

GUIDELINES FOR THE FORMULATION OF THE MIMAROPA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2028

I. RATIONALE

Article XII, Section 9 of the 1987 Constitution provides that NEDA, as the government's premier socioeconomic planning body, after consultations with the appropriate public agencies, various private sectors, and local government units (LGUs), shall recommend and implement continuing integrated and coordinated programs and policies for national development.

Further, Section 5 of the Executive Order No. 230, s. 1987 provides that NEDA shall be primarily responsible for formulating continuing, coordinated, and fully integrated social and economic policies, plans, and programs.

In accordance with its constitutional and statutory mandate, NEDA steers and coordinates the consultative process and preparation of the country's medium-term Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and Regional Development Plans (RDP) at the beginning of each administration.

In his 1st State of the Nation Address on 25 July 2022, the President directed NEDA to officially commence activities leading to the formulation of the PDP 2023-2028.

II. VISION

A. Long Term Vision

Executive Order No. 5, s. 2016 adopted the country's long term vision – *"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 3 of EO No. 5, s. 2016 also specifies that the four medium term development plans to be crafted and implemented until 2040 shall be anchored on the long term vision dubbed '**Ambisyon Natin 2040**.' This approach in development planning is in response to stakeholders' clamor for a forward-looking approach that goes beyond a single political administration.

The attainment of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) will also pave the way for the achievement of Ambisyon Natin 2040. The country's long term vision, which necessitates inter-generational equity, is consistent with the SDG's core principles of sustainable development and leaving no one behind.

B. MIMAROPA Vision

The RDP 2023-2028 will adopt the region's vision statement – ***"MIMAROPA: The Destination of Choice!"***

The region's stakeholders envision MIMAROPA as the destination of investments, employment, livelihood, adventure, rest, recreation, residence, and retirement.

III. DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Consistent with the PDP 2023-2028, the MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028 will focus on the President's 8-point socioeconomic agenda, which seeks to reinvigorate job creation and accelerate poverty reduction while addressing issues brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic (refer to **Annex A**).

The RDP strategies will bring back the region to its original growth trajectory and more importantly, begin **economic transformation for a prosperous, inclusive, and resilient society**. This transformation is in line with the SDG and critical for achieving the country's long term vision of providing a *"matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay para sa lahat."*

For individuals and families, transformation will come by way of ensuring that human capital and social development services in the aspects of health and nutrition, education and lifelong learning, and livable communities will provide individuals and families with the necessary set of capabilities to be economically productive (refer to **Annex B**). They will also have access to training and skills development, and employment facilitation programs to ensure that their capabilities remain relevant. In addition, the government will establish a program to ensure food security, especially for the most vulnerable, and complemented by a holistic, modernized, and rationalized social protection system.

For production sectors, transformation will come by way of greater support to R&D, technology development and adoption, and innovation. Agriculture and agri-business will be modernized, following a "farm-to-plate" value chain. Industry will be revitalized with focus on manufacturing. Services, including tourism, creative, and business processing sectors will be reinvigorated. The government will also be aggressive in promoting trade and attracting investments.

There will be a favorable business climate characterized by macroeconomic stability, healthy competition, and regulatory efficiency. Infrastructure, both economic and social, will be expanded and upgraded. Peace and security and practice of good governance will be ensured. Resilience to the impacts of disasters and climate change will be strengthened. Environment and natural resource management strategies will also be pursued to support and sustain inclusive and resilient economic growth.

IV. CONTENTS

The chapters of the RDP shall focus more on the Strategy Framework than on the Assessment and Challenges (refer to **Annex C**). For brevity, each chapter shall not exceed 12 pages and shall have the following sections:

A. Introduction (*one to two paragraphs*)

This section will discuss the chapter's goals and desired outcomes centered on the theme of transformation, which will be followed by a brief discussion of priority actions or measures that need to be implemented over the medium term.

B. Assessment and Challenges (*maximum of two pages including tables*)

This section will provide an overview of performance, major challenges, and opportunities that will likely affect the sector/chapter/sub-chapter and need to be addressed by the Plan.

C. Targets

This section will discuss the annual targets for the core indicators – most critical, relevant, and direct indicators that can be monitored to determine the progress of the Plan – that will be set in careful consideration that transformation is a process that takes time to happen. The chapters/sub-chapters indicator matrix containing the following will be included (refer to **Table 1**):

1. Chapter/sub-chapter outcomes with corresponding core indicators;
2. Baseline information, i.e., actual data as of 2021 or the most recent data available;
3. Annual Plan targets for 2023-2028 and End-of-Plan targets – may either be the cumulative or incremental target value at the end of the Plan period; and,
4. Identified lead agency responsible for delivering the target for each output indicator.

Table 1. Chapters/Sub-chapters Indicator Matrix

Outcome/ Indicator	Baseline		Annual Plan Target						End-of- Plan Target	Lead Responsible Agency
	Year	Value	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		

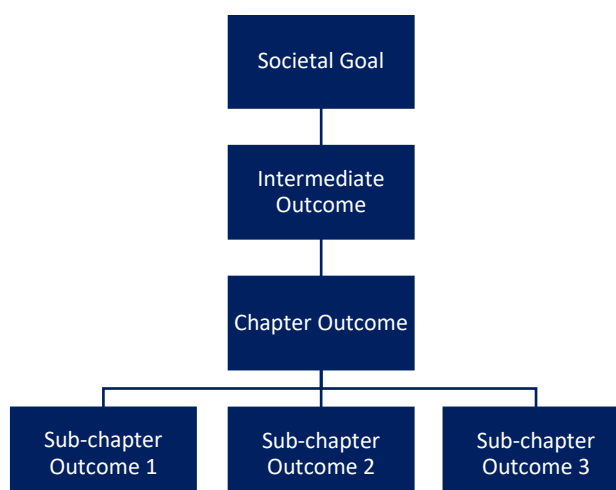
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The full list of indicators, including output indicators, shall be reported in the RDP 2023-2028 Results Matrix (refer to **Annex D**).

D. Strategies (*maximum of six pages including framework*)

This section will present the chapter strategy framework that summarizes and illustrates the relationship of sector/chapter and sub-sector/sub-chapter desired outcomes and key strategies with the overall RDP Strategy Framework (refer to **Figure 1**).

Figure 1. Chapter Objectives Tree



This section will also explain the framework and elaborate on the strategies, including proposed policies, major programs and projects (PAPs)¹, activities, and necessary reforms to address the challenges/constraints and opportunities identified in the assessment section, to expedite the achievement of the sector/chapter's desired outcomes/targets, and to contribute in meeting the overall goal of the PDP (refer to **Annexes E and F**).

The lead agency responsible for implementing the strategies mentioned in the chapter framework shall be identified as well.

E. Legislative Agenda

This section will include a statement/paragraph of introduction and a matrix listing the chapter's priority legislative agenda with key features in line with the strategies identified in the previous section.

The lead agency responsible for pursuing the proposed legislation shall be identified as well.

F. Topics for Box Articles (as necessary; maximum of 0.5 page)

This section may be based on key reforms and/or priorities in response to the identified opportunities and threats that may impact the attainment of the sector/chapter targets.

The strategies and desired outcomes shall be consistent with the principles of good governance (refer to **Annex G**):

- A. Rule of law and fairness;
- B. Inclusiveness and non-discrimination;

¹ Major PAPs are defined as ongoing and proposed PAPs of the agencies – costing at least Php50 million in total project cost – that are aligned with the 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda.

- C. Participation, openness, and transparency;
- D. Performance orientation and accountability;
- E. Leadership and stewardship;
- F. Ethics and probity; and,
- G. Service orientation and responsiveness.

The RDP shall also adhere to the government's commitment to promote human rights and equal access to services for all, particularly in lagging provinces (refer to **Annex H**).

Sectoral strategies shall consider the policy on devolution. Issues and concerns relating to gender and development (GAD) shall be mainstreamed and integrated using the GAD checklists (refer to **Annex I**). The RDP shall also integrate policies and strategies for promoting Philippine culture and values, reaching the demographic dividend, protecting the rights and welfare of overseas Filipinos, and accelerating climate-resilient and low-carbon development. Sectoral impacts and vulnerabilities to climate change and the appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies shall be identified in each chapter.

The RDP shall reflect MIMAROPA's development agenda and strategic priorities in support of the PDP's overall objective and sector goals and outcomes. The key regional development thrusts and priorities for the medium-term shall also be highlighted, taking into account the implications of recent development trends and policies on MIMAROPA's socioeconomic development. To facilitate the mainstreaming of the SDG in the RDP, all relevant SDG indicators shall be included in the updating of RDP indicators.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL SETUP

The Regional Development Council (RDC) shall spearhead the formulation and approval of the MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028 through its Sectoral Committees (SecComs), which will serve as the Regional Planning Committees (RPC). RPC Technical Working Groups (TWG) shall be created per chapter/sub-chapter (refer to **Annex J**). Other concerned regional and local institutions, agencies, or bodies that are not members of the RDC SecComs shall be invited to be members of the RPC TWGs.

VI. PLAN FORMULATION PROCESS

- A. The RDC MIMAROPA will issue these ***Guidelines for the Formulation of the MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028***.
- B. All concerned regional government agencies, departments, offices, and instrumentalities including government-owned or controlled corporations (GOCC), local government units (LGU), state universities and colleges (SUC), and private sector representatives (PSR) shall submit their respective accomplishments for FY 2017-2022 and other related statistics and information to NEDA MIMAROPA for the preparation of initial assessment.

- C. The NEDA Regional Director and RDC Vice Chairperson shall chair inter-sectoral committee meetings to discuss cross-cutting concerns and/or conflicting issues to ensure internal consistency of the draft RDP.
- D. The RDC MIMAROPA shall conduct consultations and post draft RDP chapters in NEDA MIMAROPA/RDC to ensure wider participation and ownership of the RDP.
- E. The draft RDP chapters shall be presented to the RDC SecComs for review and recommendation of RDC approval. Necessary revisions shall be made by the concerned NEDA MIMAROPA Technical Divisions based on the comments and additional inputs from various members of the RDC SecComs.
- F. The NEDA Regional Director and RDC Vice Chairperson shall clear the final draft of the RDP that will be presented to the RDC for approval. The approved RDP shall be posted in the NEDA MIMAROPA/RDC and NEDA Central Office websites.

VII. TIMETABLE

The MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028 formulation activities and milestones shall be in accordance with the indicative timeline (refer to **Table 2**).

Table 2. MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028 Indicative Timeline

Activity	Indicative Schedule
Gather baseline (2021 or the most recent year available) and annual data (2016-2021) and other related statistics and information	Sept - Oct 2022
Conduct NEDA MIMAROPA and RDC Secretariat internal workshops	Sept - Oct 2022
Issue RDP formulation guidelines	17 Oct 2022
Participate in PDP regional consultation	19 Oct 2022
Conduct meetings, consultations, and workshops of the RPCs and TWGs	03-04 Nov 2022
Process inputs and draft RDP chapters	2 nd week of Nov 2022
Present draft RDP chapters to SecComs for review and recommendation of RDC approval	23-24 Nov 2022
Process additional inputs and recommendations	4 th week of Nov 2022
Present final draft of RDP to RDC for approval	02 Dec 2022
Refine RDP based on comments of the RDC	2 nd week of Dec 2022
Prepare RDP design and layout	3 rd and 4 th weeks of Dec 2022 - Jan 2023
Post RDP laid-out version of RDP in the NEDA/RDC website	Jan 2023
Print final RDP	Feb 2023
Disseminate copies of MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028	Mar 2023

VIII. ANNEXES

- A. 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda
- B. PDP 2023-2028 Strategy Framework
- C. List of MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028 Chapters and Sub-chapters
- D. Supplemental Guidelines for the Preparation of the MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028 Results Matrix
- E. Template for the List of Major Programs and Projects for the MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028
- F. Development Gaps Observed and Proposed Way Forward under the Updated 2017-2022 Public Investment Program for FY 2022
- G. Good Governance Checklist
- H. Human Rights-Based Approach Checklist
- I. Gender and Development Checklists
- J. Regional Planning Committees and Technical Working Groups for the Formulation of MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028

8-POINT SOCIOECONOMIC AGENDA

The overall goal is to reinvigorate job creation and poverty reduction by steering the economy back to its high-growth path, and more importantly, through economic transformation for a prosperous, inclusive and resilient society.

Although many uncertainties abound covering health, recovering learning losses from COVID-19, environmental, and global trade and finance trends, the challenges are not insurmountable. The reforms laid down by past administrations have paved pathways for the incoming administration to pursue opportunities for accelerating economic transformation. Such reforms can be deepened to build stronger foundations for a more robust, more inclusive, and more resilient Philippine society.

The Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 will focus on an 8-point agenda, where a number of strategies are intended to address the immediate issues of inflation, socioeconomic scarring and low income.

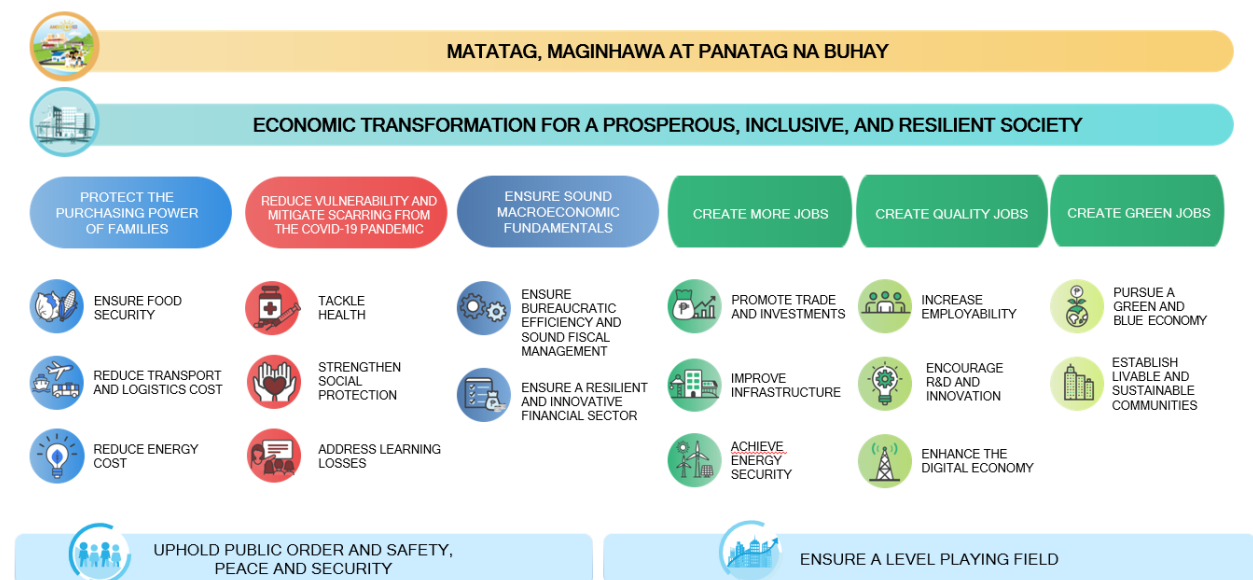
Amid continuing inflationary pressures from both global and domestic sources, prices of basic goods and services must be kept within the ordinary Filipino's reach. **To arrest inflation**, constraints in food, energy, and transportation and logistics sectors must be holistically addressed to ensure that there is enough supply of basic goods and services that is affordable and accessible to all. Medium- and longer-term strategies to ensure food and energy security will also be implemented.

