

AIDING THE FOREIGN AID REGIME



A Citizens' Report on ODA to the Philippines

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A Citizens' Report on Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the Philippines

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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	7
Summary	8
Definition	10
Acronyms	12
ODAs Global Trends	14
ODA Portfolio Over the Last 10 Years	15
ODAs by Funding Source.....	19
Sectoral Distribution of ODAs.....	21
Geographical Distribution of ODAs	22
Financial Performance: Availment and Disbursement	25
Delays in Project Implementation	28
Commitment Fees	29
Results of ODA Projects	30
Ex-Post Evaluation	32
ODA as Part of Debt Burden	34
The Country's Economic Performance	34
Tied vs. Untied Loans	38
Japan and China	39
Global Initiatives Toward Aid Effectiveness	41
The Civil Society in the Philippines	44
The Aquino Administration in addressing aid problems..	46
ODAs for Poverty Reduction	47
ODAs for Mindanao	50
Promoting Greater Transparency	51
Challenges	52

BIBLIOGRAPHY54

List of Tables

Table 1 – Total ODAs to the Philippines	16
Table 2 – ODA Grants by Funding Source	17 - 18
Table 3 – Sectoral Distribution of ODAs	23
Table 4 – ODA Loan Disbursement and Availments	24
Table 5 – Financial Performance, By Sector and Agency...	27
Table 6 – Total Commitment Fees	29
Table 7 – Selected External Debt Indicators	35
Table 8 – Economic Growth in the Philippines	36 - 37
Table 9 – Poverty Incidence in the Philippines	38
Table 10 – Status of PD Compliance of the Philippines	43

List of Figures

Figure 1 – ODA Loans to the Philippines	16
Figure 2 – Total ODAs, by Type of Loan	19
Figure 3 – ODA Loans, by Funding Source	20
Figure 4 – Major Bilateral Donors	21
Figure 5 – Geographical Distribution of ODAs	24

List of Annexes

Annex 1 – List of Grants to the Philippines, Year 2000-2009	55
Annex 2 – List of ODA Project and Program Loans, by Region	56 - 57
Annex 3 – List of World Bank Loans to the Philippines.	68 - 69
Annex 4 – List of ADB Loans to the Philippines	70 - 71
Annex 5 – List of Japanese Loans to the Philippines....	72 - 74
Annex 6 – List of Tied and Untied Loans of National Government	74 - 80

Introduction

Huge amounts of foreign aid have been flowing into the Philippines over the past 10 years; yet the country is still far from the oft-quoted vision of a long-term sustainable economic growth path.

By the end of 2009, the country's total official development assistance (ODA) was around US\$11 billion, with a loan portfolio size of US\$9.637 billion compared with pure grants of US\$1.06 billion. ODAs are earmarked either for specific projects designed to achieve specific objectives within specific resources and implementation schedules, or for programs in the form of cash or budget support to the regular activities of government.

However, economic data seem to point to the fact that foreign aid has not helped spur economic growth in the Philippines. Despite huge amounts of ODAs committed to the country, gross domestic product (GDP) managed to grow by a measly 0.9% in 2009 and poverty incidence remained high. Where did the aid go? Who benefitted from the foreign aid that now forms part of a ballooning foreign debt stock?

This paper seeks to determine whether or not ODAs to the Philippines were used efficiently and effectively for their purpose, that is, to help alleviate poverty and improve the quality of life of Filipinos.

On the one hand, the paper is limited in scope in the sense that it does not anymore cover data presentations and analyses already contained in previously published ODA-related papers and other literature, including those that have comprehensively tackled the scams, scandals and controversial issues attendant to the implementation of ODA projects, including bidding irregularities, bribery, and other corrupt practices and transparency issues. On the other hand, this paper serves as an update of other published ODA papers.

It covers the years 2000-2009, using data from government agencies such as NEDA, BSP and DBM, and analyzes these data versus certain socio-economic development indicators. Position papers from non-government organizations and civil society organizations are also presented to show a wider spectrum of views and opinions on ODA utilization vis-à-vis sustainable economic and social development.

Finally, this paper looks into how the Aquino administration, in its first few months, has handled the ODA-related controversies it inherited from its predecessor. This paper also attempts to present challenges for the Aquino Administration to better manage ODAs to achieve their very purpose of promoting the welfare of the Philippines and the Filipino people through sustainable economic and social development.

Summary

ODAs from rich donor countries saw an uptrend over the last decade from a protracted decline in the 1990s, but the global financial crisis in 2008 slowed down its momentum. Commitments made by G-7 to increase global ODA to \$150 billion to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly to halve poverty, have not materialized despite the all-time high of \$120 billion aid inflows in 2009.

In the Philippines, total ODA portfolio reached \$9.6 billion in 2009, bringing total commitments in 2000-2009 to \$119 billion, or an annual average of \$12 billion, the same level as in the decade earlier. Of this amount, loans accounted for the bulk, amounting to \$109 billion, while pure grants amounted to only \$10 billion. Project loans represented 88% of the total while the balance of 12% were program loans.

Japan remained the largest donor, with a total of \$57.2 billion aid during the period, or more than half of the total portfolio. Over the last five years, however, Japan's ODAs to the Philippines dramatically declined. The entry of non-OECD member China

boosted the country's foreign aid, notwithstanding the scandals that accompanied the ODAs. For grants, USAID topped the list of donors, accounting for 29% or a total of \$3 billion.

As regards distribution by sector, infrastructure was still the biggest beneficiary, eating up 64% of the pie. In absolute terms and as a percentage of the total, ODA allocation to infrastructure dropped over the last five years, shifting the funds towards agriculture, natural resources and agrarian reform as well as to Governance and Institutions Development and Social Reform and Community Development.

Luzon cornered the biggest chunk of the ODAs, with 31%, much more than the combined shares of the Visayas and Mindanao. Data show that the most developed regions got more foreign aid than the impoverished regions, in stark contrast to the spirit of the ODA Law for an "equitable distribution" of ODAs.

The total portfolio availment rate improved to 85% in 2009, but project loan availment rate remained at a precariously low level of 20%.

Delayed projects outnumbered those on schedule or ahead of schedule, 37 versus 28, by end-2009. Delays in project implementation have pushed project costs to a much higher level, to the detriment of government coffers that will have to bear the burden.

The rise in ODAs has contributed to a higher external debt stock and a heavier debt burden. Total ODA portfolio has reached as high as a quarter of the external debt stock.

Despite huge aid flows, economic growth, as measured by GDP, remained sluggish at 1.06% in 2009, while poverty incidence stood still at a high of 23%, with 28 million Filipinos still living below the poverty line as of 2006. While it may not be conclusive, it can be said that ODA inflows have no direct correlation with the country's macroeconomic growth and poverty reduction indices.

Out of 85 loan agreements signed by the National Government with 14 bilateral partners from 2000 to 2010, only 24 were untied, all but one of which were Japanese ODAs.

Donors and recipient countries are pursuing global initiatives to make aid more effective, enjoining civil society organizations and people's organizations to take a more active role in the better management and monitoring of aid flows. The Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), adopted in Accra, Ghana in 2008 envisions a "future where no country is dependent on aid."

With the assumption in office of President Benigno "Noynoy" Aquino III, the Philippines has once again caught the attention of the global community to help the country eradicate poverty through ODAs that can provide more employment and widespread economic benefits. Multilateral and bilateral partners have pledged to assist the Philippines in achieving sustainable economic growth.

Definition

This paper adopts the definition of ODA by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) as "flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 percent."

Republic Act No. 8182, or the Official Development Act of 1996, defines ODA as "a loan or loan and grant which meets the following criteria:

- (a) It must be administered with the objective of promoting sustainable social and economic development and welfare of the Philippines;

- (b) It must be contracted with governments of foreign countries with whom the Philippines has diplomatic, trade relations or bilateral agreements or which are members of the United Nations, their agencies and international or multilateral lending institutions;
- (c) There are no available comparable financial institutions;
- (d) It must contain a grant element of at least twenty five percent (25%). Grant element...is the reduction enjoyed by the borrower whenever the debt service payments, which shall include both principal and interest and expressed at their present values discounted at ten percent (10%), are less than the face value of the loan or loan and grant. The grant element of a loan or loan and grant is computed as the ratio of (i) the difference between the face value of the loan or loan and grant and the debt service payments to (ii) the face value of the loan or loan and grant."

For purposes of this research paper, the terms "ODA", "foreign aid" and "foreign assistance" are used interchangeably.

Acronyms

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
ASFPD-FMO	- Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao Social Fund for Peace and Development-Fund Management Office
AusAID	- Australian Aid for International Development Plan
BIR	- Bureau of Internal Revenue
BCDA	- Bases Conversion Development Authority
DA	- Department of Agriculture
DAR	- Department of Agrarian Reform
DBM	- Department of Budget and Management
DBP	- Development Bank of the Philippines
DENR	- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	- Department of Education
DOH	- Department of Health
DOTC	- Department of Transportation and Communications
DPWH	- Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD	- Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	- Department of Trade and Industry
EU	- European Union
GFIs	- Government Financial Institutions
IFAD	- International Fund for Agricultural Development
JICA	- Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW	- Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LBP	- Land Bank of the Philippines
LLDA	- Laguna Lake Development Authority
MTPDP	- Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan
NEDA	- National Economic and Development Authority

NIA	- National Irrigation Administration
ODA	- Official Development Assistance
OECD	- Overseas Economic Cooperation and Development
PBAs	- Programme-Based Approaches
PGLDN	- Provincial Government of Lanao del Norte
PNR	- Philippine National Railways
PRRC	- Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission
SBCorp	- Small Business Guarantee and Finance Corporation
SBMA	- Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority
SC	- Supreme Court
TESDA	- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TRANSCO	- National Transmission Corporation
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNFPA	- United Nations Fund for Population Activities
USAID	- United States Aid for International Development
WB	- World Bank

ODAs Global Trends

After a protracted decline during the 1990s, ODA funding steadily grew over the last decade. A World Bank study in 2007 showed that net ODA disbursements consistently rose in real terms since the late 1990s and reached \$105 billion (at constant 2004 prices) in 2005, up from about \$58 billion in 1997.

The recent upward trend in ODA volumes has been accompanied by increasingly concessional ODA terms. Almost 90 percent of bilateral ODAs is in the form of grants. As a result of an overall consensus reached within DAC in the late 1970s, there has been a marked increase - from less than 60 percent in 1975 to almost 90 percent in 2005 – of bilateral ODA being provided as grants. More recently, there has also been an increase in the use of grants by multilateral organizations. About 70 percent of ODA flows were provided through bilateral organizations and 30 percent through multilateral organizations.¹

In 2005, the Group of 8 pledged to increase global ODA to \$154 billion in 2010 to help achieve MDG targets, particularly in halving poverty.

The global financial crisis in 2008, however, derailed the momentum for rich donor countries to sustain their development assistance.

A UN report, entitled “The Global Partnership for Development at a Critical Juncture,” noted that although aid flows reached an all-time high of \$120 billion in 2009, there’s still a \$30 billion shortfall in the annual ODA level agreed upon by G8 in 2005.

¹“Aid Architecture: an Overview of the Main Trends in Official Development Assistance Flows”, International Development Association, February 2007

ODA Portfolio Over the Last 10 Years

The Philippines has continued to enjoy sizeable amounts of foreign assistance from multilateral and bilateral donors over the last ten (10) years, totalling more than \$119 billion during the period (*Table 1*) or an annual average of \$12 billion, the same level as in 1990-1999.

The second half of the decade saw sharp declines in ODAs from traditional lenders ADB and Japan. In contrast, development assistance from Korea and non-OECD member China significantly increased in the same period. ADB's loan portfolio to the Philippines fell to an annual average of \$1.7 billion from 2005 to 2009, from \$2 billion in the five years earlier. Japan, although still the country's biggest ODA provider, had slashed its aid from an average of \$7 billion to \$4.4 billion.

On the other hand, Korea which began providing aid to the Philippines only in 1998, extended a total of \$940 million in 2000-2009, of which about three-fourths or \$694 million came in the second half of the decade. A non-OECD, China made its presence felt as an ODA lender to the Philippines with an initial \$35 million loan in 2001 before breaching the \$1-billion mark in 2007. Its project loans, however, were caught in a web of scandals and controversies that rocked the government of former President Arroyo.

It can be observed in *Figure 1* that ODA loans were highest in 2000 and 2001, but steadily showed declines from thereon until 2007-2009 within which ODA levels slightly increased. From the graph, it can be noted that ODA commitments would increase at the beginning of a new government, such as during the first few years of Presidents Ramos and Estrada, but would decline towards the end of the term of government, such as in the case of President Ramos and President Arroyo. The same downtrend cannot be said, however, towards the end of President Cory Aquino's term when aid flows from the international community were only starting through the newly-created Mini-Marshall Plan and donors had not yet suffered the "donor's fatigue" syndrome.

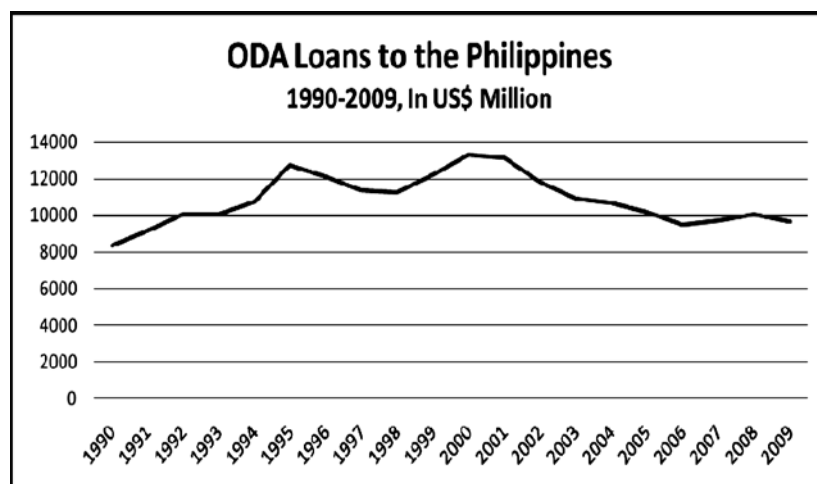
Table 1
TOTAL ODAs TO THE PHILIPPINES

TOTAL ODAs TO THE PHILIPPINES 2000-2009 In US\$M					
				% to Total	
	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
2000	13,313.00	1,255.00	14,568.00	91.39	8.61
2001	13,174.00	918.85	14,092.85	93.48	6.52
2002	11,856.00	949.82	12,805.82	92.58	7.42
2003	10,917.00	769.2	11,686.20	93.42	6.58
2004	10,681.00	753.26	11,434.26	93.41	6.59
2005	10,194.00	1,039.11	11,233.11	90.75	9.25
2006	9,477.00	1,116.36	10,593.36	89.46	10.54
2007	9,747.00	1,031.21	10,778.21	90.43	9.57
2008	10,037.00	1,288.66	11,325.66	88.62	11.38
2009	9,637.00	1,057.24	10,694.24	90.11	9.89
Total	109,033.00	10,178.71	119,211.71	91.46	8.54

Source: NEDA Project Monitoring Staff

Of the total ODA commitments in 2000-2009, \$109 billion were in the form of loans while only \$10 billion were in the form of pure grants.

Figure 1
ODA LOANS TO THE PHILIPPINES



It must be noted in Table 2, however, that during the second half of the same period, pure grants increased to a total of \$5.5 billion compared with \$4.6 billion in the first five years. This was due to the rise in grants extended by multilateral agencies, USAID (59%) and World Bank (111%), as well as those coming from bilateral donors like Australia, Czech Republic, Korea (which surged by a thousandfold), and China (which increased threefolds) despite a drop in grants from ADB. (*Annex 1*) The data, however, do not include other grants from Japan which came in the form of experts, equipment and studies for which equivalent monetary values can only be determined after project completion.²

USAID accounted for the biggest share of the grants portfolio at 29% or about \$3 billion, followed by the Australian Agency for International Development, at 14% or \$ 1.4 billion, and the European Union, at 12% or \$1.2 billion. The World Bank accounted for about 6% or \$869 million.

Table 2
ODA GRANTS, BY FUNDING SOURCE
2000-2009, in US\$ Million

ODA Grants, by Funding Source, 2000-2009	
Funding Source	TOTAL
Belgium	129.7
DANIDA	92.58
JICA	557.68
Netherlands	83.77
UNFPA	11.28
Norway	1.2
Sweden	29.07
UNIDO	2.26
IFAD	0.8
France	1.11
China	28

Continuation of Table 2 to the next page

²18th ODA Portfolio Review 2009

Continuation of Table 2

ODA Grants, by Funding Source, 2000-2009	
Funding Source	TOTAL
Finland	59.01
USAID	2,984.13
Australia	1,410.96
World Bank	869.09
CIDA	700.73
UNDP	459.13
EU	1,183.07
Germany (GTZ)	486.27
UNICEF	332.79
Spain	89.91
ADB	286.14
MCA	20.7
KOICA	50.6
KfW	217.77
New Zealand	18.23
Czech Republic	65.14
ILO	7.82
TOTAL	10,178.94

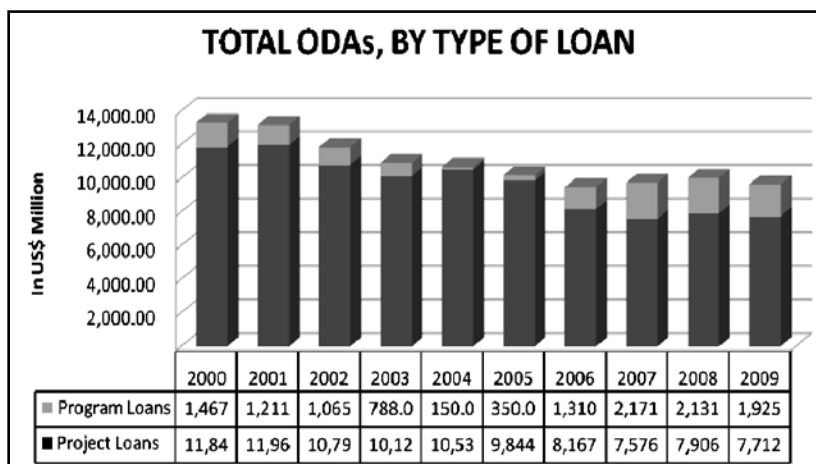
Source: NEDA Project Monitoring Staff

By type of loan, project loans accounted for the bulk, at \$96.5 billion or 88%, while the balance of \$12.6 billion or 12% are in program loans (*Figure 2*). In 2009, the \$9.6 billion in ODAs were for 95 projects amounting to \$7.7 billion or 80% and for 11 programs worth \$1.9 billion. Among the big-ticket projects for funding are road and transport systems such as the controversial North Rail Project, with \$400 million from China, the Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway Project (\$379.63 million from JBIC), Metro Manila Strategic Mass Rail Transit System Development Project (\$692 million from JBIC), LRT Line 1 Capacity Expansion Project Phase II (\$206.13 million from JBIC).

