

---

---

**STUDY OF GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS FOR  
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION  
IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

---

---

*Marife M Ballesteros and Danilo C Israel*

Final Report  
January 2014

**Philippine Institute for Development Studies  
Department of Budget and Management**

## Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>I. Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>II. Conceptual Framework: Growth, Employment and Relevance of ALMPs.....</b>	<b>2</b>
A. Economic Growth and Employment Nexus.....	2
B. Impact of ALMPs: Review of International Experience.....	3
<b>III. Trends in Growth and Employment in the Philippines.....</b>	<b>6</b>
A. Macroeconomic Trends.....	6
B. Regional Trends .....	8
<b>IV. Employment Generated from ALMPs of Government Agencies.....</b>	<b>9</b>
A. Type of Policy Interventions .....	9
B. Government Priority ALMPs: The Community-Based Employment Program (CBEP) 10	
1. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) .....	11
2. Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) .....	11
3. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) .....	11
4. Department of Tourism (DOT).....	12
5. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE).....	12
6. Department of Agriculture (DA) .....	13
7. Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH).....	13
8. Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC) .....	14
<b>V. Assessment of Selected Employment Generation Programs.....</b>	<b>15</b>
A. One Town, One Product (OTOP) Program, DTI .....	15
1. Macrolevel Assessment of Performance .....	15
2. Review of OTOP Performance Evaluation .....	16
B. Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP), DSWD.....	17
C. Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP),.....	19
D. High Value Crops Development Program (HVDCP), DA .....	20
E. Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program (AHMP), DPWH .....	20
<b>VI. Conclusions and Recommendations .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>References .....</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Appendices .....</b>	<b>93</b>

## List of Tables

Table 1. Policy and Institutional Barriers to Industry Upgrading.....	23
Table 2. Relevant Instruments, Target Groups and Intended Effects of ALMP's .....	23
Table 3. Overview of Impact Evaluation on Active Labor Programs .....	25
Table 4. Effectiveness of ALMP's .....	26
Table 5. Employed Persons by Major Industry group, Philippines .....	32
Table 6. Labor Productivity by Major Industry Group, Philippines.....	33
Table 7. Share of Establishments to Total and Growth Rate, by Size Category and Industry .....	34
Table 8. Share of Employees to Total and Growth Rate, by Size Category and Industry .....	37
Table 9. GDP by Expenditure Share in Constant 2000 Prices, 2001-2012 .....	40
Table 10. Gross Regional Domestic Product Growth Rate, 2000-2012 .....	41
Table 11. Labor Productivity, by Region, 2000-2011 .....	42
Table 12. Unemployment Rate, by Region, 2000-2012 .....	43
Table 13. Underemployment Rate, by Region, 2000-2012 .....	44
Table 14. Share of Establishments to Total and Growth Rate, by Size Category and Region .....	45
Table 15. Share of Employees to Total and Growth Rate, by Size Category and Region .....	48
Table 16. ALMPs by Program Intervention and by Department.....	51
Table 17. Methodology for determining jobs generated, Selected Departments.....	55
Table 18. Jobs generated by Programs Enrolled in CBEP by Department, 2012.....	59
Table 19. Recipients of Community-Based Tourism Assistance (GREET), DOT.....	64
Table 20. Investments Generated under OTOP Programs.....	65
Table 21. Number of MSMEs Assisted by OTOP.....	66
Table 22. Average Investment per MSME Assisted.....	67
Table 23. New Jobs Created under OTOP Program.....	68
Table 24. Domestic Sales under OTOP Program .....	69
Table 25. Domestic Sales per MSME Assisted under OTOP Program .....	70
Table 26. OTOP Program Correlation Results .....	71
Table 27. Number of MSMEs Developed and Assisted, 2007-2009.....	72
Table 28. Representation of OTOP Beneficiaries.....	73
Table 29. Number of new jobs generated and direct jobs sustained, 2006-2009 .....	74
Table 30. Main Findings: Study on the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of DTI's ONE TOWN, ONE PRODUCT Program.....	75
Table 31. Constraints and Challenges: Study on the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of DTI's ONE TOWN, ONE PRODUCT Program .....	76
Table 32. Result of Evaluation: Rapid Assessment of SEA-K.....	77
Table 33. Sustainable Livelihood Program-Track 1: Microenterprise Development (January 2011-June 2013).....	78
Table 34. Repayment Status of DSWD Funded Pantawid Households (January 2011-June 2013) .....	79
Table 35. Sustainable Livelihood Program-Track 2: Employment Facilitation (January 2011-June 2013) .....	80
Table 36. Assistance to Workers during the Global Financial Crisis Under the Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP), 2009.....	81

Table 37. Emergency Employment for Displaced Workers and their Dependents Under the Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP), as of December 31, 2009.....	82
Table 38. Physical Accomplishment, Financial Utilization, and Amount Utilized per Person of Emergency Employment for Displaced Workers and their Dependents Under the Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP), as of December 31, 2009.....	85
Table 39. Number of Jobs Generated, High Value Crops Development Program of the DA, 2008-2012.....	87
Table 40. Status of the Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program (AHMP) Projects Implemented by the DENR, 2005-2009 .....	88

### **List of Figures**

Figure 1. GDP Growth, Employment Growth and Labor Productivity Growth, Philippines 2000-2012.....	31
Figure 2. Philippine Unemployment and Underemployment, 2000-2012.....	31

### **List of Appendices**

Appendix 1. Department of Trade and Industry: Employment Generating Programs .....	93
Appendix 2. Department of Social Welfare and Development: Employment Generating Programs .....	98
Appendix 3. Department of Agrarian Reform: Employment Generating Programs .....	102
Appendix 4. Department of Labor and Employment: Employment Generating Programs.....	105
Appendix 5. Employment-Generating Programs and Projects of the Department of Agriculture (DA) of the Philippines, by Year, 2001-2011 .....	111
Appendix 6. Employment-Generating Programs and Projects of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) of the Philippines, by Year, 2001-2011 .....	113
Appendix 7. Employment-Generating Programs and Projects of the Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC) of the Philippines, by Year, 2001-2011.....	115
Appendix 8. Status on the collection of data on completed government projects which are related to employment generation.....	116

## List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFMA	Agricultural Fisheries Modernization Act
AHMP	Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program
ALMP	Active Labor Market Program
ARCP	Agrarian Reform Communities Project
ARISP	Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Project
BWSC	Bureau of Workers and Special Concerns
CBEP	Community-Based Employment Program
CFW	Cash for Work
CLEEP	Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILP	DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOT	Department of Tourism
DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communication
DPWH	Department of Public Ways and Highways
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
GIP	Government Internship Program
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GREET	Grassroots Entrepreneurship for Eco Tourism
GVA	Gross Value Added
HVDCP	High Value Crops Development Program
ILO	International Labour Organization
KALAHI- CIDSS	Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
LGU	Local Government Unit
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MIAA	Manila International Airport Authority
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OPS	Office of the Press Secretary
OTOP	One Town, One Product
OYSTER	Out-of-School Youth toward Economic Recovery
PIDWW	Pamilacan Island Dolphin and Whale Watching
PPP	Public-Private Partnership

RUMEPP	Rural Micro Enterprise Promotion Program
SEA-K	Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran
SBGFC	Small Business Guarantee and Finance Corporation
SLP	Sustainable Livelihood Program
SPES	Special Program for Employment of Students
TP-KP	Tulay sa Pangulo sa Kaunlarang Pang Agraryo

# **Study of Government Interventions for Employment Generation in the Private Sector**

## **Executive Summary**

This study reviews the relationship between economic growth and employment and the role of government interventions/programs on employment generation. There are several such programs undertaken by government most of which are classified as active labor market programs (ALMPs), which are programs intended to improved employability of targeted sectors. There are only a few programs intended to promote private investments for employment creation. Thus, the review focuses on the ALMPs with limited discussion on employment generation for investments promotion. In particular, employment programs of the following agencies are reviewed- (1) Department of Trade and Industry (DTI); (2) Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE); (3) Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR); (4) Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD); (5) Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC); (6) Department of Public Ways and Highways (DPWH); and (8) Department of Tourism (DoT).

Economic growth in the Philippines has not been accompanied by significant improvements in employment. While the country displayed strong economic growth in the past three years, employment growth remained sluggish at 1.1%. Underemployment and unemployment rate remained high at 19% and 6.8% respectively. Moreover, about one-third of total workers are employed in microenterprises, which are predominantly into self-help informal economy with no paid employees or unpaid family labor.

Several studies attributed the slow growth in employment to the lack of broad base development and to the low level of private investments in the country. Economic growth is concentrated in the services sectors while the agriculture and manufacturing industries, which are the sources of jobs for the unskilled and semi-skilled labor, are lagging. Gross capital investment averages at only 19% of GDP in the last decade while domestic and government consumption accounts for an average of more than 80% of GDP. .

To support employment generation or alleviate unemployment, the government implements programs, commonly referred to as Active Labor Market Programs or ALMPs. ALMPs are “purposive, selective, interventions by the government that indirectly or directly act to provide work to, or increase the employability of people with certain disadvantages in the labor market” (ILO). ALMPs are generally targeted to disadvantaged households and include interventions such as direct employment, wage subsidy, livelihood or self-employment, employment services and human resource development.

In particular, the national government’s priority ALMPs from 2010 to present, are clustered under the Community-Based Employment Program (CBEP), which aims to provide employment to skilled, semi-skilled, and low-skilled workers in the community through the infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects of national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs), government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs),

government financial institutions (GFIs), and public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the national, regional, provincial, city, and municipal levels. The CBEP National Steering Committee is chaired by DOLE with NEDA as Co-Chair. As such, the DOLE is tasked to lead the monitoring and reporting of jobs generated from the enrolled programs and projects of government agencies and other instrumentalities.

- The DOLE enrolled under CBEP two (2) programs which are being managed by the Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns (BWSC), namely, Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES) and the DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program (DILP). In 2012, SPES benefited 138,381 students or 97.86 percent accomplishment utilizing a total budget of P341 million. Meanwhile, the DILP benefitted 84,207 for a 145.18 percent accomplishment rate and utilized P291.079 million which translates to a per capita cost of P3, 493.00.
- DTI implements the Rural Micro Enterprise Promotion Program (or RUMEPP) which is a livelihood, self/employment program targeted to microentrepreneurs. Total accomplishment of RUMEPP in terms of jobs generated is 15,831 or 152% of its target (10,400) in 2012. This was achieved with 75% utilization of funds. The employment was generated at an estimated cost of about P 8,732 per job based on obligated funds (PhP 138.23 million) for the project.
- DAR has three main programs in CBEP which provides both infrastructure and non-infrastructure jobs. The programs are: (1) the Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Project (or ARISP III); (2) Agrarian Reform Communities Project (ARCP II); and (3) Tulay sa Pangulo sa Kaunlarang Pang Agraryo (TP-KP). These programs include both public works and microenterprise development. Overall employment accomplishment based on 2012 targets is 48% for infrastructure related jobs and 72% for microenterprise development (non-infrastructure). The low accomplishment corresponds to low utilization of funds.
- DSWD includes all current programs under CBEP. These programs are: (1) Sustainable Livelihood Program (/SLP); (2) Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAH-CIDSS); (3) Cash for Work (CFW) Programs and (d) Government Internship Program. Except for the KALAH-CIDSS, which is an infrastructure program, all other programs are non-infrastructure programs involving employment services and livelihood programs. KALAH-CIDSS reports 100% employment accomplishment and utilization of funds. On the other hand, overall employment accomplishment of the non-infrastructure projects is at about 75% of 2012 targets. On a per program basis CFW and GIP accomplished above 100% of target employment while SLP shows an accomplishment rate of only 42% despite more than 100% utilization of funds..
- The SLP, which is an offshoot of the SEA-K (Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran Program), is targeted to poor households specifically beneficiaries of the DSWD Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, which represents 84% of SLP beneficiaries. It is implemented through a two-track program: (1) the Micro-Enterprise Development Track,



and (2) the Employment Facilitation Track. Further assessment of the program shows that the program is exhibiting promising results. Under the Microenterprise Development Track, DSWD reveals movement of some microenterprises from government (NGA/LGU) capital seed fund users to self-finance and borrowers of MFIs within less than three years of program implementation. From January 2011 to June 2013, a total of 215,699 households benefited from the Microenterprise Development program of which 32,817 (or 15%) were supported by MFIs. For households supported by DSWD credit funds, overall repayment performance is good at 82.93%. However, the sustainability of the microenterprise developed is a continuing challenge for DSWD. Monitoring and partnership is important to help microenterprises that were developed and assisted to attain viability in the long-term.

On the other hand, the Employment Facilitation Track Program reflects the job placement activity of DSWD in partnership with national government agencies, NGOs and other private sectors. From January 2011 to June 2013, the program employed a total of 5,702 persons. The bulk (or 86%) has been employed in DPWH infrastructure projects. A key challenge for the program is how to move employment to the private sector, to enhance their skills or upgrade them to microenterprise development to ensure long-term effects.

- DOT like DPWH also provides employment through public works and maintenance services. These programs are undertaken by the DOT main office and attached agencies such as the Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA) and the National Parks and Development Committee (NPDC). Overall, these agencies provided 3,976 jobs which correspond to an accomplishment rate of 100%.

With regards to facilitating employment in the private sector, the DOT focuses on the development of community-based eco-tourism in potential tourist sites. A case in point is the Pamilacan Island Dolphin and Whale Watching (PIDWW) Project. The PIDWW organization is now the largest revenue contributor in the LGU. With the success of this primary industry, secondary and support businesses are being set-up, which are expected to generate more jobs and incomes for the entire community.

- DA's employment-generating programs and projects include those related to the Agricultural Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA), credit programs of the Land Bank of the Philippines and the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan. DA also had the Office of the One Million Jobs program during the Arroyo administration which is now terminated. In particular, DA CBEP projects provided or facilitated through public works and livelihood programs. In totality, the DA employed 292,116 persons for an accomplishment rate of 74.63% and utilized P7.7 billion of its allocation for a utilization rate of 48.20 %.

DPWH mainly provided employment through public works. Among its programs are: the President's Roadside Maintenance Program (Kalsada Natin, Alagaan Natin), Job Creation KNAN on Roadside Maintenance, and the Out-of-School Youth toward Economic Recovery (OYSTER) Program which are all aimed at gainfully employing specific disadvantaged sectors. All these programs are currently implemented. The

DPWH has yet to fully utilize its budget. Based on employment targets, accomplishment rate is at 63.05 percent in 2011 and only 29% in 2012.

- The DOTC has implemented both infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects which provided a total of 20,963 and 2,968 jobs, respectively. This shows an accomplishment rate of 78% for infrastructure projects and 66% for non-infrastructure projects. Among the agencies under the DOTC, the Cebu Port Authority provided the most employment (about 17,000) for infrastructure program. For non-infrastructure programs, the Philippine national railways (PNR) contributed the most to direct employment, providing jobs to 1,889 individuals for janitorial services and similar jobs.

A similar program to CBEP is the Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP) which was implemented in 2009 to protect the most vulnerable sectors from threats and consequences of reduced or lost income as a result of the global economic crisis, through the provision of emergency employment and implementation of livelihood projects. The assistance to workers during the global financial crisis under CLEEP benefited a total of 28,890 workers in 2009. About 94% of the programs total MOOE of P1.35 billion was utilized. The total target number of workers to be hired was 48,532 persons while the actual number of workers hired was 32,410 persons for an accomplishment rate of 66.78 percent.

Among programs enrolled under CLEEP, DOT and DOLE exceeded their targets while DOJ and DENR had the weakest performance. In terms of financial utilization, PMS, OPS, and DTI had the highest performance exceeding more than 100 percent while NEDA and DOJ had the lowest performance registering less than 1 percent. In terms of amount utilized per person, DOJ and DA had the best performance spending lower than P3,000 per person while OPS and PMS had the weakest achievement spending at least P150,000 per person.

In addition to ALMPs and CBEP programs, government also implements programs intended to promote private sector investments to generate employment. Most of these programs are undertaken by DTI. One major program is the One Town, One Product (OTOP) Program. Unlike RUMEPP, OTOP is not ALMP or covered by CBEP. It is a program intended to support local economic development through development of MSMEs. While the policy interventions include training and livelihood assistance, the intent is primarily investment promotion. The performance of the OTOP in terms of investment generated and assisted MSMEs have been positive. For the period 2007 to 2012, the OTOP program generated total investments of P11.6 Billion or an average investment of about P 2.0 Billion annually. The program assisted over 50,000 MSME or about 8,500 MSME annually. Average investment per MSME is about P226,328. Regions IX and XII, registered the highest investment per MSME of about P2.0 Million. However, the number of jobs generated in these regions is not impressive. Regions VII which registered only an annual investment of P 74.75 Million and the lowest investment per MSME of P57,526 was able to generate annually 7,456 jobs compared to 5,811 jobs for Regions IX and 2,290 jobs for Regions XII. Regions IX though generated the highest annual domestic sales and domestic sale per MSME.

Based on the data, there is a positive and significant correlation between investments and job generation and between number of MSMEs and job generation. On the other hand, there is

negative and weak correlation between average investments per MSME to job generation. Although the relationship is not significant, the evidence suggests that assisting bigger firms does not necessarily lead to higher employment. However, it is possible that bigger firms are more stable and provide sustained employment compared to micro and small firms.

A rapid assessment on the program undertaken in 2010 revealed that OTOP resulted in a 90% increase in income of the MSMEs beneficiaries which translated into an upgraded quality of life and upgraded business activities. However, the program has weak employment effects with only 6% of the MSMEs assisted citing that the OTOP resulted in additional employment and 25% citing possible positive effects on community employment. It has been observed that the growth of SMEs has been constrained by (1) the lack of access to additional capital; (2) Unavailability /inaccessibility of raw materials and (3) difficulty to comply with FDA requirements to penetrate larger markets. These constraints are consistent with the macro studies on the reasons for the low private investments in the country. Moreover, OTOP has not necessarily led to local economic development due to the following: (1) lack of support from some LGUs on the OTOP program; and (2) lack of innovative or more comprehensive marketing strategy provided under OTOP (i.e. some products may require strategies that are not yet tried and tested”).

Compared to programs for investment promotion, the CBEP programs are primarily stop-gap measures to address unemployment and adverse effects of economic crisis on employment. Overall, the employment performance of ALMPs of government agencies appears transitory and short-term. Although some programs exceeded the employment targets, it is not clear how these numbers are translated at the macro level. The programs are apparently intended to address other social issues such as poverty reduction, social/human development or community development. It is therefore possible that most programs are desirable for the social objectives rather than for providing net employment impact. These inferences however need to be validated through in-depth impact analysis of specific programs, which has not been possible under this study.

However, impact studies on ALMPs based on international experience, suggests similar conclusions. Among the key findings of the studies are:

- (1) Public works may temporarily increase employment but may also increase unemployment by providing incentives to discouraged workers to reenter the labor market;
- (2) In-work benefits (e.g. wage subsidy) and public works are very cost-inefficient in terms of raising employment, but might be cost-efficient in reducing poverty and inequity;
- (3) Most authors point out the usefulness of the self-employment (livelihood) programs but its applicability or impact is only up to 3 percent of the unemployed workforce. There are also significant failure rate of small businesses suggesting high cost with minimal or temporary employment effect. Moreover, studies show that the impact is more positive for male, better educated workers with particular interest in entrepreneurial activities.
- (4) Human capital enhancement are widely used and generally represent the largest share in governments' expenditure. Training programs generally had positive impacts on raising

employability but these programs can be costly and have the effect of selecting unemployed workers with higher employability leaving out disadvantage workers. Among training programs, a more cost effective measure is on-the-job training targeted at long-term unemployed workers.

With regards to government interventions for investment promotions such as OTOP, the employment impact appears minimal. The effects specifically for microenterprises seems similar to livelihood, self-employment programs of government whereby beneficiaries experience positive results on incomes but effects tend to be short-term.

There is clearly a need to define the intent of employment programs. Most government agencies are implementing ALMPS which clearly are intended to the vulnerable/marginalized population or in emergency situations. The other focus should be on programs or policies that will promote private investments to generate employment. The policies need to address the constraints identified in several studies and to undertake programs linked to the overall industrial policy of government.

There is also a need for the Departments to improve monitoring and evaluation system for the programs to facilitate impact analysis. Within Departments there is no standard monitoring system since different programs are managed by separate divisions or Bureaus. Thus, data are generated as the need arise. The absence of a central evaluation monitoring and evaluation office in each Department has created difficulty in identifying and integrating information and data.

Moreover, there is also a need to create convergence and agreements among key Departments with regards to the methodology and definitions in identification and counting of jobs. The DOLE, as the lead employment agency, can take the initiative starting with programs listed under the CBEP.

# **Study of Government Interventions for Employment Generation in the Private Sector**

*M.M. Ballesteros and D.C. Israel<sup>1</sup>*

## **I. Introduction**

This study reviews the relationship between economic growth and employment and the role of government interventions such as active labor market programs (ALMPs) in generating employment. The government also implements other employment programs intended to promote private investments for employment but information on these programs are limited and the bulk of programs under the agencies of government, with the exception of the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of Tourism, implement ALMPs.

Active labor market programs (ALMPs) have been adopted in many countries in response to conditions that caused or may result in rising unemployment, reduction in wages and increase in poverty. These programs, which are advocated by the Overseas Economic Council for Development (OECD), have gained support especially in developing and transition economies.

ALMPs include policy interventions in both the demand and supply side of the labor market. Demand side instruments are intended to assist firms or enterprises to increase jobs through direct employment programs or by providing incentives for creating or retaining employment (e.g. wage subsidy, financing support, marketing support, etc.). On the other hand, supply side interventions are directed to those in the labor force such as programs intended for human capital enhancement, labor market matching and in-work benefits such as tax credits and public works.

In the Philippines, ALMPs are mostly targeted to poor/ marginalized or vulnerable households or communities. In particular, the programs include direct employment through public works, livelihood or self-employment development, employment facilitation/services and human resource development.

There are several national agencies implementing ALMPs with each agency targeting specific sectors. For purpose of this study, we reviewed the implementation of ALMPs of the following national agencies: (1) Department of Trade and Industry (DTI); (2) Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE); (3) Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR); (4) Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD); (5) Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC); (6) Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH); (7) Department of Agriculture (DA) and (8) Department of Tourism (DoT). Given time

---

<sup>1</sup> Senior Research Fellows, PIDS. Assessment of employment-generating programs of DA,DOLE, DPWH and DOTC is undertaken by Dr. Israel while the remaining agencies ( DTI, DAR, DSWD and DoT) is assessed by Dr. Ballesteros. Research assistance is provided by Jasmine Egana and Diyina Gem Arbo.

constraints and the unavailability of data to undertake impact assessment, the study focuses on employment accomplishment, and the program relevance.

The paper is organized as follows: The next section provides the conceptual framework on the relationship between growth and employment and the relevance of labor market programs of government in employment. Section III presents the trends in Philippines economic growth and associated effects on employment at the national and regional levels. Section IV provides a review of ALMPs in different government agencies, the program interventions implemented and the jobs generated from these interventions. Section V provides performance evaluation for selected programs of specific Departments. The programs were selected based on available data and information. The last section concludes the study.

## **II. Conceptual Framework: Growth, Employment and Relevance of ALMPs**

### ***A. Economic Growth and Employment Nexus***

It is widely acknowledged that economic growth leads to job creation. Growth brings about higher demand for output leading to increase investments that generate employment and create opportunities for human capital. However, the relationship between economic growth and employment growth is not the same across countries or over time. Some types of economic growth may lead to faster job creation than others and in some cases, a “job-less” growth is possible. In transition and developing countries which are undergoing economic transformation and reforms, the initial sources of economic growth may be high rates of labour productivity growth, which may lead to job losses in the short to medium term. As labour productivity gains are sustained, employment growth is expected to pick up in the long run.<sup>2</sup>

Empirical studies show that the relationship between growth and employment is affected by the following factors: (1) the sectoral pattern of growth; (2) policy and institutional environment; (3) development of SMEs. Economic growth which are biased towards labour-intensive sectors such as smallholder agriculture and small and medium enterprises in the manufacturing and services sectors are more likely to lead to faster employment growth than growth patterns that are biased towards capital-intensive (such as pharmaceuticals) and resource-intensive sectors (such as mining).

On the other hand, policy and institutional constraints create barriers to investment and employment growth. A recent ADB study identified the key institutional barriers to investments in the Philippines which are: (1) the low return to economic activity; and (2) high cost of finance (Table 1). Low returns to investment is affected by bad infrastructure,

---

<sup>2</sup> Islam, R (2004); Loayza and Raddatz 2006; Satchi and Temple 2006.

the large pool of unskilled workers and the high cost of doing business resulting from both micro risks (e.g. corruption, unclear property rights, etc.) and macro risks (e.g. financial, monetary and fiscal instability).

The growth of micro, small and medium enterprises (or MSMEs) is critical specifically in developing countries since more than 90% of firms are microenterprises. Historical experiences in many nations also showed that SMEs have provided the bulk of entrepreneurs and employment and the necessary foundations for sustained economic growth and rising incomes (ADB 1990). Given SMEs' lower capital requirement, they are expected to stimulate growth of numerous indigenous enterprises with wide regional dispersal.

On the other hand, recent literature noted that while the development of MSMEs are critical, success rate is usually low, that is, there are many MSMEs that tend to fail (Page and Soderboom 2012). Thus, if the objective is to create more "good" jobs, interventions should consider the constraints in growth of firms of all sizes. Microenterprises should not be confused with the self-help informal economy, with no paid employees and unpaid family labor (e.g. ambulant vendors, pedicabs drivers). These informal enterprises are not the types of employment that have to grow. Labor market programs of government should in fact moved these workers to the formal labor market and to ensure their employability in the long run.

### ***B. Impact of ALMPs: Review of International Experience***

Active Labor Market Programs or ALMPs are government funded programs intended to directly and indirectly contribute to the generation of employment in the country. The International Labor organization or ILO defines ALMPs as "purposive, selective interventions by the government in the pursuit of efficiency and/or equity objectives, acting indirectly or directly to provide work to, or increase the employability of people with certain disadvantages in the labour market." The relevant instruments, target groups, and intended effects of ALMPs are summarized in Table 2.

The effectiveness of these programs however differs. There are various ALMPs that were implemented in Asia, the OECD and other countries. The choice of program depends on various factors such as the economic situation the country is in, the objective(s) for which the program is intended to address, the financial resources and the institutional capacity available for implementation of the programs.

