

# COMPARISON OF THE PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND *ARANGKADA PHILIPPINES 2010* RECOMMENDATIONS

## CHAPTER 1 In Pursuit of Inclusive Growth

Philippine Development Plan	<i>Arangkada Philippines 2010</i>
Chapter 1 is an introduction and a summary of the PDP. <i>Arangkada</i> recommendations contained in Chapter 1 appear in subsequent chapters. However, Chapter 1 recognizes the major challenges identified in <i>Arangkada</i> , such as the theme of Part 1 – Growing Too Slow. “Historically, the Philippine economy has been mired in tepid and erratic growth.” (p. 19, Table 1.1) “A deep cause for concern is the fact that the incidence of poverty has remained essentially stagnant for almost a decade...” (p. 19, Figure 1.2) “The country’s investment record has been poor and falling.” (p. 21, Figure 1.3)	

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## CHAPTER 2 Macroeconomic Policy

Philippine Development Plan	<i>Arangkada Philippines 2010</i>	
1	The overall strategy in the fiscal sector in the medium term is to increase tax effort to 15.6 percent of GDP. This is to be achieved through an annual incremental 0.3 percentage point annual rise in the collection effort of BIR, and 0.1 percentage point for the BOC. (p. 53)	Part 4, Macroeconomic Policy, p. 351, recommendation I.
2	The NG deficit should decline to a level of 2 percent of GDP by 2013. (p. 53)	Part 4, Macroeconomic Policy, p. 350, recommendation B.
3	Revitalizing the RATE, RATS and RIPS programs of government. (p. 53)	Part 4, Macroeconomic Policy, p. 351, recommendation I-4.
4	To complement the efforts to improve tax administration and to ensure that revenues are adequately protected, priority policy reforms need to be instituted, namely: the rationalization of the fiscal incentives system. Rationalization will allow the government to direct the incentive system at the export sector so that its full potential can be realized. (p. 53)	Part 4, Macroeconomic Policy, p. 351, recommendation K.
5	The enactment of a fiscal responsibility law. (p. 53) / Fiscal Responsibility Bill (FRB). (p. 55)	Part 4, Legislation, p. 319, table 73 # 34.
6	Priority must be given to adjustments in the excise tax on alcohol and tobacco products, as well as the excise tax on petroleum. (p. 53-54)	Part 4, Macroeconomic Policy, p. 351, recommendation L-4.
7	The distortions of the tax system caused by the enactment of piecemeal exemption laws must be corrected. (p. 54)	Part 4, Macroeconomic Policy, p. 351, recommendation K.

8	Use the Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PhilGEPS). (p. 55)	Part 4, Governance, p. 295, recommendation G.
9	The overarching goal is to enhance transparency and enforce accountability in government operations by incorporating general and special provisions in the General Appropriations Act (GAA). (p. 57)	Part 4, Macroeconomic Policy, p. 350, recommendation F.
10	The passage of a law to strengthen oversight functions on GOCCs/GFIs, and to create a Government Corporate Council. (p. 58)	Part 4, Governance, p. 296, recommendation I.
11	Leveraging remittances as a tool for economic development. (p. 60 and 63)	Part 1, Growing Too Slow, p. 34, recommendation G.

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### **CHAPTER 3** **Competitive Industry and Services Sectors**

	Philippine Development Plan	Arangkada Philippines 2010
12	To increase productivity and efficiency, government shall give priority to the development of areas that have the highest growth potentials and generate the most jobs. These include: tourism; business process outsourcing (BPO); mining; agri-business and forest-based industries; logistics; shipbuilding; housing; electronics; infrastructure; and other industries with high growth potential. (p. 63)	Part 3, Seven Big Winner Sectors.
13	A culture of competitiveness shall be intensified, whereby the country's human capital shall be developed through market sensitive education and training. (p. 63)	Part 2, Becoming More Competitive, p. 55, recommendation 3.  Part 4, Business Costs, p. 264, recommendation A.
14	Compared with its neighbors, the country's economic performance in terms of investments, exports, and competitiveness is unsatisfactory and needs to be improved. (p. 64)	Part 1, Growing Too Slow.
15	The country continues to lag behind its neighbors in terms of foreign direct investments (FDI). The <i>Arangkada Philippines 2010</i> report noted that inflows of (FDI) into the Philippines were lowest among six ASEAN countries, and that "many multinational firms not already present in the Philippines bypassed the country." (p. 64)	Part1, Growing Too Slow, p. 27.

16	Aside from cumbersome business procedures and high cost of power, inefficient transport network raises production cost, all causing a higher cost of doing business... The Doing Business survey of the IFC/WB also consistently identifies the high cost of doing business in the Philippines as a major obstacle to competitiveness. (p. 64)	Part 4, Business costs, p. 264, recommendation H.
17	Policies that distort competition are the main impediments to economic growth. Protectionist paradigms were embodied in flawed policies manifested through market power or the extent to which a firm can influence the price of an item by exercising control over its demand, supply or both, barriers to entry, and rent-seeking practices. Clearly, some businesses do not get level playing fields. (p. 65)	Part 1, Growing Too Slow.  Part 4, Foreign Equity and Professionals, p. 283, recommendations A and B.
18	Restrictions on foreign ownership of companies and property rights remained a handicap in attracting tourism investments, especially from international chains and the network of accommodation operators. (p. 70)	Part 3, Tourism, Medical Travel, and Retirement, p. 235, recommendation B.  Part 4, Foreign Equity and Professionals, p. 283, recommendations A and B.
19	The government shall continuously work for an environment characterized by transparent and predictable public policies. (p. 80)	Part 4, Governance, p. 296, recommendation H.
20	The National Government shall strengthen LGUs' capacity for good governance and LGU commitment in promoting a unified approach. (p. 80)	Part 4, Legislation, p. 321, table 73 # 39.
21	To address investor confidence and retain existing investors, government shall give priority to key concerns, namely: labor, telecommunications, transport (aviation and domestic shipping), energy, peace and order, and disaster risk-reduction programs. Amendments to Executive Order (EO) No. 226. (p. 80)	Part 2, Becoming More Competitive, p. 55, recommendations 1 and 2.  Part 4, Legislation, p. 321 Table 73 # 39.
22	Enactment of an Anti-Trust/ Competition Law - to level the business playing field by strengthening the legal and institutional framework to combat unfair trade practices, prohibit cartels and monopolies and sanction key officials of companies that violate fair competition. (p. 81)	Part 4, Legislation, p. 329, table 73 # 30.
23	Reforms in the Aviation Sector - full implementation of E.O. No. 219 providing for an open and competitive international aviation sector that allows local and foreign air carriers to expand their operations, maintain a strong aviation industry, and ensure international connectivity. (p. 81)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Airports), p. 120, recommendation 0.

