






















Objectives/Results	Indicator	Baseline ^{a/}	Latest Data					Plan Target ^{b/}	Likelihood of Achieving the PDP target	Responsible Agency ^{c/}	Reporting Entity ^{d/}	
CHAPTER 5: ENSURING RESPONSIVE, PEOPLE-CENTERED, TECHNOLOGY-ENABLED, AND CLEAN GOVERNANCE												
Societal Goal												
A healthy and resilient Philippines												
Intermediate Goal												
Building a high-trust society												
Chapter Outcome 1												
Responsive, people-centered, technology-enabled, and clean governance ensured												
Sub-chapter Outcome 1.1												
Participatory governance broadened	Percentile rank in the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) -Voice and Accountability Indicator improved ^{e/}	51	49	47	45	41	40	60		All agencies	NEDA	
		2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
Open Budget Index (OBI) score improved ^{f/}		64	67		76		68		71		All agencies	NEDA
		2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
Aggregate Outputs												
Number of voters' education and information campaigns conducted increased ^{g/}		147	55	64	262	40	182	189	563		COMELEC	COMELEC
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
Percentage of provinces, cities, and municipalities (PCMs) with the required non-government organization (NGO) representation in the Local Development Council (including Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao or BARMM) ^{h/}	Provinces	95	100	96	98			79	100		DILG	DILG
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
Percentage of PCMs fully disclosing financial documents to the public (cumulative) (excluding BARMM) ^{i/}		80	92	90	92	95	90	99	80		DILG	DILG
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
Sub-chapter Outcome 1.2												
Seamless service delivery ensured	Percentile rank in the WGI – Regulatory Quality sustained ^{j/}	52	60	57	61	58	55	59		All agencies	NEDA	
		2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
Percentile rank in the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) sustained ^{k/}		59	59	60	55				61		All agencies	NEDA
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
Score in the Global e-Government Development Index improved		0.6/1.0		0.7/1.0		0.7/1.0		0.7/1.0	0.7/1.0		All agencies	NEDA
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
Percentile rank in the WGI – Government Effectiveness Indicator improved ^{l/}		57	53	56	56	57	58		60		All agencies	NEDA
		2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			

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	Percentage of qualified PCMs conferred with the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) ^{m/}	17.8	100	100	100		100	100		DILG	DILG	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
	Percentage of PCMs conferred with the SGLG ^{m/}	17.8	27	16	22			21	Increasing		All agencies	DILG
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
Aggregate Outputs												
	Percentage of Filipino citizens (including overseas Filipinos) and resident aliens registered to the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys) ^{n/}	0				0	48	68	79		PSA	PSA
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
	Percentage of regulatory agencies covered by the regulatory review increased	36	50	30	17	12.66	34	37	100		DAP	DAP
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
	Proportion of local government units (LGUs) adopting Public Financial Management (PFM) improvement measures (cumulative, %)	80	90	92	93	100	48	82	90		DBM	DBM
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
Compliance rate of National Government Agencies (NGAs) and Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) to good governance conditions increased (%)												
	Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PhilGEPS) posting	93	69	72	74	74	81	79	100		All agencies	Procurement Service (PS)-PhilGEPS and DAP (as AO 25 IATF Secretariat)
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
	Annual Procurement Plan - Common Use Supplies and Equipment ^{o/}	86			3	38	39	39	100		All agencies	DBM-PS and DAP (as AO 25 IATF Secretariat)
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2022			
	Submission of Annual Financial Statements	100	99	100	100	99	100	96	100		All agencies	COA/DAP (as Secretariat of IATF on AO 25)
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
Sub-chapter Outcome 1.3												
Smart and resilient public organizations and future-ready public servants developed	Number of officers and senior technical personnel provided training/capacitated	143	120	121	147	75	211	289	948		DAP	DAP
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			

