Developing the Transportation and Information and Communication Technology Sector

Institutional Reform in the Philippines

By: Joey Reyes Loristo
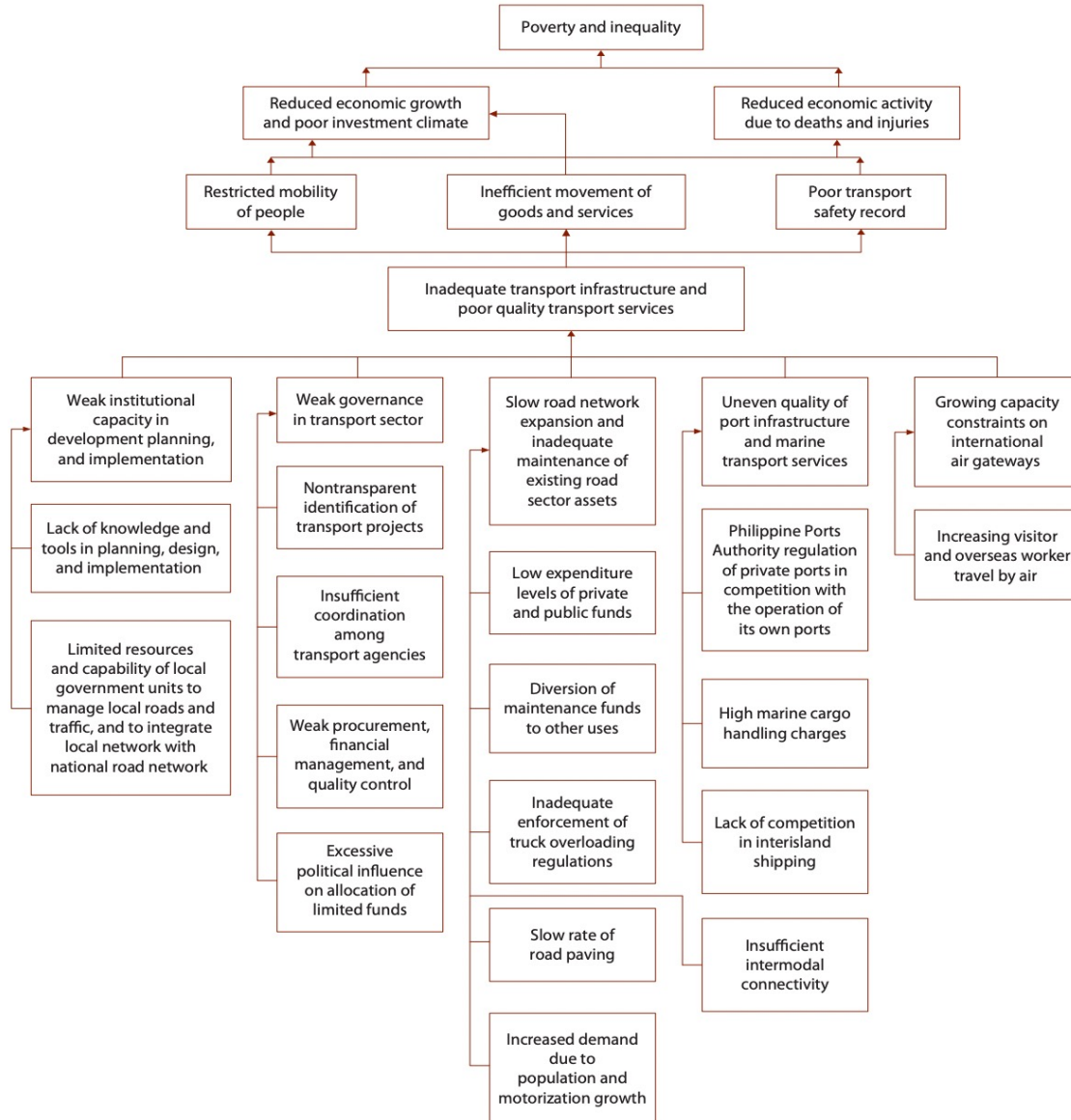MEP22202

Policy Design and Implementation in Developing Countries
Profs. K. & I. Ohno

Outline

I. Situation of Transportation and ICT in the Philippines

Transportation Sector Problem Tree(ADB)