24	Amendments to the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines – to support fair trade and oppose all unfair trade policies and practices, especially on smuggling and to be compliant to the international standards on customs procedures under the Revised Kyoto Convention. (p. 81)	Part 3, Manufacturing and Logistics, p. 207, recommendation K.  Part 4, Legislation, p. 330, table 73 # 33.
25	Amendments to the Local Government Code - to provide an environment conducive to business. (p. 81)	Annex 4, p. 421, # 51.
26	Amendments to the Labor Code – to address labor-related issues, and harmonize and strengthen labor force and management and ensure that country’s labor policies is aligned with international treaties. (p. 81)	Part 3, Business Process Outsourcing, p. 88, recommendations L and M.  Part 4, Legislation, p. 319-321, table 73 #'s 10, 36 and 37.
27	Amendments to the Intellectual Property Code- to serve the needs of the copyright-based industries as well as strengthen the enforcement capability of the Intellectual Property Office. (p. 81)	Annex 4, p. 423, # 94.
28	Passage of the Data Privacy and Anti-Cybercrime Bills - to ensure the security, integrity, and dependability of the country’s information and communications structure. (p. 81)	Part 3, Business Process Outsourcing, p. 86, recommendations A and B.  Part 4, Legislation, p. 319, table 73 # 6 and 7.
29	Government shall formulate a comprehensive national industrial strategy that spells out opportunities, coordinates and promotes the growth of forward and backward linkages in priority areas and high potential growth sectors as well as prepares other industries to attract investments and generate jobs. This plan entails a regular review of national investment incentives to examine their thrust, adequacy, and consistency with local regulations especially those pertaining to priority sectors i.e., mining, tourism, agribusiness and BPO-IT. (p. 82)	Part 3, Manufacturing and Logistics, p. 195, recommendation D.
30	Furthermore, government shall support policies and legislation that shall... pursue anti-corruption, anti-red tape, anti-smuggling and integrity initiatives. (p. 82)	Part 3, Business Costs, p. 264, recommendation H.
31	High cost energy must be addressed by achieving a price range comparable to energy costs among ASEAN peers. (p. 82)	Part 4, Business Costs, p. 264, recommendations E and F.
32	Automation and computerization of government processes shall be pursued to reduce transaction costs and make public service more efficient. (p. 83)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Telecommunications), p. 170, recommendation H.  Part 4, Business Cost, p. 265, recommendation K.

33	Encourage Public-Private Partnership (PPP). The government shall provide...and closely monitor and ensure transparency in the management of PPP projects. (p. 83)	Part 3, Infrastructure, p. 110, recommendation A.
34	Government shall pursue the issuance and full implementation of the rules and regulations for the designation of tourism enterprise zones, envisioned to expand the current room capacities and diversify products in tourist destinations. (p. 83)	Part 3, Tourism, Medical Travel, and Retirement, p. 234 - 235, recommendations A and C.
35	Government will initiate and implement a national branding and marketing campaign to promote the Philippines not only as an investment site and tourist destination but as producer and supplier of quality world-class products and services. (p. 83)	Part 1, Growing Too Slow, p. 34, recommendation 5.  Part 3, Business Process Outsourcing, p. 89, recommendation Z.  Part 3, Creative Industries, p. 94, recommendation K.
36	By 2016, the following targets are laid down: (a) US\$ 91.5 billion in annual merchandise exports; (b) US\$28.9 billion in annual services exports; a doubling of annual visitor arrivals to 6 million by 2016. (p. 84)	Part 1, Growing Too Slow, p. 34, recommendations 3 and 4.
37	Efforts shall be pursued to instill a national consciousness that appreciates the significance of achieving competitiveness in process and quality. (p. 84)	Part 1, Growing Too Slow, p. 55, recommendation 3.  Part 4, Business Costs, p. 264, recommendation A.
38	“Sunrise” industrial or service activities with global potential shall be identified by roadmaps that forecast and prepare initiatives for skills requirements on employment needs. From 2007 to 2010, four roadmaps were developed for such industries: (a) electronics, (b) BPO/IT enabled services, (c) medical tourism, and (d) health and wellness (including the retirement) sectors. By 2016, roadmaps for the remaining sunrise industries namely agribusiness, eco-mining, value chain materials, and manufacturing, shall be developed to complement the employment requirements. (p. 85)	Part 3, Manufacturing and Logistics, p. 195, recommendations B, C, and D.
39	Increase the competitiveness of the country’s tourism enterprises and products by implementing partnership with the LGUs and the private sector to implement a mandatory system for the accreditation of tourism enterprises, including the formulation of a national standards and certification program for tourism facilities and services to ensure the highest quality and international comparability of the country’s tourism products. (p. 87)	Part 3, Tourism, Medical Travel, and Retirement, p. 239, recommendation Q.