There have been several evaluations made on ALMPs. Abrahart et al. (2000) reviewed the evidence of more than 100 evaluations of ALMPs covering OECD countries - mainly the U.S., Canada, U.K., Sweden and Germany – and some developing and transition economies such as Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Turkey and Mexico. Brown and Kottl (2012) provided a similar review focusing on the how, why, when and to what extent specific policies are effective. In both reviews, the evaluation studies showed mixed results depending on the intervention, the period in which the intervention was given, and whether evaluation was conducted in the short-run or long-run (see Tables 3 and 4).

The key findings based on these summaries are as follows:

- ALMPs for retaining employment such as subsidies to employers (wage subsidy) may reduce unemployment but is susceptible to extremely high deadweight and substitution effects. The program also targets the “insiders”, strengthening their position relative to “outsiders” thus does not really have the effect of generating jobs. Such programs should be used only for very short periods and in severe recessions. The more cost-effective and desirable programs are those creating employment which redistributes incentives to outsiders in the labor market.
- ALMPs providing incentives for employment creation such as financial and advisory support for self-employment (e.g. livelihood programs) is a smaller program used in several countries. Besides the direct objective of supporting the outflow of unemployment into self-employment, the indirect objective is that the start-ups create further employment. The results of evaluation in several countries are mixed. Most authors point out the usefulness of the instrument but its restricted applicability to a small fraction of the unemployed workforce of up to 3 percent. There are also significant failure rate of small businesses suggesting high cost with minimal or temporary employment effect. Moreover, studies show that the impact is more positive for male, better educated workers with particular interest in entrepreneurial activities. Self-employment subsidies are also especially effective for the disadvantaged workers, namely the young, low-skilled, long-term unemployed and inactive workers. It can significantly lead to higher incomes and employability for participants.
- ALMPs intended to provide incentives for seeking and keeping a job includes program such as in-work benefits, tax credits and other work pay schemes paid to low-wage workers or low-income families to raise their incomes conditional on working (e.g. public works). These measures are conditional on employment and generate incentives for specific disadvantage labor market actors. The direct effect on employment of these measures lies on raising labor supply and labor force participation, increasing transition into employment, activating discouraged workers, and improving income and future employment prospects. Countries such as the USA and the UK and other European countries are especially increasing this type of program. It is considered more acceptable instrument compared to tax or benefit reductions. However, this program may create disincentives for unskilled workers to move to a better job or enhance their human capital. It can effectively decrease wage differentials between low-wage work and high-skilled work which will have negative long-run effects. Public works, for instance, may temporarily increase employment but may also increase unemployment by providing incentives to discouraged workers to reenter the labor market. Based on the studies, in-work benefits and public works are very cost-inefficient in terms of raising employment, but might be cost-efficient in reducing poverty and inequity.



- ALMPs providing incentives for human capital enhancement are widely used and generally represent the largest share in governments' expenditure. A wide array of training and retraining measures are adopted from basic job skills to vocational skills and from targeting disadvantage workers to across-the-board programs. The objective of these measures is to increase employability, productivity and earnings of workers. Training programs generally had positive impacts on raising employability but these programs can be costly and have the effect of selecting unemployed workers with higher employability leaving out disadvantage workers. Among training programs, a more cost effective measure is on-the-job training targeted at long-term unemployed workers. Training programs are especially effective the nearer they are to regular jobs and targeting disadvantaged outsiders.
- ALMPs improving labor market matching are highly cost effective and desirable (that is even better than training). Besides giving incentive for job search of the unemployed, it alleviates structural imbalances by improving matches and adapting qualifications to employers' needs. Studies provide evidence on the significant effects of intensified job search assistance on employment probabilities and sometimes earnings especially for long-term unemployed workers. However, there can be difficulty in identifying who needs help. Moreover, while results are achievable, the effectiveness is only in the short-run. It is also not sustainable and may not have much impact in times of recessions.
- ALMPs considered most cost effective and desirable are those creating employment, which redistribute incentives to outsiders in the labor market, whereby their attachment to the labor market is strengthened, the outflow out of unemployment is supported thereby reducing labor market persistence. These ALMPs are highly effective in supporting recoveries. Nonetheless it should be realized that ALMPs can only have modest impacts and may even be desirable without any net employment impact.

Given the above findings, the authors suggest the following approaches and considerations:

- Betcherman et al. (2009) suggest that policy-makers should be realistic about what ALMPs can do and that investments in this area should be made carefully and modestly. It is good practice to start with modest programs. The authors argued that the following issues relating to the formulation of an active labour market policy should be considered:

Priority setting- While ALMPs can have various policy objectives, in designing an overall strategy, it is important to identify which of these are the priority objectives since it is the objectives that should determine program choices and program design.

Role of private sector –Private sector participation can lead to more diverse, innovative, and cost-efficient services. However, governments must be responsible for the overall system to ensure focus on public priorities.

Promoting partnerships and dialogue - The identification of priorities can benefit from dialogue between government, business, labor, and other groups. Where done effectively, a close connection with the needs of the labor market can be maintained.

“Infrastructure” for the labor market - Labor market information, a viable and complete network of employment service offices, and certification and accreditation systems are critical “infrastructure for ALMPs. These infrastructure services should be given priority.

Coordination within government – ALMPs can be complicated when many government agencies are involved and that coordination is insufficient. This must be addressed through intra- government coordination.

Administrative/operational capacity - Designing and implementing ALMPs requires considerable capacity within government. Government must recognize that capacity building is a slow but essential process.

Financing ALMPs – Innovative financing arrangements that address market imperfections but reflect the private-return aspect of ALMPs should be considered. In public financing, the choice is to draw from general revenues or finance ALMPs through earmarked funds.

Monitoring and evaluation - In an effort to improve the targeting and efficiency of social programs, sound impact evaluation techniques should be used to evaluate ALMPs. This is also suggested by Abrahart et al. (2000)

### **III. Trends in Growth and Employment in the Philippines**

This section presents Philippine growth and employment trends based on the nexus of growth and employment theory. In particular, the discussion focuses on the following employment indicators: (1) improved productivity of various sectors and occupation; (2) shift in the structure of employment towards occupations with higher levels of productivity and (3) change in labor force participation rate. Note, however, the arguments do not imply causality as this is difficult to show in the absence of general equilibrium model and deficiencies in data. The indicators are meant to observe correlation between growth, employment and productivity.

#### **A. Macroeconomic Trends**

- Philippine economic growth has been positive but relatively slow in the last decade. From 2000 to 2012, GDP growth posted an average growth of 4.8

percent (Figure 1). However, in the last three years, there has been considerable excitement on the economic outlook as the country moves into a steady growth pace with international agencies providing credit rating upgrades.

- GDP in 2012 grew at 6.6% but employment growth rate is still slow at 1.1%. Underemployment and unemployment both decelerated but remains high at 19% and 6.8%, respectively (Figure 2). With the growing population and high underemployment and unemployment rate, the level of dependency remains high in the country. About 39% of working population supports the total population.
- The services sector has been the main provider of jobs accounting for 53% of employment in 2012 (Table 5). Employment is growing in this sector but the increase is primarily a result of shift in labor from agriculture to services. The contribution of industry to employment is practically unchanged. In the manufacturing sector, there is a noticeable decline in the employment contribution implying that the manufacturing industry did not take off in the last decade. In the services sector, most employed are engaged in wholesale and retail (19%) and community, social and personal services (19%). There is a need to broaden the base of economic growth specifically agriculture and manufacturing which have high demand for the unskilled and semi-skilled workers.
- While employment growth has been slow, improvement in labor productivity has been significant suggesting better jobs for the employed. For the period 2000 to 2012, labor productivity increased by 28%. The high growth in 2012 was accompanied by a 5.4% increase in labor productivity, the highest productivity growth rate since 2001 (Table 6). Labor productivity for all sectors grew, with service sector posting the highest contribution to growth in labor productivity. Among sectors, labor productivity in the industry sector is highest (P350,000 compared to only P182,000 in the service sector and about P58,000 in the agriculture sector). However, the development of the industry sector specifically manufacturing has remained slow.
- SMEs have accounted for the bulk of employment in the country. More than 50% of total workers are employed in micro and small enterprises (Table 7 and 8). Most workers in the microenterprises are in the informal sector with unpaid family labor and with no paid employees. Medium-sized enterprises accounted for another 7%. Large enterprises also employed a significant number of workers (about 39%) and this share is noted to be on the rise in the last decade. The concentration of employment is in the services sector for all size categories.
- The slow growth in employment can also be attributed to low investment growth. In the last decade, economic growth is fuelled mainly by domestic and government consumption, which account for an average of more than 80% of GDP while gross capital investment account for an average of 19% (Table 9). Philippine economic growth has yet to translate into higher investments specifically in the agriculture and manufacturing sector to have significant

increase in jobs. Gross capital formation increased only by an average of 4.57% annually since 2001.

## **B. Regional Trends**

The regional trends are as follows:

- In the last three years (2009 to 2012), economic growth was highest in eight regions (Regions ARMM, VIII, VII, XII, III, VI, X, XI and XII), where growth of more than 5% average was posted. On the other hand, lowest growth of below 3% was noted in CAR and region V (Table 10). For the same period labour productivity was highest in NCR followed by CALABARZON (Region 4-A) (Table 11).
- Growth patterns, however, did not correspond to employment statistics. Unemployment was high in regions which exhibited high to modest growth while relatively lower in Regions of slow growth. Unemployment higher than the Philippine average is noted in Regions NCR, 4-A, 3 and 1 while lowest unemployment rate (below 4%) is posted in Regions 2, 9, ARMM and 12 (Table 12). For underemployment, Regions 5, 10 and 9 exhibited underemployment rates higher by 10 percentage points than the Philippine average. Regions 3 and NCR posted the lowest underemployment rate (Table 13).
- The number of establishments and employment are concentrated in three regions: NCR, Central Luzon (Region 3) and CALABARZON (Region IV-A). About one-fourth of total establishments are found in NCR (Table 14). Central Luzon and CALABARZON together account for also one-fourth of total establishments. The three regions significantly contributed to the total number of establishment categorized by size. The combined employment generated from these regions amounted to 65% of which 43 percentage points is accounted for by NCR (Table 15).
- A far second to the top regions are Central and Western Visayas (Regions 7 and 8) which account for 6% and 5.8% of total establishment, respectively. These regions combined provide 12% of total employment.

## **IV. Employment Generated from ALMPs of Government Agencies**

### ***A. Type of Policy Interventions***

Between the period 2004 and 2012, the government has funded several employment generation programs in the DTI and various other Departments - DOLE, DA, DAR, DSWD, DOTC, DPWH and DOT (Table 16. See Appendix 1-7 for detailed program description). Most programs are considered ALMPs but there are also programs directed to investment promotions specifically for DTI and DOT. For the ALMPs, the common interventions are self-employment support, training and in-work benefits such as public works. Public works are usually undertaken by the Departments in partnership with the DPWH, DA and DAR. Among the Departments under review, the DTI is specifically involved (by virtue of its mandate) with development of MSMEs through training, investment facilitation and promotion services. Prior to 2010, DTI provided direct credit programs for livelihood/micro enterprise development (a form of self-employment support) but these programs have not been continued. At present, DTI mainly facilitates access to financing of MSMEs through the Small Business Guarantee Fund Corporation (SBGFC) or private sector finance institutions. On the other hand, DSWD provides financing for livelihood projects of households specifically for PANTAWID beneficiaries. For households qualified for private sector financing, DSWD facilitates access to microfinance institutions.

The DAR programs are mainly geared to develop agrarian reform communities and beneficiaries and the interventions include in-work benefits (or public works) through Agrarian Reform Community (ARC) Infrastructure Projects; training for agro-industrial livelihood enterprises, market facilitation and direct credit programs. In particular, the development of agro-industrial microenterprises in ARCs is implemented in association with the DTI.

Between 2006 and 2010, the DOT implemented a grassroots entrepreneurship and employment in tourism (or GREET), which provides start-up capital or financing for the development of livelihood or microenterprise activities of ecotourism warriors and entrepreneurs. The program was conceived not only for employment generation but as a strategy to develop ecotourism destinations.

The DOLE has the largest number of programs/projects related to employment generation, being the main agency handling labor and employment. Most of the programs/projects fall under employment facilitation (i.e. job placement or job matching) and human capital formation (e.g. training). The programs and projects of the DA include those related to the AFMA, credit programs of the Land Bank of the Philippines and the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan. In addition, the DA has the Office of the One Million Jobs program which is directly related to employment generation. The programs and projects of the DPWH are mainly public works in national and community road projects, which include the President's Roadside Maintenance Program (Kalsada Natin, Alagaan Natin), Job Creation KNAN on Roadside Maintenance, Out-of-School Youth toward Economic Recovery (OYSTER) Program. In DOTC, the employment generation activities include

employment to support maintenance activities at airports, ports, railways administered by attached agencies of DOTC (LRTA, MIAA, PNR, etc.).

### ***B. Government Priority ALMPs: The Community-Based Employment Program (CBEP)***

The CBEP is among the priority programs of the government that aims to contribute to the national goal of inclusive growth, poverty reduction and job creation, particularly in the countryside or the local community. It has been in existence for more than two decades and called different names in the past including Emergency Community Employment Program, Community Employment and Development Program, Kabuhayan 2000, Rural Works Program, and Community Livelihood Emergency Employment Program. As Chair of the Steering Committee of the program, the DOLE leads in coordinating and the monitoring of jobs generated by various involved agencies with enrolled infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects under the program.

The three components of the CBEP are:

- Infrastructure projects - job-generating government or public-private partnership (PPP) initiatives implemented at the local community, i.e., construction of roads, bridges, flood control structures, school buildings, and water systems;
- Non-infrastructure projects - job generating initiatives that cover social infrastructure, i.e., reforestation, coastal resource management, livelihood and self-employment undertakings/projects;
- Emergency employment projects - emergency response income support projects that create short-term wage employment or self-employment in distressed/remote areas or those affected by calamities/contingencies

It is important to note that not all employment generating programs of the Departments are enrolled in CBEP. Only ALMP programs are enrolled. The Departments decide on which program to enrol and programs maybe added or deleted brought about by changes in the development thrust of government. In general, enrolled programs under CBEP are those targeted to poor and marginalized sectors in line with CBEP's core objective of "reducing the vulnerabilities of individuals and households against risk particularly during the economic downturns or natural disasters that can push them down to poverty" (CBEP Reference Manual). Essentially CBEP supports the Social Protection Plan of the DOLE and the Philippine Development Plan, 2010-2016.

The reported employment generated across Departments is not comparable because of the differences in methodology of Departments in reporting jobs. Note that the generated jobs are not actual jobs but estimates of employment generation based on either the budgetary allocation, gross value added, target area or target beneficiaries (Table 17). Year on year jobs generated does not also mean new jobs each year since the numbers may reflect

replacement or rehires as well as seasonality. For instance, DPWH count as one job a 4-month employment while DSWD define one job as a six-month employment. DOLE reports jobs generated in terms of calculated beneficiaries of programs and projects while DTI includes both direct and indirect employment that is generated from its investment facilitation and promotion programs.

Analysis of CBEP accomplishments in employment generation for each Department is discussed below.

### *1. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)*

The DTI implements the Rural Micro Enterprise Promotion Program (or RUMEPP), which is a livelihood, self/employment program targeted to microentrepreneurs. DTI provides technical support and facilitates access to financing from the Small Business Guarantee and Finance Corporation (SBGFC) or microfinance institutions (or MFIs). The development of the microenterprises is expected to provide income for the household and also benefit other poor families through new job opportunities. Total accomplishment of RUMEPP in terms of jobs generated is 15,831 or 152% of its target (10,400) in 2012. This was achieved with 75% utilization of funds. The employment was generated at an estimated cost of about P 8,732 per job based on obligated funds (PhP 138.23 million) for the project.

### *2. Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)*

The DAR has three main programs in CBEP which are: (1) the Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Project (or ARISP III); (2) Agrarian Reform Communities Project (ARCP II); and (3) Tulay sa Pangulo sa Kaunlarang Pang Agraryo (TP-KP). These programs include both public works and microenterprise development. Overall employment accomplishment based on 2012 targets is 48% for infrastructure related jobs and 72% for microenterprise development (non-infrastructure). The low accomplishment corresponds to low utilization of funds.

### *3. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)*

The DSWD has included all current programs under CBEP. These programs are: (1) Sustainable Livelihood Program, an off shoot of the Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SEA-K); (2) Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS); (3) Cash for Work (CFW) Programs and (d) Government Internship Program. SLP is the major ALMP program at DSWD. The program supports not only community-based livelihood or microentrepreneurial activities but also employment facilitation. Employment facilitation is a job placement program implemented in partnership with other government agencies (e.g. DPWH, DA, DENR, LGUs and other NGAs). Except for the KALAHI-CIDSS Program which support infrastructure projects of LGUs, all other programs are for non-infrastructure specifically livelihood development. Overall, non-infrastructure programs accomplished about 75% of targeted employment in 2012. On a per program basis KALAHI-CIDSS, CFW and GIP accomplished 100% of target employment in 2012.

#### *4. Department of Tourism (DOT)*

In general, DOT does not implement specific ALMPs. Employment generation is considered part of DOT activities mainly because tourism is itself a major industry and its activities are geared towards investment promotion for employment generation. In particular, the activities of the Department specifically Product Development and Marketing Promotions are expected to result in jobs.

A case in point is the development of community-based eco-tourism in potential tourist sites such as the Pinatubo Volcano and the Pamilacan Island Dolphin and Whale Watching (PIDWW) Project. One major tourist development around the Pinatubo Volcano is the Sta Juliana-O' Donnell Crater route, which is now one of the tourist service center in the Province of Pampanga. Likewise, the Pamilacan Island Dolphin and Whale Watching (PIDWW) Project is a major tourist destination in the Province of Bohol. From a small fishing village, the area is now part of the marine life tour in the country and the PIDWW community organization has been the largest contributor to local government revenues. With the success of this primary industry, it is expected that a series of secondary and support businesses will follow, thus, generate more jobs and incomes to the entire community.

These projects were developed through DOT product development strategy and facilitation in community organizing, entrepreneurial and professional training, market support and funding facilitation. Prior to 2010, DOT also implemented a credit program for eco-tourism under GREET. Between 2007 and 2010, GREET approved and disbursed P18.7 Million for different microenterprise projects (Table 19).

DOT estimates jobs generated in terms of gross value added of the tourism industry. Tourism industry accounts for 6% of GDP and gross value added in 2011 amounted to P571 Billion. The tourism industry also exhibited double digit increase in GVA in the last two years due to marketing promotions and tourism development projects of DOT.

#### *5. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)*

The DOLE is the national government agency mandated to formulate and implement policies and programs, and serve as the policy-advisory arm of the Executive Branch in the field of labor and employment. The DOLE recognizes that the private sector is the primary engine of economic growth, particularly in creating adequate employment opportunities. However, given a labor market that is characterized by high rates of unemployment and underemployment, public policy requires the Department to pursue an active strategy and play a vital role in employment creation. For this reason, the DOLE actively advocates for employment generation and provides bridging or transition opportunities for workers, particularly for those who are in the vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors.

In general, the data and information on employment-generating programs and projects of the government, including those of the DOLE, have been limited. In totality, there have been 13 ongoing programs and projects and 5 completed programs and projects for employment



generation at the department from 2000 to 2013. Given the data and information presented in the Tables, an in-depth analysis of these programs and projects is not possible. (See detailed program in Appendix 4)

From the CBEP data, the DOLE implemented two CBEP projects through the Bureau of Workers and Special Concerns (BWSC) (Table 18). These projects were the Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES) and the DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program (DILP). In that year, the SPES employed 138,381 students for a 98 percent accomplishment rate. On the other hand, the DILP employed 84,207 for a 145.18 percent accomplishment rate and utilized P291 million which which translates to a per capita cost of P3, 493.00Based on the available data, therefore, the SPES in 2012 almost attained its employment target although it is not known at what cost. On the other hand, in the case of the DILP, the DOLE has greatly exceeded its employment target while spending much less of its budget.

#### *6. Department of Agriculture (DA)*

The DA is the principal agency of the Philippine government responsible for the promotion of agricultural and fisheries development and growth. Key informants at the DA said that employment generation is an incidental and secondary function of the department.

The employment-generating programs and projects of the Department are listed in Appendix 5. The list covers the period 2000 to 2012 and includes those related to the Agricultural Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA), credit programs of the Land Bank of the Philippines and the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan which are on-going. In addition, the DA had the Office of the One Million Jobs program during the Arroyo administration which was directly related to employment generation but which is now terminated.

The DA implemented infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects under CBEP (Table 18). In totality, the DA employed 292,116 persons for an accomplishment rate of 74.63 percent and utilized P7.7 billion of its allocation for a utilization rate of 48.20 percent. Therefore, in the case of the CBEP in 2012, the Department has not attained its employment target and furthermore was low on its fund utilization.

#### *7. Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)*

The stated mission of the DPWH is to provide and manage quality infrastructure facilities and services responsive to the needs of the Filipino people in the pursuit of national development objectives. Hence, like many other Departments except the DOLE, the promotion of employment is only a secondary function of the Department.

Appendix 6 presents the employment-generating programs and projects of the Department from 2001 to 2011. The list includes the President's Roadside Maintenance Program (Kalsada Natin, Alagaan Natin), Job Creation KNAN on Roadside Maintenance, Out-of-School Youth toward Economic Recovery (OYSTER) Program and Nationwide jobs'

Fair which are all aimed at gainfully employing specific disadvantaged sectors. All these programs are currently implemented.

The DPWH implemented infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects under CBEP (Table 18). In totality, the DPWH employed 279,057 persons for an accomplishment rate of 63.05 percent and utilized P38.65 billion of its allocation for a utilization rate of 20.66 percent. Therefore, in the case of the CBEP in 2012, the DPWH has not attained its employment target and is also low on its fund utilization.

#### 8. *Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC)*

The Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC) is the government institution which is mandated to promote, develop and regulate a dependable and coordinated network of transportation and communications systems, as well as in the fast, safe, efficient and reliable transportation and communications services.

Appendix 7 lists the employment-generating programs and projects of the Department from 2001 to 2011. The employment generating activities reported are by agency attached to DOTC and data reported were only for 2011. Among the agencies under the DOTC, the MIAA appeared to have contributed the most to direct employment, providing jobs 1,899 individuals in janitorial services and similar jobs.

Under CBEP, The DOTC has implemented both infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects which provided a total of 20,963 and 2,968 jobs, respectively (Table 18). This shows an accomplishment rate of 78% for infrastructure projects and 66% for non-infrastructure projects. Among the agencies under the DOTC, the Cebu Port Authority provided the most employment (about 17,000) for infrastructure program. For non-infrastructure programs, the Philippine national railways (PNR) contributed the most to direct employment, providing jobs to 1,889 individuals for janitorial services and similar jobs. .

Overall, the different Departments of government acknowledge the need for greater access to employment opportunities. While the impact of the CBEP programs is not yet clear due to lack of impact analysis, DOLE argues that government needs to make program interventions specifically to address the following (DOLE 2011):

*Vulnerable employment.* A more serious dimension of the employment problem is the number of persons in vulnerable employment. Accounting for two (2) out of every five (5) employed persons, workers in vulnerable employment are under relatively precarious circumstances i.e., less likely to have formal work arrangements or access to benefits or social protection, and are more at risk to adverse impact of economic cycles.

*Youth unemployment.* Globally, one out of four in the working age population is between 15 and 24 years old. About half of them are unemployed. This is also the case in the Philippines. In 2010, of the total 2.9 million unemployed, more than half were in the age range of 15-24.

*Educated unemployed.* Unemployment among the educated is also high. In 2005 to 2010, an average of 39.8% of the unemployed or 1.1 million reached college. The unemployment of the educated means lost opportunities for productive work among this population group.

*Job and skill mismatch.* Due to inadequate employment opportunities in the formal economy, limited labor market information and inadequate academic preparation, the mismatch between jobs and skills compounds the problem of high levels of unemployment of youth and the educated.

## **V. Assessment of Selected Employment Generation Programs**

This section provides further evaluation on ALMPs and other employment generation programs of selected Departments. The choice of program and Departments is based on available data and/or evaluation studies undertaken on the programs. For most agencies, it is not possible to undertake in-depth analysis due to limited data and information.

### **A. One Town, One Product (OTOP) Program, DTI**

The OTOP was launched in 2004 as a major strategy for MSMEs development and job generation. The program provides a localized approach by focusing on the development and promotion of locality's competitive product or service through a comprehensive assistance package that includes business counselling, skills and entrepreneurial training, product design and development, appropriate technologies and marketing. The capability building strategies are designed to expand and improve the managerial and technical competence of entrepreneurs and workers while marketing support enhances the opportunities to expand domestic and export markets.

The DTI's regional operations and Development Group is the lead implementor of OTOP with partnership from the local government units (LGUs) and other national government agencies.

#### *1. Macrolevel Assessment of Performance*

The OTOP performance indicators are based on DTI's monitoring data which includes information on the following: (1) investment generated; (2) MSMEs assisted; (3) New jobs created; (4) Domestic sales generated; and (5) services extended in terms of loan facilitation and trainings conducted. Investment generated refers to the capital spending of the entrepreneurs as start-up capital or as capital to expand existing business. MSME assisted refers to the number of enterprises that have been assisted under the program for start-up or expansion. New jobs refer to employment, which is the number of people hired by the enterprises on a permanent or temporary basis. This number is likely to be affected by seasonality of production and also by replacements. The practice of replacement means that

if one job is equivalent to 4-month employment, there can be 3 jobs (or employment) generated within a year for the same activity or item. Domestic sales refer to local receipt of products and services sold/consumed in the country. DTI also monitors exports sales but this data has not been consistently provided by the regions. Services extended refer to the major business development support for capability building.

For the period 2007 to 2012, the OTOP program generated total investment of P11.6 Billion or an average investment of about P 2.0 Billion annually (Table 20). Regions IX and XII generated the highest investment among regions while Regions VIII and IV-B registered the lowest investment. The program assisted over 50,000 MSME for the period 2007 to 2012 or about 8,500 MSME annually (Table 25). Average investment per MSME is about P226,328 (Table 22). On a regional basis, the average investment per MSME normally range from P57,500 to P399,000 except in Regions IX and XII, where the average investment generated is about P2.0 Million per MSME. However, while Regions IX and XII generated the highest investment per MSME, the number of jobs generated has not been impressive (Table 23). Regions VII which registered only an annual investment of P 74.75 Million and the lowest investment per MSME of P57,526 was able to generate annually 7,456 jobs compared to 5,811 jobs for Regions IX and 2,290 jobs for Regions 12. Similar trend is observed for Regions III, IV-A and VI. Regions IX though generated the highest annual domestic sales and domestic sale per MSME (Tables 24 and 25).

