798.40
DSWD (Protective Services Bureau)	1	52.50
DSWD (Sustainable Livelihood Program)	1	603.05
NCIP	1	8.24
OPAPP	303	7,000.00
TOTAL	355	8,612.46

Spatial Coverage

The program on the implementation of the peace agreement with the MILF has an interregional coverage, particularly those covering the Bangsamoro areas in Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN, and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. The PAMANA Program, on the other hand, will cover areas affected by armed conflict with the CPP-NPA-NDF in almost all regions in the country, except in the National Capital Region (NCR), Cagayan Valley, and Central Luzon; areas identified by the GPH-CBA/CPLA Closure Agreement of 2011 and surrounding areas with strategic importance to the region; areas identified by the GPH-RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG; and in communities with MNLF presence.

Mode of Implementation

All programs listed under the Chapter in support to attaining just and lasting peace will be implemented using local funds, particularly for the year 2018.

Status/Level of Readiness

While the Normalization and PAMANA programs have been ongoing since 2015 and 2011, respectively, the expansion of both programs in 2018 are still for approval.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 17.2. PIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome: Just and lasting peace attained									
Subsector Outcome 2: Communities in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas protected and developed	1	-	8,612.46	-	-	-	-	8,612.46	8,612.46
Subsector Outcomes 1 and 2	1	-	114. 04	-	-	-	-	114. 04	114. 04
TOTAL	2	-	8,726.50	-	-	-	-	8,726.50	8,726.50

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 17.3. PIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
OPAPP	2	-	8,726.50	-	-	-	-	8,726.50	8,726.50
TOTAL	2	-	8,726.50	-	-	-	-	8,726.50	8,726.50

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 17.4. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Interregional	2	-	8,726.50	-	-	-	-	8,726.50	8,726.50
TOTAL	2	-	8,726.50	-	-	-	-	8,726.50	8,726.50

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 17.5. PIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	2	-	8,726.50	-	-	-	-	8,726.50	8,726.50
TOTAL	2	-	8,726.50	-	-	-	-	8,726.50	8,726.50

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 17.6. PIP Investment Targets by Status/Level of Readiness

PROJECT READINESS	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
With Total Project Cost above ₱2.5 Billion									
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2) ^a	1	-	8,612.46	-	-	-	-	8,612.46	8,612.46
Subtotal	1	-	8,612.46	-	-	-	-	8,612.46	8,612.46
With Total Project Cost below ₱1 Billion									
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2) ^b	1	-	114. 04	-	-	-	-	114. 04	114. 04
Subtotal	1	-	114. 04	-	-	-	-	114. 04	114. 04
TOTAL	2	-	8,726.50	-	-	-	-	8,726.50	8,726.50

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The FY 2018 PAMANA Program is undergoing approval process.

^b The FY 2018 Normalization Program is undergoing approval process.

18 Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety

Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety

The Duterte Administration accords high priority to the security, public order, and safety sector. Ensuring security, public order, and safety is among the foundations in attaining the goals and strategies laid out in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022. Hence, the involvement and participation of all government agencies, local government units (LGUs), international organizations, and local communities are essential towards the attainment of the targets under this Sector.

Strategies to be implemented for this sector will be measured through the following outcomes: (a) territorial integrity and sovereignty upheld and protected; (b) all forms of criminality and illegal drugs significantly reduced; (c) public safety ensured; and (d) security and safety of overseas Filipinos (OFs) ensured.

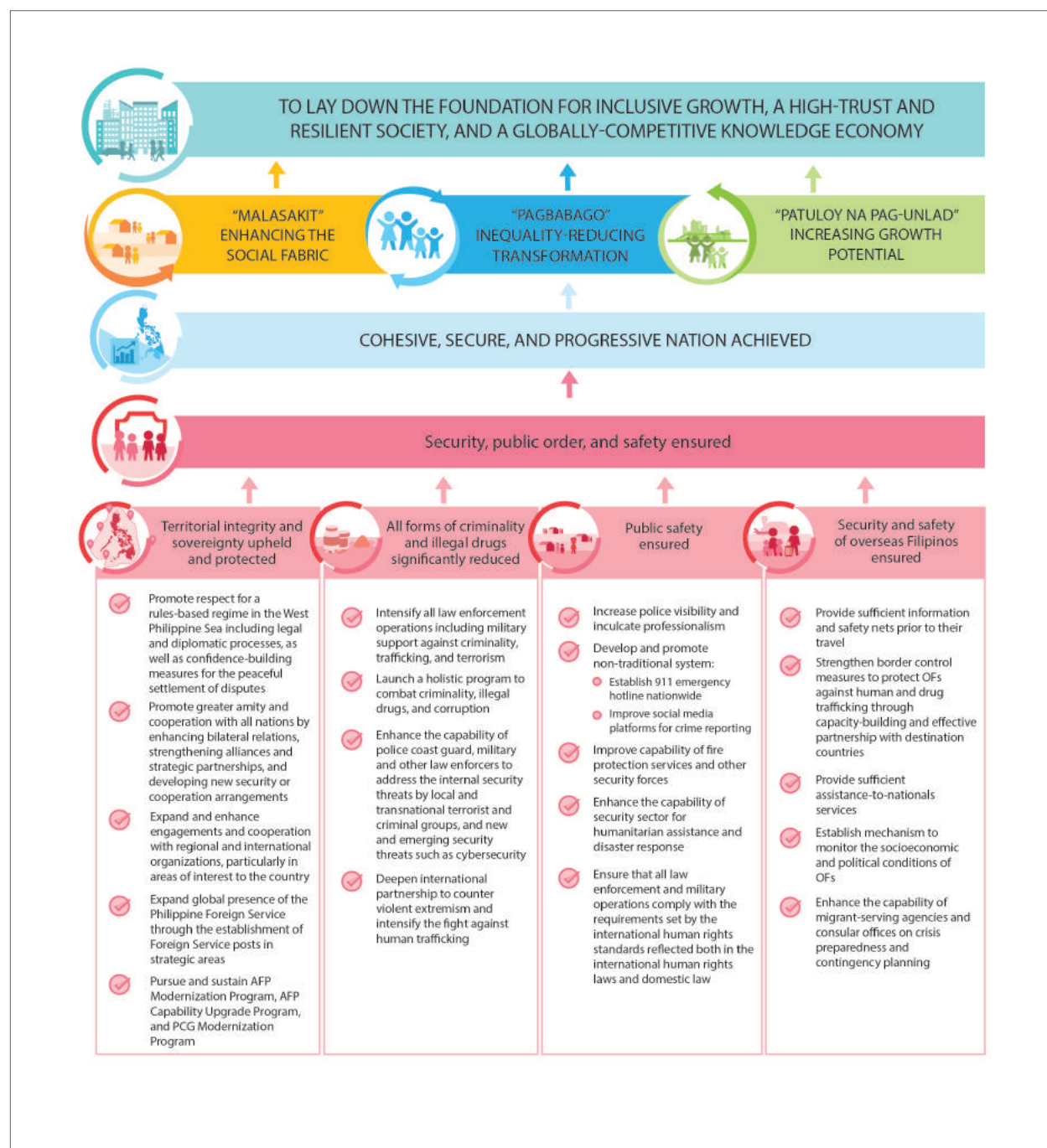
LINKAGE WITH PDP AND ITS RESULTS MATRICES

Thirty-two priority programs and projects (PAPs), with total investment targets for the period 2017-2022 amounting to ₱104,060.18 million, will be implemented to contribute to the achievement of the aforementioned sectoral outcomes. Majority (59.38%) or 19 out of the total PAPs will support the strategies on the government's campaign against criminality and illegal drugs, and on ensuring public safety. The rest are geared towards protecting the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and ensuring the safety of OFs.

Upholding and protecting the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity requires enhancing the diplomatic and defense capabilities of the duty bearers. The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) will increase its presence in countries of strategic importance in international relations through the creation of new Foreign Service Posts and the acquisition and/or renovation of offices in existing diplomatic and consular posts. The Department of National Defense-Philippine Navy (DND-PN) will develop its naval base in Mactan to boost military presence in the archipelago, and to increase coverage of air and maritime domain awareness. Similarly, the Department of Transportation-Philippine Coast Guard (DOTr-PCG) will improve its capability on air and maritime surveillance and patrol through the acquisition of additional helicopters, multi-role response vessels, and communication systems. These equipment will also be useful in the conduct of search and rescue operations, and disaster response.

To address the country's current problem on criminality, illegal drugs, and corruption, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) launched the barangay-based program, *Mamamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw sa Iligal na Droga* (MASA-MASID) with investment targets amounting to ₱3,345.50 million. This will be complemented by improved police presence through continued construction of the Philippine National Police (PNP) stations all over the country with investment targets amounting to ₱2,468.06 million. The PNP is also set to address other emerging threats such as cybercrime through the establishment of the Anti-Cyber Crime Group. The National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) will improve their information systems on criminal history, face recognition, fingerprint verification, forensic support, and

Figure 18.1. Strategic Framework to Ensure Security, Public Order, and Safety



intelligence to aid in the conduct of criminal investigations, and eventually in crime suppression activities. DILG, along with its attached agencies including PNP, Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), and Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, will also implement the Safe Philippines Project which aims to modernize its capabilities by building a public safety system of multi-sectoral collaboration and supporting prevention, test, feedback, and recovery management of national, regional, and local command centers on the basis of the latest and most modern information and communications technology available today. Phase I of the project will cover the 16 cities and lone municipality of the National Capital Region (NCR) and Davao City.

These PAPs, along with the other programs such as the National 911 Program, which address citizens' emergency concerns (e.g., medical services, police, fire, search and rescue, and disaster response), will not only reduce criminality but also ensure public safety. BFP, through the Service Upgrading and Modernization Programs amounting to ₱21,000.00 million, will upgrade the level of fire protection and emergency rescue and response involving the acquisition of high-standard fire trucks and firefighting equipment. Said programs also entail the construction of a fire arson laboratory to facilitate investigations and the establishment of a Special Rescue Unit in each region to provide specialized rescue capability such as mountain, water, vertical-angle, collapsed structure rescue, vehicular collision, and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threat response.

In terms of ensuring security and safety of OFs, DFA will embark on mapping activities through the Assistance-to-Nationals Mapping Project to actively and continually monitor the international socioeconomic and political conditions that may impact OFs in 80 territories overseas. DFA will also strengthen its presence in countries with significant economic and political ties through the creation of new Foreign Service Posts and acquisition and/or renovation of leasehold offices in these countries.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PIP CHAPTER

Implementing Agency

DILG, together with its attached agencies, as the lead institution in the government's fight against criminality and illegal drugs, has the majority of PAPs for this sector with 16 PAPs. These PAPs constitute around ₱64,412.36 million or 61.90 percent of the total investment targets over the medium term for ensuring security, public order, and safety.

DOTr-PCG ranked second, with four PAPs to be implemented during the Plan period and total investment targets for 2017-2022 amounting to ₱16,272.20 million (15.64%), followed by DFA with three PAPs amounting to ₱14,726.48 million (14.15%), and DND with two PAPs amounting to ₱8,129.80 million (7.81%).

Nine PAPs, on other hand, qualified as Core Investment Program/Projects (CIPs). DILG-BFP has the largest investment targets for 2017-2022 amounting to ₱26,350.00 million, followed by DOTr-PCG at ₱10,622.88 million. These CIPs will be implemented through official development assistance (ODA). Other PAPs include those from the DND-PN and PNP.

Spatial Coverage

About 48.41 percent (18 PAPs) of the total investments targets for the period 2017-2022 amounting to ₱50,379.64 million are for PAPs with nationwide coverage. These PAPs include those that will enhance the capability of security forces in terms of air and maritime patrol, law enforcement, fire protection services, and emergency and disaster response.

Five PAPs will be implemented at the interregional level in support of the government's efforts to ensure the safety of the public against criminality, illegal drugs, and corruption. The National 911 Program which will improve crime reporting system of the public, and the Capacity Building Enhancement Program for People's Law Enforcement Boards which will facilitate the hearing of complaints against erring police officers, will be initially implemented in NCR, Central Luzon, and CALABARZON. The construction of standard police stations will cover eight regions for the period 2018-2020.

Three PAPs of PNP and the Department of Tourism (DOT) will be implemented in NCR, while the Naval Base Mactan project of the DND-PN will be located in the Central Visayas.

Two DFA PAPs, on the other hand, will be implemented in other countries where the Philippines has diplomatic and strategic interests, while one project will be undertaken in countries where OFs are present.

Mode of Implementation

About ₱52,720.06 million of the total investment targets for 2017-2022 for the sector covering 24 PAPs will be implemented using local funds such as the General Appropriations Act (GAA). On the other hand, DFA PAPs, which involve construction/renovation of leasehold offices will be implemented through the Department's Building Fund.

Seven PAPs, mostly those that will be implemented by DOTr-PCG and DILG-BFP, will be financed through ODA. Only the DND-PN's Naval Base Mactan Project is proposed to be implemented through public-private partnership (PPP) scheme.

Status/Level of Readiness

Fourteen out of 32 PAPs identified in support of the attainment of the sector's outcomes are ongoing (*refer to Table 18.5*), while some are continuing PAPs from previous years. Most of these PAPs have already been funded under the GAA for Fiscal Year (FY) 2017, such as those to be implemented by the DOJ-NBI, PNP, BFP, and DOTr-PCG. The MASA-MASID Program of the DILG, on the other hand, was launched in 2017 but will be given its dedicated budget starting in FY 2018.

Six PAPs are still undergoing approval, which include those for ODA and PPP mode of implementation.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 18.1.A. PIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome: Security, public order, and safety ensured									
Subsector Outcome 1: Territorial integrity and sovereignty upheld and protected	1	-	2,160.00	1,912.00	1,296.35	1,128.92	852.53	7,349.80	7,951.88
Subsector Outcome 2: All forms of criminality and illegal drugs significantly reduced	9	591.01	745.98	751.41	741.45	525.00	500.00	3,854.84	3,854.84
Subsector Outcome 3: Public safety ensured	10	4,263.18	19,210.33	16,269.68	8,827.54	3,542.54	3,905.84	56,019.11	58,332.29
Subsector Outcome 4: Security and safety of overseas Filipinos ensured	2	1,203.06	1,333.06	1,398.05	1,512.54	1,634.41	1,766.68	8,847.80	12,445.88
Subsector Outcomes 1 and 2	1	-	780.00	-	-	-	-	780.00	780.00
Subsector Outcomes 1 and 3 ^a	4	1,594.14	2,459.87	722.88	-	-	-	16,272.20	20,762.40
Subsector Outcomes 1 and 4	1	-	62.50	32.80	40.52	26.73	5,716.13	5,878.69	5,878.69
Subsector Outcomes 2 and 3	4	199.91	1,504.37	1,247.62	1,249.78	427.94	428.13	5,057.74	6,122.01
TOTAL	32	7,851.29	28,256.10	22,334.43	13,668.18	7,285.54	13,169.31	104,060.18	116,127.99

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The '2017-2022 investment targets' and 'total project cost' include the estimated total project cost of three PAPS which do not have annual breakdown of investment targets as of agency submission in the PIP Online (PIPOL) System (to be determined).