40	Undertake a focused and sustained international and domestic tourism promotion campaign. (p. 87)	Part 3, Tourism, Medical Travel, and Retirement, p. 235, recommendation D.
41	The entry of tourists under thematic programs (e.g. health and wellness and employment generation) shall be further facilitated in coordination with the DFA, Department of Justice (DOJ) and the BOI. Such a multidimensional stakeholder approach shall maximize the promotion of medical tourism; retirement; meetings, incentives, conventions and exhibitions (MICE). (p. 88)	Part 3, Tourism, Medical Travel, and Retirement, p. 237, recommendation F.
42	Implementation of a comprehensive BPO, tourism and export branding and marketing campaign for BPO. (p. 88)	Part 3, Business Process Outsourcing, p. 87 and 89, recommendations G and Z.
43	Legislation for data privacy and against cyber-crime in order to reduce risk perception of Philippine BPO services. (p. 88-89)	Part 3, Business Process Outsourcing, p. 86, recommendations A and B.  Part 4, Legislation, p. 319, table 73 #s 6 and 7.
44	Advocate talent development through training and opportunity building, creating awareness that BPO provides high-paying jobs/careers, and focusing on expanding the talent pool. (p. 89)	Part 3, Business Process Outsourcing, p. 88 and 89, recommendations K and W.
45	Expand the development of “Next Wave Cities” in partnership with private sector. (p. 89)	Part 3, BPO, p. 89, recommendation Y.
46	Cleanse inactive mining applications and non-performing mining contracts. (p. 90)	Part 3, Mining, p. 217, recommendation A-6.
47	Continue public information campaigns and increase dialogues with concerned groups. Inform the public about responsible mining that minimizes environmental impact. (p. 90)	Part 3, Mining, p. 220, recommendation Y.
48	Harmonize national and local government policies, goals, objectives, strategies and programs. (p. 90)	Part 3, Mining, p. 218, recommendation E.  Part 4, Local Government, p. 323, recommendation G.
49	Ensure international linkages to relevant global sustainable extractive industry standards and best practices and benchmarks (e.g. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative or EITI). (p. 90-91)	Part 3, Mining, p. 220, recommendation AA.
50	The government shall provide incentives as well as identify lands that are adequate for certain agricultural products. (p. 91)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 71, recommendation H.
51	It will also promote other existing ports such as those located in Batangas and Subic not only to decongest the Manila port but also to open opportunities to worldwide shipping in the new areas. (p. 92)	Part 3, Manufacturing and Logistics, p. 205, recommendation A.

52	Furthermore, the government shall review and develop/reform policies and rules, such as customs practices; transshipment of cargoes in various modes (i.e. air-air, sea-air, and air-sea); and foreign shipping services along the entire multi-modal transportation chain. (p. 92)	Part 3, Manufacturing and Logistics, p. 206, recommendations E and G.
53	Development and implementation of technology development projects in various priority areas/sectors to boost its innovativeness and competitiveness (i.e. the design of an ICT-based English language learning to increase the human resource uptake of call centers). (p. 94)	Part 3, Business Process Outsourcing, p. 89, recommendation U.
54	An integrated high-impact export promotion program that will enhance country branding will be adopted and implemented at the initiative of the DFA, DTI, DOT, DA, pooling their resources with other relevant stakeholders. (p. 94)	Part 3, Manufacturing and Logistics, p. 196, recommendation Q.
55	Government shall pursue market access through effective bilateral, multilateral and regional engagements and representation, and maximize opportunities offered by existing trade agreements. (p. 98)	Part 4, Macroeconomic Policy, p. 352, recommendation T.
56	Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) contribute to the competitiveness of Philippine export products and services. The low utilization rate of these agreements in the country shows the need to conduct the orientation and capacity-building workshops for manufacturers, enterprises, and service providers to enhance their capability to avail themselves of the benefits of these PTAs. (p. 98)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 70, recommendation A.
57	National Single Window will be opened to improve trade facilitations and logistics. (p. 98)	Part 3, Manufacturing and Logistics, p. 207, recommendation K.

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#### **CHAPTER 4**

### **Competitive and Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries Sector**

	<b>Philippine Development Plan</b>	<b>Arangkada Philippines 2010</b>
58	High Cost of Production of Inputs...Inefficient Supply Chain and Logistics Systems. (p. 113)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 70, recommendation B.
59	Diversify production: Facilitate and promote diversification of production and livelihood options. (p. 113)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 71, recommendation G.
60	Provide irrigation services and facilities focusing on rehabilitation and restoration of national irrigation systems; maintain existing systems and establishment of small scale irrigation systems. (p. 114)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 70, recommendation B.

61	Increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the rural infrastructure system, including agricultural logistics and various facilities such as farm-to market roads (FMR), postharvest and information systems; based on a master plan, identify priority FMR projects that strategically link production and consumption areas. (p.114)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 70–71, recommendations B and I.
62	Tap private sector participation in the construction of the needed support infrastructure for the sector. (p. 114)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Water), p. 177, recommendation H.
63	Provide effective market assistance, marketing support and information systems, product development, market intelligence, and encourage participation in product promotion activities, both in the domestic and international markets (p. 114)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 70, recommendations A, C, and D.
64	Provide trade facilitation, including provision of trade and fiscal incentives to encourage participation and investments from the private sector. This will, likewise, entail reforms and law enforcement of agriculture trade policies, and strengthen market access initiatives and technical assistance to SMEs and cooperatives, among others. (p. 114)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 70, recommendations A, C, and D.
65	Sharpen regulatory competence through technical and legal training, improvements in laboratories and equipment, and alignment of domestic with internationally accepted standards, including those for organic inputs, food, and <i>Halal</i> certification. (p. 114)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 72, recommendation N.
66	Strengthen Research, Development and Extension (RD&E): Increase investments in integrated RD&E programs that promote productivity enhancement, develop environment-friendly and efficient technologies throughout the value chain, in partnership with selected higher education institutions, LGUs, private and business sector. (p. 114)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 71, recommendation L.
67	Create job opportunities by expanding existing markets, aggressively exploring new markets and promoting private investments on agro-industries, agriservices (i.e., custom-hiring), agroforestry and fisheries, in both PPP and private sector-led modes. (p. 115)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 70, recommendation A.
68	Strengthen the country's agricultural exports by focusing resources on high value crops (fruits and vegetables, ornamentals, rubber, oil palm, coffee, coconut, etc.) and fishery products (e.g., grouper, seabass, seaweeds, etc.), where comparative advantage is high. (p. 116)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 71, recommendation H.
69	Strengthen R&D for the improvement of crop, livestock and fishery varieties (i.e., resistant to temperature increase, drought tolerant, resistant to stresses such as water logging and pests). (p. 117)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 71, recommendation L.
70	Pursue the passage of a National Land Use Law as a basis for effective land use policy and planning. (p. 117, p. 119)	Annex 4, p. 421, # 2.



