

**Table 0.A. Summary Assessment**

Phase/Institution		Institutional Strength	Effectiveness	Reform Priority	
A. Planning	1	<b>Fiscal targets and rules</b>	<b>Medium:</b> Limited legal debt constraints; no legal fiscal rules	<b>Medium:</b> Conservative fiscal policy has resulted in limited deficits and improving debt sustainability	
	2	<b>National and sectoral planning</b>	<b>High:</b> Published PDP, PIP including costing of projects; RM, including output and outcome indicators	<b>Medium:</b> National plans are helpful in guiding public investment but not fully published	
	3	<b>Coordination among entities</b>	<b>Medium:</b> Regional plans coordinated with national government; capital transfers not fully known in advance; SNG fiscal risks not systematically assessed	<b>Medium:</b> Major investments effectively coordinated, but investment overlaps occur in smaller projects	
	4	<b>Project appraisal</b>	<b>Medium:</b> Major projects systematically appraised, and central support available for project appraisal, but risk assessments not conducted diligently	<b>Low:</b> Land issues and resettlements and detailed designs not always considered during appraisal; risk mitigation not always identified	**
	5	<b>Alternative infrastructure financing</b>	<b>Medium:</b> Established framework for private investment in infrastructure, with competition in some sectors; fiscal monitoring function being developed	<b>Medium:</b> No gateway process for preliminary assessment of fiscal risks and for post-award proactive management of fiscal risks	**
B. Allocation	6	<b>Multiyear budgeting</b>	<b>Medium:</b> No published projections of capital spending; no overall ceilings; total construction cost projections available	<b>Low:</b> No published projections; no multi-year ceilings for projects; updating of cost without effective cost validation	**
	7	<b>Budget comprehensiveness and unity</b>	<b>Medium:</b> Budget summary tables and agency detail incorporate capital spending from all financial sources	<b>Medium:</b> Annual focus obscures implications of infrastructure on recurrent budgets	
	8	<b>Budgeting for investment</b>	<b>Medium:</b> Capital outlays appropriated on annual basis; virement from capital to current spending allowed; two-tier budgeting to prioritize ongoing projects	<b>High:</b> Multiyear contracts allowed; virement with DBM approval; effective protection of ongoing project funding	
	9	<b>Maintenance funding</b>	<b>Medium:</b> No standard methodology for the determination of routine maintenance and its costs	<b>Low:</b> Routine maintenance not costed appropriately and not adequately funded	**
	10	<b>Project selection</b>	<b>Medium:</b> Major projects reviewed by a central agency; selection criteria published; PIP includes pipeline of appraised projects	<b>Low:</b> Land and resettlement issues not completed before projects are funded	**
C. Implementation	11	<b>Procurement</b>	<b>Medium:</b> Competitive legal framework but not strict enough to lead to effective competition; transparency required	<b>Low:</b> Low competition in most public investment sectors; no systematic review of procedures to induce competition	**
	12	<b>Availability of funding</b>	<b>High:</b> Cash flow forecasts prepared monthly and updated within the obligation limits; no reported delays in cash release	<b>Medium:</b> TSA not yet fully implemented; cash forecasts not highly reliable	
	13	<b>Portfolio management and oversight</b>	<b>Medium:</b> Certain major projects centrally monitored; cross-project reallocation allowed with DBM approval; no systematic ex-post review	<b>Medium:</b> Certain major projects monitored but with significant time lag; ex-post review not systematically conducted	*
	14	<b>Project management</b>	<b>Medium:</b> Implementation plans not systematically prepared; standardized rules for project adjustments; ex-post audits for selective projects	<b>Medium:</b> Project adjustments not restricted to unforeseen technical issues; rules for cost overruns; limited ex-post audits	**
	15	<b>Monitoring of assets</b>	<b>High:</b> Public assets properly accounted for and reported in financial statements	<b>Medium:</b> Some issues with comprehensiveness of reporting and frequency of updates	

Note: DBM – Department of Budget and Management; PDF = Philippines Development Plan; PIP = Public Investment Program; RM = Results matrix; TSA = Treasury Single Account.