NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL | PHILIPPINES

MEASURING GLOBAL AND LOCAL COMPETITIVENESS

6TH National ICT Confederation of the Philippines (NICP) Summit

October 24, 2014 , SMX Convention Center SM Lanang Premier, Davao City

MR. GUILLERMO M. LUZ

Private Sector Co-Chairman

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WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM
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GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT CARD

REPORT	2014 RANK	2013 RANK	2012 RANK	CHANGE	TOP 1/3
1. WEF -Global Competitiveness Index	52/144	59/148	65/144	↑ 7	48
2. IFC -Ease of Doing Business		108/189	138/185	↑ 30	63
3. IMD -World Competitiveness Report	42/60	38/60	43/59	↓ 4	20
4. TI- Corruption Perception Index		94/177	105/176	↑ 11	60
5. HF-Economic Freedom Index	89/178	97/177	107/179	↑ 8	59
6. WEF-Global Information Technology Report	78/148	86/144	86/142	↑ 8	49
7. WEF- Travel and Tourism Report		82/140	n/a	↑ 12	46
8. WIPO- Global Innovation Index	100/143	90/142	95/141	↓ 10	47
9. WB- Logistics Performance Index	57/160	n/a	52/155	↓ 5	53
10. FFP- Fragile States Index	52/178	59/178	56/177	↓ 7	118
11. WEF- Global Enabling Trade Index	64/138	n/a	72/132	↑ 8	46
12. WEF- Global Gender Gap Report		5/136	8/135	↑ 3	--

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORTS

Philippines vs ASEAN

REPORT	Philippines		Singapore	Brunei	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia	Vietnam	Laos	Cambodia	Myanmar
1. WEF -Global Competitiveness Index	5 of 9	52	2	-	20	31	34	68	93	95	134
2. IFC -Ease of Doing Business	6 of 10	108	1	59	6	18	120	99	159	137	182
3. IMD -World Competitiveness Report	5 of 5	42	3	-	12	29	37	-	-	-	-
4. TI- Corruption Perception Index	4 of 10	94	5	38	53	102	114	116	140	160	157
5. HF-Economic Freedom Index	4 of 9	89	2	-	37	72	100	147	144	108	162
6. WEF-Global Information Technology Report	6 of 10	78	2	45	30	67	64	84	109	108	146
7. WEF- Travel and Tourism Report	7 of 8	82	10	72	34	43	70	80	-	106	-
8. WIPO- Global Innovation Index	6 of 8	100	7	-	33	48	87	71	-	106	140
9. WB- Logistics Performance Index	5 of 9	57	5	-	29	35	53	48	131	83	145
10. FFP- Fragile States Index	8 of 10	52	158	123	117	80	82	98	56	40	24
11. WEF- Global Enabling Trade Index	5 of 9	64	1	-	25	57	58	72	98	93	121
12. WEF- Global Gender Gap Report	1 of 9	5	58	88	102	65	95	73	60	104	-

WEF- GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT (2014 RESULTS)

WEF-GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT Philippines vs ASEAN (2010-2014)

Country/Economy	2014 (out of 144)	Change 2013-2014	2013 (out of 148)	2012 (out of 144)	2011 (out of 142)	2010 (Out of 139)	Change in 4 Years 2010-2014
Singapore	2	0	2	2	2	3	1
Malaysia	20	4	24	25	21	26	6
Thailand	31	6	37	38	39	38	7
Indonesia	34	4	38	50	46	44	10
Philippines	**52**	**7**	**59**	**65**	**75**	**85**	**33**
Vietnam	68	2	70	75	65	59	-9
Lao PDR	93	-12	81	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cambodia	95	-7	88	85	97	109	14
Myanmar	134	5	139	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brunei Darussalam	n/a	n/a	26	28	28	28	n/a

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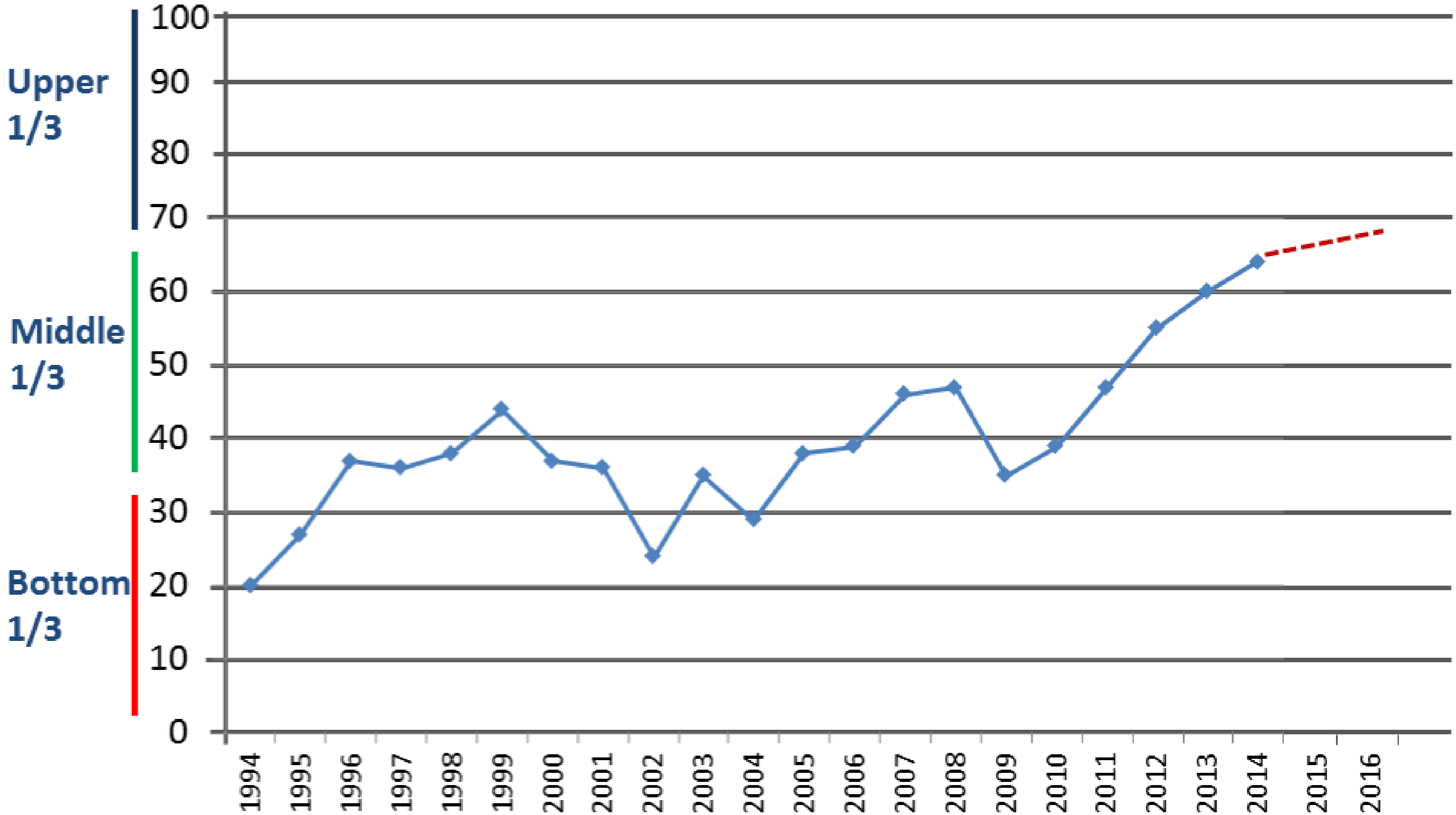
WEF-GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT Philippines(Percentile Rank : 1994-2014)



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WEF-GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT Philippines(2010-2014)

PILLARS	(2014) OF 144	CHANGE 2013-2014	(2013) OF 148	(2012) OF 144	(2011) OF 142	(2010) OF 139	CHANGE 2010-2014
OVER-ALL RANKING	52	7	59	65	75	85	33
1st pillar: Institutions	67	12	79	94	117	125	58
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	91	5	96	98	105	104	13
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	26	14	40	36	54	68	42
4th pillar: Health and primary education	92	4	96	98	92	90	-2
5th pillar: Higher education and training	64	3	67	64	71	73	9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	70	12	82	86	88	97	27
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	91	9	100	103	113	111	20
8th pillar: Financial market development	49	-1	48	58	71	75	26
9th pillar: Technological readiness	69	8	77	79	83	95	26
10th pillar: Market size	35	-2	33	35	36	37	2
11th pillar: Business sophistication	46	3	49	49	57	60	14
12th pillar: Innovation	52	17	69	94	108	111	59

WEF-GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT Philippines(2010-2014)

INDICATORS		2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
RED	Bottom 20%	(115th – 144th)	(119th – 148th)	(115th – 144th)	(113th – 142nd)	(111th – 139th)
		5	7	8	21	25
PURPLE	Ranked 21 - 40%	(86th – 114th)	(88th – 118th)	(86th – 114th)	(85th – 112th)	(83rd – 110th)
		29	33	45	36	37
GREEN	Ranked 41 – 50%	(72nd – 85th)	(72rd – 87th)	(72nd – 85th)	(71st – 84th)	(69th – 82nd)
		13	19	10	17	20
BLACK	Ranked 49% or higher	(1st – 71st)	(1st – 71st)	(1st – 71st)	(1st – 70th)	(1st – 68th)
		67	55	48	37	29
TOTAL		114	114	111	111	111