Table 18.1.B. CIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome: Security, public order, and safety ensured									
Subsector Outcome 1: Territorial integrity and sovereignty upheld and protected	1	-	2,160.00	1,912.00	1,296.35	1,128.92	852.53	7,349.80	7,951.88
Subsector Outcome 3: Public safety ensured	6	2,250.00	18,010.33	15,219.68	7,777.54	2,742.54	3,105.84	49,105.93	49,105.93
Subsector Outcomes 1 and 3 ^a	2	1,594.14	2,459.87	722.88	-	-	-	10,622.88	15,113.08
TOTAL	9	3,844.14	22,630.20	17,854.56	9,073.89	3,871.46	3,958.37	67,078.62	72,170.89

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The '2017-2022 investment targets' and 'total project cost' include the estimated total project cost of one project which do not have annual breakdown of investment targets as of agency submission in the PIPOL System (to be determined).

Table 18.2.A. PIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
DND	2	-	2,940.00	1,912.00	1,296.35	1,128.92	852.53	8,129.80	8,731.88
GA	1	-	780.00	-	-	-	-	780.00	780.00
PN	1	-	2,160.00	1,912.00	1,296.35	1,128.92	852.53	7,349.80	7,951.88
DILG	16	4,963.09	21,163.19	18,203.29	10,753.35	4,495.48	4,833.97	64,412.36	67,789.82
DILG (Main)	4	699.91	11,774.51	8,964.61	1,585.13	1,445.48	1,533.97	26,003.61	27,067.88
BFP	8	4,263.18	7,650.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	3,050.00	3,300.00	33,263.18	35,576.36
PNP	4	-	1,738.68	1,738.68	1,668.22	-	-	5,145.58	5,145.58
DOTr	4	1,594.14	2,459.87	722.88	-	-	-	16,272.20	20,762.40
PCG ^a	4	1,594.14	2,459.87	722.88	-	-	-	16,272.20	20,762.40
DOJ	5	91.01	72.36	65.42	65.42	-	-	294.20	294.20
NBI	5	91.01	72.36	65.42	65.42	-	-	294.20	294.20
DFA	3	1,203.06	1,395.56	1,430.85	1,553.06	1,661.14	7,482.81	14,726.48	18,324.56
DOT	1	-	182.50	-	-	-	-	182.50	182.50
NPDC	1	-	182.50	-	-	-	-	182.50	182.50
DICT	1	-	42.63	-	-	-	-	42.63	42.63
TOTAL	32	7,851.29	28,256.10	22,334.43	13,668.18	7,285.54	13,169.31	104,060.18	116,127.99

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The '2017-2022 investment targets' and 'total project cost' include the estimated total project cost of three PAPs which do not have annual breakdown of investment targets as of agency submission in the PIPOL System (to be determined).

Table 18.2.B. CIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
DND	1	-	2,160.00	1,912.00	1,296.35	1,128.92	852.53	7,349.80	7,951.88
PN	1	-	2,160.00	1,912.00	1,296.35	1,128.92	852.53	7,349.80	7,951.88
DILG	6	2,250.00	18,010.33	15,219.68	7,777.54	2,742.54	3,105.84	49,105.93	49,105.93
DILG (Main)	1	-	10,725.33	7,934.68	492.54	492.54	605.84	20,250.93	20,250.93
BFP	4	2,250.00	6,450.00	6,450.00	6,450.00	2,250.00	2,500.00	26,350.00	26,350.00
PNP	1	-	835.00	835.00	835.00	-	-	2,505.00	2,505.00
DOTr	2	1,594.14	2,459.87	722.88	-	-	-	10,622.88	15,113.08
PCG ^a	2	1,594.14	2,459.87	722.88	-	-	-	10,622.88	15,113.08
TOTAL	9	3,844.14	22,630.20	17,854.56	9,073.89	3,871.46	3,958.37	67,078.62	72,170.89

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The '2017-2022 investment targets' and 'total project cost' include the estimated total project cost of three PAPs which do not have annual breakdown of investment targets as of agency submission in the PIPOL System (to be determined).

Table No. 18.3.A. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide^a	18	6,443.84	10,350.33	7,688.77	7,026.39	3,575.00	3,800.00	50,379.64	57,183.02
Interregional	5	199.91	13,247.20	10,382.30	2,942.32	920.48	1,033.97	28,726.17	29,790.44
Region-specific	6	4.49	3,623.02	2,832.52	2,146.41	1,128.92	852.53	10,227.89	10,829.97
CAR	1	-	10.53	10.53	10.53	-	-	31.59	31.59
NCR	3	-	1,087.96	905.46	835.00	-	-	2,828.42	2,828.42
Region VII	1	-	2,160.00	1,912.00	1,296.35	1,128.92	852.53	7,349.80	7,951.88
No specified region	1	4.49	4.53	4.53	4.53	-	-	18.08	18.08
Abroad	3	1,203.06	1,395.56	1,430.85	1,553.06	1,661.14	7,482.81	14,726.48	18,324.56
TOTAL	32	7,851.29	28,256.10	22,334.43	13,668.18	7,285.54	13,169.31	104,060.18	116,127.99

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The '2017-2022 investment targets' and 'total project cost' include the estimated total project cost of three PAPs which do not have annual breakdown of investment targets as of agency submission in the PIPOL System (to be determined).

Table No. 18.3.B. CIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide^a	5	3,844.14	7,709.87	5,972.88	5,250.00	2,250.00	2,500.00	33,372.88	37,863.08
Interregional	2	-	11,925.33	9,134.68	1,692.54	492.54	605.84	23,850.93	23,850.93
Region-specific	2	-	2,995.00	2,747.00	2,131.35	1,128.92	852.53	9,854.80	10,456.88
NCR	1	-	835.00	835.00	835.00	-	-	2,505.00	2,505.00
Region VII	1	-	2,160.00	1,912.00	1,296.35	1,128.92	852.53	7,349.80	7,951.88
TOTAL	9	3,844.14	22,630.20	17,854.56	9,073.89	3,871.46	3,958.37	67,078.62	72,170.89

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The '2017-2022 investment targets' and 'total project cost' include the estimated total project cost of three PAPs which do not have annual breakdown of investment targets as of agency submission in the PIPOL System (to be determined).

Table 18.4.A. PIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184) ^a	24	5,543.98	8,710.91	7,564.87	7,679.29	5,664.08	11,710.94	52,720.06	58,982.42
ODA ^a	6	2,307.32	17,385.20	12,857.56	4,692.54	492.54	605.84	43,990.31	49,193.69
PPP	1	-	2,160.00	1,912.00	1,296.35	1,128.92	852.53	7,349.80	7,951.88
TOTAL	32	7,851.29	28,256.10	22,334.43	13,668.18	7,285.54	13,169.31	104,060.18	116,127.99

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The '2017-2022 investment targets' and 'total project cost' include the estimated total project cost of three PAPs which do not have annual breakdown of investment targets as of agency submission in the PIPOL System (to be determined).

Table 18.4.B. CIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	4	2,250.00	3,085.00	3,085.00	3,085.00	2,250.00	2,500.00	22,101.00	22,101.00
ODA ^a	4	1,594.14	17,385.20	12,857.56	4,692.54	492.54	605.84	37,627.81	42,118.01
PPP	1	-	2,160.00	1,912.00	1,296.35	1,128.92	852.53	7,349.80	7,951.88
Total	9	3,844.14	2,630.20	7,854.56	9,073.89	3,871.46	3,958.37	67,078.62	72,170.89

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The '2017-2022 investment targets' and 'total project cost' include the estimated total project cost of three PAPS which do not have annual breakdown of investment targets as of agency submission in the PIPOL System (to be determined).

Table 18.5. PIP Investment Targets by Status/Level of Readiness

PROJECT READINESS	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
With Total Project Cost above ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing ^a	3	1,300.00	1,350.00	1,405.00	1,465.50	1,325.00	1,300.00	13,288.22	14,888.22
Approved (Level 1)	5	3,193.06	7,220.56	7,255.85	7,378.06	3,651.14	9,472.81	38,171.48	41,769.56
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2) ^a	4	1,594.14	14,385.20	9,857.56	1,692.54	492.54	605.84	34,473.81	38,964.01
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	1	-	2,160.00	1,912.00	1,296.35	1,128.92	852.53	7,349.80	7,951.88
Subtotal	13	6,087.20	25,115.76	20,430.41	11,832.45	6,597.60	12,231.18	93,283.32	103,573.67
With Total Project Cost of ₱1 Billion - ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	4	1,163.09	749.18	674.93	677.09	677.94	928.13	4,870.36	6,647.81
Approved (Level 1)	1	-	822.69	822.69	822.69	-	-	2,468.06	2,468.06
Subtotal	5	1,163.09	1,571.87	1,497.62	1,499.78	677.94	928.13	7,338.42	9,115.88
With Total Project Cost below ₱1 Billion									
Ongoing ^a	7	101.01	82.36	75.42	75.42	10.00	10.00	860.80	860.80
Approved (Level 1)	2	-	80.99	80.99	10.53	-	-	172.51	172.51
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	2	-	225.13	-	-	-	-	225.13	225.13
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	3	500.00	1,180.00	250.00	250.00	-	-	2,180.00	2,180.00
Subtotal	14	601.01	1,568.48	406.41	335.95	10.00	10.00	3,438.44	3,438.44
TOTAL	32	7,851.29	28,256.10	22,334.43	13,668.18	7,285.54	13,169.31	104,060.18	116,127.99

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

^a The '2017-2022 investment targets' and 'total project cost' include the estimated total project cost of three PAPS which do not have annual breakdown of investment targets as of agency submission in the PIPOL System (to be determined).

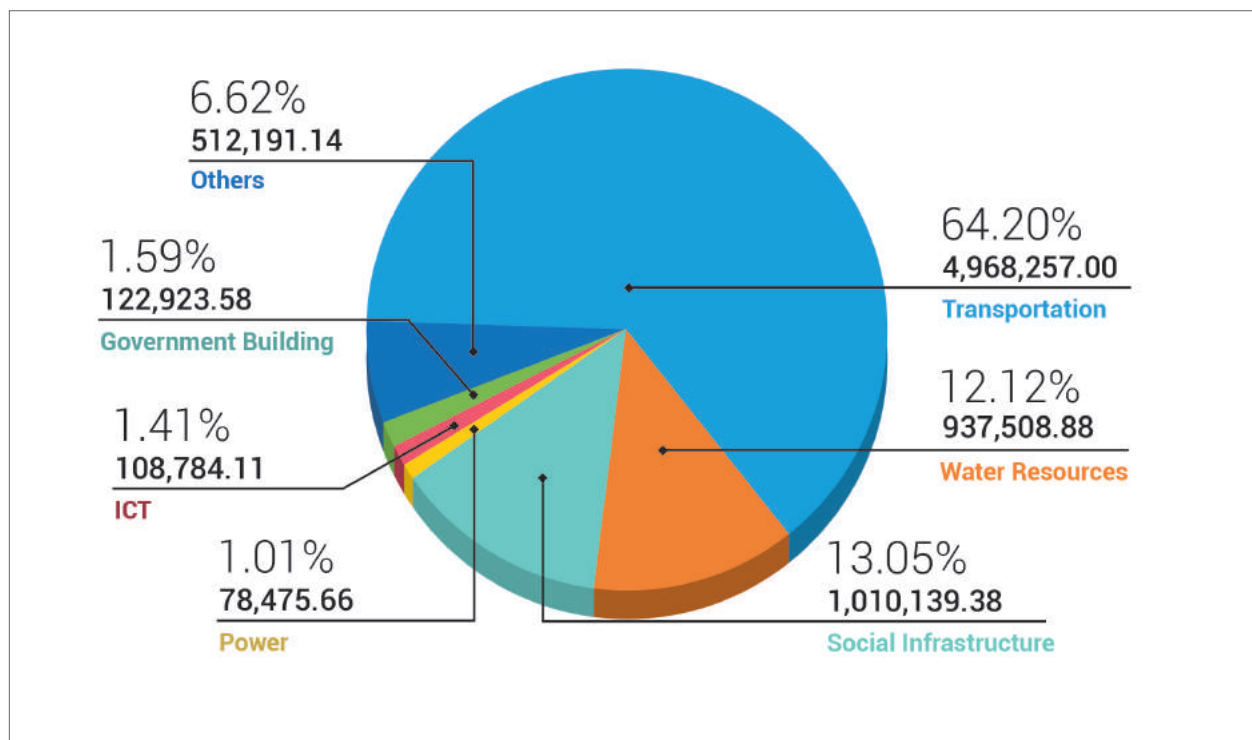
19 Accelerating Infrastructure Development

Accelerating Infrastructure Development

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and the 0-10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda identify infrastructure development among the top priorities of the government to sustain inclusive economic growth, generate new jobs, and improve the quality of life in both urban and rural communities.

The “Build, Build, Build” agenda of the government is seen to boost infrastructure development and usher in the envisioned “Golden Age of Infrastructure” of the country in the medium term by intensifying investments on public infrastructure whilst addressing implementation bottlenecks, ensuring the readiness of infrastructure programs and projects (PAPs) in the pipeline, and enhancing the absorptive capacities of implementing agencies in project preparation, development, and implementation.

Figure 19.1. Sector Breakdown of 2017-2022 Infrastructure Investment Targets
(in ₱ million and % share)



A total of **4,490 infrastructure PAPs** on transportation, water resources, energy, social, information and communications technology (ICT), and other public infrastructure, with total investment targets of **₱7,738,279.75 million** over the medium term,¹ are deemed responsive to the goals and outcomes of the infrastructure sector embodied in the PDP 2017-2022. Of the said total number of PAPs, 332 PAPs² are identified as big ticket PAPs or Core Investment Programs/Projects (CIPs), amounting to **₱4,865,496.26 million**, which represent the pipeline of PAPs that shall require the review/approval of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Board - Investment Coordination Committee (ICC) prior to implementation.

Infrastructure development, as a cross-cutting strategy, plays an indispensable role in sustaining the growth momentum, safeguarding a clean and healthy environment, and providing support to the other productive sectors of the economy. Aside from the infrastructure PAPs in this Chapter, **494 additional PAPs** amounting to **₱1,317,825.00 million** correspond to the goals and outcomes of the social development (including housing requirements), peace and security, and environment and natural resources sectors, hence, are provided in the other respective Chapters of the 2017-2022 Public Investment Program (PIP).

