



# **PHILIPPINE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (PH-OGP) NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2015-2017**

## **Midterm Self-Assessment Report September 2016**



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## List of Acronyms

ACPAPP	Association of Certified Public Accounts in Public Practice (ACPAPP)
ALG	Alternative Law Groups
ANSA-EAP	Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific
BAG	Budget Advocacy Group
BBC	Bishop-Businessmen's Conference for Human Development
BUB	Bottom-up Budgeting
CCB	Contact Center ng Bayan
CMCI	Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index
COA	Commission on Audit
CPA	Citizen Participatory Audit
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSC-SEA	Civil Service Commission Seal of Excellence Award
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DLSU-JRIG	De La Salle University Jesse Robredo Institute of Governance
DOF	Department of Finance
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EO	Executive Order
EODB	Ease of Doing Business
FDP	Full Disclosure Policy
FOI	Freedom of Information
INCITEGov	International Center for Innovation, Transformation and Excellence in Governance
IRM	Independent Reporting Mechanism
JMC	Joint Memorandum Circular
KC-NCDDP	Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
	National Community Driven Development Program
KKK, Inc.	Kapisanan ng may Kakayahang Kapansanan, Inc.
LDC	Local Development Council
MAVC	Making All Voices Count
MBC	Makati Business Club
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group
MSU	Mindanao State University
NCC	National Competitiveness Council

ODP	Open Data Philippines
ODTF	Open Data Task Force
OGP	Open Government Partnership
OPS	Office of the Presidential Spokesperson
PCDSPO	Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office
PCM	Provinces, Cities, Municipalities
PCO	Presidential Communications Office
PH-OGP	Philippine Open Government Partnership
PICPA	Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants
PO	People's Organization
PPS-HLD	Public and Private Sector High Level Dialogues
PSLINK	Public Services Labor Independent Confederation
R2KRN	Right to Know Right Now Coalition
RCS	Report Card Survey
SALN	Statements of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth
SGLG	Seal of Good Local Governance
TF-PLG	Task Force Participatory Governance
ULAP	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

## **I. Introduction**

This is an assessment of the Philippines' 3<sup>rd</sup> Open Government Partnership (OGP) Action Plan, which was crafted under the Aquino Administration. This plan covers the period from July 2015 to June 2017 and contains the specific commitments and targets to be attained by Government during this period.

While the Duterte Administration assumed power on June 30, 2016, the new government commits to pursue the targets made under this Action Plan and further expand the principles of Open Government in the other areas of governance.

This assessment focuses on the process undertaken in crafting the 3<sup>rd</sup> Action Plan and identifies challenges that need to be addressed when the next action plan is crafted.

## **II. Crafting the National Action Plan**

### **A. Consultations during National Action Plan Development**

One of the weaknesses of the Philippine OGP Action Plan cited in the last Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) report is that the Action Plan was composed primarily of programs and commitments from existing government initiatives. Hence, it opined that the role of civil society in crafting the plan could be greatly enhanced. As a response, the PH-OGP Steering Committee decided that the 3<sup>rd</sup> Philippine Country Action Plan would be co-created, in line with OGP best practices.

The PH-OGP Steering Committee is a multi-sectoral group composed of three representatives from national government, one representative from local government, three representatives from civil society, and two representatives from business groups. It oversees the implementation of OGP commitments as well as the crafting of OGP Action Plans. Starting 2015, the PH-OGP Steering Committee has been conducting regular quarterly meetings.

The crafting of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Action Plan was a year-long process. It began with the consultation workshops to assess the progress of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Action Plan. For the first time, a nationwide consultation involving civil society, academe, local business groups, media and development partners was convened. This 1<sup>st</sup> round nationwide consultation was supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Facilitating Public Investment (FPI) Project.

Inputs received from these consultations were processed by the civil society members of the PH-OGP Steering Committee and by the PH-OGP Secretariat, and reviewed by the Steering Committee. The consolidated output was then subjected to another round of consultations with civil society from May to June 2015. The emerging draft Action Plan was also published online for public feedback. (See Annex A for the complete list of consultation activities.)