To reduce vulnerability and remedy the scars from COVID-19, the government will continue to implement risk-managed interventions to fully reopen the economy and ensure the unimpeded and adequate delivery of social services, such as health, education, and social protection.

Over the **medium term**, the agenda will focus on creating more **JOBS**, quality **JOBS**, and green **JOBS**. There will be more job opportunities for Filipinos. Productivity-enhancing investments will be promoted while exercising prudence in fiscal management. Government will implement a more holistic Build, Build, Build program, including strategic utilization of public private partnerships (PPPs), supporting LGUs to increase infrastructure spending more effectively, and upgrading of the country's internet infrastructure. There will be avenues for re-tooling and re-skilling, and effective job facilitation processes to increase the employability of jobseekers. Finally, special attention will be given to the development of sustainable technologies to create green jobs and establish livable communities.

Economic Transformation for a Prosperous, Inclusive and Resilient Society

In our continuing pursuit of AmBisyon Natin 2040 of a *matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay para sa lahat*, the government will work with all of society to realize economic transformation for a prosperous, inclusive and resilient society. The economy is targeted to grow by 6.5 to 8 percent through 2028. Unemployment rate will be reduced from about 8 percent in 2021 to a range of 4 to 5 percent in 2028. To reflect the increase in quality jobs, the percentage of wage and salaried workers in private establishments to total employed workers will increase from 48 percent in 2021 to a range of 53 to 55 percent in 2028. Poverty is targeted to decline to 9 percent of population by 2028.



8-Point Agenda

I. Protect purchasing power and mitigate socioeconomic scarring

- A. Ensure Food Security.** Ensure availability, affordability, accessibility of food in the country amid the looming global food shortages. Prioritize spending on productivity-enhancing measures, research and development, and efficient marketing and distribution of the produce. Rationalize subsidies and provide targeted nutritional support to pregnant women and children under three years old.
- B. Reduce Transport and Logistics Cost.** Streamline regulatory processes to facilitate seamless international trade and domestic transactions, and hasten the movement of goods from ports and warehouses to wet markets and end consumers. Implement a program to bring down the cost of transporting food produce from the farm to the market.

- C. Reduce Energy Cost to Families.** To conserve energy, implement alternative/flexible work arrangements that reduce the need to travel where these have been proven to be effective and productivity-enhancing. Encourage the use of active transport and other alternative modes of transportation by improving and creating structures and regulations for safety, convenience and mobility for pedestrians and bicyclists.

II. Reduce vulnerability and mitigate scarring from the COVID-19 pandemic

- A. Tackle Health.** Ramp up vaccination and uptake of boosters for the elderly and vulnerable populations. Maintain compliance with minimum public health standards to enable safe reopening of the economy and schools. Strengthen surveillance and laboratory capacity to enable the prompt identification and response to outbreaks. Resume implementation of reforms and investments enshrined in the Universal Health Act.
- B. Strengthen Social Protection.** Strengthen the core functions of poverty reduction and human capital investment of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). Expedite the adoption of the National ID system (PhilSys) and facilitate digital transformation of social protection systems to allow for a more efficient, targeted, and equitable delivery of social programs. Strengthen social protection delivery to be more adaptive and responsive to needs, by streamlining contingency financing mechanisms, establishing a dynamic social registry, and defining business process for national and local governments with emergency cash transfers. Rationalize the existing programs to ensure that the objectives of promotion, transformation, prevention and protection of well-being are achieved.
- C. Address Learning Losses.** Quickly and safely reopen classes at all levels. Improve curriculum to focus on foundational skills, and provide tutorial and remedial classes to address learning gaps arising from the pandemic. Expand the Alternative Learning System to support dropouts. Support teachers to improve pedagogical competences, including the use of digital learning platforms, and subject knowledge. Through the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), promote reskilling and upskilling programs for displaced workers and out-of-school youth. Improve school governance at all levels. Enhance and modify the Government Internship Program to provide opportunities for new graduates to gain shop, laboratory or internship experiences.

III. Ensure sound macroeconomic fundamentals

- A. Enhance Bureaucratic Efficiency and sound fiscal management.** Facilitate the transformation and digitalization of government processes, records and databases, and ensure full functionality with the PhilSys. Implement a right-sizing program for the bureaucracy particularly on functions that have been devolved following the Mandanas-Garcia ruling. Implement tax administration reforms to increase revenue collection. Realign expenditure priorities and improve spending efficiency to immediately address the economic scarring arising from the effects of Covid-19

and be prepared for future shocks. Adjust taxes on non-essential and luxury goods and services. Focus government resources on health, education, infrastructure, and social protection.

- B. Ensure a resilient and innovative financial sector.** Adopt regulatory frameworks and platforms for digital finance to enhance the scope, scale and reach of digital financial services. Pursue compelling use cases for digital payments, alongside expanded digital financial literacy programs, more robust consumer protection policies, and enhanced ability of microfinance institutions to provide digital financial services. Support reforms in the domestic financial market through innovative solutions such as the establishment of digital supply chain financing, credit risk database, and online collateral registry.

IV. Create more jobs

- A. Promote trade and investments.** Aggressively promote the country as an investment destination, capitalizing on the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprise (CREATE) Law and amended economic liberalization laws (i.e., Public Service Act, Retail Trade Liberalization Act, Foreign Investment Act). Reinvigorate manufacturing, including agri-food processing, for more and high-quality jobs. Utilize and fully support ecozones as an agglomeration strategy, especially to bring in strategic industries (high-tech manufacturing, health and medical care, emerging tech, among others) and promote growth outside NCR. Continue to improve government regulatory processes, in both national and local government units.
- B. Improve Infrastructure.** Continue implementation of Build, Build, Build projects that are near completion and those with firm funding commitments. Refocus Build, Build, Build towards infrastructure projects that strengthen industry linkages, expand physical and digital connectivity, improve access of the poor to basic services including water supply and sanitation, public transportation, affordable energy and flood protection infrastructure, and improve climate resilience. In recognition of the tighter fiscal space, encourage solicited PPPs. Invest in smart social and economic infrastructure. Expand equitable internet connectivity for education institutions at all levels.
- C. Achieve Energy Security.** Pursue an energy transition and development program aimed at achieving a clean, reliable, cost-effective, and secure mix of energy sources. Encourage continued innovation and investment in the energy sector.

V. Create quality jobs

- A. Increase Employability.** Improve the quality and relevance of education and provide opportunities for life-long learning and options to obtain micro-credentials. Enhance skills development to ensure that there is a critical mass of skilled workforce, especially for strategic industries. Improve job facilitation programs. Strengthen linkages between industry, business and training institutions for a more

efficient labor market. Ensure access to social insurance and worker protection (cum labor regulation) as well as safe and productive overseas migration.

- B. Encourage R&D and Innovation.** Encourage R&D and innovation especially in products and processes that promote linkages between and among agriculture, industry and services. Create and expand a research network that will enable collaboration among higher education institutions, research institutions, and local industries particularly for enhancing productivity. Encourage greater innovation in the food sector to produce higher value, but affordable products – high-nutrition, immune-boosting, even therapeutic food products that can serve the domestic and international markets. Sustain improvement of business environment, financial inclusion, competition, to encourage entrepreneurship and innovation. Develop technologies that contribute to climate action, and those that mitigate and adapt to climate change impact.
- C. Enhance the Digital Economy.** Implement policies that enable greater private-sector investment in the country's internet infrastructure. Level the playing field in telecommunications and prohibit exclusivity dealings for internet services to promote competition in the sector. Facilitate digital payments, promote digital financial services, adoption of PhilSys by service providers, enable market regulations for building trust and data transfers to provide greater opportunities for individuals and MSMEs.

VI. Create green jobs

- A. Purse a Green and Blue Economy.** Introduce risk-based budgeting and fiscal risk monitoring; strengthen market for insurance against catastrophe; protect farmers against climate extremes by reforming agricultural insurance; and implement public asset insurance. Expand green (and blue) financing to a broader set of businesses. Introduce carbon pricing mechanisms in the medium term. Expedite the operationalization of the Green Jobs Act and its IRR by establishing the green jobs certification system and incentive schemes and developing the green work force with skills accreditation. Implement the Philippine Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production.
- B. Establish Livable and Sustainable Communities.** Develop sustainable livable and affordable cities and townships where residents enjoy a comfortable and secure life, resilient to climate change and disasters. Promote green public works and include a green score as part of LGU performance indicators. Given the limited resources, incentivize LGUs to focus more on climate-friendly projects in: i) electric vehicles and public transport and active transport development; (ii) sustainable tourism, (iii) nature-based solutions (coastal habitat restoration and biodiversity protection); (iv) energy efficiency (street lighting, public building retrofits, green buildings); and (v) water security.

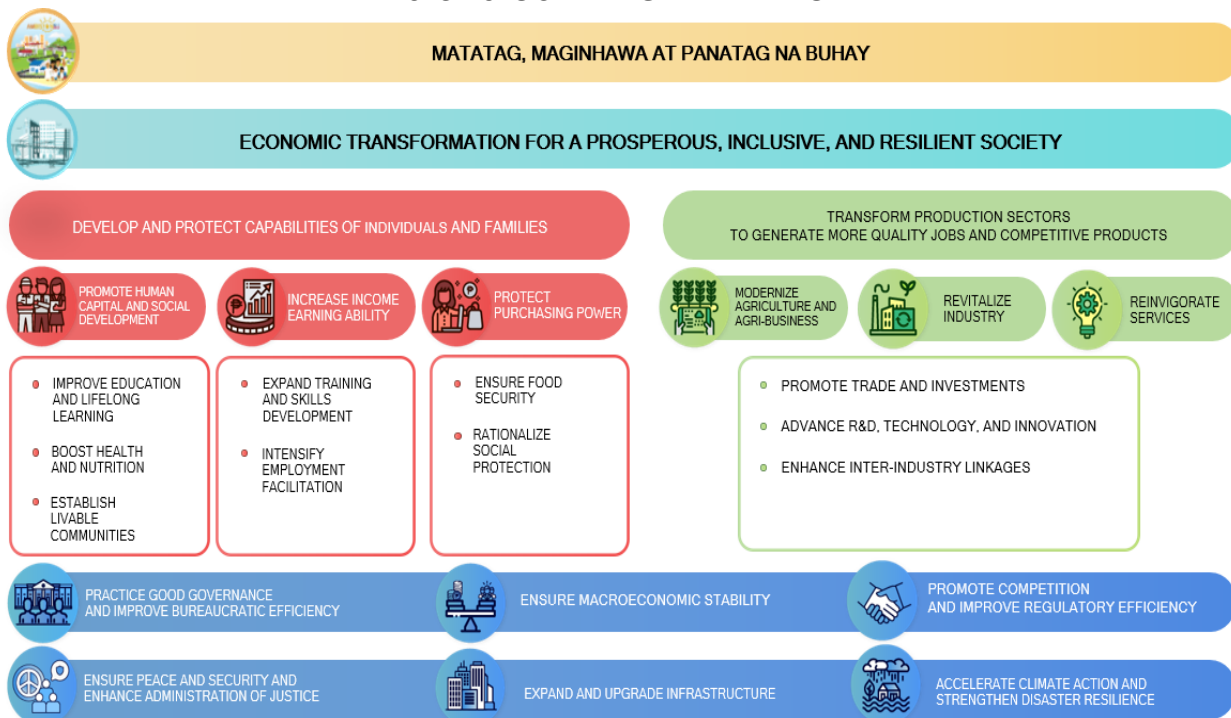
VII. Uphold public order and safety, peace and security

Develop and pursue an integrated, transparent, and human rights-based peace and security strategy to ensure that socioeconomic efforts are implemented without disruptions. Address and respond to all forms of internal (e.g., criminality, local communist armed conflict, other threats to public safety), external (e.g., threats to territorial integrity and sovereignty, transnational crimes), and non-traditional threats (e.g., cybercrime, health emergencies). Strengthen national and local institutions and empower communities to address these threats to security and public safety. Strengthen intergovernmental relations with the Bangsamoro government and ensure smooth transition towards a fully functioning autonomous government. Expedite the modernization and capability enhancement of the armed forces and other security sector agencies to uphold our sovereignty and territorial integrity, ensure the safety of the public, and protect critical assets including digital infrastructures. Strengthen international engagements and pursue diplomatic measures to advance the country's interests and support international development objectives particularly in the areas of regional peace and stability, maritime cooperation, humanitarian response, border control and management, and transnational crime, among others.

VIII. Ensure a level playing field

- A. Strengthen market competition.** Enhance whole-of-government effort to implement the National Competition Policy, specifically to address abuse of dominant position, prevent anti-competitive mergers and acquisitions, and penalize other anti-competitive practices. Review mandates of GOCCs to ensure competitive neutrality between state-owned and private businesses. Sustain research and development efforts to identify competition-related issues in priority sectors such as telecommunications, energy, food, and agriculture.
- B. Reduce barriers to entry and limits to entrepreneurship.** Expedite efforts to automate and streamline regulatory and licensing processes, and establish the Philippine Ease of Doing Business Reporting System. Issue and implement the National Policy on Regulatory Management System to improve the quality of regulations and to foster an environment that would allow enterprises of any form and size to easily and fairly participate and compete in the market. Expedite the operationalization of recently-enacted economic liberalization laws (*i.e.*, Public Service Act, Retail Trade Liberalization Act, and Foreign Investment Act).

PDP 2023-2028 STRATEGY FRAMEWORK



Note: Preliminary as of September 16, 2022

LIST OF MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028 CHAPTERS AND SUB-CHAPTERS

Chapter/ Sub-chapter	Title
Part I. Introduction	
Chapter 1	Overview of Macroeconomic Assumptions, Population, and Demography
Chapter 2	Regional Spatial Development Framework
Chapter 3	Overview of the MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028 Strategy Framework
Part II. Develop and Protect Capabilities of Individuals and Families	
Chapter 4	Promote Human Capital and Social Development
4.1	Boost Health and Nutrition
4.2	Improve Education and Lifelong Learning
4.3	Establish Livable Communities
Chapter 5	Increase Income Earning Ability
5.1	Expand Training and Skills Development
5.2	Intensify Employment Facilitation
Chapter 6	Protect Purchasing Power
6.1	Ensure Food Security
6.2	Rationalize Social Protection
Part III. Transform Production Sectors to Generate More Quality Jobs and Competitive Products	
Chapter 7	Modernize Agriculture and Agri-business
Chapter 8	Revitalize Industry
Chapter 9	Reinvigorate Services
Chapter 10	Advance Research & Development, Technology, and Innovation
Chapter 11	Promote Trade and Investments
Part IV. Enabling Environment	
Chapter 12	Ensure Macroeconomic Stability
12.1	Promote an Innovative, Inclusive, and Healthy Financial Sector
12.2	Ensure Sound Fiscal Management and Improve the Tax Regime
Chapter 13	Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure
Chapter 14	Ensure Peace and Security and Enhance Administration of Justice
14.1	Attain Peace and Security
14.2	Enhance Administration of Justice
Chapter 15	Practice Good Governance and Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency
Chapter 16	Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience
Part V. From Plan to Action	
Chapter 17	Plan Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation

SUPPLEMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028 RESULTS MATRIX

These supplemental guidelines cover the process of preparing the MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028 Results Matrix (RM).