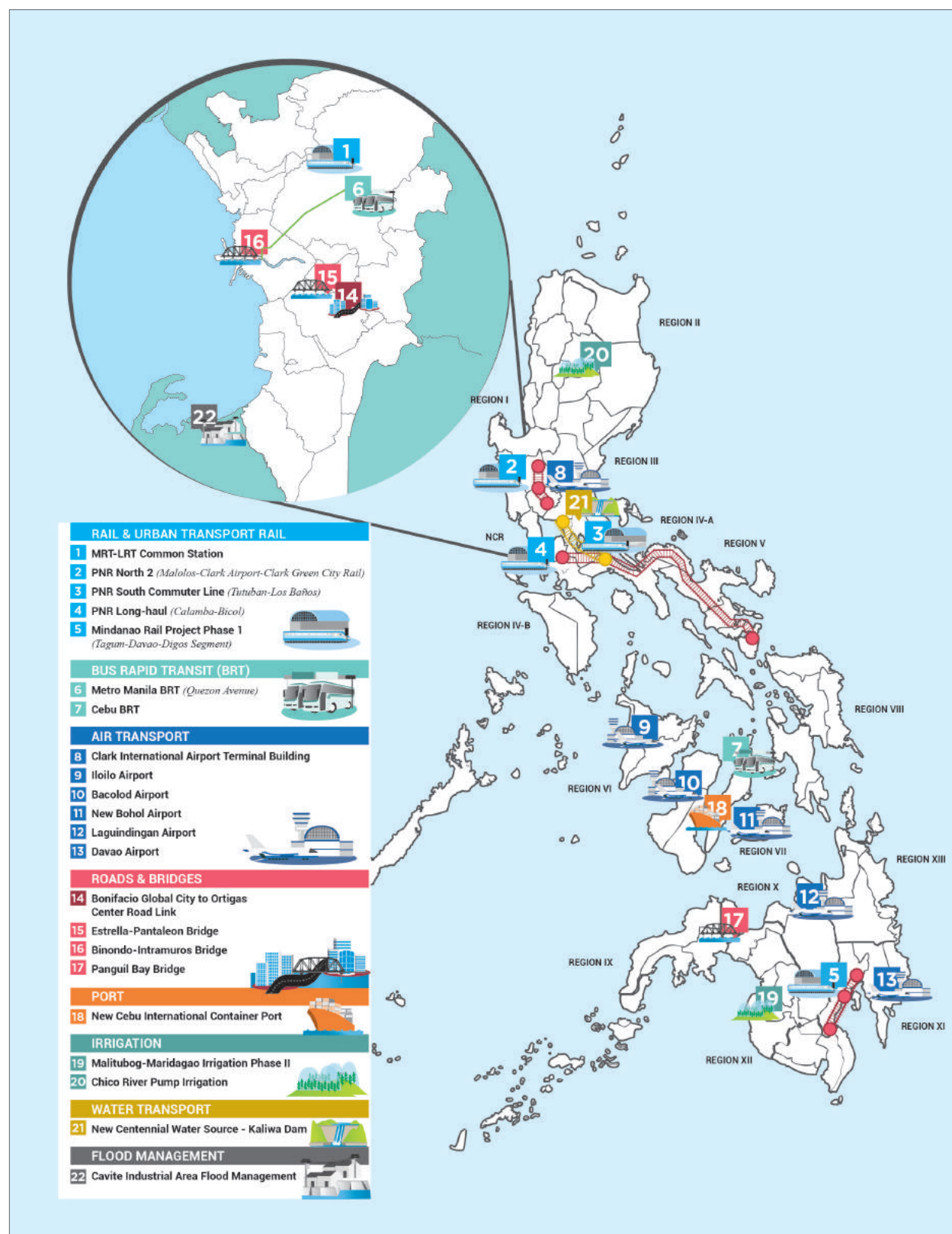
INFRASTRUCTURE FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Of the priority infrastructure PAPs of the government, the NEDA Board approved the adoption of 75 high-impact Infrastructure Flagship Projects that represent the major capital undertakings that the government will implement within the medium term. These projects are envisioned to enhance the connectivity and the promotion of growth centers outside the urban-industrial region centered around Metro Manila, and are expected to significantly contribute to the government's "Build, Build, Build" agenda. A Project Facilitation, Monitoring, and Innovation (PFMI) Task Force was created to ensure efficient and timely implementation of these flagship projects.

¹ There are additional 91 PAPs submitted by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) but will be considered in the next updating of the 2017-2022 PIP, pending the submission of the project details by DPWH.

² As submitted by the implementing agencies and confirmed by the concerned Planning Committees/Subcommittees, some of the CIPs were classified as Tier 1 (Ongoing) based on Department of Budget and Management's Two-Tier Budget Approach, but have yet to commence actual construction/civil works, secure ICC approval, etc.

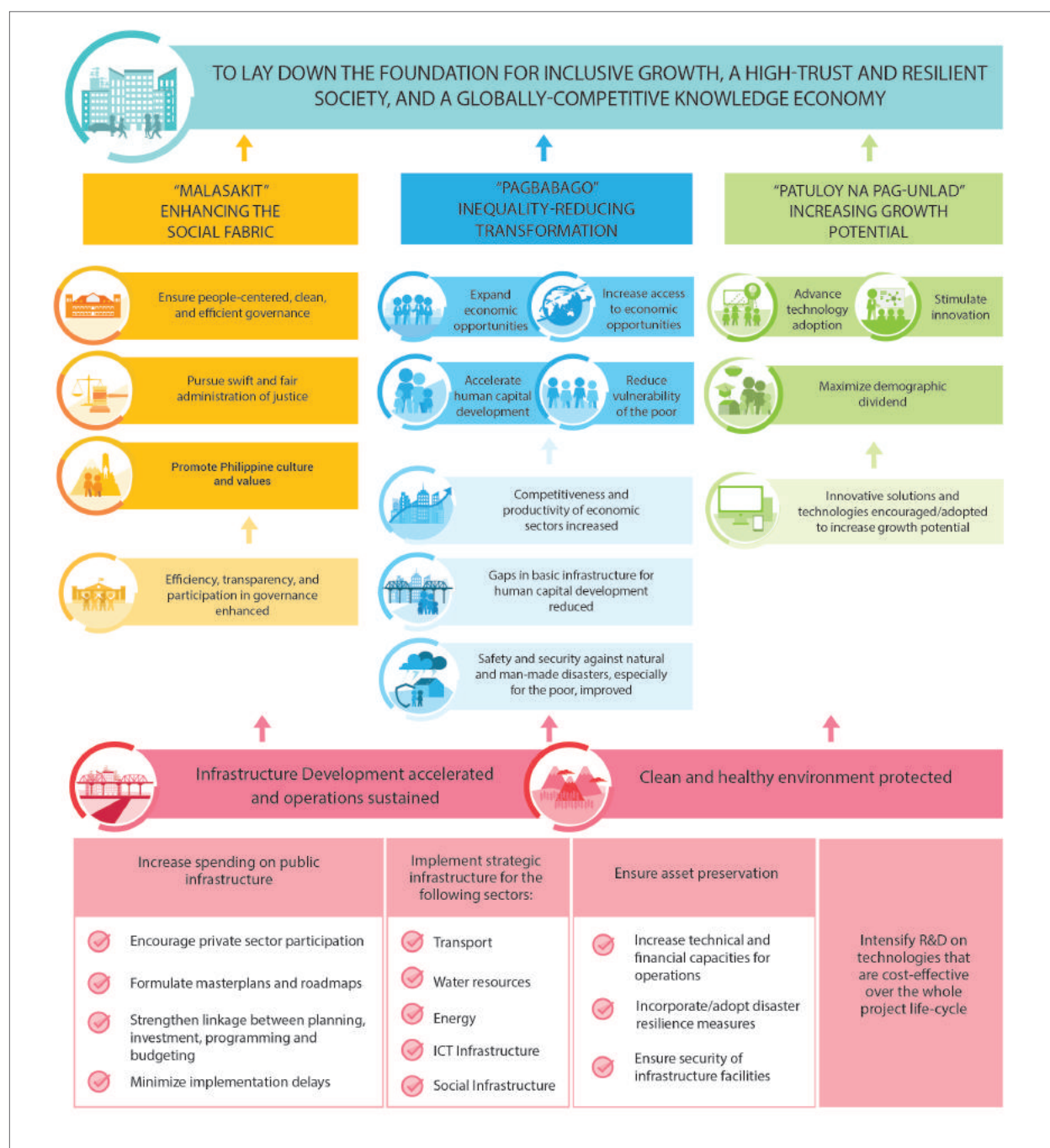
Figure 19.2. Major Infrastructure PAPs



LINKAGE WITH THE PDP AND ITS RESULTS MATRICES

The strategic framework of the sector as provided in the PDP identifies five infrastructure intermediate outcomes that are responsive to the sector outcomes and to the overarching societal goal of providing the underlying foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy.

Figure 19.3. Strategic Framework to Accelerate Infrastructure Development



The major PAPs highlighted in the succeeding sections of this Chapter correspond to the following infrastructure intermediate outcomes embodied in the Plan:

- a. Efficiency, transparency, and participation in governance enhanced;
- b. Competitiveness and productivity of economic sectors increased;
- c. Gaps in basic infrastructure for human capital development reduced;
- d. Safety and security against natural and man-made disasters, especially for the poor, improved; and
- e. Innovative solutions and technologies encouraged/adopted to increase growth potential.

Efficiency, transparency, and participation in governance enhanced

Recognizing the role of ICT as a vital tool for good governance, the government will continue to enhance the country's e-government system. The National Government Portal (NGP),³ with investment targets of ₱2,618.15 million for the period 2018-2022, is a one-stop shop portal to be implemented by the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) that will provide access to reliable government online services, data, and information. The project further aims to provide a mechanism that will unite all web-based government content to maximize efficiency, and provide rapid and high-quality services to citizens.

Competitiveness and productivity of economic sectors increased

Road Transport

To provide an adequate, accessible, reliable, and safe access for the people and goods, and to increase the travel speed in key corridors, the road network of the country will be improved through implementation of several projects, among others:

- a. Panguil Bay Bridge Project;
- b. Cavite-Laguna Expressway;
- c. Bonifacio Global City to Ortigas Center Road Link Project;
- d. Widening/improvement of General Luis St.-Kaybiga-Polo-Novaliches Road;
- e. Davao City Bypass Road;
- f. Metro Manila Interchange Construction Project, Phase VI;
- g. North Luzon Expressway-South Luzon Expressway (NLEX-SLEX) Connector Road Project; and
- h. Central Luzon Link Expressway (CLLEX) Project, Phase I.

The quality of existing roads, including local, farm-to-market, and farm-to-mill roads, will be enhanced through road rehabilitation and improvement programs. Provision of adequate access to tourism destination and industrial sites will be ensured through convergence programs between the DPWH, Department of Tourism, and Department of Trade and Industry. Further, accessibility throughout the country will be improved through the construction of long-span inter-island bridges such as the Panay-Guimaras-Negros Island Bridge and the Nationwide Island Link Bridges.

³ NGP is included in the list of PAPs under Chapter 5: Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance.

Mass Transport Network

The movement of people and goods along high density corridors will be enhanced through the provision of new mass transport facilities, among others:

- a. Mindanao Railway Project;
- b. Philippine National Railways (PNR) South Commuter Line;
- c. PNR South Long Haul;
- d. PNR North 1 (Tutuban-Malolos);
- e. PNR North 2 (Malolos-Clark Airport-Clark Green City Rail);
- f. MRT-LRT Grand Unified Station Project;
- g. Metro Manila Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) - Line 1 (Quezon Avenue); and
- h. Metro Manila BRT - Line 2 (EDSA/Central).

These projects are expected to reduce travel time and ensure that the passenger and cargo traffic can be accommodated. Moreover, the construction of Integrated Transport System Terminals will reduce transfer time due to more convenient and efficient passenger transfer.

Air and Water Transport

Further support to logistics will be provided through the construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of airports and seaports. The capacity and efficiency of existing facilities will be enhanced to accommodate the expected increase in traffic. The following projects, among others, will be undertaken to achieve the said outcome:

- a. Clark International Airport New Terminal Building Project;
- b. Development, Operations and Maintenance of Regional Airports (Bacolod-Silay, Davao, Iloilo, Laguindingan, and New Bohol); and
- c. New Cebu International Container Port.

Irrigation

Irrigation is an important component in improving productivity and ensuring sustainability of the agriculture sector. To accelerate irrigation development, the PDP supports the establishment and rehabilitation of small-scale and community-based irrigation projects in areas not served by national irrigations systems.

The National Irrigation Administration (NIA) will invest approximately ₱71,782.56 million within the next five years in the construction of small reservoir irrigation projects (SRIP), such as the Asbang SRIP in Davao del Sur, as well as ₱31,290.24 million for the repair and rehabilitation of existing communal irrigation systems.

Development of various multi-purpose irrigation projects, which include construction of storage and diversion dams, transbasin tunnel, power plant, irrigation, and drainage facilities will also be implemented. Among the projects that will provide water supply for irrigation, mitigate flooding, and generate additional hydroelectric power are the following:

- a. Gregorio Del Pilar Impounding Project;
- b. Tumauni River Multipurpose Project;
- c. Panay River Basin Integrated Development Project;
- d. Bohol Northeast Basin Multipurpose Project; and
- e. Ilocos Norte Irrigation Project, Stage 2.

Upon completion of the irrigation projects, it is expected that irrigation service coverage will increase by 452,167 hectares (ha), while 134, 270 ha and 117,742 ha will be restored and rehabilitated, respectively.

Power Generation

Demand for electricity continues to increase with growth in economic activities. Said demand for electricity is expected to escalate up to 29,852 megawatts (MW), 9,210MW, and 10,225MW for the Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao grids by 2040, respectively.

To ensure adequate supply of electricity in the country, the government will need to provide an additional capacity of 43,765MW from 2016-2040. The required additional capacity using the 70-20-10 baseload, mid-merit, and peaking energy mix directive proposed by the Department of Energy (DOE) is shown in the following table:

Table 19.1. Required Capacity Addition from 2016-2040

	CAPACITY ADDITION (MW)			
	LUZON	VISAYAS	MINDANAO	TOTAL
Baseload (coal, geothermal, existing natural gas, biomass, ^a impounding hydro, and nuclear)	13,635	5,330	6,300	25,265
Mid-merit (new natural gas)	8,300	3,000	3,200	14,500
Peaking (oil, solar pv, ^b wind, and run-of-river hydro)	2,450	850	700	4,000
Total per grid	24,385	9,180	10,200	43,765

Source: DOE

Notes: Baseload - running on a 24/7 basis; ^aBiomass is baseload only during availability of feedstock; Mid-Merit - running for long period but more flexible in operation compared to baseload; and Peaking - fast start and can be used during peak periods; ^bSolar output during daytime only.

As of December 31, 2017, the country reached a total dependable capacity of 20,515MW (i.e., 98% and 2% of which are from on-grid and off-grid power plants, respectively) or about 90.26 percent of the total installed capacity of 22,728MW. Meanwhile, DOE identified a total of 8,018MW and 8,990MW committed and indicative capacities of power projects, respectively, of the private sector to be implemented from 2018-2025 to address the energy security concern. The timely completion of said projects will require the support of concerned government agencies on the issuances of various permits and clearances.

As part of its mandate to explore, develop, and utilize indigenous and environment-friendly resources, DOE will continue to closely monitor the development of private sector-led power projects to ensure that the required capacity addition by the country will be met.

ICT Infrastructure

The government will continue to improve the connectivity of digital infrastructure systems in the country. To increase the number of individuals with access to the internet and online government services, DICT will embark on the implementation of the National Broadband Plan that aims to provide the overall development framework for ensuring the availability, affordability, and quality of broadband internet access with a total of ₱ 77,881.33 million estimated investments targets from 2017-2020.

Another project of the DICT, the *Juan Konek!* Free Wi-Fi Internet Access in Public Places Project, will target to deliver 99 percent internet connectivity in the country by investing ₱18,713.52 million from 2017-2020.

Gaps in basic infrastructure for human capital development reduced⁴

Water Supply and Sanitation

The *Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig para sa Lahat* (SALINTUBIG) Program aims to provide water supply systems to waterless municipalities, barangays with high poverty incidence, resettlement areas without water access, and areas that have existing health centers without water supply facilities. The said program, which started in 2011 with investment targets of ₱28,289.13 million until 2022, will continue to increase access to safe water.

Meanwhile, to augment the increasing water demand in Metro Manila and adjacent areas, development of a potential new water source will be pursued by the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) through the proposed New Centennial Water Source – Kaliwa Dam Project. Outside of Metro Manila, Construction of Level III Potable Water Supply Systems will be implemented by the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA), wherein an estimated additional 290,909 persons will have piped access to potable water after its completion. The said water supply projects of MWSS and LWUA have 2017-2022 investment targets of ₱23,589.00 million. Also, a total of about ₱1,766.50 million is programmed for the implementation of various water supply projects in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

Moreover, to provide adequate sanitation services, LWUA, in coordination with the DPWH and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), will implement the Development of Sewerage and Septage Management Systems in Water District Areas along Manila Bay with an estimated investment targets of ₱2,524.00 million. By 2020, 78 water districts along Manila Bay are expected to have sewerage and septage facilities through the said program.