On the other hand, major government programs that received foreign funding included the Power Sector Restructuring Program (\$300 million from ADB), the Health Sector Development Program (\$213 million from ADB), and the Metro Manila Air Quality Improvement Sector Development Program (\$536.11 million from JBIC).

The list of ODA program and project loans is presented as *Annex 2*.

Figure 2
TOTAL ODAs, BY TYPE OF LOAN
2000-2009, In US\$ Million

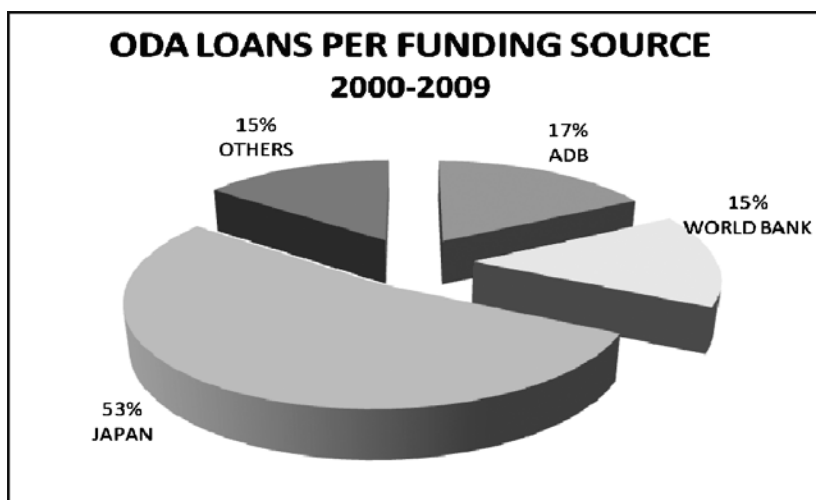


ODAs By Funding Source

By funding source, GOJ-JICA was the biggest source of ODA loans over the last decade, with an aggregate amount of \$57.2 billion, accounting for more than half of the total net commitments during the period (Figure 2). This was despite the marked drop in Japanese aid in the second half of the period, averaging only \$4.39 billion compared with \$7.04 billion in 2000-2004. In 2009, GOJ-JICA extended roughly \$3.5 billion, the lowest level during the decade

Multilateral funding agencies ADB and World Bank were the next largest donors, accounting for 17% and 15%, respectively, of the total ODA portfolio.

Figure 3
ODA LOANS PER FUNDING SOURCE
2000-2009, In Percent



Other major funding sources were the United Kingdom (\$3.57 billion), France (\$1.3 billion), Germany (\$1.3 billion), and Korea (\$935 million). Annex 2 shows the complete list of multilateral and bilateral ODA donors with their corresponding programs and projects.

Figure 4
MAJOR BILATERAL LENDERS
2000-2009, In Percent



Source: NEDA Project Monitoring Staff

Sectoral Distribution of ODAs

In terms of sectoral distribution, infrastructure remained the biggest recipient of ODA loans, with an average net commitment of about \$6.9 billion, accounting for about 64% of the total portfolio over the last 10 years. (*Table 3*) However, foreign assistance to the sector dropped both in absolute terms (from an average of \$7.4 billion) and as a percentage of total ODAs (from 69%) compared with the previous decade's level.

The drop in infrastructure allocation was accounted for by the increase in ODA allocation to the Agriculture, Natural Resources and Agrarian Reform (ANRAR) sector, which doubled from \$10 billion in 1990-1999 to about \$20 billion in 2000-2009. ANRAR was the second largest recipient of ODAs over the last 10 years at 18%, outpacing Industry, Trade and Tourism which fell from \$14.8 billion or 14% of the total portfolio to \$7.6 billion or 7%.

Although ODA distribution was still skewed in favor of infrastructure projects, there was also a remarkable rise in ODA allocation for projects in the Social Reform and Community Development Sector, totalling \$9.6 billion (or 8.9% of total) from the previous decade's \$4.9 billion (or 4.5%). Governance and Institutions Development likewise rose from \$1.6 billion to \$2.9 billion, or 2.7% from 1.52%

By sub-sector, transportation ate up the chunk or 39% of ODAs in 2009, followed by agriculture and agrarian reform with 14%, and social infrastructure, 8.52%. Human development sub-sectors, however, received little aid with shelter and urban development getting only 0.36% while health, population and nutrition cornered a measly 2.32%, and education and manpower development, a dismal 3%. Among the sub-sectors, political governance took the smallest share of the pie with a poor 0.23%.

Declines in infrastructure and industry, trade and tourism in favor of the other sectors reflect a slow shift in priority of foreign donors to support global initiatives towards poverty reduction, such as the MDGs which, according to NEDA “is consistent with the priorities set out in the MTPDP and the poverty alleviation programs of the (Philippine) government.”

Geographical Distribution of ODAs

In terms of geographical distribution, Luzon cornered the largest share of ODAs during the decade with 31%, more than the combined shares of the Visayas and Mindanao. (*Figure 4*) The National Capital Region accounted for 16% of the total portfolio, the only double-digit share among all the regions in the country, bolstering claims from radical groups of the central government further enriching and empowering “Imperial Manila” in violation of R.A. 8182 which requires that “the proceeds of ODA shall be used to achieve equitable growth and development in all provinces through priority projects for the improvement of economic and social service facilities...”

Table 3
SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF ODAs
1990-1999 and 2000-2009

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF ODAs				
SECTOR	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total
	1990-1999	1990-1999	2000-2009	2000-2009
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Agrarian Reform	10,002.00	9.25	19,187.51	17.74
Governance and Institutions Development	1,641.00	1.52	2,862.59	2.65
Industry, Trade and Tourism	14,849.78	13.73	7,647.64	7.07
Infrastructure	74,256.56	68.66	68,802.34	63.62
Social Reform and Community Development	4,885.28	4.52	9,649.59	8.92
Public Safety and Disaster Management	2,509.80	2.32		
Total	108,144.42	100	108,149.67	100

Source: NEDA Project Monitoring Staff

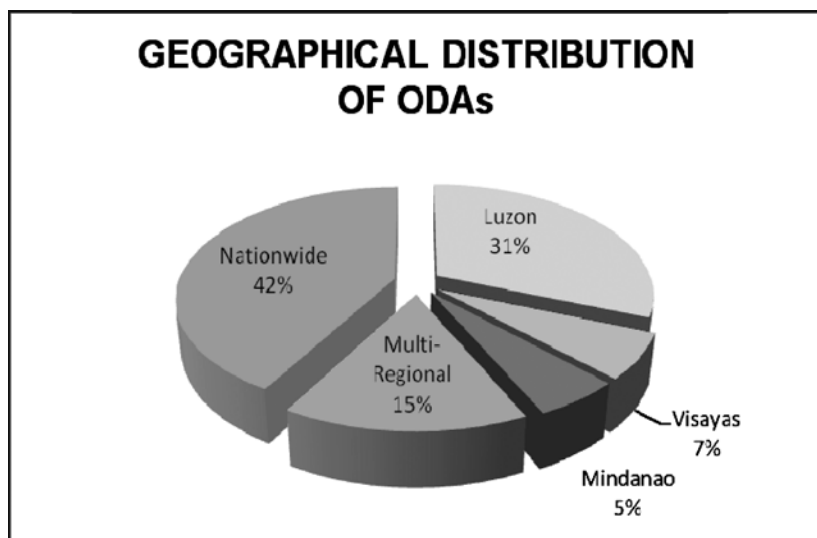
Central Luzon (Region III), where former President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's own province, Pampanga, can be found, took the second largest share among the country's 15 political regions with 5.67%. The Bicol region (Region V), the country's poorest region, had only 0.36%, the third lowest share in the whole country during the decade.

The Visayas accounted for only 6.53% of the ODA commitments, with Region VII (Central Visayas), which includes Metro Cebu that delivered the most number of votes to former President Arroyo in the 2004 presidential elections, taking 2.31%, second only to Central Luzon as the largest ODA beneficiary.

On the other hand, Mindanao took a mere 5.5%, with two of the country's poorest regions, Region IX and Region XII, getting the lowest shares, at 0.15% and 0.39%, respectively, compared with the other more developed regions in Mindanao. War-torn ARMM got the biggest share among Mindanao's six regions with 0.81%. The minuscule foreign aid allocation to Mindanao disproves claims made by the Arroyo Administration of pushing for the economic development of the Southern Philippines as a way of promoting long-lasting peace in the area.

ODAs for nationwide projects, meanwhile, were recorded at 42% of the total portfolio. These include sectoral development program loans (e.g., power) and large-scale projects implemented by government agencies and GFIs such as DPWH, DOTC, DBP and LBP. Multi-regional projects ate up 15%, many of which are in power distribution and transmission, water supply, road and road links development, agrarian reform, and irrigation.

Figure 5
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ODAs
2000-2009



Financial Performance: Availment and Disbursement

ODA use, as measured by disbursement and availment rates, improved toward the last three years of the decade, from 63% in 2000 to 85% in 2009 in terms of availment. (*Table 4*) NEDA defines availment rate for a certain period as the cumulative actual disbursements as a percentage of cumulative scheduled disbursements reckoned from the start of implementation of all projects up to the end of the period. The disbursement rate, on the other hand, is “the percentage of actual disbursements during the year over targets set at the start of the year.”

It should be emphasized, however, that these availment rates cover total ODA portfolio performance, inclusive of all program and project loans. This total portfolio performance is enhanced by quick-disbursing program loans. In 2008 and 2009, for instance, the availment rate for project loans only was recorded at a lower 18% and 20%, respectively.

The significant increase in disbursements in 2009 was largely attributed to tranche releases of five program loans from the ADB and World Bank which totalled \$1.48 billion. These are: (1) Countercyclical Support Loan, ADB, \$500 million; (2) Development Policy Support Loan Program – Subprogram III, ADB, \$250 million; (3) Local Government Financing and Budget Reform Program – Subprogram 2, ADB, \$225 million; (4) Governance in Justice Sector Reform Program – Subprogram 1, ADB, \$300 million; and (5) the Global Food Crisis Response Program Development Policy Operation, World Bank, \$200 million.

Table 4
ODA LOAN DISBURSEMENT AND AVAILMENTS,
2001-2009

Year	Disbursement	Availment Rates
	(in US\$ Million)	(In Percent)
2000	995	63
2001	1,008	62
2002	1,035	59
2003	1,405	61
2004	1,094	58
2005	1,195	61
2006	1,974	72
2007	1,978	82
2008	1,049	81
2009	2,013	85

Source: ODA Portfolio Reviews, NEDA

NEDA attributed the continued increases in ODA financial performance through the years to “the improved business processes by implementing agencies as well as sustained support, supervision, monitoring and evaluation by oversight agencies and development partners.”

The major issues encountered by program and project loans with disbursement rates below 50% include delayed procurement and processing of contracts/subproject preparations, delayed submission of relevant documents to effect disbursements, delayed settlement of contractor’s bills, and, issues with NG-LGU cost sharing, among others.

By sector and agency, most implementing agencies were able to achieve above 70% of either their annual or historical financial performance targets. (*Table 5*) Twelve of these 16 agencies were able to achieve above 70% of both their annual and historical

targets. Projects in the infrastructure and industry sectors achieved more than 70% of their historical targets. Projects in the ANRAR, GID and social sectors were able to achieve above 70% of their historical targets but failed to disburse at least 70% of their annual targets.

Factors cited by IAs for projects with disbursement rates below 50 percent were: (a) slow procurement; (b) Right-of-Way issues; (c) slow start up; (d) slow compliance to financial documentation; (e) contract-related concerns; and, (f) insufficient PMO staff.³

Table 5
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE, BY SECTOR AND AGENCY

	70% and Above Availment Rate	Below 70% Availment Rate
70% and Above Disbursement Rate	BCDA, DAR, DBP, DepEd, DPWH, DSWD, NIA, NPC, PRRC, SBCorp., SBMA, Transco Infrastructure and ITT Sectors	DA, DOTC, DTI, PGLDN
Below 70% Disbursement Rate	ASFPD-FMO, LBP, LLDA, PNR, SC, TESDA ANRAR, GID, and Social Sectors	BIR, DENR, DOH

Source: 18th ODA Portfolio Review, NEDA

³18th ODA Portfolio Review 2009, NEDA

Delays in Project Implementation

As of end-2009, projects whose implementation was delayed outnumbered those ahead or on schedule, 37 versus 28, although showing an improvement from the previous year's 43. Those completed, closed or terminated were recorded at 23 while those in the start-up stage of implementation numbered 12.

Delays in project implementation have caused substantial increases in project costs and thereby hurting the government's budget for counterpart funds. A 2009 COA report on DPWH revealed that different ODA-funded road projects were bloated by more than P10 billion due to additional costs when the projects fell behind schedule.³ The additional budget for the road projects, funded by JBIC and implemented by the Philippines-Japan Highway Loan – Project Management Office, had to be shouldered by the government per the loan agreement between the Philippines and JBIC. The DPWH was quoted as saying that the reasons for the increases in the project costs were “the high bids, the additional scope of work, the increase in the consultancy services fees, unsettled right of way claims, the value added tax and the foreign currency adjustment.”

There are also delays in start-up. ADB-assisted projects take around 3.5 years to disburse the first 10% of the total net commitment. Out of the 28 WB-assisted projects, only two (2) were able to submit withdrawal application within three (3) months from loan effectivity. Seventeen (17) of these projects took more than three (3) months to ten (10) months while nine (9) projects took more than ten (10) months. Major causes identified for start up delays include: (a) delayed hiring of project management consultants; (b) unavailable budget and position items for project technical staff; (c) deficient land acquisition and resettlement plan; and, (d) operations manual not prepared.⁴

⁴18th ODA Portfolio Review 2009, NEDA

Commitment Fees

Total commitment fees paid by government somewhat eased up in the second half of the decade from a high of \$9.5 million in 2001. The highest recorded in the last five years was \$7.1 million in 2007, largely for payment for the following projects: the LGU Urban Water Sanitation Project APL 2 (\$1.625 million), Manila Third Sewerage Project (\$0.921 million), National Support for Basic Education (\$0.51 million), and Infrastructure for Rural Productivity Enhancement Sector (\$0.47 million).

The fees declined to \$4.3 million in 2008 but shot up again in 2009, reaching \$6.6 million because of two new loans from France: the *Tulay ng Pangulo Pang-agraryo* and the Mega Bridges for Urban and Rural Development, which incurred commitment fees of \$3.323 million. Among the implementing agencies which incurred commitment fees in 2009, DAR incurred the highest with \$2.049 million, followed by DPWH with \$1.462 million, and DA with \$0.441 million.

Table 6
TOTAL COMMITMENT FEES, 2001-2009

TOTAL COMMITMENT FEES	
2001-2009, In US\$ Million	
2001	9.5
2002	9.2
2003	9.5
2004	7.5
2005	6.4
2006	5.7
2007	7.1
2008	4.3
2009	6.6

Source: NEDA Annual ODA Portfolio Reviews

A desk review conducted by NEDA's Project Monitoring Staff showed that 33% of the commitment fees paid in 2009 can be attributed to implementation delay while the other 67% as cost of financing. Commitment fee is the amount levied on the undisbursed loan amount or a portion thereof, payable per annum.

Results of ODA Projects

Government agencies implementing ODA projects lack the institutional capacity to monitor and report outcomes of their projects, making it difficult to measure the degree of success (or failure) of projects. In 2009, out of the total 417 grants, only 75 grants or a poor 18% reported on outputs.

NEDA attributes the very low compliance of IAs on reporting on outcomes among grant-assisted projects to the following: (a) the total 417 grants include those in early stage of implementation; (b) some grants, such as feasibility studies, are preparatory to the implementation of future projects, thus cannot be expected to deliver outcomes; (c) weak coordination among oversight, implementing agencies and DPs to capture outcome information; (d) reporting on results for grants with short duration entails high transaction costs; and (e) some grants are managed by parallel implementing units.⁵

NEDA's 18th annual ODA Portfolio Review reported that out of the 44 loan-assisted projects that are qualified to report on outcomes, only 27 projects or 61 percent have complied in submitting reports with outcome indicators. Out of the 27 projects with report on outcomes, 18 are ongoing while 9 projects are closed. The quality of the results indicators submitted varies in terms of their details. In addition, 14 out of the 149 reviewed grant-assisted projects (or 9 percent) were able to report on outcomes.

⁵18th Annual ODA Portfolio Review, NEDA

There were 25 projects with closed loans in 2009, of which six (6) have prepared and submitted a Project Completion Report (PCR). These are: Local Government Finance and Development Project (LOGOFIND), Central Luzon Irrigation Project (CLIP), Bohol Irrigation Project Stage II (BHIP II), Small and Medium Enterprise Development Support Project (SMEDSP), Diversified Farm Income and Market Development Project (DFIMDP), and Secondary Education Development and Improvement Project (SEDIP).