I. RDP 2023-2028 RM

The RM is an instrument designed to provide results orientation to the RDP. It is anchored on results-based management (RbM), which is a strategy that focuses on performance by highlighting the achievement of outcomes and impacts¹ (refer to **Attachment D-1**). It is expanded to integrate aggregate outputs of policies, programs, and projects which will contribute to the achievement of outcomes. Activities in support of the outcomes shall also be defined appropriately in the respective strategic plans and public investment programs of agencies.

This RbM strategy that is being adopted in the preparation of the RM supports public expenditure management reforms that shift the focus from mere input-output monitoring to achieving outcomes and impacts prioritized in the Plan.

The RM preparation process is an integral part of the planning process. It is ideally carried out in the initial phases of the planning process to capture an agreed overall strategic and results framework as a product of multi-stakeholder problems, objectives, and alternatives analyses, as well as visioning exercises.

A. Purpose and Structure

The RM contains statements of the results to be achieved (goals, outcomes, and outputs) with corresponding indicators, baseline information, annual and end-of-Plan targets, and responsible agencies that shall report on the progress of the attainment of target indicators. It provides an indicator framework for the statement of goals, outcomes, outputs, and assumptions/risks, allowing for subsequent assessment and performance measurements.

The RM aims to strengthen government-wide results orientation, allowing for regular performance assessment of the Plan. The RM is at the apex of many mechanisms that demand greater accountability from the government and is intended to integrate all other results initiatives.

B. Alignment with the 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda

The RM shall be aligned with the 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda and anchored on the RDP overall Strategy Framework.

¹ Adopted from OECD/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management

C. Linkage of RM with the RDIP and Annual Budget

The RM is a planning tool that guides the programming and budgeting process of implementing and oversight agencies. As a guide to the programming process of the national government, the RM shall be used as the basic framework in identifying and updating the priority programs and projects under the Regional Development Investment Program (RDIP) for 2023 to 2028.

The RDIP serves as the primary medium-term investment instrument of the government in achieving the end-of-Plan target outcomes set forth in the RDP and RM. It defines how the government intends to deliver outcomes and outputs in terms of programs and projects. Thus, agencies need to draw their investment programs with a clear grasp of the results chain and the theory of change behind each of their programs and projects, reflect the same in their respective investment programs that will be regularly validated, and redesign programs and projects, if needed, to ensure that interventions prove to be valid strategies that collectively lead to the achievement of desired outcomes indicated in the RM.

To better link the budgeting and budget execution processes to the Plan, the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) implemented the Performance-Informed Budget (PIB) reform agenda and shifted focus on output- and subsequently outcome-based budgeting. With a focus on results, the agenda serves to bridge the chain of results from planning to budgeting, linking the desired sector outcomes in the RM and strategies of projects and programs in the PIP to inputs, activities, and outputs of individual agencies needed to realize the outcome targets in the RM.

II. Detailed Guidelines for the Preparation of the RDP 2023-2028 RM

A. RM per RDP Chapter

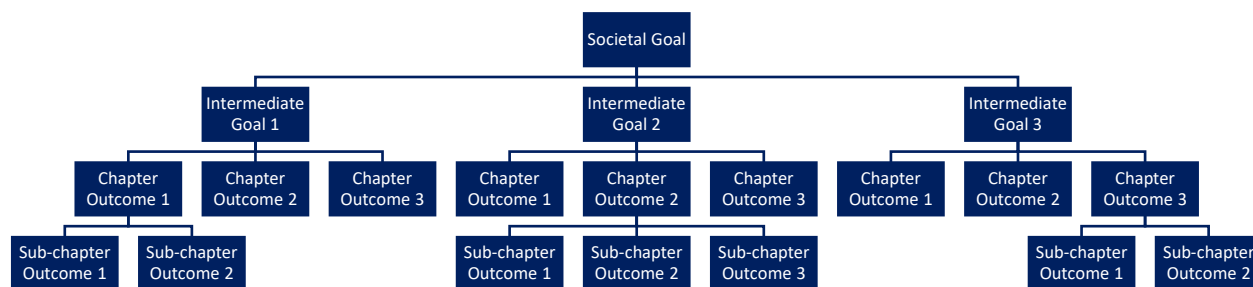
1. Chapter Objective Tree

Following the logical framework approach, the guidelines translate the Strategy Framework of each RDP chapter into an Objective Tree, which contains the statements and chain of results in the RDP Chapter Objective Tree (refer to **Attachment D-4**).

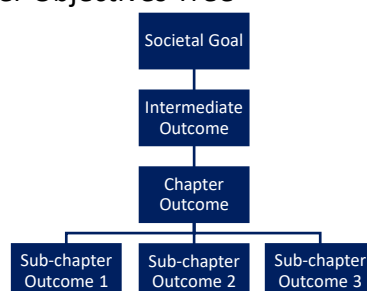
The RPCs and TWGs shall employ different levels of analyses to formulate the Chapter Objective Trees and undertake a situational examination of the sector/sub-sector of interest, which entails stakeholder, problem, and alternative analyses.

Important reference materials/documents that may be considered in the conduct of the aforementioned analyses include: Ambisyon Natin; SDG; 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda and pronouncements during the President's SONA; results of summits; and international commitments, among others.

a. Template Overall Objectives Tree



b. Template Chapter Objectives Tree



2. Indicator Matrix

The following matrix shall contain the core indicator statements as provided in the RDP, alignment with the 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda, baseline information, end-of-Plan targets, means of verification, responsible agency, and assumptions and risks (for each level of result):

Objective/Result	8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda	SDG	Indicator	Baseline		Annual Plan Target						End-of-Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead Responsible Agency	Assumption and Risk
				Year ^a	Value	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Societal Goal															
Intermediate Goal 1															
Chapter Outcome 1															
Sub-chapter Outcome 1															
Aggregate Output 1															
Aggregate Output 2															
Sub-chapter Outcome 2															
Aggregate Output 1															
Aggregate Output 2															
Chapter Outcome 2															
Sub-chapter Outcome 1															
Aggregate Output 1															
Aggregate Output 2															
Sub-chapter Outcome 2															
Aggregate Output 1															
Aggregate Output 2															
Chapter Outcome 3															
Sub-chapter Outcome 1															
Aggregate Output 1															
Aggregate Output 2															
Sub-chapter Outcome 2															
Aggregate Output 1															
Aggregate Output 2															

- Actual data as of December 2021 or the most recent available data.
- May either be the cumulative or incremental target value at the end of the Plan period.
- Indicate one lead responsible agency only, which shall be responsible for reporting progress on the indicator targets.

B. Institutional Arrangements

The RDP RM formulation exercise shall be aligned and consistent with the ***Guidelines for the Formulation of the MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028.***

The RPCs and TWGs, together with NEDA MIMAROPA being the subject or sector experts and Secretariat to the RPCs and TWGs, are the lead entities responsible for providing the content of the RM, specifically in defining the objectives/results statements and corresponding core indicators and in determining baseline, target values, and assumptions and risks of these indicators.

Strong participation of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) MIMAROPA and other data-generating and research institutions will be pursued throughout the process. It is recommended that the RPCs and TWGs supply/recommend the baselines, SDG indicators, and targets with assistance from the PSA MIMAROPA.

C. Activities and Timeline

The complete RDP RM containing the full list of indicators, including output indicators, shall be prepared within the timeline of the formulation of the MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028.

III. Attachments

- D-1 Definition of Terms
- D-2 Analytical Framework for the Preparation of the RDP RM
- D-3 Procedures in Accomplishing the RDP RM

Definition of Terms

(Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee, 2022)

Activity: Actions taken or work performed through which inputs, such as funds, technical assistance and other types of resources are mobilized to produce specific outputs. (Related term: development intervention).

Development objective: Intended impact contributing to physical, financial, institutional, social, environmental, or other benefits to society, community, or group of people via one or more development interventions

Goal: The higher-order objective to which a development intervention is intended to contribute. (Related term: development objective).

Impacts: Positive and negative, primary and secondary, long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended

Indicator: Quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, reflect the changes connected to an intervention or help assess the performance of a development actor.

Inputs: The financial, human, and material resources used for the developmental intervention.

Logical framework (Logframe): Management tool used to improve the design of interventions, most often at the project level. It involves identifying strategic elements (inputs, outputs, outcomes, impact) and their causal relationships, indicators, and the assumptions or risks that may influence success and failure. It thus facilitates the planning, execution and evaluation of a development intervention. (Related term: results-based management).

Outcome: The likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs. (Related terms: result, outputs, impacts, effect).

Outputs: The products, capital goods and services that result from a development intervention; may also include changes resulting from the intervention which are relevant to the achievement of outcomes.

Performance: The degree to which a development intervention or a development partner operates according to specific criteria/standards/guidelines or achieves results in accordance with stated goals or plans.

Performance indicator: A variable that allows the verification of changes in the development intervention or shows results relative to what was planned. (Related terms: performance monitoring, performance measurement).

Policy: Regulations, laws, and other instruments used to deliver better economic and social outcomes and thus enhance the lives of citizens and businesses.

Program: A homogenous group of activities necessary to perform a major purpose for which a government agency is established (DBM Glossary of Terms).

Project: Special agency undertakings which are to be carried out within a definite timeframe and are intended to result in some pre-determined measure of goods and services (DBM Glossary of Terms).

Purpose: The publicly stated objectives of the development program or project.

Results-based Management (RbM): A management strategy focusing on performance and achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts. (Related term: logical framework).

Sector program evaluation: Evaluation of a cluster of development interventions in a sector within one country or across countries, all of which contribute to the achievement of a specific development goal.

Note: a sector includes development activities commonly grouped for publication such as health, education, agriculture, transport, etc.

Stakeholders: Agencies, organizations, groups or individuals who have a direct or indirect interest in the development intervention or its evaluation.

Strategies: A policy framework, for the long- and/or medium-term, which has been adopted by the government as a plan of action for a particular area of the economy.

Sustainability: The continuation of benefits from a development intervention after major development assistance has been completed.

Triangulation: The use of three or more theories, sources or types of information, or types of analysis to verify and substantiate an assessment.

Note: by combining multiple data sources, methods, analyses or theories, evaluators seek to overcome the bias that comes from single informants, single methods, single observers or single theory studies.

Analytical Framework for the Preparation of the MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028 RM

For the preparation of chapter RMs, it is important to conduct the following processes:

1. **Participants Analysis (or Stakeholders Analysis)** - involves the analysis of the problems, fears, interests, expectations, restrictions and potential of all important groups, organizations, institutions, implementing agencies, etc. with respect to the sector/chapter/theme, which may influence development/planned intervention or are themselves affected by it. This is the process to be observed by the RPCs and TWGs during the formulation of their respective chapters.
2. **Problem Analysis** - a set of techniques for: (a) analyzing the existing situation surrounding a given problem; (b) identifying the major problems of the situation; and (c) visualizing the relationships between cause and effect in a diagram, which describes the status of a current problematic situation. This is the process to be undertaken when RPCs and TWGs formulate their respective sectoral challenges, problems, and issues to be addressed during the Plan period.
3. **Objectives Analysis (or Analysis of Potential Objectives)** - used to (a) describe a desirable and realistically achievable future situation if problems were solved; (b) systematically analyze the desired situation using a means-ends relationship; and (c) enable planners to identify several alternatives. This is the process to be undertaken when RPCs and TWGs identify strategies and opportunities vis-à-vis the identified challenges, problems, and issues. Strategies and plans of action/interventions (policies, programs, and projects) in achieving the RDP goals will have to be translated in a hierarchy of results objectives with corresponding results indicators and measures (with baseline and annual targets). For the purposes of the Plan, there will be an objectives tree per chapter that shall be supported by results indicators.
4. **Alternatives Analysis** – involves the identification of objectives from the objectives tree that could constitute possible solutions/approaches (i.e., areas, sectors and measures) to the problems identified earlier, their corresponding potential strategic intervention, and possible approach to resolve these issues. In the context of the RDP RM preparation, this step is carried out during the formulation of the RDIP.

Procedures in Accomplishing the RDP RM

Column 1: Objective/Result

- The goals of the long term vision, the PDP, and the RDP shall be adopted in the objectives tree to be formulated for all chapter RMs.
- The outcome and output statements should correspond to the objectives tree of the chapter.
- The outcome and output statements of the chapter RMs shall be consistent with the chapter strategy framework. It should be exhaustive enough to capture all objectives in the RDP chapter. The outcome statements of each chapter must be a statement of improved conditions which the chapter aims to address. The desired condition will result from the planned interventions to overcome the constraints and challenges in the chapter. An RM chapter may have multiple outcomes. As such, it is necessary to establish the cause-and-effect relationships of these outcomes and arrive at a consensus (conducted in an inclusive manner) on at most five RM chapter outcomes.
- Identification of chapter outcome statement(s) shall be based on an objective assessment of chapter performance. It should be phrased as a positive statement which may be the opposite of the negative situation/challenge/constraint. It is highly possible that there are many problems and challenges that need to be hurdled. As such, it is important to establish the cause and effect relationship and arrive at a consensus (carried out in an inclusive manner) on the most appropriate chapter outcome(s).
- After completion of all the objectives/results statements in Column 1, the coherence and logic on the contribution of lower level results to the next higher levels up to societal level will be reviewed. In case the results chain is unclear or insufficient, an intermediary outcome may be provided.
- Likewise, outputs (i.e., aggregate goods, services delivered through policies, programs, and projects) must logically contribute to their corresponding outcomes and chapter objectives/results.

Column 2: 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda

- This column is intended to identify the responsiveness and alignment of the chapter RM with the 8-point socioeconomic agenda.
- Opposite each outcome statement, the particular agenda item (e.g., Agenda 0, Agenda 1) to which the outcome statement directly contributes to or is directly responsive to should be indicated in this column. If an outcome statement does not contribute to or is not responsive to any agenda item, the column may be left blank.

Column 3: Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

- This column is intended to identify which indicators per chapter are also SDG indicators based on the list prepared by the PSA MIMAROPA.
- Opposite each SDG indicator in the RM, the particular goal number (e.g., Goal 2) should be indicated in this column. If an indicator is not included in the list of SDG indicators to be collected in the country, the column may be left blank.

Column 4: Indicator

- The RPCs, TWGs, and NEDA MIMAROPA, with the assistance of PSA MIMAROPA and other data-generating offices and research institutions, shall list down the core indicators in all levels of results as they appear in the RM Objectives Tree.
- The core indicators should be clear and appropriate for the corresponding outcome and output statement. Proxy indicators may be used if the more direct indicator is difficult and costly to monitor.
- General principles of indicator formulation are to be followed. Mainly, these should have characteristics of SMART (specific, measurable, appropriate, realistic, time-bound) and dimensions of QQTAB (quality, quantity, time, area and beneficiaries). As a general rule, there should be no more than 5 indicators per outcome/output statement for manageability.
- Relevant outcome indicators regularly gathered by PSA MIMAROPA, research institutions, and/or pertinent implementing agencies should be prioritized. On the other hand, important and relevant outcome indicators that are not currently generated by the statistical system should be reflected in the chapter RMs as footnotes, to be proposed for inclusion in the relevant statistical/data gathering system of the Government of the Philippines (GPH). These proposed indicators may be adopted in subsequent updating of the RMs once they become available.
- SDG indicators, based on the list prepared by PSA MIMAROPA, must be included in the relevant chapter RMs.
- Indicators should be sex-disaggregated, whenever possible.
- Provincial disaggregation of indicators, if applicable, should be provided by the RPCs, TWGs, and NEDA MIMAROPA.