- Has one of the worst airports in the world
- In 2012, JICA reported that in Metro Manila alone the Philippines is losing 2.4 B Pesos to traffic per day. 3.5 B pesos in 2017.
- Non-interoperability of Toll collection systems
- 3 Million Backlogs in Driver's Licenses

- PIDS reported that "51% of the people in the Philippines do not use the Internet due to a lack of knowledge on what it is and how to use it, while 31% do not engage in online work due to lack of knowledge or skill."

Role of Leaders

"ICT will be our leading sector for economic growth"
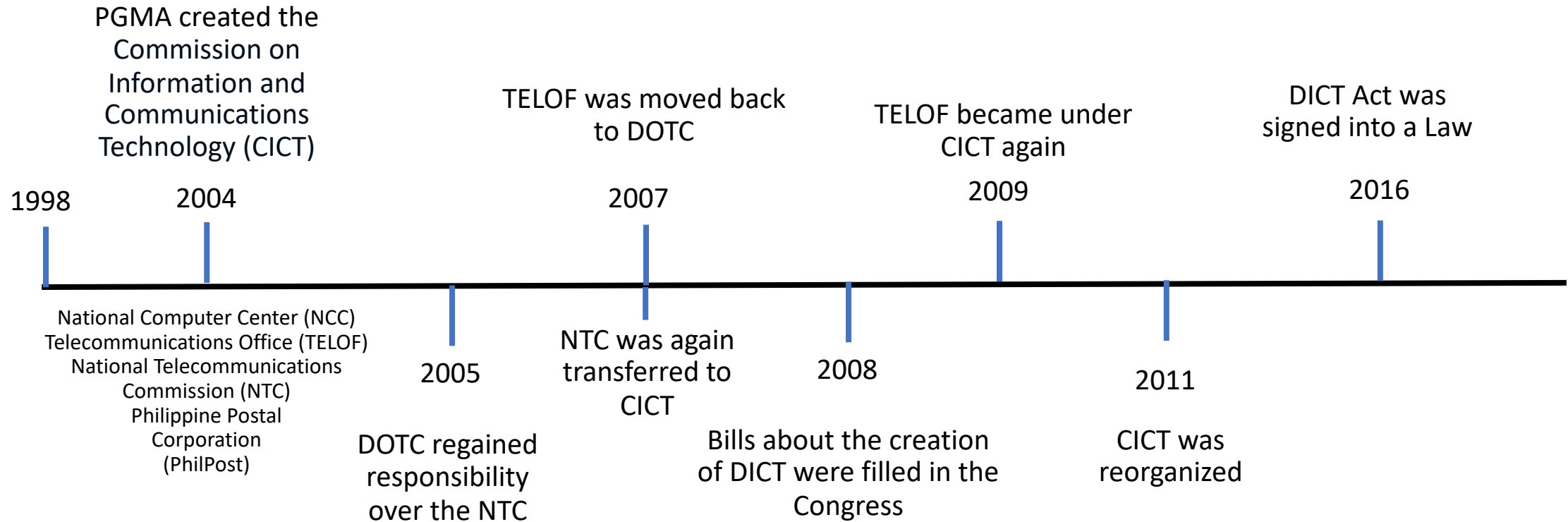-Gloria Macapagal Arroyo

Benigno Aquino III "answered a clamor for a government agency that is focused on ICT matters, including Internet speed and online or electronic-related crimes"

"The Duterte administration has been busy harnessing the powerful tools of information and communications technology (ICT) to reinvent government and make it more responsive, accessible and accountable to the people"

II. History of Institutional Reform

PGMA created the Commission on Information and Communications Technology (CICT)

TELOF was moved back to DOTC

TELOF became under CICT again

DICT Act was signed into a Law

1998   2004   2007   2009   2016

National Computer Center (NCC)
Telecommunications Office (TELOF)
National Telecommunications Commission (NTC)
Philippine Postal Corporation (PhilPost)

2005

NTC was again transferred to CICT

2008

2011

DOTC regained responsibility over the NTC

Bills about the creation of DICT were filled in the Congress

CICT was reorganized

III. Republic Act No. 10844

- Signed by then President Benigno Aquino III on May 23, 2016 and took effect on June 9, 2016

- "An act creating the Department of Information and Communications Technology, defining its powers and functions, appropriating funds therefor, and for other purposes."