71	Accelerating the completion of the CARPer up to 2014. (p. 118) The government shall complete the CARP, as amended by CARPer, by 2014. Large tracts of private agricultural lands shall be prioritized, with the government improving its efficiency in resolving cases, hastening land distribution and ensuring equity. (p. 261)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 72, recommendation R.
72	Rationalizing land use policies and strengthen the system of land property rights. (p. 118)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 72, recommendation R.
73	Enhancing the investment and opportunity climate for agribusiness. (p. 118)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 72, recommendation R.
74	Promoting sustainable upland development and forest management. (p. 118)	Part 3, Agribusiness, p. 71, recommendation F.

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## **CHAPTER 5** **Accelerating Infrastructure Development**

	<b>Philippine Development Plan</b>	<b>Arangkada Philippines 2010</b>
75	These reforms were recommended under the 2009 Philippines-Australia Partnership for Economic Governance Reforms (PEGR)-funded Reform Agenda 006-07 on Institution Strengthening of the NEDA and other oversight agencies on value engineering, contract preparation, and performance monitoring of infrastructure projects. (p. 122)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Roads and Rail), p. 112, recommendation O.
76	To assist agencies in project preparation, a fund to support the conduct of feasibility studies may be established. This fund will ensure that feasibility studies are undertaken in a timely and correct manner. (p. 123)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Roads and Rail), p. 110-111, recommendations D and I.
77	With regard to PPP projects, NEDAICC approval of business cases shall be secured before proceeding to a full feasibility studies to save on project preparation costs. This shall include the “go or no-go” decision on a project at an early stage and shall be required of all PPP projects irrespective of modality. (p. 123)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Roads and Rail), p. 111, recommendation I.
78	The huge investment requirements of the infrastructure sector, coupled with the government’s need to observe fiscal discipline, means that government shall tap the private sector for the financing, construction, operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of major infrastructure in high-priority areas, such as transportation, power and water. (p. 124)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Roads and Rail), p. 110, recommendation A.

79	Revisiting the following guidelines and policies: a. RA 7718 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR). (p. 124)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Roads and Rail), p. 111, recommendation G.  Part 4, Legislation, p. 319, table 73 #14.
80	Guidelines and Procedures for entering into Joint Venture (JV) Agreements between Government and Private Entities. (p. 124)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Policy), p. 111, recommendation K.
81	Government shall encourage the active participation of the public and civil society in governance, monitoring, and feedback. Transparency and accountability are integral to a predictable policy environment conducive for investment. (p. 125)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Policy), p. 111, recommendation F.
82	A major shortcoming of the sector is the absence of an integrated and well coordinated national transport plan. (p. 128-129)  A requisite, however, is a long-term policy framework to achieve an integrated and well-coordinated national transport plan. (p. 129)  Adopt a comprehensive long-term National Transport Policy (NTP). (p. 130)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Airports), p. 118, recommendation A.  Part 3, Infrastructure (Seaports), p. 154, recommendation A.
83	The focus shall be the upgrading of the quality and capacity of existing ports, roads, airports, and rail lines. (p. 131)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Airports), p. 118, recommendations B and E.  Part 3, Infrastructure (Seaports), p. 154, recommendation C.
84	Identify and develop strategic logistics corridors based on a National Logistics Master Plan. (p. 132)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Airports), p. 118, recommendation A.
85	The viability of establishing an efficient long-distance, high-speed mass rail transit system, integrated with the mass transit commuter rail system in Metro Manila, shall be explored. (p. 132)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Airports), p. 119, recommendation D.  Part 3, Infrastructure (Roads and Rail), p. 148, recommendation G.
86	Explore the establishment of an ASEAN RORO Network... the government shall study the development of existing RORO ports to accommodate international RORO ships as well as the necessary regulatory framework to promote such service. The development of port facilities through PPP to cater to cruise tourism, both servicing interisland and international cruise vessels, may also be explored. (p. 132)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Seaports), p. 156-157, recommendations D, O, P, and Q.

87	Expand the Air Services: Full implementation of EO No. 219 shall be pursued. Full implementation of EO No. 219 shall be pursued. The Philippines shall allow airlines from foreign countries to fly to any airport in the country except Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA), which is currently congested. (p. 133)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Airports), p. 120, recommendation O.
88	Separate the regulatory and operation functions of transport and other concerned agencies. In line with the goal of separating the operation and regulation functions of transport agencies, the port, rail and air transport organizations shall be restructured. The dual roles of air, water, and rail transport sector agencies, as well as other government entities involved in the provision of transport infrastructure and services that simultaneously serve as regulators and operators shall be addressed by establishing a separate and independent regulator (or regulators) with jurisdiction over all airports, ports, or railways. (p. 133)	Part 4, Macroeconomic Policy, p. 352, recommendation P.
89	To ensure transport safety and security comply with safety and security standards. Standards on safety and security shall be regularly upgraded and updated in keeping with international standards and practices and strictly implemented and enforced. Maritime safety and security will be enhanced through the ratification of maritime safety and security-related conventions. (p.133)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Seaports), p. 156, recommendation N.
90	NWRB should be strengthened. (p. 135)  Pending positive action from Congress, however, NWRB must be strengthened. (p. 138)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Water), p. 176, recommendations B and D.
91	A comprehensive approach, adhering to the IWRM framework for projecting the demand-supply gaps across the country and for planning the development of new water sources should be developed. (p. 139)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Water), p. 176, recommendation C.
92	A single, independent economic regulator for water supply, sewerage and septage management should be established. (p. 142)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Water), p. 176, recommendation C.
93	Government intervention is needed to support the private sector in increasing service (septage and sewerage) coverage... Alternative PPP packages may be considered, among others (p. 142)	Part 4, Environment and Natural Disasters, p. 275, recommendation E.
94	It would also be advantageous to include priority tourism spots given their potential for economic development. (p. 142)	Part 3, Tourism, Medical Travel, and Retirement, p. 238, recommendation L.