Columns 5 and 6: Baseline Year and Data

- Each core indicator should have a corresponding baseline year and actual data as of December 2021 or the most recent data available.

- Provincial disaggregation of baseline data, if available, should be provided by the RPCs, TWGs, and NEDA MIMAROPA.

Columns 7 and 12: Annual Plan Targets

- Indicate the annual targets (expressed in absolute values, percentages, ratios, and other measures that indicate directional change) as appropriate and available.
- The annual targets should correspond to the annual change or contribution (expressed in the same unit of measure as the indicator) as a result of the interventions (outputs and services delivered) undertaken. Annual targets expressed as cumulative targets at the end of each future year should be avoided, unless the ideal indicator cannot be expressed in any other way. Expressing the annual targets as the annual change or contribution is preferred over expressing it in cumulative targets so that the link between results and annual performance (in terms of outputs delivered, activities undertaken, and resources utilized) becomes clearer (refer to **Table 3**).

Table 3. Examples per Type of Indicator

Type of Indicator/ Example	Baseline (Year 0)	Sample Annual Target		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Actual value (targeting: annual)				
Total land distributed under CARP by DAR (in hectares)	115,099	160,000	240,707	180,707
Percentage (targeting: annual)				
Completion rate in elementary schools increased (%)	72.1	75	78	81
Ratio (targeting: annual)				
Classroom to pupil ratio improved in primary school	1:39	1:34	1:32	1:31

Source:

Column 13: End-of-Plan Target

- Each core indicator should have an end-of-Plan target consistent with the RDP chapter of interest. It should reflect the target cumulative accomplishment for the Plan period or the desired state at the end-of-plan in terms of the indicator used.
- Regional disaggregation of end-of-Plan targets, if applicable, should be provided by the RPCs, TWGs, and NEDA MIMAROPA.

Column 14: Means of Verification

- The RPCs, TWGs, and NEDA MIMAROPA, in consultation with PSA MIMAROPA and other data-generating offices and research institutions, should identify an appropriate means of

verification (MOV) per indicator used. The selected MOV should: (a) identify the source/provider of information; (b) provide a basis for accurate and up-to-date information on whether the outcome targets have been achieved; and (c) allow for objective, reliable, and independent verification. Assistance of the PSA MIMAROPA should be sought in reviewing/validating the quality, timeliness, and “*monitorability*” of the indicators to be used, and to facilitate linkage with the PSA’s STATDEV in tracking the progress of Plan implementation in terms of the RM indicators.

Column 15: Responsible Agency

- The RPCs, TWGs, and NEDA MIMAROPA, should identify/agree on one agency (lead, if there are several) that would be responsible for reporting annually the progress of the same. Should the data be sourced from PSA MIMAROPA or other secondary sources, the lead agency shall still be responsible for reporting.

Column 16: Assumption and Risk

- The RPCs, TWGs, and NEDA MIMAROPA, should identify important assumptions and risks in meeting the core RM indicator targets. Risks are specific, uncertain events that may affect development interventions or their expected results. In particular, these factors may adversely affect the delivery of inputs, completion of activities, production of outputs and achievement of higher-level objectives. On the other hand, assumptions are hypotheses about conditions necessary to ensure that planned activities will produce expected results through logical and cause-effect relationships. Achieving results depends on whether or not the assumptions made prove to be true or valid. Project assumptions are potential causes of project risks specially when there is uncertainty in these assumptions.
- Strategies and policies that are necessary for the delivery of the outputs and outcomes must be included in this column.

**TEMPLATE FOR THE LIST OF MAJOR PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS
FOR THE MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028^a**

Title	Description	Expected Output	RDP Chapter ^b		Outcome Indicator ^c	8-Point Socio economic Agenda	Spatial Coverage	Province/ City	Status of Implementation	Mode of Implementation	Implementation Period		Investment Target (in Php Actual Amount)							Total 2023-2028 Investment Target (in Php Actual Amount)	Total Project Cost (in PHP Actual Amount)
			Main	Other							Start	End	2022 ^d	2023 ^e	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		

^a Refer to Attachment E-1

^b Refer to Annex C

^c As submitted for the RDP Chapter RM

^d As reflected in the GAA

^e As reflected in the NEP

Data Field Guide for the List of Major Programs and Projects in the MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028

Data Field	Remarks
Title	Title of the program/project. It should be identical to the project's title in the budget proposal to be submitted to DBM.
Description	Identify the components of the program/project. If a program, please identify the sub-programs/projects and explain the objective of the program/project in terms of responding to the RDP/RM.
Expected Output	Actual Deliverables (example, 100km of paved roads). Expected outputs should directly contribute to the identified RM outcome statement/output.
8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda	Refer to Annex A. Select one or as many as applicable.
RDP Chapter	Refer to Annex C. Select one main RDP chapter and as many as applicable other RDP chapters.
RDP RM Indicator (Outcome/Sub-outcome)	Identify the corresponding RDP RM outcome/sub-outcome indicator that the PAP adheres to.
Spatial Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionwide - if spatial coverage/impact of a program or project covers all provinces (in parts or as a whole). • Interprovincial - if spatial coverage/impact of a program or project pertains to more than one province (in parts or as a whole) but not all provinces. • Province-Specific - if spatial coverage/impact of a program or project pertains to one province (in parts or as a whole). • Abroad - if spatial coverage of a program or project is outside the country that will impact Filipinos outside of the country (e.g., Overseas Filipino Workers).
Province/City	Specify all provinces/cities covered.
Status of Implementation	Indicate whether the program/project is 'ongoing' or proposed.'
Mode of Implementation	<p>Select one main method of implementation only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through Local Funds in accordance with Republic Act No. 9184, s. 2003 or the Government Procurement Act • Through ODA pursuant to Republic Act No. 8182, s. 1996 or the Official Development Assistance Act of 1996 • Through PPP under the Amended BOT Law and its IRR • Through Joint Venture Agreement • Others (indicate specific mode of implementation)

Data Field	Remarks
Main Funding Source	<p>Select one main funding source only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NG - Local • NG - ODA Loan • NG - ODA Grant • GOCC/GFI • Private Sector • Others (indicate specific main funding source)
Implementation Period	Start and end years of project implementation
Investment Target (Annual and Total)	State exact amount in Php

DEVELOPMENT GAPS OBSERVED AND PROPOSED WAY FORWARD UNDER THE UPDATED 2017-2022 PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR FY 2022

While the formulation of the Public Investment Program (PIP) follows after the preparation of the new PDP as the basis for aligning the priority PAPs for the next Plan period (2023-2028), below are the proposed ways forward for the next PIP to consider to be able to address the development gaps and unmet targets due to PAPs not being implemented/allocated with budget under the current PIP.

Ensuring Responsive, People-centered, Technology-enabled, and Clean Governance (Chapter 5)

Noting the low number of anti-corruption PAPs submitted over the Plan period, this may translate to the country's worsening performance in the Worldwide Governance Indicator – Control of Corruption and the Corruption Perceptions Index. The agencies are encouraged to submit and implement more anti-corruption initiatives in the next Plan period.

With regard to the lack of understanding of the scope and concept of governance among agencies, there is a need to have further engagement and capacity building on governance with the lead of the Inter-Agency Committee on Good Governance chaired by NEDA and co-chaired by the Department of the Interior and Local Government.

Pursuing Swift, Fair, and Humane Administration of Justice (Chapter 6)

Towards addressing the challenges being faced by the justice sector on congestion of case dockets and penal facilities and resource deficiencies such as the overcrowding of jails and prisons and the lack of strict enforcement of health and safety protocols highlighted by the impact of the COVID 19- pandemic, the following have been identified to be undertaken: 1) sustain and institutionalize justice sector coordination and program convergence at the national and local levels; 2) further increase human resources and courts to enhance access to justice; 3) pursue ICT-enabled systems to streamline or harmonize processes and facilitate information sharing; 4) expand and maximize the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution; and 5) address congestion in penal facilities through infrastructure development and expedient criminal justice processes.

Promoting Philippine Culture and Values Towards Bayanihan (Chapter 7)

For the culture sector under the next PIP, interventions addressing the following are proposed to be considered: 1) need to develop key cultural indicators to operationalize the Philippine Cultural Statistics Framework; 2) lack of organized statistics reflected through the relatively weak linkage between policy and programming in the sector; 3) challenges in monitoring and measuring outcomes down to the local level; 4) lack of a strong national body to coordinate the different interventions undertaken locally and by agencies mandated to care for specific cultural properties; 5) a number of programs to collect data for the sector did not receive budgetary support; 6) need to supplement the development of a registry of vulnerable persons through support to agencies such as the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), National Commission on Muslim Filipinos, National Commission for Culture and the

Arts, Department of Trade and Industry-Design Center of the Philippines and Film Development Council of the Philippines, to improve the generation of registries for IPs, Muslim Filipinos, creative and cultural workers and freelancers, and coordinate the same with the social protection programs of the government. Further, the implementation of the remaining activities of NCIP's Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies is highly recommended.

Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries and Ensuring Food Security (Chapter 8)

The attainment of the targets under the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector is heavily affected by the sector's vulnerability to climate and disaster risks, pests and animal diseases, and impacts of the pandemic, among others. According to the summary of the 2020 Statistical Indicators on Philippine Development (StatDev)² which is based on the previous PDP Results Matrices³, only 15 out of 65 indicators have high likelihood to achieve the plan targets for the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector while 44 out of 65 indicators (67.69 percent) have low likelihood to be achieved.

The unmet targets were usually attributed to the impact of climate/weather disturbances on crops and fishery production, the outbreak of African Swine Fever to hogs, quarantine restrictions that limit the conduct of capacity-building activities and distribution of support interventions to the sector's stakeholders.

In this regard, the provision of appropriate funding and improvement of implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of PAPs geared toward directly contributing to the attainment of PDP targets should be ensured.

Pouring more investments on PAPs that will enhance the sector's resilience against various risks is also highly encouraged. Further, the country's experience with the pandemic also calls for increased investments in PAPs for the next plan period that will contribute to increasing access of farmers, fisherfolk, and agriculture, forestry and fisheries-based enterprises to markets and ensuring food safety and quality. More PAPs are also needed in terms of strengthening sector linkages to the industry sector through innovative production, processing, value-adding, and marketing schemes; as well as enforcing food safety standards and regulations to improve access of consumers to safe and nutritious food, among others.

Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry (Chapter 9A)

Given the impact of the pandemic in the industry sector, it is recommended that the government interventions be balanced and further address market access constraints by enhancing logistics, accelerating ICT investments and adapting digital platforms to connect

² This instrument formulated and maintained by the Philippine Statistics Authority aims to serve as an early warning measure by showing the likelihood of achieving the economic and social development goals set forth in the PDP, including the midterm updates.

³ StatDev utilized the original Outcomes 1 (Economic opportunities in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries expanded) and 2 (Access to economic opportunities by small farmers and fisherfolk increased) of PDP 2017-2022 Chapter 8 prior to midterm updating. Outcome 3 (Access of consumers to nutritious, affordable, and safe food improved) in the Updated PDP is not yet considered in this StatDev release.

producers and suppliers to intermediate and final markets. It is also recommended to prioritize activities that would facilitate local and foreign investments.

Expanding Economic Opportunities in Services (Chapter 9B)

To accelerate economic recovery and boost economic growth, government interventions need to be targeted toward the continuous development of the digital economy to further facilitate the faster expansion of economic opportunities in services across regions. While the service sector remains to be the country's main growth driver, top contributor to GDP, and the biggest employer of the country, only 15 PAPs have been tagged supporting the sector. This reflects the need to increase support and investment in the sector.

Since all the PAPs under the sector have been tagged to be responsive to increased competitiveness, innovativeness and resilience, priority should also be given to initiatives deemed supportive towards improved market access and ensured consumer access to safe and quality goods and services.

Expanding Access to Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services for Startups, MSMEs, and Cooperatives (Chapter 9C)

Full implementation of critical policy reforms to assist MSMEs, startups and cooperatives has been impeded by the unprecedented spread of COVID-19 infection. As MSMEs, startups and cooperatives are seen to be vital to the country's inclusive recovery, alongside boosting business and consumer confidence, priority assistance is recommended to be in the areas of scaling-up business resiliency programs and digitalizing operations of relevant government agencies that provide critical services to MSMEs, startups and cooperatives.

Human Capital Development Towards Greater Agility (Chapter 10)

Health

The pandemic exposed the weak capacity of the healthcare system in terms of prevention, control, and mitigation of infectious diseases also bringing to light the lack of healthcare workers. It was also observed that malnutrition, particularly the incidence of stunting and wasting among children under 5 years old, remains high. Increasing incidence of Tuberculosis and the increasing number of HIV/ AIDS cases were reported. The fragmentation of service delivery under this sector has made coordination and communication between the national government and local government units difficult.

There is a need to adopt a whole-of-government approach in the provision of nutrition programs on malnutrition, pursue the formulation and implementation of the National Health Human Resource Master Plan to ensure equitable distribution of Human Resources for Health (HRH), continue implementation of flagship programs, such as the National Tuberculosis Control Program, and HIV case-finding activities and provision of Anti-Retroviral Therapy for people living with HIV.

Education

The completion rates in junior and senior high school remained low at 77 percent in 2019. Availability of teachers with specialized skills (particularly in Senior High School), mismatch

in teaching assignments with areas of specialization, and delayed release of education inputs affect the achievement of education outcomes at the basic education level. Issues of expensive, slow, and unreliable internet connection, and added expenses for devices needed to access online learning resources are major challenges in the implementation of flexible learning education.

In higher education, inadequate support and/or incentives to pursue graduate studies, undertake research and publish, and limited domestic and international collaboration to facilitate knowledge transfer may have contributed to the low performance of the higher educational institutions (HEIs). The lack of collaboration with industry partners contributed to the mismatch between skills taught in schools and labor market requirements.

The investment gaps that need to be addressed over the medium-term are PAPs that increase access to flexible learning options and intensify distance-learning methods to promote learning continuity and retooling. While there are huge investments in education, the challenge is to improve the quality of education while also anticipating the demands of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIRe), and improving the country's performance in International Large Scale Assessments (ILSAs). There is a need to provide investments that will aid in the implementation of : 1) a strengthened Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD); 2) reforms under Sulong Edukalidad; 3) the Basic Education Learning Continuity Plan (BE-LCP); 4) joint industry and government bodies for technical and vocational education and training (TVET) quality assurance; 5) enhanced implementation of Student Financial Assistance Programs; 6) boosting Philippine competitiveness in international university rankings; 7) enhancing cutting-edge research and innovation initiatives; and 8) future-ready adult learning interventions.

Labor

Under the labor sector, all four enrolled PAPs have exceeded their 2017-2018 targets based on the Department of Labor and Employment's (DOLE) actual data. Except for the Special Program for Employment of Student (SPES), the three programs [Government Internship Program (GIP), Public Employment of Services-Labor Market Information (PES-LMI), and Philjobnet (PJN)] also surpassed their targets for 2019. These accomplishments reflect the overall improved labor market conditions in 2017-2019. However, with the onslaught of the pandemic, only the GIP was able to meet its targets for 2020.

In 2019, SPES beneficiaries declined, mainly due to the program's lesser national budget (PHP 517.408 million) compared to the past two years (PHP 708.778 million in 2017- 2018). In spite of this, the program was still able to help a significant number of students and out-of-school youths (OSYs) through DOLE's partner local government units (LGUs), which opted to shoulder the salary and insurance coverage of beneficiaries.