Based on the data, there is a positive and significant correlation between investments and job generation and between number of MSMEs and job generation (Table 26). This implies that increase in investments and in the number of MSMEs supported raise or generate employment. However, the assumption here is that new investments are created yearly and that the MSMEs developed are able to sustain and expand operations in the medium to long term period.

On the other hand, there is negative and weak correlation between average investments per MSME to job generation. Although the relationship is not significant, the evidence suggests that assisting bigger firms does not necessarily lead to higher employment. However, it is possible that bigger firms are more stable and provide sustained employment compared to micro and small firms where seasonal and temporal employment are more common.

## *2. Review of OTOP Performance Evaluation*

In 2010, DTI commissioned a study to assess the effectiveness of the OTOP program specifically to determine the socioeconomic effects of the program on the MSMEs.<sup>3</sup> The analysis covered the period 2006 to 2009 (taking out the years 2004 and 2005, which corresponds to OTOP's formative phase).

The relevant findings on the OTOP performance are:

---

<sup>3</sup> The study was undertaken by the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP 2011).

- OTOP has supported 33,654 MSMEs for the period 2007 to 2009 (Table 27). Most (or 88%) of the enterprises had existing business while about 7,496 (or 22%) were established through the program. The enterprises are mainly microenterprises with small and medium businesses accounting for 25% (Table 28). The top three products of these businesses in order of ranking are food, fashion and homestyle.
- The top three regions in MSMEs developed are Region 8, Region 3 and Region 3 while the lowest are in NCR, Region 4b and CARAGA.
- On jobs generated, 495,194 jobs (i.e. permanent or seasonal) were generated from 2006 to 2009 representing only 66% of the 750,000 jobs targeted by the program (Table 29). Of the total jobs generated only 40% are direct jobs sustained.
- The socioeconomic indicators of OTOP performance reveals a 90% increase in income of the MSMEs beneficiaries which translated into an upgraded quality of life and upgraded business activities (Table 30). About one-fourth of the respondents perceived that the positive effects of OTOP are increased employment and better quality of local products. DTI interventions considered most useful in assisting MSMEs are product design and development and skill, business and entrepreneurial training.
- Major constraints faced by MSMEs in their business are: (1) the lack of access to additional capital; (2) Unavailability /inaccessibility of raw materials and (3) difficulty to comply with FDA requirements to penetrate larger markets (Table 35).
- Main challenges to the OTOP program are: (1) lack of support from some LGUs on the OTOP program; and (2) lack of innovative or more comprehensive marketing strategy provided under OTOP (i.e. some products may require strategies that are not yet tried and tested”).

### ***B. Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP), DSWD***

The SLP is a community-based capacity building program which aims to enhance the socioeconomic status of its participants. It is implemented through a two-track program: (1) the Micro-Enterprise Development Track, which involves skills enhancement, partnership building and provision of seed capital assistance; and (2) the Employment Facilitation Track, which involves occupational guidance, technical skills training and job referral or placement. Both tracks are targeted to poor families as identified in the National Household Targeting Survey (NHTS).

The SLP, which was launched in 2011 is an offshoot of the Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SEA-K) Program implemented under the Arroyo administration. However, unlike SLP, SEA-K focused mainly on microenterprise development through the provision of credit and access to community social services. The expanded version of SEA-K also included credit for shelter/home improvement. There has been no impact evaluation of the

SEA-K Program but initial assessment show some positive results in terms of improvement in incomes (Table 32). However, performance in terms of employment generation and access to basic services (water, health management) is poor. A major challenge mentioned about the program is the sustainability of microenterprise projects of the beneficiaries. It appears that the surge in income has been the result of credit provision rather than enterprise development thus, the employment effect has been minimal.

Comparatively, the SLP is showing more positive results than SEA-K. Under the Microenterprise Development Track, DSWD reveals movement of some microenterprises from government (NGA/LGU) capital seed fund users to self-finance and borrowers of MFIs within less than three years of program implementation. The program is also better targeted since only the poorest households have access to DSWD/LGUs or NGAs credit funds while households qualified to take a loan are partnered with microfinance institutions (or MFIs). From January 2011 to June 2013, a total of 215,699 households benefited from the Microenterprise Development program of which 32,817 (or 15%) were supported by MFIs (Table 33).

For households supported by DSWD credit funds, overall repayment performance is good at 82.93% (Table 34). However, there are regions with poor repayment performance such as Region 12 (22%), ARMM (55%) and CAR (55%). The high performing regions with 100% repayment performance are regions IV-B, IX, X, XI and CARAGA.

SLP Track 2 Employment Facilitation Program reflects the job placement activity of DSWD in partnership with national government agencies, NGOs and other private sectors. Employment is defined as a 6-month contract. From January 2011 to June 2013, the program employed a total of 5,702 persons (Table 35). The bulk (or 86%) has been employed in DPWH infrastructure projects. Other sources of employment are the private sector (9%) and other government agencies (DENR, DA, DOT, DOLE, LGU and TESDA).

SLP also works as support program for the DSWD Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, which is a short-term conditional cash transfer program that invests on the health and education of poor households. Thus, as indicated in SLP's accomplishment, the bulk of beneficiaries (about 84%) for both tracks are also Pantawid households. The rationale for this is to provide a comprehensive program that will enable the benefited Pantawid households to increase income and continue the investment for the health and education of their children after they exit from Pantawid.

Therefore, the sustainability of the microenterprise developed and employability of SLP beneficiaries are continuing challenges for DSWD. Monitoring and partnership is a major component of the program to help microenterprises that were developed and assisted to attain viability in the long-term. In the case of the Employment Track, moving them to private sector employment, enhancing their skills or upgrading them to microenterprise development is needed to ensure long-term effects. DSWD is also at the forefront of collaborative approach among key government agencies. There is a need to strengthen convergence of programs among agencies to address the increasing and other important needs of the underprivileged.

### ***C. Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP),***

The Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP) is another CBEP, which was set into motion in 2009 as a stop-gap measure to reduce the impact on employment of the global financial crisis and the economic crisis following natural disasters (Typhoon Ondoy and Pepeng). The program was targeted to the most vulnerable sectors. Specifically, this program intends to hire workers for emergency employment and to fund and supervise livelihood projects.

Similar with CBEP, DOLE was tasked to lead the monitoring and reporting of employment generated through employment and livelihood programs and projects enrolled under CLEEP by government agencies and other instrumentalities. All cabinet members were instructed to draw up emergency work programs and doable and fundable livelihood projects for the middle class, middle-low income class and the poorest of the poor. The priority areas of the program include the Mindanao Agri-business Quadrangle, North Luzon Agri-business Quadrangle, 12 poorest provinces, depressed areas of the National Capital Region (NCR) and 12 most food poor provinces, Luzon urban beltway, and tourism center (EO 783). Concerned agencies and instrumentalities of the government were directed to allocate and utilize 1.5 % of their budget for operating expenses for temporary hiring of qualified DOLE-registered displaced workers and their dependents (EO 782, series of 2009).

Table 36 shows that in 2009, the assistance to workers during the global financial crisis under CLEEP benefited a total of 28,890 workers. The region which gained the most from the program in terms of workers benefited was NCR while the region which gained the least was Region XII. The Regions in Luzon which were affected by Typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng in 2009 also benefited with NCR gaining the most and Region II gaining the least. In totality, 16,521 workers benefited under TUPAD, 7,025 gained under ISLA, 194 benefited under 1.5% MOOE provision of EO 782 and 5,150 gained under the emergency employment due to Typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng.

Table 37 further shows some data and information on the emergency employment for displaced workers and their dependents under CLEEP. The total 1.5% MOOE of the program in 2009 under EO 742 was P1.35 billion while the total amount utilized was P1.27 billion for a utilization rate of 94 percent. The total target number of workers to be hired was 48,532 persons while the actual number of workers hired was 32,410 persons for an accomplishment rate of 66.78 percent.

In terms of employment accomplishment by agency, DOT and DOLE exceeded their targets while DOJ and DENR had the weakest performance (Table 38). In terms of financial utilization, PMS, OPS, and DTI had the highest performance exceeding more than 100 percent while NEDA and DOJ had the lowest performance registering less than 1 percent. In terms of amount utilized per person, DOJ and DA had the best performance spending lower

than P3,000 per person while OPS and PMS had the weakest achievement spending at least P150,000 per person.

#### ***D. High Value Crops Development Program (HVDCP), DA***

The HVDCP is a priority program of the Department which was created to help address food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable growth of the country. It was intended to promote the production, processing, marketing and distribution of high value crops. Its stated goals were to a) increase production, income and livelihood opportunities among small producers; and b) access to affordable, safe and healthy food.

Data on performance of the HVCP in terms of number of jobs generated are available for 2008 and 2012 and are shown in Table 39. In 2008, the accomplishment rates were more than 100 percent for some crops planted including banana, vegetable, and coffee but less for others namely mango, pineapple, and rubber. In general, the accomplishment rates for production-oriented activities were also higher compared to non-production-oriented activities. Also, the accomplishment rate was 178 percent for production (agriculture and fisheries) support services in 2008 but this decreased to only 73 percent in 2012. Furthermore, the accomplishment rate of other infrastructure and postharvest development was only 26 percent in 2008 but this increased to 32 percent in 2012. While the available data are sketchy, it is apparent that the performance of the HVCP in terms of number of jobs generated has been inconsistent between crops planted, between production and non-production-oriented activities and between years. Based on this, the overall performance of the program is indeterminate.

#### ***E. Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program (AHMP), DPWH***

Based on additional data availed by the study team from the DPWH through the DBM, some analysis can be done on the component of the Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program (AHMP) implemented by the DPWH. Launched by the government in 2007, AHMP is a program which seeks to diminish food insecurity and hunger in the country. As such, its target beneficiaries include 42 priority provinces, identified by a nationwide survey adopting Social Weather Station's self-rated hunger survey. On the supply side, the program includes increased food production and enhanced efficiency of logistics and food delivery. The first is addressed through seed subsidies, repair and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities, and technical assistance. The second is addressed through food depositories called Barangay Food Terminals in Manila and major cities in the country, TN, RO-RO ports, farm-to-market roads, and Food for School Program. On the demand side, on the other hand, the program includes "putting money into poor people's pockets"—training, microfinance, and upland distribution to poor people; promoting nutrition through education; and managing the population. The AHMP is also a component of the pump-priming strategy of the government which seeks to generate investments, create jobs, and provide basic services to poor families which is why is considered an employment generating program.



Table 40 presents data on the status of the AHMP as implemented by the DPWH from 2005 to 2009. During the period, the accomplishment rates for the completion of projects were generally higher during the earlier years than in the latter years. In particular, accomplishment rates for farm-to-market roads, roadside maintenance, and water supply were 100 percent in 2005 but these were down to less than 50 percent in 2009. The man-days and number of workers, on the other hand, were generally lower in the earlier years compared to the latter years. In particular, total man-days employed increased from 545,790 in 2005 to 4,336,903 in 2009 while number of workers employed rose from 8,430 in 2005 to 26,658 in 2009. During the period, roadside maintenance employed a lot more people compared to farm-to-market roads and water supply.

## **VI. Conclusions and Recommendations**

In the last three years, the country has been experiencing strong economic growth but this trend has not been matched by growth in employment. Employment barely grew during the period registering lower than the 1.9% population growth rate. The level of dependency thus remains high with about 39% of the working population supporting the entire population.

A major factor to the sluggish growth in employment is the low growth of private investment. In the last decade, economic growth is fuelled mainly by domestic and government consumption, which account for an average of more than 80% of GDP. Gross capital investment was only 19% of GDP and grew by an average of only 4.5% annually since 2000. Philippine economic growth has yet to translate into higher investments specifically in the agriculture and manufacturing sector to have significant increase in jobs.

The government has established active labor market programs (ALMPs) to address this persistent unemployment and underemployment. In particular, national government agencies implemented several ALMPs targeting specific groups of clientele. However, the impact of this program has been apparently irregular and short-term. The ALMPs were also intended to address other social issues such as poverty reduction, social/human development or community development. It is therefore possible that most ALMPs are desirable for the social objectives rather than for providing net employment impact. However, these inferences need to be validated through an in-depth analysis of specific programs, which has not been possible under the study.

Aside from ALMPs, government also implemented programs for investment promotion to generate jobs. In particular, the DTI implements mostly this type of program. A major program is the One Town One Program (OTOP) a program intended to support local economic development through development of MSMEs. The performance of the OTOP in terms of investment generated and assisted MSMEs have been positive. Moreover, OTOP resulted in a 90% increase in income of the MSMEs beneficiaries which translated into an upgraded quality of life and upgraded business activities. However, the program has weak employment effects with only 6% of the MSMEs assisted citing that the OTOP resulted in additional employment and 25% citing possible positive effects on community employment.

It has been observed that the growth of SMEs has been constrained by (1) the lack of access to additional capital; (2) Unavailability /inaccessibility of raw materials and (3) difficulty to comply with FDA requirements to penetrate larger markets. These constraints are consistent with the macro studies on the reasons for the low private investments in the country. Moreover, OTOP has not necessarily led to local economic development due to the following: (1) lack of support from some LGUs on the OTOP program; and (2) lack of innovative or more comprehensive marketing strategy provided under OTOP (i.e. some products may require strategies that are not yet tried and tested”).

There is clearly a need to define the intent of employment programs. Most government agencies are implementing ALMPS which clearly are intended to the vulnerable/marginalized population or in emergency situations. The other focus should be on programs or policies that will promote private investments to generate employment. The policies need to address the constraints identified and to undertake programs linked to the overall industrial policy of government.

It is also important to examine the employment targets provided by agencies. First, job is defined by most agencies as employment (or hired manpower) monitored on a yearly basis. This definition implies that employment for a specific service maybe counted several times within a year. For instance, DAR and DPWH define 1 job as 4-month employment. This means that in one year, there can be 3 jobs for a specific work activity. Second, the jobs reported by one Department may also be reported by another Department because of partnerships among Department specifically for job placement or even assisted MSMEs. Third, jobs reported are not actual figures but derived from assumptions and factors with each Department having its own basis or methodology for counting jobs. Fourth, double counting may result from the methodology of some Departments to count the impact of the program intervention on both direct jobs and indirect jobs. For instance, investment facilitation or product development activities of DTI and DOT would likely affect other sectors. The employment impact is not confined to households or enterprises directly assisted but also those that are linked to these industries/firms.

Given these issues there is a need to create convergence and agreements among key Departments with regards to the methodology and definitions in identification and counting of jobs. The DOLE, as the lead employment agency, can take the initiative starting with programs listed under the CBEP.

The Departments also need to improve monitoring and evaluation system for ALMPs that are administered by their offices. The indicators usually have not been identified in the conceptualization of the program thus data or information is not available to facilitate assessment of programs’ impact. Within Departments there is no standard monitoring system since different programs are managed by separate divisions or Bureaus. The absence of a central evaluation monitoring and evaluation office in each Department has created difficulty in identifying and integrating information and data.

## **Tables and Figures**

**Table 1.** Policy and Institutional Barriers to Industry Upgrading

<b>LOW LEVELS OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP</b>	<b>Low Return to Economic Activity</b>	❖ <b>Low Social Returns</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor Geography</li> <li>• Low Human Capital</li> <li>• Bad Infrastructure</li> </ul>
	<b>High Cost of Finance</b>	❖ <b>Low Appropriability</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government Failures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Micro Risks: Property Rights, Corruption, Taxes</li> <li>○ Macro Risks: Financial, Monetary, Fiscal Instability</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Market Failures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Information Externalities: “Self Discovery”</li> <li>○ Coordination Externalities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		❖ <b>Bad International Finance</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market Failures</li> </ul>
		❖ <b>Bad Local Finance</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Domestic Savings</li> <li>• Poor Intermediation</li> </ul>

Source: ADB (2007). Country Diagnostics Study. Manila, Philippines

**Table 2.** Relevant Instruments, Target Groups and Intended Effects of ALMP's

Target Area	Aim	Instruments	Targeted Workers	Intended Effects
Labor Demand	Provide Incentives for retaining employment	Work sharing and short work	Insiders	Reduce outflow from employment
		Wage Subsidies		Retain labor market attachment
	Provide Incentives for creating employment	Hiring Subsidies	Outsiders	Increase inflow into employment
Business start-up support		Increase labor market attachment		
Labor Supply	Provide incentives for	In-work benefits, subsidies, tax	Insiders and Outsiders	Increase inflow into employment by strengthening work incentives

	seeking and keeping a job	credits		Reduce outflow from employment Increase labor market attachment Provide income support
		Public works	Outsiders	Increase inflow into employment by strengthening work incentives Increase labor market attachment Provide income support
		Activation and Workfare	Outsiders	Increase inflow into employment by strengthening work incentives
		Sanctions		
	Provide incentives for human capital enhancement	On the job training	Outsiders and Insiders	Increase inflow into employment Increase productivity Improve match quality
		Classroom training		
Labor Market Matching	Improved labor market matching	Job search assistance	Outsiders	Improve job search efficiency Increase inflow into employment Improve job search efficiency Improve match quality Increase inflow into employment Improve job search efficiency Increase inflow into employment
		Employee intermediation services	Outsiders and Insiders	
		Counselling and monitoring	Outsiders	

Source: Brown and Kottl (2012)

**Table 3.** Overview of Impact Evaluation on Active Labor Programs

<b>Program</b>	<b>Appear to Help</b>	<b>Impact</b>
1 Public Works Programs/Public Service Employment (13 evaluations)	Severely disadvantaged groups in providing temporary employment and a safety net.	Long-term employment prospects not helped: program participants are less likely to be employed in a normal job and earn less than do individuals in the control group. Not a cost-effective instrument if objective is to get people into gainful employment after program completion.
2 Job-search assistance/ Employment Services (18 evaluations)	Adult unemployed generally when economic conditions are improving; women may benefit more.	Relatively more cost-effective than other labor market interventions (e.g. training) - mainly due to the lower cost, youth do not benefit usually. Difficulty lies in deciding who needs help in order to minimize deadweight loss.
3. Training of long-term unemployed (23 evaluations)	Women and other disadvantaged groups generally when economy is improving.	These programs are no more effective than job-search assistance in increasing re-employment probabilities and post-intervention earnings and are 2-4 times more costly. However, job search assistance may not be a direct substitute as it may cater to a different groups of the unemployed.
4. Retraining in the case of mass layoffs (11 evaluations)	Little positive impact mainly when economy is doing better.	These programs are no more effective than job-search assistance and significantly more expensive. Rate of return on these programs usually negative. However, job search assistance may not be a direct substitute as it may cater to a different groups of the unemployed.
5. Training for youth (7 evaluations)	No positive impact.	Employment/earnings prospects not improved as a result of going through the training. Taking costs into account – the real rate of return of these programs both in the short as well as the long run is negative.
6. Microenterprise Development Programs (13 evaluations)	Relatively older groups, the more educated.	Very low take-up rate among unemployed. Significant failure rate of small businesses. High deadweight and displacement effects. High costs (cost-benefit analysis rarely conducted).
7. Employment/ Wage subsidies (15 evaluations)	Long-term unemployed in providing an entry into the labor force. However, no long-term impact.	Extremely high deadweight and substitution effects. Impact analysis shows treatment group does not do well as compared to control. Sometimes used by firms as a permanent subsidy program.

Source: Abrahart et al. (2000)

**Table 4.** Effectiveness of ALMP's

ALMP	Policy	Effective Objective	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Impact in Normal Times	Role During Crisis and Recovery	Cost- Effectiveness
Incentives for retaining employment	Work sharing/ Short work	Reduce outflow from employment	Temporarily prevent layoffs	Substantial deadweight, substitution and displacement effects  Negative competition, wage effects and no effect on temporary jobs	*Increased LM segmentation  *Increase in unemployment prone groups, lower productivity  *Inhibits efficient Labor reallocations	Useful temporarily at beginning of severe recessions  Needs to be in place before  Might obstruct recovery if not phased out swiftly	<i>Very costly and potential negative longer-term impacts</i>  <i>Only useful for a very limited time for existing schemes at onset of severe recessions</i>
	Wage Subsidies		Continued employment of insiders	Lock-in effects, skill acquisition disincentives and retaining low-productivity workers	*Reduced outflow from unemployment  *Increased LM persistence, long-term unemployment  *Skill attrition, lack of adaption	Potentially useful temporarily at beginning of severe recessions  Might obstruct recovery if not phased out swiftly	<i>Cost-ineffective and potential negative longer-term impacts</i>
Incentives for creating employment		Increase outflow from unemployment	Employment of outsiders	Substantial deadweight, and displacement effects  Negative competition, wage effects  Locking-in effects, skill acquisition disincentives	*Skill attrition, lack of adaption		

	Hiring subsidies		Very significant transition and screening effects	Potentially sizeable short-run displacement effects	<p>*Cost-effective countercyclical automatic stabilizer to increase outflow from unemployment</p> <p>*Increase of LM flows, reduction of persistence</p> <p>*Strengthen LM attachment</p> <p>*Promote adaptability</p>	Important stabilizer to support recoveries	<p><i>Cheapest and most cost-effective measure</i></p> <p><i>As automatic stabilizer: target disadvantaged, especially long-term unemployed worker for limited period</i></p>
	Self-employment incentives		Potentially high deadweight and displacement effects	Potentially high deadweight and displacement effects	<p>*Increase of LM flows, reduction of persistence</p> <p>*Strengthen LM attachment</p> <p>*Promote adaptability</p>	Support recoveries	<i>Cost-effective, but restricted applicability</i>
Incentives for seeking a job and working	In-work benefits and subsidies	Create employment incentives	Positive screening, wage and competition effects	<p>Substantial deadweight, substitution and displacement</p> <p>Sizeable skill acquisition disincentives and incentives for low-productivity work</p>	<p>*Increased LM persistence, long-term unemployment</p> <p>*Increase in unemployment prone groups, lower productivity</p>	<p>Cost-effective redistributive instrument to soften income shortfalls</p> <p>Temporary use in crises together with demand side policies</p>	<p><i>Cost-ineffective: costly and no long-run positive employment effects</i></p> <p><i>Cost-effective redistribution policy in crises, but targeting issues</i></p>

			Very limited transition effects	Locking-in and asymmetric information effects	*Skill attrition, lack of adaptation		
	Public works	Reduce inequality and in-work poverty	No transition effects  Threat effect, Infrastructure provision, safety-net	Strong stigmatizing and locking-in effects, skill acquisition disincentives	*Lower employment probabilities  *Skill attrition, lack of adaptation	Temporary safety-net in MICs during crises  Employment of last resort in LICs during crises	<i>Cost-ineffective: costly and no long-run positive employment effects</i>  <i>Safety-net role in crises</i>
	Activation and workfare	Make unemployment more costly	Threat effects and wage effects	Locking-in effects	*Increase in employment incentives  *Increase of LM flows, reduction of persistence, shorter unemployment durations	No special role during crises, but can support recovery in tandem with demand side policies	<i>Cost-effective policy in shifting towards active income support</i>
	Sanctions	Make unemployment more costly	Threat effects and wage effects		*Increase in employment incentives  *Increase of LM flows, reduction of persistence, shorter unemployment durations	No special role during crises, but can support recovery in tandem with demand side policies	
Incentives for human capital formation	On the job training	Enhance labor supply by adapting and increasing skills	Strong screening, competition and transition effects	Sizeable deadweight costs as well as creaming and locking-in effects	*Effective in increasing long-run employability and earnings through skill upgrading  *Strengthen LM attachment	In recessions to counter disadvantages of work sharing schemes, to strengthen LM attachment, and upgrade skills.	<i>On the job training targeted at long-term unemployed workers are particularly cost-effective in the long-run</i>

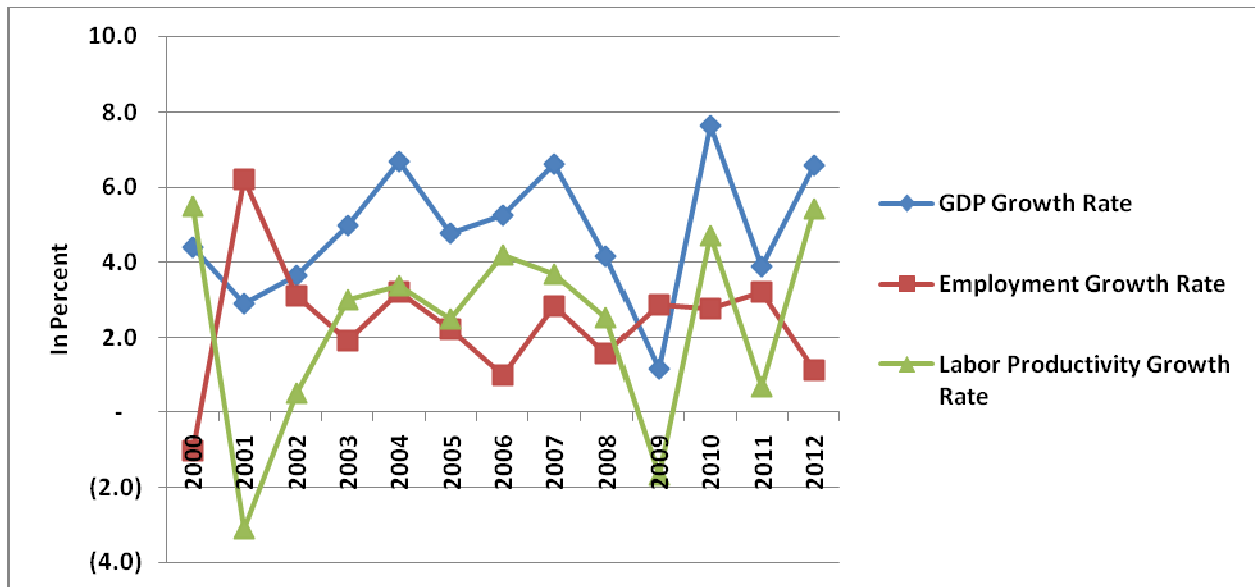


	Classroom training	Increase productivity, employability and earnings	Weak screening, competition and transition effects	Small wage effects	*Promote adaptability  *Increase of LM flows, shorter unemployment durations	Most effective in strengthening recoveries.	<i>Important: training focus, involving employers providing formal qualifications, targeting.</i>
Improved labor market matching	Job search assistance	Increase job search and matching efficiency	Competition effects  Threat effects combined with sanctions	Deadweight and creaming effects potentially strong  Also displacement, wage and churning effects	*Increase outflow from unemployment, job search incentives	Strong role in supporting the recovery	<i>Cost-effective policy, essential for LM functioning with short-run impact</i>  <i>Search assistance: proven strong impacts on employability, esp. for disadvantaged workers</i>
	Employer intermediation service				*Strengthen LM attachment		
	Counseling, monitoring				*Increase of LM flows, shorter unemployment durations  *Promote adaptability		

