



# Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022

ABRIDGED VERSION



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**Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022  
Abridged Version**

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## The Long View

Filipinos wish to enjoy a “*matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay*.” This collective long-term vision was revealed in a series of focus group discussions and an extensive nationwide survey that asked about the aspirations of Filipinos by 2040.

Filipinos want to spend time with family, friends, and their community.

They want to enjoy a comfortable lifestyle, including having a decent house with secure long-term tenure, convenient transport, and being able to travel for vacation.

They want to feel secure about the future, wherever they are and wherever they want to go. They want to live long and healthy, and look forward to enjoying their retirement.

Such is the *AmBisyon Natin 2040* – it is our collective ambition. At the same time, we want it to be the Vision for the country, for which government will formulate policies and implement programs and projects to enable all Filipinos to attain this *AmBisyon*.

On October 11, 2016, President Rodrigo R. Duterte signed Executive Order No. 5, s. 2016 approving and adopting the 25-year long-term vision entitled *AmBisyon Natin 2040* as a guide for development planning (*Refer to Annex 1 for the EO*). It also laid down four areas for strategic policies, programs, and projects over the next 25 years that will help realize the *AmBisyon Natin 2040*. These areas are:

- a) Building a prosperous, predominantly middle-class society where no one is poor;
- b) Promoting a long and healthy life;
- c) Becoming smarter and more innovative; and
- d) Building a high-trust society.

# Global and Regional Trends and Prospects

Various inter-related international trends projected over the medium term were considered for the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022.

## Economic Trends

Global economic growth is assumed to remain sluggish without an immediate prospect of renewed vigor. The outlook is clouded by uncertainty on the policy stance of the United States (US).

The slowdown in emerging markets, including China, is expected to continue. However, the ASEAN-5 is expected to recover from this slowdown, with an average growth of 5.4 percent in 2017-2022.

Global trade is expected to improve slightly, growing by 3.9 percent annually over the period 2017-2022. The rise of global production networks and buying chains, among other trends, will further drive integration.

Over the medium term, global foreign direct investment flows are projected to surpass US\$1.8 trillion in 2018, reflecting an increase in global growth.

Monetary policy in the US will likely move towards normalization, while those in the European Union and Japan will be accommodative to support the recovery of their economies.

## Political Trends

The political landscape will continue to be affected by the backlash resulting from the global financial crisis (GFC). Already, the GFC has given rise to populist and protectionist regimes, like the United Kingdom's "Brexit" referendum results and the US election results.

The Middle East will probably continue to be a region of instability, while the Philippine claim on the West Philippine Sea is likely to remain unresolved.

## Social and Demographic Trends

The number of senior citizens in the world is projected to grow to 1.4 billion by 2030, accounting for more than 25 percent of the populations in Europe and Northern America, 20 percent in Oceania, 17 percent in Asia and Latin America, and 6 percent in Africa. The Philippines will remain relatively young for some time.

Inequality may persist in some nations but is likely to decline as many low- and middle-income countries grow faster than rich ones.

Innovation is predicted to originate in middle-income economies with strong research and development base, although there is a shift towards private funding from public spending.

Promising new technologies such as big data analytics, the internet of things, nanomaterials, and even blockchain technology may potentially disrupt and change the way things are done.

## Environmental Trends

There is a wide consensus among professionals about gradually rising temperatures and climate volatility. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, average global temperature increased by 0.85°C between 1880 and 2002, resulting in significant yield reductions on major crops such as wheat and maize. The world's oceans also continue to warm and polar ice caps continue to melt. Average sea levels are predicted at 24-30 cm by 2065.

The Paris Agreement of 2015 seeks to address climate change although potential changes in US policy could undermine implementation. Nevertheless, the local impact of climate change is driving stakeholders to push for sustainable development.

# Overlay of Economic Growth, Demographic Trends, and Physical Characteristics

## Economic and Demographic Trends

Total population in the Philippines has increased to around 101 million as of 2015. By 2020, the population is expected to grow to around 110 million. This amounts to an average annual population growth rate of 1.6 percent from 2015.

CALABARZON followed by NCR and Central Luzon have the largest populations and are predicted to remain so by 2022 and even beyond. The Philippines has 33 highly-urbanized cities, with NCR, Metro Cebu, Metro Davao, and Metro Cagayan de Oro having the largest populations.

Regions with higher gross regional domestic product also have higher populations. CALABARZON, NCR, and Central Luzon account for 62.3 percent of GDP, while ARMM (0.7%), Caraga (1.3%), and MIMAROPA (1.6%) are the lowest contributors.

## The National Spatial Strategy

The National Spatial Strategy (NSS) will guide public investments and catalyze private investments to maximize agglomeration efficiencies, enhance connectivity, and build up resilience against natural hazards.

**Agglomeration.** The NSS seeks to build on the efficiencies and maximize the benefits of scale and agglomeration economies (i.e. firms and institutions locating closer together). The NSS considered the trends and projections in population and economic growth across regions, sub-regions, and cities. Thereafter, metropolitan, regional, and even sub-regional centers have been identified. In general, these centers are meant to be engines of growth and hubs for development of surrounding areas.

**Connectivity.** The NSS also seeks to improve linkages among settlements and the centers in order to equalize opportunities and address socioeconomic inequities.

**Resilience.** Major centers and settlements need to be made more resilient against natural calamities. There should be multiple routes to and from these major centers

and settlements; infrastructure and mode of transport in these alternative routes will be guided by geohazards maps. The intent is to prevent the loss of lives and property, and minimize disruptions in economic activity even with the onslaught of natural calamities.

## Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 Overall Framework

We are building a future where every Filipino enjoys a *matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay*. Just like any building construction, we begin by laying down a strong foundation for more inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy. The impact will be manifested in the following outcomes:

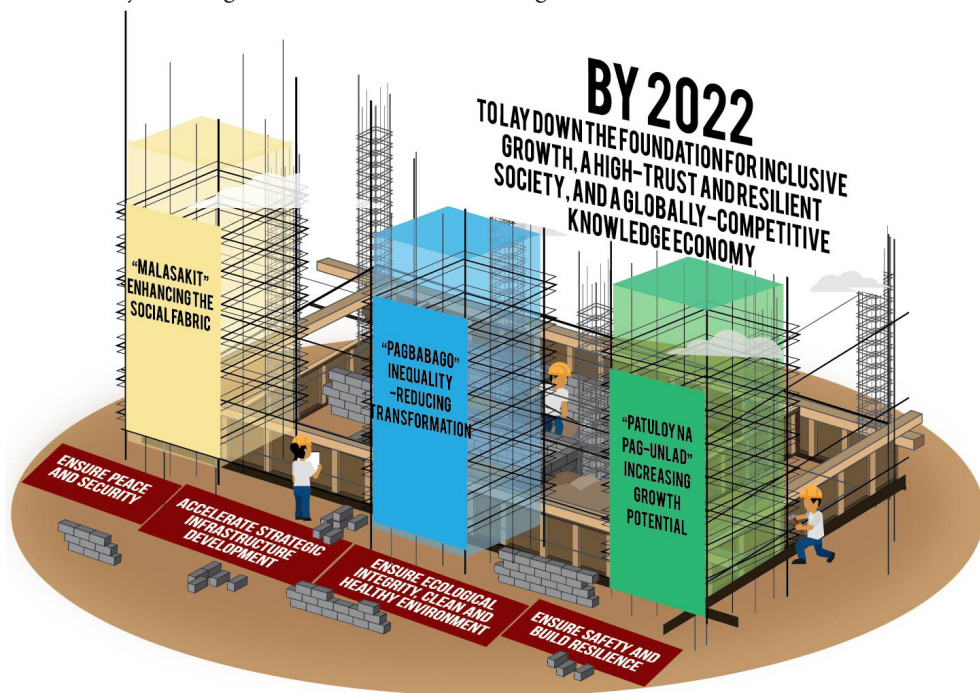
- The Philippines will be an upper middle-income country by 2022.
- Growth will be more inclusive as manifested by a lower poverty incidence in rural areas – from 30 percent in 2015 to 20 percent in 2022.
- The Philippines will have a high level of human development by 2022.
- The unemployment rate will decline from 5.5 percent to 3-5 percent in 2022.
- There will be greater trust in government and in society.
- Individuals and communities will be more resilient.
- Filipinos will have greater drive for innovation.