95	Foreign investments have been slow to take up the slack because of the issue of project ownership, which is by law, stipulates majority Filipino ownership. (p. 152)*  *Referring to RA 9513 Renewable Energy Ac and its IRRs.	Part 3, Infrastructure, p. 112, recommendation N.  Part 3, Infrastructure (Power), p. 133, recommendation G.
96	National Renewable Energy Program (NREP). (p. 157)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Power), p. 133, recommendation D.
97	DOE will work with the 15th Congress for the passage of the Natural Gas Bill. (p. 159)	Part 4, Legislation, p. 319, table 73 # 18.
98	An Energy Efficiency and Conservation Law is a critical measure to economize the energy requirements of growth. (p. 159)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Power), p. 135, recommendation R.  Part 4, Legislation, p. 319, table 73 # 16.
99	Diversify the country's power sources, especially in Mindanao, to address the susceptibility of hydro power plants to climate-change impacts. (p. 159)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Power), p. 133, recommendation C.
100	Study alternative technologies in power generation. (p. 159)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Power), p. 134, recommendation P.
101	Implement the Transmission Development Plan (TDP). (p.159)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Power), p. 135, recommendation T.
102	The bigger challenge is to develop a more integrated government communications network that allows for connecting and accessing ICT systems of various regional, provincial, and LGU government offices nationwide. (p. 165)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Telecommunications), p. 170, recommendation E.
103	Provide incentives to facilitate ICT infrastructure investments, particularly in the rural and unserved areas. (p. 166)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Telecommunications), p. 170, recommendation E.
104	Establish the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT). Transforming the CICT into the DICT should result in a thorough implementation of the national e-strategies cutting across other critical sectors such as e-education and e-health, and the country's representation in international and regional ICT bodies. (p. 167)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Telecommunications), p. 170, recommendation B.  Part 4, Legislation, p. 319, table 73 # 8.
105	Reassessment of Republic Act No. 7925 or the "Public Telecommunications Policy Act of the Philippines, 1995". While RA 7925, which currently governs the ICT sector, is rightly credited with fostering competition and accelerating investments in the sector. (p. 168)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Telecommunications), p. 170, recommendation A.
106	Convergence Bill/Information and Communications Policy Act. (p. 168)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Telecommunications), p. 179, recommendation A.  Part 4, Legislation, p. 319, table 73 # 15.

107	Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Reform. (p. 168)	Part 4, Governance, p. 296, recommendation N.
108	To achieve increased transparency, efficiency and trust in Government through enhancement of e-government systems. (p. 169)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Telecommunications), p. 170, recommendation H.  Part 4, Business Costs, p. 265, recommendation K.
109	This involves further enhancing e-government portals including the online payment facility. A secured data center and public key infrastructure (PKI) system for government transactions would also need to be established to encourage the use of the e-government Portal towards seamless transaction across agencies. (p. 169)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Telecommunications), p. 171, recommendations G and I.
110	E-government applications in the LGU level should be promoted so that applications such as those for real property, business permitting, treasury and accounting, and other applications would be used by all LGUs to provide better services to their constituents and increase their revenues. (p. 169)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Telecommunications), p. 171, recommendation H.
111	Pursue the closure and rehabilitation of all open/controlled dumpsites and the construction of sanitary landfills to increase service coverage to more LGUs. (p. 171)	Part 4, Environment and Natural Disasters, p. 275, recommendation A.

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## **CHAPTER 6** **Towards a Resilient and Inclusive Financial Sector**

	Philippine Development Plan	<i>Arangkada Philippines 2010</i>
112	Over the medium term, the government aims to (1) achieve a 7 to 8 percent growth in the country's economic output beginning 2011. (p. 192)	Part 1, Growing Too Slow, p. 34, recommendation 1.
113	Strengthen BSP's role as a supervisor of the financial system primarily through the amendment the BSP Charter (RA 7653). (p. 200)	Part 4, Legislation, p. 320, table 73 # 32.
114	Provide a legal framework for the acceptance of movable assets as collateral. (p. 200)	Annex 4, p. 421, # 14.
115	A Financial Sector Tax Neutrality Act (FinTax) to minimize distortion costs in financial transactions. (p. 200)	Part 4, Legislation, p. 321, table 73 # 41.

116	Address funding and other operational requirements for the establishment of the Central Credit Information Corporation to improve the ability of financial institutions to access credit history data for debtors, thereby bringing down the money and time cost of loan underwriting following the signing into law of the Credit Information System Act (RA 9510). (p. 201)	Part 4, Legislation, p. 323, recommendation F.
117	Encourage voluntary personal savings and investments through the establishment of a multi pillar retirement income structure as embodied in the provisions of Personal Equity and Retirement Account Act of 2008 or PERA Law (RA 9505). (p. 201)	Part 4, Legislation, p. 323, recommendation F.
118	Address the needs of the resurgent real estate industry by providing funds for infrastructure projects, widening access to investment in real estate projects, broadening the participation of the public, including OFs, in the ownership of real estate, and protecting the investing public from abuses of real estate investment trusts pursuant to provisions of the Real Estate Investment Trust or REIT Act of 2009 (RA 9856). (p. 201)	Part 4, Legislation, p. 323, recommendation F.
119	Ensure an effective and efficient rehabilitation of liquidation of debtors as embodied in the Financial Rehabilitation and Insolvency Act (FRIA) of 2010 or Republic Act No.10142. (p 202)	Part 4, Legislation, p. 323, recommendation F.