Source: Brown and Kottl (2012)

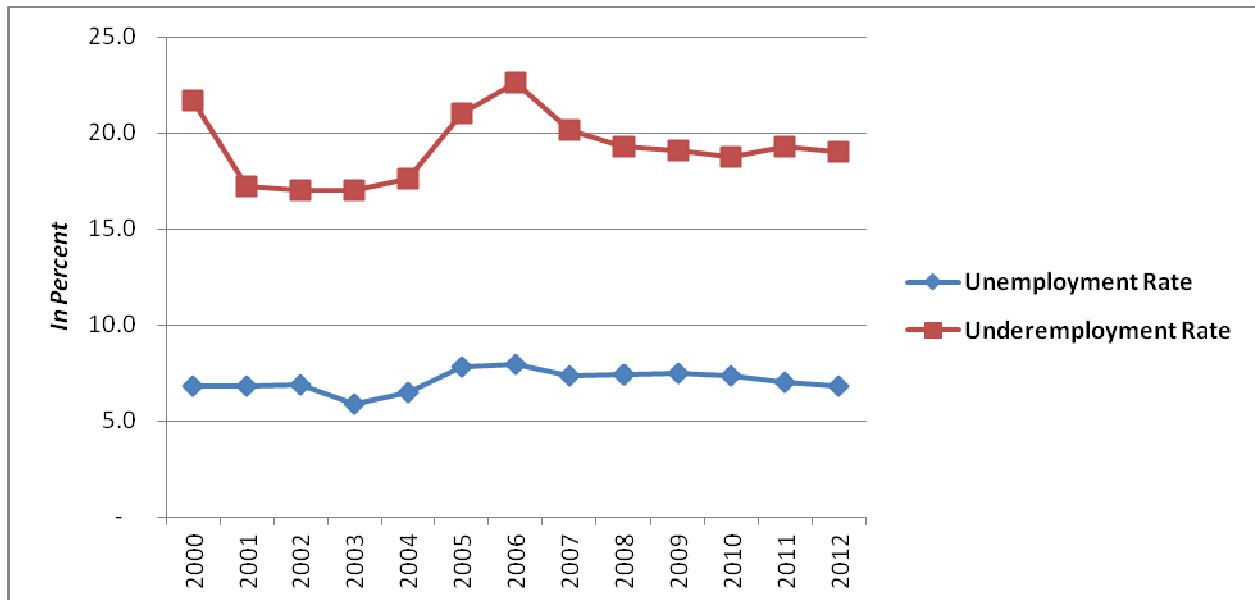


**Figure 1. GDP Growth, Employment Growth and Labor Productivity Growth, Philippines 2000-2012**



Source: National Statistical Coordination Board and National Statistics Office

**Figure 2. Philippine Unemployment and Underemployment, 2000-2012**



Source: National Statistics Office

**Table 5.** Employed Persons by Major Industry group, Philippines

Major Industry Group	Number (In Thousands)					% Share			Growth Rate (%)		
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2000-2005	2006-2010	2011-2012	2000-2005	2006-2010	2011-2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,453</b>	<b>32,313</b>	<b>36,035</b>	<b>37,192</b>	<b>37,607</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.71</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>10,181</b>	<b>11,628</b>	<b>11,956</b>	<b>12,268</b>	<b>12,086</b>	36.6	34.7	32.6	14.22	2.3	(1.5)
<b>Industry</b>	<b>4,454</b>	<b>5,024</b>	<b>5,399</b>	<b>5,530</b>	<b>5,772</b>	15.8	15.0	15.1	12.79	8.0	4.4
Mining and Quarrying	108	123	199	211	252	2.3	3.2	4.1	14.19	43.2	19.5
Manufacturing	2,745	3,077	3,033	3,080	3,132	61.3	58.3	55.0	12.10	(0.7)	1.7
Construction	1,479	1,708	2,017	2,091	2,227	33.9	35.8	38.2	15.45	20.3	6.5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	123	117	150	148	161	2.5	2.7	2.7	(4.90)	17.0	8.8
<b>Services</b>	<b>12,817</b>	<b>15,660</b>	<b>18,682</b>	<b>19,394</b>	<b>19,749</b>	47.5	50.3	52.3	22.18	17.1	1.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4,484	6,147	7,034	7,399	7,050	38.3	38.0	36.9	37.09	13.4	(4.7)
Transportation, Storage and Communications	1,987	2,451	2,723	2,775	2,954	15.6	15.2	14.6	23.40	9.7	6.5
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	711	1,075	1,546	1,691	1,708	6.3	7.7	8.7	51.20	37.2	1.0
Community, Social and Personal Services <sup>1</sup>	5,630	5,986	7,377	7,527	8,035	39.8	39.1	39.8	6.32	20.1	6.7
Others	6	1	2	2	3	0.02	0.01	0.01	(78.26)	14.3	37.5

Source: National Statistics Office

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> 2001-2011: Includes Education, Health and Social Work, Other Community, Social and Personal Activities, Private Households with Employed Persons and Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security ;

2012-Includes Accommodation and Food Service Activities, Education, Human Health and Social Work Activities, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, Other Service Activities and Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods and Services-producing Activities of Households for Own Use, Other Service Activities

2000 Agriculture data includes Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry

**Table 6.** Labor Productivity by Major Industry Group, Philippines

*In 2000 Constant Prices*

Major Industry Group	Labor Productivity (In 2000 Constant Prices)					Growth Rate (%)		
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2000-2005	2006-2010	2011-2012
<b>Total</b>	130,433	138,683	158,222	159,293	167,918	6.33	9.49	5.42
<b>Agriculture</b>	49,123	51,317	55,425	55,465	57,815	4.47	4.69	4.24
<b>Industry</b>	277,003	291,669	344,418	343,834	350,759	5.29	12.29	2.01
Mining and Quarrying	209,472	355,390	331,146	334,166	269,110	69.66	5.73	(19.47)
Manufacturing	319,194	345,368	416,922	429,977	445,802	8.20	15.09	3.68
Construction	137,862	116,032	161,537	144,435	155,168	(15.83)	24.45	7.43
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1,071,150	1,380,965	1,355,159	1,382,074	1,335,882	28.92	4.96	(3.34)
<b>Services</b>	144,092	154,485	170,183	172,350	181,864	7.21	5.87	5.52

*Source: National Statistics Office*

*Note: Labor productivity= Gross Value Added (GVA in real terms)/ Number of Employed Persons*

**Table 7. Share of Establishments to Total and Growth Rate, by Size Category and Industry**

Major Industry Group	Total	Micro	Small	Medium	Large
<b>Total (2002)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>91.86</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.33</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>15.70</b>	<b>13.71</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.15</b>
Mining & Quarrying	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
Manufacturing	15.19	13.44	1.51	0.11	0.13
Construction	0.32	0.18	0.12	0.01	0.01
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01
<b>Services</b>	<b>83.79</b>	<b>77.92</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.16</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	53.66	51.33	2.24	0.05	0.03
Transportation, Storage and Communications	1.75	1.32	0.39	0.02	0.02
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	7.78	6.54	1.15	0.04	0.05
Community, Social and Personal Services	5.02	4.73	0.27	0.01	0.01
Others	15.58	13.99	1.48	0.07	0.05
<b>Total (2005)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>15.53</b>	<b>13.54</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.15</b>
Mining & Quarrying	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
Manufacturing	14.99	13.28	1.45	0.13	0.13
Construction	0.32	0.17	0.13	0.01	0.01
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.18	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.01
<b>Services</b>	<b>83.75</b>	<b>77.31</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.16</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	49.98	47.43	2.47	0.05	0.03
Transportation, Storage and Communications	1.19	0.87	0.29	0.02	0.01
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	8.85	7.59	1.14	0.05	0.07
Community, Social and Personal Services	5.70	5.37	0.32	0.01	0.01
Others	18.04	16.06	1.87	0.06	0.04
<b>Total (2010)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>14.95</b>	<b>13.24</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.15</b>
Mining & Quarrying	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
Manufacturing	14.38	12.96	1.20	0.10	0.12
Construction	0.31	0.17	0.11	0.02	0.02
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.21	0.08	0.10	0.02	0.01

<b>Services</b>	<b>84.39</b>	<b>77.60</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.22</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.79	45.34	2.36	0.05	0.04
Transportation, Storage and Communications	2.31	1.93	0.33	0.02	0.03
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	8.69	7.33	1.22	0.05	0.09
Community, Social and Personal Services	13.12	11.73	1.29	0.05	0.05
Others	12.48	11.27	1.18	0.02	0.01
<b>Total (2011)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>14.41</b>	<b>12.62</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.16</b>
Mining & Quarrying	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00
Manufacturing	13.75	12.29	1.22	0.11	0.12
Construction	0.37	0.20	0.14	0.01	0.02
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.22	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.01
<b>Services</b>	<b>84.97</b>	<b>77.56</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.25</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	46.82	44.15	2.55	0.07	0.05
Transportation, Storage and Communications	3.15	2.72	0.38	0.03	0.03
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	8.86	7.40	1.29	0.06	0.11
Community, Social and Personal Services	13.31	11.86	1.34	0.06	0.05
Others	12.83	11.42	1.37	0.02	0.01
	<b>Growth Rate (%)</b>				
	<b>2002-2005</b>				
<b>Total</b>	(3.25)	(3.87)	3.85	4.97	(0.11)
<b>Agriculture</b>	36.76	73.80	3.12	28.10	8.51
<b>Industry</b>	(4.31)	(4.45)	(4.81)	12.47	(1.31)
Mining & Quarrying	(3.06)	-	(6.32)	(44.44)	-
Manufacturing	(4.54)	(4.42)	(7.33)	14.79	(0.79)
Construction	(4.87)	(12.79)	8.57	(1.16)	(19.59)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	20.85	13.00	32.92	8.16	11.83
<b>Services</b>	(3.29)	(4.00)	6.54	(2.41)	0.08
Wholesale and Retail Trade	(9.88)	(10.60)	6.38	0.26	(11.85)
Transportation, Storage and Communications	(34.04)	(36.40)	(27.06)	(22.70)	(25.00)
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	9.95	12.23	(4.31)	22.83	27.90
Community, Social and Personal Services	9.87	9.68	14.15	(6.90)	(14.04)
Others	12.00	11.07	22.67	(13.74)	(10.05)
	<b>2006-2010</b>				

<b>Total</b>	(0.69)	(1.43)	7.90	(1.87)	16.45
<b>Agriculture</b>	(9.46)	(0.45)	(28.28)	(6.45)	4.70
<b>Industry</b>	(4.32)	(3.99)	(7.17)	(10.76)	0.59
Mining & Quarrying	31.66	7.37	78.05	200.00	73.33
Manufacturing	(4.69)	(4.10)	(9.15)	(19.42)	(6.19)
Construction	(2.89)	(5.03)	(9.81)	48.81	69.86
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	15.58	14.85	18.10	14.15	5.77
<b>Services</b>	0.06	(0.98)	13.55	5.79	32.52
Wholesale and Retail Trade	(5.06)	(5.66)	7.18	9.11	35.62
Transportation, Storage and Communications	90.62	113.33	18.80	39.02	88.60
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	(2.10)	(4.41)	12.71	(13.64)	32.34
Community, Social and Personal Services	128.29	115.87	328.42	744.00	700.00
Others	(31.30)	(30.90)	(32.65)	(65.67)	(81.07)
	<b>2010-2011</b>				
<b>Total</b>	5.47	4.70	13.30	17.98	15.65
<b>Agriculture</b>	0.23	1.54	(2.22)	(3.45)	(5.13)
<b>Industry</b>	1.60	0.58	9.31	9.44	10.81
Mining & Quarrying	35.71	52.79	10.96	20.00	30.77
Manufacturing	0.84	0.06	7.45	11.12	10.82
Construction	23.92	24.77	29.11	(4.80)	7.26
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	12.00	16.04	8.87	11.57	10.00
<b>Services</b>	6.20	5.42	14.60	25.78	20.97
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3.33	2.72	14.08	32.94	25.00
Transportation, Storage and Communications	44.34	48.77	22.26	35.67	2.33
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	7.57	6.52	11.11	32.08	30.90
Community, Social and Personal Services	6.95	6.60	9.91	11.37	7.45
Others	8.40	6.91	22.25	18.75	32.81

Source: National Statistics Office

Note: Growth Rate: No Available data for 2012, used period 2010-2011



**Table 8.** Share of Employees to Total and Growth Rate, by Size Category and Industry

Major Industry Group	Total	Micro	Small	Medium	Large
<b>Total (2002)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>39.84</b>	<b>24.22</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>29.07</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.60</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>30.43</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>14.67</b>
Mining & Quarrying	0.36	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.26
Manufacturing	26.14	6.54	5.47	2.31	11.82
Construction	2.52	0.12	0.44	0.21	1.74
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.41	0.04	0.27	0.26	0.84
<b>Services</b>	<b>66.68</b>	<b>32.98</b>	<b>17.15</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>12.80</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	29.90	20.52	6.26	0.96	2.16
Transportation, Storage and Communications	5.20	0.73	1.35	0.40	2.71
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	11.67	3.34	3.43	0.88	4.02
Community, Social and Personal Services	3.42	1.95	0.82	0.15	0.50
Others	16.49	6.44	5.28	1.36	3.41
<b>Total (2005)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>37.55</b>	<b>24.88</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>30.56</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>1.80</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>30.30</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>15.40</b>
Mining & Quarrying	0.28	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.21
Manufacturing	26.71	5.90	4.93	2.51	13.35
Construction	1.78	0.11	0.49	0.21	0.97
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.53	0.05	0.35	0.28	0.86
<b>Services</b>	<b>66.43</b>	<b>31.23</b>	<b>18.25</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>13.36</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	27.88	18.24	6.79	0.95	1.90
Transportation, Storage and Communications	3.50	0.51	0.97	0.31	1.70
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	14.32	3.51	3.30	1.01	6.50
Community, Social and Personal Services	3.52	2.08	0.82	0.13	0.50
Others	17.22	6.89	6.37	1.20	2.76
<b>Total (2010)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30.50</b>	<b>25.01</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>37.68</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>1.69</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>27.72</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>15.10</b>
Mining & Quarrying	0.49	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.37
Manufacturing	22.78	4.55	4.24	1.98	12.00
Construction	2.53	0.09	0.49	0.31	1.64

Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.76	0.05	0.40	0.31	1.00
<b>Services</b>	<b>69.34</b>	<b>25.54</b>	<b>19.12</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>20.90</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	23.81	13.98	6.37	1.01	2.45
Transportation, Storage and Communications	5.02	0.73	1.19	0.41	2.70
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	19.90	3.15	3.52	0.97	12.26
Community, Social and Personal Services	11.89	3.57	4.11	1.05	3.16
Others	8.71	4.11	3.93	0.35	0.33
<b>Total (2011)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>28.02</b>	<b>25.88</b>	<b>7.12</b>	<b>38.98</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.69</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>26.33</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>14.32</b>
Mining & Quarrying	0.67	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.53
Manufacturing	21.64	4.00	4.26	1.96	11.42
Construction	2.27	0.10	0.54	0.26	1.37
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.75	0.05	0.39	0.31	1.00
<b>Services</b>	<b>70.91</b>	<b>23.64</b>	<b>20.05</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>22.96</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	23.44	12.70	6.79	1.20	2.75
Transportation, Storage and Communications	5.06	0.79	1.34	0.49	2.45
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	21.95	2.93	3.62	1.14	14.27
Community, Social and Personal Services	11.37	3.41	4.01	1.03	2.92
Others	9.08	3.81	4.29	0.39	0.58
	<b>Average Annual Growth Rate (%)</b>				
	<b>2002-2005</b>				
<b>Total</b>	1.52	(4.32)	4.25	3.71	6.72
<b>Agriculture</b>	14.84	69.26	0.12	32.80	14.16
<b>Industry</b>	1.07	(8.15)	(5.46)	9.02	6.55
Mining & Quarrying	(21.15)	(4.98)	(34.09)	(40.76)	(17.72)
Manufacturing	3.73	(8.29)	(8.37)	10.27	14.68
Construction	(28.38)	(12.47)	12.29	1.97	(43.49)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	10.30	27.07	30.47	8.44	3.64
<b>Services</b>	1.14	(3.87)	7.98	(2.61)	5.98
Wholesale and Retail Trade	(5.37)	(9.74)	10.02	0.27	(11.01)
Transportation, Storage and Communications	(31.73)	(29.70)	(27.11)	(21.33)	(36.13)
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	24.56	6.77	(2.36)	16.60	64.02
Community, Social and Personal Services	4.63	8.38	0.91	(12.19)	1.14
Others	6.00	8.53	22.38	(10.50)	(17.58)

	2006-2010				
<b>Total</b>	13.73	3.67	10.84	1.35	28.93
<b>Agriculture</b>	(4.40)	0.18	(12.31)	(3.84)	(1.73)
<b>Industry</b>	0.38	(0.26)	(0.72)	(5.72)	2.14
Mining & Quarrying	88.41	9.41	106.61	145.61	87.29
Manufacturing	(5.94)	(0.60)	(4.98)	(15.07)	(6.53)
Construction	52.28	(4.03)	9.40	50.39	79.83
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	19.67	13.43	20.12	15.62	21.15
<b>Services</b>	21.15	4.47	15.56	7.58	64.63
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5.16	0.27	6.53	9.78	36.15
Transportation, Storage and Communications	53.83	59.70	33.38	39.16	66.03
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	49.96	4.56	14.90	(6.68)	99.21
Community, Social and Personal Services	294.19	112.18	447.71	802.49	632.54
Others	(42.09)	(23.22)	(32.96)	(69.68)	(87.86)
	2010-2011				
<b>Total</b>	11.93	2.85	15.86	16.94	15.77
<b>Agriculture</b>	5.18	(1.78)	(1.90)	(8.70)	11.91
<b>Industry</b>	6.33	(1.09)	12.59	7.97	6.19
Mining & Quarrying	52.60	45.59	30.45	20.05	59.97
Manufacturing	6.36	(1.62)	12.39	10.80	6.51
Construction	0.42	20.30	23.94	(6.05)	(6.54)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	10.82	11.36	9.09	11.29	11.32
<b>Services</b>	14.46	3.62	17.36	25.73	23.01
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.22	1.72	19.30	32.85	25.79
Transportation, Storage and Communications	12.82	21.08	26.19	34.40	1.45
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	23.45	4.07	15.02	30.80	30.26
Community, Social and Personal Services	7.00	6.80	9.05	10.55	3.36
Others	16.63	3.86	22.33	26.50	98.56

Source: National Statistics Office

Note: Growth Rate: No Available data for 2012, used period 2010-2011

**Table 9.** GDP by Expenditure Share in Constant 2000 Prices, 2001-2012

	2001-2004	% Share to GDP	2005-2008	% Share to GDP	2009-2012	% Share to GDP	Average Annual Growth Rate
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>3,947,104</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,865,725</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,809,514</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.03</b>
<b>A. Household Final Consumption Expenditure</b>	2,916,211	74	3,517,742	72	4,102,240	71	4.69
<b>B. Government Consumption</b>	399,479	10	466,324	10	584,537	10	4.47
<b>C. Capital Formation</b>	903,800	23	882,569	18	1,146,372	20	4.57
<b>Fixed Capital</b>	797,644	20	928,322	19	1,155,466	20	5.18
<b>Construction</b>	332,728	8	372,238	8	473,030	8	4.54
<b>Durable Equipment</b>	365,523	9	450,461	9	562,155	10	6.41
<b>Breeding Stock &amp; Orchard Development</b>	99,393	3	105,625	2	99,061	2	0.40
<b>Changes in Inventories</b>	86,492	2	-68,600	-1	-2,183	0	-2.49
<b>Intellectual Property Products</b>	19,664	0	22,846	0	14,309	0	572.29
<b>D. Exports</b>	1,869,190	47	2,488,167	51	2,760,574	48	5.56
<b>E. Less: Imports</b>	2,141,575	54	2,489,077	51	2,785,158	48	4.34

Source: NSCB

**Table 10.** Gross Regional Domestic Product Growth Rate, 2000-2012  
*In Constant Prices*

<b>Region</b>	<b>2000-2004</b>	<b>2005-2008</b>	<b>2009-2012</b>
<b>Philippines</b>	4.7	5.3	4.79
NCR	5.4	6.7	4.41
CAR	2.8	3.3	2.65
I	3.8	4.8	3.40
II	3.0	2.9	3.64
III	4.0	4.2	5.68
IV-A	4.2	3.5	
IV-B	6.6	5.2	4.55
V	4.7	4.9	2.31
VI	4.9	5.5	5.60
VII	5.1	5.7	5.82
VIII	3.6	3.7	7.32
IX	3.2	4.6	(0.10)
X	10.0	6.1	5.73
XI	(1.0)	4.7	5.75
XII	11.8	5.0	5.38
XIII	3.3	5.4	4.19
ARMM	3.0	3.7	7.29

*Source: National Statistical Coordination Board*

*Notes:*

2000-2008: 1985 Constant Prices

2009-2012: 2000 Constant Prices

**Table 11.** Labor Productivity, by Region, 2000-2011  
*In Constant Prices*

<b>Region</b>	<b>2000-2004</b>	<b>2005-2008</b>	<b>2009-2011</b>
<b>Philippines</b>	35,146	39,722	150,463
NCR	82,903	106,137	449,394
CAR	45,283	45,330	163,296
I	19,970	22,505	89,580
II	18,784	19,516	70,567
III	32,205	32,942	129,495
IV-A	39,838	39,641	208,838
IV-B	33,229	33,712	84,195
V	16,259	18,769	54,355
VI	29,757	34,467	73,985
VII	34,756	37,485	112,452
VIII	15,863	17,746	87,646
IX	24,266	26,839	84,022
X	31,751	37,211	108,358
XI	31,439	36,297	119,410
XII	27,429	30,998	91,196
XIII	16,476	18,376	60,385
ARMM	11,755	11,175	39,430

*Source: National Statistical Coordination Board and National Statistics Office*

*Notes:*

2000-2008: 1985 Constant Prices

2009-2011: 2000 Constant Prices

**Table 12.** Unemployment Rate, by Region, 2000-2012

Region	Unemployment Rate		
	2000-2004	2005-2008	2009-2012
<b>Philippines</b>	6.6	7.6	7.2
NCR	11.4	13.4	11.9
CAR	4.2	4.8	5.1
I	6.6	8.4	8.2
II	2.4	3.2	3.0
III	8.6	9.9	9.1
IV-A	9.2	9.9	9.8
IV-B	3.5	4.5	4.3
V	4.8	5.3	5.6
VI	6.0	6.5	6.8
VII	7.3	7.2	7.1
VIII	5.3	4.6	5.2
IX	4.4	3.6	3.5
X	4.6	5.5	5.0
XI	6.5	6.4	5.7
XII	6.1	5.1	4.2
XIII	5.5	5.7	5.7
ARMM	3.1	3.8	3.3

Source: National Statistics Office

**Table 13.** Underemployment Rate, by Region, 2000-2012

<b>Region</b>	<b>2000-2004</b>	<b>2005-2008</b>	<b>2009-2012</b>
<b>Philippines</b>	18.1	20.8	19.3
NCR	11.5	14.1	13.0
CAR	15.0	19.9	16.7
I	15.5	18.3	17.6
II	19.7	20.0	15.1
III	8.9	10.9	9.6
IV-A	12.2	16.7	17.2
IV-B	16.5	24.8	24.0
V	32.0	36.5	35.9
VI	22.3	24.9	23.9
VII	11.1	17.9	17.0
VIII	25.7	28.7	24.7
IX	19.6	23.9	23.6
X	30.4	30.6	28.7
XI	24.3	22.0	18.9
XII	23.8	25.7	21.8
XIII	21.3	25.8	24.3
ARMM	11.0	15.3	13.3

Source: National Statistics Office



**Table 14.** Share of Establishments to Total and Growth Rate, by Size Category and Region

	2005					2011				
	Total	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total	Micro	Small	Medium	Large
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>91.28</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>90.61</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.43</b>
NCR	24.96	21.44	3.22	0.16	0.14	26.04	21.97	3.70	0.18	0.20
CAR	1.89	1.77	0.11	0.00	0.00	1.87	1.76	0.10	0.00	0.00
I	5.64	5.35	0.27	0.01	0.00	5.30	5.05	0.24	0.01	0.00
II	3.06	2.94	0.12	0.00	0.00	2.96	2.84	0.12	0.00	0.00
III	10.78	10.00	0.73	0.03	0.02	10.18	9.37	0.75	0.03	0.02
IV-A	14.58	13.47	0.98	0.06	0.07	15.02	13.93	0.95	0.06	0.07
IV-B	2.96	2.81	0.15	0.00	0.00	2.78	2.65	0.13	0.00	0.00
V	4.04	3.82	0.21	0.01	0.00	3.26	3.05	0.20	0.01	0.00
VI	5.91	5.44	0.44	0.02	0.01	5.77	5.29	0.44	0.02	0.02
VII	5.67	5.06	0.54	0.03	0.03	6.15	5.50	0.57	0.03	0.04
VIII	2.65	2.50	0.14	0.00	0.00	2.24	2.11	0.13	0.01	0.00
IX	3.23	3.05	0.16	0.00	0.00	3.32	3.14	0.17	0.01	0.01
X	3.76	3.46	0.28	0.01	0.01	3.64	3.30	0.31	0.01	0.01
XI	4.69	4.30	0.35	0.02	0.02	4.92	4.48	0.40	0.02	0.02
XII	3.40	3.18	0.20	0.01	0.01	3.86	3.62	0.22	0.01	0.01
XIII	1.73	1.63	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.69	1.57	0.11	0.00	0.00
ARMM	1.06	1.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.97	0.03	0.00	0.00