Department of Transportation and Communication
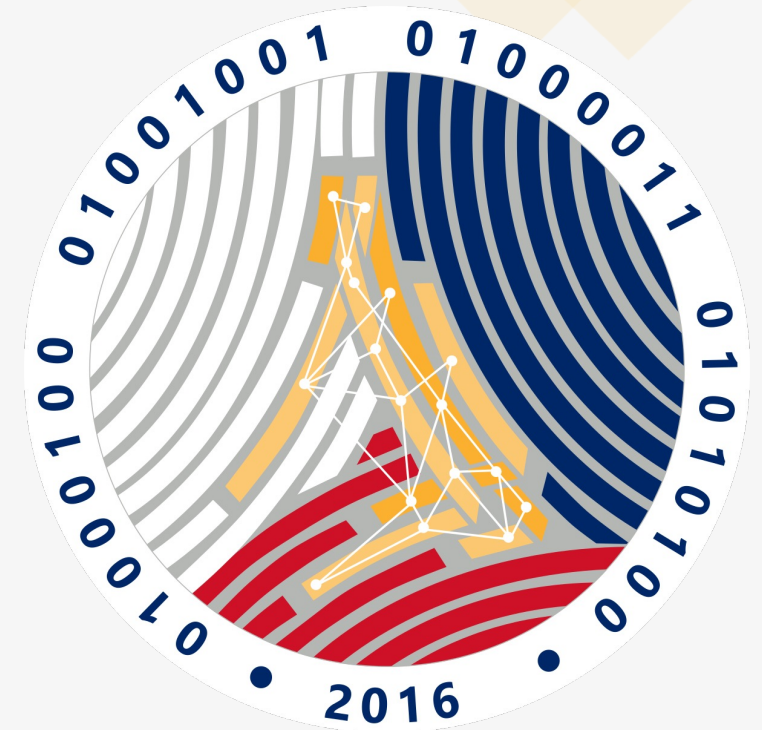
Department of Transportation

Department of Information and Communications Technology

IV. Developments

Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)

- shall be the primary policy, planning, coordinating, implementing, and administrative entity of the Executive Branch of the government that will plan, develop and promote the national ICT development agenda

- Attached agencies:
  - Cybercrime Investigation and Coordination Center (CICC)
  - National Privacy Commission (NPC)
  - National Telecommunications Commission (NTC)

Department of Transportation (DOTr)

- the primary policy, planning, programming, coordinating, implementing and administrative entity of the executive branch of the government on the promotion, development and regulation of a dependable and coordinated network of transportation systems, as well as in the fast, safe, efficient and reliable transportation services.

- Attached Agencies

Land (Road)	Rail	Air	Sea
Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB)	Light Rail Transit Authority (LRTA)	Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB)	Cebu Port Authority (CPA)
Land Transportation Office (LTO)	Metro Rail Transit Corporation (MRTC)	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP)	Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA)
Toll Regulatory Board (TRB)	Philippine National Railways (PNR)	Clark International Airport Corporation (CIAC)	Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)
	Philippine Railway Institute (PRI)	Davao International Airport Authority (DIAA)	Philippine Marine Merchant Academy (PMMA)
		Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority (MCIAA)	Philippine Ports Authority (PPA)
		Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA)	

DICT

Tech4Ed:

Technology empowerment for Education, Employment, Entrepreneurship and Economic Development
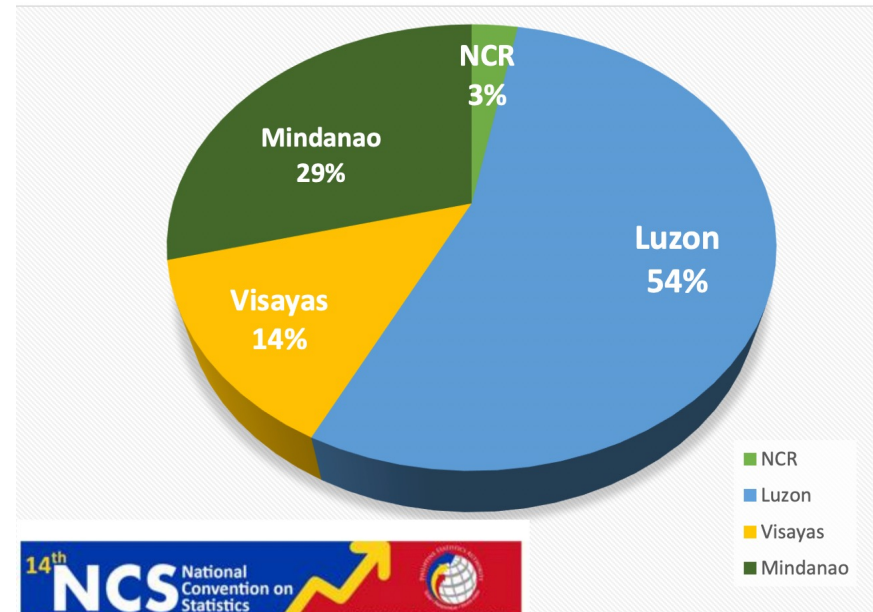
Establishment of Shared facility providing access to eGovernment, ICT enabled services and relevant content. SDG 4,5,8

🏠 **CENTERS ESTABLISHED**

Tech4ED centers act as delivery channels of ICT enabled services nationwide

3,381 Centers
as of August 28, 2019

Pie chart:
- NCR 3%
- Luzon 54%
- Visayas 14%
- Mindanao 29%

Legend: NCR, Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao

14th **NCS** National Convention on Statistics
1-3 October 2019 | Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria
Organized by the Philippine Statistical System
Spearheaded by the Philippine Statistics Authority

🖥 **CONTENT & PLATFORM**

Tech4ED provides access to ICT enabled contents and services through its platform

Rural Impact Sourcing | eHealth | Gender & Dev't

eAssist | eMarketPlace | eEduSkills | eAgri | eGovServ

Map with region data:
- CAR — 79 Centers
- I - Ilocos — 217 Centers
- II – Cagayan Valley — 92 Centers
- III – Central Luzon — 309 Centers
- NCR — 105 Centers
- IVA - CALABARZON — 383 Centers
- V – Bicol Region — 560 Centers
- VIII– Eastern Visayas — 116 Centers
- IVB - MIMAROPA — 193 Centers
- VI – Western Visayas — 206 Centers
- VII– Central Visayas — 144 Centers
- XIII - CARAGA — 140 Centers
- X – Northern Min — 182 Centers
- IX Zam Pen — 155 Centers
- XI – Davao Region — 181 Centers
- ARMM — 78 Centers
- XI I– SOCCSARGEN — 241 Centers

www.tech4ed.gov.ph

DICT

- **RA 10929 Free Internet Access in Public Places Act of 2019**
    - DICT transferred USD 25,485,535.59 (PHP 1,362,084,618.28) to UNDP Philippines. As of 30 April 2021, 350,000 Users in far flung areas have already benefitted in the 882 free Wi-Fi sites installed through the project.

- **National Government Portal (NGP)**
    - Provision of a one-stop gateway where citizens can transact Government-to-Government, Government-to-Citizen, and Government-to-Business services and vice-versa. www.gov.ph is now managed by the DICT where many services such as those covered by the Freedom of Information is being disclosed.