On the side of Government, only a few targeted agencies - based on the inputs from the consultations and the Steering Committee - were asked to submit programs and commitments for the new Action Plan. This process led to a draft Action Plan which initially had 9 program commitments. But after discussions with civil society, other stakeholders and the PH-OGP Steering Committee, the nine (9) commitments were expanded to 12. All these commitments by Government were fully supported by the heads of the agencies responsible for the programs.

Documents regarding these consultations can be viewed in the Governance Cluster Website, under the Open Government Partnership tab. (<http://www.gov.ph/governance/resources>)

### ***Compliance with OGP Requirements for Consultation***

**Availability of timeline:** The timeline for crafting the OGP Action Plan was presented and discussed during the Good Governance Dialogues. While the timeline was also uploaded in the Governance Cluster website, it was not widely disseminated outside the Dialogues and was not published online.

**Adequate notice:** Invitations to the consultations were sent two weeks before the activities.

**Awareness raising:** The Dialogues and consultation workshops also intended to raise awareness on OGP. For many of the participants in these activities, it was the first time for them to become aware of the Open Government Partnership.

**Multiple channels:** Face-to-face consultations with various sectors and online consultations were conducted. Email also provided an efficient platform to coordinate with government and non-government commitment holders. However, the online consultations through the Governance Cluster website were not effective as only a few comments were received online, mostly from the staff of institutions leading the implementation of the OGP commitments.

**Breadth of consultation:** There was a significant improvement in the number of organizations and sectors consulted in crafting the 3rd Action Plan. For the first time, those from outside Metro Manila were consulted. Two rounds of regional consultations, attended by representatives from the national and local government, civil society, private sector, and academe, were conducted in crafting this Action Plan. In addition, a national consultation with university students and a dialogue with the business sector were conducted.

After consolidating inputs from the first round of consultations, the civil society members of the PH-OGP Steering Committee spearheaded a second round of consultations which were participated in by a mix of old and new OGP stakeholders from civil society. With the assistance of the OGP Support Unit, the draft Action Plan commitments were also consulted with the OGP Working Groups from the international community.

**Documentation and feedback:** Outputs from the consultations were properly documented and posted in the Governance Cluster website. The recommendations from the OGP stakeholders from the first round of dialogues were sent to relevant government agencies for consideration. Following this, agencies revised their commitment forms and resubmitted them to the Secretariat. During the second round of consultations, the consolidated output from the first round of consultations was presented to and revisited by the civil society stakeholders. After this second cycle of consultations, the draft 2015-2017 Action Plan was developed. The draft Plan was then routed to the different OGP Working Groups for comments through the assistance of the OGP Support Unit. Again, feedback from the members of the OGP Working Groups were relayed to lead implementing agencies and non-government commitment holders for consideration. After another round of revisions, the complete draft of the Plan was posted online on August 12, 2015. No public feedback was received during the two-week period for accepting comments.. Hence, the PH-OGP Plan was launched and presented to the different sectors during a Good Governance event at SMX, Mall of Asia, on August 31, 2015.

### ***New Features of the OGP Action Plan***

This is the first co-created Philippine OGP Country Action Plan. As such, there was a significant difference in the process of crafting this Action Plan as described above compared to previous ones. The improvements in the process can be summarized as:

- Nationwide consultation of civil society and other sectors;
- Incorporation of new commitments proposed by those outside of government; and
- Incorporation of CSO commitments alongside government commitments.

There were 4 new commitments included under this Action Plan, 2 of which were proposed by civil society (Public and Private High Level Dialogues and the Integrity Initiative). More noteworthy, a unique feature of this Action Plan, (possibly a first in OGP), is the incorporation of counterpart civil society commitments for several of the initiatives in the Action Plan. Examples of such commitments include the publication of studies and/or visualization of data using information published by government, conduct of civil society outreach activities, and dialogues with legislators on OGP Commitments.

### ***Constraints and Challenges***

***Political transition.*** While the Steering Committee would have wanted to take on more new initiatives, it was cognizant of the fact that the timeframe for the new Action Plan would cover the national election of a new President and the change to a new government. Elections were held in May 2016 and a new government would assume power on June 30, 2016. Thus, the Steering Committee adopted a conservative stance in including new programs in the Action Plan, focusing more on helping ensure that on-going commitments are continued by the next government. There was a consensus that the OGP process could provide strategic support in sustaining reform initiatives from one government to the next.