Electrification

To achieve the goals of 100 percent electrification of all Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)-identified households (based on 2015 census) by 2022 and nationwide electrification by 2040, various electrification PAPs utilizing appropriate electrification strategies and technologies will be implemented to provide access to electricity to unelectrified, off-grid, island, remote, and last mile communities.

The National Electrification Administration (NEA) will continue to implement its Barangay Line Enhancement Program⁵ and Sitio Electrification Program (SEP)⁶ to provide access to electricity to rural areas within the franchise areas of electric cooperatives (ECs). The new program of NEA entitled the Strategized SEP for Off-grid Rural Electrification through Renewable Energy (RE) is aimed at providing remote areas with 24-hour access to electricity by integrating other RE systems to the original SEP design.

Meanwhile, the National Power Corporation – Small Power Utilities Group will implement various capacity additions and transmission projects under its Missionary Electrification Plan to support off-grid and island development. Furthermore, the Access to Sustainable Energy Programme of DOE is expected to provide at least 100,000 households nationwide access to electricity, and at the same time enhance the capacity of government agencies, regulators, and ECs involved in the energy sector to develop, implement, and monitor electrification projects.

⁴ Refer to Chapter 12: *Building Safe and Secure Communities* for the investment targets for the housing sector.

⁵ A program of NEA that aims to connect previously electrified barangays to the grid.

⁶ A program of NEA that aims to provide electricity access to communities within the franchise area of ECs which are not yet being served by generating sets for mini/micro grids and Solar Home Systems for isolated households.

School Buildings

The expansion of the Basic Educational Facilities Fund (BEFF) will be pursued by the Department of Education (DepEd) to augment the requirements resulting from the implementation of the Kindergarten to 12 (K to 12) Basic Education Program, particularly on the enrollment increments in existing schools and establishment of new schools for Kinder, Grades 1 to 10, and Grades 11 to 12.

For 2018, the program will include the provision of 37,233 quality classrooms, rehabilitation of 20,000 existing classrooms, replacement of 1,681,325 seats, and procurement of 22,649 sets of furniture/fixture for the workshops/laboratories.

Health Facilities

The Department of Health (DOH) will continue the construction and upgrading of health facilities nationwide through the Health Facilities Enhancement Program, with 2017-2022 investment targets of ₱259,036.35 million. The program consists of the following:

- Upgrading of all current government infirmaries and municipal and district hospitals to Level 1 Hospitals with at least 50 bed capacity;
- Establishment of one Level 2 250-bed Provincial Hospital in all provinces;
- Upgrading of all Provincial Hospitals into Level 2 Hospitals with at least 250 beds;
- Upgrading of all current DOH infirmaries and Level 1 Hospitals into Level 2 Hospitals;
- Upgrading of all current Level 2 DOH Hospitals into Level 3;
- Establishment of Regional Specialty Centers in selected DOH Level 3 Hospitals; and
- Development of identified DOH Specialty Hospitals as Apex Specialty Center.

Solid Waste Management Facilities

To support the compliance of local government units (LGUs) to the salient requirements of Republic Act No. 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, DENR will implement the Philippine Solid Waste Management Sector Project (PSWMSP).

PSWMSP, with total investment targets of ₱3,572.10 million project for 2017-2022, aims to assist LGUs through investments in solid waste management (SWM) facilities and equipment, which will be complemented with technical assistance for capacity development. The project covers four pilot LGUs, namely: (a) Malay, Aklan; (b) La Trinidad, Benguet; (c) Janiuay, Iloilo; and (d) Del Carmen, Surigao del Norte, to showcase appropriate models for SWM in highly urbanized regions, tourist destination areas, and cluster of municipalities.

Safety and security against natural and man-made disasters, especially for the poor, improved

Maritime Safety and Security Projects

To improve the responsiveness of the government to natural and man-made disasters, necessary facilities and equipment of the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), such as helicopters and multi-role response vessels, will be procured through the implementation of the following projects, among others:

- Maritime Disaster Response Helicopter Acquisition Project;
- PCG and Port Capability Development Project; and
- Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project Phases I and II.

Safer navigation will be achieved through the implementation of projects, such as the Development of Maritime Aids to Navigation, rehabilitation of lighthouses, and provision of night-landing capabilities to regional airports.

Disaster Risk Reduction Facilities

Improvements in disaster risk reduction (DRR) efforts will be pursued. Among these is the Volcano, Earthquake, and Tsunami Warning Systems for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Philippines Project of the Department of Science and Technology – Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (DOST - PHIVOLCS), which aims to enhance the country's tsunami warning system and real-time earthquake and volcano monitoring.

Flood Management Structures

As flood management becomes more challenging due to the increasing frequency of flooding, implementation of flood control measures to mitigate disaster risk and ensure the safety of the people is becoming more urgent and necessary. To reduce frequency of heavy flooding and minimize flood damages, DPWH earmarked over ₱600,129.51 million for the implementation of flood management projects in the next five years, including, among others, Cavite Industrial Area Flood Management Project; Flood Risk Management Project in Cagayan, Tagoloan, and Imus Rivers; and Metro Cebu Flood Control Project. On the other hand, there is a total investment targets of ₱2,361.20 million for the implementation of various flood control projects in ARMM.

Furthermore, part of the overall government strategy to expand the protected flood-prone areas in the country is to complete, update, and implement flood control and drainage master plans and feasibility studies (F/S) of major river basins and principal rivers. Currently, 11 out of the 18 major river basins⁷ have completed master plans. The preparation of the master plans and F/S for the remaining seven major river basins⁸ are underway. Meanwhile, DPWH intends to pursue the construction and maintenance of various flood control structures within the major and principal river basins nationwide with investment targets of about ₱31,063.05 million in the medium term.

⁷ Panay, Cagayan, Agno, Ilog-Hilabangan, Agusan (Upper), Bicol, Mindanao, Pampanga, Tagoloan, Cagayan de Oro, and Pasig-Laguna de Bay.

⁸ Abulug-Apayao, Abra, Jalaar, Ilog-Batiano Ranao (Agus), Buayan-Malungon, Davao, and Tagum-Libuganon.

Innovative solutions and technologies encouraged/adopted to increase growth potential

In line with the government's thrust to institutionalize research and development (R&D)⁹ in the country, R&D centers will be established through the Niche Centers in the Regions for R&D Program of DOST. The said program includes the upgrading, development, and acquisition of research equipment to facilitate R&D activities and capacity building for both human resources, and science and technology infrastructure.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PIP CHAPTER

Implementing Agency

The following are the agencies with the largest share of infrastructure investment targets for 2017-2022. Note that these agencies already represent 96.60 percent of the 2017-2022 total investment targets for the sector. The biggest chunk of the investment targets will be for PAPs of DPWH (₱3,237,936.31 million) and the Department of Transportation (DOTr) (₱1,954,674.45 million) to be implemented within the medium term.

Table 19.2. Top Ten Implementing Agencies with Highest Infrastructure Investment Targets

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPs	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)						
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022
DPWH	465	369,473.04	478,900.99	527,255.31	615,634.57	628,760.20	617,912.20	3,237,936.31
DOTr	486	22,086.45	249,862.96	405,684.21	487,068.86	431,600.73	358,371.24	1,954,674.45
DepEd	6	118,782.51	78,152.07	78,152.07	78,152.07	78,152.07	78,152.07	509,542.84
DOF	53	81,000.00	86,291.73	81,065.58	81,043.90	81,000.00	81,000.00	491,401.21
DOH	61	29,313.57	154,971.06	126,750.27	106,290.20	27,789.56	23,354.40	468,469.06
OCS ⁹	166	25,808.64	45,181.13	47,849.53	57,503.58	57,708.49	49,990.63	284,041.99
DILG	116	20,009.83	32,008.61	33,554.90	34,805.92	34,775.09	36,653.28	191,807.62
BCDA	25	7,897.75	24,864.19	22,716.50	20,010.00	25,000.00	31,000.00	131,488.44
DICT	34	2,299.07	46,712.87	39,995.21	16,669.56	-	-	105,676.71
DA	6	6,010.17	43,937.80	12,513.90	12,513.90	12,513.90	12,513.90	100,003.57
TOTAL	1,418	682,681.02	1,240,883.41	1,375,537.47	1,509,692.55	1,377,300.04	1,288,947.71	7,475,042.20

Spatial Coverage

To improve the connectivity and the promotion of economic clusters in regional and sub-regional growth centers consistent with the country's National Spatial Strategy, 98 interregional and 4,231 region-specific PAPs amounting to ₱3,319,167.92 million and ₱2,128,915.34 million will be distributed across the regions, respectively. Furthermore, there are 161 nationwide infrastructure projects with investment targets of ₱2,290,196.48 million to be rolled out for implementation by the End-of-Plan period.

⁹ For other R&D initiatives, refer to Chapter 14: Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation.

Table 19.3. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	% OF 2017-2022
Nationwide	161	196,508.04	424,869.64	472,612.99	443,754.11	390,937.29	361,514.42	2,290,196.48	29.60%
Interregional	98	315,422.39	473,041.65	546,330.96	663,674.61	663,831.28	656,867.04	3,319,167.92	42.89%
Region-specific	4,231	185,117.81	444,960.06	403,952.98	458,646.21	346,414.24	289,824.04	2,128,915.34	27.51%
ARMM ^a	1,340	636.52	28,453.15	8,892.56	21,822.14	1,497.13	1,938.40	63,239.89	0.82%
CAR	98	1,016.88	3,210.63	2,273.77	3,392.84	3,600.00	3,796.70	17,290.83	0.22%
NCR	320	93,686.98	171,712.26	187,161.29	187,705.28	166,374.19	158,040.90	964,680.89	12.47%
Region I	165	2,641.59	7,071.04	5,420.76	7,129.83	6,252.36	4,940.56	33,456.14	0.43%
Region II	288	1,158.53	7,685.90	6,532.34	11,194.53	9,856.52	5,057.64	41,485.47	0.54%
Region III	235	11,057.64	32,522.15	32,279.00	26,829.04	29,573.04	26,103.06	158,363.93	2.05%
CALABARZON	168	10,483.86	20,212.20	17,924.75	25,754.34	24,434.03	19,873.12	118,682.30	1.53%
MIMAROPA	172	2,707.29	6,244.96	5,015.96	4,783.36	940.13	790.13	20,481.82	0.26%
Region V	187	2,952.85	8,154.62	5,746.60	12,602.86	9,149.48	7,058.34	45,664.76	0.59%
Region VI	176	5,898.66	9,958.92	9,532.62	20,533.84	17,863.66	16,571.57	80,359.27	1.04%
Region VII	128	6,934.92	5,259.15	3,087.46	18,723.10	7,968.68	7,596.42	49,569.73	0.64%
Region VIII ^a	191	5,112.07	13,740.37	5,422.83	5,990.21	3,152.63	1,741.91	35,160.00	0.45%
Region IX	138	3,239.37	8,471.27	4,194.21	2,277.97	6,572.60	13,639.30	38,394.72	0.50%
Region X ^a	183	16,668.82	20,613.20	16,696.30	15,651.08	9,842.33	6,882.99	86,354.72	1.12%
Region XI	143	14,499.59	22,864.31	28,942.10	34,855.41	32,382.52	9,142.28	142,686.22	1.84%
Region XII ^a	62	1,987.54	3,342.77	1,737.40	4,010.26	4,715.49	3,566.76	19,360.22	0.25%
Caraga ^a	124	4,434.71	10,826.79	13,651.32	14,764.47	12,223.45	3,079.95	58,980.69	0.76%
No specified region	113	-	64,616.37	49,441.72	40,625.64	16.00	4.00	154,703.74	2.00%
TOTAL	4,490	697,048.24	1,342,871.35	1,422,896.93	1,566,074.93	1,401,182.80	1,308,205.49	7,738,279.75	100.00%

^a Five regions with the highest incidence of poverty as of 2015, as per data from the PSA.

Table 19.4. PIP Investment Targets by Major Island Group

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	% OF 2017-2022
Nationwide	161	196,508.04	424,869.64	472,612.99	443,754.11	390,937.29	361,514.42	2,290,196.48	29.60%
Interregional	98	315,422.39	473,041.65	546,330.96	663,674.61	663,831.28	656,867.04	3,319,167.92	42.89%
Region-specific	4,231	185,117.81	444,960.06	403,952.98	458,646.21	346,414.24	289,824.04	2,128,915.34	27.51%
Mega Manila	723	115,228.48	224,446.60	237,365.03	240,288.66	220,381.26	204,017.08	1,241,727.11	16.05%
Rest of Luzon	910	10,477.13	32,367.16	24,989.44	39,103.43	29,798.49	21,643.37	158,379.02	2.05%
Visayas	495	17,945.65	28,958.43	18,042.91	45,247.14	28,984.97	25,909.90	165,089.01	2.13%
Mindanao	1,990	41,466.55	94,571.49	74,113.88	93,381.33	67,233.52	38,249.69	409,016.47	5.29%
No specified region	113	-	64,616.37	49,441.72	40,625.64	16.00	4.00	154,703.74	2.00%
TOTAL	4,490	697,048.24	1,342,871.35	1,422,896.93	1,566,074.93	1,401,182.80	1,308,205.49	7,738,279.75	100.00%

Table 19.5. Allocation of Infrastructure Investment Targets

SPATIAL COVERAGE	2017-2022 NOMINAL GRDP (IN ₱ MILLION) ^a (A)	2017-2022 INVESTMENT TARGETS ^c (IN ₱ MILLION) (B)	INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT TARGETS TO GRDP RATIO (B/A)
ARMM ^a	936,425.91	163,927.28	17.51%
CAR	2,168,565.26	101,116.86	4.66%
NCR	46,390,046.53	1,952,682.92	4.21%
Region I	3,819,631.99	279,232.17	7.31%
Region II	2,217,850.83	206,156.12	9.30%
Region III	11,101,575.54	853,024.07	7.68%
CALABARZON	18,974,945.99	1,129,240.32	5.95%
MIMAROPA	1,922,137.39	163,695.21	8.52%
Region V	2,599,814.03	379,239.71	14.59%
Region VI	5,027,128.55	402,663.87	8.01%
Region VII	8,095,155.53	353,599.41	4.37%
Region VIII ^a	2,562,849.85	227,130.70	8.86%
Region IX	2,525,885.67	210,738.13	8.34%
Region X ^a	4,817,664.86	310,057.02	6.44%
Region XI	5,248,913.63	375,578.15	7.16%
Region XII ^a	3,339,097.64	240,739.66	7.21%
Caraga ^a	1,466,245.83	183,008.44	12.48%
No specified region	-	206,449.70	-
TOTAL	123,213,935.00	7,738,279.75	6.28% NATIONAL AVERAGE

^a Five regions with the highest incidence of poverty as of 2015, as per data from the PSA.

^b Source: Medium-Term Fiscal Program Fiscal Year 2017-2022

^c It is assumed that investment targets for nationwide and interregional projects are distributed equally according to their areas of impact in proportion to their respective populations.

Mode of Implementation

Backed by robust macroeconomic fundamentals and dynamic fiscal strategy, 4,095 PAPs or 91.20 percent of all infrastructure PAPs will be implemented by the national government through the traditional government mode of procurement (i.e., RA 9184 or the Government Procurement Reform Act), while 68 PAPs will be through official development assistance (ODA), and 39 PAPs through public-private partnership (PPP), including joint venture arrangements.