Reported outcomes, including those from the PCRs, were expressed in indicators relevant to the assisted sectors:

Infrastructure – increased access to electricity, improved wastewater collection, improved transport services and reduced travel time

GID - speedier processing of cases/reduced case congestion and delays, increased access to social services

SRCD – improved capacity of teachers, improved educational system, increased access to education, increased access to health services

AARNR – increased agricultural productivity and profitability, increased income, increased involvement in environmental protection, increased revenues

ITT – improved access to relending, improved business processing, increased job opportunities

Ex-Post Evaluation⁶

NEDA and DPs conducted ex-post evaluation of selected completed projects a few years after completion. The evaluation generally makes use of the five OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) criteria (i.e., relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability).

For 2009, the Independent Evaluation Group of WB (IEGWB) ex-post evaluated two projects, namely the LGU Urban Water and Sanitation Project (LGUWSP) and the Bicol Power Restoration Project (BPRP). Using the OECD-DAC criteria, supplemented by three WB criteria (institutional development impact, bank performance, and borrower performance), BPRP was rated satisfactory while LGUWSP was rated moderately unsatisfactory.

On the other hand, the ADB Independent Evaluation Department (ADB-IED) conducted ex-post evaluation for two projects: the Fisheries Resource Management Project (FRMP) and the Second Irrigation Systems Improvement Project (ISIP II). Based on the four core OECD-DAC evaluation criteria (i.e. relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability), the overall assessment both for FRMP and ISIP II is that they were partly successful.

Recently, NEDA renewed its partnership with JICA to conduct joint ex-post evaluation. For CY 2009, three projects completed in 2006 were ex-post evaluated by JICA, namely the Arterial Road Links Development Project Phase III (ARLDP III), the Metro Manila Strategic Mass Rail Transit Development Project Phases I, II and III (MMSMRTDP I, II and III), and the FRMP. The latter two were jointly evaluated with NEDA. Overall, two of the projects (ARLDP III and FRMP) were rated satisfactory while one (MMSMRTDP I,

⁶18th Annual ODA Portfolio Review, NEDA

II and III) was rated moderately satisfactory. On effectiveness/impact, which examines to what extent project objectives were attained as well as the direct and indirect effects of the project aligned to an overall goal from macro-economic, social and environmental perspectives, the ARLDP III and FRMP achieved 80% or more of the original plan, while the MMSMRTDP I, II and III accomplished 50% or more but less than 80% of the original plan.

Reported outcome indicators in the ex-post evaluations of the three (3) DPs are as follows:

Project Title	Reported Outcome Indicators in Post-Evaluation
FRMP (ADB and JICA)	Increased municipal fish capture, improved economic status of fisher folk households, reduced destructive or illegal fishing activities
ISIP II	Increased yields of rice paddies
LGUWSP	Improved household sanitation, increased water connections for low income households, conflict resolution (instead of contract cancellation) between LGUs/customers and operators by a regulatory body
BPRP	Reestablishment of power delivery capability in the Bicol region, improved power system reliability
ARLDP III	Travel time savings, travel cost reduction, reduced traffic congestion, increased transport of agriculture and industrial products, increased access to key locations
MMSMRTDP I, II and III	Decreased travel time, reduced transport cost, enhanced accessibility to key locations in the metropolis, promoted local economic activities

ODA as Part of Debt Burden

Through the ten-year period, as foreign borrowings continued to accumulate, the country's debt stock swelled from \$51.4 billion in 2000 to as high as \$57.6 billion in 2003 before settling to around \$54 billion in 2005-2009. In terms of debt service burden, the highest was recorded in 2007, at \$8.1 billion, of which \$4.8 billion represented principal payments and \$3.3 billion as interest payment. (*Table 7*)

Both debt stock and debt service burden took a heavy toll on the economy during the period as external debt ate up more than two-thirds of the country's domestic output in the first half of the decade, rising to as high as 72.3% in 2003 as the economy grew at a slower pace than the rise in the external debt stock.

The total ODA portfolio accounted for about half of the country's external debt stock in the beginning of the decade, registering a high of 49% in 2000 before levelling to 38% in 2006. In 2007, however, the ratio breached the 40% mark again and further climbed to 45% in 2008 and to 47% in 2009.

The Country's Economic Performance

Despite the huge flows of development assistance during the 10-year period under review, the country's economic growth remained slow and poverty incidence was still high. GDP, which measures the domestic economy's total output in a given year, grew by an average of only 4.6%. (*Table 8*)

In 2001, when the total ODA portfolio stood at a high of \$14 billion, GDP growth slowed down to 1.8% from the previous year's 6%. The highest GDP growth rate recorded during the decade was 7.1% in 2007 while the lowest was 1.06% in 2009 as the Philippines suffered setbacks in the industry sector in the wake of a global economic crisis. Also in 2009, exports contracted by a wider margin, at 13.4% compared with the 2% decline in 2008. More people lost their jobs as the unemployment rate rose from 7.4% to 7.5%.

Table 7
SELECTED EXTERNAL DEBT INDICATORS

SELECTED EXTERNAL DEBT INDICATORS 2000-2009					
Year	External Debt	Debt Service Burden	DSB to GDP Ratio	ED to GDP Ratio	ODA to ED Ratio
	(In US\$ Million)	(In US\$ Million)	(In %)	(In %)	(In %)
2000	51,358	6,268	8.26	67.7	49
2001	52,046	6,536	9.18	73.08	46
2002	53,803	7,765	10.11	70.04	46
2003	57,567	7,951	9.98	72.29	45
2004	55,027	7,220	8.31	63.3	46
2005	54,353	7,628	7.72	55	40
2006	53,542	8,097	6.89	45.55	38
2007	55,121	7,687	5.34	38.26	40
2008	54,036	7,371	4.42	32.43	45
2009	54,569	6,840	4.24	33.85	47

Source: BSP International Operations Department

On a macro level, poverty reduction programs and projects funded by ODAs also proved ineffective as poverty incidence remained high at 33% in 2006 which, data show, was even more pronounced than the 30% recorded in 2003. Poverty incidence in 2006, in fact, was set back to its level six years before. Data also indicate that achieving the MDGs to reduce poverty by half may prove difficult in the case of the Philippines as the number of poor Filipinos became larger in 2006, at 28 million from 26 million in 2000 and 24 million in 2003.

According to the World Bank, the main causes for increasing poverty in the Philippines are: (a) bad governance; (b) poor quality of education, particularly in rural areas; and (c) lack of livelihood and employment opportunities.⁷

While it may not be conclusive, it can be said that ODA inflows have no direct correlation with the country's macroeconomic growth and poverty reduction indices.

Table 8
ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE PHILIPPINES, 2000-2009

GNP & GDP at Constant 1985 Prices In Million Pesos					
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry	184,464	192,457	199,589	207,480	215,273
Industry	316,650	345,041	336,471	349,508	363,486
Services	417,046	435,462	453,982	477,106	506,313
GDP	918,160	972,960	990,042	1,034,094	1,085,072
NFIA	51,174	64,896	71,241	71,601	86,359
GNP	969,334	1,037,856	1,061,283	1,105,695	1,171,431
Growth Rate, GDP (In %)		5.97	1.76	4.45	4.93
Growth Rate, GNP (In %)		7.07	2.26	4.18	5.95

Continuation of Table 8 at next page

⁷"Country Assistance Strategy for the Republic of the Philippines for the Period FY 2010-2012", April 2, 2009, page 14.

Continuation of Table 8

GNP & GDP at Constant 1985 Prices In Million Pesos						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry	226,417	231,000	239,777	251,495	259,410	259,424
Industry	382,419	396,882	414,815	442,994	464,502	460,205
Services	545,458	583,616	621,564	672,137	693,176	712,486
GDP	1,154,294	1,211,498	1,276,156	1,366,626	1,417,088	1,432,115
NFIA	98,036	108,548	115,133	129,406	174,022	222,821
GNP	1,252,330	1,320,046	1,391,289	1,496,032	1,591,110	1,654,936
Growth Rate, GDP (In %)	6.38	4.96	5.34	7.09	3.69	1.06
Growth Rate, GNP (In %)	6.91	5.41	5.4	7.53	6.36	4.01

One possible explanation for this is that despite the presence of credit facilities offered through GFIs like DBP and LBP, they are not easily accessible because of the stringent conditionalities imposed for their availment. As such, the supposed beneficiaries themselves could not avail of credit to support their poverty alleviation and human development programs. In 2009, for instance, low utilization was observed in the following ODA-assisted credit facilities: DBP's Development for Urban Poor Communities Sector Project, Credit for Better Health Care Project, and Credit Facility for the Environment and Management Project; and SBC's Micro- Small and Medium Enterprise Program. Demand for these facilities was lower than expected due to high pass-on rates, difficulties of LGUs to comply with requirements, and eligible sub-projects are not priority expenditures of target borrowers.⁸

⁸18th ODA Portfolio Review 2009, NEDA

Table 9
POVERTY INCIDENCE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Incidence and Magnitude of Poverty in the Philippines			
2000, 2003 and 2006			
	2000	2003	2006
Poverty Incidence (%)			
Families	27.5	24.4	26.9
Population	33	30	32.9
Magnitude of Poor (in million)			
Families	4.2	4	4.7
Population	25.5	23.8	27.6
Subsistence Incidence (%)			
Families	12.3	10.2	11
Population	15.8	13.5	14.6
Magnitude of subsistence poor (in million)			
Families	1.9	1.7	1.9
Population	12.2	10.8	12.2

Source: NSCB

Tied vs. Untied Loans

Efforts by the Philippine government to free itself from conditionalities tied with bilateral loans proved futile over the last decade as most ODA providers still attached some strings to their development assistance.

Out of 85 loan agreements signed by the National Government with 14 bilateral partners from 2000 to 2010, only 24 were untied, all but one of which were Japanese ODAs. *Annex 6* shows that the only non-Japanese loan untied during the period was the Local Government Budget and Reform Program Loan, amounting to €150 Million, signed with the French Government in February 2010. All the rest, including the seven agreements with China, were tied.

Japan and China

Japan continues to be the country's top ODA donor although data show a declining trend in more recent years. In its website, the Japanese Embassy notes that the Philippines ranks as the fourth largest recipient of Japanese ODAs, next to Indonesia, China and India.

From 2005 to 2009, Japan's net commitments to the Philippines dropped to an average of \$4.4 billion compared with \$7 billion in 2001-2004. In 2009, Japanese aid dropped to a low of \$3.5 billion from as high as \$8 billion in 2001. The Embassy observes, though, that Japanese assistance "has also been funnelled through multilateral donors such as the World Bank, the ADB and various UN-attached agencies" where Japan is a major capital contributor. In addition, the net commitments do not take into account grants and technical assistance extended by Japan in the form of experts and technical studies. Most of ODAs from Japan are project loans that carry interest rates of 1.34% on the average, with a repayment period of 33 years and two months, including a grace period of nine years and 10 months.

Some of the major Japanese-funded projects in 2001-2009 are the Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway Project (\$379.63 million), Metro Manila Strategic MRT Development Project, Lines 1 & 2, Phases I & II (\$692 million), Metro Cebu Development Project III (\$284.3 million), Environmental Development Project (\$270 million), Domestic Shipping Modernization Project Phase II (\$185 million), Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project Phase II (\$157.315 million), Subic Bay Port Development Project (\$152 million), and Luzon Grid Transmission Project (\$138 million). Major programs include the Metro Manila Air Quality Improvement Sector Development Program (\$336 million), Industrial and Support Services Extension Program Phase II (\$327.3 million) and Environmental Infrastructure Support Credit Program Phase II (\$190 million).

In his first meeting with President Aquino held in Hanoi during the APEC Leaders Meeting, Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan pledged about \$920 million in ODAs to the Philippines to help finance the Road Upgrading and Preservation Project. The project, Japan's first ODA loan project under the Aquino Administration, seeks to improve arterial roads nationwide and also strengthen the ability of road maintenance and management.⁹

In the meantime, while Japan's ODAs dwindled over the past five years, China's aid to the Philippines surged to over \$1 billion annually starting 2007 from only \$35 million in 2001. This took place after Chinese President Hu Jintao's state visit to the Philippines in April 2005 during which major investment agreements between the Philippines and China were signed to further strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries. In August 2006, during a lunch meeting of 100 aid donors in Manila, China pledged to provide the Philippines with \$2 billion in loans each year from 2007 to 2009.¹⁰ Although the \$2 billion didn't materialize, the \$1 billion loans annually were substantial enough to help fill the gap created by falling OECD DAC development assistance to the Philippines.

China-funded projects, however, were hounded by controversies amid accusations of bribery, bidding irregularities and other corrupt practices. The most controversial of these is the North Rail Project with \$400 million funding from the Export-Import Bank of China. The second phase, supposedly to be funded also by China Exim Bank with a fresh \$500 million, would have made the project one of the biggest Chinese-funded projects in Southeast Asia.

⁹Japan Information and Cultural Center, Embassy of Japan, October 20, 2010

¹⁰"Development Down the Drain: the Crisis of Official Development Assistance to the Philippines," Eduardo C. Tadem, Ph.D., March 2007

The project, however, was suspended after being suspected of being overpriced and was criticized as highly disadvantageous to the Philippine government. The designation by the North Luzon Railways Corporation (NLRC) of the China National Machinery and Equipment Corporation as the project's primary contractor without the benefit of a competitive bidding was also seen as violating Philippine laws. This case generated a lot of public enmity for Chinese development aid and sparked suspicions of bribery and corrupt practices in government agencies all the way up to Malacanang. The Office of the President claimed that a public bidding for the project was not required as this was an executive agreement between China and the Philippines (Tadem, 2007).

Global Initiatives Toward Aid Effectiveness

The Philippines is one of the signatories to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2005 which outlined the following commitments:

Ownership - Developing countries will exercise effective leadership over their development policies and strategies, and coordinate development actions.

Alignment - Donor countries will base their overall support on receiving countries' national development strategies, institutions and procedures.

Harmonization - Donor countries will work towards a more harmonized, transparent, and collectively effective system.

Managing for results - All countries will manage resources and improve decision-making for results.

Mutual accountability - Donor and developing countries pledge that they will be mutually accountable for development results.

Global initiatives to make aid to developing countries more effective took a concrete form when the Monterrey Consensus of 2002 enjoined development partners to provide more and better aid as well as improved trade and debt policies that can stimulate economic growth and reduce poverty to ultimately achieve the MDGs. This was followed by the High-Level Forum in Rome, Italy in 2003 during which donors committed to align their development assistance with the strategies of partner countries, fully aware of their commitment to allow recipient countries to take the lead in crafting their own national development strategies. The following year, The Marrakech International Trade on Results and Core Principles and Action Plan focused attention on the need for a results-based management aimed at improving the performance of partner countries and development partners to achieve sustainable improvements for long-term impact on poverty reduction and improved standard of living.

In 2008, ministers, heads of development partner agencies and civil society organizations from around the world gathered in Accra, Ghana where they adopted the Accra Agenda for Action which, among others, envisions borrowing countries free from ODA dependence in the long run.

Initial results of the OECD survey and evaluation in 2008 showed that the Philippines had so far achieved the 2010 target for three of the 12 indicators under PD. These were: Indicator 4 – coordinated capacity development; Indicator 5b – use of country procurement systems; and Indicator 7 – aid predictability. According to the evaluation results, “the Philippines well exceeds the Paris 2010 target with 89% of \$244 million in technical cooperation reported as coordinated.” The 2010 PD target is that 50% of technical cooperation flows are implemented through coordinated programs consistent with national development strategies. The country has also been credited for improving its procurement system through the implementation of procurement harmonization and other reforms driven by the 2003 Government Procurement Reform Act.

Table 10
Status of PD Compliance of the Philippines

Dimensions	Rating	Challenges	Priority Actions
Ownership	High	Fiscal limitations to implement development plan; reforms not evenly adopted throughout government	Government to prioritize action and continue mainstreaming reforms
Alignment	Moderate	A large portion of aid is not recorded in the budget	Improved information sharing
Harmonization	Low	Variable commitment to PBAs, slow progress towards joint evaluations	Bilateral donors to increase aid through PBAs; major donors to increase joint country missions
Managing for Results	Moderate	Management of new systems needs to be clarified; M&E processes not fully developed	Complete roll-out of new systems; develop further M&E processes where necessary
Mutual Accountability	Moderate	Variable Development partner support	Establish a system for mutual accountability

Source: 2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration: Making Aid More Effective by 2010, OECD

The Civil Society in the Philippines

In the Philippines, civil society organizations, led by ODA Watch, are spearheading moves to amend the ODA Act of 1996 (R.A. 8182) “to keep the law attuned to the times”. Calling R.A. 8182 as “deficient” and “outdated”, and ODA as an “oxymoron”, CSOs want the law changed for better management, utilization and regulation of foreign aid to achieve the MDGs and to prevent irregularities and corruption in foreign aid use.

“The basic orientation of our present law is focused on borrowing and development is being used as an excuse for this thrust. It is narrow in scope precisely because ODA is focused on borrowing and other important aspects of ODA are not covered,” ODA Watch says in a primer. It says further, “The Philippine ODA legislative framework is seriously out of step with global developments.”

Moves to overhaul the country’s ODA system began in 2007 at the height of the NBN-ZTE deal scandal. Following a Senate inquiry on the controversial China-funded project, then Senators Mar Roxas and Loren Legarda filed separate bills and resolutions to push for reforms in the country’s ODA system. These proposed reform measures didn’t progress, however, and were put at the backburner in favor of what the Arroyo administration certified to be urgent bills.

In 2008 and 2009, after initial consultations and a series of roundtable discussions on possible amendments to R.A. 8182, a proposed Comprehensive ODA Bill, called “An Act Providing for the Accessing, Management, Utilization, and Regulation of the Official Development (ODA) Funds”, was drafted. Over the last few months, a campaign has started snowballing to gather a critical mass of advocates, lobby groups and campaign networks to have the bill passed by the new Congress.