One Government committed to share knowledge, skills, and information

DICT

- **National Broadband Plan**
  - Provision of a faster, more efficient, and equitable broadband connectivity for the Philippines, including its remote areas. As of August of 2022, 981 government offices in 13 provinces have been provided with high-speed broadband connection by the DICT.

- **eBPLS (Electronic Business Permit and Licensing System)**
  - A Cloud-based software that enables LGUs to approve and renew business permits electronically. Automation of processing of business permit application, assessment, collection and release and report generation.

DOTr

- **Build! Build! Build! Program**
  - Aims to achieve the golden age of infrastructure in the Philippines.
- **NAIA was taken out of the World's Top 20 worst airports**
  - Four Philippine airports also joined the list of the top 25 best airport in Asia in 2017.
  - The Philippine Flag Carrier has settled its 6-B Pesos Debt to the Government.
- **Completed 233 Airport projects, 80 remaining/ongoing ones**
  - Clark International Airport, Bicol International Airport
- **Metro Manila Subway Project**
  - NEDA Board approved the project in September 2017 and President Duterte and PM Shinzo Abe signed the agreement in November 2017.
  - Loan agreement for the construction is with JICA. Train sets were ordered from South Korea.
- **PNR Upgrade**
  - For the first time in 50 years, the Philippine National Railway procured new train sets from Indonesia.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF PHILIPPINE INFRASTRUCTURE

15 sa malalaking Proyekto ng Administrasyong Duterte

METRO MANILA SUBWAY

Start of Construction: Q4 2018
Target Completion: Q2 2022 (partial operability)
Cost: PhP356-B

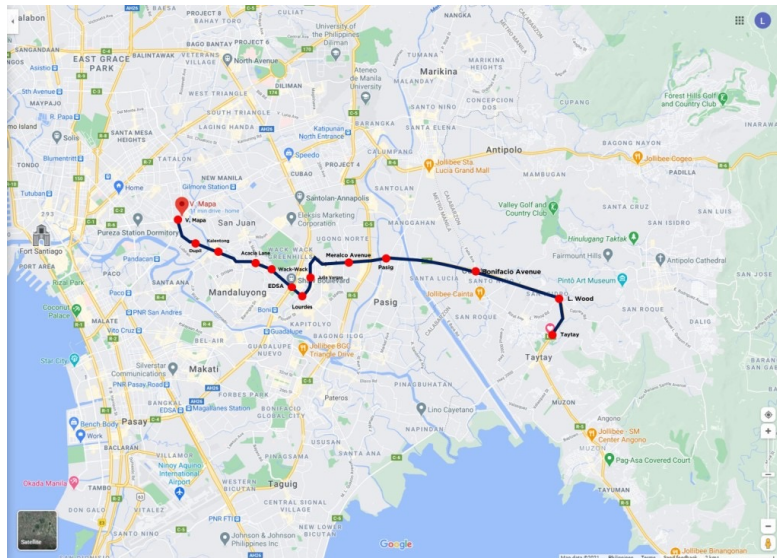|	2016	2021
Number of routes	2	4
Number of train sets deployed	9	18
Number of stations	24	29

http://globalnation.inquirer.net

DOTr

- **Completed Social and Tourism Port Projects: 484 Port projects, 101 remaining/ongoing ones**
- **Philippine Coast Guard Modernization**

- **LRT-1 Extension Project**
  - Southeast Asia's first Light Rail Project got extended outside Metro Manila.
  - Generation 4 train cars were procured from Mexico, funded by JICA.

- **Established the Philippine Railway Institute**
  - Aims to "catapult the country to become a primary railway manpower source."