Table 19.6. PIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							% OF 2017-2022
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	4,095	574,179.07	988,678.67	903,514.30	901,793.19	734,634.58	718,090.83	4,820,890.65	62.30%
ODA	68	21,989.22	82,870.96	165,118.02	276,680.15	264,627.07	194,049.31	1,005,334.73	12.99%
PPP	39	99,826.37	166,056.93	219,003.39	254,727.34	271,786.07	268,326.96	1,279,727.06	16.54%
Others ^a	227	981.58	101,090.75	134,871.44	132,570.92	129,667.00	127,601.30	626,782.99	8.10%
TBD	61	72.00	4,174.03	389.78	303.32	468.09	137.09	5,544.32	0.07%
TOTAL	4,490	697,048.24	1,342,871.35	1,422,896.93	1,566,074.93	1,401,182.80	1,308,205.49	7,738,279.75	100.00%

^a Corporate funds of government-owned and controlled corporations, and internally generated funds of government financial institutions.

Status/Level of Readiness

As shown in the table below, the infrastructure PAPS in the PIP are currently under various stages of project development. To ensure the timely implementation of these PAPS, concerned implementing agencies must secure project approval (where applicable), including the required funds for project preparation and the necessary right-of-way (ROW) acquisition and resettlement activities, ahead of award of project contract.

Table 19.7. PIP Investment Targets by Status/Level of Readiness

PROJECT READINESS ^a	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)						
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022
Ongoing	573	404,702.53	501,579.08	523,515.19	534,309.50	493,541.10	513,087.24	2,970,734.62
Approved (Level 1)	230	2,910.17	56,209.07	117,477.81	187,311.96	163,547.86	97,543.86	625,000.73
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	893	8,767.58	181,513.85	211,332.17	229,993.03	208,243.29	167,292.35	1,007,142.28
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	2,574	91,858.69	338,434.28	377,317.18	439,160.53	358,782.90	357,295.85	1,962,849.43
Deferred	59	233.24	1,751.51	1,072.22	1,670.00	33,483.46	45,607.94	83,818.37
TBD	161	188,576.03	263,383.56	192,182.36	173,629.91	143,584.19	127,378.25	1,088,734.31
TOTAL	4,490	697,048.24	1,342,871.35	1,422,896.93	1,566,074.93	1,401,182.80	1,308,205.49	7,738,279.75

^aLevel 1 – with NEDA Board and/or ICC project approval but not yet ongoing

Level 2 – with F/S completed, for ICC processing in 2017 (where applicable) and for inclusion in the National Expenditure Program (NEP) for 2018

Level 3 – with F/S currently being prepared and to be completed in 2017, for ICC processing in 2018 (where applicable) and for inclusion in the NEP for 2019

Level 4 – with Concept Paper and F/S for completion in 2018, for ICC processing in 2019 (where applicable) and for inclusion in the NEP for 2020

To be determined (TBD) – status to be determined upon further validation/confirmation of concerned agencies

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

To ensure the timely implementation of major infrastructure PAPs in the PIP, the following actions/policies/reforms will be pursued:

- a. *Conduct of F/S and other pre-investment activities.*** Availability of funds for project preparation (i.e., pre-F/S, F/S, and Detailed Engineering Design) and the necessary ROW acquisition and resettlement activities will be prioritized. In relation thereto, concerned implementing agencies must secure project approval (where applicable), including the required funds for project preparation and the necessary ROW acquisition and resettlement activities, ahead of award of project contract.
- b. *Absorptive capacities of implementing agencies and contractors.*** In view of the government's endeavor to accelerate spending on public infrastructure, the absorptive capacities of the implementing agencies, as well as the availability of contractors to carry out infrastructure projects, will be critical in ensuring that these projects are implemented as planned. In this regard, the necessary institutional support (e.g., administrative overhead and manpower requirements) and capacity building to the concerned agencies on project preparation and implementation should be prioritized.
- c. *Public Expenditure Management (PEM) and Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms.*** To minimize underspending on infrastructure and to further strengthen the linkage between planning, budgeting, and implementation, key PEM and PFM approaches/policies¹⁰ have already been incorporated in the NEP process. Notwithstanding, continued support to the oversight agencies that are directly involved in implementing PEM/PFM reforms (e.g., Department of Finance, Department of Budget and Management, Commission on Audit, and NEDA) should be sustained to ensure that both national and local governments adhere to the principles of efficiency, accountability, and transparency in the use of public funds.

¹⁰ Such as Performance-Informed Budgeting, Program Convergence Budgeting, among others.

20 Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment

Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment

Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) is critical in achieving the country's long-term vision of a *matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay para sa lahat*. This is in view of the fact that ENR provides important ecosystem services that support key economic activities (i.e., agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industry, and services), resource-dependent communities, and vulnerable groups particularly those in hazard-prone areas. However, the sustainable provision of these ecosystem services is compromised by the continuous mismanagement, misuse, and overexploitation of our ENR.

In this regard, the overall goal for this plan period is to ensure ecological integrity and improve the socioeconomic conditions of resource-based communities through sustainable integrated area development. Three major outcomes that will support the attainment of this goal are: (a) sustained biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services; (b) improved environmental quality; and (c) increased adaptive capacities and resilience of ecosystems. These outcomes will be achieved through the implementation of key strategies outlined in Figure 20.1.

Figure 20.1. Strategic Framework to Ensure Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment



LINKAGE WITH PDP AND ITS RESULTS MATRICES

A total of 195 programs and projects (PAPs), with investment targets amounting to ₱131,173.43 million for the period 2017-2022, will be carried out for the ENR sector. These PAPs will be implemented to contribute to the medium term targets outlined in Table 20.1 by the following agencies: Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission (PRRC), and state universities and colleges (SUCs) including the Ramon Magsaysay Technological University (RMTU), Tarlac Agricultural University (TAU), and Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology (SPAMAST).

Around 70.88 percent of this sector's investment targets for 2017-2022, which amounts to ₱92,980.27 million, is for PAPs that will contribute in the attainment of a sustained biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services (Subsector Outcome 1). The remaining 29.12 percent of investment targets is for PAPs that will further improve environmental quality (Subsector Outcome 2) and continuously build ecosystem and communities resilience (Subsector Outcome 3). PAPs for Subsector Outcomes 2 and 3 have total investment targets of ₱15,999.75 million (12.20%) and ₱22,193.40 million (16.92%), respectively (*refer to Table 20.2.A*).

Table 20.1. Plan Targets to Ensure Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment

INDICATOR	END-OF-PLAN TARGET	NATURE OF MAJOR PAPs
Subsector Outcome 1: Biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services sustained		
Forest cover	Increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest development, rehabilitation, maintenance, and protection Protected areas development and biodiversity conservation
Quality of coastal and marine habitats	Improving quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened coastal and marine protection Collection of relevant baseline information and data
Number of residential free patents issued	360,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of land administration and titling system
Employment from ecotourism and sustainable community resource-based enterprises	Increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development on ecotourism development
Subsector Outcome 2: Environmental quality improved		
Percentage of highly urbanized and other major urban centers within ambient air quality standard	Increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and upgrade of monitoring stations Build the capacity and raise the awareness of relevant stakeholders (e.g., DENR-Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), local government units (LGUs), Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer on monitoring and enforcement of environmental laws
Percentage of priority water bodies within water quality guidelines	Increasing	
Area assessed and mapped for soil fertility status and soil fertility management	2,700,000 ha	n/a
Area of land degradation hotspots	2.0M ha	n/a
Solid waste diversion rate	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closure of dumpsites Formulation of local solid waste management (SWM) plans and establishment of SWM facilities
Subsector Outcome 3: Adaptive capacities and resilience of ecosystems increased		
Resilience Index ¹	Increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build the capacity of stakeholders on the formulation of climate change adaptation-disaster risk reduction and management (CCA-DRRM) enhanced sectoral and local plans Improvement of early warning and weather/climate forecasting system Repair or establishment and maintenance of rehabilitation centers

¹ A resilience index will still be developed based on existing technical studies.

Biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services sustained

Sustaining biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services will involve intensifying interventions to manage the natural resources, expand sustainable resource-based enterprises, and mainstream ecosystem values into national and local development planning. For the period 2017-2022, the investment targets of DENR of around ₱89,580.79 million is for the implementation of its key flagship programs such as: (a) Enhanced National Greening Program which will reforest around 7.1 million hectares of unproductive, denuded, and degraded forestlands; (b) Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Management Program which will focus on the effective management of coastal and marine ecosystems to ensure food security, climate change resiliency, and disaster risk reduction of coastal communities; and (c) Land Administration and Management Program which intends to provide streamlined and cost-effective means of administrative titling, and contribute in providing security of tenure to occupants and possessors of untitled residential lands.

Moreover, to expand the development of sustainable resource-based industries, support to the development of protected areas for ecotourism will be provided. In particular, DENR will continue to implement the Ecotourism Development Program. This initiative is expected to generate income and employment to communities within these protected areas or those adjacent to it.

Other cross-cutting PAPs that are necessary to support ENR management will also be carried out, such as research and development, collection of relevant baseline information and data, land and coastal resource delineation and mapping, assessment of groundwater critical areas, and establishment of groundwater monitoring stations.

Environmental quality improved

DENR will continue to implement PAPs that are geared towards strengthening the enforcement of environmental laws to ensure clean air and water, and healthy environment. In particular, DENR-EMB will continue to implement its major programs on clean air and water, and solid waste management with total investment targets of ₱9,154.72 million for 2017-2022. These programs focus on the establishment and maintenance of air and water quality monitoring stations, closure of open dumpsites, and provision of capacity-building activities to key stakeholders (e.g., LGUs in water quality management area and airshed governing boards in air quality management).

Supporting the aforementioned programs is the environmental education and information program of DENR. This information drive will serve as a catalyst to deepen understanding and knowledge sharing among stakeholders on environment management to enable them to contribute in the implementation of environmental laws and action plans in the long term.

Along with these DENR programs, the PRRC will also embark on 45 PAPs with total investment targets of ₱756.62 million. These PAPs will cover the implementation of water quality monitoring, improvements in different water networks, and rehabilitation and development of the Pasig River and its tributaries.

It should be noted that the Department of Agriculture - Bureau of Soils and Water Management's PAPs on soil quality are included in the list of PAPs under Chapter 8.

Adaptive capacities and resilience of ecosystems increased

The implementation of CCA and DRRM measures across sectors, particularly at the local level will be strengthened. DILG will upscale the provision of technical assistance programs to LGUs such as integrating CCA and DRRM in policies, plans, and budgets, and developing bankable project proposals for funding through available local and international financing facilities (e.g., People's Survival Fund and Green Climate Fund). On the other hand, DOST will continue the implementation of the Philippine LIDAR 1 Project (2014-2019),² which aims to produce 3-D flood and hazard maps for two-thirds of the country's river systems. In addition, DOST has lined up 34 PAPs for 2017-2022 with total investment targets of ₱4,853.38 million to improve the government's early warning and weather/climate forecasting system through upgrading of software and hardware facilities, installing new and additional hazard monitoring stations, and continuous capacity-building of personnel.

The government has also increased the investment targets to strengthen institutional response to disasters over the medium term. This includes DILG's PAPs, with 2017-2022 investment targets of ₱17,144.02 million, on disaster preparedness, rehabilitation, recovery, and reconstruction, namely: (a) Post-Disaster Local Governance Support Programme; (b) Rebuilding Resilient Communities Against Calamities; and (c) Barangay Assistance and Community Evacuation Support Project.

In terms of improving effectiveness of CCA and DRRM actions, monitoring and evaluation will be continuously strengthened. The Climate Change Commission has already initiated works towards establishment of resilience metrics and inventory of greenhouse gas emissions in relevant sectors such as transport, waste, energy, agriculture, land use change, and forestry.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PIP CHAPTER

Implementing Agency

One hundred ninety-five PAPs will be implemented by key agencies such as DENR, NCIP, DILG, DOST, PRRC, and SUCs. With 89 PAPs, DENR has the most number of PAPs for the sector, with 79.95 percent of the investment targets for 2017-2022. DILG and DOST accounted for 13.18 percent and 5.76 percent of investment targets, respectively. The remaining investment targets are for PAPs of NCIP, PRRC, and SUCs (*refer to Table 20.3.A*).

Of the total PAPs, eight are categorized as Core Investment Programs/Projects (CIPs) with total investment targets of ₱16,174.44 million or 12.33 percent of the total investment targets for 2017-2022. These CIPs will be implemented by DENR and DILG with investment targets of ₱8,904.87 million (55.06%) and ₱7,269.57 million (44.94%), respectively (*refer to Table 20.3.B*).

² LIDAR stands for Light Detection and Ranging and is the continuation of the Nationwide Disaster Risk and Exposure Assessment for Mitigation Program

Spatial Coverage

Out of the ₱131,173.43 million investment targets for the sector in 2017-2022, about 69.10 percent will be implemented nationwide, 29.02 percent are interregional in scope, and 1.87 percent are region-specific. Of the region-specific PAPs, National Capital Region (NCR), MIMAROPA, Central Visayas, and Eastern Visayas account for 90.40 percent of the total investment targets, where NCR has the highest share of investment targets and most number of PAPs (*refer to Table 20.4.A*).

In terms of 2017-2022 investment targets provided in Table 20.4.B, 90.44 percent of the total CIP investment targets are for PAPs with interregional spatial coverage. The remaining 9.56 percent of the investment targets are for PAPs with nationwide coverage.

Mode of Implementation

Of the total investment targets dedicated for the implementation of priority PAPs for 2017-2022, 91.25 percent or ₱119,697.36 million will be funded through local funds. The remaining 8.60 percent will be funded through official development assistance (ODA). Lastly, the mode of implementation of the remaining three PAPs under the sector is yet to be determined (*refer to Table 20.5.A*).

For the CIPs, 90.44 percent of the investment targets will be sourced locally and 9.56 percent will be funded through ODA (*refer to Table 20.5.B*).

Status/Level of Readiness

In terms of status of implementation, 109 out of 195 (55.90%) PAPs are already ongoing. Of these, only eight PAPs have a total project cost above ₱2.5 billion, while majority cost below ₱1 billion (*refer to Table 20.6*).