Already, proponents have found an ally in the Lower House with Deputy Speaker Erin Tañada agreeing to champion the bill during his term in the 15th Congress. In the Senate, ODA Watch is setting its sights on Senator TG Guingona to author the bill. The target is to have the bill filed in early 2011.

The main elements of the New Comprehensive ODA Bill include a Declaration of Principles that links it closely to equitable and sustainable social development and where ODA is a “partnership for development” between donor countries and the Philippines “based on respect and equality, and for mutual accountability.” It also regards ODA as a transitory and temporary measure. “The country must start working out alternative and sustainable sources of development financing so as to allow it to exit from the ODA regime in the foreseeable future,” it says, citing AAA’s vision of a “future where no countries will depend on aid.”

The bill makes a distinction on ODA as grant, concessional loan, and mixed grant and loan for different treatments by law in terms of availment and limits. It requires that no less than 40% of the total ODA portfolio must be in the form of pure grants. In addition, it provides a general framework to ensure “the equitable distribution and utilization of ODA funds to all provinces”, but at the same time gives priority to the “poorest provinces and regions that need the funds most.” Programs that directly address poverty alleviation, human and social development, and basic social services are also given priority, at 50% of all ODAs, in the use of development assistance.

In an attempt to further heighten calls for country ownership of ODAs, the bill addresses the untying issue by giving preference to Filipino nationals, suppliers and materials in the hiring of consultants, contractors, architects, engineers and other professionals for the implementation of ODA-funded projects. It goes on further to disallow conditions to be attached to ODA funding “that will compromise the country’s effective ownership over its development projects and processes.”

Also following AAA's call for governments to engage CSOs in ODA use, the bill empowers people's organizations and CSOs in the drafting of the National ODA Program Plan, negotiation of ODA-related agreements, and implementation and monitoring of ODA-funded projects.

The Aquino Administration in addressing aid problems

In the aftermath of scandals and controversies that hounded ODA-funded projects under the Arroyo administration, the new government of President Aquino has vowed greater transparency in government transactions, including those that involve foreign aid, as he called for the review of certain projects and the cancellation of others. In his first 100 days in office, President Aquino ordered the cancellation of negotiated public works contracts and put them back in the auction block for rebidding, in the process saving the government coffers about P300 million. Another P30 million was saved from an agriculture project involving the purchase of a spectrometer that was being sold for twice its price. President Aquino also ordered the purchase by the Department of Defense of helicopters at P3.6 billion which was found to be "favoring only one company" to be deferred.

The Laguna de Bay dredging project, backed by ODA from the Belgian government, was cancelled after it was found not to have undergone the required bidding process. The project, costing about P19 billion, was ordered reviewed for possible conversion into a PPP project with Laguna de Bay as a source of potable water for Metro Manila and the nearby cities and municipalities.¹¹

Also up for review is the controversial North Luzon Railway project, which was touted to be the biggest Chinese state loan in

¹¹"DOF freezes P19B Laguna de Bay dredging project", Dennis Gadil, Business Insight, September 8, 2010

the Philippines and the first 20-year concessionary loan ever extended by China to any government at an interest rate of 3% and a grace period of five years.. The first \$400-million loan was to be supplemented by a second loan of \$500 million from the Export-Import Bank of China, bringing the total to \$900 million and making the North Rail project one of the biggest projects in Southeast Asia funded by the Chinese. The project was cancelled, however, following suspicions of irregularities in the bidding process.

ODAs for Poverty Reduction

President Aquino's high popularity rating may have improved confidence on the Philippines by the international community. Already, foreign funders led by multilateral agencies World Bank and ADB are promising to increase their assistance to the Philippines. In its board meeting last October 2010, for instance, the World Bank, approved to double its ODA portfolio in the Philippines in 2011 for programs and projects towards "poverty alleviation and making growth work for the poor."

WB Country Director Bert Hoffman was quoted as saying that the Aquino Administration's initiatives to promote transparency in governance, including a new budgeting system, were considered in the WB Board's vote of confidence. He said, "transparency makes us more comfortable about the use of our money."¹²

The World Bank has also committed to increase its contribution to the country's conditional cash transfer program, locally known as the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps) although no specific amount was mentioned to add to the bank's existing five-year \$400 million loan to support the CCT program. Launched in February 2008 by then President Arroyo, the CCT program is considered as a cornerstone of the country's social reform efforts in the wake of the global financial crisis.

¹²"WB doubles aid to RP", Philippine Star, October 23, 2010

It provides direct financial support to the country's poorest families but under certain conditions. Unlike in traditional welfare programs, only families who keep their children in school and ensure that children and pregnant women get regular health check-ups can receive cash grants.

Another multilateral funding agency, the ADB, approved in September 2010 a \$400- million loan to support the CCT program and the national household targeting system for poverty reduction (NHTS-PR). The target is to increase the number of beneficiaries to one million poor households. There are two types of cash transfers under the ADB-supported project: the first for child and maternal health care, and the second for school enrolment and attendance. Poor mothers and pregnant women are eligible for cash grants if their young children receive regular health check-ups and immunizations; if pregnant women receive pre-natal and post-natal care; and if parents attend monthly family development sessions. Families can also receive an additional grant if their children are enrolled in primary or secondary school, and maintain a class attendance rate of at least 85% every month.

Also approved by the ADB Board were two technical assistance grants that support the implementation of the CCT program:

1. Capacity Development for Social Protection, \$800,000, to strengthen DSWD's institutional capacity to implement the social protection reform agenda. Outputs include:
 - (i) Strengthened and accelerated implementation of the computerized verification program;
 - (ii) Improved capacity for monitoring and evaluation, including civil society monitoring, and implementation of the grievance redress system;

- (iii) Review of the NHTS-PR, aimed at facilitating the roll-out of the system to other government agencies; and
 - (iv) A study on the integration of early childhood care and development into the 4Ps.
2. Strengthened Gender Impacts of Social Protection, \$300,000, to improve the gender responsiveness of the 4Ps program in pilot areas

Both the WB and ADB have also expressed support to the government's public-private partnership (PPP) especially for big-ticket infrastructure projects. They have been conducting talks with Philippine government officials for the possibility of creating an infrastructure fund for PPP projects, with the assurance that they stand ready to assist the Philippines to realize the PPPs in the next six years of the Aquino administration.¹³

The government has earmarked an initial amount of P15 billion under the 2011 budget as seed or counterpart funds for PPP projects. The government expects to clinch P180 billion to P200 billion worth of PPP projects in 2011, an amount which NEDA hopes to increase to P400 billion in 2013.

Not to be outdone, the US Government, through the Millennium Challenge Corporation, has agreed to extend a five-year grant to the Philippines amounting to \$434 million. Signed during President Aquino's US visit in September 2010, the MCC grant is aimed at programs that alleviate poverty through sustainable economic growth. Part of it is \$120 million to expand the government's *Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan*-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (*Kalahi-CIDDS*), a community-based rural development program being administered by DSWD. The MCC Grant will enable the expansion of *Kalahi-CIDDS* to 21

¹³"Multilaterals craft mechanisms to give tech support for PPPs", Cai Ordinario, *BusinessMirror*, Nov. 29-20, 2010

provinces, composed of about 190 poorest municipalities, and an estimated 4,000 barangays by the end of 2015. Inclusive of the grant is an incentive fund for gender responsive community initiatives and implementing social and environmental risk assessments. The two other projects under MCC are the Secondary National Roads Development Project which is the construction and repair of a 222-kilometer road segment in Samar (\$214.4 million), and the Revenue Administration Reform Project of the BIR for the computerization and redesign of its tax collection process (\$54.4 million).

ODAs for Mindanao

Mindanao remains the poorest among the island groups in the Philippines and the country's poorest regions and provinces can be found there. Yet, Mindanao continues to get a minuscule share of ODA commitments to the Philippines. In 2000-2009, Mindanao received only 5.5% of the total portfolio, dwarfed by Luzon's 31%.

In November 2010, the government launched "Mindanao 2020" to promote peace and economic growth in the island group. As an initial step, JICA signed with the Mindanao Development Authority and the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) a P690-million technical assistance agreement for the Topographic Mapping Project for Peace and Development.¹⁴

Under the project, NAMRIA will produce a new, digital topographic map of the entire Mindanao. Since the currently-used map was made in the 1950's, it was an urgent task for NAMRIA to update it. Under the technical assistance project of JICA, NAMRIA is creating the topographic base maps on a scale of 1:50,000. The maps will be utilized for various purposes, such as road planning, disaster prevention, environmental management, social services and other development activities, and thus will finally contribute to economic growth in Mindanao.

¹⁴Japan Embassy Website

Japan has actively contributed to the peace process and development in the conflict-affected areas in Mindanao and the surrounding areas in the ARMM. Japan launched *J-BIRD* (Japan *Bangsamoro* Initiatives for Reconstruction and Development) in December 2006 to enable the people and the communities in the target areas to enjoy the “dividends of peace” through the Japanese ODA on the basis of “Human Security” principles. The Topographic Mapping Project for Peace and Development is also categorized as one of the *J-BIRD* projects.

Since the launch of J-BIRD in 2006, Japan has implemented 40 projects in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao, amounting to a total of approximately Y313M (PHP160.73M). At least 24 projects were implemented in the ARMM, including the construction or rehabilitation of schools, training centers, water supply systems and health centers, and the provision of post-harvest facilities and equipment.

Promoting Greater Transparency

Aside from the proposed amendments to the ODA Law, another legislative measure that could help promote transparency in the use of foreign aid is Senate Bill No. 1675, or the proposed Government Funding, Accountability and Transparency Act, authored by Senator Miriam Santiago. It paves the way for the creation of a website dedicated to providing information on the names of organizations and entities receiving government awards, including details of the award amount, descriptions of the award, location of the receiving entity, and other data specified by DBM.

The bill aims to expand upon e-government management tools in releasing information on various government financial assistance and expenditures. These include grants and sub-grants, contracts and sub-contracts, cooperative agreements, purchase orders, task orders, delivery orders and other forms of financial assistance accessible to constituents.

Challenges

The Philippines is faced with a gargantuan challenge of reforming the ODA system amidst suspicions of irregularities and corruption in ODA-funded project implementation, especially considering the present government's mantra of honesty and integrity in government by promoting greater transparency in government transactions.

The following are presented as challenges to the different sectors, for their appropriate action, to help better manage the aid regime:

For the Government:

- Planning in all levels of government should be effectively linked. Congress, which has the power of the purse, should be involved in the development of the national development strategy that could further strengthen the link between the budget and the MTPDP.
- Congress should ensure a timely approval of the budget to help donors align their assistance to the national budget.
- The government should apply more political will to convince aid donors to untie aid by, among others, consistently applying open competitive bidding methods to promote transparency and avoid irregularities in ODA transactions.

For Donors:

- They should consider using the country's public financial management systems that include budget execution, financial reporting, and auditing to ensure harmonization.
- It is also important for donors to further streamline their own procedures. The Philippines still experiences the

tedious and laborious processes practiced by donors, specifically the World Bank and ADB. In some instances, the “one size, fits all” formula is still being practiced. To be specific, the cost of hiring consultants representing 30% of the total project cost is still being followed, regardless of the type of project being funded. In other instances, delays in the implementation of grant-funded projects are due in turn to delays in the delivery of “no-objection letters” required in hiring consultants.

For CSOs

- Pursue legislative initiatives more vigorously to better manage and administer the country’s ODAs through amendments in the existing ODA Law.
- Take a more active role in the policy-making process of Government by making representations in various forums to present their views and positions on specific issues that directly affect the welfare of the Philippines and the Filipino people.

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Annex 1 - List of Grants to the Philippines, 2000-2009 ODA Grants, by Funding Source, 2000-2009, In US\$ Million

Funding Source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
Belgium	18.00	18.51	18.00	18.00	25.13	22.46	9.60				129.70
DANIDA	85.58					7.00					92.58
JICA	95.95	154.79	160.51	47.37	58.75	34.91	3.86	1.54			557.68
Netherlands	5.65	20.80	15.94	14.22	5.78	5.78	5.78		9.82		83.77
UNFPA		3.76	3.76	3.76							11.28
Norway						0.31	0.89				1.20
Sweden	2.52	2.52		0.21	1.06	0.40	11.46	10.90			29.07
UNIDO				1.23		0.15	0.88				2.26
IFAD		0.80									0.80
France			0.43	0.68							1.11
China					7.00		7.00				28.00
Finland							59.01				59.01
USAID	509.95	109.00	245.03	147.15	138.97	390.44	467.06	355.56	313.42	307.55	2,984.13
Australia	115.34	156.93	91.66	65.96	89.88	157.98	154.23	146.69	254.00	178.29	1,410.96
World Bank	35.00	56.56	47.24	60.25	79.86	104.13	138.75	108.89	139.45	98.96	869.09
CIDA	68.01	66.59	54.48	58.63	49.67	74.56	50.10	75.76	113.12	89.81	700.73
UNDP	4.00	3.30	14.91	30.92	15.25	23.53	46.75	48.96	186.39	85.12	459.13
EU	177.10	159.14	150.27	139.22	139.42	70.27	98.68	101.49	77.03	70.45	1,183.07
Germany (GTZ)	42.12	39.18	42.43	64.08	46.08	35.99	27.52	46.71	76.33	65.83	486.27
UNICEF	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	43.50		12.00		44.79	332.79
Spain	1.25	1.96	7.83	7.83	10.46	10.46	3.76	0.84	10.37	35.15	89.91
ADB	27.71	35.56	28.29	32.14	34.05	33.52	29.03	15.17	27.27	23.40	286.14
MCA										20.70	20.70
KOICA		3.80				10.00		1.00	15.40	20.40	50.60
KfW	19.38	38.48	22.54	25.91				98.70		12.76	217.77
New Zealand	1.17	0.67		4.54	4.54	5.14				2.17	18.23
Czech Republic				0.60	0.86	0.86	2.00		59.01	1.81	65.14
ILO						7.72			0.05	0.05	7.82
TOTAL	1,255.23	918.85	949.82	769.20	753.26	1,039.11	1,116.36	1,031.21	1,288.66	1,057.24	10,178.94

Source: NEDA Project Monitoring Staff

Annex 2 – List of ODA Project and Program Loans, by Region

ODA Loans 2001-2009 by Region

No	Loan Number	Project Title	IA	Fund Source	Loan Effectivity/ Closing Date	Revised Closing Date	Net Commitment	Region	Regional Location
1	PH-P235	ARMM Social Fund for Peace and Development	ARMM	JBIC			20,932	ARMM	ARMM
2	PH-P153	ARMM Social Fund	ASFPD-FMO	WB	5/19/2003	6/30/2008	33,600	ARMM	ARMM
3	1136-PHI(SF)	Kabulan Irrigation & Area Dev't Project	NIA	ADB	03/92-06/98	09/30/01	41,100	ARMM	ARMM
4	FOA99005001	Salam (Peace) Bridges Project	ARMM-DPWH	OTHERS	11/99-11/02		81,240	ARMM	ARMM
							176,872	ARMM Total	
5	749-PH	Second Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Management Project	DA	OTHERS	11/14/2008	6/30/2016	26,60	CAR	CAR
		Second Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource	DA						CAR
6	OPEC-1224P	Management Project		OTHERS	2/17/2008	7/31/2013	10,00	CAR	Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga, Mt. Province
7	1421-PHI	Cordillera Highland Agriculture Resource Mgt. Project	DA	ADB	06/97-09/03		8,300	CAR	CAR
8	1422-PHI(SF)	Cordillera Highland Agriculture Resource Mgt. Project	DA	ADB	06/97-09/03		7,500	CAR	CAR
9	IFAD 397-PH	Cordillera Highland Agriculture Resource Mgt.	DA	OTHERS	12/96-09/03		7,800	CAR	CAR
10	DA-94-2319	Expansion and Rehabilitation of the Baguio Water System	LWJA	OTHERS	05/96-05/99	05/30/01	14,800	CAR	CAR
							75,000	CAR Total	
11	PH-P153	Lower Agusan Dev't Project, Irrigation Component	NIA	JBIC	06/96-06/05		37,407	CARAGA	CARAGA
12	PH-P180	Lower Agusan Dev't Project, Phase 2 (Flood Ctrl Component)	DPWH	JBIC	06/97-06/05		73,880	CARAGA	CARAGA
13	PH-P216	Second Magsaysay Bridge and Butuan City Bypass Roads Construction	DPWH	JBIC	12/00-12/08		32,861	CARAGA	CARAGA
14	PH-P233	Northern Luzon Wind Power Project	PNOC	JBIC	10/24/2002	10/24/2007	46,881	CARAGA Total	
15	CHI-1*	Banaoang Pump Irrigation Project	NIA	OTHERS	6/12/2002	6/30/2008	35,001		
16	PH-P155	Agno and Allied Rivers Urgent Rehabilitation Project	DPWH	JBIC	06/96-06/05		76,963		
17	PH-P193	Agno River Flood Control Project Phase II	DPWH	JBIC	01/99-01/07		62,352		
18	PH-P224	Laoag River Basin Flood Control and Sabo Project	DPWH	JBIC	09/01-09/09		58,417		
							279,587	Total	

