





















Objectives/Results	Indicator	Baseline ^{a/}	Latest Data						Plan Target ^{b/}	Likelihood of Achieving the PDP target	Responsible Agency ^{c/}	Reporting Entity ^{d/}			
CHAPTER 5: PEOPLE-CENTERED, CLEAN, AND EFFICIENT GOVERNANCE															
Societal Goal															
To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society and a globally competitive knowledge economy															
Intermediate Goal															
Enhancing the social fabric by building trust in public institutions															
Chapter Outcome 1															
People-centered, innovative, clean, efficient, effective and inclusive delivery of public goods and services ensured															
Sub-chapter Outcome 1.1															
Anti-corruption initiatives improved	Percentile rank in the WGI - Control of Corruption Indicator improved ^{e/}	40	*	37	*	39	*	34	*	31	50		All agencies	NEDA	
		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2022			
	Percentile rank in Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) improved ^{f/}	43		43		38		45		37	36	50		All agencies	NEDA
		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	2020	2022			
Sub-chapter Outcome 1.2															
Seamless service delivery achieved	Percentile rank in the WGI - Regulatory Quality improved ^{g/}	52	*	54	*	56	*	54	*	55	59		All agencies	NEDA	
		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2022			
	Percentile rank in the Global Competitiveness Index improved ^{h/}	59				59		60	*	55	61		All agencies	NEDA	
		2016				2017		2018		2019		2022			
	Government agencies with frontline service offices passing the Report Card Survey increased (cumulative, %) ^{i/}	88.5				83.8						95		CSC	CSC
	2016				2017						2022				
Aggregate Outputs															
Number of regulatory agencies covered by the regulatory review increased		47				25	*	25		21	19	138		DAP	DAP
		2016				2017		2018		2019	2020	2022			
	Number of OFW Helpdesks (OHDs) available increased	666				323		133		177	10	238		OWWA	OWWA
		(New-139 Existing-527)				(New-323 Existing-666)		(New-133 Existing-989)		(New-177 Existing-1,122)		(New-10 Existing-1,132)			
	2016				2017		2018		2019	2020	2022				
Sub-chapter Outcome 1.3															
Administrative governance enhanced	Percentile rank in the WGI - Government Effectiveness Indicator improved ^{j/}	57	*	52	*	52	*	55	*	55	60		All agencies	NEDA	
		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2022			

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	Aggregate Outputs										
	Rightsizing the National Government Act of 2017 passed	0	0	0	0	0	1		DBM	Committee on Rightsizing the National Government (OES, DBM, NEDA, CSC,	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022				
	Proportion of LGUs adopting PFM improvement measures (cumulative, %)	80	92	93	99.87	98.54	90		DBM	DBM	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022				
	Sub-chapter Outcome 1.4										
Citizenry fully engaged and empowered	Percentile rank in the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)-Voice and Accountability Indicator improved ^{k/}	51	* 51	49	* 48	47	60		All agencies	NEDA	
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2022				
	Open Budget Index (OBI) score improved ^{l/}	64		67	67	76	71		All agencies	NEDA	
		2015	2017	2018	2019	2022					
	Aggregate Outputs										
	Number of voters' education and information campaigns conducted increased ^{m/}	147	* 55	64	262	41	416		COMELEC	COMELEC	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022				
	Percentage of PCMs with the required ^{n/} NGO representation in the Local Development Council (including ARMM) increased (cumulative)										
	Provinces	95	99	95	98		100		DILG	DILG	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2022					
	Cities	98.6	95	92	93		100		DILG	DILG	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2022					
	Municipalities	95.6	87	84	93		98		DILG	DILG	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022				
	All NGAs fully complying with the Transparency Seal (cumulative, %)	97	67	75	88	86	** 100		DBM	DBM	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022				
	Number of PCMs fully disclosing financial documents to the public (cumulative)										
	Provinces	62	* 66	73	76	67	65		DILG	DILG	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022				
	Cities	116	* 127	104	143	131	122		DILG	DILG	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022				

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	Municipalities	1,111	966	1,109	1,358	1,258	1,167		DILG	DILG	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022				

* Revised Data from the submission of the Agency

** Preliminary Data

^{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/} 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.

^{f/} 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

^{g/} 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.

^{h/} 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.

^{i/} Targets are conservative as RCS results are dependent on the views of the clients (general public); thus, survey in NCR/key cities may yield low results.

^{j/} 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

^{k/} 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.

^{l/} 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

^{m/} 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.

List of Acronyms:

COMELEC - Commission on Election

CSC - Civil Service Commission

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

OES - Office of the Executive Secretary

OWWA - Overseas Workers Welfare Administration

PMS - Presidential Management Staff