Source: National Statistics Office

Growth Rate (%)					
	Total	MICRO	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
<b>PHILIPPINES (2002-2005)</b>	<b>(44.1)</b>	<b>(44.7)</b>	<b>(38.2)</b>	<b>(36.8)</b>	<b>(38.5)</b>
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	(14.8)	(14.0)	(18.5)	(17.0)	(28.0)
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	(65.3)	(65.1)	(66.8)	(74.2)	(74.7)
ILOCOS REGION	(8.8)	(9.1)	(2.1)	(11.1)	6.7
CAGAYAN VALLEY	(4.5)	(4.6)	(0.5)	(23.8)	(22.7)
CENTRAL LUZON	(4.0)	(4.5)	3.7	(2.3)	(5.6)
SOUTHERN TAGALOG	(21.5)	(22.5)	(8.1)	1.6	8.6
BICOL REGION	(70.9)	(71.0)	(68.4)	(86.9)	(85.5)
WESTERN VISAYAS	(55.6)	(55.3)	(59.3)	(64.8)	(77.7)

CENTRAL VISAYAS	(66.4)	(66.4)	(66.4)	(67.8)	(72.6)
EASTERN VISAYAS	(73.5)	(74.7)	(57.3)	(53.6)	(50.4)
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	(65.3)	(65.4)	(63.1)	(67.0)	(75.4)
NORTHERN MINDANAO	(65.9)	(65.2)	(74.7)	(82.9)	(77.6)
DAVAO REGION	(69.9)	(69.6)	(72.4)	(76.5)	(79.3)
SOCCSKSARGEN	(15.3)	(17.9)	28.8	54.8	160.0
CARAGA	(30.2)	(31.3)	(8.3)	(6.5)	16.3
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	(74.8)	(74.4)	(79.0)	(85.2)	(82.8)
<b>PHILIPPINES (2006-2010)</b>	<b>(0.7)</b>	<b>(0.7)</b>	<b>(1.3)</b>	<b>(2.3)</b>	<b>14.4</b>
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	7.8	7.4	10.1	0.7	22.8
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	(4.6)	(4.1)	(13.7)	25.0	21.1
ILOCOS REGION	(4.4)	(3.6)	(21.1)	20.8	3.1
CAGAYAN VALLEY	(1.1)	(0.8)	(10.1)	56.3	23.5
CENTRAL LUZON	(6.1)	(6.1)	(7.5)	(4.3)	17.6
CALABARZON	0.2	0.9	(8.4)	(22.2)	(4.8)
MIMAROPA	(3.1)	(2.1)	(20.2)	(7.1)	30.0
BICOL REGION	(13.3)	(13.6)	(8.1)	15.9	36.0
WESTERN VISAYAS	(2.1)	(1.8)	(7.0)	4.3	26.4
CENTRAL VISAYAS	2.8	3.4	(2.2)	(12.6)	8.7
EASTERN VISAYAS	(13.3)	(13.5)	(11.0)	12.1	64.7
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	(4.0)	(3.2)	(20.8)	5.6	5.4
NORTHERN MINDANAO	(3.3)	(3.6)	(1.0)	14.1	15.5
DAVAO REGION	0.0	0.6	(7.8)	12.3	6.9
SOCCSKSARGEN	(6.4)	(5.8)	(17.3)	1.7	31.6
CARAGA	(9.3)	(10.1)	3.3	13.6	3.4
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	(3.5)	(3.0)	(22.4)	44.4	-
<b>PHILIPPINES (2010-2011)</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	1.4	(0.0)	9.3	18.7	19.9
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	8.8	9.1	3.6	(3.3)	17.4
ILOCOS REGION	3.1	2.6	14.2	13.8	18.2
CAGAYAN VALLEY	2.4	1.8	18.0	16.0	(4.8)
CENTRAL LUZON	5.4	4.4	17.8	31.2	(1.5)
CALABARZON	7.7	7.3	11.6	19.3	17.7
MIMAROPA	1.4	1.0	8.9	76.9	30.8
BICOL REGION	(2.4)	(3.2)	11.5	7.8	5.9

WESTERN VISAYAS	4.4	3.7	13.4	13.9	(3.6)
CENTRAL VISAYAS	10.5	10.2	13.8	11.7	16.0
EASTERN VISAYAS	2.1	1.9	5.4	16.2	(7.1)
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	12.4	11.2	39.6	39.5	20.5
NORTHERN MINDANAO	5.0	3.6	19.5	29.2	32.9
DAVAO REGION	9.8	8.5	27.9	8.9	12.9
SOCCKSARGEN	27.0	26.5	37.2	(3.4)	1.3
CARAGA	13.0	12.4	20.1	24.0	16.7
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	2.8	2.6	15.3	(38.5)	20.0

*Note: Growth Rate: No Available data for 2012, used period 2010-2011*

**Table 15.** Share of Employees to Total and Growth Rate, by Size Category and Region

	2005					2011				
	Total	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total	Micro	Small	Medium	Large
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>35.79</b>	<b>23.71</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>29.13</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>28.02</b>	<b>25.88</b>	<b>7.12</b>	<b>38.98</b>
NCR	34.38	9.11	10.01	2.90	12.35	43.23	7.83	11.68	3.18	20.55
CAR	1.23	0.61	0.30	0.06	0.26	1.16	0.47	0.27	0.06	0.36
I	3.05	2.01	0.72	0.12	0.20	2.49	1.40	0.67	0.14	0.28
II	1.55	1.11	0.30	0.04	0.09	1.26	0.77	0.31	0.06	0.12
III	8.35	3.85	2.06	0.51	1.93	7.30	2.76	2.23	0.58	1.72
IV-A	16.09	5.07	2.98	1.13	6.90	14.93	3.96	3.00	1.01	6.96
IV-B	1.45	1.03	0.33	0.04	0.05	1.16	0.70	0.32	0.05	0.09
V	2.26	1.45	0.55	0.10	0.16	1.90	0.96	0.56	0.12	0.27
VI	4.56	2.11	1.26	0.32	0.86	4.26	1.64	1.26	0.35	1.02
VII	7.01	2.01	1.63	0.58	2.78	7.58	1.78	1.75	0.54	3.51
VIII	1.57	1.01	0.37	0.08	0.11	1.27	0.66	0.34	0.09	0.18
IX	1.95	1.12	0.46	0.09	0.28	1.76	0.84	0.47	0.12	0.32
X	3.04	1.35	0.78	0.18	0.72	3.16	1.05	0.88	0.26	0.98
XI	4.30	1.68	1.04	0.31	1.28	4.33	1.43	1.14	0.35	1.41
XII	2.72	1.22	0.55	0.15	0.81	2.57	1.02	0.62	0.13	0.80
XIII	1.17	0.63	0.26	0.94	0.22	1.16	0.47	0.30	0.07	0.31
ARMM	0.63	0.42	0.08	0.02	0.12	0.48	0.28	0.08	0.02	0.10

Source: National Statistics Office

Growth Rate (%)					
	Total	MICRO	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
<b>PHILIPPINES (2002-2005)</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>(4.3)</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	(6.1)	(3.8)	(1.4)	(2.7)	(11.8)
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	6.1	(0.5)	27.0	10.0	1.7
ILOCOS REGION	(3.1)	(3.5)	5.6	(13.9)	(18.2)
CAGAYAN VALLEY	(5.6)	(4.7)	(1.8)	(9.5)	(22.4)

Growth Rate (%)					
	Total	MICRO	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
CENTRAL LUZON	6.8	(6.2)	16.1	17.9	28.0
SOUTHERN TAGALOG	6.8	(20.1)	2.2	20.0	42.3
BICOL REGION	(36.9)	(28.2)	(37.1)	(71.0)	(74.5)
WESTERN VISAYAS	(49.7)	(32.5)	(50.6)	(71.9)	(81.9)
CENTRAL VISAYAS	(31.0)	(5.5)	(21.5)	(34.3)	(62.0)
EASTERN VISAYAS	326.2	98.0	345.2	501.5	1,587.7
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	(19.0)	(11.4)	(16.9)	(18.9)	(57.2)
NORTHERN MINDANAO	(35.7)	(25.9)	(37.8)	(56.2)	(50.7)
DAVAO REGION	(26.0)	(18.0)	(22.8)	(33.9)	(38.3)
SOCCSKSARGEN	95.6	36.7	143.7	242.4	180.7
CARAGA	126.6	69.0	114.8	146.6	387.7
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	25.9	16.0	61.5	1,820.8	27.3
<b>PHILIPPINES (2005-2010)</b>	<b>(1.4)</b>	<b>(16.0)</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	22.5	(5.0)	14.0	2.7	54.3
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	(3.2)	(16.8)	(7.4)	29.3	26.8
ILOCOS REGION	(17.5)	(23.5)	(14.9)	19.1	11.4
CAGAYAN VALLEY	(14.4)	(23.6)	(3.7)	42.9	36.4
CENTRAL LUZON	(10.4)	(24.4)	(1.3)	(4.3)	6.0
CALABARZON	(9.5)	(18.7)	(2.0)	(16.2)	(4.8)
MIMAROPA	(11.2)	(16.8)	(3.4)	(12.9)	50.7
BICOL REGION	(5.3)	(20.7)	(1.5)	18.0	107.9
WESTERN VISAYAS	(4.8)	(18.0)	(4.7)	7.2	22.6
CENTRAL VISAYAS	2.6	(9.9)	3.9	(8.7)	13.2
EASTERN VISAYAS	(13.5)	(26.9)	(3.0)	12.4	57.9
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	(14.4)	(23.7)	(17.6)	0.7	21.6
NORTHERN MINDANAO	1.0	(14.9)	2.4	22.7	23.8
DAVAO REGION	(4.4)	(13.6)	(7.8)	18.1	4.9
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.2	(21.8)	(11.5)	2.3	40.7

Growth Rate (%)					
	Total	MICRO	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
CARAGA	(9.6)	(20.6)	8.8	(93.8)	(2.9)
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	(23.2)	(27.6)	(12.6)	27.7	(28.9)
<b>PHILIPPINES (2010-2011)</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	13.3	(0.1)	12.9	17.7	19.0
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	8.1	2.1	5.0	(4.2)	22.9
ILOCOS REGION	9.1	0.3	20.4	11.7	36.3
CAGAYAN VALLEY	5.1	0.1	17.1	15.2	6.1
CENTRAL LUZON	7.7	4.5	21.1	32.3	(6.9)
CALABARZON	13.2	6.0	13.4	17.9	16.9
MIMAROPA	(0.6)	(9.5)	12.5	66.4	16.1
BICOL REGION	(1.8)	(8.0)	13.7	10.9	(10.1)
WESTERN VISAYAS	8.3	4.8	15.0	10.3	5.9
CENTRAL VISAYAS	16.2	8.5	13.8	10.9	22.9
EASTERN VISAYAS	3.0	(2.1)	3.2	13.1	19.5
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	16.1	8.9	37.7	40.3	3.6
NORTHERN MINDANAO	13.9	0.3	22.1	25.5	21.1
DAVAO REGION	16.3	9.2	31.7	7.1	15.7
SOCCSKSARGEN	4.1	19.0	38.9	(4.8)	(22.0)
CARAGA	21.4	4.8	20.5	27.4	59.2
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	8.3	2.7	20.8	(27.1)	29.4

*Note: Growth Rate: No Available data for 2012, used period 2010-2011*

**Table 16.** Employment Generating Programs by Department

<b>A. DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY</b>	
<b>Program</b>	<b>Program Description</b>
<u>On-Going Projects</u>	
<b>DTI-Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training for agro-industrial activities</li> <li>• Market Development Assistance</li> <li>• Consultancy Services</li> </ul>
<b>One Town, One Product (OTOP-Philippines)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business Counseling through LGUs, National Government Agencies and the private sector</li> <li>• Skills and entrepreneurial training</li> <li>• Product design and development</li> <li>• Marketing</li> </ul>
<b>Rural Micro-Enterprise Promotion Programme (RuMEPP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical and Financial support for micro-enterprises</li> </ul>
<b>Export Pathways Programs (EPP)/ Regional Interactive Platform for Philippine Exports (RIPPLES)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity Building to potential exporters</li> <li>• Product Design</li> <li>• Market Info Seminar</li> <li>• Export Marketing Activities</li> </ul>
<b>National Industry Cluster Capacity-Enhancement Program (NICCEP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment generation through capacity building</li> <li>• Exports expansion</li> <li>• Job creation</li> <li>• Development of MSMEs</li> </ul>
<b>Shared Services Facilities (SSF)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of processing and or manufacturing tools, machinery and equipment for microenterprises and SMEs.</li> </ul>
<u>Completed Projects</u>	
<b>SME Unified Lending Program for National Growth (Sulong)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing Program for MSME Development</li> </ul>
<b>Small and Medium Enterprise Development for Sustainable Employment Program (SMEDSEP): Enhancing Businesses in the Visayas (thru GTZ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing Program for MSME Development</li> </ul>
<b>Small Business Guarantee and Finance Corporation (SBGFC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing Program MSME Development</li> </ul>
<b>Tulong sa Tao Microfinancing Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing Program for NGOs</li> </ul>
<b>Self-Employment Loan Assistance (SELA) II</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood financing support</li> </ul>
<b>Credit Program for the Poorest of the Poor (CPPP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing program for micro businesses</li> </ul>
<b>Techno-managerial and Regular Trainings Livelihood and Skills Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training for MSME Development</li> </ul>
<b>B. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	
<u>On-Going Projects</u>	
<b>Self-Employment Assistance-Kaunlaran I &amp; II (SEA-K)/ Sustainable Livelihood Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro-Enterprise development</li> <li>• Employment Facilitation through LGU, NGAs and private sector</li> </ul>
<b>Cash/Food for Work Project for Internally Displaced Person</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary employment for displaced individuals</li> <li>• Preparedness, mitigation, relief, rehabilitation or risk reduction projects and activities</li> </ul>
<b>Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRTP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of livelihood assistance</li> </ul>

<b>Government Internship Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internship program for both out-of-school youth and in-school youths</li> </ul>
<b>Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and Ips Especially Bajaus</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational Assistance</li> <li>• Provide psycho-social services for healing and development</li> <li>• Livelihood Assistance</li> </ul>
<b>Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSSS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing community and LGU capacity</li> <li>• Provide seed funding for community implementation of projects</li> </ul>
<u>Completed Projects</u>	
<b>Job Network Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job matching</li> <li>• Occupational guidance and counseling</li> <li>• Granting of cash assistance</li> </ul>
<b>Youth Productivity Service</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical/vocational training for out-of-school youth, in partnership with local government units, corporations, industries and other concerned agencies.</li> </ul>
<b>Tindahan Natin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood assistance program</li> </ul>
<b>C. DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM</b>	
<u>Completed Program</u>	
<b>Grassroots Entrepreneurship for Eco Tourism (GREET) program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing for tourism-related livelihood/ micro-enterprise projects</li> </ul>
<b>D. DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM</b>	
<u>On-Going Projects</u>	
<b>Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project III (ARISP III)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas</li> </ul>
<b>Agrarian Reform Communities Project II (Phase II)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas</li> </ul>
<b>Tulay ng Pangulo Para sa Kaunlarang Pang-Agraryo (TPKP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas</li> </ul>
<b>Italian Assistance to Agrarian Reform Communities Development Support Program (IARCDSP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas</li> </ul>
<b>Mindanao Sustainable Agrarian and Agriculture Development Project (MinSAAD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas</li> </ul>
<b>Bridge Construction Project for Expanded ARCs Dev. (Umiray Bridge)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas</li> </ul>
<u>Completed Projects</u>	
<b>Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project (ARISP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas</li> </ul>
<b>Agrarian Reform Support Project (ARSP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas</li> </ul>



<b>Poverty Alleviation Program for Social Reform Agenda (PAPSRA): Support to Selected Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) and Agrarian Reform Communities in Mindanao</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project (ARCDP)</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>Belgian Integrated Agrarian Reform Support Project (BIARSP)</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>Development of Agrarian Reform Communities in Marginal Areas (DARCMA)</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>Solar Power Technology Support Project to Agrarian Reform Community Initiatives and Resource Management Project (SPOTS I)</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project II (ARISP II)</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>Belgian Integrated Agrarian Reform Support Project (BIARSP) III</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>Agrarian Reform Communities Project (ARCP)</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>Western Mindanao Community Initiatives Project (WMCIP)</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>Support to Agrarian Reform in Central Mindanao (STARCM)</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>Solar Power Technology Support Project to Agrarian Reform</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>Mindanao Sustainable Settlement Area Dev't Project (MINSSAD)</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>Northern Mindanao Community Initiatives and Resource Management Project (NMICIREMP) (SOP Grant)</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>Project for Bridge Construction for Expanded ARCs Development (Basal)</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>Second Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project</b>	• Provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas
<b>E. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT</b>	
<u>On-Going Projects</u>	
<b>Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES)</b>	• On the job training

<b>Kasanayan at Hanapbuhay (KasH) Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training for new graduates and young workers</li> </ul>
<b>DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop sustainable enterprises in community groups</li> </ul>
<b>Self-Reliant Organization for Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (SRO-CARP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides organizational and technical assistance and other support services to agrarian reform farm workers/beneficiaries turned farm-owners/managers</li> </ul>
<b>Workers Organization and Development Program (WODP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides training, education, information and entrepreneurship development assistance</li> </ul>
<b>Reintegration Program for OFWs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on financial literacy and entrepreneurial development training</li> <li>• Provision of credit facility for those who may wish to start their business</li> </ul>
<b>TULAY 2000 (Tulong Alalay sa mga Taong may Kapansanan)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills training programs suited to their interests, potentials and circumstances;</li> <li>• Facilitates placement to wage employment</li> <li>• Provides technical and financial livelihood support assistance either as individual or group</li> </ul>
<b>Katulong at Gabay sa mga Manggagawang may Kapansanan (KAGABAY)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of occupational disabled workers into the economic mainstream</li> </ul>
<b>DOLE –Adjustment Measures Program (DOLE-AMP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood assistance</li> <li>• Training/retraining services</li> </ul>
<b>Worktrep Program (Unlad Kabuhayan Laban sa Kahirapan)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve socio-economic well-being of the poor IS-Worktreps</li> </ul>
<b>Promotion of Rural Employment and Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship Development (PRESEED)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides access to a package of integrated services, from human and institutional development to a more comprehensive entrepreneurial development support system</li> </ul>
<b>Women Workers Employment and Entrepreneurship Development (WEED)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides Entrepreneurship Development Training (EDT) and the Appropriate Skills training (AST).</li> </ul>
<b>Completed Projects</b>	
<b>Classroom Galing sa Mamamayang Pilipino Abroad (CGMA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generate employment through construction of classrooms</li> </ul>
<b>OFW Groceria Project</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing program (in the form of P50 thousand worth of grocery items and goods) for OFW Family Circles</li> </ul>
<b>OFW Enterprise Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of technical and financial assistance to OFWs and their families</li> </ul>
<b>Poverty-Free Zone (PFZ) Program (Aksyon ng Sambayanan Laban sa Kahirapan)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivers a package of organizational, entrepreneurship and training interventions to identified communities</li> </ul>
<b>Working Youth Center (WYC) Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up of and provision of assistance to WYCs (upliftment of their socio-economic well-being)</li> <li>• Organization and strengthening of working youth associations/ organizations</li> <li>• Facilitation of the delivery of existing programs to the young workers such as (training, employment and other programs)</li> <li>• Enlightenment of the young workers on government laws, rules and regulations and on other issues relating to their employment; and</li> <li>• Mobilization of all sectors and available resources in</li> </ul>

	undertaking programs, services and activities
<b>F. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>	
<u>On-going Projects</u>	
<b>Agricultural and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA)</b>	• Job creation through SME Development
<b>Credit Programs of Landbank</b>	• Job creation through SME Development
<b>Office of the One Million Jobs Program</b>	• Job creation through DA programs
<b>Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan Related Employment (2004-2010)</b>	• Job creation through DA programs
<b>G. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS</b>	
<u>On-going Projects</u>	
<b>President's Roadside Maintenance Program (Kalsada Natin, Alagaan Natin)</b>	• Public Works
<b>Job Creation KNAN on Roadside Maintenance</b>	• Public Works
<b>Out of School Youth Toward Economic Recovery (OYSTER)</b>	• Public Works-Community Roads
<b>Job Fairs</b>	• Job placement in private sector (contractors)
<b>H. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>	
<u>On-going Projects</u>	
<b>Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergence Employment Program (LRTA)</b>	• Public works
<b>Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority (MCIAA)</b>	• Livelihood financing support
<b>Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA)</b>	• Job placement in janitorial services
<b>Philippine Aerospace Development Corporation (PADC)</b>	• Job placement in maintenance • On the job training
<b>Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)</b>	• On the job training
<b>Philippine Merchant Marine Academy (PMMA)</b>	• Job placement
<b>Philippine National Railways (PNR)</b>	• Job placement in railways
<b>Philippine Ports Authority (PPA)</b>	• Job placement in ports

Source: Agency Reports

**Table 17.** Methodology for determining jobs generated, Selected Departments

AGENCY	KEY PROGRAMS/SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES		METHOD OF COMPUTATION
Department of Public Works and Highways	Infrastructure Projects		<u>Assumptions:</u> <b>1 job</b> = 4 months employed @ 22 days a month (88 days) <b>Ave. labor rate (skilled and unskilled)</b> = Php 550/day <b>Factor (% of labor cost)</b> = 20% (low), 25% (medium), 30% (high) <b>Project Cost</b> = Effective CO budget to generate labor out of the total proposed FY 2012 DPWH infrastructure budget( less ROW, Contractual Obligations, PDE and EAO, etc.)  <u>Formula:</u>  Number of jobs= $\frac{\text{Total Project Cost}}{550 \times 88} \times 20\%$
Department of Tourism	Tourism promotion Development planning and regulation		Based on Tourism Gross Value Added
Department of Labor and Employment	<b>BWSC, ROs</b>	Capacity Building Services	Calculated beneficiaries of programs and projects
	<b>BLE, BWSC, TESDA, ROs, PESO</b>	Job Search Assistance Services	
Department of Trade and Industry	<b>PEZA</b>	Investment facilitation and promotion services	Direct employment. Projections based on 10 % growth rate year-on-year
	<b>BOI</b>	Investment facilitation and promotion services	Direct and indirect employment. Projections based on a 6 year average annual growth rate of 10.11 % (2005-2010)
	<b>Regional Operations</b>	MSME development and promotion services	Direct Employment
	<b>SB Corp</b>	MSME Financing	1 job supported = Php 80,000 loan
Department of	Infrastructure Projects		<u>Assumptions:</u>

Agrarian Reform		<p><b>Average Daily Wage</b>= P243.00 (Skilled and Unskilled)  <b>Average Construction Period (ACP):</b>  FMR=144 days  Bridge=144 days  Irrigation=216 days  Other infra=120 days</p> <p><b>Working Days per Month = 24</b></p> <p><u>Formula:</u></p> <p><b>Labor Cost</b> = 85% x 20% x Total Project Cost (TPC)</p> <p><b>Person Days Factor (PDF)</b>= Labor Cost/Average Daily Wage</p> <p><b>Estimated Jobs</b> = ((TPC/1M) x PDF)/ACP</p>
Department of Agriculture	<p>Construction of Farm-to-Market Roads</p> <p>Construction of Small Water Impounding Projects</p>	<p>1 job = 4 mos. employed@22 days/mon.= 88 days. <b>Average Labor Rate</b> (Skilled and Unskilled) = Php 550/day</p> <p>1 job = 90 days employed. <b>Average Labor Rate</b> (Unskilled at Rural Area) = Php 550/day</p>
Department of Social Welfare and Development	Livelihood	Actual number of direct beneficiaries
Department of Transportation and Communication		<p>No. of jobs generated:  % share of labor cost to total project cost/ average cost of one job</p> <p>Where:  Average cost of one job = Average daily wage per job x project duration  Project duration = Number of</p>

		months x 22 days per month
--	--	----------------------------

*Source: DOLE-Community Based Employment Program*

**Table 18.** Jobs generated by Programs Enrolled in CBEP by Department, 2012

Program/Project	Jobs Generated			Financial			Cost per Job (Obligation/Actual No. of Jobs)
	Target	Actual	% Accomplishment	Allocation	Obligation	% Utilization	
<b>Department of Trade and Industry</b>							
A. Infrastructure	10,400	15,831	152.00	103,672,500	138,230,000	75	8,732.00
1. Rural Micro Enterprise Promotion Program (RUMEPP)	10,400	15,831	152.00	103,672,500	138,230,000	75	8,732.00
<b>Department of Social Welfare and Development</b>							
A. Infrastructure	64,801	64,801	100.00	95,986,485	95,986,485	100.00	1,481.25
1. Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS)	64,801	64,801	100.00	95,986,485	95,986,485	100.00	1,481.25
B. Non-Infrastructure	409,876	289,783	70.70	1,473,293,691	1,710,350,654	116.09	5,902.18
1. Sustainable Livelihood Program (Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran-Pantawid Pamilya Beneficiaries)	209,745	60,308	28.75	241,546,851	465,298,003	192.63	7,715.36
2. Sustainable Livelihood Program (Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran-Non-Pantawid Pamilya Beneficiaries)	-	27,157	-	-	237,514,757	-	8,745.99
3. Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTP)	400	520	130.00	4,000,000	4,733,004	118.33	9,101.93
4. Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families, and Indigenous Peoples, especially the Badjaus	530	553	104.34	23,700,820	18,950,110	79.96	34,267.83
5. Cash-for-Work (CFW) as a support component of PAMANA-Shelter Assistance Project	4,000	-	-	6,960,000	-	-	-
6. Government Internship Program (GIP) (Regular)	340	340	100.00	1,870,000	1,870,000	100.00	5,500.00