Continuation of Annex 2

No	Loan Number	Project Title	IA	Fund Source	Loan Effectivity/ Closing Date	Revised Closing Date	Net Commitment t	Region	Regional Location
19	PH-P238	Subic Bay Freeport Environmental Management Project II	SBMA	JBIC	11/10/2003	11/10/2012	8,398	III	III
20	PH-P236	Arterial road Bypass Project I (Plandiel and Cabanatuan)	DPWH	GOJ-JBIC	7/29/2004	7/29/2012	57.62	III	III
21	PH-P241	Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project III	DPWH	GOJ-JICA	4/15/2008	4/15/2015	83.79	III	III
22	PH-P241	Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project III	SBMA	ADB	09/98-06/03		5.90	III	III
23	PH-P241	Subic Bay Area Municipal Development Project	DILG	ADB	06/99-06/05		24.30	III	III
24	PH-P106*	Clark Area Municipal Development Project	DPWH	JBIC	05/90-05/98	12/11/01	69.78	III	III
25	PH-P123	Pampanga Delta Dev. Proj. (Flood Control Component I*)	NIA	JBIC	10/91-10/99	10/31/2002	87.287	III	III
26	PH-P123	Pampanga Delta Dev. Proj. (Irrigation Component)	DPWH	JBIC	07/96-07/01		63.989	III	III
27	PH-P182	Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project*	SBMA	JBIC	07/97-07/02		9.574	III	III
28	PH-P196	Subic Bay Freeport Environment Mgt Project*	NIA	JBIC	07/99-01/07		130.889	III	III
29	PH-P209	Central Luzon Irrigation Project	DPWH	JBIC	03/00-03/06		83.454	III	III
30	PH-P215	Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project (Phase II)	SBMA	JBIC	01/01-12/07		152.315	III	III
31	PH-P226	Subic Bay Port Development Project	BCDA	JBIC	12/01-12/09		379.630	III	III
32	PH-P411	Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway Project	SBMA	WB	10/97-12/00	06/30/02	36.150	III	III
33	Korea-01	Second Subic Bay Freeport Project	DPWH	OTHERS			22.30	III	III
34	PH-L-10	Widening of Gapan-San Fernando-Olongapo	DPWH	OTHERS	10/20/2009	6/20/2014	28.35	III	III
35	12888-PHI*	Power Transmission Project*	NPC	ADB	09/94-12/96	04/23/01	1243.73	III Total	
36	13795-PHI*	Umiray Angat Transmission Project	MWSS	ADB	05/96-06/00	06/30/02	120.800	INTRA-LUZON	NCR, IV
37	13965-PHI*	Northern Luzon Transmission Project*	NPC	ADB	05/96-06/99	10/04/00	92.000	INTRA-LUZON	III, IV
38	PH-P132*	Rosario-Pugo-Baguio Road Rehabilitation Project*	DPWH	JBIC	12/93-12/00	12/31/01	161.700	INTRA-LUZON	NCR, I, III
39	PH-P133*	Regional Telecom Dev't. Proj. in Regions I & II, Phase C*	DOTC	JBIC	12/93-12/00		36.738	INTRA-LUZON	CAR, I
40	PH-P145	Phil-Japan Friendship Highway Rehab Project I	DPWH	JBIC	05/95-05/03		32.937	INTRA-LUZON	I, II, CAR
41	PH-P146*	Rehab/Maint of Bridges on Arterial Roads Project I*	DPWH	JBIC	05/95-05/03	10/30/01	89.074	INTRA-LUZON	II, V
42	PH-P164	Phil-Japan Friendship HWY Rehab Proj II (Improvement)	DPWH	JBIC	06/96-06/03		40.032	INTRA-LUZON	I, II, IV
43	PH-P178	Luzon Grid Transmission Projects	NPC	JBIC	06/96-06/03		88.435	INTRA-LUZON	II, III, V
44	PH-P201	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Project (Phase V)	DILG	JBIC	07/97-07/04		138.630	INTRA-LUZON	I, II, III, IV
45	PH-P205	Cordillera Road Improvement Project	DPWH	JBIC	03/00-03/07		8.806	INTRA-LUZON	I-IV
46	PH-P207	Rehab/Maint of Bridges on Arterial Roads Project IV	DPWH	JBIC	03/00-03/07		54.125	INTRA-LUZON	CAR, II
47	PH-P223	Agro River Flood Control Project Phase II-B	DPWH	JBIC	09/01-09/09		46.966	INTRA-LUZON	I, II, III
48	AI-9160002	Provincial Towns Water Supply III	LWUA	OTHERS	09/01-09/09		25.824	INTRA-LUZON	I, III
49	PH-L-3	Luzon Transmission Line and Substations Project	NPC	OTHERS	04/00-12/03		16.900	INTRA-LUZON	I-V
					10/95-06/98	12/31/01	14.000	INTRA-LUZON	II, III, IV, V
							966.987	INTRA-LUZON Total	
50	PH-P174	PJFH Mindanao Section Rehabilitation Project	DPWH	JBIC	06/97-06/04		71.139	INTRA-MINDANAO	XI, CARAGA
51	PH-P206	PJFH Mindanao Section Rehabilitation Project Phase II	DPWH	JBIC	03/00-03/06		68.833	INTRA-MINDANAO	XI, CARAGA
		Mindanao Sustainable Settlement Area Development Project	DAR					INTRA-MINDANAO	IX, X, XI, XII, CARAGA, ARMM
52	PH-P222	National Telephone Program, Tranche 1-3 Phase III (ROT)	DOTC	JBIC	09/01-09/09		60.324	INTRA-MINDANAO	ARMM
53	Italy III			OTHERS	09/95-12/01	12/31/01	43.000	INTRA-MINDANAO	IX, X, XI, XII, CARAGA

No	Loan Number	Project Title	IA	Fund Source	Loan Effectivity / Closing Date	Revised Closing Date	Net Commitment
54	PHL-2	Mindanao Power Transmission Project	NPC	OTHERS	10/95-06/98	12/31/01	10,700
55	OPEC 624-P	Power Transmission Project	NPC	OTHERS	07/95-12/97	09/30/01	6,000
56	KFAED-541	Mindanao Second Roads Improvement Project	DPWH	OTHERS	10/98-12/03		19,790
		Mindanao Rural Development Project	DA				
57	PH-4522			WB	03/00 - 12/03		27,500
							307,286
58	PH-P147*	Arterial Road Link Development Project I*	DPWH	JBIC	05/95-05/01 -		108,832
59	PH-P177	Leyte-Boloh Interconnection Project	NPC	JBIC	07/97-07/03 -		74,870
60	PH-P190	Selected Airports (Trunkline) Dev't. Project I	DOTC	JBIC	05/99-05/06 -		53,037
61	PH-P219	Selected Airports Dev't. Project (Tacloban & Bacolod) Ph II	DOTC	JBIC	09/01-09/07		108,731
62	FP VII(a)	National Telephone Project ROT 2	DOTC	OTHERS	11/95-09/98	09/30/00	25,000
							370,471
63	PH-7205	Laguna De Bay Institutional Strengthening and Community Development Project	LLDA	WB	4/2/2004	1/31/2009	5,00
64	0999-PHI(SF)	Dev't. for Low Income Upland Communities*	DENR	ADB	02/90-06/98	09/21/01	21,900
65	PH-P140	Makban Geothermal Power Plant Complex Rehab. Project	NPC	JBIC	03/95-03/02 -		61,389
66	PH-P187	Batangas Port Development Project	PPA	JBIC	01/99-01/05 -		134,769
		Sustainable Environmental Mgt. Project in Northern Palawan	DOT				
67	PH-P225	Rizal Water Supply Project	MWSS	JBIC	09/01-09/09		18,833
68	FP IV(a)	Pasig Markina River Channel Improvement Project (Phase II)	DPWH	OTHERS	10/94-10/97	12/31/1998	9,300
69	PH-P239			GOJ-JBIC	6/21/2007	12/31/2012	75.60
							326.79
70	Spain-3*	Upgrading of Zamboanga City Medical Center	DOH	OTHERS	1/1/2002	12/31/2004	8.64
71	1332-PHI(SF)	Rural Infrastructure Development Project	DA	ADB	05/95-06/01	12/31/01	10,260
72	IFAD-474-PH	Western Mindanao Community Initiative Project	DAR	OTHERS	03/99-12/04		14,790
							33,690
		Bridge Construction Acceleration Project for Calamity-Stricken	DPWH				
73	Austria-6	Areas		OTHERS	6/24/2008	4/18/2011	32.77
74	2136-PHI	Health Sector Development Program	DOH	ADB	1/12/2005	6/30/2007	200.00
75	2137-PHI	Health Sector Development Project	DOH	ADB	1/12/2005	1/12/2005	13.00
							245.77
		SPOTS	DAR				
76	Spain-4			OTHERS	3/10/2003	9/10/2004	25,188

Continuation of Annex 2

No	Loan Number	Project Title	IA	Fund Source	Loan Effectivity/ Closing Date	Revised Closing Date	Net Commitment
	1843-PHI*	Mindanao Basic Urban Services	Multi-Agency-				
77			RLA	ADB	9/13/2002	6/30/2008	30.00
		Mindanao Basic Urban Services	Multi-Agency-				
78	NORDIC-1*		RLA	OTHERS	9/1/2002	6/30/2008	6.00
		Central Mindanao Road Project	DPWH				
79	PH-P237			GOJ-JBIC	4/30/2004	4/30/2011	34.42
		Northern Mindanao Community Initiative and Resource Management	DAR				
80	IFAD 577-PH	Mindanao Rural Development Project-Phase 2	DA	OTHERS	4/1/2003	4/1/2008	14.900
81	PH-7440			WB	7/3/2007	12/31/2012	83.75
82	SAUDI-1/433	Mindanao Roads Improvement Project	DPWH	OTHERS			20.00
		Non-Formal Education					214.25
83	1254-PHI(SF)		DECS	ADB	07/94-06/99	06/30/01	21.100
84	1269-PHI*	Municipal Water Supply*	LWUA				
85	1367-PHI	Regional Municipal Development Project	DILG	ADB	06/94-12/99	10/23/01	21.091
86	1396-PHI(SF)	Integrated Community Health Services	DOH	ADB	03/97-06/01	12/30/02	20.155
87	1472-PHI	Small Towns Water Supply Sector Project	LWUA	ADB	03/97-06/02		20.700
		Sixth Road Project	DPWH	ADB	10/97-06/02		50.000
88	1473-PHI			ADB	12/97-06/02		167.000
89	1474-PHI*	Leyte-Mindanao Interconnection Eng'g. Project*	NPC	ADB	02/97-11/98	05/15/01	4.865
90	1536-PHI	Third Airport Development Project	DOTC	ADB			
91	1562-PHI(SF)	Fisheries Resource Management Project	DA	ADB	11/98-05/03		93.000
		Fisheries Resource Management Project	DA	ADB	09/98-06/04		14.000
92	1563-PHI			ADB	09/98-06/04		17.200
93	1590-PHI	Power Transmission Reinforcement Proj.	NPC	ADB	04/98-06/02		121.080
94	1606-PHI	Early Childhood Development Project	Multi-Agency- RLA	ADB	09/98-01/05		15.700
95	1607-PHI(SF)	Early Childhood Development Project	Multi-Agency- RLA	ADB	09/98-01/05		8.200

Continuation of Annex 2

No	Loan Number	Project Title	IA	Fund Source	Loan Effectivity/ Closing Date	Revised Closing Date	Net Commitment
		Secondary Education Development & Improvement Project	DECS				
	96 1654-PHI			ADB	05/99-12/06		53,000
	97 1667-PHI	Agrarian Reform Communities Project	DAR	ADB	07/99-12/05		93,200
		Southern Philippine Irrigation Sector Project	Multi-Agency-				
	98 1668-PHI		RLA	ADB	10/99-06/06		60,000
	1772-PHI	Infrastructure for Rural Productivity Enhancement Sector	DA				
	99			ADB	-06/08		75,000
	100 PH-P149	Provincial Cities Water Supply Project III	LWUA				
	101 PH-P154	Provincial Cities Water Supply Project IV	LWUA	JBIC	04/95-04/03 -		57,519
		Maritime Safety Improvement Project B*	DOTC	JBIC	12/95-12/03 -		56,769
	102 PH-P159*			JBIC	06/96-06/01 -		48,727
	103 PH-P161*	Improvement in Power Grid Project*	NPC	JBIC	12/95-12/00 -		12,651
	104 PH-P162	Rural Road Network Development Project II (National Roads)	DPWH	JBIC	06/96-06/03 -		119,398
		Social Reform Related Feeder Ports Dev't Project	DOTC				
	105 PH-P173			JBIC	06/97-06/06 -		53,204
	106 PH-P181	Provincial Cities Water Supply Project (Phase V)	LWUA	JBIC	07/97-07/04 -		66,926
	107 PH-P183	Special Economic Zones Environment Mgt. Project	PEZA	JBIC	07/97-07/03 -		25,426
		Third Elementary Education Project	DECS				
	108 PH-P184			JBIC	06/97-06/04 -		102,981
	109 PH-P188	Arterial Road Links Development Project Phase III	DPWH	JBIC	01/99-01/06 -		125,593
		Fisheries Resource Management Project	DA				
	110 PH-P197			JBIC	01/99-01/07 -		22,481
		Secondary Education Dev't. and Improvement Project	DECS				
	111 PH-P200			JBIC	03/00-03/09 -		66,759

Continuation of Annex 2

No	Loan Number	Project Title	IA	Fund Source	Loan Effectivity/ Closing Date	Revised Closing Date	Net Commitment
112	PH-P204	Arterial Road Links Development Project Phase IV	DPWH	JBIC	03/00-03/07	-	142.444
113	PH-P217	Arterial Road Links Project, Phase V	DPWH	JBIC	09/01-09/09		76.796
114	PH-P220	Rural Road Network Development Project III	DPWH	JBIC	09/01-09/09		57.454
115	EIB-2	Third Airport Development Project	DOTC				29.000
116	AusAID-97-1	Municipal Solar Infrastructure Project (MSIP)	DILG	OTHERS	09/97-11/00	05/30/03	28.024
117	OPEC 784-P	Sixth Road Project	DPWH	OTHERS	11/97-05/01	12/30/01	10.000
		Third Municipal Development Project*	Multi-Agency-		01/98-02/02		
118	PH-3455*	Transmission Grid Reinforcement Project	RLA	WB	08/92-06/99	12/31/2000	62.350
119	PH-3996	Transmission Grid Reinforcement Project	NPC	WB	11/96-12/00	12/30/02	70.100
120	PH-3997	Transmission Grid Reinforcement Project	NPC	WB	11/96-12/00	12/30/02	147.300
		Third Elementary Education Project	DECS				
121	PH-4108	Agrarian Reform Communities Dev't. Project	DAR	WB	07/97-06/04		93.300
122	PH-4109	Community-Based Resource Management Project	DOF	WB	04/97-12/03		50.000
123	PH-4299	SZOPAD Social Fund Project	OP-SZOPAD Social Fund	WB	07/98-06/04		40.000
124	PH-4300	Early Childhood Development Project	Multi-Agency-	WB	07/98-12/01	12/31/02	10.000
125	PH-4301	Local Government Finance & Development Project	RLA	WB	09/98-12/04		19.000
126	PH-4446	National Roads Improvement Management Program Phase I	DOF	WB	02/00-06/06		60.000
127	PH-7006	Land Administration & Management Project	DPWH	WB	07/00-06/04		150.000
128	PH-7034	LGU's Urban Water Sanitation Project APL 2	DENR	WB	07/01-09/03		4.790
129	PH-7080	KALAHI-CIDSS Project	DSWD	WB	05/02-11/06		30.000
130	PH-7147*		WB	WB	12/16/2002	6/30/2009	100.00

Continuation of Annex 2

No	Loan Number	Project Title	IA	Fund Source	Loan Effectivity/ Closing Date	Revised Closing Date	Net Commitment
131	Spain-2*	Acquisition of 14 Fisheries Patrol Vessels	DA	OTHERS	10/1/2002	10/31/2004	35.90
132	2465-PHI	Agrarian Reform Communities Project II	DAR	ADB	3/4/2009	6/30/2015	70.00
133	PH-7152	Second Agrarian Reform Communities Development	DAR	WB	6/4/2003	12/31/2007	50.000
134	2311-PHI	Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project	DENR	ADB	6/29/2007	6/30/2013	33.80
		Non-Intrusive Container Inspection System Project II	BOC				
135	CHI-4			OTHERS	3/16/2007	3/16/2010	100.00
136	PH-P232	Improvement of the Marine Disaster Response and Environmental Protection System Project	DOTC	JBIC	2/21/2003	2/21/2010	79.288
137	PH20030908	Development of Sub-specialty Capabilities for Heart-Lung-Kidney Diseases in Selected Regional Hospitals	DOH	OTHERS	4/25/2005	12/25/2010	20.15
138	PH-7290	Second Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project	DOH	WB	12/28/2005	6/30/2012	16.00
139	PH-7298	Land Administration & Management Project Phase II	DENR	WB	10/11/2005	3/31/2011	19.00
140	OPEC-0000P	Second Agrarian Reform Communities Project	DAR	OTHERS	3/4/2009	12/31/2013	30.00
		Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project II	DAR				
141	PH-76890	(Additional Financing) Participatory Irrigation Development Project	NIA	WB	7/31/2009	6/30/2010	10.00
142	7709-PH			WB	11/30/2009	3/31/2015	70.36 3328.77
143	1191-PHI(SF)	Forestry Sector Project*	DENR	ADB	05/93-06/98	05/31/00	17.200
144	1192-PHI*	Forestry Sector Project*	DENR	ADB	05/93-06/98	05/31/00	18.800
145	1331-PHI(SF)	Women's Health and Safe Motherhood	DOH	ADB	05/95-06/01	06/30/02	33.000
146	1435-PHI(SF)	Rural Micro-enterprise Finance Project	LBP	ADB	04/97-07/02		17.700
147	1440-PHI	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Project	Multi-Agency- RLA	ADB	11/97-02/02		18.500
148	1441-PHI(SF)	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Project	Multi-Agency- RLA	ADB	11/97-02/02		16.300
149	1662-PHI	Power Sector Restructuring Program Loan	DOF	ADB	12/98-09/00	09/30/02	300.000
150	1729-PHI	LGU Private Infrastructure Project Development Facility	Multi-Agency- RLA	ADB	06/00-06/04		2.700
151	1739-PHI	Grains Sector Development Project	DA	ADB	08/00-06/02		100.000
152	1740-PHI	Grains Sector Development Project	DA	ADB	08/00-05/05		75.000