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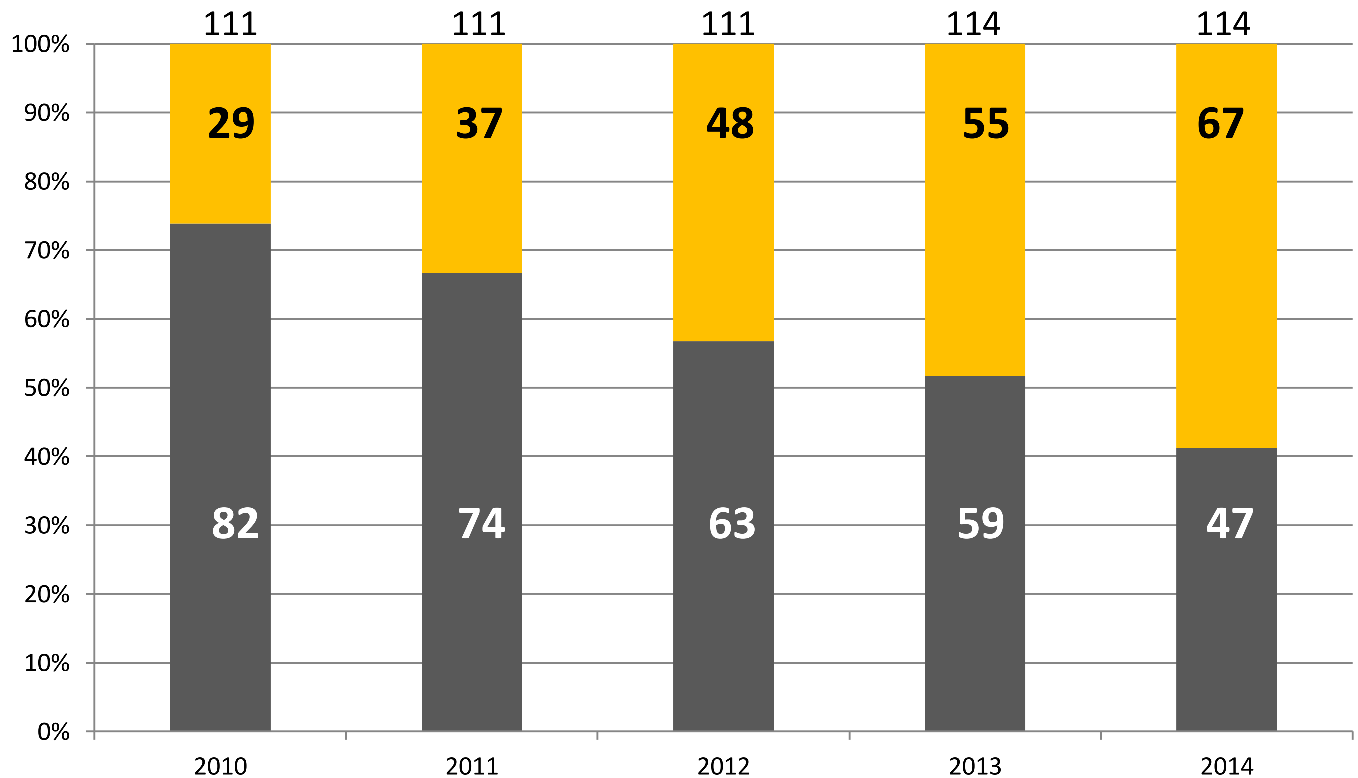
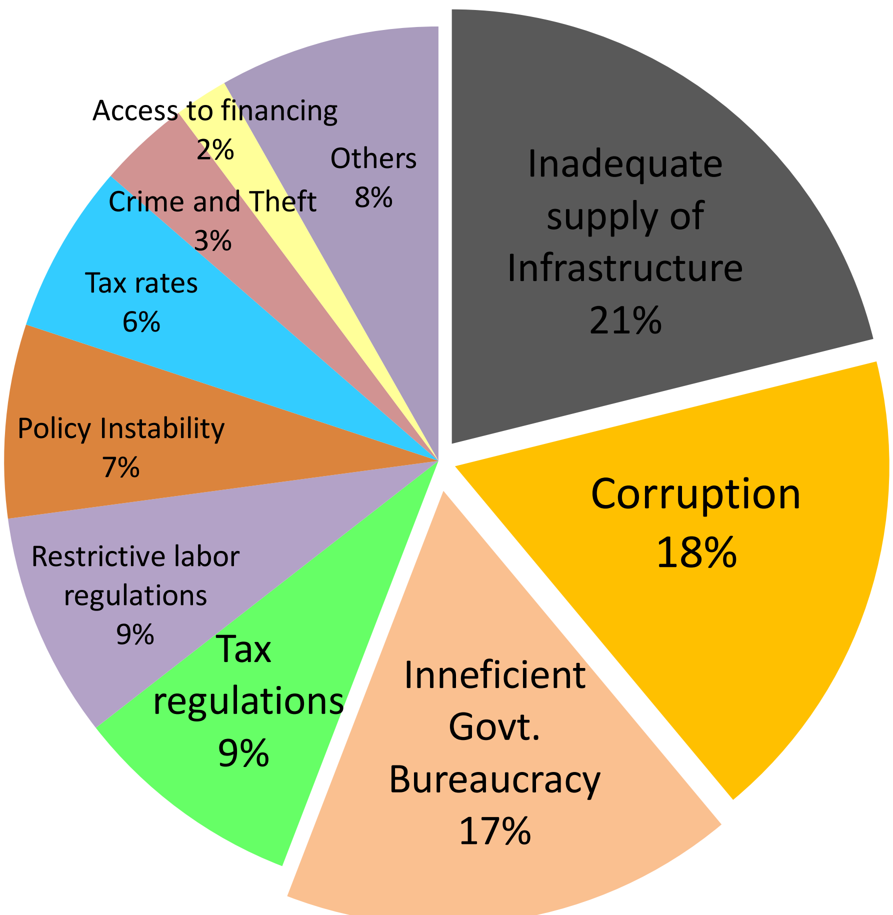
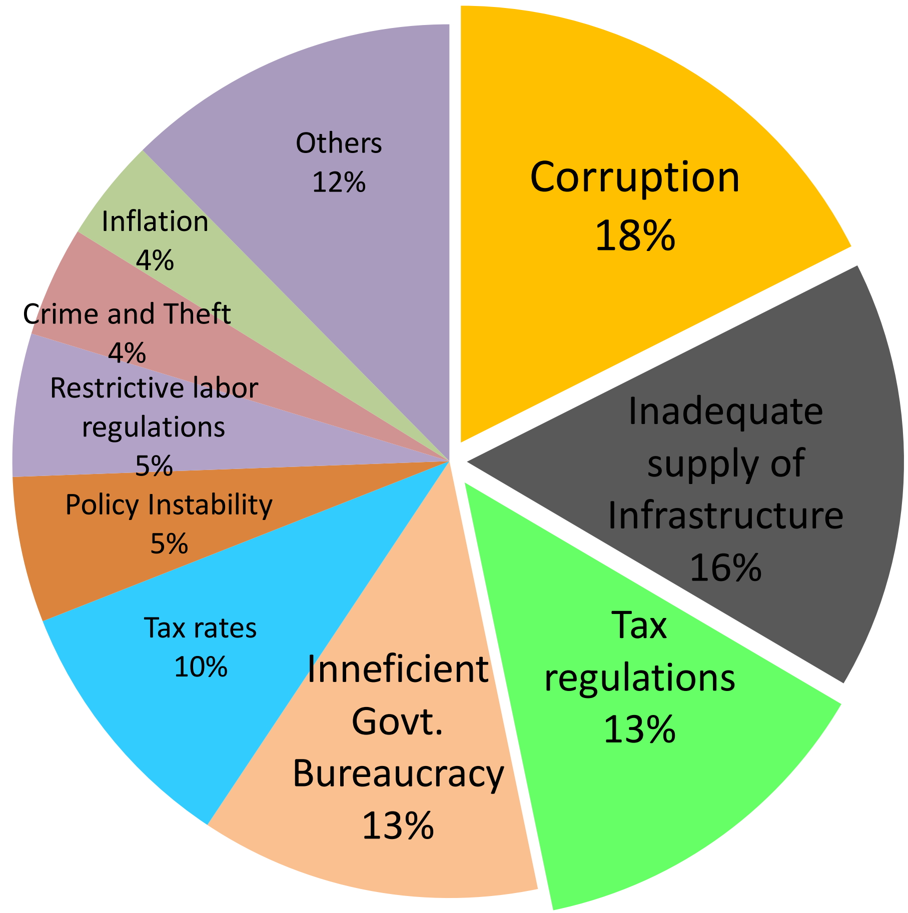
WEF-GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT Philippines(2010-2014)

Out of 114 indicators, the Philippines now has 67 indicators ranked 71st or higher (at the upper half of world rankings).