The threat posed by COVID-19 and the restrictions imposed by the government affected the scope and reached of SPES and LMI in 2020. Further, the shortage of available job vacancies, the redevelopment of the PJN, and the sudden increase in unemployment, resulted in a lower job placement figure compared to the previous year. Nevertheless, these programs helped mitigate the temporary surge of displaced workers [i.e., local workers and overseas Filipino

workers (OFWs)] by improving the employability of the labor force, better connecting people to jobs, and engaging employers and other stakeholders.

The pandemic has amplified the need for comprehensive, well-coordinated, and accessible employment facilitation services, such as those offered through the SPES, GIP, PES-LMI, and PJN.

Ensuring Food Resiliency and Reducing Vulnerabilities of Filipinos (Chapter 11)

While the government has improved social protection financing and institutional arrangements during the midterm Plan implementation, there are still pressing challenges such as 1) the target of zero deaths due to disasters was not met because of limited capacity and limited coherent actions from multi-sectoral actors in disaster risk management, particularly in addressing underlying vulnerabilities of communities; 2) Social Security System (SSS) coverage among economically active population remains low at 38.96 percent (2020) due to affordability concerns among informal sector workers; 3) impairments/ health conditions and physical and social barriers severely disabled 12 percent of Filipinos 15 years old and above in 2016⁴; and 4) many Filipinos still experience moderate to severe food insecurity⁵.

The COVID-19 crisis also highlighted inefficiencies in the delivery of social protection programs. Among others, the delivery of assistance was delayed due to: data limitations which prevented efficient targeting and provision of assistance; logistical problems which caused delays in certain localities, especially geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas; stringent procedures of local treasurers; and the tedious process of availing the benefits such as the Unemployment Insurance.

Individual capabilities in managing shocks and institutional agility in providing timely assistance will also be enhanced by: 1) institutionalizing a social protection floor; 2) encouraging proactive resilience of households through savings mobilization, among others; 3) fast-tracking the implementation of the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys); 4) synchronizing the Listahanan with the PhilSys; 5) creating a registry of vulnerable groups; and 6) digitalizing the delivery of social protection assistance and services.

The government will also promote proactive disaster preparedness among individuals, continue building the capacities of disaster risk reduction and management stakeholders, improve coordination of services, and ensure access to nutritious food even during emergencies.

Building Safe, Resilient, and Sustainable Communities (Chapter 12)

The three main challenges in the sector have always been institutional bottlenecks (i.e., long and tedious process in the approval of housing permits, licenses, and clearances), lack of suitable land for socialized housing, especially in highly urbanized cities, and low agency budget allocation and utilization.

⁴ Philippine Statistics Authority's 2016 National Disability Prevalence Survey considers disability as an outcome of the interaction of individuals' impairment/ health condition and their physical and social environment

⁵ FAO defines the severely food insecure as those who have gone a day or days without eating, due to lack of money and other resources, while the moderately food insecure are people who have "experienced uncertainties about their ability to obtain food, and have been forced to compromise on the quantity/quality of the food they consume.

The investment gaps that need to be addressed over the medium-term are PAPs that provide innovative housing solutions (e.g., housing vouchers, rental subsidy, public rental housing, housing microfinance, among others), address housing data gaps, promote urban development initiatives (i.e., interconnectivity and walkability), and introduce systems improvement in housing development-related transactions.

Pending the guidelines pertaining to the Mandanas-Garcia Ruling, the provision of socialized housing for the underprivileged and the homeless citizens may be undertaken by the LGUs or in partnership with the national government.

Specific innovative housing solutions (i.e., rental housing subsidy, public rental housing, housing microfinance) have yet to materialize as proposed programs and policies are still in discussion either in the legislative or executive branch of the government.

Reaching for the Demographic Dividend Across All Regions (Chapter 13)

Regional disparities remain in reaping the demographic dividend due to uneven economic development and access to social services. For example, death rates among children and access to family planning commodities vary greatly across the regions, which may affect the demographic transition. There are also challenges in terms of persistent high incidence of adolescent pregnancy, inadequate access to family planning commodities and services that may not allow the country to reach the target to lower unmet needs, and poor nutrition outcomes as indicated by continued high levels of stunting and wasting among infants and under-five children. The pandemic and implementation of community quarantine hampered the delivery of sexual and reproductive health services. This can lead to an increase in unintended pregnancies, including among adolescents and increase in maternal deaths. The COVID-19 crisis also exposed gaps in population and demographic databases at the national and local levels that would have facilitated the identification of target beneficiaries for government support and for integrating population and development initiatives in the country.

Ways forward include having specific strategies and programs fast-tracked and prioritized in regions that have yet to experience the demographic transition necessary for achieving the demographic dividend. These include health and nutrition programs specifically reproductive, maternal, and child health to lower early age deaths, improve nutrition outcomes, and ensure access to family planning commodities and services.

Further, there is also a need to fully implement policies and programs intended to address the high incidence of teenage pregnancy, which include the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Law, Executive Order no. 141, s. 2021 “Adopting As A National Priority The Implementation of Measures To Address The Root Causes of The Rising Number Of Teenage Pregnancies And Mobilizing Government Agencies For The purpose”, National Program on Population and Family Planning (NPPFP), Social Protection Program for Teenage Mothers and their Children (SPPTMC), Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE), among others. Other ways forward include expanding the accessibility and availability of family planning commodities and services, particularly in areas and populations with high-unmet demand for such commodities and services, strengthening and supporting the capacity of the LGUs in the implementation of the NPPFP to improve reproductive health services at the local

level, employing innovative strategies, particularly in intensifying demand generation on RH services through the use interactive form of communication such as social media and other online media platforms, cellphone applications, and call or text hotlines, and identifying and sustaining new methods of collecting population and development data at the national and local levels.

Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation (Chapter 14)

While some gains in science, technology, and innovation have been achieved, more PAPs responsive to intellectual property development or in support of the creation of new and relevant technologies are strongly needed. Moreover, there are only three PAPs on intellectual property management, namely: 1) Intellectual Property Rights Assistance Program and 2) Invent School Program of the Technology Application and Promotion Institute, and 3) the Technology Business Management Office Through Patent Mining Program of the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development.

The pandemic has also limited the implementation of some PAPs (e.g., the Balik Scientist Program, among others), which highlights the need to improve current engagements and mechanisms to be more responsive to the pandemic.

Moving forward, innovative PAPs and science-based methods and solutions that would address the emerging challenges of the new normal and would help facilitate a more resilient and sustainable economic recovery should be prioritized and implemented.

Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy (Chapter 15)

Tax administration measures remain relevant in ensuring a responsive, strategic, supportive, and sustainable fiscal sector over the medium-term, given the recent slump in government revenues due to the pandemic. Further, to fast-track the country's economic recovery, PAPs that will ensure the timely execution of projects needs to be prioritized.

Meanwhile, the slowdown in the country's trade with its major trading partners and the overall decline in global trade highlight the need to provide the external sector with targeted support and explore other opportunities to offset constraints posed by limitations in mobility and production. In line with this objective, building the sector's capacity to increase value of production, innovate and diversify products and markets needs to be prioritized and maximized.

Strong macroeconomic fundamentals enabled the country to mitigate the impact of the pandemic. However, gains realized in previous years were reversed by the pandemic. As such, there is a need to sustain and strengthen the implementation of reforms that have been started.

Priority should be given to the proper implementation of PAPs to ensure the attainment of their intended objectives. Proposed PAPs should focus on how the sectors under Chapter 15 can better adapt to the New Normal (i.e., digitalization of services). The PAPs should also be

aimed at improving the capacity of LGUs given the devolution of functions to LGUs as a result of the Supreme Court ruling on the Mandanas case.

Promoting Competition (Chapter 16)

Since its inclusion in the PDP 2017-2022, Chapter 16 has supported only one project under its PIP, the Capacity Building to Foster Competition Project, as most initiatives to promote competition fall under the regular activities of competition agencies and do not qualify as PAPs under the PIP. The project encountered several implementation challenges due to the pandemic.

To address these, PCC in coordination with the UP College of Law, developed a catch-up plan, which includes adjustments in activities to correspond to the revised timelines.

The foregoing implementation issues are expected to slow down the attainment of the chapter's targets in the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index (WEF-GCI) and World Bank's Doing Business (WB-DB) and the corresponding sub-chapter outcomes.

Attributing the project's actual contribution to the chapter's targets is also made more challenging by the lack of domestic indicators to measure the status of market competition in the country. With these, the Government should sustain its initiatives to further promote market competition, strengthen capacities of relevant competition agencies, and support the enforcement of competition law and policy.

The PCC should sustain and heighten, as necessary, its efforts to address the challenges confronting the implementation of the project, especially in light of the ill effects of the pandemic. It should be ready to implement its catch-up plan to ensure the full completion of the project by 2025.

Attaining Just and Lasting Peace (Chapter 17)

The pandemic has introduced new challenges in forging the peace processes, sustaining its gains, and delivering socioeconomic interventions to conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable communities across the country.

The PAPs under Chapter 17 affirm the government's commitment and desire to continuously implement all signed peace agreements, and protect and develop conflict-affected communities despite the challenges posed by the current pandemic.

There are also PAPs that will help sustain the gains of the peace processes through education, social healing, and reconciliation. These will be carried out by providing avenues for peace advocacy, peace and development research, and building capacities and resilience against violent extremism, which remains a viable threat to sustaining peace and inclusive development, especially in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable communities.

Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety (Chapter 18)

Having the lowest share in terms of investment targets are PAPs that aim to protect territorial integrity and sovereignty amounting to PHP1.37 billion implemented over 2021-2025. Given the challenges in the protection of the country's territory, particularly in securing the West

Philippine Sea and other maritime boundaries, additional investments that will strengthen the country's air and maritime domain awareness may be needed. The Philippine Navy may also invest in naval bases and stations to improve domain awareness.

The regions of Central Luzon (11), MIMAROPA (11), and Western Visayas (7) have the greatest number of region-specific PAPs in the sector. Most of these include the construction of police stations, air bases, radars, and air domain awareness stations. However, of the total investment targets of region-specific PAPs of 33.77 billion, NCR still has the highest share with 19 percent (PHP 6.39 billion), followed by MIMAROPA (18 percent or PHP 6.04 billion), Central Luzon (16 percent or PHP 5.54 billion), and Western Visayas (13 percent or PHP 4.41 billion). Most of these projects are geared toward the protection of the country's territories in the western seaboard, particularly the West Philippine Sea. Accordingly, there is also a need to propose for and establish similar projects towards the eastern seaboard in the Philippine Rise and Philippine Sea, as well in the South in the Sulu and Celebes Seas.

Accelerating Infrastructure Development (Chapter 19)

Considering the current gaps in infrastructure (based on the targets under the Updated PDP 2017- 2022) and the emerging priorities post-pandemic, it is more critical for the Government to fast track efforts and investments in enhancing the country's digital infrastructure and broadband internet connectivity to enable the transition into a digital economy and contactless society.

Additional investments should also be directed to new normal priorities, particularly given the heightened importance of advancing our healthcare systems and the capacities of our healthcare facilities; improving access to safe and adequate water supply and sanitation; accelerating electrification, particularly in off-grid areas; promoting active transportation; ensuring food security; and enhancing resiliency against disasters.

The National Government will also continue to assist the LGUs towards full devolution of certain functions, services, and facilities starting FY 2022 in light of the Supreme Court Mandanas Ruling, as embodied in Executive Order no. 138 dated 1 June 2021. The said paradigm shift will gradually remove certain devolved functions, such as the implementation of school buildings, local roads and bridges, irrigation systems, and tourism facilities, from the budgets of national government agencies to the National Tax Allotment as means to empower LGUs and encourage fiscal sustainability.

Recognizing the value of developing master plans as an important mechanism to serve as basis for rational decision-making and to guide the long-term development of the infrastructure sector, a national policy is being proposed with the end-view of adopting a long-term integrated and harmonized process for the formulation, approval, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring of master plans for the infrastructure sector.

In close coordination with the Department of Budget and Management, NEDA has initiated a study/effort to track infrastructure investment priorities submitted at the regional level up to the National Expenditure Program and the General Appropriations Act, particularly to ensure a more equitable allocation of infrastructure investment while taking into consideration

existing gaps, along with other indicators to further define equity. This initiative is linked to the proposed policy on master plans, in order to help in identifying common priorities both at the national and regional levels within sectoral budgets.

Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment (Chapter 20)

The pandemic, coupled with the ecosystems' vulnerability to climate change and climate variability, have greatly affected the achievement of the intended outcomes for the sector. Many agencies have shifted their priorities to economic recovery measures and pandemic response measures.

In the previous years of Plan implementation, it was observed that Sub-sector Outcome 1 (biodiversity and ecosystem services sustained) often has the highest share of total investment target while Sub-sector Outcome 2 (environmental quality improved) has the lowest share. For region-specific projects, NCR has the largest share of investment targets amounting to PHP8.50 billion (56.18 percent), followed by MIMAROPA with PHP4.40 billion (29.08 percent), while the remaining share of the investments target are distributed across the 13 regions.

As we transition and prepare for the next planning period, the development and implementation of PAPs that are responsive to the pandemic and climate change are critical in achieving the targets for the sector. In particular, priority PAPs that support green recovery are highly encouraged noting the strong linkage of climate change and biodiversity with the pandemic. Also, noting that NCR usually has the largest share of investment for region-specific projects, it is suggested that government agencies and other entities consider how investment in the sector can be prioritized in other regions, particularly in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change and have high conservation values.

For the next planning period, government agencies should prioritize the development and implementation of PAPs that are more strategic, targeted and programmatic. This is to ensure that investments will be optimized, resulting in greater and more sustainable impacts on both the environment and the people.

The implementation of PAPs geared toward strengthening digital transformation of the management of the sector should also be given priority. This includes PAPs that promote upgrading or using state-of-the-art technologies and innovative solutions to facilitate the generation of reliable, accurate, and real-time data that can inform policy and decision-making. Technology and innovation are crucial to facilitate a more evidence-based assessment of the sector and will help ensure more effective implementation and monitoring of PAPs to better achieve the sector's outcomes and targets.

Further, PAPs supporting the thrust and priorities espoused in the Philippine Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production, and the Natural Capital Accounting roadmap will also be prioritized to ensure a more sustainable future.

Protecting the Rights, Promoting the Welfare, and Expanding Opportunities for Overseas Filipinos (Chapter 21)

The pandemic has resulted in a disruption in the employment of OFWs. Focus has been provided on services on repatriation, reintegration, and safe redeployment of OFWs.

Remittances have been on the rebound and cash remittances rose by 7 percent to \$2.638 in June 2021 from \$2.465 billion a year ago according to the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas. However, overseas employment has become extremely volatile due to sudden changes in mobility restrictions here and overseas and the level of exposure of OFWs due to the nature of their employment (e.g., medical and allied health professionals). This increased volatility prompts the need for greater social and health insurance coverage and capacity building of assistance providers here and abroad.

The PAPs of the sector aim to build capacity for assisting OFWs here and abroad but there is still a need to better localize OFW assistance through more OFW Helpdesks.

Also, social insurance among OFWs needs to be improved as the percent share of paying OFW- members to covered OFW-members is only at 40.78.

While all Filipinos have access to PhilHealth at point of care in the Philippines, the financial sustainability of the PhilHealth fund is at risk with only 35 percent of OFWs contributing to the fund in 2019.