Continuation of Annex 2

No	Loan Number	Project Title	IA	Fund Source	Loan Effectivity/ Closing Date	Revised Closing Date	Net Commitment
153	1750-PHI	Technical Education and Skills Development Project	TESDA	ADB	01/01-12/06		25,000
154	1751-PHI	Fund for Technical Education and Skills Devt. Project	DBP	ADB	01/01-01/06		18,600
155	1858-PHI	Non-Bank Financial Governance Program	DOF	ADB	12/01-12/02		75,000
156	PH-P135	Forestry Sector Project	DENR	JBIC	12/93-12/00	12/31/03	86,056
157	PH-P138*	NEA-VECO Rural Electrification Project*	Multi-Agency- GOCC	JBIC	08/94-10/01	-	90,183
158	PH-P152	Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project	DAR	JBIC	06/96-06/02	-	56,954
159	PH-P160	NW Air Navigation Facilities Modernization Project III	DOTC	JBIC	06/96-06/03	-	59,130
160	PH-P168	Rural Farmers and Agrarian Reform Project	LBP	JBIC	07/96-07/02	-	97,167
161	PH-P169	Rural Farmers and Agrarian Reform Credit Project	DAR	JBIC	07/96-07/02	-	2,824
162	PH-P170	Environmental Infrastructure Support Credit Program	DBP	JBIC	07/96-07/02	-	47,759
163	PH-P189	Domestic Shipping Modernization Project Phase II	DBP	JBIC	01/99-01/05	-	185,093
164	PH-P195	Local Government Unit Support Credit Program	Multi-Agency- GOCC	JBIC	01/99-01/05	-	56,222
165	PH-P198	Industrial and Support Services Expansion Program (Phase II)	DBP	JBIC	03/00-03/06	-	327,315
166	PH-P199	Environmental Infrastructure Support Credit Program (Phase II)	DBP	JBIC	03/00-03/06	-	190,083
167	PH-P203	Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project (Phase II)	DAR	JBIC	03/00-03/07	-	157,315
168	Austria-1	Austrian-Assisted President's Bridge Program II	DILG	OTHERS	10/99-10/03	-	84,500
169	L9080D1	Global Maritime Distress and Safety System Project	DOTC	OTHERS	08/98-06/01	-	16,100
170	AL-9160001	Promotion of Small Enterprises II	LBP	OTHERS	12/98-12/02	-	8,800
171	AL-9565797	Industrial Pollution Control Project	DBP	OTHERS	06/97-12/98	12/31/01	5,400
172	AL-9566282	Energy Sector Related Program II	NPC	OTHERS	04/96-12/97	06/30/02	18,100
173	IFAD 416-PH	Rural Microenterprise Finance Project	PCFC	OTHERS	12/96-03/02	-	12,900
174	AL-9965039	Credit Line for Small and Medium Enterprises	LBP	OTHERS	12/99-12/02	-	29,400
175	AL-9960000	Industrial Pollution Control Project II	DBP	OTHERS	-12/05	-	10,800
176	OPEC 841-P	Technical Education and Skills Development Project	TESDA	OTHERS	09/01-06/05	-	7,000
177	C-2392*	Second Vocational Training Project*	TESDA	WB	12/92-12/97	12/31/99	34,500
178	C-2506*	Urban Health and Nutrition Project*	DOH	WB	04/94-12/00	06/30/01	34,500
179	PH-3607*	Second Irrigation Operations Support Project*	NIA	WB	10/93-06/99	12/31/00	47,300
180	PH-3852	Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project	DOH	WB	07/95-12/01	06/30/02	13,700
181	PH-3938-0/	Second Rural Finance	LBP	WB	04/96-06/02	12/31/02	50,000
182	PH-3940-0	Second Rural Finance	LBP	WB	04/96-06/02	12/31/02	50,000
183	PH-4110	Water Resources Development Project	Multi-Agency- RLA	WB	03/97-12/02	-	50,800
184	PH-4227	Water District Development Project	LBP	WB	09/99-06/03	-	2,300
185	PH-4228	Water District Development Project	LBP	WB	09/99-06/04	-	36,300
186	PH-4412*	Banking System Reform Loan Project*	DOF	WB	12/98-06/00	06/30/01	100,000
187	PH-4413	Third Rural Finance	LBP	WB	05/99-06/05	-	150,000

No	Loan Number	Project Title	IA	Fund Source	Loan Effectivity/ Closing Date	Revised Closing Date	Net Commitment t	Region	Regional Location
188	PH-4422	LGU's Urban Water Sanitation Project	DBP	WB	05/99-09/02		23.300	Nationwide	Nationwide
189	PH-4535	Social Expenditure Management Project	Multi-Agency- RLA	WB	04/00-12/02		100.000	Nationwide	Nationwide
190	AI-9960000	Industrial Pollution Control Project II	DBP	OTHERS	3/01-12/05		10.800	Nationwide	Nationwide
191	PH-P231*	Urgent Bridges Construction Project for Rural Development	DPWH	JBIC	9/24/2002	9/24/2009	147.90	Nationwide	Nationwide
192	Austria-2*	Austrian Assisted Bridge Construction Replacement Project	DPWH	OTHERS	4/1/2002	10/31/2004	33.37	Nationwide	Nationwide
193	KW-01	Maritime Safety Improvement Project IV	DOTC	OTHERS			19.23	Nationwide	Nationwide
194	PH-7118*	Second Social Expenditure Management Project	Multi-Agency- RFA	WB	12/11/2002	12/31/2005	100.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
195	2003-PHI	Non-Bank Financial Governance Program II	DOF	ADB	9/30/2003	3/30/2005	150.000	Nationwide	Nationwide
196	PH-P228	New Communications, Navigation and Surveillance/Air Traffic Management Systems Dev't	DOTC	JBIC	2/21/2003	2/21/2010	186.856	Nationwide	Nationwide
197	PH-7191	Judicial Reform Support Project	SC	WB	12/4/2003	12/31/2009	21.900	Nationwide	Nationwide
198	2012-PHI	MVSS New Water Source Development Project	MWSS	ADB	2/17/2004	6/30/2007	3.26	Nationwide	Nationwide
199	2063-PHI	Development of Poor Urban Communities Sector Project	DBP	ADB	4/21/2004	4/20/2010	31.02	Nationwide	Nationwide
200	1984-PHI	Electricity Market and Transmission Development Project	NPC	ADB	3/9/2004	6/30/2009	40.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
201	KW-02	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project	DBP	OTHERS	3/30/2004	12/30/2007	16.95	Nationwide	Nationwide
202	PH-7236	Diversified Farm Income and Market Development Project	DA	WB	10/29/2004	6/30/2009	60.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
203	PH-7204	Rural Power Project	DBP	WB	5/6/2004	12/31/2009	10.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
204	2199-PHI	Microfinance Development Program	DOF	ADB	12/14/2005	11/30/2007	150.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
205	SIDA-01	Credit Facility for the Environmental Management Project	DBP	OTHERS	10/21/2005	8/2/2007	10.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
206	UK-4	Tulay ng Pangulo sa Kaunlaran	DPWH	OTHERS	9/29/2005	8/16/2010	168.44	Nationwide	Nationwide
207	AI-200565887	Local Government Units Investment Programme	LBP	OTHERS			17.85	Nationwide	Nationwide
208	KW-04	SME Financing Program	SB Corp	OTHERS			14.59	Nationwide	Nationwide
209	2186-PHI	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Support Project	SB Corp	ADB	2/28/2006	4/30/2011	23.85	Nationwide	Nationwide
210	2278-PHI	Financial Market Regulation and Intermediation Program	DOF	ADB	12/30/2006	12/31/2008	200.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
211	2282-PHI	Power Sector Development Program Cluster	DOF	ADB	12/19/2006	6/30/2009	450.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
212	IFAD-6611-PH	Rural Microenterprise Promotion Programme	DTI	OTHERS	10/31/2006	6/30/2014	18.64	Nationwide	Nationwide
213	UK-5	Tulay ng Pangulo Para sa Magasaka Project	DAR	OTHERS	12/6/2006		188.68	Nationwide	Nationwide
214	PH-4833	Support for Strategic Local Development and Investment Project	LBP	WB			100.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
215	PH-7393	National Support for Basic Education	DOF	WB			200.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
216	PH-7395	National Support for Health Reform	DOF	WB			110.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
217	2315-PHI	Development Policy Support	DOF	ADB	2/21/2007	3/31/2007	250.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
218	JEXIM-1	Power Sector Development Program Loan	DOE	OTHERS	3/16/2007	11/30/2008	300.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
219	PH-7470	National Program Support for Environment and Natural Resources Management Project	DENR	WB	11/27/2007	12/31/2012	50.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
220	PH-7424	Development Policy Loan	DOF	WB	2/6/2007	3/31/2007	250.00	Nationwide	Nationwide

Continuation of Annex 2

No	Loan Number	Project Title	IA	Fund Source	Loan Effectivity/ Closing Date	Revised Closing Date	Net Commitment	Region	Regional Location
221	PH-7431	National Program Support for Tax Administration	BIR	ADB	6/25/2007	12/31/2011	11.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
222	2450-PHI	Development Policy Support Program-Subprogram 2	DOF	ADB	11/18/2008	11/20/2008	250.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
223	PH-P242	Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project III	DAR	GOJ-JICA	4/15/2008	4/15/2017	130.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
224	France-1	Mega Bridges for Urban and Rural Development	DPWH	OTHERS	10/30/2008	9/29/2012	200.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
225	A-200665109	Health Sector Reform Project	DOH	OTHERS	6/27/2008	12/31/2011	15.76	Nationwide	Nationwide
226	2538-PHI	Countercyclical Support Loan	DOF	ADB	9/14/2009	12/31/2009	500.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
227	2545-PHI	Development Policy Support Program-Subprogram III	DOF	ADB	10/6/2009	12/31/2009	225.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
228	2584-PHI	Local Government Financing and Budget Reform Program - Subprogram 2	DOE	ADB	12/28/2009	3/31/2010	225.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
229	2507-PHI	Philippine Energy Efficiency Project	DOE	ADB	5/28/2009	10/31/2011	31.10	Nationwide	Nationwide
230	2515-PHI	Credit for Better Health Care Project	DBP	ADB	8/19/2009	8/19/2015	50.18	Nationwide	Nationwide except NCR
231	BNP-1	Restoration/Rehabilitation of Waterways in Selected River Basins Nationwide	DPWH	OTHERS	3/2/2008	-	7.69	Nationwide	Occidental Mindoro
232	PH-P243	Environmental Development Project	DBP	GOJ-JICA	1/7/2009	1/7/2016	270.82	Nationwide	Nationwide
233	PH-C21	Development Policy Support Program II	DOF	GOJ-JICA	3/31/2009	-	101.29	Nationwide	Nationwide
234	PH-P245	Logistics Infrastructure Development Project	DBP	GOJ-JICA	12/24/2009	12/24/2016	331.14	Nationwide	Nationwide
235	FRANCE-2	Tulay ng Pangulo Para sa Kaunlarang Pang-agrariyo Project	DAR	OTHERS	3/19/2009	-	16.51	Nationwide	Nationwide
236	PH-75520	National Road Improvement Management Project Phase II	DPWH	WB	4/16/2009	12/31/2012	232.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
237	PH-76150	The Global Food Crisis Response Program Development Policy Operation	DOF	WB	2/23/2009	6/30/2009	200.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
238	PH-76730	Rural Power Project (Additional Financing)	DBP	WB	9/25/2009	12/31/2012	40.00	Nationwide	Nationwide
239	0986-PHI	Angat Water Supply Optimization Project	MWSS	ADB	01/90-12/95	06/30/01	9155.59	Nationwide Total	NCR
240	1150-PHI	Manila South Water Distribution Project	MWSS	ADB	06/92-06/96	06/30/01	130.000	NCR	NCR
241	1207-PHI*	Meralco Distribution Project*	MERALCO	ADB	04/93-06/97	10/04/00	25.420	NCR	NCR
242	1663-PHI	NM Air Quality Improvement Sector Dev't. Program	DENR	ADB	12/98-12/02	12/98-12/02	125.500	NCR	NCR
243	1664-PHI	NM Air Quality Improvement Project (Air Pollution Control)	LBP	ADB	12/98-12/03	12/98-12/03	200.000	NCR	NCR
244	1665-PHI	NM Air Quality Improvement Project (Investment Component)	DENR	ADB	12/98-12/03	12/98-12/03	26.300	NCR	NCR
245	1745-PHI	Pasig River Envi. Mngmt & Rehab Sector Dev't Program	Multi-Agency-RIA	ADB	08/00-01/02	08/00-01/02	71.000	NCR	NCR
246	1746-PHI	Pasig River Envi. Mngmt & Rehab Sector Dev't Program	Multi-Agency-RIA	ADB	08/00-01/06	08/00-01/06	100.000	NCR	NCR
247	PH-C020	Metro Manila Air Quality Improvement Sector Dev't. Program	DENR	ADB	03/99-12/01	03/29/03	75.000	NCR	NCR
248	PH-P110*	Angat Water Supply Optimization Project*	MWSS	JBIC	05/90-06/96	05/11/01	336.111	NCR	NCR
							61.047	NCR	NCR

No	Loan Number	Project Title	IA	Fund Source	Loan Effectivity/ Closing Date	Revised Closing Date	Net Commitment t	Region	Regional Location
249	PH-P136*	Ninoy Aquino Intl. Airport Terminal 2 Devt Proj.*	MIAA	JBIC	12/93-12/00		166,798	NCR	NCR
250	PH-P148	Metro Manila LRT Line 1 Capacity Expansion Project	LRTA	JBIC	04/95-04/02		90,694	NCR	NCR
251	PH-P167	Metro Manila LRT Line 2 Transit Devt. (Line 2) Proj	LRTA	JBIC	07/96-07/03		228,815	NCR	NCR
252	PH-P171	MM Strategic MRT Devt (Line 2) Project Phase II	DPWH	JBIC	06/97-06/01	06/30/03	243,926	NCR	NCR
253	PH-P179	MM Flood Control Project Project-West of Mangahan Floodway	DPWH	JBIC	06/97-06/00		87,139	NCR	NCR
254	PH-P185	MM Strategic Mass Rail Transit Devt. Project	LRTA	JBIC	01/99-01/04		219,148	NCR	NCR
255	PH-P186	MM Interchange Construction Project Phase IV	DPWH	JBIC	01/99-01/04		54,157	NCR	NCR
256	PH-P210	Passig-Markina River Channel Improvement Project (Phase I)	DPWH	JBIC	03/00-03/06		10,806	NCR	NCR
257	PH-P211	LRT Line 1 Capacity Expansion Project, Phase II	LRTA	JBIC	09/00-09/08		206,130	NCR	NCR
258	PH-P212	KAMANAVA Area Flood Control and Drainage System Improvement Proj	DPWH	JBIC	09/00-09/08		82,676	NCR	NCR
259	PH-P218	Metro Manila Interchange Project Phase V	DPWH	JBIC	09/01-09/08	9/30/1999	51,324	NCR	NCR
260	FP IX(a)	Hospital Waste Incinerator Project	MMDA	OTHERS	05/97-07/98	12/30/02	8,300	NCR	NCR
261	FP IX(b)	Upgrading of E. Rodriguez Memorial Hospital	DOH	OTHERS	10/97-06/00		1,700	NCR	NCR
262	FP VIII(b)*	Upgrading of Radiological Capabilities of DOH Hospital II*	DOH	OTHERS	08/98-12/04		10,000	NCR	NCR
263	AI-9165861*	Sucab-Baintawak T/L and Substations Project*	NPC	OTHERS	11/93-12/95	09/30/00	53,200	NCR	NCR
264	PH-4019	Second Manila Sewerage Project	MVSS	WB	03/98-12/01	06/30/03	48,000	NCR	NCR
265	PH-7058	Metro Manila Urban Transport Integration Project	Multi-Agency-	WB	12/01-03/07		60,000	NCR	NCR
266	PH-7311	Manila Third Sewerage Project	MVSS	WB			55,75	NCR	NCR
267	KIV-1998-66-	Upgrading of the Philippine Merchant Marine Academy	PMMA	OTHERS	6/12/2002	12/31/2005	11,70	NCR	NCR
268	Belgian-1	LRT Line 1 Rehabilitation II, Modernization II	LRTA	OTHERS	12/14/2004	2/24/2008	17,32	NCR	NCR
269	BLA-04055	Northrail Project Phase 1 Section 1	NRLC	OTHERS	9/13/2004	9/13/2009	400,00	NCR	NCR
270	PHL-6	Northrail-Southrail Linkage Project	PNR	OTHERS	3/16/2005		35,00	NCR	NCR
271	2469- PHI	Governance in Justice Sector Reform Program (Subprogram I)	SC	ADB	2/10/2009	2/28/2010	300,00	NCR	NCR
272	PH-P139	Twa Geothermal Power Plant Complex Rehab. Project	NPC	JBIC	03/95-03/02		3,592.96	NCR Total	V
		Bicol Power Restoration Project	NPC				65,333	V	Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur.
273	PH-4887			WB	5/21/2008	9/30/2008	12,94	V Total	Camarines Sur.
274	PH-P156	Boracay Environmental Infrastructure Project	PTA	JBIC	12/95-12/02		78,27	V Total	VI
275	PH-P176	Northern Negros Geothermal Project	PNOC	JBIC	07/97-07/02		12,519	VI	VI
276	PH-P192	Iloilo Flood Control Project Phase I	DPWH	JBIC	01/99-01/02		133,889	VI	VI
277	PH-P214	New Iloilo Airport Development Project	DOTC	JBIC	12/00-12/07		4,241	VI	VI
278	PH-P230*	Iloilo Flood Control Project Phase II	DPWH	JBIC	9/24/2002	9/24/2010	136,333	VI	VI
							54,32	VI	VI