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## **CHAPTER 7**

### **Good Governance and the Rule of Law**

	Philippine Development Plan	<i>Arangkada Philippines 2010</i>
120	Professionalize the Bureaucracy to become Duty-Bearers: a) Formulate a Strategic and Integrated HRD Program for the Philippine bureaucracy from entry to exit from government service (based on Competency Needs Assessment), b) Pursue the passage of the Career Executive System (CES) bill. (p. 216)	Part 4, Governance, p. 296, recommendation K.  Annex 4, p. 422-423, #s 43 and 46.
121	Enforce full compliance with the provisions of the Anti-Red Tape Act including the formulation, adoption and effective implementation of Citizen's Charters in all government agencies and LGUs. (p. 217)	Part 4, Business Costs, p. 264, recommendation H.  Part 4, Governance, p. 296, recommendation L.

122	Create a single website/portal for government information. This portal should also serve as a channel for citizens to report incidents or provide feedback on the performance of government agencies, including complaints against erring officials and employees. (p. 217-218)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Telecommunications), p. 171, recommendation G.  Part 4, Governance, p. 295, recommendation D.
123	Pursue the passage of a Freedom of Information Act. A law on freedom of information is a cornerstone of transparent and accountable governance. (p. 218, 229)	Part 4, Governance, p. 296, recommendation H.  Annex 4, p. 422, # 45.
124	Review the extent of devolution of services to LGUs. (p. 219)	Part 4, Local Government, p. 332, recommendation G.  Annex 4, p. 423, # 51.
125	Government shall devise a common measuring tool and methodology to solicit feedback from the citizens and determine their requirements. A National Citizen Satisfaction Index (NCIS) should be developed that will serve as common measuring tool of efficiency, effectiveness, accessibility, integrity, transparency and accountability of government agencies in the delivery of public services. (p. 219)	Part 4, Business Costs, p. 265, recommendations I and J.
126	Efforts to enhance the capacities of LGUs shall be intensified to improve... Implementation of systems to determine performance of LGUs in terms of their state of local governance and compliance with policies. (p. 220)	Part 4, Local Government, p. 332, recommendations A and H.
127	Intensify Corruption Prevention: a) Honestly reassess the progress, priorities, and capacities of the main anticorruption agencies. (p. 221)	Part 4, Governance, p. 295, recommendation C.
128	Strictly enforce and observe anticorruption laws and policies. These include the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act; the Anti-Red Tape Act. (p. 221)	Part 4, Governance, p. 296, recommendation B.
129	Strengthen information-exchange among all government agencies to prevent corruption and private-public sector collusion. (p. 221)	Part 4, Governance, p. 295, recommendation A.
130	Support private sector initiatives to police its own ranks and discourage corrupt relations with government agencies in revenue collection and procurement. (p. 221)	Part 4, Governance, p. 295-296, recommendations A, E, and M.
131	Implement fundamental reforms in public procurement and in budget releases to close off opportunities for corruption and to promote transparency, competition, and cost-effectiveness. (p. 222)	Part 4, Governance, p. 295, recommendation G.

132	Empower citizens to directly and confidentially report either exemplary performance or corrupt practices of employees through dedicated portals, such as the DOF's Pera ng Bayan website ( <a href="http://perangbayan.com">http://perangbayan.com</a> ), which also entertains information regarding tax evaders and smugglers. (p. 222)	Part 4, Governance, p. 295, recommendation D.
133	Pursue corruption cases resolutely based on principle and to set a public example. Especially in well known cases of grand corruption, the government shall use all instrumentalities to ensure that solid evidence is gathered, prepared, and preserved so that cases are not compromised but rather pursued in accordance with the full force of the law. As a result, this may serve as serious deterrents to future grafters. (p. 223)	Part 4, Governance, p. 295, recommendation B.
134	Pursue the enactment of a Whistleblower Protection Law. A credible means to protect key informants is urgent, particularly when the impartiality of judicial and law enforcement agents is in question. (p. 223)	Part 4, Governance, p. 296, recommendation P. Annex 4, p. 423, # 57.
135	Enhance the Integrity and Competence of Justices, Judges, Court Personnel and all other Officers of the Judiciary and Quasi-Judicial Bodies: a) Weeding out the undesirables, both from the Bench and the Bar. (p. 226)	Part 4, Judicial, p. 305, recommendation B.
136	Promote the Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR): Establishment of prosecution-level mediation. Establishing of prosecution-level mediation. Resolving cases subject to ADR can help declog prosecution and court dockets as cases will be resolved before information is filed in court. (p. 228)	Part 4, Judiciary, p. 305, recommendation E.
137	Issue an Executive-Wide Policy on Public Access to Information Pending the Passing of the Right to Information Act. (p. 229)	Part 4, Governance, p. 296, recommendation H.
138	Ensure Budget Transparency: a) Mandatory publication in agency or department websites of major information on budgets, finance, and performance indicators. (p. 229)	Part 4, Governance, p. 296, recommendation H.
139	Full Disclosure of Local Budget and Finances, and Bids and Public Offerings. (p. 230)	Part 4, Governance, p. 296, recommendation H.