**Quality of inputs.** There is a need to improve the consultation process as many of the inputs obtained during the consultations were either too broad or too general. It was left to the members of the Steering Committee to process the input and find ways to incorporate them in the Action Plan. But it should be noted that the quality of inputs from the non-government members of the Steering Committee and their subsequent incorporation into the Action Plan were considered satisfactory by the parties involved.

**Consulting the general public.** The Steering Committee is still grappling with the issue of consulting the general public and attracting its attention. The online consultation platform has been ineffective and this could be attributed to the lack of a social media strategy. This is of particular importance if the OGP Action Plan and the commitments it contains is to be made more relevant to a broader segment of society.

#### B. Consultations during implementation

Through the quarterly Steering Committee meetings, civil society was kept abreast on the progress of OGP Commitments. (See Annex A for the calendar of Steering Committee meetings) During these meetings, an update on the status of commitments was presented. Areas of concern are identified and the Secretariat is tasked to make the necessary interventions by the Steering Committee. Some agencies responsible for implementing OGP Commitments are also invited to these meetings upon the request of any Steering Committee member.

In October 2015, it was decided by the Steering Committee that the Chair of the meeting will alternate between government and civil society. However, the civil society chair of the new Steering Committee is still to be identified as the election of the new representatives was just concluded in June 2016. The PH-OGP Steering Committee has been broadened to include representatives from the Public Sector Labor Unions, the Academe and the Legislature. The composition of the new and old Steering Committee is provided in Annex B of this report.

In addition to the Steering Committee meetings, quarterly workshop assessments involving a broader set of organizations were also conducted. After the launch of the OGP Action Plan in August 2015, the following activities have been conducted to update and solicit feedback from various stakeholders on the progress of the Action Plan:

- October 21, 2015: Quarterly Consultation Workshop
- March 3-5, 2015: PH-OGP National Summit
- CSO Consultations
  - Davao Leg: June 16-17, 2016
  - Cebu Leg: July 12-13, 2016
  - Pampanga Leg: August 2-3, 2016
  - Manila Leg: August 11-12, 2016

Aside from these activities, the Governance Cluster website also provides a quarterly update on the status of the OGP commitments. The status can be viewed here: <http://www.gov.ph/governance/status-of-initiatives>. It is possible to provide feedback and comments through this website.

PH-OGP Steering Committee members, particularly those from civil society, are co-organizers of these activities. They are primarily responsible in leading several sessions and identifying participants and to be invited in these events.

### C. Consultation for the Self-Assessment Report

The drafting of the self-assessment report started in July 2016. The drafting process and timeline was presented and finalized during the PH-OGP Steering Committee last April 2016. The Secretariat at DBM spearheaded the crafting of the report and the draft were circulated to the Steering Committee members for comments and dissemination to their own networks. It was also sent to implementing institutions of the PH-OGP Commitments for additional inputs and validation of data on the progress of their own programs. The draft document was also be posted on the Governance Cluster website and social media accounts managed by the Secretariat for more than two weeks from September 13-29, 2016 for public feedback. The comments from the Steering Committee and members of their networks, implementing agencies and civil society organizations of the OGP Commitments, and inputs submitted online were considered in revising the draft assessment report. The consolidated comments and corresponding actions taken are incorporated in the final version of the document which is now posted on the Governance Cluster website.

### III. IRM Recommendations

A report is published by the Independent Reporting Mechanism to provide an external evaluation of the progress attained in a country's action plan. The IRM report has always been a valuable tool in helping improve how the Philippine Action Plan is crafted and implemented. However, the government was only able to receive a copy of the draft IRM report after it had finalized its 3rd Country Action Plan. Nevertheless, the OGP Support Unit and Joseph Foti of the IRM did provide useful inputs to the draft Action Plan.

While the recommendations were formally received after the draft action plan was finalized, the PH-OGP Steering Committee was still able to undertake improvements that address some of the concerns raised in the IRM report. The table below lists the IRM recommendation and any action taken by the Steering Committee.