7. Government Internship Program (GIP) (Expanded)	24,492	24,492	100.00	309,862,920	309,862,920	100.00	12,651.60
8. Cash for Work for Pag-asa Youth Association of the Philippines (PYAP) Members	3,400	-	-	2,159,100	-	-	-
9. Cash for Work for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	166,869	176,310	105.64	881,219,000	670,394,958	76.08	3,802.36
10. National Youth Commission (NYC)	100	103	103.00	1,975,000	1,726,902	87.44	16,766.04
C. Total	474,707	354,584	74.70	1,569,280,176	1,806,337,139	115	5,094.24
<b>Department of Agrarian Reform</b>							
A. Infrastructure	10,095	4,884	48.38	2,095,115,482	905,903,611	43.24	185,483.95
1. Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project III (ARISP III)	7,302	3,578	49.00	1,523,059,242	686,364,800	45.06	191,829.18
2. Agrarian Reform Communities Project II (ARCP II)	1,242	392	31.56	252,714,404	81,801,899	32.37	208,678.31
3. Tulay ng Pangulo para sa Kaunlarang Pang-Agraryo (TPKP)	1,551	914	58.93	319,341,837	137,736,913	43.13	150,696.84
B. Non-Infrastructure	2,235	1,617	72.35	14,174,889	8,522,471	60.12	5,270.54
1. Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project III (ARISP III)	2,235	1,162	51.99	14,174,889	8,522,471	60.12	7,334.31
2. Marketing Assistance Program (MAP)	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
3. Village Level Processing Center Enhancement Project (VLPCEP I, II, I)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. National Technology Commercialization Program (NTCP)	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
5. DAR-Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Partnership Project on Linkin Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries to Corporate Supply Chain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Community-Managed Potable Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (CPWASH) Project	-	80	-	-	-	-	-
C. Total	12,330	6,501	52.73	2,095,115,482	905,903,611	43.24	139,348.35



<b>Department of Tourism</b>							
A. DOT Main Office							
- Hiring of Contract Service	832	878	105.53	32,711,602	37,306,869	114.05	42,490.74
B. Intramuros Administration (IA)	312	292	93.59	9,586,031	9,000,000	93.89	30,821.92
C. Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA)	2,096	2,130	101.62	68,852,910	68,852,910	100.00	32,325.31
D. National Parks and Development Committee (NPDC)	684	676	98.83	3,532,900	2,610,470	73.89	3,861.64
Total	3,924	3,976	101.33	114,683,443	117,770,249	102.59	29,620.28
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>							
A. Infrastructure	213,778	123,690	57.86	15,148,634,000	7,243,577,508	47.82	58,562.35
1. Construction of Farm-to-Market Roads Project	19,055	9,620	50.49	6,147,193,000	3,117,111,478	50.71	324,024.06
a. Regular GAA	15,503	8,837	57	5,000,940,000	2,827,995,058	56.55	320,017.55
b. Locally Funded Projects	2,896	521	17.99	211,660,000	120,741,000	57.04	231,748.56
c. Foreign-Assisted Projects	656	262	39.94	934,593,000	168,375,420	18.02	642,654.27
2. Construction/Rehabilitation of Irrigation Systems	192,541	113,729	59.07	8,801,441,000	3,836,466,030	43.59	33,733.40
3. Construction of Small Water Impounding Projects	2,182	341	15.63	200,000,000	290,000,000	145	850,439.88
B. Non-Infrastructure	177,635	168,426	94.82	864,498,646	478,875,834	55.39	2,843.24
1. Integrated Farming, Other Income Generating Project	11,056	4,647	42.03	246,636,646	115,285,834	46.74	24,808.66
2. Accelerated Coconut Planting & Replanting Program	138,125	131,205	94.99	502,310,000	262,360,000	52.23	1,999.62
3. Fishing Paraphernalia Distribution	27,530	32,277	117.24	106,312,000	94,260,000	88.66	2,920.35
4. Agrikultura: Kaagapay ng Bayang Pinoy Program	924	297	32.14	9,240,000	2,970,000	32.14	10,000.00
C. Total	391,413	292,116	74.63	16,013,132,646	7,718,453,342	48.2	26,422.56
<b>Department of Public Works and Highways</b>							
A. Infrastructure	442,626	279,057	63.05	187,101,030,120	38,650,102,300	20.66	138,502.54
1. Infrastructure Program (2011 Funds, Continuing)	162,158	198,557	122.45	94,160,000,000	-	-	-

Capital Outlay/Preventive Maintenance	162,158	81,429	50.22	94,160,000,000	-	-	-
Routine Maintenance (MOOE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF)	-	116,799	-	-	-	-	-
Routine Maintenance (Motor Vehicles Users Charge or MVUC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trabahong Lansangan (MVUC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Safety (Anti-Overloading) (MVUC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preventive Maintenance (MVUC)	-	329	-	-	-	-	-
Project Management Office (PMO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Infrastructure Program (2012 Funds, Current)	280,468	80,500	28.7	92,941,030,121	38,650,102,300	41.59	480,125.49
Capital Outlay/Preventive Maintenance	243,733	38,886	15.95	78,644,483,000	36,327,152,300	46.19	934,196.17
Routine Maintenance (MOOE)	12,397	5,286	42.64	4,000,000,000	750,000,000	18.75	141,884.22
Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF)	7,031	22,222	316.06	-	-	-	-
Routine Maintenance (MVUC)	8,706	8,668	99.56	3,086,688,000	900,000,000	29.16	103,830.18
Trabahong Lansangan (MVUC)	2,077	1,695	81.61	-	-	-	-
Road Safety (Anti-Overloading) (MVUC)	304	304	100	1,188,859,120	-	-	-
Preventive Maintenance (MVUC)	6,220	-	-	6,021,000,000	672,950,000	11.18	-
Project Management Office (PMO)	-	3,439	-	-	-	-	-
B. Non-Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Total	442,626	279,057	63.05	187,101,030,120	38,650,102,300	20.66	138,502.54
<b>Department of Transportation and Communications</b>							
A. Infrastructure	26,747	20,963	78.38	1,254,970,332	472,840,000	37.68	22,555.93
Cebu Port Authority (CPA)	21,138	16,978	80.32	633,320,000	188,060,000	29.69	11,076.69
Clark International Airport Authority (CIAC)	47	47	100	2,532,100	1,735,050	68.52	36,915.96
Land Transportation Office	1,684	-	-	301,400,000	-	-	-
Light Rail Transit Authority	180	164	91.11	8,316,000	8,316,000	100	50,707.32
Philippine National Railways (source of fund: GAA(LFP))	360	360	100	-	-	-	-

Philippine Ports Authority	3,338	3,414	102.28	309,402,232	274,728,950	88.79	80,471.28
B. Non-Infrastructure	4,070	2,698	66.29	249,584,500	139,171,000	55.76	51,583.02
DOTC Central Office	17	-	-	17,218,000	-	-	-
Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority	322	322	100	67,919,600	54,983,800	80.95	170,757.14
Office Transportation Security	388	388	100	48,000,000	3,600,000	7.5	9,278.35
Clark International Airport Authority (CIAC)	99	99	100	15,576,900	10,597,200	68.03	107,042.42
Philippine National Railways (source of fund: COS)	3,244	1,889	58.23	100,870,000	69,990,000	69.39	37,051.35
C. Total	30,817	23,661	76.78	1,504,554,832	612,011,000	40.68	25,865.81
<b>Department of Labor and Employment</b>							
A. Bureau of Workers and Special Concern (BWSC)							
Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES)	140,000	138,635	99.03	340,582,000	-	-	-
DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program (DILP)	58,000	84,207	145.18	294,588,000	36,040,912	12.23	428
B. Total	198,000	222,842	112.55	635,440,000	36,040,912	5.67	161.73

Source: DOLE-CBEP

Notes:

- : no data

Cost per Job: based on total budget allocated

**Table 19.** Recipients of Community-Based Tourism Assistance (GREET), DOT

Region	Category (Amount Approved-Php)					Total
	Homestay	Outdoor Recreation	Souvenir Shop	F&B	Others	
1	202,190	172,000	45,000	50,000	-	469,190
2	-	460,326	293,200	79,405	166,400	999,331
4	-	100,000	-	85,000	6,439,200	6,624,200
5	-	2,191,380	397,000	100,000	515,180	3,203,560
6	88,088	320,500	-	-	-	408,588
7	-	1,598,550	350,000	-	300,000	2,248,550
8	-	100,000	-	330,000	300,000	730,000
9	-	141,000	-	-	-	141,000
10	-	84,000	45,000	-	142,200	271,200
11	-	357,341	100,000	-	142,000	599,341
12	-	138,000	627,500	-	-	765,500
13	-	357,000	-	50,000	100,000	507,000
CAR	186,772	376,541	728,953	256,405	223,020	1,771,691
Total	<b>477,050</b>	<b>6,396,638</b>	<b>2,586,653</b>	<b>950,810</b>	<b>8,328,000</b>	<b>18,739,151</b>

**Table 20.** Investments Generated under OTOP Programs  
*In Million Pesos*

Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Average Investment		
								Total	2007-2009	2010-2012
<b>CAR</b>	46.15	60.18	81.65	39.89	109.62	92.02	429.51	71.59	62.66	80.51
<b>I</b>	15.27	15.01	24.77	155.50	71.13	123.69	405.37	67.56	18.35	116.77
<b>II</b>	118.61	90.78	131.09	56.08	129.00	72.48	598.03	99.67	113.49	85.85
<b>III</b>	222.25	251.47	198.63	52.23	116.14	146.73	987.43	164.57	224.11	105.03
<b>IVA</b>	53.82	102.00	80.00	62.25	60.05	157.03	515.15	85.86	78.61	93.11
<b>IVB</b>	12.23	34.81	31.67	73.75	15.20	31.75	199.42	33.24	26.24	40.24
<b>V</b>	67.87	79.93	119.71	54.44	193.94	174.14	690.03	115.01	89.17	140.84
<b>NCR</b>	-	-	-	-	185.00	1.34	186.34	31.06	-	62.11
<b>VI</b>	70.22	114.32	92.63	68.66	53.49	53.05	452.37	75.39	92.39	58.40
<b>VII</b>	2.92	0.61	100.00	50.00	268.00	27.00	448.53	74.75	34.51	115.00
<b>VIII</b>	24.22	32.56	54.07	32.35	25.21	27.00	195.41	32.57	36.95	28.19
<b>IX</b>	529.14	697.60	244.66	183.41	277.20	258.62	2,190.63	365.11	490.47	239.74
<b>X</b>	48.80	176.18	155.89	51.51	102.38	127.26	662.02	110.34	126.96	93.72
<b>XI</b>	26.72	113.68	58.19	88.16	127.04	198.89	612.68	102.11	66.20	138.03
<b>XII</b>	965.10	651.00	169.00	42.35	385.69	220.00	2,433.14	405.52	595.03	216.01
<b>CARAGA</b>	127.18	197.99	121.28	65.99	52.61	56.50	621.56	103.59	148.82	58.37
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>2,330.49</b>	<b>2,618.12</b>	<b>1,663.23</b>	<b>1,076.57</b>	<b>2,171.69</b>	<b>1,767.53</b>	<b>11,627.62</b>	<b>1,937.94</b>	<b>2,203.94</b>	<b>1,671.93</b>

Source: DTI

**Table 21.** Number of MSMEs Assisted by OTOP

<b>Region</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>All Years</b>	<b>% Share</b>
<b>CAR</b>	253	672	850	443	259	482	2,959	5.8%
<b>I</b>	438	616	759	468	148	407	2,836	5.5%
<b>II</b>	768	858	510	560	520	484	3,700	7.2%
<b>III</b>	767	661	750	351	765	899	4,193	8.2%
<b>IVA</b>	664	1,792	1,870	759	305	576	5,966	11.6%
<b>IVB</b>	127	220	179	238	136	254	1,154	2.2%
<b>V</b>	583	653	967	765	1,478	1,860	6,306	12.3%
<b>NCR</b>	-	944	26	83	-	-	1,053	2.0%
<b>VI</b>	776	1,641	1,216	725	557	538	5,453	10.6%
<b>VII</b>	160	5,660	310	514	590	563	7,797	15.2%
<b>VIII</b>	1,060	445	418	462	99	117	2,601	5.1%
<b>IX</b>	122	151	230	181	245	96	1,025	2.0%
<b>X</b>	232	285	600	325	345	160	1,947	3.8%
<b>XI</b>	73	177	117	306	129	732	1,534	3.0%
<b>XII</b>	455	181	362	55	145	95	1,293	2.5%
<b>CARAGA</b>	307	319	220	198	104	410	1,558	3.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,785</b>	<b>15,275</b>	<b>9,384</b>	<b>6,433</b>	<b>5,825</b>	<b>7,673</b>	51,375	100.0%

Source: DTI

**Table 22.** Average Investment per MSME Assisted  
*In Pesos*

<b>Region</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>All Years</b>
<b>CAR</b>	182,411	89,555	96,055	90,052	423,247	190,919	145,155
<b>I</b>	34,856	24,372	32,633	332,267	480,588	303,914	142,937
<b>II</b>	154,440	105,802	257,033	100,139	248,079	149,752	161,631
<b>III</b>	289,759	380,431	264,833	148,803	151,810	163,216	235,495
<b>IVA</b>	81,054	56,920	42,781	82,016	196,885	272,628	86,348
<b>IVB</b>	96,299	158,245	176,899	309,887	111,794	125,016	172,808
<b>V</b>	116,415	122,404	123,794	71,166	131,215	93,625	109,424
<b>NCR</b>		-	-	-			176,961
<b>VI</b>	90,492	69,665	76,176	94,703	96,027	98,606	82,958
<b>VII</b>	18,219	108	322,581	97,276	454,237	47,957	57,526
<b>VIII</b>	22,848	73,162	129,364	70,022	254,636	230,769	75,128
<b>IX</b>	4,337,221	4,619,841	1,063,748	1,013,309	1,131,429	2,694,000	2,137,202
<b>X</b>	210,345	618,161	259,817	158,483	296,751	795,394	340,018
<b>XI</b>	366,027	642,260	497,350	288,095	984,767	271,712	399,397
<b>XII</b>	2,121,099	3,596,685	466,851	770,000	2,659,931	2,315,789	1,881,779
<b>CARAGA</b>	414,261	620,668	551,286	333,298	505,885	137,805	398,947
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>343,476</b>	<b>171,399</b>	<b>177,241</b>	<b>167,352</b>	<b>372,822</b>	<b>230,357</b>	<b>226,328</b>

Source: DTI

**Table 23.** New Jobs Created under OTOB Program

Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average Jobs		
							Total	2007-2009	2010-2012
<b>CAR</b>	3,485	4,269	4,026	2,831	3,432	3,590	3,606	3,927	3,284
<b>I</b>	1,363	1,296	2,455	1,616	2,275	2,794	1,967	1,705	2,228
<b>II</b>	2,904	4,720	4,013	2,387	1,168	1,741	2,822	3,879	1,765
<b>III</b>	26,365	22,335	20,313	2,013	4,445	8,001	13,912	23,004	4,820
<b>IVA</b>	2,897	8,503	7,044	18,746	2,738	2,499	7,071	6,148	7,994
<b>IVB</b>	423	2,194	2,016	2,057	1,557	2,043	1,715	1,544	1,886
<b>V</b>	2,479	2,411	2,669	1,313	2,497	2,706	2,346	2,520	2,172
<b>NCR</b>	-	76	52	10	100	225	77	43	112
<b>VI</b>	6,216	5,948	11,331	11,399	3,093	3,183	6,862	7,832	5,892
<b>VII</b>	799	3,290	3,124	1,689	17,221	18,616	7,457	2,404	12,509
<b>VIII</b>	4,558	4,227	3,916	3,472	1,435	1,405	3,169	4,234	2,104
<b>IX</b>	7,357	10,837	4,948	2,936	6,204	2,582	5,811	7,714	3,907
<b>X</b>	1,611	5,114	10,699	1,651	2,232	6,923	4,705	5,808	3,602
<b>XI</b>	1,391	3,662	3,465	4,146	5,979	10,580	4,871	2,839	6,902
<b>XII</b>	3,732	3,745	1,863	476	1,125	2,801	2,290	3,113	1,467
<b>CARAGA</b>	5,153	2,792	2,294	1,528	1,650	1,381	2,466	3,413	1,520
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>70,733</b>	<b>85,419</b>	<b>84,228</b>	<b>58,270</b>	<b>57,151</b>	<b>71,070</b>	<b>71,145</b>	<b>80,127</b>	<b>62,164</b>

Source: DTI



**Table 24.** Domestic Sales under OTOB Program  
*In Million Pesos*

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Average Sales		
								Total	2007-2009	2010-2012
<b>CAR</b>	53.62	78.25	102.21	59.11	168.86	155.30	617.36	102.89	78.03	127.76
<b>I</b>	105.56	113.69	87.27	155.68	211.93	223.67	897.80	149.63	102.17	197.09
<b>II</b>	644.90	547.07	689.87	436.24	446.83	324.98	3,089.88	514.98	627.28	402.68
<b>III</b>	647.10	649.71	719.50	174.16	337.44	387.37	2,915.28	485.88	672.10	299.66
<b>IVA</b>	54.00	149.00	201.00	234.05	428.00	462.43	1,528.48	254.75	134.67	374.83
<b>IVB</b>	17.77	61.95	62.56	97.23	100.28	159.88	499.67	83.28	47.43	119.13
<b>V</b>	92.79	102.21	115.11	94.69	199.62	236.91	841.33	140.22	103.37	177.07
<b>NCR</b>	-	0.82	0.26	0.38	15.25	33.18	49.89	8.31	0.36	16.27
<b>VI</b>	140.42	301.43	425.64	332.18	241.79	301.44	1,742.88	290.48	289.16	291.80
<b>VII</b>	103.81	114.31	113.00	236.00	474.00	241.00	1,282.12	213.69	110.37	317.00
<b>VIII</b>	31.51	31.90	52.18	36.39	31.83	21.78	205.58	34.26	38.53	30.00
<b>IX</b>	617.29	706.99	325.40	499.65	1,055.60	1,297.46	4,502.39	750.40	549.89	950.90
<b>X</b>	128.70	168.39	207.34	300.59	276.97	565.52	1,647.51	274.59	168.14	381.03
<b>XI</b>	34.28	196.34	215.66	218.01	338.95	419.12	1,422.36	237.06	148.76	325.36
<b>XII</b>	75.43	197.00	164.00	48.50	137.34	246.00	868.27	144.71	145.48	143.95
<b>CARAGA</b>	26.62	146.16	133.04	41.86	52.13	108.36	508.17	84.70	101.94	67.45
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>2,773.79</b>	<b>3,565.22</b>	<b>3,614.04</b>	<b>2,964.70</b>	<b>4,516.82</b>	<b>5,184.40</b>	22,618.97	3,769.83	3,317.68	4,221.97

Source: DTI

**Table 25.** Domestic Sales per MSME Assisted under OTOP Program*In Pesos*

<b>Region</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>All Years</b>
<b>CAR</b>	211,929	116,449	120,252	133,429	651,985	322,203	208,638
<b>I</b>	241,000	184,563	114,982	332,652	1,431,959	549,565	316,574
<b>II</b>	839,711	637,613	1,352,678	778,995	859,288	671,446	835,104
<b>III</b>	843,682	982,912	959,329	496,192	441,098	430,893	695,274
<b>IVA</b>	81,325	83,147	107,487	308,366	1,403,279	802,823	256,198
<b>IVB</b>	139,890	281,605	349,503	408,508	737,368	629,441	432,985
<b>V</b>	159,156	156,528	119,042	123,780	135,059	127,368	133,417
<b>NCR</b>		868	10,018	4,518			47,376
<b>VI</b>	180,948	183,686	350,030	458,177	434,084	560,288	319,618
<b>VII</b>	648,794	20,197	364,516	459,144	803,390	428,064	164,438
<b>VIII</b>	29,726	71,688	124,828	78,755	321,525	186,128	79,040
<b>IX</b>	5,059,770	4,682,053	1,414,778	2,760,470	4,308,588	13,515,177	4,392,573
<b>X</b>	554,741	590,828	345,572	924,886	802,823	3,534,519	846,181
<b>XI</b>	469,589	1,109,277	1,843,248	712,451	2,627,481	572,572	927,223
<b>XII</b>	165,785	1,088,398	453,039	881,818	947,172	2,589,474	671,517
<b>CARAGA</b>	86,717	458,166	604,723	211,429	501,250	264,302	326,170
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>408,812</b>	<b>233,402</b>	<b>385,128</b>	<b>460,858</b>	<b>775,420</b>	<b>675,668</b>	<b>440,272</b>

*Source: DTI*

**Table 26.** OTOP Program Correlation Results

	Jobs Generated	
	Corr	t-stat
Investment	0.9034	0.0000
Investment per MSME	-0.0476	0.6402
No. of MSMEs Assisted*	0.8482	0.0000

\*includes developed & assisted

**Table 27.** Number of MSMEs Developed and Assisted, 2007-2009

<b>Year</b>	<b>MSMEs Developed</b>	<b>MSMEs Assisted</b>	<b>% MSMEs Developed</b>
2007	2,506	6,785	27.0
2008	2,869	10,175	22.0
2009	2,121	9,198	18.7
Total	7,496	26,158	22.3

Source: Table generated from DAP (2011). A Study on the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of DTI's ONE TOWN, ONE PRODUCT Program

**Table 28.** Representation of OTOP Beneficiaries

<b>Item/Description</b>	<b>Count/%</b>
<b>Total number of MSMEs represented</b>	235
- Microenterprises	75%
- Small	20%
- Medium	5%
<b>Business category:</b>	
- Sole proprietorship	65%
- Cooperatives	18%
- Corporations	8%
- Family-owned/Partnerships	4%
<b>Product types:</b>	
- Food	46%
- Fashion	18%
- Homestyle	14%
- Health	7%
- Marine products	4%
- Others	3%
<b>Ownership of enterprise:</b>	
- Owner/Manager	88%
- Employee/representative/	12%

Source: Table generated from DAP (2011). A Study on the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of DTI's ONE TOWN, ONE PRODUCT Program

**Table 29.** Number of new jobs generated and direct jobs sustained, 2006-2009

<b>Year</b>	<b>Direct Jobs Sustained</b>	<b>New Jobs Generated</b>	<b>% of Jobs Sustained</b>
2006	43,441	70,599	38.1
2007	42,345	70,733	37.4
2008	53,579	85,419	38.5
2009	65,132	84,268	43.6
Total	161,056	240,420	40.1

Source: Table generated from DAP (2011). A Study on the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of DTI's ONE TOWN, ONE PRODUCT Program

**Table 30.** Main Findings: Study on the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of DTI’s ONE TOWN, ONE PRODUCT Program

<b>Item</b>	<b>% of OTOP Beneficiaries</b>
<i>Intervention</i>	
Usefulness of Product Design and Development	27%
Usefulness of Skills, entrepreneurial and business trainings	25%
Attributed Credit Access through OTOP	7%
<i>Income</i>	
Increase in Income	90%
<i>Upgraded quality of life</i>	
Purchased vehicles	26%
Enjoyed travels	19%
Acquired Gadgets	18%
Purchased land/real estate	23%
Purchased insurance products	16%
Diversified to other business ventures	13%
Placed Additional Capital in current business	30%
Savings	67%
<i>Upgraded business facilities</i>	
Renovated existing facilities	55%
Purchased land/Built new production area	30%
Purchased new and modern equipment	71%
Expanded sales to other country	57%
Added international clients	14%
<i>OTOP Effects to MSMEs</i>	
Access to wider market and resources for expansion	59%
Product Improvement	12%
Contributed additional employment	6%
Source of Pride	5%
Easy access to loans	4%
Easy access to LGU support	3%
<i>Community Effects</i>	
Increased employment	26%
Improved standard of living	12%
Increase in infrastructure	3%
Strengthened Private-Public Partnership	4%
Awareness in the use of technology for businesses	4%
Quality of products are associated with towns of origin	20%

Source: Table generated from DAP (2011). A Study on the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of DTI’s ONE TOWN, ONE PRODUCT Program

Note:

*Response of 235 Discussants*

**Table 31.** Constraints and Challenges: Study on the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of DTI’s ONE TOWN, ONE PRODUCT Program

Item	% of OTOP Beneficiaries
<b><u>Constraints</u></b>	
Lack of access to additional capital	21%
Unavailability/inaccessibility of raw materials	19%
Difficulty in complying with requirements to obtain permits from FDA and requirement to penetrate larger markets	10%
Lack of financial capacity	7%
Decrease of skilled labor force	5%
Negative working habits of workers	4%
Lower priced competitors	5%
Lack of LGU support	7%
High taxes and unclear policies on payment of fees for permits	5%
<b><u>Challenges</u></b>	
Difficulty in responding to collateral and documentary requirements needed to access loans, even from GFIs	19%
Looking for a more comprehensive marketing strategy from OTOP aside from the tried and tested	9%
LGUS are not taking a more proactive role in implementing the OTOP Program	11%
Weak business support by LGUs	10%

Source: Table generated from DAP (2011). A Study on the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of DTI’s ONE TOWN, ONE PRODUCT Program

Note:

*Response of 235 Discussants*



**Table 32.** Result of Evaluation: Rapid Assessment of SEA-K

Item	SEA-K	SEA-Kababayan	Challenges
Ability to Pay Monthly Amortization	99.6%	90.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability of the projects of the participants</li> <li>• Cooperation among members of the association</li> <li>• Good leadership among association officers</li> <li>• Excellent and supportive implementers</li> <li>• Some members do not pay on time</li> </ul>
Increase in Income	95.8%	96.6%	
Generated Employment	24.8%	30.6%	
Improvement in Health Management	55.3%	62.2%	
Increase in Number of Meals eaten	65.5%	71.8%	
Increase in House Ownership	92.0%	94.8%	
Housing Improvement	75.0%	94.0%	
Improvement in Access to Water	36.5%	50.3%	
Improvement in Education (allowance & transport fare)	86.0%	88.0%	
Involvement in Project	94.0%	98.0%	

*Source: Gervacio, Juvy (2007). Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (An Assessment). DSWD and NCPAG.*