GOOD GOVERNANCE CHECKLIST

Content Checklist

Elements	Key Questions	Response			Remarks
		Yes	No	Uncertain	
RULE OF LAW AND FAIRNESS					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Adherence & promotion of human rights and the rule of lawSocial justice & equitySupport to international commitments	Are the strategies and programs in the RDP chapters aligned with relevant provisions of the 1987 Philippine Constitution?				
	Are the strategies and programs in the RDP chapters aligned and supportive of the national development platform/Presidential agenda?				
	Are the strategies and programs in the RDP chapters aligned with related/relevant existing laws, rules, regulations, and issuances?				
	Are the strategies and programs supportive of international commitments as contained in international treaties, covenants, agreements or similar obligations of the Philippine Government?				
	Are the strategies and programs in the RDP chapters supportive and contributory to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals?				
INCLUSIVENESS					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vulnerable & marginalized groupsGender-responsiveNon-discriminatoryUnbiased	Does the Plan take into account the social impacts, especially on the vulnerable and/or marginalized sectors.				

Elements	Key Questions	Response			Remarks
		Yes	No	Uncertain	
	including gender-responsiveness?				
	Does the Plan take into account the economic impacts?				
	Does the Plan take into account environmental impacts?				
	Is the Plan non-discriminatory to particular sectors, individuals or institutions on the basis of race, gender, religion, civil status or income status, among others?				
	Does the Plan provide safeguard/s to sectors that might be negatively affected, if applicable?				
	Does the Plan take into account spatial considerations (i.e., regional and inter-regional aspects)?				
PARTICIPATION, OPENNESS, AND TRANSPARENCY					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective & reasonable participation in all levels • Public's right to information on matters of public concern • Stakeholder engagement with enabling mechanisms for dialogue and collaboration • Timely and appropriate disclosure • Ease of access to relevant information • User-friendly mechanisms for public scrutiny • Effective feedback 	Does the Plan contain mechanisms for sectors and stakeholders to participate or engage in realizing the strategies?				
	Is the copy of the Plan easily accessible or available to the public?				
PERFORMANCE-ORIENTATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results-based • Outcomes-focused • Answerability for actions & decisions made • Appropriate systems, mechanisms and processes for timely, adequate & high-quality service 	Is the role of the agencies/ institutions/ committees clearly set out in the guidelines?				
	Are there clearly defined and well- delineated				

Elements	Key Questions	Response			Remarks
		Yes	No	Uncertain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conformance with legal & regulatory requirements Alignment, coherence & synergies across institutions 	concrete outcomes and outputs from the Plan?				
	Are critical success factors for the achievement of strategic goals and outcomes identified?				
	Are the sectoral goals of agencies aligned and contributory to the realization of national goals and priorities?				
	Are there key milestones and defined timelines?				
LEADERSHIP AND STEWARDSHIP					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic vision Purpose & direction Prudent & judicious use of resources Risk Analysis 	Are the national goals and priorities defined?				
ETHICS AND PROBITY					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honesty, integrity, impartiality and uprightness Ethical principles & standards Integrity of data/Information Accuracy of resources used, e.g., budget 	Are the data or information used in the PDP updated and accurate?				
SERVICE-ORIENTATION AND RESPONSIVENESS					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting client needs & concerns 	Does the Plan provide clear roles and responsibilities of agencies involved?				
	Does the Plan provide clear timeline for programs and project implementation?				
	Does the Plan provide feedback mechanisms?				

Process Checklist

Elements	Key Questions	Response			Remarks
		Yes	No	Uncertain	
RULE OF LAW AND FAIRNESS					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Adherence & promotion of human rights and the rule of lawSocial justice & equitySupport to international commitments	Are there safeguards (e.g., presence of appropriate mechanisms etc.) to ensure that the prescribed planning process of the chapter RPCs and TWGs is followed?				
	Has there been a determination and review of related/ relevant laws, rules, regulations and issuances?				
	Has there been a determination and review of related/relevant international commitments?				
	Have the strategies and programs been aligned with the SDGs?				
INCLUSIVENESS					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vulnerable & marginalized groupsGender-responsiveNon-discriminatoryUnbiased	Does the PDP formulation process involve consultations with critical/ key stakeholders (i.e., government agencies, CSOs, academe, private sector groups, etc.) both in the regional and national levels?				
	Does the PDP formulation process include localizing and mainstreaming the national sustainable development framework?				
PARTICIPATION, OPENNESS, AND TRANSPARENCY					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Effective & reasonable participation in all levelsPublic’s right to information on matters of public concernStakeholder engagement with enabling mechanisms for dialogue and collaboration	Are the relevant stakeholders (i.e., government agencies, CSOs, academe, private sector groups, etc.) represented in the planning consultations?				

Elements	Key Questions	Response			Remarks
		Yes	No	Uncertain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely and appropriate disclosure Ease of access to relevant information User-friendly mechanisms for public scrutiny Effective feedback 	Are local (i.e., regional/provincial, inclusion of LGUs, etc.) consultations conducted?				
	Are local inputs considered in the planning formulation?				
	Is there an effective mechanism to engage the broader public who may not belong to organized groups?				
	Are there venues for inter-unit (e.g., inter-agency, inter-staff) discussions during the formulation of the Plan?				
	Are the reports/ minutes of the planning consultations available to those who participated?				
	Is the planning process formulation explicitly articulated in the PDP report?				
PERFORMANCE-ORIENTATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results-based Outcomes-focused Answerability for actions & decisions made Appropriate systems, mechanisms and processes for timely, adequate & high-quality service Conformance with legal & regulatory requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment, coherence & synergies across institutions 	Are there annual assessments conducted to ensure the achievement of targeted outcomes?				
	Is there an existing monitoring system to assess implementation?				
	Is there an existing oversight body to ensure the achievement of the outcomes?				
	Is there an effective service delivery mechanism or protocols in place when engaging with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Partners/ Multilaterals 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academe 				

Elements	Key Questions	Response			Remarks
		Yes	No	Uncertain	
	• Netizens (Social media users)				
	• Media				
	• Other government agencies				
	• NEDA Regional Offices				
LEADERSHIP AND STEWARDSHIP					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic vision • Purpose & direction • Prudent & judicious use of resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Analysis 	Is there risk-based assessment when setting targets (e.g., anticipation of risks such as climate change impact, etc.)?				
	Do new participants in the process receive an orientation on their roles, responsibilities and expectations?				
	Are there clear delegations of authority between the agencies/ institutions/ committees with protocols for decision-making?				
ETHICS AND PROBITY					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honesty, integrity, impartiality and uprightness • Ethical principles & standards • Integrity of data/Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy of resources used, e.g., budget 	Is there a process or mechanism in place to validate the accuracy of data to be used?				
	Is there a process or mechanism in place to ensure that the data used is the most recent?				
SERVICE-ORIENTATION AND RESPONSIVENESS					
• Meeting client needs & concerns	Does the Plan formulation process provide a clear timeline for publication and dissemination?				

HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH CHECKLIST

General and Cross-Cutting Issues to Themes/Sub-themes

1. Who is responsible for the respect, protection and promotion of rights (delivering services), entitlements and redress at the community, county and national levels in your sector? What are their obligations to rights-holders as contained in the relevant policies and legislation?
2. Who are the main subjects of rights in this sector? Please try to provide disaggregated data relating to gender, age, social status, religion and other status which will help to identify patterns of vulnerability and discrimination.
3. Are these rights-holders empowered/informed enough to claim their rights and services?
4. Are the services publicly and freely accessible to the rights-holders, particularly the most vulnerable children and women, without discrimination?
5. What are the laws/policies and other redress mechanisms available for the sector? Are these adequate? Are they accessible to those with vested interests without discrimination?
6. Are there mechanisms to ensure/encourage popular participation, including children, women and vulnerable groups, in the planning and decision-making process relating to the sector?
7. Are there strategies to overcome exclusion and reduce disparities by reaching the most marginalized in all sectors?
8. How fairly are the benefits of development distributed in this sector, including women and children?
9. Does the plan, policy, strategy, program, project or action remove obstacles that the Philippines is required to remove?
10. Does the plan, policy, strategy, program, project or action make maximum use of available resources?
 - a. Is the barrier or hindrance to the full or progressive realization of a right within permissible rights?
 - b. Is the barrier or hindrance due to a lack of available resources?
 - c. Is the barrier or hindrance due to force majeure?
11. Does the plan, policy, strategy, program, project or action achieve full or progressive realization of human rights?
12. Are there indicators to measure the progressive realization or enjoyment of rights?
13. Does the plan, policy, strategy, program, project or action directly eliminate prejudices, customary and all other practices that perpetuate discrimination and inequality among persons of diverse SOGIE (Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Gender Expression)?
14. Does the plan, policy, strategy, program, project or action address gender issues, factors or concerns?
15. Does the plan, policy, strategy, program, project or action provide vulnerable groups such as children and persons with diverse SOGIE with accessible remedies against discrimination?

16. Does the plan, policy, strategy, program, project or action target vulnerable groups or at-risk populations who are more likely subjected to discrimination?
17. Does the plan, policy, strategy, program, project or action restrict or limit or prevent access to goods, services, resources, institutions or facilities inherent in human rights?
18. Does the plan, policy, strategy, program, project or action diminish or halt normative elements (availability, accessibility, quality, safety, acceptability) of human rights?
19. Does the plan, policy, strategy, program, project or action address corruption and abuse?
20. Does the plan, policy, strategy, program, project or action include appropriate quality and safety standards?
21. Does the plan, policy, strategy, program, project or action provide for fair, prompt and immediate investigation of all instances of human rights violations, including victim redress and access to remedies?
22. Does the plan, policy, strategy, program, project or action fully disclose the information about their impacts on people and communities especially those living in poverty?
23. Does the plan, policy, strategy, program, project or action expressly mandate non-state actors such as business enterprises (BEs) to respect human rights?

Specific Questions per Theme/Sub-themes

Theme/ Sub-theme	Guide Questions
A. Balancing growth opportunities	
1. Expand Economic Opportunities	
a. Agriculture and Asset Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the current food distribution system effective in assigning priority assistance to those at the highest risk of hunger and malnutrition? • Are the current programs effective in targeting those at risk? • Are they reaching groups in danger of exclusion and marginalization (e.g., people living with AIDS, street children, orphans, persons with disabilities, etc.)? • Are the rights-holders consulted and involved in designing, managing and reforming food distribution programs? • Are there efforts to reduce dependence on food distribution over the medium and longer term? Is the food distributed suitable, taking into consideration cultural preferences? • Is there discrimination against women, minorities, or indigenous peoples in land inheritance or in access to communal land?
b. Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are corporate social responsibility (CSR), and business and rights-based initiatives encouraged in the investment policy/plans? • Are the investors (local and foreign) encouraged to include stronger CSR, and business and rights-based initiatives in their activities? • Are there existing mechanisms to ensure that investment is channeled towards socially and environmentally sound projects that promote and protect the enjoyment of human rights?

Theme/ Sub-theme	Guide Questions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there mechanisms or measures to ensure that industry and business operations do not result in the violation of human rights of peoples and communities where they operate? • Are there mechanisms to ensure that mining operations do not infringe on the enjoyment of human rights in the communities where they operate? <p><i>On Business Enterprises (BEs):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are BEs, regardless of size and nature of operation, encouraged to implement their responsibility to respect human rights? • Are BEs, especially those with significant human rights impacts through their operations, products or services (OPS), encouraged to undertake rights-based due diligence? • Are BEs encouraged to adopt their respective rights-based policies which should be adequately and effectively communicated internally and to the public? • Are BEs encouraged to adopt effective grievance mechanism at the company level and for the communities /stakeholders affected by their OPS? • Are BEs encouraged to review and monitor their supply chain to ensure that their OPS have positive impacts to HR? • Are there regulatory mechanisms that ensure BEs avoid, address, identify, mitigate or remedy any significant HR impacts brought about by their OPS?
c. Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a regulatory framework to ensure that the various levels of government (national and local) act in a collaboratively, coherently and simultaneously, balancing sector- specific and economy wide services regulation? • Are regulatory settings more restrictive than necessary for service suppliers to meet societal and policy objectives? • Is consultation with stakeholders in the services sector built into the regulation and policy formulation process to encourage participation and promote transparency? • Are all services market participants treated equally, fairly and in non- discriminatory manner?
2. Increase Access to Economic Opportunities	
a. Access to Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are measures in place to ensure availability, accessibility and non-discrimination of opportunities for financial services? • Are laws and policies adopted or implemented foreseen to help individuals and enterprises access financial services? • Are there groups discriminated to access financial services? Are there mechanisms to ensure the provision of financial services in all sectors across the country? • Are there existing regulations or mechanisms to create opportunities in the countryside through financial services

Theme/ Sub-theme	Guide Questions
	assistance to small farmers, fisher folk and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)?
b. Competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do existing policies for new entrants/businesses encourage competition, stimulate innovation and boost productivity, economic growth and employment? Do the existing policies encourage the participation of MSMEs in the delivery of services?
c. Skills Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there skills training and programs being established to address the needs of the vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors? Are there groups discriminated in accessing the skills training to be provided? Is there discrimination against indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and persons with diverse SOGIE? Are measures in place to ensure availability, accessibility and nondiscrimination of opportunities for skills training?
d. Labor Market Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the labor market policies include provisions on human rights? Do the policies contain sections to ensure that non-discrimination is observed and implemented? Is there any mechanism that ensures that the voices of the workers in the enactment of the policies are taken into account? Are there effective civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations participating in lobbying, decision making and monitoring of issues and performance of the labor market?
3. Reduce Vulnerabilities	
a. Climate Change, Adaptation, and Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there identified needs for establishing or improving an enabling legal framework for a safe and sustainable environment? Are international and domestic environmental standards integrated into the existing development framework? If not, are steps being taken to integrate them? What laws and policies have been adopted or foreseen to regulate environmental degradation and guarantee the right to a safe environment? Do public structures at the national and local levels identify and prioritize the environmental needs to be addressed? Are there sufficiently disaggregated statistical data available in that regard? Is there any observatory on environmental rights? Are there effective civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations participating in lobbying, decision-making and monitoring the performance of entities in charge of environmental issues? Do the climate actions (mitigation and adaptation measures) being promoted and adopted by the government ensure the protection of human rights?

Theme/ Sub-theme	Guide Questions
b. Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a comprehensive national strategy on social protection to realize specific human rights? • Does the national social security strategy and plan of action take targeted steps to implement social security schemes, particularly those that protect vulnerable individuals and groups (i.e., children, elderly, IPs and PWDs)?
4. Accelerate Human Capital Development	
a. Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have measures been taken to include interventions aimed at the prevention and treatment of diseases affecting, in particular, marginalized and vulnerable groups (such as HIV-infected persons, street children, people with tuberculosis, etc.)? • Are there programs or strategies that provide health measures that are culturally appropriate to indigenous peoples (IPs)? • Are there programs or strategies that provide health measures that are culturally appropriate to IPs and for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities (PWDs)? • Is gender perspective integrated with all health policies, plans and programs? • Are there provisions for training of health personnel on HR and protection issues, including treating patients with dignity, confidentiality, identifying and responding to signs of sexual violence and/or other abuse, etc.? • Are there provisions for education and access to information concerning the main health problems in the community, including methods of preventing and controlling them? (including child- and youth-oriented communication strategies) • Are nutritional problems caused by misinformation rather than limited access to or availability of food? Are there any cultural practices among different groups that cause nutrition deficiencies? Are girl children more likely to be undernourished than boy children? • Are there efforts to reduce dependence on food distribution over the medium and longer term? Is the food distributed suitable, taking into consideration cultural preferences?
b. Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the education system accommodate the education needs of girls, PWDs, unpaid domestic workers and children from rural and the most remote areas? • Are there plans and policies for the PWDs, children with disabilities, with special learning needs, IP children and the elderly? • Are special measures necessary to provide educational opportunities for vulnerable children or children with disabilities with special learning needs, IP children and the elderly, and girl mothers being identified and undertaken? • Is access to education services for vulnerable or marginalized children and groups ensured?