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**CHAPTER 8**  
**Social Development**

	Philippine Development Plan	Arangkada Philippines 2010
140	The population is still expected to double in 34 years. Such a high population growth is likely to worsen existing poverty by absorbing scarce resources that might otherwise be directed to investment and productive activities. The limited government may encounter increasing difficulties in raising the quality of basic services provision, when its resources are already strained to cover a rapidly growing population. (p. 253)	Part 4, Health and Population, p. 395, recommendation E.
141	Direct CCTs to the poor through the <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino</i> Program shall be the cornerstone of the government's strategy to fight poverty and attain the MDGs. Regular school attendance of children, health visits and immunizations shall be the conditions for the continuing direct cash assistance. (p. 260)	Part 4, Health and Population, p. 395, recommendation H.
142	Universal Health Care shall be adopted as the approach to improve, streamline, and scale up the health sector reform strategies. (p. 260)	Part 4, Health and Population, p. 395, recommendation B.
143	The implementation of the UHC shall ensure better health conditions, fair financing and a responsive health system. Attain and sustain universal coverage of NHIP (expansion of coverage to include the poor and the informal sector). (p. 263)	Part 4, Health and Population, p. 395, recommendations A and B.
144	Improve access to quality hospitals and health care facilities by upgrading or expanding government-owned and -operated hospitals and health facilities. (p. 263)	Part 4, Health and Population, p. 395, recommendation A.
145	Provide grant mechanisms from PPPs to support immediate repair and rehabilitation of selected priority facilities. (p. 264)	Part 4, Health and Population, p. 395, recommendation D.
146	Health Financing. This increases resources for health that will be effectively allocated and utilized to improve the financial risk protection of the poor and the vulnerable sectors. Strategies and activities include achieving universal health insurance coverage, increasing public investments for health, allocating health resources to appropriate financing agent, and securing fiscal autonomy of government health facilities and shifting to new provider payment mechanism. (p. 264)	Part 4, Health and Population, p. 395, recommendation A.

147	Increasing the availability of cheaper quality medicine through efficient and reliable procurement and distribution systems; improving the affordability of essential medicines through assured delivery of entitlements to specific treatment packages. (p. 265)	Part 4, Health and Population, p. 395, recommendation C.
148	Work for universal access (accessibility, availability, and affordability) of all medically, ethically, and legally approved family planning methods and services to help parents plan their families consistent with their plans and decisions. (p. 267)	Part 4, Health and Population, p. 395, recommendation E.
149	Provide age- and culture-appropriate and gender-responsive human sexuality education for the youth through the formal and nonformal educational systems; and educate parents in appropriate skills and information regarding adolescent health and human concerns. (p. 268)	Part 4, Health and Population, p. 395, recommendation G.  Annex 4, p. 422, # 29.
150	Advocate increased investment in the population program by the national government, and coordinate with LGUs to mobilize support for the population program through ordinances, executive issuances, and budgetary allocations that strengthen local population and RP/FP programs. (p. 268)	Part 4, Health and Population, p. 395, recommendation E.
151	Align the pedagogy of science and mathematics education with the requirements of the global environment; strike a strong balance between technology and livelihood education on both elementary and secondary levels; and expand the use of ICT in technology-based student learning packages to enhance the teaching-learning approach in basic education (e.g., indexing of curriculum concepts and competencies for systematic development of e-learning materials). (p. 268-269)	Part 4, Education, p. 380, recommendation D.
152	Ensure that the structure and program of formal basic education, within the framework of Kindergarten to 12 Years (K+12) Basic Education Program, are adequate and sufficiently responsive to: meet legal and other formal requirements of employment; pass the test of global comparability and prepare students for employability and for higher levels of learning; and reinforce career consciousness among students, and provide guidance and counselling throughout the K+12 Basic Education Program. (p. 269)	Part 4, Education, p. 379, recommendation B.

153	Rationalize the number, size, and roles of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) through systematic interventions, including amalgamation, phase-out or closure of nonperforming HEIs and redundant programs, and harmonization and complementation of offerings. (p. 270)	Part 4, Education, p. 380, recommendation F.
154	Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the demand-supply match for critical skills and high-level professions by: (a) addressing the problem of job-skills mismatch through tighter industry-academe links and better dissemination of labor market information. (p. 270)	Part 4, Labor, p. 314, recommendation E.
155	Expanding and upgrading the capacity to teach foreign languages in response to the requirements of internationally-shared human resources and emerging needs in the ASEAN region. (p. 271)	Part 4, Education, p. 380, recommendation D.
156	Enroll the poorest families in PhilHealth by utilizing the NHTS-PR. (p. 274)	Part 4, Health and Population, p. 395, recommendation B.
157	Expand and strengthen the CCT program to cover all poor households in the country. (p. 275)	Part 4, Security, p. 366, recommendation H.  Part 4, Poverty, p. 372, recommendation D.
158	Amendment of RA 7875, or the National Health Insurance Act of 1995. (p. 279)	Part 4, Health and Population, p. 395, recommendation B.
159	Restructuring the Excise Tax on Alcohol and Tobacco Products and Earmarking Portions of Incremental Revenue for Health Programs. (p. 279)	Annex 4, p. 421, # 10.
160	(Pass the) Comprehensive Scholarship and Student Financial Assistance Reform Act. (p. 282)	Part 4, Education, p. 380, recommendation F.
161	(Pass the) National Land Use Act (NALUA). (p. 283)	Annex 4, p. 421, # 2.
162	(Pass the) Land Administration Reform Act (LARA). (p. 284)	Part 4, Legislation, p. 319, table 73 # 4.

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## **CHAPTER 9** **Peace and Security**

	<b>Philippine Development Plan</b>	<b>Arangkada Philippines 2010</b>
163	The peace talks must be complemented by the delivery of basic services, institution of good governance, people empowerment, assistance for the return or resettlement of IDPs, policy reforms, and local economic development. (p. 293)	Part 4, Security, p. 366, recommendation H.