**Recommendation 1:**

Engage Senate and House of Representative committees to promote awareness of their role in enacting legislative commitments and ensure funding to support institutionalizing OGP commitments

*Action Taken:*

Congress was not engaged in the crafting of the 3rd Action Plan. However, the Steering Committee has decided to include representatives from the Senate and the House of Representatives in the Steering Committee. This will strengthen OGP engagement with various committees can eventually be strengthened through the legislative representatives in the Steering Committee.

The PH-OGP Secretariat has requested the leadership of both the House of Representatives and the Senate to identify their representative to the Steering Committee last September 2016. Congress is still in the process of identifying their representatives.

**Recommendation 2:**

Involve key stakeholders from the bureaucracy, beyond the current members of the OGP Secretariat in crafting and implementing commitments to ensure continuation of the OGP process beyond the May 2016 national elections

*Action Taken:*

The entire Steering Committee now takes a more pro-active role in crafting the 3rd Country Action Plan. Members of the Steering Committee, including career senior officials from major departments, provided substantial inputs to the Action Plan.

In addition, through the regular monitoring mechanism and quarterly assessment workshops conducted by the Steering Committee, the awareness and appreciation of bureaucrats involved in implementing OGP commitments has been raised.

**Recommendation 3:**

Organize a regular (not ad-hoc) secretariat for the Philippine OGP Steering Committee. This should include representatives from the major implementing agencies, which will provide more opportunities for representation by other CSOs

*Action Taken:*

In the last few months of the previous administration, the Secretariat of the PH-OGP Steering Committee was transferred to a regular bureau in the Department of Budget and Management. The new Budget and Management Secretary has expressed his commitment to continue supporting OGP. He has assigned an Undersecretary to oversee OGP and has retained staff hired during the previous administration to continue providing staff support as Secretariat to the PH-OGP Steering Committee.

**Recommendation 4:**

Beyond the administrative reforms instituted by the executive branch, include the Congress as a major stakeholder in pushing legislation to ensure formal and institutionalized framework in law for the implementation of OGP commitments across political administrations. Civil society could also have stronger advocacy for the passage of the Freedom of Information Bill and, in general, play a more proactive role in developing commitments for the next OGP action plan.

*Action Taken:*

On the role of civil society: it had a stronger role in crafting the 3rd OGP Action Plan. The CSO consultations were primarily organized and led by the civil society members of the Steering Committee, with the Secretariat only providing a supporting role. As previously mentioned in this report, the 3rd Action Plan also contains commitments proposed by government and counterpart commitments from civil society.

Input on role of Congress is addressed in Recommendation 2 above.

**Recommendation 5:**

Review and recommit to improve the Philippines' performance vis-a-vis the eligibility criteria of the OGP - notably disclosure of asset records across all branches of the government (House of Representatives and Supreme Court and judiciary not fully compliant with disclosure laws) - and enact legislation to implement the constitutional guarantees of the citizens' right to access to information.

*Action Taken:*

While there is no disagreement on the importance of the disclosure of asset records of government officials, this was not identified as a priority at this point by civil society in any of the consultations or Steering Committee meetings.

However, while not included in the Action Plan, there is an on-going initiative being implemented by the Office of the Ombudsman on the development of an IT-based system for the filing and disclosure of Statements of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth (SALN) of government employees.

The 16<sup>th</sup> Congress failed to enact a Freedom of Information (FOI) Law. Several versions of the FOI Bill have now been refiled in both upper and lower house of the 17<sup>th</sup> Congress.

Within a month after his assumption of office, President Rodrigo Duterte issued Executive Order No. 02, s. 2016, "Operationalizing in the Executive Branch the People's Constitutional Right to Information". Currently, the Presidential Communications Office (PCO) is leading the development of the Freedom of Information Manual and Implementing Rules and Regulations of the EO on FOI for the guidance of national agencies and government corporations.

#### IV. Implementing of National Action Plan Commitments

The 3<sup>rd</sup> PH-OGP Action Plan contains 12 commitments implemented through 13 national government programs. Eight of these are continuing initiatives from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Action Plan while 4 are new commitments. The summary of completion is found in Table 4 below. More details on the progress of each commitment are provided in Annex C.