*Note: Responses of 529 members*

**Table 33.** Sustainable Livelihood Program-Track 1: Microenterprise Development (January 2011-June 2013)

Region	Total Served (DSWD/MFIs /NGA/LGU)	DSWD (Pantawid and Non-Pantawid)			MFIs	NGAs/LGU s
	No. of HH Served	No. of HH Served	Capital Seed Fund Provided	Cost per HH	No. of HH Served	No. of HH Served
NCR	4,495	4,495	27,786,100	6,182	-	-
CAR	7,873	5,563	44,815,500	8,056	2,078	232
I	9,668	6,573	43,556,000	6,627	3,021	74
II	8,133	8,095	63,489,007	7,843	2	36
III	9,574	9,574	61,453,500	6,419	-	-
IV-A	5,042	3,792	32,382,000	8,540	1,250	-
IV-B	13,571	11,868	100,821,200	8,495	1,668	35
V	8,259	8,001	65,296,500	8,161	258	-
VI	7,277	6,590	44,176,650	6,704	600	87
VII	11,926	7,859	49,501,000	6,299	4,067	-
VIII	5,656	5,599	54,264,910	9,692	57	-
IX	24,817	19,230	179,712,853	9,345	5,587	-
X	31,163	30,836	167,886,500	5,444	327	-
XI	7,118	7,118	53,633,000	7,535	-	-
XII	7,144	6,505	63,325,000	9,735	434	205
CARAG A	32,138	18,515	143,862,000	7,770	13,468	155
ARMM	21,845	21,845	217,826,000	9,971	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>215,699</b>	<b>182,058</b>	<b>1,413,787,720</b>	<b>7,766</b>	<b>32,817</b>	<b>824</b>

Source: DSWD-Sustainable Livelihood Program

Note:

*Job lasts up to 6 months*

**Table 34.** Repayment Status of DSWD Funded Pantawid Households (January 2011-June 2013)

<b>Field Office</b>	<b>No. of HH Served</b>	<b>Capital Seed Fund Provided</b>	<b>Cost/HH</b>	<b>Repayment Rate</b>
NCR	4,002	24,860,500	6,212	68.75%
CAR	4,598	38,306,500	8,331	55.32%
I	4,422	32,493,000	7,348	76.42%
II	5,315	45,292,750	8,522	Submitted repayment has yet to be reviewed
III	4,392	25,232,000	5,745	
IV-A	2,315	20,955,000	9,052	82.34%
IV-B	10,760	93,328,700	8,674	100.00%
V	7,420	61,206,500	8,249	74.71%
VI	4,502	32,727,900	7,270	70.41%
VII	7,052	45,361,000	6,432	640.04%
VIII	5,189	50,932,910	9,816	64.20%
IX	18,955	177,970,853	9,389	100.00%
X	25,896	140,789,500	5,437	100.00%
XI	6,397	49,246,000	7,698	100.00%
XII	6,465	63,125,000	9,764	22.59%
CARAGA	18,465	143,512,000	7,772	100.00%
ARMM	3,645	35,826,000	9,829	55.32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,790</b>	<b>1,081,166,113</b>	<b>135,539</b>	<b>82.93%</b>

*Source: DSWD-Sustainable Livelihood Program*

**Table 35.** Sustainable Livelihood Program-Track 2: Employment Facilitation (January 2011-June 2013)

Region	No. of Households Employed								Total
	DPW H	D A	DEN R	Go Negosyo	TESD A	LG U	Others (NGA)	Others (Private)	
NCR	802	-	-	9	-	-	-	62	873
CAR	310	38	8	-	-	42	17	45	460
I	275	-	-	-	1	3	1	28	308
II	219	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	354
III	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
IV-A	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
IV-B	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254
V	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
VI	564	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	625
VII	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258
VIII	756	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	813
IX	161	-	-	-	-	3	-	15	179
X	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	267
XI	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104
XII	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217
CARAG A	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	447
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	4,933	95	143	9	1	48	18	455	5,702

Source: DSWD-Sustainable Livelihood Program

**Table 36.** Assistance to Workers during the Global Financial Crisis Under the Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP), 2009

Region	Total	No. of Beneficiaries			
		Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged Workers (TUPAD)	Integrated Services for Livelihood Advancement of Fisherfolks (ISLA)	1.5% MOOE (EO 782)	Emergency Employment to Victims of Typhoon Ondoy and Pepeng
NCR	5,699	3,191	245	18	2,245
CAR	1,876	1,296	-	5	575
1	2,264	461	1,183	21	599
2	1,128	645	170	16	297
3	3,185	1,688	989	8	500
4A	2,370	1,220	216	-	934
4B	2,331	1,948	377	6	-
5	1,079	850	228	1	-
6	1,587	1,010	565	12	-
7	284	158	114	12	-
8	1,982	882	1,091	9	-
9	826	388	425	13	-
10	1,543	977	558	8	-
11	1,164	846	300	18	-
12	207	50	145	12	-
CARAGA	1,365	911	419	35	-
Total	28,890	16,521	7,025	194	5,150

Note: The figures under the 1.5 % MOOE column indicates each department's allocated budget for the temporary hiring of qualified DOLE registered displaced workers and dependents in compliance with EO 782: Instituting Measures to Assist Workers Affected by the Global Financial Crisis and Temporary Filling-Up of Vacant Positions in the Government.

Source of data: DOLE

**Table 37.** Emergency Employment for Displaced Workers and their Dependents Under the Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP), as of December 31, 2009

Department/ Agency	Computation			Amount Utilized (PhP)	Number of Workers Hired
	FY 2009 MOOE (PhP)	1.5% of MOOE (PhP)	Estimated Number of Workers to be Hired		
Commission of Information and Communications Technology (CICT)	36,365,000	545,475	9	59,088	6
Commission on Population (PopCom)	311,814,000	4,677,210	20	57,272	7
Department of Agriculture (DA)	930,703,000	13,960,545	No Data	410,461	142
Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)	4,152,388,000	62,285,820	2,302	13,556,206	781
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	4,683,841,000	70,725,615	1,673	9,476,456	124
Department of Education (DepEd)	22,767,474,000	341,512,110	9,492	243,000,000	4,500
Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)	6,176,370,000	92,645,550	2,000	5,000,000	498
Department of the Interior Local Government (DILG)	8,601,315,000	129,019,725	2,330	7,300,000	767
Department of National Defense (DND)	15,214,621,000	228,219,315	3,631	141,288,248	3,603
Department of Energy (DOE)	394,053,000	5,910,795	75	690,592	75
Department of Health (DOH)	14,677,424,000	220,161,360	6,201	10,603,604	1,812
Department of Justice (DOJ)	1,971,334,000	29,570,010	833	75,240	42

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	3,878,026,000	29,096,111	789	13,668,800	821
Department of Tourism (DOT)	1,017,595,000	20,205,450	111	14,565,099	118
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	No Data	No Data	17,018	732,029,656	17,018
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	1,719,375,000	25,790,625	1,710	36,085,539	1,699
Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC)	62,215,000	933,225	16	933,225	16
Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)	2,759,913,154	41,398,697	51	7,500,000	51
Home Guaranty Corporation (HGC)	230,306,048	3,459,045	No Data	2,337,603	56
Light Rail Transit Authority (LRTA)	85,764,000	1,286,460	20	1,166,011	20
Metro Rail Transit (MRT)	521,011,000	7,815,165	35	196,881	23
National Computer Center (NCC)	23,508,000	352,620	13	110,276	8
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	1,141,238,000	17,118,570	30	90,221	21
National Historical Institute (NHI)	41,165,000	617,475	11	178,825	10
National Youth Commission (NYC)	No Data	No Data	No Data	23,430	3
Office of the Press Secretary	388,139,000	5,822,085	162	14,339,000	77
Philippine	No Data	No Data	No Data	2,582,356	24

International Trading Corporation (PITC)					
Presidential Management Staff (PMS)	119,395,000	1,790,925	No Data	13,200,000	88
Total	91,905,352,202	1,347,919,984	48,532	1,270,524,089	32,410

Source of data: DOLE



**Table 38.** Physical Accomplishment, Financial Utilization, and Amount Utilized per Person of Emergency Employment for Displaced Workers and their Dependents Under the Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP), as of December 31, 2009

Department/Agency	% Physical Accomplishment (Number of Persons Hired/Estimated Number of Persons to be Hired)	% Financial Utilization (Amount Utilized/1.5%MOOE)	Amount Utilized per Person Hired
Commission of Information and Communications Technology (CICT)	66.67	10.83	9,848.00
Commission on Population (PopCom)	35.00	1.22	8,181.71
Department of Agriculture (DA)	No Data	2.94	2,890.57
Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)	33.93	21.76	17,357.50
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	7.41	13.40	76,423.03
Department of Education (DepEd)	47.41	71.15	54,000.00
Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)	24.90	5.40	10,040.16
Department of the Interior Local Government (DILG)	32.92	5.66	9,517.60
Department of National Defense (DND)	99.23	61.91	39,214.06
Department of Energy (DOE)	100.00	11.68	9,207.89
Department of Health (DOH)	29.22	4.82	5,851.88
Department of Justice (DOJ)	5.04	0.25	1,791.43
Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	104.06	46.98	16,648.96
Department of	106.31	72.09	123,433.04

Tourism (DOT)			
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	100.00	No Data	43,015.02
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	99.36	139.92	21,239.28
Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC)	100.00	100.00	58,326.56
Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)	100.00	18.12	147,058.82
Home Guaranty Corporation (HGC)	No Data	67.58	41,742.91
Light Rail Transit Authority (LRTA)	100.00	90.64	58,300.55
Metro Rail Transit (MRT)	65.71	2.52	8,560.04
National Computer Center (NCC)	61.54	31.27	13,784.50
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	70.00	0.53	4,296.24
National Historical Institute (NHI)	90.91	28.96	17,882.50
National Youth Commission (NYC)	No Data	No Data	7,810.00
Office of the Press Secretary	47.53	246.29	186,220.78
Philippine International Trading Corporation (PITC)	No Data	No Data	107,598.17
Presidential Management Staff (PMS)	No Data	737.05	150,000.00
Total	66.78	94.26	39,201.61

Source of data: Table 5

**Table 39.** Number of Jobs Generated, High Value Crops Development Program of the DA, 2008-2012

Year	Program/Project/Activity	Target	Accomplishment	%
2008	Agriculture and Fisheries Support Services	59,730	106,551	178
	Mango	4,738	3,607	76
	Banana	14,061	23,032	164
	Vegetable	23,820	64,620	271
	Pineapple	2,298	2,159	94
	Coffee	3,451	5,780	167
	Rubber	11,362	7,353	65
	Other Infrastructure and Postharvest Development	211	18	26
	Postharvest Equipment and Machinery Provided	134	4	3
	Postharvest Facilities Constructed	61	14	23
Other Infrastructure Facilities Constructed	16	-	-	
2012	Production Support Services	183,389	133,386	73
	Irrigation Development Services	1,586	962	61
	Other Infrastructure and Postharvest Development	2,511	791	32

Note: Other years have no data.

**Table 40.** Status of the Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program (AHMP) Projects Implemented by the DENR, 2005-2009

Year	Program	Total Target	Amount (PM)	On-going	Completed	% Accomplished	Employment Generated	
							Man-Days	No. of Workers
FY 2005	Farm-to-Market Road	37	80.00	-	37	100.00	59,859	1,251
	Roadside Maintenance	26,867	1,000.00	-	26,867	100.00	426,072	5,928
	Water Supply	652	416.63	-	652	100.00	59,859.00	1,251
	Total	27,556	1,496.63	0	27,556	100.00	545,790	8,430
FY 2006	Farm-to-Market Road	100	165.20	-	100	100.00	70,002	3,155
	Roadside Maintenance	22,137	1,565.00	-	22,137	100.00	5,528,968	222,648
	Water Supply	324	289.90	2	322	99.38	223,636	3,635
	Total	22,561	2,020.10	2	22,559	99.99	5,822,606	229,438
FY 2007	Farm-to-Market Road	63	169.00	6	58	92.06	49,371	1,601
	Roadside Maintenance	27,144	1,841,014.00	-	27,144	100.00	6,880,771	26,847
	Water Supply	279	253.02	8	269	96.49	134,623	3,233
	Total	27,486	1,841,436.02	14	27,471	99.95	7,064,765	31,681
FY 2008	Farm-to-Market Road	389	1,053.30	51	325	83.55	141,317	1,804
	Roadside Maintenance	27,222	1,850.00	-	22,621	83.10	6,783,982	27,501
	Water Supply	322	240.32	53	157	48.76	59,399	2,852
	Total	27,933	3,143.62	104	23,103	82.71	6,984,698	32,157
FY 2009	Farm-to-Market Road	735	2,016.30	614	121	16.46	201,630	3,360
	Roadside Maintenance	27,302	2,020.00	-	12,914	47.30	4,135,273	23,298
	Total	28,037	4,036.30	614	13,035	46.49	4,336,903	26,658
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>133,573</b>	<b>1,852,132.67</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>113,724</b>	<b>85.14</b>	<b>24,754,762</b>	<b>328,364</b>

Note: Data is as of August 31, 2009.  
Source of data: DPWH

## References

- Abraham, A., I. Kaur and Z. Tzannatos. (2000). Government Employment and Active Labor Market Policies in MENA in Comparative International Context. Paper Presented at MDF3, Cairo, Egypt. 24 p.
- Aldaba, R. (2013). New Industrial Policy, Inclusive growth to reduce poverty. *Philippine Daily Inquirer* 18 May 2013.
- Aldaba, R. (2013). The Philippine Manufacturing Industry Roadmap: Agenda for New Industrial Policy, High Productivity Jobs and Inclusive Growth. Makati City: Philippine Institute for Development Studies
- Betcherman, G., A. Dar, A. Luinstra and M. Ogawa. (1999). Active Labor Market Policies: Policy Issues for East Asia. Social Protection Unit, The World Bank, Second Draft, December 1999. 46 p.
- Betcherman, G., K. Olivas, and A. Dar. (2003). Impacts of Active Labor Market Programs: New Evidence from Evaluations with Particular Attention to Developing and Transition Countries. Social Protection Unit, World Bank, Preliminary Draft. 62 p.
- Brown, Alessio J. G. and J. Kottl. (2012). Active Labor Market Programs employment gain or fiscal drain. Kiel Working Paper, No. 1785, <http://hdl.handle.net/10419/60332>
- Congressional Budget Office (2011). Policies for Increasing Economic Growth and Employment in 2012 and 2013. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Budget Office
- DAP (2011). A Study on the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of DTI's ONE TOWN, ONE PRODUCT Program. Pasig City: Development Academy of the Philippines
- Dar, A. and Z. Tzannatos. 1999. Active Labor Market Programs: A Review of the Evidence from Evaluations. Social Protection Department, Human Development Network, The World Bank. 75 p.
- Department of Agrarian Reform. 2000-2011 Annual Reports
- Department of Agriculture. 2001-2011. Annual Accomplishment Report.
- Department of Labor and Employment. 2001-2011. Annual Report.
- Department of Labor and Employment. 2011. The Philippine Labor and Employment Plan 2011-2016: Inclusive Growth Through Decent and Productive Work. 66 p.
- Department of Public Works and Highways. 2001-2011. Annual Report.

Department of Social Welfare and Development. 2007-2011 Annual Reports

Department of Trade and Industry. 2000-2011 Annual Reports

Department of Transportation and Communications. 2001-2011. Annual Report.

DOT (2010). Grassroots Entrepreneurship and Employment in Tourism Turn-Over Report. Manila: Department of Tourism

DSWD (2013). Sustainable Livelihood Program Updates as of July 2013. Quezon City: Department of Social Welfare and Development

Gervacio, Juvy (2007). Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (An Assessment). Quezon City: Department of Social Welfare and Development and National College of Public Administration and Governance.

Hull, K. (2009). Understanding the Relationship between Economic Growth, Employment and Poverty Reduction.

Islam, R., J. Krishnamurty and Shivani Puri. (2001). Active Labour Market Policies in East and South-East Asia: What has been done and what can be done? Paper prepared for the World Bank-ILO-JMOL-PDOLE Seminar on Labour Market Policies: their implications for East and South East Asia to be held in Manila on 1-2 March 2001. 38 p.

Lal, R., S. Miller, M. Liew-Kie-Song and D. Kostzer. (2010). Public Works and Employment Programmes: Towards a Long-Term Development Approach. Working Paper Number 66, International Policy Center for Inclusive Growth and the Poverty Group, United Nations Development Programme. 48 p.

Martinez-Fernandez, C. and M. Powell. (2009). Employment and Skills Strategies in Southeast Asia: Setting the Scene. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and Local Economic and Employment Development (LEED). 112 p.

Morrison, N. (2006). Active Labor Market Programs Evidence from Evaluations. World Bank Employment Policy Primer No. 7, World Bank. 6 p.

National Economic and Development Authority. 2011. Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016. 411 p.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 1993. *Employment Outlook*.

Page, J. and Soderbom, M. (2012). "Is Small Beautiful? Small Enterprise, Aid and Employment in Africa," Working Papers UNU-WIDER Research Paper , World Institute for Development Economic Research (UNU-WIDER)

Tamangan, R., Josef, F. and Habito, C. (2004). Small and Medium Enterprise Development Experience and Policy in Japan and the Philippines: Lessons and Policy Implications. Philippine Institute for Development Studies Discussion Paper No. 2004-30.

World Bank (n.d.) Guide to Growth, Employment and Productivity Analysis





## Appendices

**Appendix 1.** Department of Trade and Industry: Employment Generating Programs

Programs/ Projects	Description	Level of Operation	Clientele Coverage
<u>On-going Projects</u>			
<b>DTI- Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program</b>	<p>Program assistance is directed to Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) nationwide. DTI-CARP provides support services to farmers and affected landowners and their families. Particularly, it assists cooperatives/ associations of farmers, landowners, women, and youths, who are capable of managing micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).</p> <p>The program provides comprehensive package of support services to stimulate agro-industrial activities in the ARCs. These services are in the form of training, studies, market development assistance, and consultancy services.</p>	Nationwide	Cooperatives/ associations of farmers, landowners, women, and youths
<b>One Town One Product- Philippines (OTOP)</b>	<p>OTOP-Philippines offers a comprehensive assistance package, i.e., business counseling, skills and entrepreneurial training, product design and development, appropriate technologies, and marketing through local government units (LGUs), national government agencies and the private sector.</p>	Nationwide	LGU Communities/ MSMEs

<p><b>Rural Microenterprise Promotion Program (RuMEPP)</b></p>	<p>RUMEPP is a 7-year Program assisted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) which aims to enable poor households and entrepreneurs to get technical and financial support for micro-enterprises, which can, in turn, benefit other poor families through new job opportunities.</p> <p>Also, the Programme will assist the Small Business Guarantee and Finance Corporation (SBGFC) and microfinance institutions (MFIs) to strengthen their operations and expand their reach to more poor families.</p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>Poor Rural Households</p>
<p><b>Export Pathways Programs (EPP)/ Regional Interactive Platform for Philippine Exports (RIPPLES)</b></p>	<p>A program that aims to expand Philippine exports by increasing the number of suppliers/exporters of quality export products and services to enable the Philippines to meet global demand and contribute to employment generation.</p> <p>The EPP is a systematic approach designed to provide interventions at every stage of an exporter's growth. The RIPPLES, a partner program of EPP, enables the regional and provincial staff to handhold potential exporters thru capacity building and provision of direct interventions (e.g. product design, market info seminar, compliance with market requirements, export marketing activities) to potential and existing exporters enrolled under the EPP.</p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>Suppliers/Exporters</p>

<p><b>National Industry Cluster Capacity-Enhancement Program (NICCEP)</b></p>	<p>NICCEP is a three-year technical cooperation project funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).</p> <p>The project envisions of developing and mobilizing pilot industry clusters nationwide. As a result of the capacity building interventions, the targeted industry clusters are expected to increase their contribution to the national economy in terms of investment generation, exports expansion, and creation of jobs and development of MSMEs which ultimately will also contribute to the goal of inclusive growth and poverty reduction.</p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>Industry Clusters</p>
<p><b>Shared Service Facilities (SSF)</b></p>	<p>Aims to improve the quality and productivity of Microenterprises and MSEs by addressing the gaps and bottlenecks in the value chain of priority industry clusters through the provision of processing and/or manufacturing tools, machinery and equipment for the common use of the Microenterprises and SMEs within the said industry clusters all over the country.</p> <p>The project envisions that it will benefit the most of existing Microenterprises and SMEs in the priority industry cluster within the poorest 609 municipalities.</p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>Microenterprises/MSEs</p>
<p><u>Completed Projects</u></p>			
<p><b>SME Unified Lending Program for National Growth (Sulong)</b></p>	<p>The SME Unified Lending Program for National Growth (Sulong) is anchored on the belief that supporting SMEs in many aspects will translate into a healthier economy noting that 99 percent of business entities in the country are made up of SMEs, which employ 70 percent of the workforce.</p> <p>Sulong aims to lower the effective cost of borrowing by SMEs and liberalize requirements, create a wider financing system that will give SMEs better access to short and long-term</p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>SMEs</p>

	<p>funds and standardize lending procedures.</p> <p>Under the program, SMEs get the necessary assistance not only in terms of financing but likewise through market exposure, human resource training and product development.</p>		
<p><b>Small and Medium Enterprise Development for Sustainable Employment Program (SMEDSEP): Enhancing Businesses in the Visayas (thru GTZ)</b></p>	<p>SMEDSEP is a cooperation development project between the Republic of the Philippines and the Federal Republic of Germany that aims to improve the business and investment climate for MSMEs in the country, focusing on the Visayas region.</p> <p>It contributes to the efforts of the Philippine government to improve the framework conditions for private sector development in the country.</p>	Visayas	SMEs
<p><b>Small Business Guarantee and Finance Corporation (SBGFC)</b></p>	<p>To help the SME sector offset some of the effects of the Asian financial crisis, the DTI, through this project, intervened to address the dearth in funds.</p>	Nationwide	SMEs
<p><b>Tulong sa Tao Microfinancing Program</b></p>	<p>This program seeks to address the credit needs of existing and potential micro-entrepreneurs through the extensive use of NGOs as conduits for lending and technical assistance.</p>	Nationwide	Micro-entrepreneurs
<p><b>Self-Employment Loan Assistance (SELA) II</b></p>	<p>This is a financing program which assists entrepreneurs through NGOs.</p>	Nationwide	Entrepreneurs
<p><b>Credit Program for the Poorest of the Poor (CPPP)</b></p>	<p>This is a financing program which assists entrepreneurs/rural workers through NGOs.</p>		Entrepreneurs/Rural workers
<p><b>Techno-managerial and Regular Trainings</b></p> <p><b>Livelihood and Skills Development</b></p>	<p>Training Programs for SMEs/ Entrepreneurial training for communities.</p>	Nationwide	SMEs and LGU Communities

*Source: DTI Office of Operational Planning*

**Appendix 2.** Department of Social Welfare and Development: Employment Generating Programs

<b>Programs/Projects</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Level of Operation</b>	<b>Clientele Coverage</b>
<u>On-going Projects</u>			
<p><b>Self-Employment Assistance-Kaunlaran I &amp; II (SEA-K)/ Sustainable Livelihood Program</b></p>	<p>The Sustainable Livelihood Programs is a community-based capacity building program implemented through the Community Driven Enterprises Development approach, which equips program participants to actively contribute to production and labor markets by looking at available resources and accessible markets.</p> <p>It relies on multi-stakeholder partnerships and participatory community planning, implementation and monitoring. The capacity building of the SLP is implemented through a two-track program.</p> <p>The first track, the Micro-Enterprise Development Track, supports micro-enterprise in becoming organizationally and economically viable.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the second track, the Employment Facilitation, assists the participants to access appropriate employment opportunities.</p> <p>SLP implementation highlights five stages such as Pre-implementation, Social Preparation, Capacity Building, Resource Mobilization and Management and Sustainability.</p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>Pantawid and Non-Pantawid Beneficiaries</p>
<p><b>Cash/Food for Work Project for Internally Displaced Person</b></p>	<p>A short-term intervention to provide temporary employment to distressed/displaced individuals by participating in or undertaking preparedness, mitigation, relief, rehabilitation or risk reduction projects and activities in their communities or in evacuation centers.</p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>Distressed/Displaced Individuals</p>

<p><b>Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRTP)</b></p>	<p>A comprehensive program that will ensure that adequate recovery and reintegration services will be provided to trafficked persons. Utilizing a multi-sectoral approach, it will deliver a complete package of services that will enhance the psychosocial, social and economic needs of the clients</p> <p>It will enhance the awareness, skills and capabilities of the clients, the families and the communities where the trafficked persons will eventually return to. It will also improve community-based systems and mechanisms that will ensure the recovery of the victims-survivors, and prevent other family and community members from being victims of trafficking.</p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>Trafficked Persons</p>
<p><b>Government Internship Program</b></p>	<p>This program is part of the Kabataan 200 program of the government and has been implemented in DSWD since 1996.</p> <p>It was developed with the end goal of providing opportunity for both out-of-school youth and in-school youths as hands-on experience of working in various government agencies at the same time earn money to augment for their school needs, hence this program is usually implemented during summertime.</p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>Out-of-school and In-school youths</p>
<p><b>Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and Ips Especially Bajaus</b></p>	<p>The program is an integrated approach in responding to the needs of street children, their families and Bajaus, with an ultimate goal of reducing the number of children, families and indigenous people in the streets.</p> <p>Through this Program, the Department will send the street children to schools by providing them with educational assistance, strengthen the operation of activity centers for children for their literacy and recreational activities, and</p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>Street children and Bajaus</p>

	<p>provide psycho-social services for healing and development through camping project and day/night minding center for very young children to enable their parents to work and earn for the family.</p> <p>The Program shall also provide safe shelter for relocation, opportunities to go back in the province, and live a new life with better income opportunities through livelihood program of the Department.</p>		
<p><b>Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSSS)</b></p>	<p>This is a community-driven development (CDD) project of DSWD which aims to empower communities through participation in local governance and involvement in the implementation of poverty reduction activities.</p> <p>The project provides assistance by enhancing community and LGU capacity, providing seed funding for community implementation of their priorities that help reduce poverty and improving sustainability and LGU responsiveness to community needs by mobilizing communities and adapting participatory strategies that reduce existing gaps in social inclusion, transparency, accountability and people's participation in priority-setting, design, planning, implementation, and operation and maintenance of community development projects and activities.</p>	Nationwide	LGU Communities
<u>Completed Projects</u>			
<p><b>Job Network Services</b></p>	<p>This is a service that provides job opportunities to unemployed clients of the Department. Services will include job matching, occupational guidance and counseling, and granting of cash assistance to be used by the clients while job hunting to support himself and his family.</p>	Region 8	Clients of Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)



<b>Youth Productivity Service</b>	This is an integrated skills and job placement program. It aims to improve education and employment opportunities for out-of-school youth through technical/vocational training in partnership with local government units, corporations, industries and other concerned agencies.	Region 10	Out-of-school youths
<b>Tindahan Natin</b>	The Tindahan Natin Project, which started in 2006, is a national government initiative for food security, job generation and livelihood. It is part of the Hunger Mitigation Program of the Arroyo Administration.	Nationwide	LGU Communities