WEF-GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT
MOST PROBLEMATIC FACTORS IN DOING BUSINESS





WEF- GLOBAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REPORT (2014 RESULTS)

WEF- GLOBAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REPORT PHILIPPINES VS ASEAN (2011-2014)

Economy	2014	2013	2012	2011	Change 2011-2012	Change 2012-2013	Change 2013-2014	Change over 3 years
Singapore	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	30	30	29	28	-1	-1	0	-2
Brunei	45	57	54	57	3	-3	12	12
Indonesia	64	76	80	53	-27	4	12	-11
Thailand	67	74	77	59	-18	3	7	-8
Philippines	78	86	86	86	0	0	8	8
Vietnam	84	84	83	55	-28	-1	0	-29
Cambodia	108	106	108	111	3	2	-2	3
Lao PDR	109	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Myanmar	146	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

WEF-GLOBAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REPORT PHILIPPINES (2011-2014)

Pillars	2014	2013	2012	Change 2013-2014	Change over 2 years
1st Pillar : Political and regulatory environment	87	98	107	11	20
2nd Pillar : Business and innovation environment	92	100	107	8	15
3rd Pillar : Infrastructure and digital content	89	84	80	-5	-9
4th Pillar : Affordability	75	82	72	7	-3
5th Pillar : Skills	69	73	77	4	8
6th Pillar : Individual usage	91	95	95	4	4
7th Pillar : Business usage	43	47	63	4	20
8th Pillar : Government usage	67	67	79	0	12
9th Pillar : Economic Impacts	48	56	77	8	29
10th Pillar : Social impacts	76	76	88	0	12

WEF-GLOBAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REPORT PHILIPPINES (2011-2014)

INDICATORS		2014	2013	2012	2011
		Indicators	Indicators	Indicators	Indicators
RED	Bottom 20%	(119th – 148th)	(115th – 144th)	(113th – 142nd)	(111th – 138th)
		3	3	6	8
PURPLE	Ranked 21 - 40%	(88th – 118th)	(86th – 114th)	(85th – 112th)	(83rd – 110th)
		14	22	26	13
GREEN	Ranked 41 – 50%	(72rd – 87th)	(72nd – 85th)	(71st – 84th)	(69th – 82nd)
		23	19	19	11
BLACK	Ranked 49% or higher	(1st – 71st)	(1st – 71st)	(1st – 70th)	(1st – 68th)
		29	25	18	14
TOTAL		69	69	69	46

WEF-GLOBAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REPORT PHILIPPINES (HIGHEST RANKING INDICATORS:2014)

Indicators	2014	2013	2012	2011	Change 2011-2012	Change 2012-2013	Change 2013-2014	Change over 3 years
4.03 Internet & telephony competition, 0–2 (best)	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
6.07 Use of virtual social networks*	22	27	41	46	5	14	5	24
7.06 Extent of staff training*	27	32	34	45	11	2	5	18
9.03 Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	28	33	60	77	17	27	5	49
2.08 Quality of management schools*	39	39	55	-	0	16	0	16
2.02 Venture capital availability*	40	62	71	75	4	9	22	35
5.01 Quality of educational system*	40	45	61	68	7	16	5	28
7.01 Firm-level technology absorption*	40	46	52	58	6	6	6	18
9.01 Impact of ICT on new services and products*	42	43	68	80	12	25	1	38
2.01 Availability of latest technologies*	47	56	62	62	0	6	9	15

WEF-GLOBAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REPORT PHILIPPINES (LOWEST RANKING INDICATORS:2014)

Indicators	2014	2013	2012	2011	Change 2011-2012	Change 2012-2013	Change 2013-2014	Change over 3 years
2.05 No. procedures to start a business	144	142	136	129	-7	-6	-2	-15
1.09 No. days to enforce a contract	122	121	119	117	-2	-2	-1	-5
2.04 No. days to start a business	120	118	112	110	-2	-6	-2	-10
6.06 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 population	108	94	80	-	0	-14	-14	-28
3.01 Electricity production, kWh/capita	105	105	104	105	1	-1	0	0
2.03 Total tax rate, % profits	104	104	100	89	-11	-4	0	-15
6.03 Households with personal computer, %	100	97	100	87	-13	3	-3	-13
1.03 Judicial independence*	99	99	102	110	8	3	0	11
3.05 Secure Internet servers/million pop	96	97	95	91	-4	-2	1	-5
5.02 Quality of math & science education*	96	98	115	111	-4	17	2	15

WEF - GLOBAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REPORT PHILIPPINES (MOST IMPROVED INDICATORS IN 2014)

Indicators	2014	2013	Change 2013-2014
7.02 Capacity for innovation*	48	86	38
1.05 Efficiency of legal system in challenging regulations*	71	102	31
1.04 Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	76	107	31
2.02 Venture capital availability*	40	62	22
2.09 Gov't procurement of advanced technology*	85	107	22
1.01 Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	79	93	14
10.03 ICT use & government efficiency*	71	83	12
2.01 Availability of latest technologies*	47	56	9
1.06 Intellectual property protection*	78	87	9

WEF-GLOBAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REPORT PHILIPPINES (BIGGEST DECLINES IN 2014)

Indicators	2014	2013	Change 2013-2014
6.06 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 population	108	94	-14
2.06 Intensity of local competition*	63	50	-13
7.05 Business-to-consumer Internet use*	63	51	-12
4.01 Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min	83	73	-10
3.04 International Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	86	77	-9
3.02 Mobile network coverage, % population	58	51	-7
1.02 Laws relating to ICT*	72	66	-6
7.03 PCT patents, applications/million population	84	80	-4
6.03 Households with personal computer, %	100	97	-3
5.03 Secondary education gross enrollment rate, %	87	84	-3
5.04 Adult literacy rate, %	64	61	-3

WEF-GLOBAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REPORT

PHILIPPINES (MOST IMPROVED INDICATORS IN 3 YEARS: 2011-2014)

Indicators	2014	2013	2012	2011	Change over 3 years
9.03 Impact of ICTs on new organizational models*	28	33	60	77	49
1.04 Efficiency of legal system in settling disputes*	76	107	115	121	45
1.05 Efficiency of legal system in challenging regulations*	71	102	118	115	44
2.09 Gov't procurement of advanced technology*	85	107	126	128	43
10.03 ICT use & government efficiency*	71	83	103	113	42
1.01 Effectiveness of law-making bodies*	79	93	112	119	40
7.04 Business-to-business Internet use*	51	51	89	-	38
9.01 Impact of ICT on new services and products*	42	43	68	80	38
2.02 Venture capital availability*	40	62	71	75	35
7.02 Capacity for innovation*	48	86	95	80	32

WEF-GLOBAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REPORT PHILIPPINES (BIGGEST DECLINES : 2011-2014)

Indicators	2014	2013	2012	2011	Change over 3 years
4.01 Mobile cellular tariffs, PPP $/min	83	73	65	54	-29
6.06 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 population	108	94	80	-	-28
8.02 Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	67	67	48	48	-19
6.01 Mobile phone subscriptions/100 population	79	84	93	62	-17
2.06 Intensity of local competition*	63	50	47	-	-16
2.05 No. procedures to start a business	144	142	136	129	-15
2.03 Total tax rate, % profits	104	104	100	89	-15
3.04 International Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	86	77	71	-	-15
6.03 Households with personal computer, %	100	97	100	87	-13
4.02 Fixed broadband Internet tariffs, PPP $/month	95	95	86	82	-13

WIPO-GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX (2014 RESULTS)

WIPO
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WIPO-GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX PHILIPPINES VS ASEAN

Country	2014 Out of 143	Change 2013-2014	2013 Out of 142	2012 Out of 141	2011 Out of 125
SINGAPORE	7	1	8	3	3
MALAYSIA	33	-1	32	32	31
THAILAND	48	9	57	57	48
VIETNAM	71	5	76	76	51
INDONESIA	87	-2	85	100	99
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	88	-14	74	53	75
PHILIPPINES	100	-10	90	95	91
CAMBODIA	106	4	110	129	111
LAOS	-	-	-	138	-
MYANMAR	140	-	-	-	-

WIPO-GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX PHILIPPINE RANKINGS (2013-2014)

Pillars	2014 Rank (out of 143)	2013 Rank (out of 142)	2013-2014 CHANGE
Innovation Input Sub-Index	110	108	-2
1 Institutions	108	128	20
2 Human capital & research	121	116	-5
3 Infrastructure	94	78	-16
4 Market sophistication	93	95	2
5 Business sophistication	113	96	-17
Innovation Output Sub-Index	84	77	-7
6 Knowledge & technology outputs (formerly Scientific outputs)	68	61	-7
7 Creative outputs	98	91	-7
Innovation Efficiency Ratio	35	24	-11

WIPO-GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX : PHILIPPINES 2011-2014

INDICATORS		2014	2013	2012	2011
		Indicators	Indicators	Indicators	Indicators
RED	Bottom 20%	(114^{th} – 143^{nd})	(114^{th} – 142^{nd})	(114^{th} – 141^{st})	(100^{th} – 125^{th})
		11	18	19	20
PURPLE	21 - 40%	(86^{th} – 113^{th})	(86^{th} – 113^{th})	(86^{th} – 113^{th})	(75^{th} – 100^{th})
		40	31	33	29
GREEN	41 – 50%	(72^{rd} – 85^{th})	(72^{rd} – 85^{th})	(72^{nd} – 85^{th})	(62^{nd} – 74^{th})
		10	14	19	22
BLACK	49% or higher	(1^{st} – 71^{st})	(1^{st} – 71^{st})	(1^{st} – 71^{st})	(1^{st} – 61^{st})
		43	44	37	30
TOTAL		104	107	108	101

WIPO-GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX :
MOST IMPROVED INDICATORS: 2013-2014

Indicator	2014 Rank (out of 143)	2013 Rank (out of 142)	2013-2014 CHANGE
6.3.4 FDI net outflows, % GDP	105	68	52
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency	139	136	50
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit	110	104	29
4.2.4 Venture capital deals/tr PPP$ GDP	64	63	26
7.3.4 Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69	74	68	26
7.3 Online creativity	92	84	26
1.3 Business environment	132	133	23
1.2.1 Regulatory quality	93	90	18
1.1 Political environment	120	121	16
1.3.3 Ease of paying taxes	111	95	16

WIPO-GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX :
BIGGEST DECLINES : 2013-2014

Indicator	2014 Rank (out of 143)	2013 Rank (out of 142)	2013-2014 CHANGE
3.3.2 Environmental performance	99	41	-58
7.2.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15-69	51		-51
6.2.5 High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	60	11	-49
7.1 Intangible assets (formerly Creative intangibles)	*88*	52	-36
6.2 Knowledge impact	*103*	70	-33
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP	107	82	-25
5.3.3 Computer & comm. service imports, %	96	72	-24
2.2 Tertiary education	*113*	91	-22
5.2.5 Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP$ GDP	87	65	-22
3.3 Ecological sustainability	*72*	53	-19