Theme/ Sub-theme	Guide Questions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do school curricula integrate peace-conflict resolutions, civic education, human rights and child rights education in any way? If so, how? Are measures in place to ensure teachers and other school personnel do not sexually or otherwise exploit or abuse students (particularly corporal punishment), including Codes of Conduct, training and awareness raising, supervision, and recruitment of female teachers and/or classroom assistants? Are there complaints and redress procedures for victims of unfair dismissal (such as the dismissal of pregnant students and pregnant unwed teachers), exploitation, abuse, bullying and corporal punishment in educational institutions (at all levels)? Are non-formal education and/or vocational trainings available? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there policies in eliminating discrimination/ discriminatory requirements or inhibit access to education due to different religious beliefs, race, gender orientation, etc.?
Cross-cutting Themes/Sub-themes	
5. Infrastructure Development	
a. Utility Infrastructure	<p><i>On water, sanitation and energy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there an existing water and energy policy? If yes: Does such policy include specific attention to promoting access to water and energy for disadvantaged or vulnerable sections of the population? Are civil society representatives consulted in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the policy? Are there measures to ensure equitable participation of women and other gender perspectives in the policies and programs relating to water, sanitation and energy? Are there disaggregated data to assess the availability, quality, affordability and accessibility (physical, non-discriminatory and information accessibility) of drinking water, domestic sanitation and energy? Do particular individuals or groups suffer disproportionately from nonconnections or poor quality water and sanitation supply (e.g. rural areas, slums, etc.)? Are there identified guarantees needed through legislation or water/energy policy that assure drinking water and energy for personal and domestic use for all? Are there constraints in accessing appropriate water and sanitation facilities, water quality, water quantity, reliability, distance from source, latrines, appropriate technology, maintenance and cultural acceptability? Are there measures being implemented to address these constraints? Are there measures to address the disproportionate burden of women in water collection?

Theme/ Sub-theme	Guide Questions
	<p><i>On roads and public transport:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the situation of roads preventing access to hospitals and schools? • Is there any public transport service guaranteeing public transport for all? Do people living in remote areas have access to public transport? • Is public transport affordable for the poorest sectors of the population? • Is public transport equipped with facilities for disabled people?
b. Economic Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there initiatives towards the simplification and harmonization of procedures and practices among the different sectors in the supply/ value chain? • Is there any mechanism (regulations, laws) that can facilitate in addressing the possible issues on supply/value chain barriers? • Are consultations and engagement with the relevant stakeholders in place to identify specific problems faced in the sectors involved?
c. Logistics, ICT, and Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are mechanisms in place to ensure the availability and accessibility of information and communication technologies? • Are there constraints for the disadvantaged sectors in accessing ICT? • Are there plans for possible investment in higher ICT systems? • Are there measures to improve physical and economic accessibility, availability and quality of transport infrastructure? • Are there regulations in place to address the delays in the movement of goods and services? • Are there mechanisms to improve the availability and quality of transport services? • Are there existing initiatives to build the capacity of local logistics providers in accessing the market opportunities throughout the country?
6. Maintain Ecological Integrity	
a. Ecological Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have laws and policies been adopted or foreseen to regulate environmental degradation and guarantee the right to a safe environment? Are there identifiable groups, to a disproportionate extent, are living in hazardous areas? • Are there identified needs for establishing or improving an enabling legal framework for a sustainable and safe environment? • Are international environmental standards (and ratified international and regional instruments) integrated into the existing legal framework, including the Constitution? If not, are steps being taken to integrate them? • Are there effective civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participating in lobbying,

Theme/ Sub-theme	Guide Questions
	<p>decision-making and monitoring the performance of environmental entities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How effective and transparent do the state entities in charge of environment issues operate?
B. Balancing Trust in Public Institutions and Cultural Awareness	
7. Pursue Good Governance	
a. Macroeconomic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will any employment-intensive investment program, skills training, retraining, small enterprise development, local economic development, social dialogue, social safety nets and protection be put in place to address special needs of the vulnerable sectors? Are there existing mechanisms in place to ensure that investment is channeled towards socially and environmentally-sound projects that achieve higher levels of enjoyment of human rights? Is there any rapid assessment foreseen, and if so, are special needs of the most vulnerable groups taken into account?
b. Strategic Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is participation in decision-making encouraged? Is there sufficient information to ensure meaningful and informed participation? Are steps being taken to encourage transparency in decision-making and budgetary allocation? Does the budgetary allocation take into account the needs of the vulnerable sector? Are there existing mechanisms in place to ensure that investment/ financing of government programs, projects and activities (PPAs) is channeled towards socially and environmentally sound projects that achieve, inter alia, higher levels of enjoyment of human rights – e.g., are integrated assessments (economic, social/human rights and environmental assessments) of projects and policies currently being undertaken or encouraged? Are there mechanisms to ensure attention to the interests of marginalized and vulnerable groups? Are the rights-holders consulted and involved in designing, managing, and reforming resource allocations (i.e., budget and financing) programs?
c. Client-centered, Clean, and Efficient Delivery of Public Goods and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are measures in place to make the delivery of public goods and services more inclusive and equitable, especially in terms of participation in planning and decision-making and outcomes of government policies and interventions? Are CSR and business and rights-based initiatives encouraged within the investment policy/plan and implementation? How could investors (local and foreign) be encouraged to include stronger CSR initiatives in helping the government deliver the needed goods and services for the people?

Theme/ Sub-theme	Guide Questions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did public services institutions have a specific policy towards essential service provision to vulnerable groups during the crisis? • Are policies directed to reconstruct of state enterprises considering the need for special attention to particular groups, including people living in rural and remote areas and slums? • In each sector involved in the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights (services providers) are there mechanisms in place for service users to complain on providers' poor performance?
d. Administration of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there efforts to reduce legal, practical and relevant barriers in accessing judicial remedies? • Are there efforts to promote non-judicial remedies in accessing justice? • Is there any disciplinary commission to investigate and sanction members of the judiciary accused of disciplinary faults? • Are disciplinary sanctions impartial and efficient? • Are sanctions respected? Is due process guaranteed to the alleged investigated members of the judiciary? • Is the composition of the judiciary representative and inclusive? • Do judicial personnel receive systematic human rights and protection training? • Is the justice system functioning in line with international standards (including due process, protection measures for children in conflict with the law, rehabilitation facilities special for drug dependents and sentencing, etc.)? • Do prison officials respect judicial decisions? • Is there any formal procedure whereby prisoners can file complaints?
8. Promote Peace, Public Order, and Ensure Security	
a. Peace and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the plan, program, strategy, or action call for specific measures to strengthen the local rule of law and human rights institutions, drawing on existing civilian police, human rights, gender and judicial expertise? • Does the plan, program, strategy, or action call for incorporating a gender perspective into peace keeping operations? • Does the plan, program, strategy, or action protect the rights of vulnerable persons and persons with special needs? • What measures are taken to ensure respect for the rights of civilians during the implementation of these plans, programs, strategy or actions?
b. Public Order and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a mechanism to assess the impact on human rights of the plan, program, strategy or action?

Theme/ Sub-theme	Guide Questions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the plan, program, strategy, or action call for specific measures to strengthen the local rule of law and human rights institutions, drawing on existing civilian police, human rights, gender and judicial expertise? • Does the plan, program, strategy, or action call for incorporating a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations? • Does the plan, program, strategy, or action protect the rights of vulnerable persons and persons with special needs? • Are there accessible mechanisms where victims can lodge/ file complaints against violence of any kind?
9. Promote and Value Cultural Diversity	
a. Cultural Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there an existing national legislative mechanism for promotion of cultural awareness? • Does the plan, policy, strategy, program or action provide access to culturally sensitive goods and services? • Are mechanisms in place to encourage cultural expressions by vulnerable groups? • Are different cultural values, user patterns and needs considered, particularly groups that have been identified as marginalized?

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT CHECKLISTS

Box 16 contains four core elements for gender-responsive project management and implementation, while box 17 presents the project monitoring and evaluation checklist. Project monitors and evaluators must assess the degree to which the project meets each requirement of the two stages of the project cycle. The guides for accomplishing the two checklists and interpreting the total GAD score are provided below. **The score for the question and the element must be entered in the relevant column in the checklists.**

Guide for accomplishing Box 1

1. Put a check in the appropriate cell (2a to 2c) under “Response” to signify the degree to which a project has complied with the GAD element: under col. 2a if nothing has been done; under col. 2b if an element, item, or question has been partly done or answered; and under col. 2c if an element, item, or question has not been fully complied with.
2. The “partly yes” response is relevant in the following:
 - a. For *Element 1.0*, project managers or decision makers are not supportive of GAD (Q1.1), or there is some, but limited, GAD expertise to ensure that all project contracts or efforts will contain or reflect relevant GAD concerns (Q1.2).
 - b. For *Element 2.0*, only a few members of the project staff have the competence to integrate GAD in the project (Q2.1) and project policy has little to do with the presence of women in the implementation team (Q2.2) or the internal or external evaluation teams (Q2.3).
 - c. For *Element 3.0*, there is token, not consistent, participation of relevant Philippine government agency or agencies in project GAD activities (Q3.1); or some mention is made of the project’s GAD activities or plans in the agency’s GAD plan (Q3.2).
 - d. For *Element 4.0*, there is some, mostly token, mention of GAD concerns or initiatives in project documents, often in a separate GAD section, not in the rest of the document (Q4.1); there is a mention of GAD initiatives but no coherent strategy for integrating GAD into the project (Q4.2); there is a budget for one (token) GAD activity (Q4.3); or involvement of men and women in various phases of subprojects or components supported by the project is limited to the project staff or agency personnel (Q4.4).
3. The response (and score) for an element will be determined as follows:
 - a. “No” to all the items in each element means a “no” (with the associated “0” score).
 - b. “Yes” to all the questions under an element means a “yes” (and a “2” score).
 - c. A “no” or “partly yes” to at least one question under an element means “partly yes” to the element. The score for the element is the sum of the scores for its items or questions that falls short of the maximum “2.0.”

4. To get the total GAD rating, add all the scores of the elements (the figures in the thickly bordered cells). The maximum score is “8,” but a project may be considered a gendersensitive management if it scores at least a “1” in each of the elements, for a minimum total of 4 points. A score lower than “2” in an element indicates that the project needs to improve its performance in that area.

Box 1. GAD Checklist for Project Management and Implementation

Element and Item/Question (col. 1)	Response (col. 2)			Score for the item or element (col. 3)
	No(2a)	Partly yes (2b)	Yes (2c)	
1.0 Supportive project management (max score: 2; for each item, 1.0)				
1.1 Is the project leadership (project steering/advisory committee or management) supportive of GAD or gender equality goals? For instance, has it mobilized adequate resources to support strategies that address gender issues or constraints to women’s and men’s participation during project implementation? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
1.2 Has adequate gender expertise been made available throughout the project? For example, are gender issues adequately addressed in the project management contract and scope of services? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
2.0 Technically competent staff or consultants (max score: 2; for each item, 0.67)				
2.1 Are the project staff members technically prepared to promote gender equality or integrate GAD in their respective positions/locations? OR, is there an individual or group responsible for promoting gender equality in the project? OR, has the project tapped local gender experts to assist its staff/partners in integrating gender equality in their activities or in project operations? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)				
2.2 Does the project require the presence of women and men in the project implementation team? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)				
2.3 Does the project require its monitoring and evaluation team (personnel or consultants) to have technical competence for GAD evaluation? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)				
3.0 Committed Philippine government agency (max score: 2; for each item, 1)				
3.1 Are regular agency personnel involved in implementing project GAD initiatives? OR, are agency officials or personnel participating in GAD training sponsored by the project? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
3.2 Has the agency included the project’s GAD efforts in its GAD plans? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
4.0 GAD implementation processes and procedures (max score: 2; for each item, 0.5)				
4.1 Do project implementation documents incorporate a discussion of GAD concerns? IF APPLICABLE: Are subproject proposals required to have explicit GAD objectives and to have been supported by gender analysis? (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
4.2 Does the project have an operational GAD strategy? Has the project been effective in integrating GAD into the development activity? (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				

Element and Item/Question (col. 1)	Response (col. 2)			Score for the item or element (col. 3)
	No(2a)	Partly yes (2b)	Yes (2c)	
4.3 Does the project have a budget for activities that will build capacities for doing GAD tasks (gender analysis, monitoring, etc.) (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
4.4 Does the project involve women and men in various phases of subprojects? (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
TOTAL GAD SCORE –PROJECT MANAGEMENT				

Guide for accomplishing Box 2

- Put a check in the appropriate cell (2a to 2c) under “Response” to signify the degree to which a project has complied with the GAD element: under col. 2a if nothing has been done; under col. 2b if an element, item, or question has been partly done or answered; and under col.2c if an element, item, or question has been fully complied with.
- The “partly yes” response is relevant in the following:
 - For *Element 1.0*, the project has taken gender equality or GAD outcome or output (Q1.1) or uses GAD indicators in only a few activities, inputs, or outputs (Q1.2). The two instances suggest that GAD has not been integrated into the project monitoring system.
 - For *Element 2.0*, there is a GAD study undertaken or monitoring of GAD impact is limited to only one level of women’s empowerment and gender equality, that is, welfare, access, conscientization, participation, or control (Q2.1); classification of data by sex has been done in only one or two of the GAD areas cited (Q2.2); there is limited mention of GAD information in the GAD section of project reports (Q2.3); or when information are reported to higher levels of the project or agency, many of the data classified by sex at the field level have been lost or have become total figures for women and men (Q2.4).
 - For *Element 3.0*, not all the improved welfare or status targets are being or have been met (Q3.1); or some or a little capacity to implement gender-sensitive projects has been developed in the implementing agency (Q3.2).
 - For *Element 4.0*, there is little awareness within the project of gender-related effects of how the project is being implemented; thus, minimal action has been taken to address the negative gender effects.
 - For *Element 5.0*, there is some, mostly token, mention of GAD concerns or initiatives in project documents, often in a separate GAD section, not incorporated in the entire document (Q4.1); there is mention of GAD initiatives but no coherent strategy for integrating GAD in the project (Q4.2); there is a budget for one (token) GAD activity (Q4.3); or the involvement of men and women in various phases of subprojects or components supported by the project is limited to the project staff or agency personnel (Q4.4).

3. The response (and score) for an element will be determined as follows:
 - a. “No” to all the items in each element means a “no” (with the associated “0” score) to the element or requirement.
 - b. “Yes” to all the questions under an element means a “yes” (and a “2” score).
 - c. A “no” or “partly yes” to at least one question under an element means “partly yes” to the element. The score for the element is the sum of the scores for its items or questions that falls short of the maximum “2.0.”
4. To get the total GAD rating for project M&E, add all the scores of the elements (the figures in the thickly bordered cells). The maximum score for project M&E is “12 .”
5. Add the score for box 16 to the score for project M&E to come up with the total rating for the project implementation phase.