Continuation of Annex 2

No	Loan Number	Project Title	IA	Fund Source	Loan Effectivity/ Closing Date	Revised Closing Date	Net Commitment	Region	Regional Location
279	PH-P229	Bago River Irrigation System Rehab. And Improvement Project	NIA	JBIC	2/21/2003	2/21/2010	27,322 VI		VI
280	PHL-9	Bacolod-Silay Airport Access Road Project	DPWH	OTHERS	10/20/2009	6/20/2013	13,06 VI		VI
281	PH-P131*	Second Mandaue-Mactan Bridge Construction Project*	DPWH	JBIC	12/93-12/00		381,69 VI Total		VII
282	PH-P167	Metro Cebu Devt Project III (Cebu South Reclamation)	Cebu City Govt.	JBIC	12/95-12/02		61,721 VII		VII
283	PH-P158	Metro Cebu Devt Project III (Cebu South Coastal Road)	DPWH	JBIC	06/96-06/03		114,038 VII		VII
284	PH-P175	2nd Mandaue-Mactan Bridge Phase 2 & Metro Cebu Rd Proj.	DPWH	JBIC	06/97-06/04		170,287 VII		VII
285	PH-P202	Bohol Irrigation Project (Phase II)	NIA	JBIC	03/00-03/08		61,046 VII		VII
286	PH-P208	Maritime Safety Improvement Project Phase C	DOTC	JBIC	03/00-03/06		56,278 VII		VII
287	1365-PHI	Second Irrigation Systems Improvement Project	NIA	ADB	03/97-12/02		43,648 VII		VII
288	1365-PHI(SF)	Second Irrigation Systems Improvement Project	NIA	ADB	03/97-12/02		507,008 VII Total		VIII
289	PH-P163	Arterial Road Link Development Project II	DPWH	JBIC	06/96-06/02		12,500 VIII		VIII
290	PH-P221	Help for Catubig Agricultural Advancement Project Stage I	NIA	JBIC	-01/11		44,120 VIII		VIII
291	PH-P227*	Arterial Road Links Project, Phase VI	DPWH	JBIC	9/24/2002	9/24/2009	48,241 VIII Total		VIII
292	1453-PHI(SF)	Bukidnon Integrated Area Development Project	Multi-Agency- RLA	ADB	10/97-06/04		119,861 VIII Total		VII, VIII
293	PH-P213	Mindanao Container Terminal Project	PHIVIDE	JBIC	09/00-09/08		53,78 Visayas Wide Total		
294	PHL-5	Laguindingan Airport Development Project	DOTC	OTHERS	06/98-12/03		17,500 X		X
295	1333-PHI	Airport Development Project	DOTC	ADB	04/95-09/99	06/30/02	76,537 X		X
296	PH-P184	Southern Mindanao Integrated Coastal Zone Mgt. Project	Multi-Agency- RLA	JBIC	01/99-01/07		25,000 X		X
297	EIB-1	Airport Development Project	DOTC	OTHERS	04/95-04/99	01/31/03	119,037 X Total		XI
298	CHI-2	General Santos Fishing Port Complex Expansion/Improvement Project	DA	OTHERS	3/15/2003	3/15/2009	41,000 XI		XI
299	PH-P112	Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project I	NIA	JBIC	05/90-05/98	05/11/03	29,639 XI		XI
300	PH-P191	Metro Iligan Regional Infrastructure Devt. Project	Prov. Govt	JBIC	01/99-01/08		24,985 XI		XI
							126,924 XI Total		XII
							45,065 XII		XII
							40,074 XII		XII
							85,139 XII Total		
							21,933,625 Grand Total		

Annex 3 – List of World Bank Loans to the Philippines

World Bank ODA Loans to the Philippines, 2001-2009		
Project Title	Net Commitment (\$M)	Loan Effectivity/Closing Date
ARMM Social Fund	33.60	5/19/2003 - 6/30/2008
Second Subic Bay Freeport Project	36.15	10/97 - 06/30/02
Mindanao Rural Development Project	27.50	03/00 - 12/03
Laguna de Bay Institutional Strengthening and Community Development Project	5.00	4/2/2004 - 1/31/2009
Mindanao Rural Development Project Phase II	83.75	7/3/2007 - 12/31/2012
Third Municipal Development Project	62.35	08/92 - 12/31/2000
Transmission Grid Reinforcement Project	217.40	11/96 - 12/30/02
Third Elementary Education Project	93.30	07/97 - 06/04
Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project	50.00	04/97 - 12/03
Community-Based Resource Management Project	40.00	07/98 - 06/04
SZOPAD Social Fund Project	10.00	07/98 - 12/31/02
Early Childhood Development Project	19.00	09/98 - 12/04
Local Government Finance & Development Project	60.00	02/00 - 06/06
National Roads Improvement Management Program II	150.00	07/00 - 06/04
Land Administration & Management Project	4.79	01/01 - 09/03
LGU's Urban Water Sanitation Project APL 2	30.00	05/02 - 11/06
KALAH-I-CIDDS Project	100.00	05-02 - 11/06
Second Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project	50.00	06/04/2003 - 12/31/2007
Second Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project	16.00	12/28/2005 - 6/30/2010
Land Administration & Management Project Phase II	19.00	10/11/2005 - 3/31/2011
Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project II	10.00	07/31/2009 - 6/30/2010
Participatory Irrigation Development Project	70.36	11/30/2009 - 3/31/2015
Second Vocational Training Project	34.60	12/92 - 12/97
Urban Health and Nutrition Project	34.50	04/94 - 12/00
Second Irrigation Operations Support Project	47.30	10/93 - 12/31/00
Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project	13.70	07/95 - 06/30/02
Second Rural Finance	100.00	04/96 - 12/31/02
Water Resources Development Project	50.80	03/97 - 12/02
Water District Development Project	38.60	09/99 - 06/04
Banking System Reform Loan Project	100.00	12/96 - 06/00
Third Rural Finance	150.00	05/99 - 06/05
LGU's Urban Water Sanitation Project	23.30	05/99 - 09/02
Social Expenditure Management Project	100.00	04/00 - 12/02
Second Social Expenditure Management Project	100.00	12/11/2002 - 12/31/2005
Judicial Reform Support Project	21.90	12/4/2003 - 12/31/2009
Diversified Farm Income and Market Development Project	60.00	10/29/2004 - 6/30/2009
Rural Power Project	10.00	5/6/2004 - 12/31/2009
Support for Strategic Local Development and Investment Project	100.00	(Not indicated)
National Support for Basic Education	200.00	(Not indicated)
National Sector Support for Health Reform	110.00	(Not indicated)

Continuation of Annex 3

National Program Support for Environment and Natural		
Resources Management	50.00	11/27 /2007 - 12/31/2012
Development Policy Loan	250.00	2/6/2007 - 3/31/2007
National Program Support for Tax Administration	11.00	6/25/2007 - 12/31/2011
National Road Improvement Management Project Phase II	232.00	4/16/2009 - 12/31/2012
The Global Food Crisis Response Program Development Policy Operation	200.00	2/23/2009 - 6/30/2009
Rural Power Project (Additional Financing)	40.00	9/25/2009 - 12/31/2012
Second Manila Sewerage Project	48.00	03/98 - 06/30/03
Metro Manila Urban Transport Integration Project	60.00	12/01 - 03/07
Manila Third Sewerage Project	55.75	(Not indicated)
Bicol Power Restoration Project	12.94	5/21/2008 - 9/30/2008
TOTAL	3,442.59	

Annex 4 – List of ADB Loans to the Philippines

ADB ODA Loans to the Philippines, 2001-2009		
Project Title	Net Commitment (\$M)	Loan Effectivity/Closing Date
Kabulnan Irrigation and Area Development Project	41.10	03/92 - 09/30/01
Cordillera Highland Agriculture Resource Management Project	15.80	06/97 - 09/03
Subic Bay Area Municipal Development Project	5.90	09/98 - 06/03
Clark Area Municipal Development Project	24.30	06/99 - 06/05
Power Transmission Project	120.80	09/94 - 04/23/01
Umiray Angat Transbasin Project	92.00	05/96 - 06/30/02
Northern Luzon Transmission Project	161.70	05/96 - 10/04/00
Development for Low Income Upland Communities	21.90	02/90 - 09/21/01
Rural Infrastructure Development Project	10.26	05/95 - 12/31/01
Health Sector Development Program	200.00	1/12/2005 - 6/30/2007
Health Sector Development Project	13.00	1/12/2005 - 1/12/2005
Mindanao Basic Urban Services	30.00	9/13/2002 - 6/30/2008
Non-Formal Education	21.10	07/94 - 06/30/01
Municipal Water Supply	21.09	06/93 - 10/23/01
Regional Municipal Development Project	20.16	03/97 - 12/30/02
Integrated Community Health Services	20.70	03/97 - 06/02
Small Towns Water Supply Sector Project	50.00	10/97 - 06/02
Sixth Road Project	167.00	12/97 - 06/02
Leyte-Mindanao Interconnection Engineering Project	4.87	02/97 - 05/15/01
Third Airport Development Project	93.00	11/98 - 05/03
Fisheries Resource Management Project	31.20	09/98 - 06/04
Power Transmission Reinforcement Project	121.08	04/98 - 06/02
Early Childhood Development Project	23.90	09/98 - 01/05
Secondary Education Development and Improvement Project	53.00	05/99 - 12/06
Agrarian Reform Communities Project	93.20	07/99 - 12/05
Southern Philippines Irrigation Sector Project	60.00	10/99 - 06/06
Infrastructure for Rural Productivity Enhancement Sector	75.00	06/08
Agrarian Reform Communities Project II	70.00	3/4/2009 - 8/30/2015
Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project	33.80	6/29/2007 - 6/30/2013
Forestry Sector Project	36.00	05/93 - 05/31/00
Women's Health and Safe Motherhood	33.00	05/95 - 06/30/02
Rural Micro-enterprise Finance Project	17.70	04/97 - 07/02
Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Project	34.80	11/97 - 02/02
Power Sector Restructuring Program Loan	300.00	12/98 - 09/00
LGU Private Infrastructure Project Development Facility	2.70	06/00 - 06/04
Grains Sector Development Project	175.00	08/00 - 05/05
Technical Education and Skills Development Project	25.00	01/01 - 12/06
Fund for Technical Education and Skills Development Project	18.60	01/01 - 01/06
Non-Bank Financial Governance Program	75.00	12/01 - 12/02
Non-Bank Financial Governance Program II	150.00	09/30/2003 - 3/30/2005
Development of Poor Urban Communities Sector Project	31.02	4/21/2004 - 4/20/2010
Electricity Market and Transmission Development Project	40.00	3/9/2004 - 6/30/2009
Microfinance Development Program	150.00	12/14/2005 - 11/30/2007

Continuation of Annex 4

Small and Medium Enterprise Development Support Project	23.85	2/28/2006 - 4/30/2011
Financial Market Regulation and Intermediation Program	200.00	12/30/2006 - 12/31/2008
Power Sector Development Program Cluster	450.00	12/19/2006 - 6/30/2009
Development Policy Support	250.00	2/21/2007 - 3/31/2007
Development Policy Support Program - Subprogram 2	250.00	11/18/2008 - 11/20/2008
Countercyclical Support Loan	500.00	9/14/2009 - 12/31/2009
Development Policy Support Program - Subprogram 3	250.00	10/6/2009 - 12/31/2009
Local Government Financing and Budget Reform Program - Subprogram 2	225.00	12/28/2009 - 3/31/2010
Philippine Energy Sufficiency Project	31.10	5/28/2009 - 10/31/2011
Credit for Better Health Care Project	50.18	8/19/2009 - 8/19/2015
Angat Water Supply Optimization Project	130.00	01/90 - 06/30/01
Manila South Water Distribution Project	25.42	06/92 - 06/30/01
Meralco Distribution Project	125.50	04/93 - 10/04/00
Metro Manila Air Quality Improvement Sector Development Program	200.00	12/98 - 12/02
MM Air Quality Project (Air Pollution Control)	26.30	12/98 - 12/03
MM Air Quality Project (Investment Component)	71.00	12/98 - 12/03
Pasig River Environmental Management and Rehab Sector Devt Program	175.00	08/00 - 01/06
Second Irrigation Systems Improvement Project	27.50	03/97 - 12/02
Bukidnon Integrated Area Development Project	17.50	10/97 - 06/04
Airport Development Project	41.00	04/95 - 06/3002
TOTAL	5,854.02	

Annex 5 – List of Japanese Loans to the Philippines

Japan ODA Loans to the Philippines, 2001-2009		
Project Title	Net Commitment (\$M)	Loan Effectivity/Closing Date
ARMM Social Fund for Peace and Development	20.93	(Not indicated)
Lower Agusan Development Project, Irrigation Component	37.407	06/96 - 06/05
Lower Agusan Development Project, Phase II (Flood Control Component)	73.88	06/97 - 06/05
Second Magsaysay Bridge and Butuan City Bypass Roads Construction	32.861	12/00 - 12/08
Northern Luzon Wind Power Project	46.86	10/24/2002 - 10/24/2007
Agno and Allied Rivers Urgent Rehabilitation Project	79.963	06/96 - 06/05
Agno River Flood Control Project Phase II	62.352	01/99 - 01/07
Laoag River Basin Flood Control and Sabo Project	58.417	09/01 - 09/09
Subic Bay Freeport Environmental Management Project II	8.398	11/10 /2003 - 11/10/2012
Arterial Road Bypass Project (Plaridel and Cabanatuan)	57.62	7/29/2004 - 7/29/2012
Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project III	83.79	4/15/2008 - 4/15/2015
Pampanga Delta Development Project Flood Control Component	69.788	5/90 - 12/11/01
Pampanga Delta Development Project Irrigation Component	87.267	10/91 - 10/31/2002
Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project	63.989	07/96 - 07/01
Subic Bay Freeport Environmental Management Project	9.57	07/97 - 07/02
Central Luzon Irrigation Project	130.889	01/99 - 01/07
Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project (Phase II)	83.454	03/00 - 03/06
Subic Bay Port Development Project	152.315	01/01 - 12/07
Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway Project	379.63	12/01 - 12/09
Rosario-Pugo-Baguio Road Rehabilitation Project	36.738	12/93 - 12/31/01
Regional Telecom Development Project (Regions I & II) Phase C	32.937	12/93 - 12/00
Phil-Japan Friendship Highway Rehab Project I	89.074	5/95 - 05/03
Rehab/Maint of Bridges on Arterial Roads Project III	40.032	05/95 - 10/30/01
Phil-Japan Friendship Highway Rehab Project II (Improvement)	88.435	06/96 - 06/03
Luzon Grid Transmission Projects	138.63	07/97 - 07/04
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (Phase V)	8.806	03/00 - 03/07
Cordillera Road Improvement Project	54.185	03/00 - 03/07
Rehab/Maint of Bridges on Arterial Roads Project IV	46.926	03/00 - 03/07
Agno River Flood Control Project Phase II-B	25.824	09/01 - 09/09
PJFH Mindanao Section Rehabilitation Project	71.139	06/97 - 06/04
PJFH Mindanao Section Rehabilitation Project Phase II	68.833	03/00 - 03/06

Continuation of Annex 5

Mindanao Sustainable Settlement Area Development Project	60.324	09/01 - 09/09
Arterial Road Link Development Project I	108.832	05/95 - 05/01
Leyte-Bohol Interconnection Project	74.87	07/97 - 07/03
Selected Airports (Trunkline) Development Project I	53.04	05/99 - 06/06
Selected Airports Development Project (Tacloban & Bacolod) Phase II	108.731	09/01 - 09/07
Makban Geothermal Power Plant Complex Rehab Project	61.389	03/95 - 03/02
Batangas Port Development Project	134.769	01/99 - 01/05
Sustainable Environmental Management Project in Northern Palawan	18.833	09/01 - 09/09
Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (Phase II)	75.60	6/21/2007 - 12/31/2012
Provincial Cities Water Supply Project III	57.519	04/95 - 04/03
Provincial Cities Water Supply Project IV	56.769	12/95 - 12/03
Maritime Safety Improvement Project B	48.727	06/96 - 06/01
Improvement in Power Grid Project	12.651	12/95 - 12/00
Rural Road Network Development Project II (National Roads)	119.398	06/96 - 06/03
Social Reform Related Feeder Ports Development Project	53.204	06/97 - 06/06
Provincial Cities Water Supply Project (Phase V)	66.926	07/97 - 07/04
Special Economic Zones Environment Management Project	25.426	07/97 - 07/03
Third Elementary Education Project	102.981	06/97 - 06/04
Arterial Road Link Development Project Phase III	125.593	01/99 - 01/06
Fisheries Resource Management Project	22.481	01/99 - 01/07
Secondary Education Development and Improvement Project	66.759	03/00 - 03/09
Arterial Road Links Development Project Phase IV	142.444	03/00 - 03/07
Arterial Road Links Project Phase V	76.796	09/01 - 09/09
Rural Road Network Development Project III	57.454	09/01 - 09/09
Improvement of the Marine Disaster Response and Environmental Protection System Project	79.288	02/21/2003 - 02/21/2010
Forestry Sector Project	86.056	12/93 - 12/00
NEA-VECO Rural Electrification Project	90.183	08/94 - 10/01
Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project	56.954	06/96 - 06/02
NW Air Navigation Facilities Modernization Project III	59.13	06/96 - 06/03
Rural Farmers and Agrarian Reform Project	97.167	07/96 - 07/02
Rural Farmers and Agrarian Reform Support Credit Project	2.824	07/96 - 07/02
Environmental Infrastructure Support Credit Program	47.759	07/96 - 07/02
Domestic Shipping Modernization Project Phase II	185.093	01/99 - 01/05
Local Government Unit Support Credit Program	56.222	01/99 - 01/05