With regard to readiness of implementation, eight PAPs have already been approved for implementation, while 28 PAPs are undergoing approval process. The remaining 50 PAPs, with investment targets of about ₱27,118.63 million for 2017-2022, are still for submission to the respective approving body.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 20.2.A. PIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome: Ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment ensured									
Subsector Outcome 1: Biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services sustained	89	11,047.17	22,378.64	16,919.40	15,848.83	13,285.97	13,500.27	92,980.27	130,458.32
Subsector Outcome 2: Environmental quality improved	65	1,890.99	3,127.64	3,015.74	3,006.68	2,538.20	2,420.50	15,999.75	19,135.05
Subsector Outcome 3: Adaptive capacities and resilience of ecosystems increased	42	2,430.50	11,356.58	5,141.73	3,032.60	116.00	116.00	22,193.40	24,802.97
TOTAL	195	15,368.66	36,862.85	25,076.86	21,888.11	15,940.17	16,036.77	131,173.43	174,396.33

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 20.2.B. CIP Investment Targets by Outcome

SECTOR OUTCOME	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
Sector Outcome: Ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment ensured									
Subsector Outcome 1: Biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services sustained	4	309.39	1,368.39	1,368.39	1,368.39	1,368.39	1,059.01	6,841.97	8,338.30
Subsector Outcome 2: Environmental quality improved	2	-	687.63	687.63	687.63	-	-	2,062.90	2,062.90
Subsector Outcome 3: Adaptive capacities and resilience of ecosystems increased	2	-	2,468.29	3,304.55	1,496.73	-	-	7,269.57	7,269.57
TOTAL	8	309.39	4,524.32	5,360.58	3,552.76	1,368.39	1,059.01	16,174.44	17,670.77

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 20.3.A. PIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
CHED	3	-	12.30	37.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	71.50	71.50
RMTU	1	-	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	21.50	21.50
SPAMAST	1	-	8.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	20.00	20.00
TAU	1	-	-	30.00	-	-	-	30.00	30.00
DENR	89	12,718.81	23,790.00	18,882.90	18,079.40	15,657.44	15,741.38	104,869.93	145,177.90
DENR (Main)	62	10,291.89	20,568.70	16,213.49	15,390.65	12,793.38	12,981.54	88,239.64	124,746.64
BMB	4	9.07	6.09	6.09	4.08	4.08	-	29.41	52.87
BMB, BFAR	1	60.73	89.12	66.19	-	-	-	216.05	336.00
EMB	9	1,419.67	1,457.58	1,501.27	1,546.26	1,591.10	1,638.84	9,154.72	12,086.69
MGB	1	36.14	29.22	24.41	24.61	24.82	25.02	164.22	164.22
NAMRIA	8	872.29	1,602.29	1,034.45	1,068.30	1,177.16	1,029.09	6,783.58	7,460.15
NWRB	4	29.00	37.00	37.00	45.50	66.90	66.90	282.30	331.32
DILG	7	103.00	9,317.88	4,702.91	2,958.23	106.00	106.00	17,294.02	17,564.41
DILG (Main)	5	27.00	9,241.88	4,626.91	2,882.23	30.00	30.00	16,838.02	16,995.41
LGA	2	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	456.00	569.00
DOST	49	2,339.57	3,339.04	1,187.31	610.51	40.00	40.00	7,556.44	10,129.65
DOST (Main)	3	492.55	250.89	232.50	40.00	40.00	40.00	1,095.94	3,181.65
PAGASA	23	1,697.29	1,637.92	110.00	-	-	-	3,445.21	3,715.89
PCAARRD	16	77.85	1,353.37	783.83	506.14	-	-	2,721.20	2,823.23
PHIVOLCS	7	71.88	96.87	60.98	64.37	-	-	294.09	408.88
PRRC	45	179.14	323.25	151.34	102.89	-	-	756.62	827.95
OCS	2	28.15	80.38	115.10	129.78	129.43	142.09	624.92	624.92
NCIP	2	28.15	80.38	115.10	129.78	129.43	142.09	624.92	624.92
TOTAL	195	15,368.66	36,862.85	25,076.86	21,888.11	15,940.17	16,036.77	131,173.43	174,396.33

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 20.3.B. CIP Investment Targets by Implementing Agency

AGENCY	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
DENR	7	309.39	2,056.03	2,056.03	2,056.03	1,368.39	1,059.01	8,904.87	10,401.20
DILG	1	-	2,468.29	3,304.55	1,496.73	-	-	7,269.57	7,269.57
TOTAL	8	309.39	4,524.32	5,360.58	3,552.76	1,368.39	1,059.01	16,174.44	17,670.77

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 20.4.A. PIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide	63	10,699.79	20,517.51	16,341.46	15,480.21	13,634.13	13,972.68	90,645.78	128,213.16
Interregional	63	4,183.91	15,275.72	8,314.58	6,121.44	2,205.92	1,969.06	38,070.62	43,316.71
Region-specific	69	484.96	1,069.63	420.82	286.46	100.12	95.03	2,457.02	2,866.46
NCR	49	367.46	427.53	163.04	108.99	6.28	6.47	1,079.78	1,421.79
Region III	4	14.95	11.99	34.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	74.14	83.14
CALABARZON	4	22.69	30.80	26.36	24.50	-	-	104.35	108.65
MIMAROPA	1	55.33	117.55	101.27	100.66	86.53	81.26	542.61	542.61
Region V	2	0.77	9.55	12.58	3.80	-	-	26.70	28.44
Region VI	1	1.32	0.26	-	-	-	-	1.58	4.20
Region VII	2	2.50	402.50	-	-	-	-	405.00	405.00
Region VIII	2	17.31	55.45	79.77	41.20	-	-	193.73	243.50
Region X	1	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00	5.00
Region XI	1	-	8.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	20.00	20.00
Caraga	2	2.64	1.00	0.50	-	-	-	4.14	4.14
TOTAL	195	15,368.66	36,862.85	25,076.86	21,888.11	15,940.17	16,036.77	131,173.43	174,396.33

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 20.4.B. CIP Investment Targets by Spatial Coverage

SPATIAL COVERAGE	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
Nationwide	4	309.39	309.39	309.39	309.39	309.39	-	1,546.93	1,546.93
Interregional	4	-	4,214.93	5,051.19	3,243.37	1,059.01	1,059.01	14,627.51	16,123.84
TOTAL	8	309.39	4,524.32	5,360.58	3,552.76	1,368.39	1,059.01	16,174.44	17,670.77

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 20.5.A. PIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	165	12,543.68	32,838.39	23,468.95	20,675.83	14,757.41	15,413.11	119,697.36	159,200.66
ODA	27	2,824.98	3,972.46	1,504.92	1,172.28	1,182.76	623.66	11,281.06	15,000.67
TBD	3	-	52.00	103.00	40.00	-	-	195.00	195.00
TOTAL	195	15,368.66	36,862.85	25,076.86	21,888.11	15,940.17	16,036.77	131,173.43	174,396.33

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 20.5.B. CIP Investment Targets by Mode of Implementation

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							TOTAL PROJECT COST*
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	
LFP (RA 9184)	4	-	4,214.93	5,051.19	3,243.37	1,059.01	1,059.01	14,627.51	16,123.84
ODA	3	309.39	309.39	309.39	309.39	309.39	-	1,546.93	1,546.93
TBD	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	309.39	4,524.32	5,360.58	3,552.76	1,368.39	1,059.01	16,174.44	17,670.77

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Table 20.6. PIP Investment Targets by Status/Level of Readiness

PROJECT READINESS	NO. OF PAPS	INVESTMENT TARGETS (IN ₱ MILLION)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2022	TOTAL PROJECT COST*
With Total Project Cost above ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	8	10,444.87	20,248.11	12,317.16	11,863.81	10,031.79	10,619.98	75,525.72	110,512.39
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	1	-	850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20	4,250.98	4,250.98
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	3	-	5,030.08	5,197.26	3,303.11	1,424.43	1,423.94	16,378.83	17,875.15
Subtotal	12	10,444.87	26,128.38	18,364.62	16,017.11	12,306.42	12,894.12	96,155.53	132,638.52
With Total Project Cost of ₱1 Billion - ₱2.5 Billion									
Ongoing	4	943.71	757.49	754.68	635.58	592.26	592.83	4,276.55	7,474.03
Approved (Level 1)	1	-	86.30	529.73	529.73	-	-	1,145.76	1,145.76
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	2	309.39	712.82	575.51	571.81	541.76	276.33	2,987.62	2,987.62
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	4	112.70	2,362.38	1,796.92	1,577.32	874.35	874.35	7,598.01	7,598.01
Subtotal	11	1,365.80	3,918.99	3,656.85	3,314.43	2,008.37	1,743.51	16,007.94	19,205.41
With Total Project Cost below ₱1 Billion									
Ongoing	97	3,139.81	3,053.40	1,459.17	1,341.50	1,078.58	1,114.68	11,187.15	14,658.76
Approved (Level 1)	7	221.29	835.13	333.79	355.33	294.03	97.80	2,137.36	2,184.86
Undergoing Approval Process (Level 2)	25	65.33	1,955.44	315.25	132.91	70.41	4.30	2,543.65	2,543.65
For Submission to the Approving Body (Level 3 and Level 4)	43	131.55	971.51	947.20	726.82	182.36	182.36	3,141.79	3,165.12
Subtotal	172	3,557.99	6,815.48	3,055.40	2,556.57	1,625.38	1,399.14	19,009.96	22,552.40
TOTAL	195	15,368.66	36,862.85	25,076.86	21,888.11	15,940.17	16,036.77	131,173.43	174,396.33

* May not be equal to the '2017-2022 investment targets' as total project cost may include investments prior to or after the 2017-2022 Plan period.

Appendix



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

MEMORANDUM

FOR : Heads of All National Government Agencies (NGAs), Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs), Government Financial Institutions (GFIs) and Other National Government Offices

FROM : Secretary Ernesto M. Pernia
National Economic and Development Authority

SUBJECT : **FORMULATION OF THE 2017-2022 PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM (PIP)**

DATE : JAN 20 2017

1. Pursuant to Memorandum Circular No. 12 dated 24 October 2016¹ issued by the Office of the President and following issuance of the Planning Guidelines for the Formulation of the 2017-2022 PDP and PIP by NEDA, this is to call for the submission of priority programs and projects for inclusion in the 2017-2022 PIP.
2. The PIP contains the priority programs and projects to be implemented by the national government (NG), government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs), government financial institutions (GFIs), and other national government offices and instrumentalities that contribute to the societal goals and outcomes in the PDP and RM, and within the medium term.
3. In view of this, we are requesting all concerned national government agencies/offices to submit their Agency/Office PIP to NEDA. Please be guided by the attached **Guidelines for the Formulation of the 2017-2022 PIP (Attachment 1)** with the following attachments (also accessible in the NEDA website and the PIP Online System):
 - a. Annex A – Guidelines for the Annual Updating of the Current Core Investment Programs and Projects (CIPs) issued to the agencies through a memorandum dated 30 June 2016
 - b. Annex B – Official endorsement letter template of Agency PIP submission to NEDA
 - c. Annex C – Criteria for Inclusion and Prioritization of Programs and Projects in the PIP
 - d. Annex D – Activities and Timelines for the Formulation of the 2017-2022 PIP
 - e. Annex E – PIP Formulation and Updating Process Flow

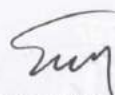
¹ Directing the NEDA Secretariat to coordinate the preparation of the PDP, PIP and the Regional Development Plans/Investment Programs for 2017-2022

4. In submitting the Agency/Office PIP, agencies shall utilize the **PIP Online (PIPOL) System**, a web-based project database system that manages data entry and updates on programs and projects, including the generation of reports. This can be accessed at URL address: <https://pipol.neda.gov.ph> starting 01 February 2017 for the submission of Programs, Activities and Projects (PAPs) for the 2017-2022 PIP².
5. To ensure accountability, accuracy and timeliness of submission of Agency inputs to NEDA, we would like to request you to nominate your official Agency PIP Focal with at least Director IV level position, and two (2) technical staffs who will be authorized to access the PIPOL System and encode the data requirements for Programs, Activities and Projects (PAPs) to be included in the PIP using the following:
 - (a) **Agency PIP Focal Designation Form (Attachment 2-A)** for agencies designating new PIPOL System users; or
 - (b) **Confirmation of Agency PIP Focal Designation Form (Attachment 2-B)** for agencies/offices which have utilized the PIPOL System during the Updating of the CIPs/TRIP in 2016 and would like to reconfirm same users as the designated Agency PIP Focal.

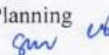
The designated PIPOL user from the agencies will be given a username and password to access the system.

6. While a User's Manual can be accessed through the PIPOL System, we are likewise convening Briefings on the Guidelines and Hands-On Sessions on the PIPOL System by Planning Committee/PDP Chapter from **January 30 to February 10, 2017, 1:00pm to 5:00 pm at the NEDA Board Room, 6/F NEDA sa Pasig Building, 12 St. Josemaria Escriva Drive, Pasig City**. To address technical support requests from agencies, agencies may contact our **PIPOL System Help Desk at 631-2165 or 631-0945 loc. 404 from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday to Friday or email pip@neda.gov.ph**.
7. We would appreciate receiving the duly accomplished **Agency PIP Focal Designation Form (Attachment 2-A or 2-B)**, and **Confirmation Slip for the Briefing (Attachment 3)** by facsimile to 631-3748 or email pip@neda.gov.ph on or before **27 January 2017, Friday, 12:00 noon** so we can provide your respective Agency username and password, and copy of the PIPOL System User's Manual. For any queries, please do not hesitate to contact our Help Desk.

Thank you.



ERNESTO M. PERNIA
Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning



² The PIPOL System was opened on July 15, 2016 for the Updating of CIPs of the PIP.

Guidelines for the Formulation of the 2017-2022 Public Investment Program (PIP)

I. Objective

This set of Guidelines defines the framework and process in the formulation of the 2017-2022 PIP, which is an accompanying document of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP)¹.

II. Mandate

As mandated by Executive Order No. 230, s. 1987, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) shall be responsible for coordinating the formulation of continuing, and integrated socio-economic development plans, policies and programs, including the formulation of annual and medium-term public investment programs. The linkage of gender-responsive development planning, programming and budgeting shall be of the highest priority in planning, programming and budgeting activities.

III. Plan-Program-Budget Framework

The **Public Investment Program (PIP)** is a six-year programming document accompanying the **PDP**² together with the **Results Matrices (RM)**³. It is anchored to the **Long Term Vision (LTV)**⁴ for the Philippines or **Ambisyon Natin 2040** and takes into account the **2030 Sustainable Development Agenda** and the **President's 0 +10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda**. The PIP contains the priority programs and projects to be implemented by the national government (NG), government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs), government financial institutions (GFIs), and other national government offices and instrumentalities that contribute to the societal goals and outcomes in the PDP and RM, and within the medium term.

¹ Pursuant to Memorandum Circular No. 12 dated 24 October 2016 directing the NEDA Secretariat to coordinate the preparation of the PDP, PIP and the Regional Development Plans/Investment Programs for 2017-2022.

² The PDP is a national planning document, prepared at the start of a new leadership, which highlights the aspirations and goals of the country for the next six (6) years, including sector and sub-sector outcomes which is contained in the RM.

³ The RM is an instrument designed to provide results orientation of the Plan by highlighting the achievement of results at different levels (i.e. outputs, outcomes and impacts). It contains statement of results to be achieved for sector and sub-sector outcomes with corresponding baseline information, indicators, end of Plan targets and responsible agencies.

⁴ The LTV embodies the aspirations of the Filipino people and will serve as a guide in development planning across administrations.

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The PIP will incorporate proposed NG-implemented programs and projects in the **Regional Development Investment Program (RDIP)**⁵ Under this Guidelines, the sectoral inputs of national agencies is intended to be spatially coherent with the RDIP as part of NEDA's continuing effort to link the spatial consistency of the PIP with the RDIPs.

A subset of the PIP is the **Three (3)- Year Rolling Infrastructure Program (TRIP)**⁶ and the **Core Investment Programs and Projects (CIP)**⁷ [Please refer to *Annex A* for the detailed CIP Guidelines].

In the formulation of the PIP, the RM will also serve as the guide in aligning programs/activities/projects (PAPs) to the sector outcomes of the PDP, and the Program Expenditure Classification (PREXC) Approach under the Performance Informed Budgeting (PIB) of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).

In terms of budgeting, individual departments should link the annual budget to the Plan by ensuring that national programs and projects submitted for inclusion in the National Expenditure Program (NEP) and funded under the General Appropriations Act (GAA) are consistent with the Plan, and included in the PIP. The PIP serves as a mechanism to improve resource mobilization towards the achievement of sector outcomes, as embodied in the PDP, and to channel resources to priority investment areas. Programs and projects included in the PIP shall be accorded priority in the review of annual budget proposal of line agencies by the oversight agencies.