164	A negotiated political settlement of all armed conflicts: (a) Resumption and completion of negotiations with the MILF and CPP-NPA-NDF, respectively...(c) adoption and implementation of actions agreed upon in the Tripartite Implementation Review of the 1996 Final Peace Agreement with the MNLF. (p. 295)	Part 4, Security, p. 365, recommendation B. Part 4, Security, p. 366, recommendation G.
165	Pillar 2 refers to micro-level interventions focused on households and communities. These include delivery of basic services at the community level through conditional cash transfer approaches, community driven reconstruction and development and community livelihood. (p. 296)	Part 4, Security, p. 365, recommendation H.
166	Support efforts to end impunity and extra-judicial killings through decisive action of the government in dealing with grave human rights violations as well as political or election-related violence. (p. 297)	Part 4, Security, p. 366, recommendation I.
167	Support the enhancement of ARMM governance, including greater accountability to citizens living in remote and poorest areas. This shall be accompanied by efforts to end patronage politics, dismantle all private armies, ensure free, responsible and clean elections, strengthen democratic processes and the rule of law in the electoral system, and fully integrating ARMM in all Mindanao-wide and national development plans. (p. 297)	Part 4, Security, p. 366, recommendation F.
168	Capabilities of armed groups must be reduced... End activities of Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), Jemiah Islamiyah (JI) and their allied armed groups and other criminal elements. (p. 298)	Part 4, Security, p. 365, recommendation C.
169	Strengthen cooperative security arrangements with neighbors and other countries. (p. 299)	Part 4, Security, p. 365, recommendation C.
170	Enhancement of border security through the strict enforcement of the Philippine immigration laws and upgrading of surveillance and detection capacity to thwart the entry of foreign terrorists and other lawless elements as well as human trafficking and smuggling of anti-social goods and weapons of mass destruction. (p. 299)	Part 4, Security, p. 366, recommendation J.
171	Ensuring that maritime assets, maritime practices, territorial integrity and coastal areas are protected in accordance with the Baselines Law (RA 9522) and by upgrading air and maritime capability. (p. 299)	Part 4, Security, p. 366, recommendation J.
172	Pursue the upgrading and modernization of the defense and security establishments to perform the full spectrum of roles and mandates. (p. 300)	Part 4, Security, p. 366, recommendation J.

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**CHAPTER 10**  
**Conservation, Protection, and Rehabilitation of the**  
**Environment and Natural Resources**

	Philippine Development Plan	<i>Arangkada Philippines 2010</i>
173	Continue and enhance the protection of forest and reforested areas (especially in critical watersheds) and sustain the productivity of agroforestry areas. (p. 324)	Part 4, Environment and Natural Disasters, p. 275, recommendation F.
174	Develop and implement the national integrated coastal management (ICM) program. (p. 326)	Part 4, Environment and Natural Disasters, p. 275, recommendation G.
175	Improve the status of coastal and marine biodiversity by safeguarding coastal ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity. (p. 326)	Part 4, Environment and Natural Disasters, p. 275, recommendation G.
176	Ensure the mining industry's compliance with laws and policies on conservation, protection and rehabilitation: Strictly enforce compliance of mining companies within environmental and social development commitment. (p. 327)	Part 3, Mining, p. 217, recommendation A-3.
177	Promote the development of downstream industries to maximize the benefits or value added from mining. (p. 327)	Part 3, Mining, p. 218, recommendation K-1.
178	Strictly implement the "use it- or-lose-it" policy to cleanse inactive mining applications and nonperforming mining contracts. (p. 328)	Part 3, Mining, p. 217, recommendation A-6.
179	Reaffirm ordinances and resolutions issued by LGUs to protect their environment to the extent these are consistent with national laws and policies. (p. 328)	Part 3, Mining, p. 218, recommendation E.
180	Sign on to the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) in order to practice and implement transparency and accountability among mining companies operating in the country. (p. 328)	Part 3, Mining, p. 220, recommendation AA.
181	Ensure the timely and accurate release of the legitimate share of local governments in the extraction of national wealth. (p. 328)	Part 3, Mining, p. 218, recommendation F.
182	Intensify enforcement on stationary and mobile sources of pollution, instilling discipline and improving compliance with emission-testing and mandatory vehicle inspection and maintenance, and promoting conversion to fuel-efficient engine. (p. 329)	Part 4, Environment and Natural Disasters, p. 275, recommendation B.
183	Establish the full number of monitoring stations as provided under the Clean Air Act (CAA) in Metro Manila and other major urban centers. (p. 329)	Part 4, Environment and Natural Disasters, p. 275, recommendation B.

184	Establish in Metro Manila the required number of monitoring stations provided under the Clean Water Act; Undertake a massive clean-up and rehabilitation of esteros; Undertake the massive cleaning and rehabilitation of Manila Bay; Implement river rehabilitation and protection; Include other priority rivers for clean-up. (p. 329-330)	Part 3, Infrastructure (Water), p. 177, recommendation I.  Part 4, Environment and Natural Disasters, p. 275, recommendation C.
185	Include other priority rivers for clean-up, including Laguna de Bay, Boracay, and Pasig Rivers, with funds collected from identified polluters. (p. 330)	Part 4, Environment and Natural Disasters, p. 275, recommendation D.
186	Ensure compliance with RA 9003 or Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000, the overall principle of which is that all waste should be brought to where they can be converted into resources. (p. 330)	Part 4, Environment and Natural Disasters, p. 275, recommendation A.
187	Publish the list of non environmentally acceptable packaging and products. (p. 330)	Part 4, Environment and Natural Disasters, p. 275, recommendation H.
188	Mainstream and integrate DRR and CCA in national, sectoral, regional and local development plans, including integration of hazard and climate change vulnerability maps in the updating of CLUPs by LGUs and enforcement of zoning regulations. (p. 331)	Part 4, Environment and Natural Disasters, p. 275, recommendation I.  Part 4, Environment and Natural Disasters, p. 276, recommendation N.
189	Conduct geohazard mapping, vulnerability and risk assessments especially for highly susceptible communities and areas for the formulation and implementation of disaster risk reduction and management plans. (p. 332)	Chapter 4, Environment and Natural Disasters, p. 276, recommendation M.
190	(Pass the) National Land Use Bill. (p. 336)	Annex 4, p. 421, # 2.
191	(Pass) A Sustainable Forestry Bill. (p. 336)	Annex 4, p. 421, # 4.
192	(Pass the) Land Administration Code. (p. 336)	Part 4, Legislation, p. 319, table 73 # 4.

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**TOTAL: 192**