These foundational outcomes should be able to support the succeeding medium-term plans, all the way to 2040 and beyond.

### Strategic Outcomes

A *matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay* by 2040 will be achieved if we are able to lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy by 2022. This goal will be supported by three pillars - *Malasakit, Pagbabago, and Patuloy na Pag-unlad* - which are further supported by strategic policies and macroeconomic fundamentals, and built on a solid bedrock of safety, peace and security, infrastructure, and a healthy environment.

The major strategic outcomes are the following:



**Pillar 1: Enhancing the social fabric (*Malasakit*):** There will be greater trust in public institutions and across all of society. Government will be people-centered, clean, and efficient. Administration of justice will be swift and fair. There will be greater awareness about and respect for the diversity of our cultures.

**Pillar 2: Inequality-reducing transformation (*Pagbabago*):** There will be greater economic opportunities, coming from the domestic market and the rest of the world. Access to these opportunities will be made easier. Special attention will be given to the disadvantaged subsectors and people groups.

**Pillar 3: Increasing growth potential (*Patuloy na Pag-unlad*):** Many more will adopt modern technology, especially for production. Innovation will be further encouraged, especially in keeping with the harmonized research and development agenda. And in order to accelerate economic growth even more in the succeeding Plan periods, interventions to manage population growth will be implemented and investments for human capital development will be increased.

**Enabling and supportive economic environment:** There will be macroeconomic stability, supported by strategic trade and fiscal policies. A strong and credible competition policy will level the playing field and encourage more investments.

**Bedrock:** There will be significant progress in the pursuit of just and lasting peace, security, public order, and safety. Construction of strategic infrastructure that promotes growth, equity, and regional development will be accelerated. At the same time, there will be stronger institutions and more effective protocols to ensure ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment.

## Structure of the PDP Document

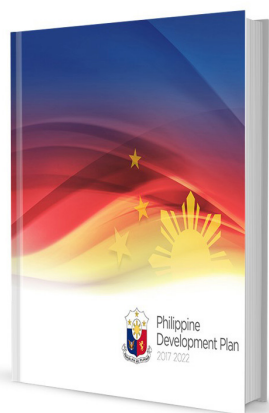
The PDP document is organized into seven parts following the PDP 2017-2022 Overall Strategic Framework. The full document can be accessed online at <http://pdp.neda.gov.ph>.

Part 1 provides the overall context for the Plan. Part 2 is about enhancing the social fabric (*Malasakit*) to build the foundations for a high-trust society. Part 3 stresses the importance of reducing inequalities in economic development opportunities (*Pagbabago*). Part 4 focuses on increasing growth potential (*Patuloy na Pag-unlad*). Part 5 calls for a supportive economic environment that will enable the economy to sustain growth, and Part 6 is about foundations for inclusive and sustainable development. Finally, Part 7 describes the institutional arrangements for implementation and monitoring — making sure that what is planned is implemented and that timely adjustments are done.

Each chapter of the PDP enumerates the target outcomes, together with measurable indicators and levels desired. These are elaborated further in the Results Matrices, which can be accessed at [www.neda.gov.ph/philippine-development-plan-results-matrices-2](http://www.neda.gov.ph/philippine-development-plan-results-matrices-2). Strategies to attain the target outcomes are supported by public investments, as contained in the Public Investment Program 2017-2022 ([www.neda.gov.ph/public-investment-programs](http://www.neda.gov.ph/public-investment-programs)).

The PDP also contains a set of reforms requiring legislation. A section on Legislative Agenda is added to each chapter to be submitted to the Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council for consideration.

In June 2017, the President issued EO 27 directing “all departments, offices, and instrumentalities of the national government” to undertake efforts leading to the full implementation of the PDP 2017-2022 (*Refer to Annex 2 for full text*).





## 2 ENHANCING THE SOCIAL FABRIC (“MALASAKIT”)

A basic requirement for inclusive development is that our peoples are proud of being Filipino and that they fully trust their government. Hence, it will need *Malasakit* at both ends – from government and from the citizens.

By 2022, there will be greater trust between the people and government. At the same time, key reforms in the justice system will be done to reduce delays and cost to those who seek justice at all levels (community/barangay, police, fiscal/prosecution, and the courts).

Cultural awareness and valuing our diversity will be promoted as a first step to ultimately regain our spirit of nationalism and pride.

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



Public perception of the Philippine government will continuously improve as it works to become cleaner, more efficient, effective, and people-centered. By 2022, the country will improve its rankings in global governance indices such as the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)<sup>1</sup>, Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)<sup>2</sup>, Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)<sup>3</sup>, and Open Budget Index (OBI)<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> A research dataset summarizing the views on the quality of governance provided by a large number of enterprise, citizen, and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. These data are gathered from a number of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and private sector firms.

<sup>2</sup> Measures the perceived level of public sector corruption in 178 countries and territories based on 13 expert and business surveys. The score ranges from 0-100, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and a 100 means that a country is perceived as very clean. (Transparency International, 1995).

<sup>3</sup> The Global Competitiveness Report analyzes competitiveness along 12 pillars: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation.

<sup>4</sup> The Open Budget Survey uses 109 questions to measure budget transparency, specifically to assess whether the central government makes key budget documents available to the public in a timely manner and whether the data contained in these documents are comprehensive and useful.

## Strategies

The PDP 2017-2022 includes strategies to reduce corruption, achieve seamless service delivery, enhance administrative governance, strengthen the civil service, and fully engage and empower citizens. Following are the specific strategies:

### ***To reduce corruption***

- Promote public awareness of anticorruption drives.
- Implement prevention measures.
- Strengthen deterrence mechanisms.

### ***To achieve seamless service delivery***

- Adopt a whole-of-government approach in delivery of key services.
- Implement regulatory reforms.
- Improve productivity of the public sector.

### ***To enhance administrative governance***

- Right-size the bureaucracy.
- Strengthen results-based performance management, public financial management, and accountability.

### ***To fully engage and empower citizenry***

- Promote participatory governance.
- Ensure public access to information.
- Institutionalize response and feedback mechanisms.
- Implement electoral reforms.

### ***To strengthen civil service***

- Promote shared public service values.
- Improve human resource management systems and streamline processes.
- Develop and invest in human resource.

# Pursuing Fair and Swift Administration of Justice



By 2022, the country's civil, criminal, commercial, and administrative justice systems will be enhanced. Significant reforms will be undertaken to ensure fair and swift administration of justice. Consequently, the country's ranking in the World Governance Indicator (WGI) rule of law will improve to be in the upper half; the World Justice Project (WJP) fundamental rights and criminal justice indicator to the upper 25 percentile; and WJP civil justice indicator to the upper 20 percentile.

## Strategies

Enhancing systems and rationalizing interdependence among justice sector institutions or actors are essential developmental approaches to provide the timely delivery of justice. There will be harmonized efforts and seamless coordination among the different actors involved in civil, criminal, commercial, and administrative justice. Strategies to implement these are as follows:

### ***To enhance civil, criminal, commercial, and administrative justice systems***

- Institutionalize the Justice Sector Coordinating Council.
- Strengthen economic justice.
- Deliver justice real-time.

### ***To improve sector efficiency and accountability***

- Deliver fair and equal justice.
- Enhance accountability through an engaged citizenry.
- Enhance sector efficiency.