Box 2. GAD Checklist for Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Element and Item/Question (col. 1)	Response (col. 2)			Score for the item or element (col. 3)
	No(2a)	Partly yes (2b)	Yes (2c)	
1.0 The project monitoring system includes indicators that measure gender differences in outputs, results, and outcomes. (max score: 2; for each item, 1)				
1.1 Does the project require gender-sensitive outputs and outcomes? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
1.2 Does the project monitor its activities, inputs, outputs, and results using GAD or gender equality indicators? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
2.0 Project database includes sex-disaggregated and gender-related information. (max score: 2; for each item, 0.5)				
2.1 Does the project support studies to assess gender issues and impacts? OR, have sex-disaggregated data been collected on the project’s impact on women and men in connection with welfare, access to resources and benefits, awareness or consciousness raising, participation, and control? (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
2.2 Has sex-disaggregated data been collected on the distribution of project resources to women and men, and on the participation of women and men in project activities and decision making? IF APPLICABLE: Does the project require its subprojects to include sex- disaggregated data in their reports? (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
2.3 Do project and subproject reports include sex-disaggregated data or cover gender equality or GAD concerns, initiatives, and results (that is, information on gender issues and how these are addressed)? (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
2.4 Are sex-disaggregated data being “rolled up” from the field to the national level? (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
3.0 Gender equality and women’s empowerment targets are being met. (max score: 4)				
3.1 Has women’s welfare and status been improved as a result of the project? (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0)				
Examples of indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has helped raise the education levels and health status of disadvantaged groups of women. • Women’s access to productive resources, employment opportunities, and political and legal status has improved. 				

Element and Item/Question (col. 1)	Response (col. 2)			Score for the item or element (col. 3)
	No(2a)	Partly yes (2b)	Yes (2c)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has created new opportunities or roles for women and men. Men and women have been sensitized to gender issues and women's human rights. The project has supported or instituted strategies to overcome adverse effects on women. The project has introduced follow-up activities to promote the sustainability of its gender equality results. There are project initiatives to ensure that improvements in the status of women and girls will be sustained and supported after project completion. 				
3.2 Has the project helped in developing the capacity of the implementing agency for implementing gender-sensitive projects? (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0)				
4.0 Project addresses gender issues arising from or during its implementation. (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0) Has the project responded to gender issues that were identified during project implementation or M&E? OR: Has the project addressed gender issues arising from its implementation?				
Examples of gender issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative effects on the gender relationship as a result of new roles or resources created for women Additional workloads for women and men Displacement of women by men Loss of access to resources because of project rules 				
4.0 Project addresses gender issues arising from or during its implementation. (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0) Has the project responded to gender issues that were identified during project implementation or M&E? OR: Has the project addressed gender issues arising from its implementation?				
5.0 Participatory monitoring and evaluation processes (max score: 2; for each item, 1)				
5.1 Does the project involve or consult women and men implementers during project monitoring and evaluation? Does it involve women and men beneficiaries? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
5.2 Have women and men been involved in or consulted on the assessment of the gender impacts of the project? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
TOTAL GAD SCORE – MONITORING AND EVALUATION				
TOTAL GAD SCORE – PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION (from Box16)				
TOTAL GAD SCORE – MONITORING AND EVALUATION (from Box 17)				
TOTAL GAD SCORE –PROJECT MANAGEMENT				

**REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEES AND TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS FOR THE
FORMULATION OF MIMAROPA RDP 2023-2028**

RPC	Chapter/Sub-chapter	TWG
DAC	Chapter 12. Ensure Macroeconomic Stability	
	12.1. Promote an Innovative, Inclusive, and Healthy Financial Sector	<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas South Luzon Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - PFPD</p> <p>Members: Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA, Cooperative Development Authority MIMAROPA, Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA, Bureau of Local Government Finance MIMAROPA, LBP Calapan Branch, Pag-IBIG Calapan Branch, DBP Calapan Branch, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - PFPD</p>
	12.2. Ensure sound fiscal management and improve the Tax Regime	<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Budget and Management MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - PFPD</p> <p>Members: Bureau of Local Government Finance MIMAROPA, Bureau of the Treasury MIMAROPA, Bureau of Internal Revenue Region Nos. 9A and 9B, Bureau of Customs Sub-Port Puerto Princesa, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - PFPD</p>
	Chapter 14. Ensure Peace and Security and Enhance Administration of Justice	
	14.1. Ensure Peace and Security	<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Philippine National Police MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - PFPD</p> <p>Members: Office of Civil Defense MIMAROPA, Department of the Interior and Local Government MIMAROPA, Department of Information and Communication Technology MIMAROPA, Philippine National Police MIMAROPA, Commission on Human Rights MIMAROPA, Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency MIMAROPA, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - PFPD</p>
	14.2. Enhance Administration of Justice	<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Justice Regional State Prosecutor 4 Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - PFPD</p>

RPC	Chapter/Sub-chapter	TWG
		<p>Members: Public Attorney's Office MIMAROPA, Department of the Interior and Local Government MIMAROPA, Commission on Human Rights MIMAROPA, Bureau of Jail Management and Penology MIMAROPA, Bureau of Corrections, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - PFPD</p>
	Chapter 15. Practice Good Governance and Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency	
		<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Budget and Management MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - PFPD</p> <p>Members: Anti-Red Tape Authority Southern Luzon, Department of the Interior and Local Government MIMAROPA, Development Academy of the Philippines, Department of Information and Communication Technology MIMAROPA, Civil Service Commission 4, Commission on Audit, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - PFPD</p>
EDC	Chapter 6. Protect Purchasing Power of Peso	
	6.1. Ensure Food Security	<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Agriculture MIMAROPA Vice Chair: Department of Agrarian Reform MIMAROPA Co-Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - PDIPBD</p> <p>Members: Food and Drug Administration MIMAROPA, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources MIMAROPA, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority MIMAROPA, Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA, Department of Labor and Employment MIMAROPA, Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA, Cooperative Development Authority MIMAROPA, Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation 4, Agricultural Training Institute MIMAROPA, Agricultural Credit Policy Council, Department of Science and Technology MIMAROPA, National Irrigation Administration MIMAROPA, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - PDIPBD</p>
	Chapter 7. Modernize Agriculture and Agri-business	
		<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Agriculture MIMAROPA Vice Chair: Department of Agrarian Reform MIMAROPA Co-Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - PDIPBD</p> <p>Members: Food and Drug Administration MIMAROPA, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources MIMAROPA,</p>

RPC	Chapter/Sub-chapter	TWG
		<p>Technical Education and Skills Development Authority MIMAROPA, Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA, Department of Labor and Employment MIMAROPA, Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA, Cooperative Development Authority MIMAROPA, Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation 4, Agricultural Training Institute MIMAROPA, Agricultural Credit Policy Council, Department of Science and Technology MIMAROPA, National Irrigation Administration MIMAROPA, Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority, State Universities and Colleges, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - PDIPBD</p>
	Chapter 8. Revitalize Industry	
		<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - PDIPBD</p> <p>Members: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority MIMAROPA, Department of Environment and Natural Resources MIMAROPA, Cooperative Development Authority MIMAROPA, Department of Trade and Industry - Competitiveness Bureau, Philippine Economic Zone Authority, Department of Labor and Employment MIMAROPA, Department of Science and Technology MIMAROPA, Department of the Interior and Local Government MIMAROPA, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas South Luzon, Department of Energy, Department of Agriculture MIMAROPA, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources MIMAROPA, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources MIMAROPA, Development Bank of the Philippines Calapan Branch, Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA, State Universities and Colleges, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - PDIPBD</p>
	Chapter 9. Reinvigorate Services	
		<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - PDIPBD</p> <p>Members: National Commission for Culture and the Arts, Department of Information and Communications Technology MIMAROPA, Department of Labor and Employment MIMAROPA, Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority, Department of Transportation,</p>

RPC	Chapter/Sub-chapter	TWG
		<p>Maritime Industry Authority MIMAROPA, Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority MIMAROPA, Philippine Institute of Development Studies, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas South Luzon, Philippine Ports Authority, Department of Tourism MIMAROPA, Philippine Economic Zone Authority, Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA, National Telecommunications Commission MIMAROPA, Department of Public Works and Highways MIMAROPA, Department of Agriculture MIMAROPA, State Universities and Colleges, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - PDIPBD</p>
	Chapter 10. Advance Research & Development, Technology, and Innovation	
		<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Science and Technology MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - PDIPBD</p> <p>Members: Department of Environment and Natural Resources MIMAROPA, Department of Budget and Management MIMAROPA, Commission on Higher Education MIMAROPA, Department of Information and Communications Technology MIMAROPA, Department of the Interior and Local Government MIMAROPA, Department of Foreign Affairs Consular Office Puerto Princesa, Department of Labor and Employment MIMAROPA, Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA, Department of Agriculture MIMAROPA, Department of Health MIMAROPA, Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, Office of Civil Defense MIMAROPA, Department of Education MIMAROPA, Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines, Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA, State Universities and Colleges, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - PDIPBD</p>
	Chapter 11. Promote Trade and Investments	
		<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - PDIPBD</p> <p>Members: Department of Labor and Employment MIMAROPA, Department of Science and Technology MIMAROPA, Department of Communications and</p>

RPC	Chapter/Sub-chapter	TWG
		<p>Information Technology MIMAROPA, Philippine Economic Zone Authority, Bureau of Customs Sub-Port Puerto Princesa, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas South Luzon, Department of Agriculture MIMAROPA, Bureau of Local Government Finance MIMAROPA, Department of Foreign Affairs Consular Office Puerto Princesa, Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA, Board of Investments, Philippine Coast Guard, National Security Council, State Universities and Colleges, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - PDIPBD</p>
	Chapter 16. Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	
		<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Environment and Natural Resources MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - PDIPBD</p> <p>Members: Department of Budget and Management MIMAROPA, Department of the Interior and Local Government MIMAROPA, Department of Science and Technology MIMAROPA, Climate Change Commission, Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA, Department of Public Works and Highways MIMAROPA, Department of Labor and Employment MIMAROPA, Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development MIMAROPA, Department of Agriculture MIMAROPA, Department of Energy, Department of Tourism MIMAROPA, Department of Transportation, Office of Civil Defense MIMAROPA, Bureau of Local Government Finance MIMAROPA, Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA, Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration, Mines and Geo-sciences Bureau MIMAROPA, Environmental Management Bureau MIMAROPA, Biodiversity Management Bureau, State Universities and Colleges, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - PDIPBD</p>
IDC	Chapter 13. Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	
		<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Public Works and Highways MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - PMED</p> <p>Members: Department of Information and Communications Technology MIMAROPA, Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, National Water Resource Board, Local Water Utilities Administration, Electric Cooperatives,</p>

RPC	Chapter/Sub-chapter	TWG
		<p>National Grid Corporation of the Philippines, Department of Energy, National Power Corporation, National Electrification Administration, Department of Transportation, Philippine Ports Authority - Office of the General Manager and PMOs, Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines, Philippine Coast Guard, National Telecommunications Commission MIMAROPA, Philippine Postal Corporation - Luzon Area, Department of Public Works and Highways MIMAROPA, Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) MIMAROPA, Land Transportation Office MIMAROPA, MARINA Regional Office IV , Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board Region MIMAROPA, Philippine Reclamation Authority, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - PMED</p>
SDC	Chapter 4. Promote Human Capital and Social Development	
	4.1. Boost Health and Nutrition	<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Health MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - DRD</p> <p>Members: Commission of Population and Development MIMAROPA, Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA, National Nutrition Council MIMAROPA, Department of Budget and Management MIMAROPA, Department of Science and Technology MIMAROPA, Department of Labor and Employment MIMAROPA, Commission on Higher Education MIMAROPA, Department of the Interior and Local Government MIMAROPA, Overseas Workers Welfare Administration MIMAROPA, Philippine Health Insurance, Corp., National Commission on Indigenous Peoples MIMAROPA, National Youth Commission, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - DRD</p>
	4.2. Improve Education and Lifelong Learning	<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - DRD</p> <p>Members: Commission on Higher Education MIMAROPA, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority MIMAROPA, Department of Information and Communications Technology MIMAROPA, Department of Science and Technology MIMAROPA, Department of Labor and Employment MIMAROPA, Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA, State Universities and Colleges, Department of Public Works and Highways, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p>

RPC	Chapter/Sub-chapter	TWG
		Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - DRD
	4.3. Establish Livable Communities	<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - DRD</p> <p>Members: Department of Public Works and Highways MIMAROPA, Climate Change Commission, Local Water Utilities Administration, Office of Civil Defense MIMAROPA, Department of Transportation, Department of Interior and Local Government MIMAROPA, Department of Energy, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples MIMAROPA, Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA, Department of Tourism MIMAROPA, Department of Environment and Natural Resources MIMAROPA, Department of Science and Technology MIMAROPA, Department of Health MIMAROPA, Department of Labor and Employment MIMAROPA, Department of Information and Communications Technology MIMAROPA, Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff, Environmental Management Bureau MIMAROPA, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - DRD</p>
	Chapter 5. Increase Income Earning Ability	
	5.1. Expand Training and Skills Development	<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Labor and Employment MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - DRD</p> <p>Members: Commission on Higher Education MIMAROPA, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority MIMAROPA, Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA, Department of Information and Communications Technology MIMAROPA, National Youth Commission, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, Department of Education MIMAROPA, Regional Tripartite Wages and Productivity Board MIMAROPA, Department of Agriculture MIMAROPA, Department of Science and Technology MIMAROPA, Philippine Commission on Women, Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - DRD</p>
	5.2. Intensify Employment Facilitation	<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Labor and Employment MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - DRD</p>

RPC	Chapter/Sub-chapter	TWG
		<p>Members: Commission on Higher Education MIMAROPA, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority MIMAROPA, Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA, Department of Information and Communications Technology MIMAROPA, National Youth Commission, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, Department of Education MIMAROPA, Regional Tripartite Wages and Productivity Board MIMAROPA, Department of Agriculture MIMAROPA, Department of Science and Technology MIMAROPA, Philippine Commission on Women, Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - DRD</p>
	Chapter 6. Protect Purchasing Power of Peso	
	6.2. Rationalize Social Protection	<p>Lead Agency/Chair: Department of Social Welfare and Development MIMAROPA Vice Chair: NEDA MIMAROPA - DRD</p> <p>Members: Commission on Higher Education MIMAROPA, Department of Agriculture MIMAROPA, Department of the Interior and Local Government MIMAROPA, Government Service Insurance System Calapan Branch, National Anti-Poverty Commission, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples MIMAROPA, National Youth Commission, Philippine Commission on Women, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority MIMAROPA, Overseas Workers Welfare Administration MIMAROPA, Social Security System Calapan Branch, Council for the Welfare of Children, Department of Agrarian Reform MIMAROPA, Department of Education MIMAROPA, Department of Health MIMAROPA, League of Provinces of the Philippines, Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA, National Nutrition Council MIMAROPA, Office of Civil Defense MIMAROPA, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation Calapan Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs Consular Office Puerto Princesa, Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA, Department of Labor and Employment MIMAROPA, Provincial/City Planning and Development Coordinators, Private Sector Representatives</p> <p>Secretariat: NEDA MIMAROPA - DRD</p>