- **North-South Commuter Railway Project**
  - 148-km Clark-Manila-Calamba rail. ADB's single biggest financing project and JICA's longest railway project.
- **PNR Bicol**
  - 560-km long-haul train project from Manila-Bicol

DID YOU KNOW?
The LRT-1 Cavite Extension project was delayed for almost 19 years before the Duterte Administration came in.
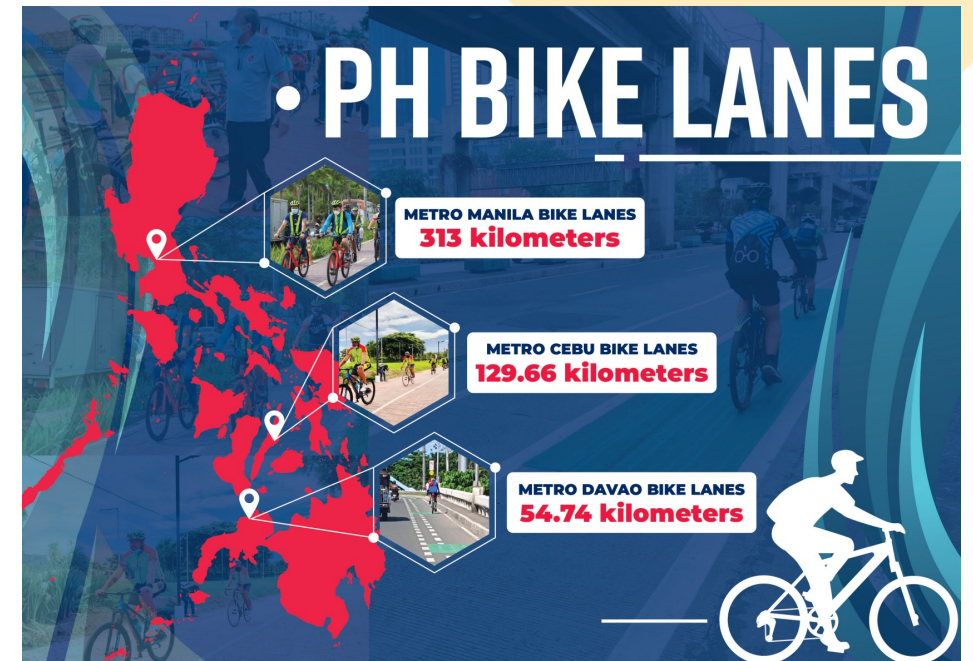
DOTr

- **Mindanao Railway Project**
  - A 1,530-km rail project outside Luzon funded by Chinese ODA.
  - Davao-Digos 102-km railway set to commence first quarter of 2023.

- **Subic-Clark Railway**
  - 71-km Freight railway connecting the logistics corridor between Subic and Clark; PH-China G2G

- **MRT-4 Project**
  - Train line connecting Metro Manila and Province of Rizal
  - 87-Billion Pesos; Funded by ODA from ADB and AIIB.

DOTr

- **Metropolitan Bike Lane Networks**
    - A 497.53-km bike lane network across the country's major cities
    - Funded under the General Appropriations Act (GAA) of the National Government with the help of LGUs

- **Bus Rapid Transit Projects**
    - Also in Metropolitan Areas of the country.

PH BIKE LANES

METRO MANILA BIKE LANES
313 kilometers

METRO CEBU BIKE LANES
129.66 kilometers

METRO DAVAO BIKE LANES
54.74 kilometers

V. Challenges

- In 2020, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) noted that the Build! Build! Build! Program "has been beset with problems that resulted in serious delays in project completion including lack of technology, right-of-way acquisition problems, poor project preparation and identification and procurement problems, among others."

- It added the "poor absorptive capacity of major infrastructure agencies, significant losses suffered by the country's top businesses as a result of the health crisis."

- A study from DLSU cited ADB stressing that "Corruption, is a primary concern for investors—next only in importance to macroeconomic stability, in fact, in investors' minds."

- It added that "the country's power rates were said to be the second most expensive in Asia."

- Lack of infrastructure sharing law in the Telecommunications Sector.

VI. Policy Recommendations

- PIDS recommended that the government should work on the "enactment of the Public-Private Partnership Act, the National Transport Policy, the Amendments to the Right-of-Way Law and the Sustainable Transportation Act."

- "The Philippines needs to improve its image and overall business environment."

- Enactment of an Infrastructure Sharing Law in the country.

Maraming salamat!