# Promoting Philippine Culture and Values

By 2022, Filipinos will have greater awareness of our diverse culture and values. There will be significant progress towards inculcating values for the common good, cultivating creativity, and strengthening culture-sensitive governance and development.



## Strategies

The priority areas of the cultural agenda are: (a) safeguarding and enshrining our cultural heritage; (b) achieving equity and inclusion in access to cultural resources and services; and (c) sustaining and enhancing cultural assets to foster creativity and innovation for socioeconomic growth.

### ***To value our diverse cultures***

- Develop, produce, disseminate, and liberalize access to information on Filipino culture.
- Institutionalize and intensify heritage conservation plans and programs.
- Establish Knowledge Development Centers and Schools of Living Traditions for building capacities of Filipinos.
- Expand inclusive cultural structures as civic spaces for dialogue and cultural exchange.

### ***To inculcate values for the common good***

- Determine a set of core values that foster the common good.
- Utilize various channels of values inculcation to reach all community members.
- Increase government efforts for promotion of values that foster the common good.
- Mainstream cultural education in the basic, technical, vocational, and higher education systems.

### ***To advance “pagkamalikhain” or value of creative excellence***

- Boost the development of Filipino creativity as tool for social cohesion and impetus for culture-based industry and creative economy (*See also PDP Chapter 14*).
- Build public appreciation of Filipino creativity (*See also PDP Chapter 9*).

### ***To strengthen culture-sensitive governance and development***

- Pursue institutional reforms for cultural development.
- Develop cultural assets across the country.
- Establish historic and cultural complexes nationwide as hubs for cultural education, entertainment, and tourism.
- Strengthen the protection of the rights of vulnerable sectors of society (indigenous peoples, women, youth & children and persons with disability) to access cultural resources and to live a life free from discrimination and fear (*See also PDP Chapter 5*).

# 3 INEQUALITY-REDUCING TRANSFORMATION ("PAGBABAGO")

The *Pagbabago* pillar seeks to make it easier for the marginalized subsectors and people groups to participate in economic progress.

## Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

By 2022, there will be more economic opportunities for all. Lagging economic sectors like farmers and fisherfolk will be given priority and will have easier access to economic opportunities. Doing so will enable them to partake in economic activities and growth. Specific targets for this sector are provided in Table 8.2 of the full PDP 2017-2022 document.



### Strategies

The government will ensure the sustainability of its efforts to improve the productivity of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (AFF) sector and to continuously build the capacity of AFF stakeholders. To expand the access of farmers and fisherfolk to economic opportunities, the government will implement the following strategies:

#### ***To improve AFF productivity within the ecological limit***

- Develop an integrated color-coded agricultural map to identify the comparative advantage of specific areas.
- Accelerate construction of disaster- and climate-resilient small-scale irrigation systems and improve existing ones.
- Facilitate the use of appropriate farm and fishery machinery and equipment.
- Strengthen the extension system (the process of linking AFF stakeholders to extension workers) that can provide the stakeholders with technical assistance and capacity building activities.
- Pursue an ecosystems approach to fisheries management.

### ***To increase AFF-based enterprises***

- Diversify into commodities with high value-adding and market potential.
- Expand AFF-based enterprises through new and innovative production and marketing schemes.
- Strengthen community-based enterprises in upland areas.

Increasing the access to economic opportunities requires facilitating the small farmers' and fisherfolk's access to production markets, new technology, and financing services. The following strategies will be carried out by the government:

### ***To increase the stakeholders' access to value chains***

- Physically link production areas to markets through road and rail-based transport, inter-island water transport and logistics system.
- Organize small farmers and fisherfolk into formal groups and farms into clusters to create economies of scale (the lessening of costs due to an increased level of production).
- Provide capacity building for small farmers and fisherfolk on value-adding activities.
- Provide non-farm livelihood options, especially to seasonal farm and fishery workers, whose incomes are irregular and who are vulnerable to shocks.

### ***To increase farmers' and fisherfolk's access to innovative financing***

- Increase the number of small farmers and fisherfolk that are provided with agricultural insurance.
- Provide small farmers and fisherfolk easy access to affordable formal credit.

### ***To increase AFF stakeholders' access to technology***

- Raise investments in research and development (R&D) for production and post-harvest technologies.
- Enhance capacity of small farmers and fisherfolk to use better and new technologies (*See also in PDP Chapter 14*).

### ***To increase and protect the access of small farmers and fisherfolk to land and water resources***

- Ensure and protect land tenure security of agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) by completing the land acquisition and distribution and immediately install ARBs in awarded lands.
- Fast track the resolution of agrarian-related cases.
- Revisit Section 20 of the Local Government Code, which authorizes local government units to reclassify agricultural lands for other uses.
- Complete the delineation of municipal waters.
- Complement strategic efforts with environmental and governance strategies.

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

By 2022, the Industry and Services (I&S) sector will be globally competitive. Economic ties with other countries will be strengthened, leading to free trade agreements and other cooperative agreements that can be maximized by local stakeholders. Citizens will be given access to economic opportunities through job creation and encouraging entrepreneurship in the country. Targets set for the I&S can be found in Table 9.1 of the full PDP 2017-2022 document.



## Strategies

Expanding economic opportunities in the I&S entails creating *Trabaho* and *Negosyo*, which will provide income to people and ensure availability of good quality products and services in the country at competitive prices.

### ***To increase local and foreign direct investments***

- Strengthen value and supply linkages through:
  - Implementing the comprehensive national industrial strategy;
  - Adopting a holistic market-driven perspective (*See also PDP Chapter 8*).
  - Improving backbone services such as financial, telecommunications, distribution, transport, and logistics services;
  - Enhancing business services such as legal and accounting, research and development, and packaging; and
  - Implementing the new medium-term National Tourism Development Plan.
- Remove restrictions, provide incentives, and promote job-creating investments through:
  - Amending restrictive economic provisions in the Constitution;
  - Modernizing the incentive system to remove nationality and export biases;
  - Implementing aggressive investment promotion programs;
  - Addressing cross-cutting issues (*See also PDP Chapter 19*); and
  - Supporting the development of the services subsectors outside value



and supply chains (*See also PDP Chapter 19*).

- Accelerate the implementation of infrastructure programs and projects (*See also PDP Chapter 19*).

### ***To increase competitiveness, innovativeness, and resilience of I&S***

- Develop high value-added, competitive, and sustainable sectors through:
  - Improving the competitiveness of the I&S;
  - Adopting a cluster-based industrial approach;
  - Providing incentives for green manufacturing;
  - Fully implementing the Green Jobs Act (*See also PDP Chapter 8*); and
  - Focusing attention on boosting services exports.
- Improve the business climate to encourage investments through:
  - Implementing structural reforms to create more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets (*See also PDP Chapters 5, 16, and 19*) and
  - Simplifying the rules and regulations on business registration and licensing, entry and exit, paying taxes, and access to finance.
- Improve access to technology and innovation through:
  - Establishing the National Quality Infrastructure;
  - Establishing an Inclusive Innovation Center (*See also PDP Chapter 14*); and
  - Encouraging innovation and adoption of new technologies (*See also PDP Chapter 14*).
- Enhance labor capacities through:
  - Investing in human capital development (*See also PDP Chapter 11*); and
  - Strengthening industry-academe linkages (*See also PDP Chapter 11*).

### ***To improve the market access***

- Maximize opportunities that expand access to existing and new markets presented by the ASEAN Economic Community and other preferential trading agreements (*See also PDP Chapter 15*).

### ***To ensure consumer access to safe and quality goods and services***

- Heighten consumer vigilance on product safety, value for money, and access to quality goods and services.
- Enforce regulations and standards to protect, promote, and empower consumers against unfair trade practices.
- Build stronger linkages and partnerships with the private sector and professional associations to strengthen consumer redress mechanisms.
- Harmonize domestic and international policy frameworks on consumer protection.