WIPO-GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX :

MOST IMPROVED INDICATORS: IN 3 YEARS (2011-2014)

Indicator	2014 Rank (out of 143)	2013 Rank (out of 142)	2012 Rank (out of 141)	2011 Rank (out of 125)	Change in 3 Years
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency	89	139	136	-	47
2.3 Research & development (R&D)	*67*	67	120	113	46
7.1.4 ICT & organizational model creation	26	31	96	71	45
7.1.3 ICT & business model creation	41	42	58	73	32
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	14	20	27	40	26
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit	81	110	104	-	23
6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	67	72	88	-	21
7.3.4 Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69	48	74	68	-	20
7.3 Online creativity	*66*	92	84	-	18
4.3 Trade & competition	*47*	52	74	65	18

WIPO-GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX :

BIGGEST DECLINES: IN 3 YEARS (2011-2014)

Indicator	2014 Rank (out of 143)	2013 Rank (out of 142)	2012 Rank (out of 141)	2011 Rank (out of 125)	Change in 3 Years
3.3.2 Environmental performance	99	41	41	-	-58
5.3 Knowledge absorption	*123*	105	79	68	-55
5 Business sophistication	**113**	96	72	61	-52
6.2.5 High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	60	11	-	-	-49
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	67	63	26	22	-45
2.2 Tertiary education	*113*	91	87	69	-44
3.3 Ecological sustainability	*72*	53	29	-	-43
5.1 Knowledge workers	*87*	73	62	47	-40
1.2 Regulatory environment	*115*	118	116	79	-36
5.2 Innovation linkages	*97*	87	70	70	-27




LOCAL COMPETITIVENESS




We asked…

- How competitive are our cities and municipalities?
- How easy is it to start a business in a city?
- What is the cost of doing business in a municipality?

We found out…

- Difficult to gather data at city and municipality level
- Sustainability of data collection affected by funding
- Time lag in national data surveys

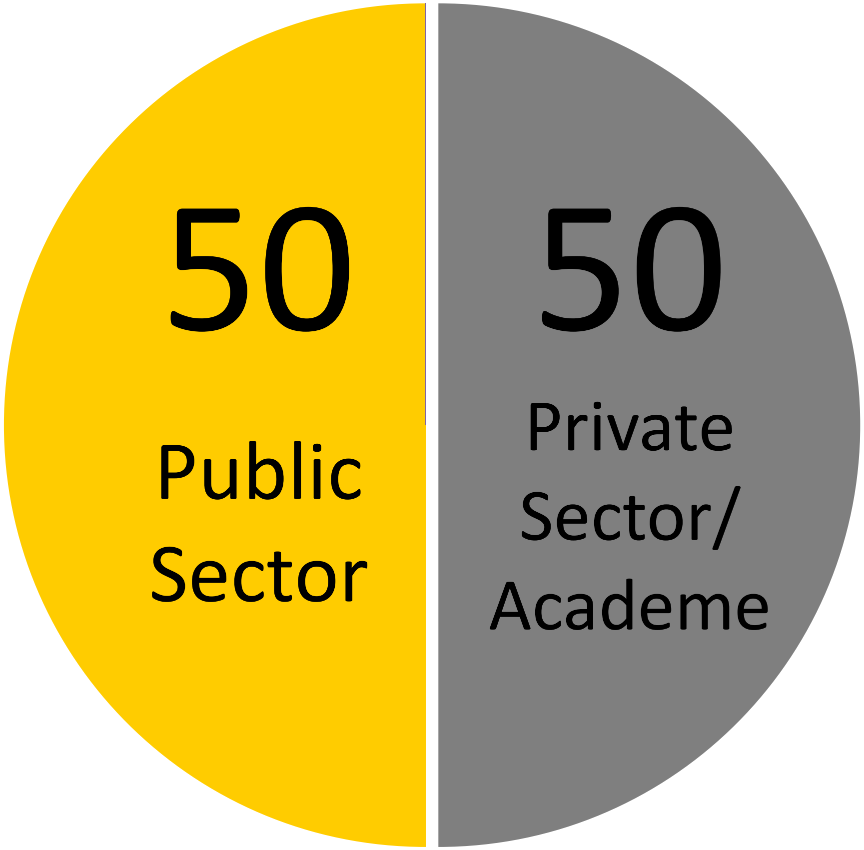
We proposed…

The creation of Regional Competitiveness Committees (RCCs) tasked to:

- Track local competitiveness indicators
- Formulate programs to improve competitiveness
- Engage in investment promotion activities to attract investors and create new jobs

Overview

Regional Competitiveness Committees (RCCs)



Overview

15 Regional Competitiveness Committees (RCCs)

+ National Capital Region

- Region I (Ilocos)
- Region II (Cagayan)
- Region III (Central Luzon)
- Region IVA (CALABARZON)
- Region IVB (MIMAROPA)
- Region V (Bicol)
- Region VI (Western Visayas)
- Region VII (Central Visayas)
- Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)
- Region IX (Zamboanga)
- Region X (Northern Mindanao)
- Region XI (Davao)
- Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)
- Region XIII CARAGA
- CAR

Overview

Regional Competitiveness Committees (RCCs)

As building block of overall competitiveness

- **Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index**
- **Technical Capacity Building Programs**
- **Benchmarking of Best Practices**

RCC TIMELINE

TIMELINE

1 **1Q 2012**
NCC advocates for the creation of Regional Competitiveness Committees

2 **June 2012 Sept. 2012**
RCC Dialogues held in Cebu and Davao; 15 RCCs + NCR formed

3 **Nov.-Dec. 2012**
USAID assists NCC in developing a framework to measure local competitiveness

4 **Feb. 2013**
List of indicators for the framework finalized in RCC Forum

5 **March 2013**
Final list of indicators released to RCCs; data collection begins

6 **JULY 2013**
NCC holds a meeting workshop with all RCCs to improve the framework

7 **JULY 2013**
NCC presents the 1st Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index at the Regional Competitiveness Summit

8
The city of Cagayan de Oro, Misamis Oriental and the municipality of San Francisco, Agusan del Sur topped the Index which ranked 122 cities and 163 municipalities based on the local competitiveness framework.

9 **Dec. 2013 April 2014**
RCCs gather in Iloilo and Cagayan de Oro to prepare for the next round of the Index

10 **April – May 2014**
2nd Round of Data Collection

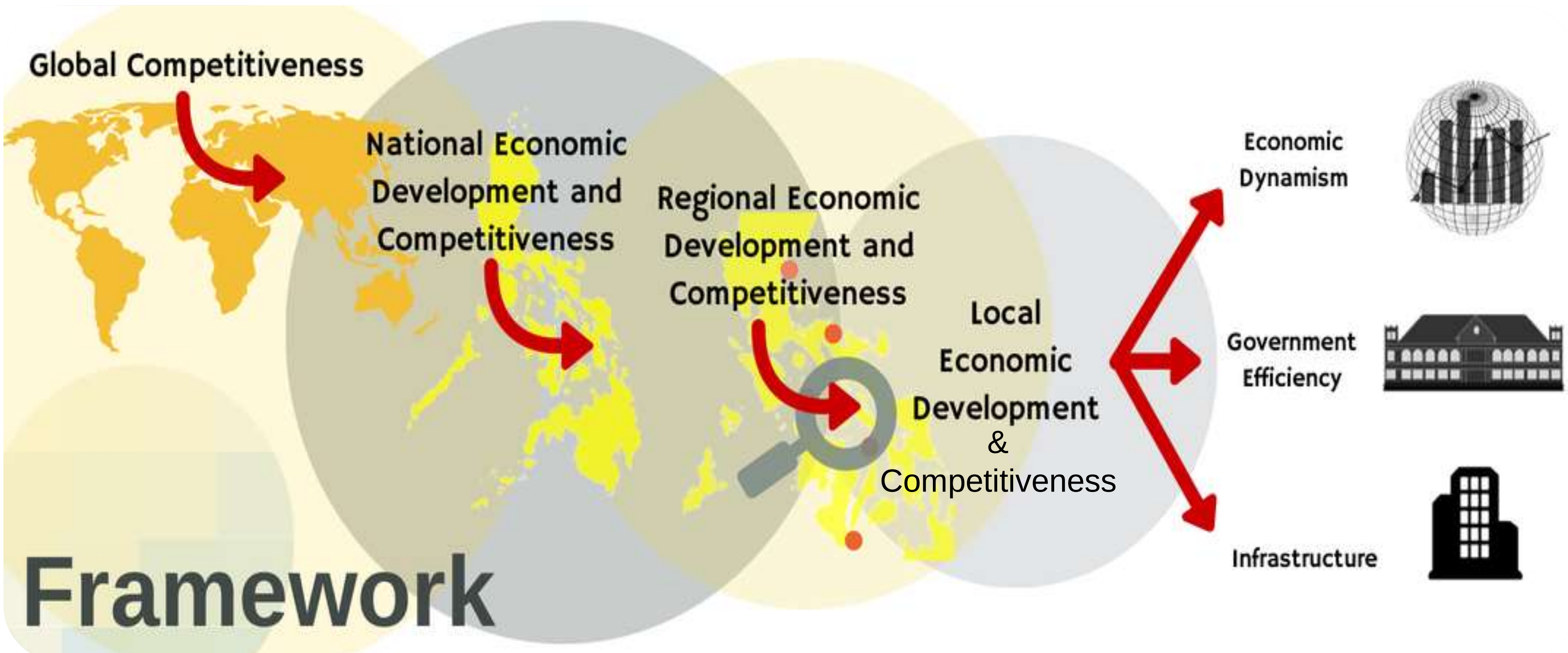
11 **May – June2014**
Submission and Validation

12 **June 2014**
Standardization and Processing of data into rankings

13 **July 2014**
Announcement and Awarding of the Top Cities and Municipalities

CMCI FRAMEWORK

FRAMEWORK


Global Competitiveness
National Economic Development and Competitiveness
Regional Economic Development and Competitiveness
Local Economic Development
&
Competitiveness
Economic Dynamism
Government Efficiency
Infrastructure
Framework

THE INDICATORS

INDICATORS

Economic Dynamism	Government Efficiency	Infrastructure
Size of the Local Economy (Registrations, Capital, Revenue, Permits)	Transparency score in local government performance management system	Existing Road Network
Growth of the Local Economy	Economic Governance Score in LGPMS	Distance of Center to Major Ports
Capacity to Generate Employment	Ratio of LGU collected tax to LGU revenues	Department of Tourism-Accredited Accommodations
Cost of Living	LGU Competition-Related Awards	Health Infrastructure
Cost of Doing Business	Business Registration Efficiency	Education Infrastructure
Financial Deepening	Investment Promotions	Availability of Basic Utilities
Presence of Business and Professional Organizations	Compliance to National Directives for LGUs	Annual Investment in Infrastructure
Productivity	Security	Connection of ICT
	Health	No. of ATMs
	Schools	No. of Public Transpo Vehicles

SCORING

SCORING

- Separate rankings were made for cities and municipalities.

OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS RANKING =

Economic Dynamism Score (33.33) + Government Efficiency Score (33.33) + Infrastructure Score (33.33)

Sum of scores on 8 indicators (4.17)

Sum of scores on 10 indicators (3.33)

Sum of scores on 10 indicators (3.33)

SCORING

- To standardize the computations, the standard formula for the human development index was adopted:

$$\frac{\text{Actual value}(x) - \text{Minimum Value}(x)}{\text{Maximum value}(x) - \text{Minimum value}(x)}$$

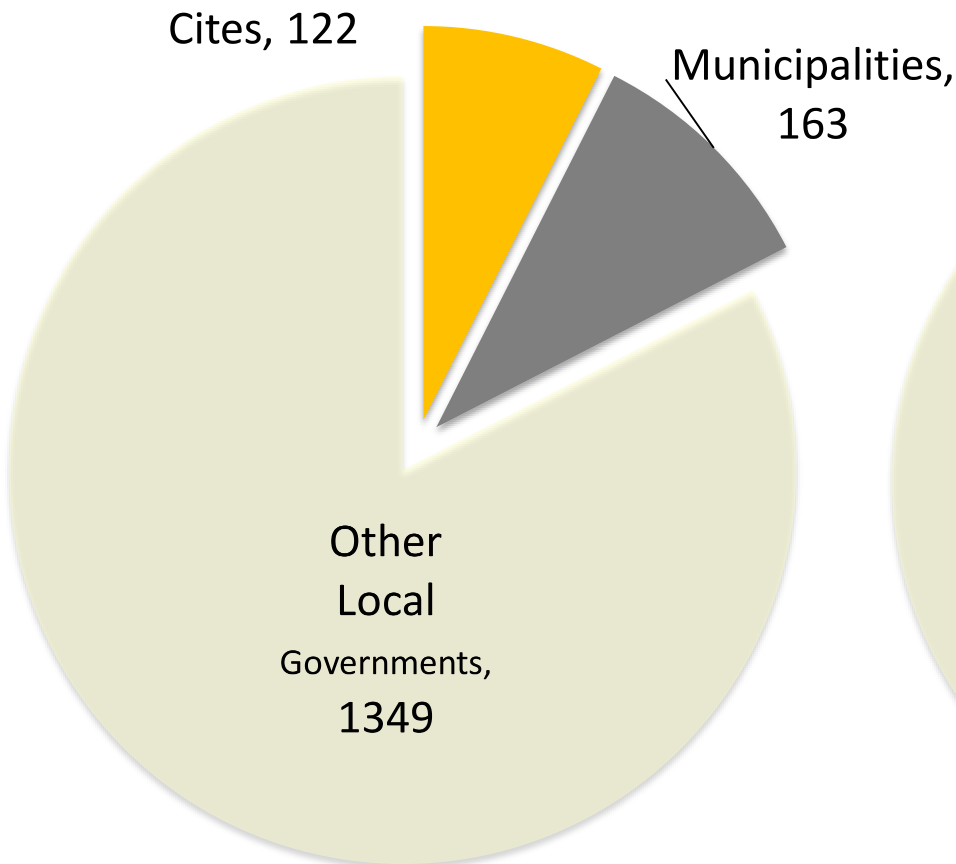
- The resulting value is then multiplied to the identified weight per indicator.

NOTE: Some data, such as those requiring a yes or no answer or growth rates, were subject to a special scoring system so they could be reflected in the rankings.

COVERAGE

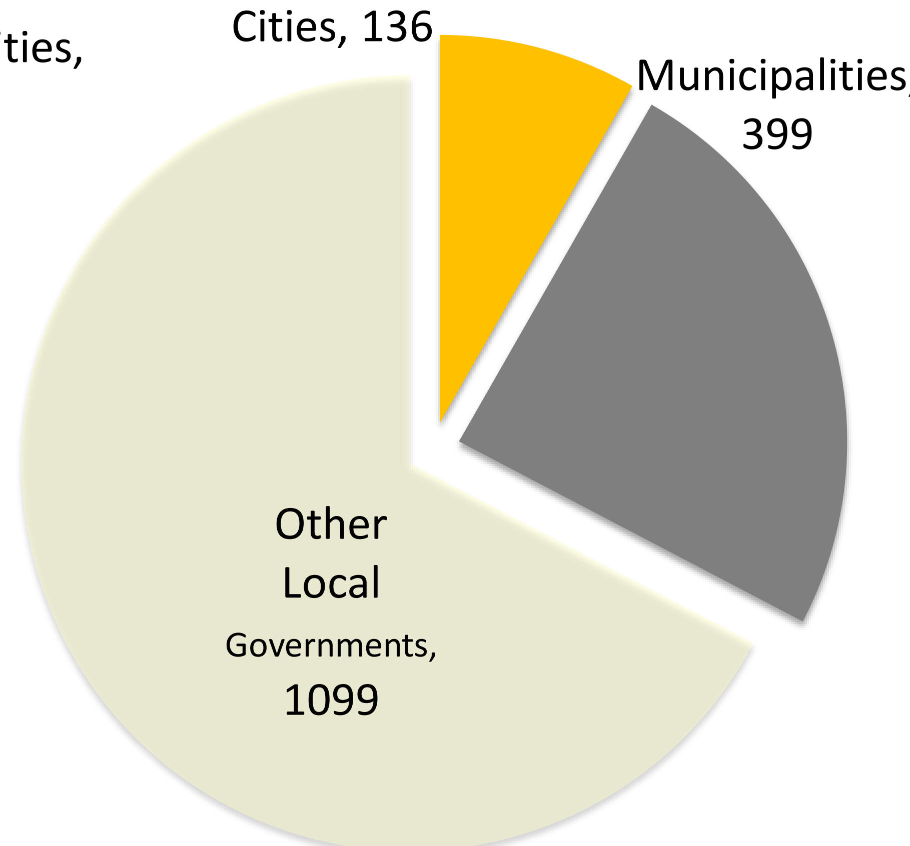
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS COVERED: 2013 vs 2014

2013



(285 Local Governments)

2014



(535 Local Governments)

* Out of 1,634 local governments in the Philippines

COMPLETION RATE

COMPLETION RATE-

is the total number of data points filled over the total number of data points required.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INPUTS REQUIRED FOR 2013 and 2014

PILLARS	INDICATORS		SUB-INDICATORS		TOTAL NUMBER OF INPUTS	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Economic Dynamism	9	8	21	33	46	107
Government Efficiency	8	10	33	43	45	104
Infrastructure	10	10	18	61	18	137
TOTAL	**27**	**28**	**72**	**137**	**109**	**348**