IV. Formulation of the 2017-2022 PIP

A. Agency Submission of PAPs for inclusion in the PIP

A.1 Projects for Inclusion in the PIP

Agencies shall submit PAPs for inclusion in the 2017-2022 PIP, which shall consist of Tier 1 (continuing) and Tier 2 (new and expanded) PAPs aligned with the 2017-2022 PDP and RM. The 2017-2022 PIP shall include PAPs, which satisfy ALL of the following criteria:

1. Responsiveness

- a. Responsive to and aligned with the PDP and RM, and the 0+10-point Socioeconomic Agenda; **AND**

⁵ The RDIP contains priority programs and projects that contribute to the societal goals and outcomes spelled out in the Regional Development Plan and its Results Matrices. The PIP will consider NG-implemented programs and projects in the RDIPs which contribute to the sectoral outcomes in the PDP and RM, are for implementation within 2017-2022 and are endorsed by the Regional Development Councils (RDCs).

⁶ TRIP contains the nationally-funded infrastructure programs and projects based on the synchronized planning, budgeting and programming process of government.

⁷ CIP contains the big ticket programs and projects of the PIP that serves as pipeline for the NEDA Board and Investment Coordination Committee (ICC).

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- b. Included in any of the following:
 - i. National Expenditure Program (NEP)
 - ii. General Appropriations Act (GAA)
 - iii. Multi-Year Obligation Authority (MYOA)
 - iv. Existing masterplan/sector studies/procurement plan
 - v. Signed Multilateral/ Bilateral agreement(s) between government and development partner ;
 - vi. List of Regional Development Council-endorsed projects.

2. Readiness

- a. To be implemented within 2017-2022; **AND**
- b. With pre-investment study available as follows:
 - i. Level 1 – with NEDA Board and/or ICC⁸ project approval but not yet ongoing
 - ii. Level 2 - with Feasibility Study (FS) completed, for ICC processing in 2017 (where applicable) and for inclusion in the NEP for 2018
 - iii. Level 3 - with FS currently being prepared and to be completed in 2017, for ICC processing in 2018 (where applicable) and for inclusion in the NEP for 2019
 - iv. Level 4 - with Concept Paper and FS for completion in 2018, for ICC processing in 2019 (where applicable) and for inclusion in the NEP for 2020

3. Typologies of PAPs that can be included in the PIP. The following Tier 1 and 2 PAPs responsive to the PDP and RM, and 0 + 10-point Socioeconomic Agenda are eligible for inclusion in the PIP:

- a. Capital investment projects to deliver public goods and services that contribute specifically to the country's productive capacity (e.g. infrastructure development projects, delivery of social services). The requirements for pre-investment activities (eg. Master Plans, Feasibility Studies, etc.) that must be undertaken to develop the capital investment project for approval and implementation, as well as project implementation requirements for Right-of-Way and Resettlement that may be needed, shall be included in the expected timelines and costs of the project.
- b. Technical assistance and institutional development activities (e.g. human resource capacity building, system/process improvements)
- c. Relending activities of GFIs to national government offices and/or LGUs

⁸ For programs and projects which are not covered by ICC review, implementing agencies shall coordinate with the DBM for inclusion in the NEP.

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- d. Projects that promote Philippine culture and values, specifically empowering communities and strengthening the Filipino identity as a nation of diversity, and by sustaining and enhancing cultural assets to foster creativity and innovation for national development.

The PAPs could be implemented either through the use of local funds, official development assistance (ODA) or public-private partnership (PPP)¹⁰.

The PIP excludes recurrent cost on the general operations of the government, personnel services, and/or guarantee-related activities to private institutions, including programs and projects to be financed purely from LGU revenues and independent projects of the private sector and those of non-governmental organizations.

A.2 Formulation of the 2017-2022 PIP through the PIP Online (PIPOL) System

1. Agencies shall submit PAPs for inclusion in the PIP via online submission through the PIPOL system. This can be accessed at URL address: <http://pipol.neda.gov.ph>.
2. In submitting inputs for the PIP, Agencies/Offices can reconfirm priority accorded to CIPs/PIPs earlier inputted in the PIPOL System during the CIP updating exercise by resubmitting it through the System, adding new priority projects or deleting projects that are no longer priority.
3. Agencies can start inputting PAPs in PIPOL System on 01 February 2017 and the deadline for online submission is on 15 March 2017. **The system will only accept PIP submission duly endorsed by the Head of Agency¹¹ on or before the deadline** (official endorsement letter template provided in *Annex B* and can be generated from the PIPOL System). Agencies will be given username and passwords to access the system.
4. To guide agencies in utilizing the PIPOL System, the **User's Manual** can be accessed through the PIPOL System. Likewise, briefings and hands-on sessions with the agencies on the system will be conducted.

¹⁰These include projects implemented by national government offices that may be financed, constructed, operated and maintained by the private sector through (a) the Contractual Arrangements or schemes authorized under these under R.A. 7718 or the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) Law and its Implementing Rules and Regulations; (b) Revised Guidelines and Procedures for Entering into Joint Venture Agreements Between Government and Private Entities (May 2013).

The following types of project to be implemented under the BOT Law shall be included in the PIP: (i) Solicited projects; and (ii) Unsolicited Projects which have been approved by the NEDA Board/ICC with signed concession agreement considering that ICC/NB approval and signed contract are indication of commitments of the government to undertake the project.

¹¹ In the case of GOCCs, endorsement of the corporation's President/Chairman will be accepted.

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A.3 Prioritization of the PIP

A set of prioritization criteria is provided in *Annex C* to guide the agencies in submitting PAPs based on responsiveness and readiness for implementation. Similarly, this set of prioritization criteria shall be the basis of the NEDA Secretariat and the Planning Committees/Subcommittees in the review and validation of the Agency PIP submission for inclusion on the 2017-2022 PIP.

A.4 Spatial/Regional Dimension of the PIP

1. The agencies shall confer with their respective regional offices in the formulation of the Agency PIP, and prioritize PAPs that complements with other productive sectors of the economy and with identified inter-regional or national impact contributing to the goals and targets of the PDP and RM.
2. The agencies are also expected to validate and consider the proposed NG-implemented programs and projects from the RDIP submitted by the NEDA Regional Offices (NROs) through PIPOL System.

A.5 Good Governance and Rights-based Approach to Investment Programming

In keeping with government's effort to promote good governance and human rights principles in the development of programs and projects, agencies are advised to accomplish the content checklist from the Good Governance Toolkit and follow the pertinent guidelines from the HRBA questionnaire in the screening and selection of PAPs for inclusion in the PIP. The checklists can be accessed through the following links:

1. Good Governance Checklist for PIP (Process checklist):
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B6ecPbjKR0-rQWYzcUhZdGRSOUU>
2. Good Governance Checklist for PIP (Content checklist):
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B6ecPbjKR0-rWW5VWVVSNOY3cnc/view?usp=sharing>
3. RBA Mainstreaming Checklist:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B6ecPbjKR0-rQmR4VFlxWHNDUUE/view>

A.6 Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines (HGDG) for Investment Program Formulation

The Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women provides that (a) *at least five percent (5%) of the total agency or LGU budget appropriations shall correspond to activities supporting GAD Plans and Programs*; and (b) *Gender-Responsiveness of ODA-funded Projects (included and not included in the annual General Appropriations Act) – NGAs and LGUs and other government instrumentalities shall ensure that five to thirty percent (5- 30%) of funds received from foreign governments and multilateral agencies are in support of gender-responsive programs and projects.* Given this, the

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implementing agencies are enjoined to use the **HGDG for Project Development, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation for project development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation** in the preparation of the Agency PIP. The HGDG can be accessed through this link: http://w3.neda.gov.ph/hgdg/left_nav.html.

B. NEDA Secretariat validation of the Agency PIP submission.

The NEDA Secretariat shall only accept duly endorsed Agency PIP submitted by the Head of Agency received on or before the deadline. It shall review agency submissions and include in the 2017-2022 PIP only those PAPs which meet the criteria for PIP under Sections A.1, A.3, and A.4 of this Guidelines. The NEDA Secretariat, as Secretariat to the Planning Committees (PC) and Subcommittees (SC), shall endorse/submit to the respective PCs and SCs the result of its validation for confirmation.

C. Planning Committee (PC)/ Subcommittee (SC)¹² validation of the Agency PIP and PIP chapter write-up.

The Agency PIP submission will be reviewed and validated by the concerned PCs/SCs through the NEDA/PC Secretariat based on developed prioritization criteria for inclusion in the 2017-2022 PIP. The PCs/SCs may formulate their own prioritization/validation criteria or modify the prioritization criteria used by the agencies to ensure the responsiveness of the Agency PIP submission to the PDP targets and contribution to RM outcome indicators.

The PCs/SCs shall also review and validate the likelihood of achieving end-of-Plan targets of outcome indicators of their respective sectors given the list of PAPs in the Agency submissions during the formulation and midterm review of the PDP-RM-PIP.

The PCs/SCs/Inter-PC shall convene meetings to finalize the list of PAPs to be included in the PIP Chapters and discuss cross-cutting issues and concerns on the Agency PIP submissions.

D. PIP updating and revalidation. Timelines for the PIP updating and revalidation will be based on the activities and timelines of the 2017-2022 PDP and RM formulation and updating, as well as the schedule of the annual budget call or as the need arises to include other PAPs.

E. Monitoring and Reporting of the PIP. A monitoring framework will be established to effectively implement the PIP and strengthen linkage with the planning and budgeting process. Outcome and output indicators will be monitored in relation to the

¹² Creation of the Planning Committee and Subcommittee based on the Planning Guidelines.

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Plan and RM, based on sex-disaggregated data, wherever applicable, through the Socioeconomic Report.

The result of the PIP formulation and/or CIP updating will be provided regularly to the ICC and DBM.

For details about the activities and timelines, please refer to **Annex D** and for the detailed PIP formulation and updating process flow, please refer to **Annex E**.

Annexes

Annex A – Guidelines for the Annual Updating of the Current Core Investment Programs and Projects issued to the agencies through a memorandum dated 30 June 2016

Annex B – Official endorsement letter template of Agency PIP submission to NEDA

Annex C – Criteria for Inclusion and Prioritization of Programs and Projects in the PIP

Annex D – Activities and Timelines for the 2017-2022 PIP Formulation of the 2017-2022 PIP

Annex E – PIP Formulation and Updating Process Flow

(Glossary of Terms is available in the PIPOL System)

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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

MEMORANDUM

FOR : Heads of National Government Agencies (NGAs), Government- Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs), Government Financial Institutions (GFIs) and Other National Government Offices

FROM : Deputy Director General Rolando G. Tungpalan
National Development Office for Investment Programming

SUBJECT : **UPDATING OF THE CORE INVESTMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS (CIP) UNDER THE PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM (PIP)**

DATE : JUN 30 2016

1. As part of NEDA's investment programming function, this is to call for the updating of the Core Investment Programs and Projects (CIPs) in relation to the current¹ Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and in response to the Ten (10)-point Socioeconomic Agenda of the new Administration². The CIP serves as the pipeline for the Investment Coordination Committee (ICC) and the NEDA Board in their approval of big ticket programs and projects costing PhP1 billion and above.
2. In view of this, we are requesting all concerned national government agencies/offices to submit their updated CIPs to NEDA. Please be guided by the attached **Guidelines for the Annual Updating of the Current CIP (Attachment 1)** with the following attachments (also accessible in the NEDA website):
 - a. Annex A – Ten (10)-point Socioeconomic Agenda
 - b. Annex B – List of CIP under the 2011-2016 Revalidated PIP
 - c. Annex C – Activities and Timelines for the CIP Submission
3. In submitting their CIPs, agencies shall utilize the **PIP Online (PIPOL) System**, a web-based project database system that manages data entry and updates on programs and projects, including the generation of reports. This can be accessed at URL address: **<https://pipol.neda.gov.ph>** starting 15 July 2016.

¹ 2011-2016 PDP

² as presented during the "Sulong: Hakbang Tungo sa Kaunlaran" consultative workshop held on June 20-21, 2016.

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4. To ensure accountability, accuracy and timeliness of submission of Agency inputs to NEDA, we would like to request you to nominate your official Agency PIP Focal with at least Director IV level position, and two (2) technical staff(s) who will be authorized to access the PIPOL System and encode the data requirements for Programs, Activities and Projects (PAPs) to be submitted in the CIP using the attached **Agency PIP Focal Designation Form (Attachment 2)**. The designated PIPOL user from the agencies will be given a username and password to access the system.
5. While a User's Manual can be accessed through the PIPOL System, we are likewise convening a Briefing on the Guidelines and Hands-On Session on the PIPOL System on **27 July 2016, Wednesday, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm** (venue to be announced later). To address technical support requests from agencies, a continuing hands-on session will be scheduled until 2nd week of August 2016 at the NEDA Central Office. Moreover, agencies may contact our **PIPOL System Help Desk at 631-2165 or 631-0945 loc. 404 from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm, Monday to Friday**.
6. We would appreciate receiving the duly accomplished **Agency PIP Focal Designation Form**, and **Confirmation Slip for the Briefing (Attachment 3)** by facsimile to 631-3748 or email ppip@neda.gov.ph on or before **15 July 2016, Friday, 12:00 noon** so we can provide your respective Agency username and password, and copy of the PIPOL System User's Manual. For any queries, please do not hesitate to contact our Help Desk.

Thank you.


ROLANDO G. TUNGPALAN
for me

Guidelines for the Annual Updating of the Current Core Investment Programs and Projects (CIP)

I. Objective

This Guideline sets out the framework for defining the current and proposed programs, activities and projects (PAPs) for the following:

- (A) Updating the current Core Investment Programs and Projects (CIPs) in relation to the current¹ Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and in response to the priorities of the new Administration²; and
- (B) Providing basic elements for the formulation of the new Public Investment Program (PIP) aligned with the formulation of a new PDP by the new Administration.

II. Mandate

As mandated by Executive Order No. 230, s. 1987, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) shall be responsible for coordinating the formulation of continuing, and integrated socio-economic development plans, policies and programs, including the formulation of annual and medium-term public investment programs. The linkage between development planning, programming and budgeting shall be of the highest priority in planning and budgeting activities.

III. Plan-Program-Budget (PDP-RM-PIP/TRIP/CIP) Framework

The **Philippine Development Plan (PDP)** is a national planning document, prepared at the start of a new leadership, which highlights the aspirations and goals of the country for the next six (6) years.

The **Results Matrices (RM)** of the PDP is an instrument designed to provide results orientation of the PDP by highlighting the achievement of results at different levels (i.e. outputs, outcomes and impacts). It contains statement of results to be achieved for sector and sub-sector outcomes with corresponding baseline information, indicators, end of Plan targets and responsible agencies.

The **Public Investment Program (PIP)** contains the priority PAPs to be implemented by the national government, government-owned and controlled corporations or GOCCs, government financial institutions or GFIs, and other national government offices that contribute to the societal goals and outcomes in the PDP within the medium term and aligned with the outputs, outcomes and impacts in the RM.

The **Three (3)-Year Rolling Infrastructure Program (TRIP)**³ is a key feature of the budgetary reform used to synchronize and tighten the link between planning and budgeting of

¹ 2011-2016 PDP

² Ten (10)-Point Socioeconomic Agenda as of 20 June 2016

³ Pursuant to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and NEDA Joint Circular No. 2016-01: Policy Guidelines and Procedures for the Formulation of the Three (3)-Year Rolling Infrastructure Program (TRIP) issued on 29 January 2016.

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all infrastructure PAPs of the Government. It shall be used to build the pipeline of strategic and other infrastructure projects needed to sustain inclusive economic growth.