Increasing access to economic opportunities entails helping out entrepreneurs, especially the micro, small, medium enterprises (MSMEs), cooperatives, and overseas Filipinos (OFs). A conducive environment for *Negosyo* will be created through the following:

***To improve access to production networks***

- Support linkages between MSMEs and large corporations to facilitate increased participation of the former in global value chains.
- Develop more inclusive business models and social enterprises.
- Establish feasible domestic economic zones for MSMEs.

***To improve the stakeholders' access to finance***

- Streamline and simplify loan processes for MSMEs, cooperatives, and OFs.
- Provide financial literacy training for MSMEs, cooperatives, and OFs and their families.
- Assess MSME-related laws.

***To improve the stakeholders' productivity, efficiency, and resilience***

- Increase access to technology.
- Implement MSME Development Plan and assess MSME-related laws.
- Encourage entrepreneurship, especially in households of OFs.

## Accelerating Human Capital Development

By 2022, Filipinos will have more opportunities to develop their full potential. They will have better access to health care services and opportunities to acquire 21st century skills and competencies. At the same time, they will have easier transition to the workforce. The specific targets for core indicators identified by the government are given in the full PDP 2017-2022 document, Tables 10.4 to 10.6.



## Strategies

The government will work to improve nutrition and health, ensure availability of lifelong learning opportunities for all, and increase income-earning ability of the workforce.

The following strategies will be implemented to **improve nutrition and health for all**:

### *To guarantee care at all life stages*

- Provide quality nutrition and health care interventions at all life stages.
- Improve health-seeking behavior of the citizens, especially the most vulnerable.

### *To ensure access through functional service delivery*

- Ensure functional and efficient networks of health care providers.
- Upgrade and equip health facilities, and improve human resources for health.

### *To sustain health financing*

- Expand health insurance coverage and improve benefit packages.

### *Cross-cutting strategies for health*

- Invest in e-Health and data collection mechanisms for decision making to address data gaps.
- Elicit multisector, multistakeholder support for nutrition and health.

To create a globally-competitive knowledge economy, citizens must be provided with access to lifelong learning opportunities. These opportunities will be extended even to the vulnerable sectors and those who cannot be reached by formal education. The following strategies will be implemented to **ensure lifelong learning opportunities for all**:

### *To achieve quality accessible, relevant, and liberating basic education for all*

- Strengthen early childhood care and development programs.
- Pursue full implementation of the K to 12 program.
- Strengthen the inclusion programs to reach stakeholders outside the formal education system.
- Develop and improve interventions to keep children in school.
- Continue curricular reforms.
- Enhance teacher competencies.

***To improve the quality of higher and technical education and research for equity and global competitiveness***

- Enhance community-based training for special groups.
- Provide access to quality and relevant Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TVET) opportunities.
- Ensure globally-competitive TVET programs.
- Expand access to higher education.
- Integrate 21st Century competencies.
- Promote creative arts.
- Strengthen Quality Assurance Mechanism.
- Improve research, innovation, and extension services.
- Expand Government-Academe-Industry collaboration.
- Promote excellence among higher education institutions.
- Allow and attract reputed foreign professors and researchers, especially in the Science, Technology, and Innovation field, to be appointed in higher education institutions (*See also PDP Chapter 14*).

There will also be deliberate strategies to **improve the employability and income-earning potential of individuals**:

***To improve employability***

- Encourage skills development and retooling through continuing education and training.
- Strengthen employment facilitation services.
- Strengthen and expand internship, apprenticeship, and dual training programs.
- Implement programs that encourage women to participate in the labor market.

***To improve productivity***

- Strengthen the implementation of the two-tiered wage system or the process by which the minimum wage is determined and the link between wage and productivity of employees is put in place.
- Ensure safety and health in the workplace.
- Nurture workplace harmony.

***To enhance labor mobility and income security***

- Provide income support through an unemployment insurance and emergency employment.
- Enhance the efficacy of the minimum wage policy.

# Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families

By the end of the planning period, Filipinos will have greater socioeconomic resiliency<sup>1</sup>. A universal and transformative social protection will be provided to all, to empower the people and make them capable of preventing, responding to, and recovering from various risks (i.e., economic, governance, and political risks, risks from natural hazards and individuals' inherent vulnerabilities<sup>2</sup>). Specific indicators to measure the success of reducing the vulnerabilities of Filipinos can be found in Table 11.5 of the full PDP 2017-2022 document.



## Strategies

The following strategies will be carried out by the government to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and families, targeting specific risk factors:

### ***To mitigate risks faced by vulnerable groups***

- Implement a convergence approach to help the poor and vulnerable become self-sufficient and self-reliant.
- Enhance the conditional cash transfer program.
- Implement a multisectoral roadmap for children.
- Reduce child labor by 30 percent.
- Increase and harmonize maternity leave and paternity leave benefits.
- Ensure a disability-inclusive society.
- Strengthen employment facilitation programs for PWDs.
- Intensify social protection programs for overseas Filipinos (OFs) and their families.
- Organize and support overseas Filipino worker (OFW) family circles.
- Improve social pension system
- Establish a Council for the Welfare of Older Persons.
- Expand PhilHealth packages through the different health financial programs of the government.
- Enhance mobility, orthosis, rehabilitation, and prosthesis help (ZMORPH) implementation.

<sup>1</sup> Refers to the ability to withstand and recover from social and economic shocks.

<sup>2</sup> Those with inherent vulnerabilities are those in the marginalized sectors namely: the poor, women, children, persons with disabilities, old persons, and indigenous peoples.

### ***To manage economic risks***

- Establish unemployment insurance.
- Enhance social protection for the informal sector.
- Facilitate transition of workers from the informal to the formal economy.
- Strengthen mechanisms to ensure enrolment in the social security systems.
- Ensure successful socioeconomic reintegration of OFs and their families.

### ***To deal with natural hazards***

- Roll out of climate and disaster vulnerability and risk assessment nationwide.
- Develop facilities for adaptation in local communities including risk transfer mechanisms.
- Provide adequate transition houses and livelihood opportunities for disaster victims during early rehabilitation and recovery period.
- Provide adequate mental health and psychosocial support services.

### ***To address governance and political risks***

- Address concerns of children in situations of armed conflict.
- Address statelessness of individuals.
- Formulate impact statement and design measures to mitigate adverse impact of policies, programs, and projects.

### ***To achieve a universal social protection***

- Adopt and institutionalize the social protection floor.
- Develop a medium-term social protection plan.
- Mainstream social protection in the local development process.
- Implement a social protection statistical framework.
- Build capacity of program and local planners in anticipatory planning (multi-scenario analysis) or future-oriented culture.
- Improve implementation of laws and policies on social protection.

# Building Safe and Secure Communities

By 2022, Filipinos will have access to affordable, adequate, safe, and secure housing in well-planned communities. There will be proper delineation of roles and mandates of housing agencies, which will lead to efficient provision of direct and indirect housing assistance and effective urban planning. Housing targets are provided in Tables 12.3 to 12.5 of the full PDP 2017-2022 document.



## Strategies

The government will be implementing strategies to reach its targets in the housing sector as enumerated below:

### ***To expand the people's access to affordable, adequate, safe, and secure shelter in well-planned communities***

- Develop integrated neighborhoods and sustainable communities particularly for low-income households (*See also PDP Chapter 3*).
- Intensify implementation of alternatives and innovative solutions in addressing the housing needs of the lower-income classes and the vulnerable sector.
- Strengthen decentralization of housing and urban development interventions.
- Adopt viable land acquisition approaches and fast-track the inventory of lands for socialized housing development.
- Mainstream program convergence budgeting in housing and resettlement, and innovative housing finance modalities.
- Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders.
- Adopt a community-driven development approach in shelter provision towards safe and secure communities.
- Strengthen housing as a platform to reduce poverty and improve social outcomes.