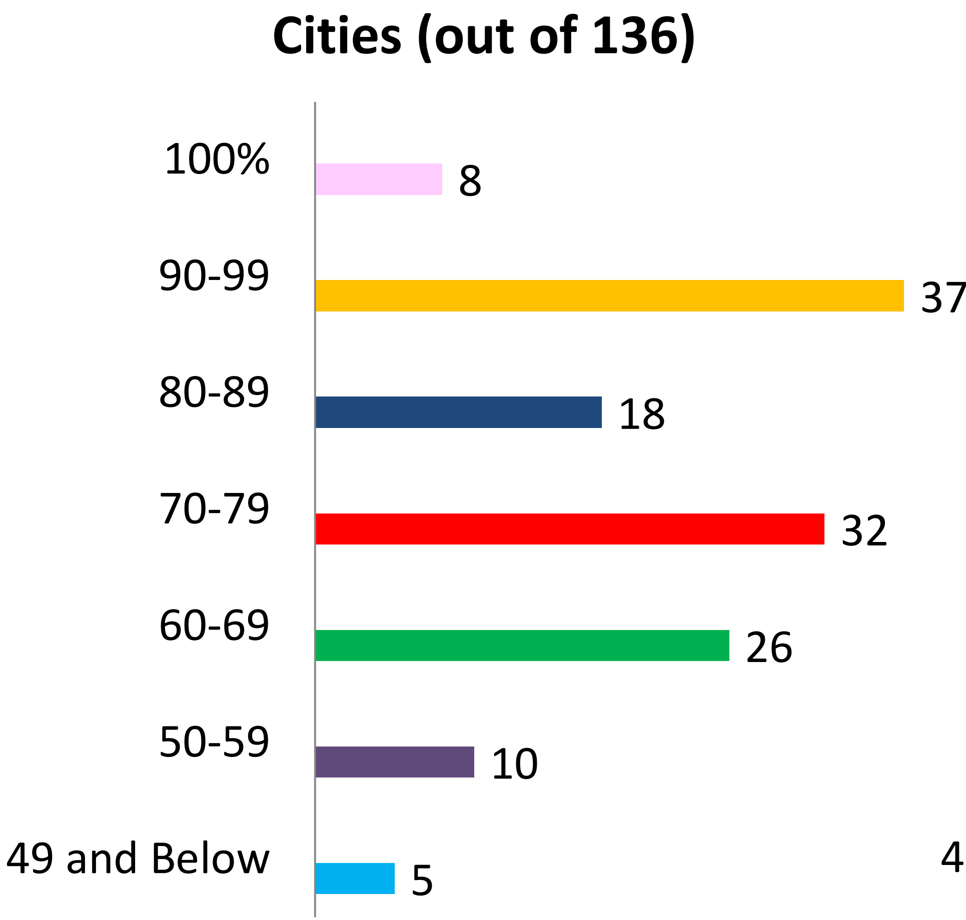
COMPLETION RATE: 2013 vs 2014

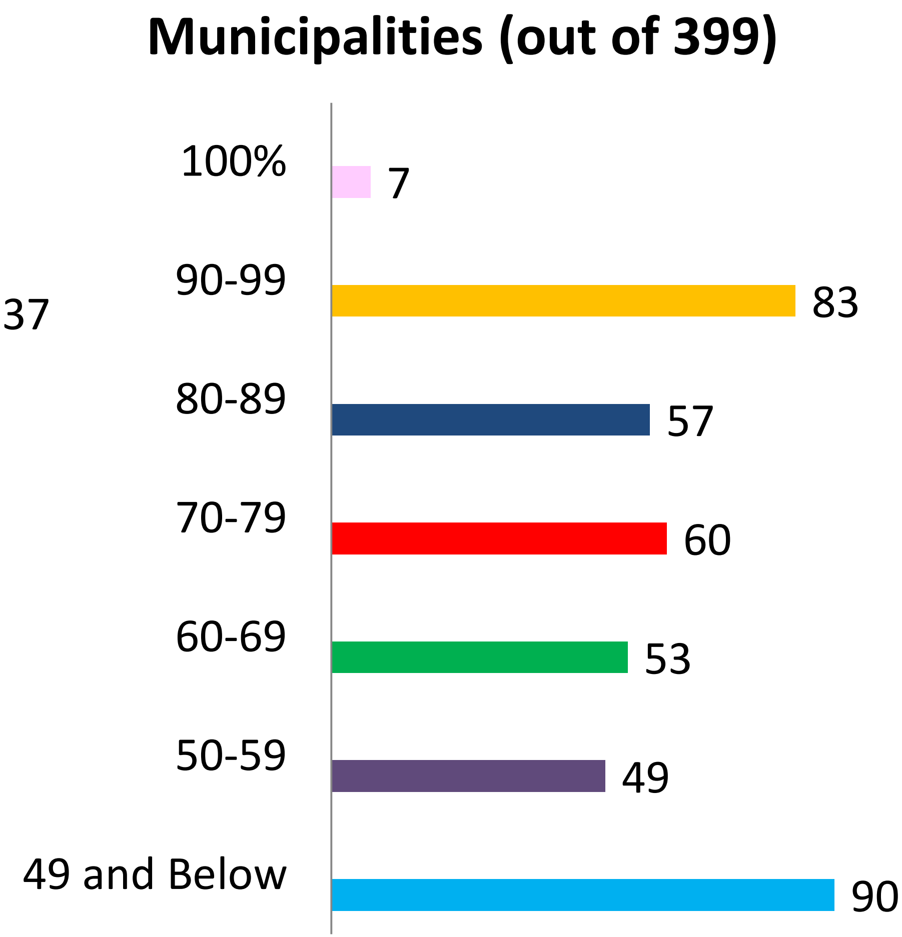
Completion Rate	2013		2014	
PILLARS	**Cities**	**Municipalities**	**Cities**	**Municipalities**
Economic Dynamism	52%	47%	83%	69%
Government Efficiency	46%	40%	85%	74%
Infrastructure	71%	63%	72%	64%
TOTAL	**56%**	**50%**	**79%**	**68%**

COMPLETION RATE: 2013 vs 2014

53%	73.5%
2013	**2014**

COMPLETION RATE: LOCAL GOVERNMENT TYPE





COMPLETION RATE: Davao Region (CITIES)

Local Government	Province	Economic Dynamism	Government Efficiency	Infrastructure	Overall
Igacos City	Davao del Norte	32%	68%	61%	54%
Panabo City	Davao del Norte	68%	79%	88%	80%
Tagum City	Davao del Norte	53%	91%	77%	74%
Davao City	Davao del Sur	100%	89%	96%	95%
Digos City	Davao del Sur	56%	89%	71%	72%
Mati City	Davao Oriental	62%	91%	74%	75%

COMPLETION RATE: Davao Region (MUNICIPALITIES)

Local Government	Province	Economic Dynamism	Government Efficiency	Infrastructure	Overall
Asuncion	Davao del Norte	64%	89%	55%	67%
Baganga	Davao Oriental	31%	61%	28%	38%
Bansalan	Davao del Sur	32%	47%	40%	39%
Caraga	Davao Oriental	26%	50%	28%	34%
Carmen (DN)	Davao del Norte	32%	61%	42%	44%
Compostela	Compostela Valley	26%	61%	40%	42%
Jose Abad Santos	Davao del Sur	26%	37%	28%	30%
Kapalong	Davao del Norte	56%	78%	65%	66%
Laak	Compostela Valley	26%	61%	28%	37%
Lupon	Davao Oriental	32%	55%	28%	37%

COMPLETION RATE: Davao Region (MUNICIPALITIES)

Local Government	Province	Economic Dynamism	Government Efficiency	Infrastructure	Overall
Maco	Compostela Valley	26%	61%	32%	38%
Malita	Davao del Sur	26%	37%	40%	35%
Maragusan	Compostela Valley	26%	55%	36%	38%
Monkayo	Compostela Valley	26%	61%	28%	37%
Nabunturan	Compostela Valley	97%	89%	60%	79%
New Bataan	Compostela Valley	26%	39%	28%	31%
Pantukan	Compostela Valley	26%	48%	28%	33%
Sta. Cruz (DS)	Davao del Sur	94%	83%	45%	71%
Sto. Tomas (DN)	Davao del Norte	26%	61%	36%	40%

CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX 2014RESULTS

HOW COMPETITIVE IS DAVAO REGION?

Top Cities and Municipalities: Economic Dynamism

CITIES

1. Parañaque
2. Makati
3. Manila
4. Naga (Camarines Sur)
5. General Santos
6. Mandaluyong
7. Valenzuela
8. Caloocan
9. Cagayan de Oro
10. Cebu
11. **Davao**
12. Muntinlupa
13. Butuan
14. El Salvador (Misamis Oriental)
15. Bacolod

MUNICIPALITIES

1. Tanza (Cavite)
2. General Trias (Cavite)
3. San Pedro (Laguna)
4. Carmona (Cavite)
5. Taytay (Rizal)
6. Polomolok (South Cotabato)
7. Sta. Maria (Bulacan)
8. Cuyapo (Nueva Ecija)
9. Pinamalayan (Oriental Mindoro)
10. Puerto Galera (Oriental Mindoro)
11. Kalibo (Aklan)
12. Isulan (Sultan Kudarat)
13. Rodriguez (Rizal)
14. San Mateo (Rizal)
15. Lubao (Pampanga)

Top Cities and Municipalities: Government Efficiency

CITIES

1. Naga (Camarines Sur)
2. Iloilo
3. Angeles (Pampanga)
4. Makati
5. Cagayan de Oro
6. Tagbilaran
7. San Fernando (Pampanga)
8. La Carlota (Negros Occidental)
9. Baguio
10. Laoag
11. Balanga (Bataan)
12. **Mati (Davao Oriental)**
13. **Davao**
14. Vigan
15. Pasay

MUNICIPALITIES

1. Kalibo (Aklan)
2. Tupi (South Cotabato)
3. San Mateo (Isabela)
4. Molave (Zamboanga del Sur)
5. **Nabunturan (Compostela Valley)**
6. Midsayap (North Cotabato)
7. San Luis (Aurora)
8. Odiongan (Romblon)
9. Carmona (Cavite)
10. Sablayan (Occidental Mindoro)
11. Tigaon (Camarines Sur)
12. Roxas (Isabela)
13. Surallah (South Cotabato)
14. Agoo (La Union)
15. T’boli (South Cotabato)

Top Cities and Municipalities: Infrastructure

CITIES

1. **Davao**
2. Cagayan de Oro
3. Marikina
4. Makati
5. Cebu
6. Quezon City
7. Iloilo
8. Angeles (Pampanga)
9. Pasay
10. Manila
11. Valenzuela
12. Iriga (Camarines Sur)
13. Parañaque
14. Dasmariñas (Cavite)
15. Muntinlupa

MUNICIPALITIES

1. Daet (Camarines Norte)
2. Rodriguez (Rizal)
3. Paniqui (Tarlac)
4. Argao (Cebu)
5. **Nabunturan (Compostela Valley)**
6. Taytay (Rizal)
7. General Trias (Cavite)
8. Donsol (Sorsogon)
9. Manolo Fortich (Bukidnon)
10. Silang (Cavite)
11. Lala (Lanao del Norte)
12. Lubao (Pampanga)
13. San Jose (Antique)
14. Cuyapo (Nueva Ecija)
15. San Mateo (Rizal)

OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS

TOP CITIES

1. Makati
2. Cagayan de Oro
3. Naga (Camarines Sur)
4. **Davao**
5. Marikina
6. Iloilo
7. Cebu
8. Manila
9. Valenzuela
10. Parañaque
11. Pasay
12. General Santos
13. Mandaluyong
14. Angeles (Pamapanga)
15. Baguio

TOP MUNICIPALITIES

1. Daet (Camarines Norte)
2. General Trias (Cavite)
3. Kalibo (Aklan)
4. Carmona (Cavite)
5. **Nabunturan (Compostela Valley)**
6. Lubao (Pampanga)
7. Isulan (Sultan Kudarat)
8. Polomolok (South Cotabato)
9. Manolo Fortich (Bukidnon)
10. Taytay (Rizal)
11. Angono (Rizal)
12. Midsayap (North Cotabato)
13. Tupi (South Cotabato)
14. Paniqui (Tarlac)
15. Polangui (Albay)

Davao Region (MUNICIPALITIES)

Overall Rank	Local Government	Province	Economic Dynamism	Government Efficiency	Infrastructure
5	Nabunturan	Compostela Valley	20	5	5
63	Sta. Cruz (DS)	Davao del Sur	141	35	116
101	Kapalong	Davao del Norte	118	113	122
108	Asuncion	Davao del Norte	189	55	212
194	Carmen (DN)	Davao del Norte	267	171	130
212	Maco	Compostela Valley	311	183	154
224	Maragusan	Compostela Valley	333	184	174
226	Sto. Tomas (DN)	Davao del Norte	318	226	118
240	Bansalan	Davao del Sur	262	276	137
241	Monkayo	Compostela Valley	333	228	165

Davao Region (MUNICIPALITIES)

Overall Rank	Local Government	Province	Economic Dynamism	Government Efficiency	Infrastructure
243	Laak	Compostela Valley	336	206	199
245	Lupon	Davao Oriental	272	265	160
252	Baganga	Davao Oriental	169	309	207
263	Malita	Davao del Sur	314	277	170
266	Compostela	Compostela Valley	325	263	186
280	Pantukan	Compostela Valley	326	293	180
284	New Bataan	Compostela Valley	328	291	196
304	Caraga	Davao Oriental	333	332	193
313	Jose Abad Santos	Davao del Sur	317	345	225

Davao Region (CITIES)

Overall	Local Government	Province	Economic Dynamism	Government Efficiency	Infrastructure
4	Davao City	Davao del Sur	11	13	1
32	Mati City	Davao Oriental	67	12	56
56	Digos City	Davao del Sur	78	38	82
60	Tagum City	Davao del Norte	85	58	40
79	Panabo City	Davao del Norte	112	47	78
98	Igacos City	Davao del Norte	125	68	81

Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index

National Competitiveness Council | Philippines

Find your Local Government

HOME | RANKINGS | INFOGRAPHICS | ABOUT THE INDEX | ABOUT THE RCC | DOWNLOAD | GALLERY | DIRECTORY

#1

MOST COMPETITIVE CITY

MAKATI CITY

National Capital Region

Categories	Rank/136	Score
Overall Competitiveness	1	53.2/100
Economic Dynamism	2	17.2/33.3
Government Efficiency	4	21.0/33.3
Infrastructure	4	15.0/33.3

The Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index

is an annual ranking of Philippine cities and municipalities developed by the National Competitiveness Council through the Regional Competitiveness Committees (RCCs) with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development. || About the Index

http://www.competitive.org.ph/cmcindex/

NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL PHILIPPINES

LIVEABLE CITIES DESIGN CHALLENGE 2014

APEC2015 National Organizing Council Philippines

WWF

ASSURE

Asia Society Philippine Foundation, Inc.

Microsoft

ULI Urban Land Institute

Organizers

APEC2015
National Organizing Council
Philippines

NATIONAL
COMPETITIVENESS
COUNCIL | PHILIPPINES

WWF

ASSURE

with

Asia Society

ULI Urban Land Institute

Sponsored by:

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

In partnership with:

Microsoft

Challenge Overview

- City planning and design competition
- Plan cities for a climate-defined future
- Create fun, vibrant, and safe cities – one that people want to live in, work in, invest in, and visit

Why Cities ?

- Cities are main growth centers of population, consumption, resource use, *and* waste
- 63% of our population live in urban areas (*2012 World Population Data Sheet*)
- Cities are growth drivers of the economy, particularly clusters of cities
- When people think of where to live, work, invest, and visit – they think of Cities

Why Design Challenge ?

- The Philippine economy cannot be built on a few cities. We need more urban areas; more drivers.
- More cities mean more opportunities for investments, jobs, wealth creation
- More cities mean greater dispersal of infrastructure and services

Challenge Phases

- Phase 1 – Pacific Cities Sustainability Initiative Forum, Manila, March 11 to 13, 2014
- Phase 2 – July to September, 2014 : Mentoring, Planning, and Design
- Phase 3 – October 2014 : May to July 2014 : Judging

ULI's Climate, Land Use, and Energy Guiding Principles

- Foster a Global Response at the Local Level
- Empower Strategic Regional Coordination. Public and private investments made throughout communities cumulatively define a region's sustainability.
- Reduce GHG Emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced in a verifiable manner, as communities and organizations make the transition to a low-carbon economy.
- Conserve Natural Resources by Using Land Wisely.

ULI's Climate, Land Use, and Energy Guiding Principles

- Create Mixed-Use, Mixed-Income Livable Communities.
- Promote Accessibility and Choices in Mobility.
- Track Progress and Explore Feasibility. Define the metrics of community sustainability, measure ongoing performance, and transparently communicate real progress with all stakeholders.
- Cultivate Leadership, Invention, and Entrepreneurship.

10 Principles for Coastal Development

Source : Urban Land Institute

10 Principles for Coastal Development

1. Enhance Value by Protecting and Conserving Natural Systems
2. Identify Natural Hazards and Reduce Vulnerability
3. Apply Comprehensive Assessments to the Region and Site
4. Lower Risk by Exceeding Standards for Siting and Construction
5. Adopt Successful Practices from Dynamic Coastal Conditions
6. Use Market-Based Incentives to Encourage Appropriate Development
7. Address Social and Economic Equity Concerns
8. Balance the Public's Right of Access and Use with Private Property Rights
9. Protect Fragile Water Resources on the Coast
10. Commit to Stewardship That Will Sustain Coastal Areas

Source : Urban Land Institute

AIR

WATER

FOOD

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES & BIODIVERSITY

HOUSES AND BUILDINGS

MOBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY

CONSUMPTION

WASTE & SINKS

ENERGY

CLIMATE MITIGATION

CLIMATE ADAPTATION

GOVERNANCE & CITIZENSHIP

RESILIENCE

Competition Categories

A Government Center : complex of government buildings which are designed to be disaster-resistant (e.g., able to withstand designated limits of wind velocity, floods, and earthquakes, etc.) and the awareness and education program to make people aware and better prepared for disaster risk reduction.

- Hazard-free complex
- Designed to serve the public in pre- and post-disaster phases
- Buildings must serve a primary purpose as a public service facility (say, a school or hospital or office building) and a secondary purpose during disasters (say, an evacuation shelter or command post).
- They must be designed to be the last remaining building in operation, with full back-up power, water, telecommunications, and other capabilities when all other buildings are down.
- Government Center may be in contiguous area or may be scattered over different pockets or zones within city limits and accessible to a majority of the city's population.

Competition Categories

An APEC Meeting venue : a Liveable City plan covering an APEC meeting venue. The site need not cover an entire city but must at least cover an area surrounding an APEC meeting venue (e.g., hotel and convention facility) plus access and routes to other events and functions and to the airport.

- Plan must include amenities which make attendance at an APEC meeting enjoyable for delegates and city residents, without causing inconvenience to local residents.

- It should capture the soul and spirit of a city and be designed to be a permanent fixture of the city, thus creating the start of a transformation into a Liveable City in 3 to 5 years.

- The design must encompass disaster-risk reduction principles as well as an effective disaster evacuation plan for those working in the area during an APEC meeting.

Benefits of competing – the reward

- Good designs attract attention
- Good designs can be funded (e.g., national budget, local budget, private sector, etc.)
- Good designs put your city on the map
- Best designs may be eligible and considered by USAID for multi-year technical assistance projects under Project SURGE

NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL | PHILIPPINES

PARTICIPATING CITIES

City Government/Evacuation Center

APEC Meeting Venue

AWARDEES

Government Evacuation Center

FINALISTS

- Valenzuela City
- Zamboanga City
- Roxas City

APEC Meeting Venue

FINALISTS

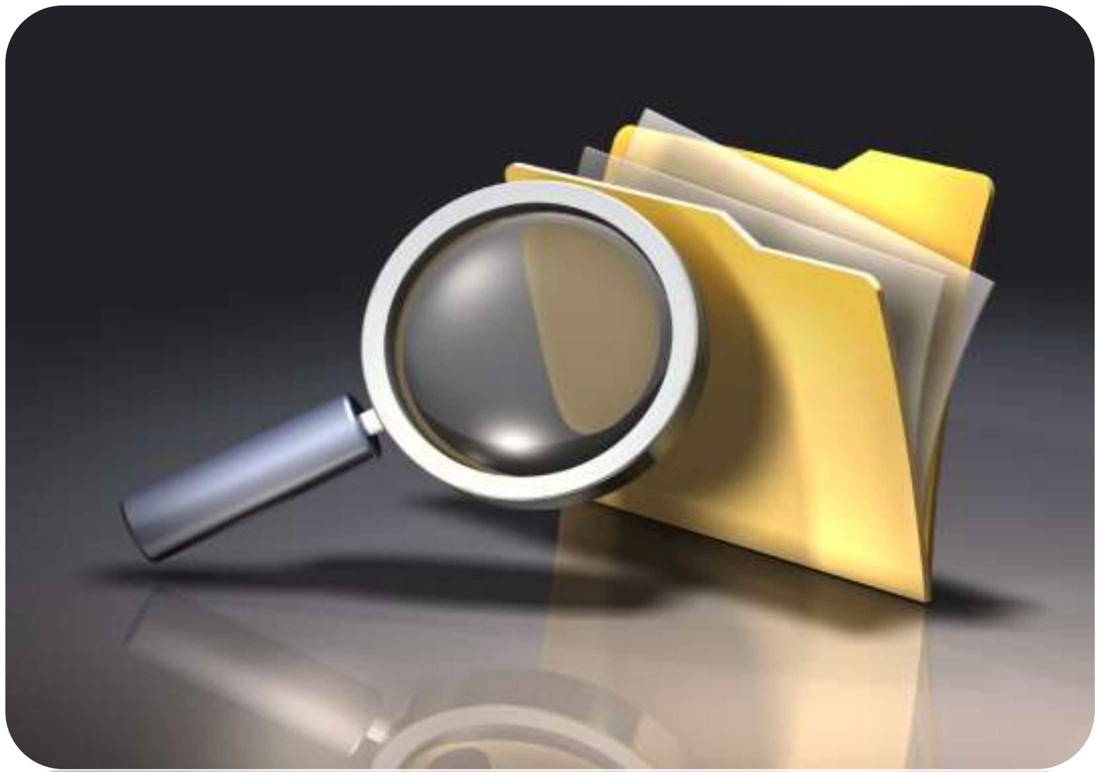
- Cebu City
- Legazpi City

Website

www.liveablecities.ph

Lessons Learned

TRANSPARENCY LEADS TO COMPETITIVENESS

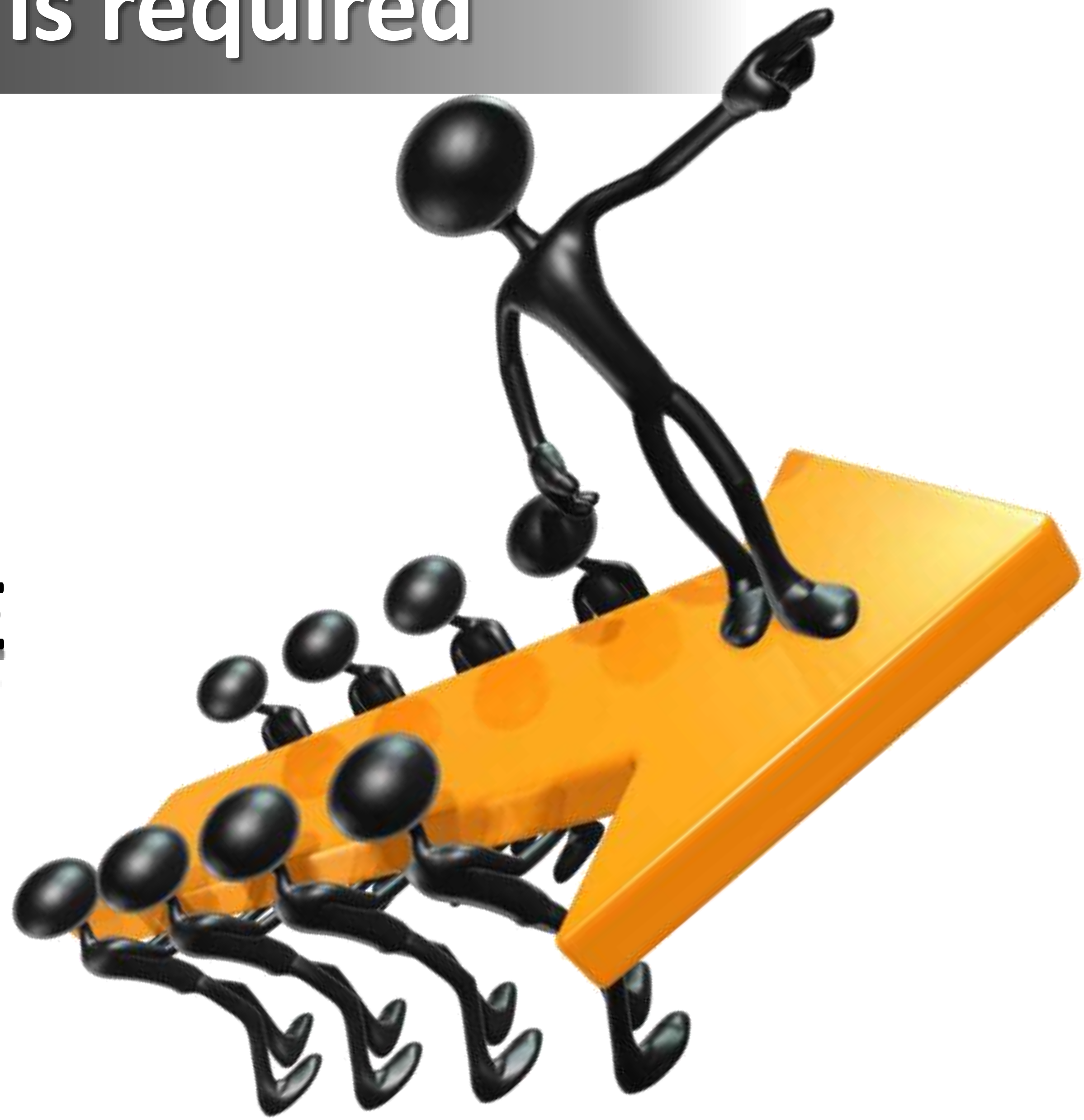


Governance Matters

WORK IN PROGRESS is not good enough

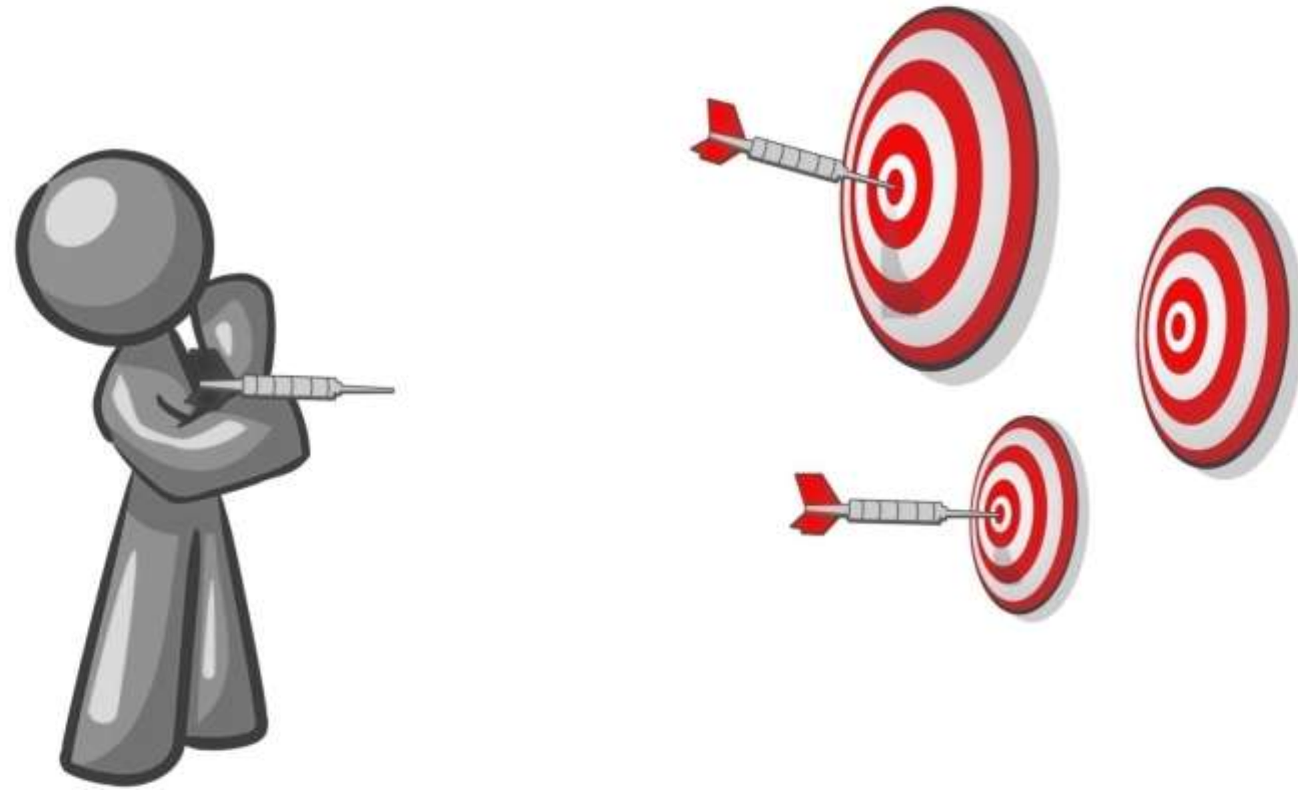
Execution and Delivery

Teamwork is required



NO MORE SILOS

on multiple fronts



NO SINGLE VARIABLE

THE

COMPETITION

NEVER

SLEEPS

THE BAR ALWAYS RISES

We move up a weight class and meet larger, stronger competition

SPEED-TO-REFORM SHOULD BE OUR NEW MANTRA

MAINTAIN MOMENTUM

EMBED AND INSTITUTIONALIZE CHANGE

PUBLIC – PRIVATE COLLABORATION IS IMPORTANT AND EFFECTIVE.

We learn from each other

THANK YOU!

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