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	Number of individuals trained on Public Sector Productivity (PSP)	5	95	89	99	124	159	1042	405		DAP	DAP	
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
	Number of legislative officers and staff trained	79				240	189	353	933	359		DAP	DAP
		2018				2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
	Percentage of Career Executive Service (CES) positions occupied by CES Officers (CESO) and CES eligibles sustained (%) ^{b/}	50		53	53	51	52	52	45	50		CESB	CESB
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022				
	Number of CES eligibles completing the leadership and management proficiency program per year increased (cumulative)	105	151	97	93	45	79	87	420		CESB	CESB	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022				
Sub-chapter Outcome 1.4													
Citizenry fully engaged and empowered	Percentile rank in the WGI-Control of Corruption Indicator improved ^{d/}	40		39	34	31	34	34		50		All agencies	NEDA
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
	Percentile rank in Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) improved ^{f/}	43		38	44	37	36	35		50		All agencies	NEDA
		2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022				
	Score in CPI improved	35		34	36	34	34	33		38		All agencies	NEDA
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
	Percentage of families who have bribed or were asked for a bribe by at least one public official in the past 12 months	All Services	3.2		2.5		5.5	3.1		2.2	1.9		OMB
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022				
	Availing of Social Services	3		2.6		5.1	2.8		1.5	1.2		OMB	OMB
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022				
	Payment of Other Taxes and Duties	0.5		2.0		1.4	1.0		0.4	0.8		OMB	OMB
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022				

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	Access to Justice	0.9	3.0	3.4	2.2	2.4	1.5			OMB	OMB	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			
	Securing Registry, Permits, and Other Licenses	2.5	1.9	2.8	1.4	1.0	1.5			OMB	OMB	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022			

^{a/} Actual data as of December 2015, or most recent available data. May not necessarily be year-end values

^{b/} May either be the cumulative or incremental target value at the end of the Plan period

^{c/} Agency accountable for delivering the outputs/achievement of outcomes

^{d/} Lead agency responsible for reporting progress on indicator targets

^{e/} Voice and accountability captures perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.

^{f/} The OBI is based from the Open Budget Survey, which is a comprehensive analysis and survey that evaluates whether governments give the public access to budget information and opportunities to participate in the budget process at the national level. Score ranges from 1 to 100.

^{g/} The targets are set only for the Commission (central office) and does not include field offices that also conduct voter education in their respective areas.

^{h/} Targets for the percentage of PCMs with the required NGO representation in the Local Development Council (including BARMM) (i.e., Cities, Municipalities) for 2021-2022 were adjusted due to the postponement of the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) assessment in 2020.

^{i/} Targets for 2021 to 2022 were revised to consider the change in validation mechanisms of all documents uploaded by local government units (LGUs) in the Full Disclosure Policy (FDP) portal.

^{j/} Regulatory quality captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. Given the economic slowdown due to the impact of COVID-19 and enhanced community quarantines, it is expected that there will be reduced private sector development. Thus, the targets for 2021 and 2022 were decreased by 1 percentile rank.

^{k/} The Global Competitiveness Report analyzes competitiveness along 12 pillars: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation. Given the economic contraction brought by the pandemic, the targets for 2021 and 2022 were lowered by 1 percentile rank.

^{l/} Government effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.

^{m/} The SGLG assessment for 2020 was suspended due to COVID19.

^{n/} Revised targets per the commitment of the PSA with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP). Percentages are based on 116 million population.

^{o/} The number of agencies that can submit through the Virtual Store account could potentially decrease considering the restrictions posed by community quarantine measures being implemented. Hence, targets for 2021 to 2022 were decreased.

^{p/} Total number of CES positions depends on the results of the position classification studies conducted by the CESB every year. In as much as Paragraph (c), Article IV, Part III of the Integrated Reorganization Plan (IRP) vests in the President the power to appoint CES eligibles to CES ranks, the appointment of CESOs and CES eligibles to CES ranks is beyond the authority of the CESB.

^{q/} Control of corruption captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests.

^{r/} The index measures the perceived level of public sector corruption in 178 countries and territories based on 13 expert and business surveys. The score ranges from 0-100, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and a 100 means that a country is perceived as very clean.

List of Acronyms:

CESB - Career Executive Service Board

COA - Commission on Audit

COMELEC - Commission on Election

DAP - Development Academy of the Philippines

DBM - Department of Budget and Management

DILG - Department of Interior and Local Government

NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority

OMB - Office of the Ombudsman

PhilGEPS - Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System

PSA - Philippine Statistics Authority