# 4 INCREASING GROWTH POTENTIAL (“PATULOY NA PAG-UNLAD”)

Over the past Plan periods, the focus of the government had been pursuing economic growth within the term of the current leadership. For 2017-2022, the government seeks to lay down the foundation of an economic growth that can be further accelerated and sustained beyond the six years of the Duterte administration.

With the goal of laying down a robust foundation for a sustainable economic growth, the Increasing Growth Potential or *Patuloy na Pag-unlad* pillar of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 will employ strategies that will help in (a) pursuing an efficient population management to enable its citizens to be productive and engaged in economic activities and (b) promoting science, technology use, and innovation to drive long-term growth of the economy.

Both strategies are new additions to the PDP, as the government acknowledges the importance of harnessing the vast potential of a well-managed population and vigorously advancing science, technology, and innovation (STI) in pursuing sustainable economic growth.

## Reaching for the Demographic Dividend

The age structure of the country’s population matters in pursuing economic growth. In this vein, the government intends to aggressively manage its population such that people of working age will comprise the bulk of the population (that results from demographic transition). To reap what is called the demographic dividend from this transition, the government will ensure that this workforce will be productive so that it can well support the dependents comprising the young and old.



The PDP 2017-2022 aims to accelerate the demographic transition. Gains from the demographic dividend will be maximized, with citizens kept healthy and provided with adequate education and skills for them to be highly productive. Specific targets



in reaching for the demographic dividend can be found in Table 13.5 in the full PDP 2017-2022 document.

## Strategies

To speed up the demographic transition and reap the demographic dividend, both the mortality and fertility rates will be reduced faster.

### ***To reduce mortality rates***

The government will implement a sustained universal health care program specifically addressed to:

- Reduce infant and child deaths; and
- Reduce maternal deaths (*See PDP Chapter 11 for other strategies*).

### ***To reduce fertility rates***

The main strategy will focus on assisting couples and individuals achieve their desired family size through responsible parenthood and informed choice. In particular, interventions will aim to:

- Address unmet demand for family planning and unwanted pregnancies.
- Increase age at first birth.
- Increase birth spacing.

Gains from the demographic dividend will be maximized by investing in service deliveries to boost the quality of human capital in the country and increase the saving rates of Filipino households.

### ***To improve the quality of human capital (See also PDP Chapter 10)***

- Increase investments in health initiatives for children, the workforce, and family members.
- Improve education processes and increase investments in education to improve the quality of education.

### ***To reduce youth unemployment***

- Facilitate job creation in the Agriculture, Industry, and Services sectors, in collaboration with the private sector.
- Improve the living wage of young workers, especially those with young children to support, as part of social protection.

### ***To encourage savings build up***

- Assist couples through financial inclusion programs (*See also PDP Chapter 15*), to be complemented by efforts to achieve the desired family size.

### ***To strengthen the integration of population and development***

- Establish and utilize population and development data in planning and program formulation.
- Optimize the advantage of a youthful population as part of the development agenda.

## **Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation**



By 2022, the efficiency and productivity of the agriculture, industry, and services sectors will be improved. New public goods and services (or how services are delivered) will be created and improved. These will be done through maximizing and adopting science, technology and innovation (STI). Table 14.1 in the full PDP 2017-2022 document presents the targets in leveraging STI.

### **Strategies**

Science, Technology, and Innovation ecosystem is key to long-term growth. Technology adoption will thus be promoted and accelerated, and innovation will be stimulated in all economic sectors to build the foundation for a globally-competitive knowledge economy. Strategies include the following:

#### ***To increase STI utilization in agriculture, industry, and service sectors***

- Promote commercialization and utilization of technologies from public- and private-funded research and development.
- Develop a vibrant Intellectual Property Rights culture.

#### ***To increase the investments in STI-based start-ups, enterprises, and spin-offs***

- Encourage more innovative financing mechanisms and private sector investments (*See also PDP Chapters 8 and 9*).
- Provide support mechanisms for start-ups and MSMEs in the regions.

Stimulating innovation requires increasing investments for human resource development and infrastructure for developing an STI ecosystem, and fostering partnership among STI stakeholders.

***To enhance the creative capacity for knowledge and technology generation, acquisition, and adoptions***

- Support research and development agenda.
- Increase funding for human resource development.
- Tap foreign and Overseas Filipinos expertise.
- Strengthen infrastructure for STI ecosystem.
- Foster STI culture (*See also PDP Chapter 7*).
- Establish and promote innovation hubs and other similar mechanisms.

***To strengthen collaboration among actors in the STI ecosystem***

- Strengthen tripartite collaboration among the government, the academe, and the industry.
- Intensify international cooperation in STI.

# 5 ENABLING AND SUPPORTIVE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Ensuring sound macroeconomic policy and enhancing market competition will provide an enabling and supportive economic environment necessary to support the implementation of the strategies geared towards *Pagbabago* and *Patuloy na Pag-unlad*.

## Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy

By 2022, the Philippines will have sustained the high growth and strong macroeconomic fundamentals it has gained over the past years. The specific targets are provided in Table 15.1 of the PDP 2017-2022.



### Strategies

Fiscal, monetary, and trade policies will work towards stability, inclusivity, competitiveness, and resiliency of the economy.

#### ***To attain a responsible, strategic, and supportive fiscal sector***

- Improve revenues through reforms in tax policy and administration.
- Increase local sources of local government units' (LGUs) revenue, institute legislated and non-legislated measures.
- Encourage the private sector to engage in public-private partnership schemes.
- Increase budget share of social and infrastructure sectors. (See also PDP Chapter 19)
- Formulate and implement expenditure management reforms.
- Enhance debt management through the Medium-Term Debt Strategy which entails a proactive stance in the management of the debt portfolio and adoption of a mix program for borrowing.

## ***To sustain a resilient and inclusive monetary and financial sectors***

### **Monetary Policy**

- Maintain a flexible inflation targeting framework through the interest rate corridor system to strengthen the framework for monetary policy implementation.
- Maintain a market-determined exchange rate and sufficient international reserves to better insulate the economy from external shocks that could disrupt the pace of economic growth.
- Pursue regional and international cooperation to prevent and manage future financial crisis.

### **Financial Policy**

- Promote financial stability through micro-macro prudential measures.
- Foster capital market development through the promotion of efficiency in trading, settlement, and delivery of securities.
- Strengthen the effectiveness of financial inclusion initiatives through the efficient delivery of microfinance and micro-insurance products and services for Filipinos including those who live abroad (*See also PDP Chapter 13*).
- Encourage efficiency and innovation in microfinance and micro-insurance for the domestic market (*See also PDP Chapters 14 and 16*).
- Develop the legal infrastructure for Islamic finance.

## ***To implement a strategic external trade policy regime***

### **Expand market access and diversify export products and markets**

- Pursue strategic trade partnerships and maximize opportunities in bilateral, regional, and global integration.
- Intensify marketing and promotion of Philippine goods and services, and increase market intelligence.
- Intensify market intelligence which entails strengthening the coordination among government and other relevant entities to help identify the opportunities, threats, and changes in demand structure that may affect export performance.
- Explore new markets for Philippine exports.

### **Increase the competitiveness of Philippine exports**

- Minimize the cost of production and delivery of goods and services through reforms that may include the Rediscounting Facility of the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*, hedging products, and market-based foreign exchange regulations, among others.

- Improve the quality of goods and services by adopting best practices and successful business models in production processes (*See also PDP Chapter 16*).
- Encourage and support innovation in the country's export-oriented industries through investments (*See also PDP Chapters 8 and 9*).
- Develop human resources and improve institutional structures.
- Enhance resiliency of businesses or enterprises to disaster and climate change impact (*See also PDP Chapter 11*).