Source: *DSWD Policy Development and Planning Bureau*

**Appendix 3.** Department of Agrarian Reform: Employment Generating Programs

<b>Programs/Projects</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Level of Operation</b>	<b>Clientele Coverage</b>
<b>ARC Development</b>	The ARC development strategy aims to increase farm production, improve household income and promote sustainable rural development through the provision of support services like infrastructure, credit, training, technology and community organizing in land reform areas.	Nationwide	Agrarian Reform Communities
<b>DAR-Local Credit Assistance Program</b>	A lending program wherein accredited program partners or conduits re-lend the funds to end-beneficiaries for livelihood micro-projects in the ARCs (i.e. livestock and poultry production; vegetable and root crop production; dried and smoked fish processing, sari-sari store, handicrafts making).	Nationwide	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries
<b>Credit Assistance Program for Program Beneficiaries Development (CAP-PBD)</b>	This is a special lending window specifically for ARB cooperatives and farmers' organizations in ARCs. This program makes available credit for agricultural production inputs, pre- and post-harvest facilities and fixed assets.	Nationwide	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries-Cooperatives
<b>DAR-KMI Peasant Development Fund</b>	<p>This was established in 1993 as a source of non-traditional credit for organized farmers, fisherfolks and rural women for agro-industrial development.</p> <p>This fund is primarily provided to enable the peasantry to participate in agro-industrial development.</p>	Nationwide	Organized farmers, Fisher folks and Rural women
<b>DAR-Technology and Livelihood Resource Center Partnership Program for Non-Rice</b>	The program aims to uplift the economic condition of ARBs in the ARCs through the timely provision of credit for viable non-rice livelihood projects. Eligible projects under this program include processing, manufacturing, crop production (except rice) and other technology and livelihood projects.	Nationwide	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries

<b>Livelihood Projects</b>			
<b>Microfinance Innovations in Cooperatives (MICOOP)</b>	<p>The MICOOP was established by the National Confederation of Cooperatives (NATCCO) in 2006.</p> <p>It was launched as a special project that intends to extend the reach of cooperatives' microfinance services to the poorest of the poor who desire to engage in micro, small and medium enterprises but have no access to formal lending institutions.</p>	Nationwide	Potential Entrepreneurs in LGU Communities
<b>Micro-Agri Loan Product (MALP)</b>	<p>The MALP is a multi-platform approach in micro finance delivery. The program, which started in December 2008, seeks to provide sustainable credit access to ARBs by developing various micro-agri loan products channeled through ARC cooperatives, bank-assisted cooperatives and countryside financial institutions.</p>	Nationwide	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries
<b>DAR-Center for Agriculture and Rural Development, Inc. (DAR-CARD)</b>	<p>In June 2008, DAR forged partnership with the Center for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD), Inc. to implement the Microfinance Capacity Development Program for 12 Partner Organizations.</p>	Nationwide	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries
<b>ARBs Training/Farmer-Beneficiaries Training</b>	<p>The Department is pursuing an intensive ARB-driven education and training program geared towards program awareness, capability building and self-reliance among ARBs. The training programs are on: 1) land tenure improvement (LTI); 2) social infrastructure and local capability building (SILCAB); 3) sustainable area-based enterprise development (SARED); and 4) basic social services development (BSSD).</p>	Nationwide	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries

<b>Sustainable Agribusiness and Rural Enterprise Development (SARED)</b>	Interventions provided to ARBs are geared at enabling them to eventually own, operate and manage their farm, non-farm and off-farm enterprises.	Nationwide	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries
--	---	------------	-------------------------------

*Source: DAR Annual Reports*

**Appendix 4.** Department of Labor and Employment: Employment Generating Programs

Programs/Projects	Description	Level of Operation	Clientele Coverage	Lead Agency
<i>Ongoing Programs/Projects</i>				
<p>1. <i>Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES)</i></p>	<p>The SPES is mandated under Republic Act No. 7323 otherwise known as “An Act To Help Poor But Deserving Students Pursue Their Education By Encouraging Their Employment During Summer and/or Christmas Vacations, Through Incentives Granted to Employers, Allowing Them to Pay Only Sixty Per Centum (60%) of Their Salaries or Wages and The Forty Per Centum (40%) Through Education Vouchers To Be Paid By the Government, Prohibiting and Penalizing The Filing of Fraudulent and Fictitious Claims, and For Other Purpose.” In partnership with the private sector and other government offices, qualified students, who are also soon-to-be entrants to the workforce, are afforded opportunity to earn while they acquire work experience and positive ethics during summer and Christmas vacations.</p> <p>* <i>DOLE Program enrolled under the Community-Based Employment Program (CBEP)</i></p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>Students/Employers (Government or Private)</p>	<p>Bureau of Local Employment (BLE)</p>
<p>2. <i>Kasanayan at Hanapbuhay (KasH) Program</i></p>	<p>KasH affords new graduates and young workers with the opportunity to acquire the six-month work experience and entry-level requirement of the industry. Under this bridging mechanism, workers are trained as apprentices for four (4) to Six (6) months and paid 75% of the minimum wage or 100% if employers avail of tax incentives.</p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>Youth/New graduates</p>	<p>Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)</p>
<p>3. <i>DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program</i></p>	<p>DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program is designed to assist community groups in developing sustainable enterprises or undertakings right in their communities thereby providing opportunities for generation incomes through wage and self-employment. It aims to enhance and transform existing livelihood projects in the barangays into community enterprises to be managed by community groups.</p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>Ambulant vendors/ Drivers and operators of pedicab and tricycles/ Homebased and home service</p>	<p>Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns (BWSC)</p>

Programs/Projects	Description	Level of Operation	Clientele Coverage	Lead Agency
	<p>* <i>DOLE Program enrolled under the Community-Based Employment Program (CBEP)</i></p>		<p>workers/Scrap collector workers/Landless farmers/Mariginal Fishery Workers/Others deemed necessary to be covered by the DOLE and LGU</p>	
<p>4. <i>Self-Reliant Organization for Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (SRO-CARP)</i></p>	<p>The program provides organizational and technical assistance and other support services to agrarian reform farm workers/beneficiaries turned farm-owners/managers to help them transform into self-reliant organizations in three (3) to five (5) years' time that are politically, socially and economically viable.</p> <p>It involves capability building among agrarian reform beneficiaries in selected commercial or plantation farms leading to their competencies in collectively managing their farms in order to further and promote and/or generate income and employment opportunities in their respective communities</p>	<p>Regions 9, 10 &amp; 11</p>	<p>Farm workers/beneficiaries turned owners/ managers</p>	<p>Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns (BWSC)</p>
<p>5. <i>Workers Organization and Development Program (WODP)</i></p>	<p>The program promotes and strengthens workers' organizations as the mechanism for workers empowerment by providing them with training, education, information and entrepreneurship development assistance. Its components are: workers capability development training; creation of upgrading of libraries; and provision of scholarship for officers and members of workers organizations.</p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>Trade union centers, labor federations, national unions, locals/chapters and independent unions; Women workers' organizations, and Workers' cooperatives</p>	<p>Bureau of Labor Relations (BLR)</p>

Programs/Projects	Description	Level of Operation	Clientele Coverage	Lead Agency
6. <i>Reintegration Program for OFWs</i>	<p>The program aims to maximize the gains of overseas employment, mitigate the social cost of migration and cushion the impact of forced repatriation due to unexpected events.</p> <p>The program involves the preparation of the OFW and their families for their eventual return in the country. This involves the organization of families left behind and the conduct of various training on financial literacy and entrepreneurial development training as well as the provision of credit facility for those who may wish to start their business.</p> <p>On June 7, 2011, the loan program was launched during the celebration of the 1<sup>st</sup> National Congress of OFWs and Families, with Development of Bank of the Philippines and the Landbank of the Philippines contributing P500-million each, thereby increasing the reintegration fund to P2 billion.</p>	Nationwide	Member-OFWs and their dependents	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA), Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA)
7. <i>TULAY 2000 (Tulong Alalay sa mga Taong may Kapansanan)</i>	TULAY 2000 is a program to assist the integration of persons with disability in the mainstream of society by enhancing their employability through skills training programs suited to their interests, potentials and circumstances; facilitating their placement to wage employment; and providing them technical and financial livelihood support assistance either as individual or group.	Nationwide	Persons with disabilities	Bureau of Local Employment (BLE)
8. <i>Katulong at Gabay sa mga Manggagawang may Kapansanan (KAGABAY)</i>	KAGABAY is a special assistance program to workers and their families in the event of major accidents or outbreak of occupational diseases. It aims to facilitate the integration of occupational disabled workers into the economic mainstream and make them once again productive members of society.	Nationwide	Occupationally disabled workers and families	Employees' Compensation Commission (ECC)

Programs/Projects	Description	Level of Operation	Clientele Coverage	Lead Agency
9. <i>DOLE –Adjustment Measures Program (DOLE-AMP)</i>	A special package of interventions purposely directed to prevent job losses by assisting displaced workers affected by globalization and the financial crisis in their search for alternative employment opportunities. This is done thru the Quick Response Teams (QRTs) in all Regional Offices. The components of this package include livelihood assistance, training/retraining services.	Nationwide	Retrenched/Displaced Workers	Bureau of Local Employment (BLE)
10. <i>Worktrep Program (Unlad Kabuhayan Laban sa Kahirapan)</i>	This is a DOLE initiated program to make the businesses of the Workers in the informal sector, termed as the IS-Worktreps, grow. It is a program intended to bring about improved socio-economic well-being of the poor IS-Worktreps, thus, contributing to the Government’s Goal of reducing poverty	Nationwide	Informal Sector-Worktreps	Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns (BWSC), Regional Offices (ROs)
11. <i>Promotion of Rural Employment and Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship Development (PRESEED)</i>	PRESEED promotes self-employment among rural workers and their families who have entrepreneurial potentials by providing them access to a package of integrated services, from human and institutional development to a more comprehensive entrepreneurial development support system	Nationwide	Rural Workers	Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns (BWSC)
12. <i>Women Workers Employment and Entrepreneurship Development</i>	The WEED program is an affirmative action to improve the plight of Filipino Women, especially those in the informal sector. It seeks to strengthen the role of women as partner in economic development by supporting them in the areas of entrepreneurship and income-	Nationwide	Working women in the informal sector, specifically underemployed and	Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns



Programs/Projects	Description	Level of Operation	Clientele Coverage	Lead Agency
(WEED)	generating concerns, primarily utilizing the “Training-Cum-Production Scheme” which consists of the Entrepreneurship Development Training (EDT) and the Appropriate Skills training (AST).		home-based workers	(BWSC)
<i>Completed Programs and Projects</i>				
1. <i>Classroom Galing sa Mamamayang Pilipino Abroad (CGMA)</i>	<p>The CGMA is a donate-a-classroom project tapping primarily the resources of overseas Filipino community groups overseas, in partnership with the Dept. of Education (DepEd), Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), and the Filipino-Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FCCCI).</p> <p>The project is in support of the President’s thrust of reducing the shortage of classrooms. Each classroom, sized 7 x 7 meters with washroom facilities, benefits at least 50 students, the actual construction of which generates employment for about 20 Filipino laborers.</p>	Nationwide	Schools/Unemployed Persons	DOLE
2. <i>OFW Groceria Project</i>	The OFW Groceria Project grants interest-free loan to qualified OFW Family Circles in the form of P50 thousand worth of grocery items and goods.	Nationwide	OFWs and their families	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA)
3. <i>OFW Enterprise Development</i>	This program involves the provision of technical and financial assistance to develop OFWs and their families as entrepreneurs.	Nationwide	FWs and their families	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA)
4. <i>Poverty-Free Zone</i>	The PFZP is a convergence strategy, which aims to deliver a package of	Nationwide	Informal and rural	Bureau of

Programs/Projects	Description	Level of Operation	Clientele Coverage	Lead Agency
<i>(PFZ) Program (Aksyon ng Sambayanan Laban sa Kahirapan)</i>	organizational, entrepreneurship and training interventions to identified communities toward the development of core and support enterprises that take advantage of local resources.		workers in poor communities	Workers with Special Concerns (BWSC)
5. <i>Working Youth Center (WYC) Program</i>	<p>The WYC Program aims to develop the Filipino young workers into effective leaders, self-reliant and productive citizens. It involves the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Setting up of and provision of assistance to WYCs which are designed basically to promote total development of working young women and men through the upliftment of their socio-economic well-being;</li> <li>– Organization and strengthening of working youth associations/ organizations for their own collective protection and benefit and for facilitating the delivery of program's services to them;</li> <li>– Facilitation of the delivery of existing programs to the young workers such as training, employment and other programs that will ensure the fullest development of the young workers' potential and productivity;</li> <li>– Enlightenment of the young workers on government laws, rules and regulations and on other issues relating to their employment; and</li> <li>– Mobilization of all sectors and available resources in undertaking programs, services and activities for the full attainment of the young workers' participation in labor and development.</li> </ul>	Nationwide	Working youth ages 15-30 who are employed, self-employed and underemployed:	Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns (BWSC)

Source: DOLE

**Appendix 5.** Employment-Generating Programs and Projects of the Department of Agriculture (DA) of the Philippines, by Year, 2001-2011

Project/Description/Objective	Available Employment-Related Data and Information										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA)	209,616 jobs have been generated (210% of the 2001 commitment of 100,000 jobs) of which 132,175 jobs were through the credit provided by Land Bank	269,766 jobs were generated	More than 760,000 jobs were generated from October 2001 to October 2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Credit Programs of Land Bank	-	136,958 jobs were generated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Office of the One Million Jobs Program	-	1,026,216 jobs were generated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4. Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan 2004-2010 (MTPDP) Related Employment	-	-	-	-	686,143 jobs were generated in unincorporated areas and 313,291 jobs were generated in developed areas	532,646 jobs were generated	393,557 jobs were generated	509,206 jobs were generated	2,615,079 jobs were generated	-	-
---	---	---	---	---	--	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------	---	---

Sources of data: DA Annual Reports and/or Annual Accomplishment Reports

**Appendix 6.** Employment-Generating Programs and Projects of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) of the Philippines, by Year, 2001-2011

Project/Description/Objective	Available Employment-Related Data and Information										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<p>1. President’s Roadside Maintenance Program (Kalsada Natin, Alagaan Natin or KNAN)</p> <p>(Renamed to Trabahong Lansangan-Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program during PNOY’s administration)</p>	-	-	4,941 job opportunities were created in 1,525 Metro Manila barangays	-	-	Employed 231,244 persons	Employed a total of 27,144 workers every month or a total of 244,296 from April to December 2007	-	-	-	-
<p>3. “Out-of-School Youth Toward Economic Recovery” (OYSTER) Program which was conceptualized for the direct participation of the community in the maintenance of roadsides and at the same time generating employment through the hiring of the out-of-work, out-of-school youths.</p>	-	-	-	-	-	Employed 92,890 persons	-	-	-	-	-

<p>4. Nationwide jobs' Fair which was aimed to provide gainful employment to workers displaced or affected by the global recession.</p>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

About 57,713 applicants were hired by the participating 827 contractors nationwide. Also, with thousands of government infrastructure projects being implemented nationwide, a total of 653,496 jobs were generated for infrastructure

Sources of data: DPWH Annual Reports and/or Annual Accomplishment Reports

**Appendix 7.** Employment-Generating Programs and Projects of the Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC) of the Philippines, by Year, 2001-2011

Project/Description/Objective	Available Employment-Related Data and Information											
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1. Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (Light Railway Transit Authority or LRTA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 workers were employed
2. Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority (MCIAA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	provided livelihood opportunities to 40 visually impaired persons
3. Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	provided employment to 1,899 individuals in janitorial services and similar jobs
4. Philippine Aerospace Development Corporation (PADC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	utilized 17 job orders and 28 on-the-job trainees in its maintenance activities
5. Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 applicants were accepted as trainees
6. Philippine Merchant Marine Academy (PMMA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PMMA graduates comprised 10 percent of the 50,000 Filipino deck and engine officers
7. Philippine National Railways (PNR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A total of 214 personnel of PNR were recorded and 1,200 workers with job order status was recorded
8. Philippine Ports Authority (PPA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Granted employment to 1,468 people in ports nationwide.

Sources of data: DOTC Annual Reports and/or Annual Accomplishment Reports

**Appendix 8.** Status on the collection of data on completed government projects which are related to employment generation

Other than those generated from the annual reports and/or accomplishment reports of the individual government departments, additional data and information were solicited from the departments relevant to the study, either through DBM itself or through the initiative of the PIDS study team. Below, these additional data and information and the process of generating them are explained by individual department.

a. Department of Agriculture

The DA has designated the following focal person in the department to coordinate with the DBM and the study team on data gathering matters.

*Carlos Magnaye, OIC Planning Service  
Tel. No.: 920 1921  
Email: cmagnaye@gmail.com*

Through the efforts of the aforementioned focal point and the study team, a focused group discussion (FGD) was conducted at the DA on July 9, 2013 attended by the following DA personnel:

*Jallyne Remoquitto- Technical Staff/HVCDP  
Marie Flor Aquino- Technical Staff/HVCDP  
Email: hvccpmo@yahoo.com*

*Angelita Martin- PDO II/DA-SPCMAD  
Adamar Estrad- PDO II/DA-SPCMAD  
Email: da\_spcmad@yahoo.com*

*Roan Nuelan- Project Assistant II/FMRDP  
Email: ro\_nuelan@yahoo.com*

*Eduardo Sanguyo- Statistician III/BAS  
Email: edsanguyo@yahoo.com*

*Vincent Chua- Agriculturist II/Livestock Dev't Council  
Freido Prado- Senior Agriculturist/Livestock Dev't Council  
Email: livestock\_da@yahoo.com*

*Representative from the Rice Program  
Email: ricematters2@yahoo.com*

The aforementioned personnel at the DA explained that at present, the main functions of the department do not include generating jobs/employment. They explained that it was only during the time of President Arroyo that the DA projects and programs were aimed specifically



to create jobs. However, the department also reports incidental jobs created by projects and programs at present.

The incidental jobs reported by the DA are computed based on a list of coefficients and therefore are only derived and not actual figures. A coefficient which is usually different per subsector (e.g. 1 job/ha) is used to compute for the jobs created per project or program. The list of coefficients of each sector will be provided by the DA through email based on which the study team can compute the incidental jobs generated. As of this writing, however, only the high value crops development program (HVCDP) of the DA has provided the study team with some data and information.

Since job generation is not a main function of the DA, current monitoring and evaluation of the projects and programs is not concerned on the number of jobs created per project or program. The DA has two monitoring reports, one of which is strategic which monitors projects/programs based on the set objectives and the other is operational which checks the day to day progress of projects/programs. A recent monitoring report is promised to be sent through to the study team but this has not been received yet.

Aside from the comprehensive annual reports uploaded in the DA website, each subsector of agriculture has its own annual report in the DA. This is a detailed subsector report where the figures in the final DA annual reports are sourced. The DA said that each sector will also provide its own annual report to the study team through email. As of this writing, only the HVCCP has e-mailed its annual physical accomplishment reports for 2008 to 2012. Only data for 2008 and 2012 are relatively enough for use by the study team.

Aside from the results of the FGD, a letter document was forwarded to the study team by the DBM. This letter from Hon. DA Secretary Proceso J. Alcala to Hon. DOLE Secretary Rosalinda Baldoz showed the accomplishment of the DA on the jobs generated under the Community-Based Employment Program (CBEP) as of December 31, 2012.

b. Department of Labor and Employment

The DOLE has designated the following focal person in the department to coordinate with the DBM and the study team on data gathering matters.

*Analee delos Santos, Div. Chief Planning Service*

*Arlene Marasigan, Planning Service*

*Tel. No.: 527 3000 local 612/615*

*Email: ps@dole.gov.ph*

The Planning Service Department of the DOLE, however, is currently busy with its post-assessment of projects. The staff will be available for interview or FGD by the second week of August (As of this writing, an appointment has not been set yet). Aside from this development, the following documents have been received by the study team:

- 1) A copy of a letter from Hon. DOLE Acting Secretary Rebecca Chato to Hon. DBM Undersecretary Laura B. Pascua which forwarded the following documents:
  - DOLE Employment Generation Programs and Projects with brief profile of each program and project that were implemented from 2000 to 2013;
  - Infrastructure and Non-infrastructure Programs and Projects enrolled/implemented under the Community-Based Employment Program (CBEP) by different national government agencies, GFIs and GOCCs from 2011 to 2012; and
  - Programs and Projects which were implemented under the Comprehensive Livelihood & Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP) by different national government agencies, GFIs and GOCCs in 2009 to assist workers affected by the global crisis.

c. Department of Public Works and Highways

The DPWH has designated the following focal person in the department to coordinate with the DBM and the study team on data gathering matters.

*Engr. Richard Estanislao*

*Tel. No.: 304 3091*

*Email: estanislao.richard@dpwh.gov.ph*

The study team has not scheduled an interview yet at the DPWH as this depends on the availability of Engr. Estanislao. Aside from this development, the following documents have been received by the study team:

- 1) A copy of the letter from Hon. DPWH Secretary Rogelio Singson to Hon. DBM Undersecretary Hon. Laura B. Pascua forwarding the following documents:
  - Print Materials to be published in various broadsheets and tabloids during the information campaign on nutrition and awareness about Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program (AHMP) with summary report on status/update, as of 31 October 2009 for the period from CYs 2005 to 2009 and list of completed projects and at various stages of implementation --- Annex "A"
  - Status Report of the Farm-to-Market Road (FMR) Projects, funded under the FY 2008 Budget of the Department of Agriculture of the DPWH Region IX, Zamboanga City, under the AHMP --- Annex "B"
  - Status Report, as of 31 August 2009 of the AHMP for the DPWH implemented projects (FMR; Roadside Maintenance; and Water Supply Projects)--- Annex "C"
  - Status Report of the AHMP, as of 30 June 2009, Accomplishment below 80% of the FMR projects, FY 2008 DA funded program --- Annex "D"

d. Department of Transportation and Communication

The DOTC has designated only the following focal office but not a focal person in the department to coordinate with the DBM and the project team on data gathering matters.

*Office of Usec. Rene Limcaoco, Planning Service*  
*Dir. Creus' office*  
*Tel. No.: 727 1703/725 0204*  
*Email: dotc.ots@gmail.com*

No date for an interview has been set yet with the DOTC staff because of the busy schedule at the department. Aside from this development, the study team received a copy of a letter from Hon. Ricardo C. Diaz, Director, Program Monitoring and Evaluation Service, to Hon. DBM Undersecretary Hon. Laura B. Pascua forwarding a listing DOTC implemented (airport and port) projects from CY 2000 to the present.

e. Department of Trade and Industry

The DTI has designated the following focal person in the department to coordinate with the study team on data gathering matters.

*Eng. Robert Alvin Arceo, Office of Operational Planning*  
*Tel. No.: 8904954*  
*Email: robbieoop@yahoo.com*

Through the efforts of the aforementioned focal point and the study team, a focused group discussion (FGD) was conducted at the DTI on August 6, 2013 attended by the following DTI personnel:

*Ms. Mary Jean Pacheco- Director/OOP*  
*Email: oop.dti@gmail.com*

*Mr. Nonoy Blanco-Program Director/Regional Operations and Development Group*  
*Ms. Elma Viray- Technical Staff/RODG*  
*Email: elmaviray@yahoo.com*

*Ms. Elvira Tan-Chief/Program Development & Coordination/BMSMED*  
*Email: elviratan@yahoo.com*

*Mr. Manuel Abad-Program Manager/ DTI-Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)*

It was explained by OOP that The DTI may not have programs/projects -- the likes of DOLE's Public Employment Service Office (PESO) or Job Fairs -- that specifically aim to generate employment, but they do have industry/SME development programs that assist

enterprises to grow and generate jobs in the process. It is a tricky business because enterprises are hesitant to report growth and job generation information. There are also programs, such as the Export Pathways Program (EPP) that provide assistance at every stage of an SME's growth (and thereby creation of jobs), but that just aren't geared to report jobs. Also, the conduct of entrepreneurship briefings that may lead to the development of enterprises but alas, they do not count job generation from these programs as well (more cost to monitor than briefing itself).

Data provided by the department are the following:

1. List of on-going projects related with job generation (Description, Year started, Jobs generated (if available))
2. OTOP's Monitoring Statistics (Regional)
3. DTI-CARP's Monitoring Statistics (Regional)

Data to be still provided by the department are the following:

1. RUMEPP's Monitoring Statistics (Regional)
2. RIFFLE's Monitoring Statistics (Regional)

f. Department of Social Welfare and Development

The DSWD has designated the following focal person in the department to coordinate with the study team on data gathering matters.

*Mr. Joven Valenzuela, Planning and Monitoring Division  
Policy Development and Planning Bureau  
Tel. No.: 9318130  
Email: jgvalenzuela@dswd.gov.ph*

Through the efforts of the aforementioned focal point and the study team, an interview was conducted with Ms. Amada Dimaculangan of Sustainable Livelihood Program on August 5, 2013.

Data provided by the department are the following:

1. List of on-going projects related with job generation (Description, Year started, Jobs generated (if available))
2. SLP's Monitoring Statistics (Regional)

Data will still be provided and interview to be conducted for the following projects:

1. Cash/Food for Work Project for Internally Displaced Person
2. Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRTP)
3. Government Internship Program
4. Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and Ips Especially Bajaus

5. Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSSS)

g. Department of Tourism

The DOT has designated the following focal person in the department to coordinate with the study team on data gathering matters.

*Mr. Christian Lingat, Data Controller/Tourism Development Planning*

*Tel. No.: 5252928*

*Email: cplingat@gmail.com*

Through the efforts of the aforementioned focal point and the study team, an interview was conducted with the Office of Product Research & Development headed by Mr. Warner Andrada on August 6, 2013.

Data provided by the department are the following:

1. Data and Program Report on Grassroots Entrepreneurship for Eco Tourism (GREET) program
2. Reports on Eco-Tourism Projects of the Department

h. Department of Agrarian Reform

The DOT has designated the following focal person in the department to coordinate with the study team on data gathering matters.

*Ms. Purita Reynacido, Policy and Planning Service*

*Tel. No.: 4821377*

*Email: puring57@gmail.com*

The department has provide a list of List of on-going and completed projects related to employment generation (Description, Year started, Jobs generated (if available)). The list consists of foreign assisted infrastructure projects. Interview will still be conducted with the department.

End