The **Core Investment Programs and Projects** contains the big ticket PAPs of the PIP⁴ that serves as pipeline for the Investment Coordination Committee (ICC) and the NEDA Board. PAPs in the CIP satisfy all of the following criteria:

A. Responsiveness

1. Responsive to the current PDP-RM and the Ten (10)-point Socioeconomic Agenda (**Annex A**): **AND**
2. Included in any of the following:
 - a. National Expenditure Program (NEP);
 - b. General Appropriations Act (GAA);
 - c. Multi-Year Obligation Authority (MYOA);
 - d. Existing masterplan/sector studies/procurement plan;
 - e. List of Regional Development Council-endorsed projects.

B. Readiness

1. To be implemented within 2017-2022: **AND**
2. Approved by the ICC and NEDA Board which are yet to be implemented: **OR**
3. With pre-investment study available and for ICC processing in the next thirty six (36) months as follows:
 - a. Level 1 - with FS completed, for ICC processing in 2017, and for inclusion in the NEP for 2018
 - b. Level 2 - with Ongoing FS to be completed before July 2017, for ICC processing in 2018, and for inclusion in the NEP for 2019
 - c. Level 3 - with Concept Paper and FS for completion in 2018, for ICC processing in 2019, and for inclusion in the NEP for 2020

C. Typologies of PAPs that can be included in the CIP. These are PAPs for ICC processing which could be any of the following:

1. Major capital PAPs with total project cost of at least PhP1 billion;
2. ODA-assisted grants with total project cost of at least PhP1 billion or ODA loans (including program loans, i.e. budget support)⁵ regardless of amount requiring national government guarantee;
3. Relending Activities to national government offices and/or LGUs with total project cost of at least PhP1 billion⁶;
4. Solicited national projects⁷ that may be financed, constructed, operated and maintained by the private sector through the Contractual Arrangements or schemes authorized under these under R.A. 7718 or the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) Law and its Implementing Rules and Regulations;

⁴ 2017-2022 PIP to be formulated based on the successor PDP formulation timelines.

⁵ Includes stand-alone program loans (i.e. not captured in a mother program already in the PIP) provided that it is directly linked to the RM.

⁶ Provided that it is directly linked to the RM.

⁷ Pursuant to Section 2.6 (a) of the Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations (October 2012) of the BOT Law (RA 6057 as amended by RA 7718).

5. Priority projects under the Joint Venture (JV) Agreement⁸ for ICC processing;
6. Administrative buildings with total project cost of at least PHP 1 billion⁹.

The Agency CIP submission will be validated by the NEDA Secretariat based on the aforementioned criteria. The list of CIPs will be presented to the ICC by December 2016.

IV. Updating of the CIP Using PIP Online (PIPOL) System

- A. Agencies shall submit PAPs for inclusion in the CIP via online submission through the PIP Online (PIPOL) system. This can be accessed at URL address: **<https://pipol.neda.gov.ph>**. **Annex B** contains the list of CIPs submitted by the agencies during the 2013 PIP Revalidation process and updates received henceforth, which can be used by the agencies as starting point in updating their CIPs. Agencies can confirm priority accorded to the PAPs by including it in PIPOL or delete PAPs that are no longer priority of the office or do not qualify as CIP based on the criteria discussed in item III.
- B. Agencies can start inputting PAPs in PIPOL System starting 15 July 2016 and the deadline for the online submission is on **15 September 2016**. The system will no longer accept submissions beyond the deadline. Agencies will be given username and passwords to access the system.
- C. To guide agencies in utilizing PIPOL, the **User's Manual** can be accessed through the PIPOL System. Likewise, briefings and hands-on sessions with the agencies on the system will be conducted. For details about the activities and timelines, please refer to **Annex C**.

- V. CIP Updating and Reporting.** There will be annual updating of the CIP simultaneous with the TRIP to serve as pipeline for the ICC and as input in the budget preparation process. CIPs will be regularly monitored and reported to the ICC and submitted to the Department of Budget and Management.

- VI. 2017-2022 PIP Formulation.** After this CIP updating, the PIP aligned with the new PDP will be formulated. The PIP shall consist of continuing (Tier 1) and new (Tier 2) PAPs aligned with the new PDP **regardless of total project cost**.

Annexes

Annex A – Ten (10)-point Socioeconomic Agenda

Annex B – List of Core Investment Program and Projects under the 2011-2016 Revalidated PIP

Annex C –Activities and Timelines for the CIP Submission

⁸ Pursuant to Section 7.2b of the Revised Guidelines and Procedures for Entering into Joint Venture Agreements Between Government and Private Entities (May 2013).

⁹ Pursuant to 14 July 2014 ICC Procedure on the Review and Approval Process for Public Buildings, Facilities Costing at least PHP 1 Billion

Official Endorsement Letter Template of Agency PIP Submission to NEDA

(Date)

SECRETARY ERNESTO M. PERNIA
National Economic and Development Authority
12 St. Josemaria Escriva Drive, Ortigas Center
Pasig City

Dear Secretary Pernia:

This is to endorse, for inclusion in the 2017-2022 Public Investment Program (PIP) the following priority programs and projects of the Department as encoded in the PIP Online (PIPOL) system.

PAP Name	PAP Output	Proposed Implementation Scheme	Total Project Cost	Spatial Coverage	Status
A. Tier 1					
1. Project 1					
2. Project N					
B. Tier 2					
1. Project 1					
2. Project N					
Grand Total			xxx		

Warm regards.

Very truly yours,

(Name and Signature of the Head of Agency)
(Agency Name)



Criteria for inclusion and prioritization of projects in the PIP

I. AGENCY LEVEL PRIORITIZATION

1. 1st Level Prioritization: Relevance/responsiveness

Under this first criterion, only programs and projects to be implemented within 2017-2022 that satisfy the following will be included in the PIP:

- a) Aligned with the mandate and functions of the proponent agency; AND
 - Agencies should ensure that programs/projects to be implemented are aligned with their respective Agency mandates.
- b) Responsive to the 2017-2022 PDP/ RM and the 0 + 10-point Socioeconomic Agenda.
 - The program/project output(s) should also be linked with the sector outcome(s)/ output(s) in the RM to establish the program/project's contribution to the achievement of sectoral outcomes and outputs.

If applicable, agencies shall also indicate whether the proposed program/project is included in a) sectoral or intersectoral program/framework/masterplan; AND/OR b) policy directives from the NEDA Board-committees (Investment Coordination Committee, Infrastructure Committee, Social Development Committees, Development Budget Coordination Committee, etc.).

2. 2nd Level Prioritization: Project readiness

Programs and projects which comply with the first criterion will be further validated based on the following readiness criteria (stages of project development, expected submission for ICC processing and approval, and inclusion in the National Expenditure Program or NEP):

- (i) Level 1 – with NEDA Board and/or ICC¹ project approval but not yet ongoing
- (ii) Level 2 – with Feasibility Study (FS) completed, for ICC processing in 2017 (where applicable) and for inclusion in the NEP for 2018
- (iii) Level 3 – with FS currently being prepared and to be completed in 2017, for ICC processing in the 2018 (where applicable) and for inclusion in the NEP for 2019

¹ For programs and projects which are not covered by ICC review, implementing agencies shall coordinate with the DBM for inclusion in the NEP.

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- (iv) Level 4 – with Concept Paper and FS for completion in 2018, for ICC processing in 2019 (where applicable) and for inclusion in the NEP for 2020.

As a minimum requirement, only priority programs and projects with Concept Paper containing the following information will be included in the PIP:

- a) Desired Outcome/Objectives/Expected Outputs;
- b) Estimated Project Cost and Annual Investment Targets;
- c) Target Beneficiaries; and
- d) Implementation Period/Indicative Timeline of Activities.

- 3. Based on the aforementioned criteria, agencies will determine the overall level of priority and classify their PAPs according to the following:

- a) High
- b) Medium
- c) Low

II. NEDA SECRETARIAT PRIORITIZATION/EVALUATION

The prioritization process of the NEDA Secretariat will involve three (3) stages:

1. First Pass:

The NEDA Secretariat will validate the alignment of the program/project proposals with the mandate of their respective proponent agencies and responsiveness of the program/project to the 2017-2022 PDP/ RM and the 0 + 10-point Socioeconomic Agenda.

Under the Programmatic Approach, the NEDA Secretariat will also evaluate the relevance of the program/project proposals based on its contribution to the sectoral priority areas. Additional emphasis will be given to programs and projects that promotes convergence and contributes to more than one sector or included in sectoral or intersectoral program/framework/masterplan.

In line with the current plan's overall strategy to reduce inequality, the NEDA Secretariat, during validation, shall accord priority to programs and projects that will target regions and provinces with higher level of poverty incidence, vulnerability to climate change impacts, disaster risks, and need of social protection.

2. Second Pass:

At the second pass, the NEDA Secretariat will evaluate proposals using the E(ffectiveness), R(eadiness) and S(ustainability) criteria.

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- a. Effectiveness – evaluation of the extent of the proposed program/project’s contribution to the achievement of the targets and desired outcome identified in the 2017-2022 PDP/ RM and the 0 + 10-point Socioeconomic Agenda, vis-à-vis the cost and amount of resources it will require;
- b. Readiness – evaluation of the implementation readiness of the program/project and whether it satisfies the minimum requirement of having a Concept Paper;
- c. Sustainability – evaluation of the technical capacity of the agency to sustain the benefits of the program/project; budget space to undertake the required O&M, beneficiaries and stakeholders’ support to ensure its sustained operations.

3. Third Pass:

Based on the results of the evaluation at the first and second pass, the NEDA Secretariat will determine the overall level of priority based on the alignment/relevance, ERS criteria and the urgency of the demand for the program or project to be implemented in their respective sector, and classify the program or project as follows:

- a. High
- b. Medium
- c. Low

III. PLANNING COMMITTEE VALIDATION

The results of the NEDA Secretariat’s validation of the PIP submissions will be presented to the Planning Committees (PCs)/Subcommittee (SCs) for validation. The PCs/SCs may adopt or modify the Prioritization Criteria under the PIP Guidelines or formulate its own prioritization criteria and procedure.

An inter-PC will also be convened, as necessary, to validate cross-cutting programs/projects and deliberate on multi-sectoral concerns and conflicting programs/projects.

The PCs/SCs shall validate the initial PIP 2017-2022 and medium-term update of the PIP while the Subcommittees will convene for the validation for the annual PIP/CIP updating. The annual updating of the PIP/CIP will be done to ensure agency’s commitment and accountability in the implementation of the programs/projects in their PIP/CIP submissions.

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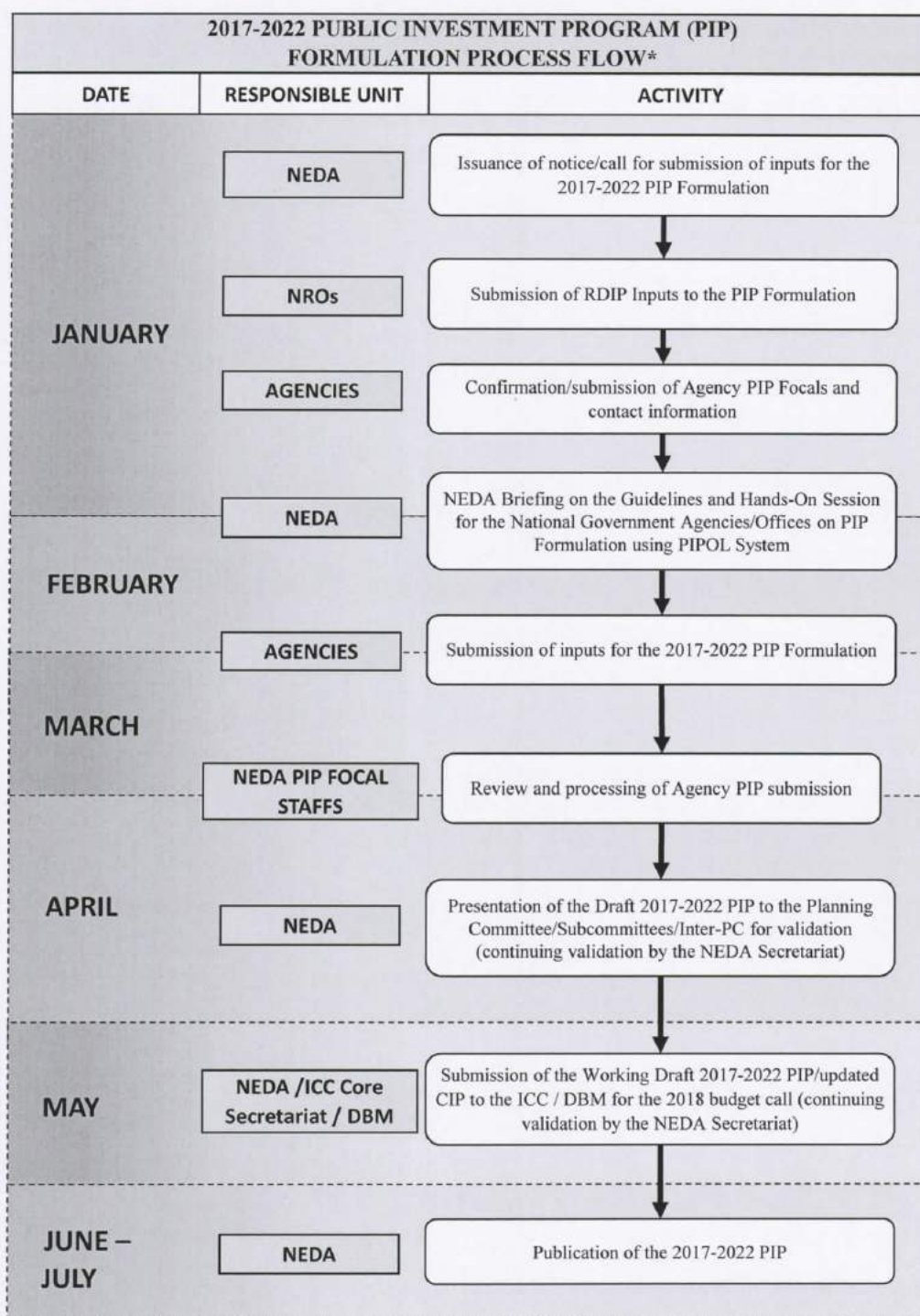
Activities and Timelines for the 2017-2022 PIP Formulation¹

Date FY 2017	Activity	Responsible Unit
January	Issuance of notice/call for submission of inputs for the 2017-2022 PIP Formulation	NEDA
January 23 to 27	Confirmation/submission of Agency PIP Focal persons and contact details to NEDA	All concerned agencies
January 30 to February 10	NEDA Briefing on the Guidelines and Hands-On Session for the National Government Agencies/Offices on PIP Formulation using PIPOL System	NEDA and Agencies
February 1 to March 15	Submission of inputs for the 2017-2022 PIP Formulation	All concerned agencies
March 16 to April 15	Review and processing of Agency PIP submission	NEDA PIP Focal Staffs
April	Review and confirmation of the Draft 2017-2022 PIP ² by the Planning Committee/ Subcommittees /Inter-PC (continuing validation by the NEDA Secretariat)	PCs and SCs; PC/SC Secretariat
May	Submission of the Working Draft 2017-2022 PIP/updated CIP to the ICC / DBM for the 2018 budget call (continuing validation by the NEDA Secretariat)	NEDA / ICC Core Secretariat / DBM
July	Publication of the 2017-2022 PIP	NEDA

See CV

¹ Subject to the planned activities and timelines of the new PDP-RM formulation.

² Including list of PAPs and PIP Chapter write-up.



*Subject to the planned activities and timelines of the new PDP-RM formulation.

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2017-2022 Public Investment Program

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