#### **Enhance trade facilitation and strengthen linkages and connectivity**

- Review and implement laws, rules and regulations to reduce the cost to exporters and importers, as well as facilitate and streamline procedures for engaging in trade.
- Foster forward and backward linkages across sectors through the value chain approach (*See also PDP Chapter 8*).
- Provide adequate infrastructure and logistical support to achieve connectivity, ensure efficient flow of goods and services domestically and internationally, and lower the cost of production and delivery.

## **Leveling the Playing Field through a National Competition Policy**

By 2022, the Philippine market will be more efficient and competitive, where small entrepreneurs and firms thrive besides larger players, hence allowing consumers to have better and wider choices of goods and services. The targets are indicated in Table 16.2 of the PDP 2017-2022.



### **Strategies**

The National Competition Policy (NCP) needs to be formulated and implemented in order to achieve the sector's expected outcomes of improving consumer welfare and market efficiency.

The NCP aims to steer regulations and administrative procedures of government agencies toward promoting competition, as well as to strengthen the enforcement of

anti-trust or competition laws, and effectively ensure competitive neutrality (level-playing field for state-owned and private businesses).

***To diminish anti-competitive practices, reduce barriers to entry, and reduce limits to entrepreneurship***

- Review potentially anti-competitive legislations and policies that may significantly prevent, restrict, or lessen competition.
- Analyze competition issues in priority sectors.
- Investigate conduct and agreements that may greatly prevent, restrict, or lessen competition.
- Promote competition-related policies and best practices.
- Conduct capacity-building activities for government agencies and other institutions (*See also PDP Chapters 5 and 6*).
- Institutionalize a mechanism for implementing the NCP.

# 6 FOUNDATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The strategies under the pillars of *Malasakit*, *Pagbabago*, and *Patuloy na Pag-unlad* will be supported by a solid foundation of peace and security, balanced and strategic infrastructure development, and ecological integrity.

## Attaining Just and Lasting Peace

By 2022, we will achieve significant progress in forging peace with armed groups. In conflict-affected and vulnerable communities, delivery of public services will have improved significantly.



### Strategies

Peace-building initiatives including peace agreements with armed groups in conflict-affected and vulnerable communities will be vigorously pursued, together with development projects.

#### ***To negotiate and implement peace agreements with all internal armed conflict groups***

- Pursue the meaningful implementation of the agreement with Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) toward healing in the Bangsamoro through enhanced approach and roadmap for the implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro and its annexes, in close partnership with the MILF.
- Complete the implementation of the remaining commitments under the Government of the Philippines (GPH)-Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Peace Agreements.
- Immediately conclude the peace process with armed groups.



### ***To protect and develop communities in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas***

- Implement peace-promoting and catch-up socioeconomic development in conflict areas, particularly the Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) program.
- Empower communities by increasing their capacity to address conflicts and reduce their vulnerabilities.
- Make government more responsive to peace, conflict, and security issues.
- Rationalize, coordinate, and monitor the delivery of socioeconomic programs and other interventions by donor institutions and government agencies in conflict affected areas, especially in Mindanao.

## **Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety**

By 2022, the government will have better capability to significantly reduce criminality and terrorism, and to ensure the safety and security of all Filipinos in the country and overseas from all forms of hazards.



### **Strategies**

Security, public order, and safety, along with peace, is accorded high priority by the government for its role as one of the key foundations of development. While improvements have been achieved, efforts still need to be strengthened.

### ***To uphold and protect territorial integrity and sovereignty***

- Promote respect for a rules-based regime in the West Philippine Sea.
- Promote greater harmony and cooperation with all nations.
- Expand and enhance diplomatic engagements and cooperation in regional and international settings, particularly in areas of interest to the country.
- Expand the global presence of the Philippine Foreign Service and key attached agencies through the establishment of Foreign Service posts in strategic areas.
- Pursue and sustain programs for the modernization and capability upgrade of Armed Forces of the Philippines and Philippine Coast Guard.

### ***To significantly reduce all forms of criminality and illegal drugs***

- Intensify law enforcement operations, including military support to fight criminality, trafficking, and terrorism.
- Enhance the capability of police, coastguard, military, and other law enforcers to address the internal security threats posed by local and transnational terrorists and criminal groups, and new and emerging security threats such as cybersecurity.
- Launch a holistic program to fight criminality, illegal drugs, and corruption.
- Deepen international partnership to counter violent extremism and intensify the fight against human trafficking.

### ***To ensure public safety***

- Increase police visibility.
- Develop and promote non-traditional systems for responding to crime and emergencies.
- Improve capability of the fire protection services and other security forces.
- Ensure that all law enforcement and military operations comply with the requirements set by the international human rights standards prescribed in international human rights laws and domestic laws, including the Constitution, which provides safeguards against human rights violations.
- Enhance the capability of the security sector for humanitarian assistance and disaster response (*See also PDP Chapter 11*).

### ***To ensure the security and safety of overseas Filipinos (OFs)***

- Provide sufficient information and safety nets to OFs prior to their travel on business, leisure, temporary employment, or in search of permanent residency abroad.
- Strengthen border control measures to protect OFs against human and drug trafficking, through capacity building and effective partnership with destination countries.
- Provide sufficient assistance-to-nationals services such as legal assistance and consular services in the home office and at all Foreign Service posts under the One Country Team approach.
- Establish mechanism to monitor the socioeconomic and political conditions of OFs.
- Enhance the capability of migrant-serving agencies and consular officers on crisis preparedness and contingency planning.

# Accelerating Infrastructure Development

By 2022, strategic infrastructure will be developed, guided by the National Spatial Strategy (NSS), in key sectors like transport, water resources, energy, information and communications technology (ICT), and social infrastructure (i.e., housing, education, health, and solid waste management facilities). The specific targets are provided in Table 19.4 of the PDP 2017-2022.



## Strategies

Infrastructure supports the country's socioeconomic development. Spending on infrastructure has to be intensified while addressing persistent issues and challenges hampering implementation.

### *To increase spending on public infrastructure*

- Enhance the linkage of the planning, programming, and budgeting processes of the government.
- Encourage private sector participation.
- Secure optimal mix of government, official development assistance, and private sector spending.
- Formulate and update master plans and roadmaps.
- Improve government administrative systems and procedures on project implementation.

### *To implement strategic infrastructure programs and projects*

#### **Transport**

- Enhance efficiency of the transport sector through providing adequate, accessible, reliable, and safe access for people and goods.
- Improve road-based transport to address traffic congestion through “engineering, enforcement, and education,” and upgrade road network to the highest quality standards.
- Encourage shift from private to public transport, especially on mass transport.
- Improve operational efficiency of airports and address constraints to optimal capacity utilization.
- Improve port facilities to ensure that inter-island shipping, including a stronger RORO network, will remain a viable option for transporting people and cargo.

- Improve safety and security of public transport system by adopting a universal security structure.

### **Water Resources**

- Pursue institutional reforms such as streamlining processes in involved agencies to encourage and guide investments in water supply, sewerage, and sanitation.
- Formulate an irrigation master plan to set the direction for irrigation development and a framework for capital and operations and maintenance financing of irrigation projects (*See also PDP Chapter 8*).
- Continue flood management initiatives.
- Create an apex body that will a) address the fragmented structure of water resources and b) formulate masterplans that will foster coordinated efforts in the country.

### **Energy**

- Support the required massive investments and fast track the implementation of infrastructure projects to improve power generation.
- Encourage competition to drive down electricity costs (*See also PDP Chapter 16*).
- Pursue development of the natural gas industry, as well as renewable energy such as wind and solar.
- Ensure efficient transmission of electricity to various load centers and interconnect the entire grid.
- Prioritize provision of electricity services to the remaining unelectrified off-grid, island, remote, and last-mile communities.
- Continue the implementation of energy efficiency and conservation program.
- Review mandated biofuels blending with due consideration to the impact on prices, farmer incomes, and environmental protection.