Continuation of Annex 5

Metro Manila Air Quality Improvement Sector Development Program	336.111	03/99 - 03/29/03
Angat Water Supply Optimization Project	61.047	05/90 - 05/11/01
Ninoy Aquino International Airport Terminal 2 Development Project	166.798	12/93 - 12/00
Metro Manila LRT Line 1 Capacity Expansion Project	90.694	04/95 - 04/02
Metro Manila Strategic Mass Rail Transit Development (Line I) Project	228.815	07/96 - 07/03
Metro Manila Strategic MRT Development (Line 2) Project, Phase II	243.926	06/97 - 06/01
Metro Manila Flood Control Project-West of Manggahan Floodway	87.139	06/97 - 06/06
Metro Manila Strategic MRT Development Project	219.148	01/99 - 01/04
Metro Manila Interchange Construction Project Phase IV	54.157	01/99 - 01/04
Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (Phase I)	10.806	03/00 - 03/06
LRT Line 1 Capacity Expansion Project Phase II	206.13	09/00 - 09/06
KAMANAVA Area Flood Control and Drainage System Improvement Proj	82.676	09/00 - 09/08
Metro Manila Interchange Construction Project Phase V	51.324	09/01 - 09/06
Tiwi Geothermal Power Plant Complex Rehab Project	65.333	03/95 - 03/02
Northern Negros Geothermal Project	133.889	07/97 - 07/02
Iloilo Flood Control Project Phase I	4.241	01/99 - 01/02
New Iloilo Airport Development Project	136.333	12/00 - 12/07
Iloilo Flood Control Project Phase II	54.32	9/24/2002 - 9/24/2010
Bago River Irrigation System Rehab and Improvement Project	27.322	02/21/2003 - 2/21/2010
Second Mandanue Mactan Bridge Construction Project	67.721	12/93 - 12/00
Metro Cebu Development Proj III (Cebu South Reclamation)	114.028	12/95 - 12/02
Metro Cebu Development Proj III (Cebu South Coastal Road)	170.287	06/96 - 06/03
2nd Mandaue-Mactan Bridge Phase 2 & Metro Cebu Road Proj	61.046	06/97 - 06/04
Bohol Irrigation Project (Phase III)	56.278	03/00 - 03/08
Maritime Safety Improvement Project C	43.648	03/00 - 03/06
Arterial Road Link Development Project II	44.12	06/96 - 06/02
Help for Catubig Agricultural Advancement Project Stage I	48.241	01/2011
Arterial Road Links Project Phase VI	53.78	9/24/2002 - 9/24/2009
Mindanao Container Terminal Project	76.537	09/00 - 09/08
Southern Mindanao Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	29.639	01/99 - 01/07
Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project I	45.065	05/90 - 05/11/2003
Metro Iligan Regional Infrastructure Development Project	40.074	01/99 - 01/08
TOTAL	9,437.39	

Annex 6 – List of Tied and Untied Loans of National Government List of Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loans signed by the National Government from 2000 to 2010

No.	PROJECT/PROGRAM NAME	EXECUTING AGENCY	LOAN AMOUNT (in original currency)	LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNING DATE	TYING STATUS
French Government					
1	President's Bridge Program - Mega Bridges for Urban and Rural Development Project	DPWH	¥ 27,538,546,480.00	September 4, 2008	TIED
	Buyer's Credit Facility		¥ 23,407,764,508.00		
	Commercial Loan Facility		¥ 4,130,781,972.00		
2	Philippine Administrative Network Project - Phase II	PIA & BBS	€ 4,604,578.00	October 10, 2008	TIED
3	President's Bridge Program - Tulay ng Pangulo Para sa Kaunlarang Pang-Agraryo	DAR	€ 229,320,695.00	December 24, 2008	TIED
	Buyer's Credit Facility		€ 194,922,590.75		
	Commercial Loan Facility		€ 34,398,104.25		
4	Greater Maritime Access (GMA) Ports (Mixed Credit)	DOTC/PPA	€ 149,790,297.00	August 26, 2009	TIED
	COFACE Covered Buyer Credit Facility		€ 127,321,752.45		
	Commercial Loan Facility		€ 22,468,544.55		
5	Local Government Budget and Reform Program	DOF	€ 150,000,000.00	February 15, 2010	UNTIED
Finnish Government					
6	Restoration of Waterways in the Pinatubo Area	DPWH	€ 1,840,995,000	September 22, 2002	TIED
7	Restoration/Rehabilitation of Waterways in Selected River Basins Nationwide Project, Phase I	DPWH	€ 5,387,107.62	November 27, 2007	TIED
Dutch Government					
8	Development of Sub-Specialty Capabilities for Heart-Lung-Kidney Patients in Luzon and the Visayas	DOH	€ 22,459,824.11	January 20, 2005	TIED
	Grant (35%)		€ 7,860,938.00		
	Buyer's Credit Facility (65%)		€ 14,598,886.11		

Continuation of Annex 6

No.	PROJECT/PROGRAM NAME	EXECUTING AGENCY	LOAN AMOUNT (in original currency)	LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNING DATE	TYING STATUS
Spanish Government					
9	Maritime Safety Improvement Project, Phase III	DOTC	\$ 14,028,542.00	December 22, 2000	TIED
	50% Soft Loan		\$ 7,014,271.00		
	50% Commercial Loan		\$ 7,014,271.00		
10	Upgrading of the Medical Equipment of the Department of Emergency Medical Services Complex	UP-PGH	\$ 13,558,349.00	May 28, 2002	TIED
	Instituto de Credito Oficial (50% soft loan)		\$ 6,779,174.50		
	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya (50% Commercial)		\$ 6,779,174.50		
11	Acquisition of 14 Fisheries Management Patrol Vessels for MCS	DA-BFAR	\$ 37,117,368.00	May 28, 2002	TIED
	Instituto de Credito Oficial (50% soft loan)		\$ 18,558,684.00		
	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya (50% Commercial)		\$ 18,558,684.00		
12	Upgrading of the Medical Equipment of Zamboanga City Medical Center	DOH/ Zamboanga Medical	\$ 8,796,293.78	May 28, 2002	TIED
	Instituto de Credito Oficial (50% soft loan)		\$ 4,398,146.89		
	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya (50% Commercial)		\$ 4,398,146.89		
13	Photovoltaic Electrification of 40 Rural Communities Project (formerly SPOTS) of DAR	DAR	\$ 25,874,622.00	December 12, 2002	TIED
	Instituto de Credito Oficial (50% soft loan)		\$ 12,937,311.00		
	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya (50% Commercial)		\$ 12,937,311.00		
14	Bridge Construction and Replacement Project (Mixed Credit)	DPWH	€ 31,545,320.28	November 06, 2009	TIED
	ICO Soft Loan Facility		€ 15,772,660.14		
	Deutsche Export Credit Facility		€ 15,772,660.14		
British Government					
15	Tulay ni Erap sa Barangay Bridge Project	DILG	¥ 19,600,000,000.00	October 21, 2000	TIED
	85% (ECGD- guaranteed loan)		¥ 16,660,000,000.00		
	15% Commercial loan		¥ 2,940,000,000.00		
16	DPWH Bridge Replacement Project	DPWH	GPB 16,250,000.00	March 30, 2001	TIED
17	Tulay ng Pangulo sa Szopad	DPWH	¥ 23,900,000,000.00	September 13, 2001	TIED
	soft loan (85%)		¥ 20,300,000,000.00		
	commercial loan (15%)		¥ 3,600,000,000.00		

Continuation of Annex 6

No.	PROJECT/PROGRAM NAME	EXECUTING AGENCY	LOAN AMOUNT (in original currency)	LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNING DATE	TYING STATUS
18	Tulay ng Pangulo sa Kaunlaran - Bridges for Progress Project Phase I	DPWH	¥ 19,576,625,200.00	August 3, 2005	TIED
	Buyers Credit Facility (85%)		¥ 16,640,131,420.00		
	Commercial Loan Facility (15%)		¥ 2,936,493,780.00		
19	Tulay ng Pangulo sa Kaunlaran	DPWH	¥ 19,576,625,200.00	August 3, 2005	TIED
	Buyer's Credit Facility (85%)		¥ 16,640,131,420.00		
	Commercial Loan Facility (15%)		¥ 2,936,493,780.00		
20	Tulay ng Pangulo Para sa Magsasaka - A Bridging Project for the ARCs	DAR	¥ 22,486,663,125.00	September 1, 2006	TIED
	Buyers Credit Facility (85%)		¥ 19,113,663,656.00		
	Commercial Loan Facility (15%)		¥ 3,372,999,469.00		
21	Tulay ng Pangulo para sa Magsasaka Project	DPWH	¥ 22,486,633,125	September 1, 2006	TIED
	Buyer's Credit Facility (85%)		¥ 19,113,663,656		
	Commercial Facility (15%)		¥ 3,372,999,469		
Australian Government					
22	Search and Rescue Vessels Project	DOTC	CHF 117,670,000.00	September 05, 2001	TIED
	Export Credit Facility		CHF 94,900,000.00		
	Commercial Credit Facility		CHF 22,770,000.00		
Korean Government					
23	Widening of the Gapan-San Fernando-Olongapo Road and Emergency Dredging Project	DPWH	\$ 22,300,000.00	December 15, 2005	TIED
24	Mixed Credit for the Laguindingan Airport Development Project	DOTC	\$ 70,950,000.00	December 28, 2007	TIED
	KEXIM-EDCF		\$ 8,200,000.00		
	KEXIM-Direct Loan Facility		\$ 62,750,000.00		
25	New Bacolod (Sila) Airport Access Project	DPWH	\$ 13,064,000.00	July 13, 2009	TIED
26	Gapan-San Fernando-Olongapo Road, Phase II	DPWH	\$ 28,247,000.00	July 13, 2009	TIED
Chinese Government					
27	Banaoang Pump Irrigation Project	DA-NIA	\$ 35,000,000.00	October 30, 2001	TIED
28	General Santos Fish Port Complex Expansion/Improvement Project	DA-PFDA	\$ 25,000,000.00	14 September 2002	TIED
29	North Rail Project Phase 1, Section 1 (Calocan-Malolos)	NLRC	\$ 400,000,000.00	February 26, 2004	TIED

Continuation of Annex 6

No.	PROJECT/PROGRAM NAME	EXECUTING AGENCY	LOAN AMOUNT (in original currency)	LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNING DATE	TYING STATUS
30	Non-Intrusive Container Inspection Systems Project, Phase 1	BOC	RMB 400,000,000.00	May 11, 2006	TIED
31	Non-Intrusive Container Inspection Systems Project, Phase 2	BOC	RMB 800,000,000.00	January 15, 2007	TIED
32	North Rail Project Phase 1, Section 2 (Malolos-Clark)	NLRC	\$ 500,000,000.00	January 15, 2007	TIED
33	Agno River Integrated Irrigation Project	DA-NIA	\$ 89,153,766.00	November 09, 2009	TIED
German Government					
34	Maritime Safety Improvement Project, Aids to Navigation Project	DOTC	€ 21,372,000.00	February 14, 2002	TIED
35	Expansion of Dual Education and Technical Skills Project	TESDA	€ 7,388,000.00	February 14, 2002	TIED
36	Improvement of Philippine Merchant Marine Academy Project	PMMA	€ 13,293,588.91	June 26, 2002	TIED
37	Reproductive Health/Safe Motherhood and HIV/AIDS Prevention Program		€ 10,000,000.00	October 06, 2006	TIED
III					
38	Health Sector Reform Project	DOH, MDFO	€ 10,000,000.00	December 20, 2007	TIED
Austrian Government					
39	Hospital Development Program	DOH	ATS 430,000,000.00	November 16, 2000	TIED
40	Emergency Network Project	DILG	€ 24,000,000.00	December 11, 2001	TIED
41	Austrian-Assisted Bridge Replacement Project	DPWH	€ 36,336,417.00	February 28, 2002	TIED
42	Development of Centers of Excellence Project	TESDA	€ 18,168,208.54	February 28, 2003	TIED
43	Bridge Construction Acceleration Project for Calamity Stricken Areas (BCAP)	DPWH	€ 23,000,000.00	April 18, 2008	TIED
	Buyers Credit Facility (85%)		€ 12,512,000.00		
	Commercial Loan Facility (15%)		€ 10,488,000.00		
Belgian Government					
44	Lrt Line 1 Rehabilitation Project (Modernization Phase II)	LRTA	€ 12,924,556.11	August 04, 2004	TIED
	State-to-State Loan		€ 6,296,791.00		
	Commercial Credit Facility		€ 6,627,765.11		
45	Pasig River Dredging Project	PRRC	€ 79,780,676.36	November 11, 2008	TIED
	KBC Bank		€ 41,621,306.36		
	Dexia Bank		€ 38,159,370.00		
46	Laguna Lake Rehabilitation Project	DENR	€ 272,393,545.85	April 30, 2010	TIED

Continuation of Annex 6

No.	PROJECT/PROGRAM NAME	EXECUTING AGENCY	LOAN AMOUNT (in original currency)	LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNING DATE	TYING STATUS
Japanese Government					
47	LRT Line 1 Capacity Expansion Project, Phase II	LRTA	¥ 22,262,000,000.00	April 7, 2000	TIED
48	Kaloakan-Malabon-Navotas-Valenzuela Area Flood Control and Drainage System Improvement Project	DPWH	¥ 8,929,000,000.00	April 7, 2000	TIED
49	Mindanao Container Terminal Project, Phase I	PIA	¥ 8,266,000,000.00	April 7, 2000	TIED
50	New Iloilo Airport Development Project	DOTC	¥ 14,724,000,000.00	August 31, 2000	TIED
51	Second Magsaysay Bridge and Butuan City Bypass Road Construction Project	DPWH	¥ 3,549,000,000.00	August 31, 2000	TIED
52	Arterial Road Links Development Project (Phase V)	DPWH	¥ 8,294,000,000.00	May 30, 2001	UNTIED
53	Metro Manila Interchange Construction Project (Phase V)	DPWH	¥ 5,543,000,000.00	May 30, 2001	UNTIED
54	Selected Airports (Trunkline) Development Project (Phase II)	DOTC	¥ 11,743,000,000.00	May 30, 2001	UNTIED
55	Rural Road Network Development Project (Phase III)	DPWH	¥ 6,205,000,000.00	May 30, 2001	UNTIED
56	Help for Catubig Agricultural Advancement Project	NIA	¥ 5,210,000,000.00	May 30, 2001	UNTIED
57	Mindanao Sustainable Settlement Area Development Project	DAR	¥ 6,515,000,000.00	May 30, 2001	UNTIED
58	Agno River Flood Control Project (Phase II-B)	DPWH	¥ 2,789,000,000.00	May 30, 2001	UNTIED
59	Laoag River Basin Flood Control and Sabo Project	DPWH	¥ 6,309,000,000.00	May 30, 2001	UNTIED
60	Sustainable Environmental Management in Northern Palawan	DOT	¥ 2,034,000,000.00	May 30, 2001	UNTIED
61	Arterial Road Links Development Project (Phase VI)	DPWH	¥ 6,723,000,000.00	March 28, 2002	UNTIED
62	New Communications, Navigation and Surveillance/Air Traffic Management (CNS/ATM) Systems Development Project	DOTC-ATO	¥ 22,049,000,000.00	March 28, 2002	UNTIED
63	Bago River Irrigation System Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	NIA	¥ 3,224,000,000.00	March 28, 2002	UNTIED
64	Iloilo Flood Control Project (Phase II)	DPWH	¥ 6,790,000,000.00	March 28, 2002	UNTIED
65	Urgent Bridges Construction Project for Rural Development	DPWH	¥ 18,488,000,000.00	March 28, 2002	TIED
66	Improvement of the Marine Disaster Response and Environmental Protection System project	DOTC	¥ 9,356,000,000.00	March 28, 2002	TIED
67	Northern Luzon Wind Power Project	PNOC-EDC	¥ 5,857,000,000.00	March 28, 2002	TIED
68	ARMM Social Fund for Peace and Development	ARMM	¥ 2,470,000,000.00	December 11, 2003	UNTIED
69	Central Mindanao Project	DPWH	¥ 3,717,000,000.00	December 16, 2003	UNTIED
70	Arterial Road Bypass Project (Phase I) (Plaridel)	DPWH	¥ 6,223,000,000.00	March 30, 2004	UNTIED
71	Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (Phase II)	DPWH	¥ 8,529,000,000.00	February 27, 2007	UNTIED

Continuation of Annex 6

No.	PROJECT/PROGRAM NAME	EXECUTING AGENCY	LOAN AMOUNT (in original currency)	LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNING DATE	TYING STATUS
72	Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project, Phase III	DPWH	¥ 7,604,000,000.00	December 18, 2007	UNTIED
73	Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project, Phase III	DAR	¥ 11,802,000,000.00	December 18, 2007	UNTIED
74	Development Policy Support Program (II)	DOF	¥ 9,293,000,000.00	March 30, 2009	UNTIED
75	Post-Onjoy and Pepeng Short Term Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project	DPWH	¥ 9,912,000,000.00	May 26, 2010	UNTIED
76	Development Policy Support Program (III)	DOF	¥ 9,220,000,000.00	March 15, 2010	UNTIED
77	Emergency Budget Support Japanese ODA Loan	DOF	¥ 13,830,000,000.00	March 15, 2010	UNTIED
United States Government					
78	2000 U.S. Public Law (PL) - 480 Title 1 Program Loan	DOF/DA	\$ 40,000,000.00	July 12, 2000	TIED
79	2001 U.S. Public Law (PL) - 480 Title 1 Program Loan	DOF/DA	\$ 40,000,000.00	August 9, 2001	TIED
80	2002 U.S. Public Law (PL) - 480 Title 1 Program Loan	DOF/DA	\$ 20,000,000.00	July 11, 2002	TIED
81	2003 U.S. Public Law (PL) - 480 Title 1 Program Loan	DOF/DA	\$ 40,000,000.00	July 17, 2003	TIED
82	2004 U.S. Public Law (PL) - 480 Title 1 Program Loan	DOF/DA	\$ 20,000,000.00	August 9, 2004	TIED
83	2005 U.S. Public Law (PL) - 480 Title 1 Program Loan	DOF/DA	\$ 20,000,000.00	August 10, 2005	TIED
84	2006 U.S. Public Law (PL) - 480 Title 1 Program Loan	DOF/DA	\$ 20,000,000.00	July 14, 2006	TIED
Saudi Arabian Government					
85	Mindanao Roads Improvement Project	DPWH	SR 75,000,000.00	October 1, 2005	TIED

AIDING THE FOREIGN AID REGIME



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