### **ICT Infrastructure**

- Expand the deployment of ICT infrastructure and address the gaps in digital connectivity.
- Continue to enhance the country's e-government system as a vital tool for good governance.
- Institute reforms in the policy and regulatory frameworks.

### **Social Infrastructure**

- Address existing infrastructure deficit in the education sector.
- Expand existing plans and programs on the implementation of health facilities (e.g., Philippine Hospital Development Plan, Health Facilities Enhancement Program) in the Philippine Health Facility Development Plan.

- Provide secure tenure in affordable, safe, and disaster-resilient housing to underprivileged and homeless families (*See also PDP Chapter 12*).
- Provide assistance to LGUs in complying with the requirements under the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act. Promote proper waste management through public awareness programs and invest in relevant technologies to improve solid waste management throughout the country (*See also PDP Chapter 20*).
- Enhance capacities of relevant agencies for monitoring and management of health care and hazardous wastes.
- Address overcrowding in prison and jail facilities, as well as the insufficient provision of basic services (e.g., potable water and proper sanitation facilities).

### ***To ensure asset preservation***

- Increase technical and financial capabilities for operations of government agencies.
- Incorporate climate change adaptation and disaster resilience measures in infrastructure development (*See also PDP Chapters 12 and 20*).
- Ensure the security of infrastructure facilities through proactive and coordinated efforts among government agencies.

### ***Intensify infrastructure-related research and development (R&D)***

- Institutionalize R&D expertise, especially in public goods and services.
- Support the establishment of R&D facilities.

## **Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment**

By 2022, the country will be cleaner and greener. Moreover, the quality of life of resource-based communities will be significantly improved. The desired outcomes and targets are indicated in Table 20.1 of the full PDP 2017-2022 document.



## Strategies

Sustainable integrated area development (SIAD) and participatory environmental governance will be an overarching principle that will be adopted in addressing ecological, economic, political, cultural, societal, human, and spiritual challenges and opportunities in a specific area. Climate change and disaster risks will also be seriously considered.

### ***To sustain biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services***

- Adopt ridge-to-reef approach and intensify sustainable integrated area development.

#### **Forest and Watershed**

- Clearly demarcate the high-value conservation areas that need proper management (protection zones) from areas for private sector investment (production zones).
- Reverse the loss of forest cover by continuing to rehabilitate degraded forestlands, including critical watersheds, and strengthening protection of remaining natural forests.
- Effectively manage protected areas through ecosystem restoration, as well as demarcation and zoning to avoid encroachment into protected areas.
- Strengthen law enforcement against illegal trade of wildlife species.
- Come up with appropriate tenure and management arrangement to establish accountability of communities in the management of forestlands and protected areas, while allowing them to enjoy economic returns.
- Improve land administration and management.
- Strengthen research and development on forest, watershed, and biodiversity.

#### **Mineral Resources**

- Strengthen environmental and social safeguards for mineral resources development. Strictly enforce existing laws, rules and regulations in the mining industry.

#### **Coastal and Marine**

- Enforce complete delineation, delimitation, and zoning of municipal waters.
- Strengthen law enforcement and the management of coastal and marine areas. (See also PDP Chapter 8).
- Rationalize the identification of marine protected areas and their networks.
- Intensify research on coastal and marine habitats and resources.

### **Inland Wetlands and Caves**

- Effectively communicate sustainable practices and enforce biodiversity regulations especially in priority inland wetlands and caves with high value.

### **Urban Biodiversity**

- Enhance green spaces in urban areas.

*Expand the development of sustainable resource-based industries including forest, fish, marine, and genetic resources. Promote and develop ecotourism and cultural sites (See also PDP Chapter 8).*

*Mainstream ecosystem values into national and local development planning by institutionalizing ecosystem valuation and natural resource monitoring system and developing a policy for Payments for Ecosystem Services.*

### **To improve environmental quality**

- Strengthen enforcement of environmental laws especially on air, water, and land quality management.
- Promote sustainable consumption and production such as eco-friendly technologies, systems, and practices.

### **To increase adaptive capacities and resilience of ecosystems**

- Strengthen the implementation of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction across sectors, particularly at the local level (See also PDP Chapter 11).
- Strengthen institutional response to disasters.
- Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of climate change and disaster risk reduction and management actions.

### **Cross-cutting strategy**

- Review, codify, and streamline existing environment and natural resources policies, rules and regulations to improve compliance, address conflicting provisions, and promote transparency and accountability.

# 7 FROM PLAN TO ACTION

## Plan Implementation and Monitoring

Implementing the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 requires coordination among government agencies, private sector, civil society, and development partners. The **efficiency** of the coordination depends on the adherence to the intended outcomes, while the **effectiveness** of the plan is evaluated in terms of the extent of improvement in quality of life of Filipinos, especially the poor and marginalized.

The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Secretariat will monitor headline indicators, at the national and sub-national levels – (a) real gross domestic product growth; (b) real per capita income growth; (c) poverty and subsistence rates in both rural and urban areas; and (d) employment outcomes – using data from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

NEDA will also prioritize and sequence strategies, policies, and programs (including proposed legislation) in coordination with implementing agencies. These will be reported to the appropriate NEDA Board committees, Cabinet Clusters, and Inter-Agency Committees, in addition to an annual Socioeconomic Report.

The various pillars of the PDP 2017-2022 shall be handled by various agencies and committees who are assigned particular chapters in the Plan (*Refer to PDP's Table 21.1*).

***Malasakit*** – building a high-trust society – shall focus on enhancing the social fabric through people-centered, efficient, and clean governance (PDP Chapter 5); swift and fair administration of justice (PDP Chapter 6); and promoting the country's diverse cultures and values for the common good (PDP Chapter 7).

The second pillar, ***Pagbabago***, effecting inequality-reducing transformation, shall be monitored by the NEDA Secretariat with regular progress reports to the Economic Development Cluster for Chapters 8 and 9, agriculture and industry and services, and the Social Development Cluster for Chapters 10-12.



The third pillar, *Patuloy na Pag-unlad*, will focus on science, technology, and innovation (PDP Chapter 14). The Science and Technology Coordinating Council will be strengthened as monitoring mechanism for this. The Commission on Population will be actively involved in ensuring that policies and programs are implemented for the country to take advantage of the demographic dividend (PDP Chapter 13).

The various Cabinet clusters and NEDA Board committees will serve as monitoring mechanism for cross-cutting and bedrock strategies on macroeconomic policy (PDP Chapter 15), the national competition policy (PDP Chapter 16), peace and public order and safety (PDP Chapters 17-18), infrastructure (PDP Chapter 19), and the environment (PDP Chapter 20).

The PDP 2017-2022 Results Matrices contains the required statistics, indicators, and information gathering systems that need to be developed to cover the new priorities. The Philippine Statistical System, through the PSA, will lead the crafting of the Philippine Statistical Development Program 2017-2023.

NEDA shall also spearhead a communication and engagement program to inform and actively engage stakeholders throughout the Plan period.

# ANNEXES

## **Annex 1: Executive Order No. 05**

*Approving and Adopting the Twenty-Five-Year Long Term Vision Entitled AmBisyon Natin 2040 As Guide for Development Planning*

## **Annex 2: Executive Order No. 27**

*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*



MALACANAN PALACE  
MANILA

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 05**

**APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR  
LONG TERM VISION ENTITLED *AMBISYON NATIN 2040*  
AS GUIDE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

**WHEREAS**, the 1987 Philippine Constitution mandates the independent economic and planning agency of the government to implement continuing, integrated and coordinated programs and policies for national development after consultations with the appropriate public agencies, various private sectors, and local government units;

**WHEREAS**, Executive Order No. 292 (s. 1987) or the Administrative Code of 1987 requires the State to ensure that all socioeconomic programs and activities of the government shall be programmed within the context of well-formulated and consistent long, medium, and short-term development plans and policies to promote both the growth of the economy and the equitable distribution of the benefits of such growth to the members of society;

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to EO No. 292, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) shall serve as the independent planning agency of the government and shall primarily be responsible for formulating continuing, coordinated and fully integrated social and economic policies, plans and programs;

**WHEREAS**, Asia is projected to be the center of the global economy by 2050, and the Philippines needs a bold vision and effective development planning, one that adopts a forward-looking approach that goes beyond a single political administration, to be at par with the region's economic growth and development,

**WHEREAS**, as the Filipino should always be at the center of development planning, knowledge of our peoples' aspirations for themselves and the country

is necessary to enable the government to design programs, projects and activities geared towards the attainment of development outcomes in order to fulfill such aspirations;

**WHEREAS**, the NEDA, through a series of nationwide public consultations composed of focus group discussions and a survey, has concluded that the Filipinos' vision for themselves is:

*"In 2040, we will all enjoy a stable and comfortable lifestyle, secure in the knowledge that we have enough for our daily needs and unexpected expenses, that we can plan and prepare for our own and our children's future. Our family lives together in a place of our own, and we have the freedom to go where we desire, protected and enabled by a clean, efficient and fair government."*

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE**, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order:

**SECTION 1. Adoption of Ambisyon Natin 2040.** *Ambisyon Natin 2040* is hereby adopted as the twenty-five-year long-term vision for the Philippines, to wit:

**"By 2040, the Philippines shall be a prosperous, predominantly middle-class society where no one is poor; our peoples shall live long and healthy lives, be smart and innovative, and shall live in a high-trust society."**

**SECTION 2. Overall Long-term Goals.** The Philippine Government hereby aims to triple real per capita incomes and eradicate hunger and poverty by 2040, if not sooner. An appropriate set of milestones shall be identified to guide the successive medium-term development plans. ·

**SECTION 3. Medium-Term Philippine Development Plans.** The four (4) mediumterm Philippine Development Plans, hereafter to be referred to as Philippine Development Plans (PDPs), to be crafted and implemented until 2040 shall be anchored on the *Ambisyon Natin 2040* and overall goals. The PDPs shall ensure sustainability and consistency of strategies, policies, programs and projects across political administrations.

**SECTION 4. Consistent Government Plans.** All plans of government departments, offices and instrumentalities, including government-owned or -controlled corporations and local government units, shall be consistent with *Ambisyon Natin 2040*.

**SECTION 5. Separability.** If any provision of this Executive Order is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid and subsisting.

**SECTION 6. Repeal.** All issuances, orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Executive Order are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

**SECTION 7. Effectivity.** This Executive Order shall take effect immediately upon publication in a newspaper of general circulation.

DONE, in the City of Manila, this 11th day of October, in the Year of our Lord Two Thousand and Sixteen.

By the President:



  
**SALVADOR C. MEDIALDEA**  
Executive Secretary





MALACANAN PALACE  
MANILA

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 27**

**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**

**WHEREAS**, Executive Order (EO) No. 5 (s. 2016) adopted the long-term vision entitled *Ambisyon Natin 2040*, as a guide for development planning over the next twentyfive years, to enable Filipinos to attain a standard of living encapsulated by the phrase: "*matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay*;"

**WHEREAS**, the United Nations General Assembly, of which the Philippines is a member, adopted Resolution No. 70/1 on 25 September 2015, laying down seventeen goals as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which aims to eradicate poverty and promote inclusive and sustainable growth for all;

**WHEREAS**, the President's 0+10-Point Socioeconomic Agenda lays down the priority strategies that have direct and positive impact on the lives of the Filipino people in order to attain genuine inclusive growth;

**WHEREAS**, to ensure their achievement, the goals stated in the *Ambisyon Natin 2040*, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the President's 0+10-Point Socioeconomic Agenda have been translated into coherent strategies and policies in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022;

**WHEREAS**, the PDP 2017-2022, as the first medium-term plan to operationalize *Ambisyon Natin 2040*, aims to lay down a solid foundation for more inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy;

**WHEREAS**, the PDP 2017-2022 was approved by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Board on 20 February 2017, following a series of Cabinet-level and technical inter-agency discussions and stakeholder consultations;

**WHEREAS**, there is a need to identify the priority programs and projects that will be carried out by agencies for the period 2017-2022 in support of the PDP and which will be embodied in the Public Investment Program (PIP) 2017-2022; **WHEREAS**, the successful implementation of the PDP and PIP rests on the support of all the stakeholders;

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE**, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and existing laws, do hereby order:

**SECTION 1. Adoption and Dissemination of the PDP 2017-2022.**

All departments, offices and instrumentalities of the national government, including government-owned or -controlled corporations (GOCCs), and the local government units, whether or not they receive funding support through the General Appropriations Act, are hereby directed to adopt and disseminate the PDP 2017-2022 and undertake efforts leading to its full implementation.

**SECTION 2. Alignment of Programs with the PDP 2017-2022.** All heads of departments, offices and instrumentalities of the national government, including GOCCs, are hereby directed to align their budgetary and departmental/corporate programs with the strategies and activities identified in the PDP 2017-2022.

**SECTION 3. The PIP 2017-2022.** The PIP 2017-2022 shall contain the priority programs and projects to be implemented by the national government based on the submissions of national government agencies and instrumentalities, including GOCCs, which must all adhere to the PIP formulation guidelines issued by the NEDA on 20 January 2017.

The formulation of the PIP 2017-2022 shall be completed by July 2017 and updated annually and simultaneously with the preparations for the annual National Government budget, or as may be determined by NEDA.

**SECTION 4. PDP and PIP Monitoring and Reporting.** The NEDA Secretariat shall work together with various implementing agencies for the prioritization and sequencing of identified strategies, policies, programs, and projects, including proposed legislation. The monitoring of outcomes and implementation shall be reported regularly to the appropriate NEDA Board Committees, existing Cabinet Clusters, and Inter-Agency Committees of the government.

All heads of departments, offices and instrumentalities of the national government, including GOCCs, are hereby directed to submit to the NEDA Board, through the NEDA Secretariat, the agency performance/accomplishment reports with respect to the outcomes and outputs identified in the PDP and PIP, in the format and frequency prescribed by the NEDA Secretariat. The NEDA Secretariat shall prepare the Socioeconomic Report to present the accomplishments of outputs and outcomes and recommend policy directions for moving forward.

**SECTION 5. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** The Socioeconomic Planning Secretary and NEDA Director-General is hereby authorized, upon consultation with the Office of the President, to issue such memoranda, circulars or other orders as may be considered necessary or advisable in the coordination of the implementation, monitoring, assessment and updating of the POP and PIP.

**SECTION 6. Funding.** The amount necessary to implement the provisions of this Order shall be identified by the Department of Budget and Management. The appropriations necessary for the continued implementation of this Order in succeeding years shall be prepared in accordance with regular government budget procedures and shall be included in the budgets of the concerned national government agencies under the annual General Appropriations Act.

**SECTION 7. Separability Clause.** If any section or part of this Order is held unconstitutional or invalid, the other sections or provisions not otherwise affected shall remain in full force and effect.

**SECTION 8. Repealing Clause.** All other orders, guidelines, rules, regulations, and issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Order are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

**SECTION 9. Effectivity.** This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

DONE in the City of Manila, this 1st day of June in the year of Our Lord, Two Thousand and Seventeen.

By authority of the President:



  
**SALVADOR C. MEDIALDEA**  
Executive Secretary





# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## **PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2017-2022**

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