Table 4. Summary of Completion of Commitments

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators for 2015 and 2016	Accomplishments	Completion Level	Remarks
1. Passage of legislation on access to information	Freedom of Information Legislation	PCDSPO	Organize Roundtable Discussions/Workshops on the substantive provisions of the FOI	Was not passed in 16 <sup>th</sup> Congress. Several versions of the FOI Bill have now been refiled in both upper and lower house of the 17 <sup>th</sup> Congress.  Issuance of Executive Order No. 02, s. 2016, operationalizing in the executive branch the people's constitutional right to information last July 24, 2016.	Substantial	An EO on FOI was issued by President Rodrigo Duterte. The leaders of the executive branch and legislature have expressed support for the passage of an FOI legislation to fully institutionalize the implementation of the policy across all branches of government.
2. Sustain transparency in local government plans and budget	Full Disclosure Policy	DILG, ULAP, BAG	DILG and ULAP 1. 1193 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities fully complying with the FDP both in 2015 and 2016  BAG	DILG and ULAP 1. For 2015, 1,259 PCMs are fully complying with FDP. For the 2016 round of assessment, 1,216 PCMs are fully complying with the FDP as of Q2 2016	Substantial	DILG continues to monitor compliance with the Full Disclosure Policy under the new administration.

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators for 2015 and 2016	Accomplishments	Completion Level	Remarks
			2. Use the uploaded data in the FDP portal in at least 5 regions and produce reports or data visualization	BAG 2. Development of 1 visualization utilizing data from the FDP portal on-going 3. Local CSOs in 15 towns/cities in 5 regions trained in analyzing selected FDP data, and they are using the data/analysis in their advocacy/ engagement in local governance		There is a need to strengthen the capacity of citizens/ CSOs to use the data from FDP.
3. Proactively release government data in open formats through the Open Data portal	Open Data Philippines	DBM, PCDSPO, OPS	1. Enabling Open Data Policy Environment through the issuance of the Open Data Implementing Guidelines Joint Memorandum Circular 2. Identify institutional owner of the ODP Initiative	1. Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) 2014-01 to institutionalize Open Data Task Force and JMC 2015-01 to request national government agencies to adopt Open Data were issued in 2014 and 2015, respectively. 2. Discussions are now on-going to identify a more permanent government owner of the initiative 3. As of Q2 2016, 3,126 data files published in the ODP portal	Substantial	Open Data is seen by the new administration as a good platform to support implementation of the EO on FOI

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators for 2015 and 2016	Accomplishments	Completion Level	Remarks
4. Attain EITI-compliance	Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	DOF, Bantay Kita	<p>DOF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Timely publication of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> EITI report</li> <li>2. Philippines to undergo a validation process and to be declared an EITI-compliant country</li> <li>3. Adoption/amendment of policies and legislation to promote transparency in the extractive industries</li> <li>4. Increase awareness and build capacities of stakeholders who can engage in public debate on matters relating to transparency and accountability in the extractive sector</li> </ol> <p>Bantay Kita</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Attendance of CSO representatives in all EITI activities</li> <li>6. Strong and accountable CSO coalition: annual CSO conference, outreach</li> </ol>	<p>DOF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The 2<sup>nd</sup> PH-EITI Country Report was submitted to the International EITI Secretariat on December 2015. Currently, PH-EITI is preparing to submit the 3<sup>rd</sup> PH-EITI Country Report by December 2016.</li> <li>2. Significant reforms adopted by Mines and Geosciences Bureau, Department of Budget and Management, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, and the Bureau of Local Government Finance, to promote transparency in the EI</li> <li>3. LGU roadshows conducted in 2015 and currently being conducted (2016) to serve as platforms to communicate EITI report and to discuss among stakeholders issues in transparency and accountability in the extractive sector</li> </ol>	Substantial	DOF continues to implement this program under the new administration

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators for 2015 and 2016	Accomplishments	Completion Level	Remarks
			activities at the local/subnational level to communities, indigenous people's groups and local government officials, external audit of Bantay Kita's finances, and public disclosure of Financial Statements of the coalition 7. Utilization of EITI data: conduct of 20 capacity building activities; publication of 20 reports analyzing EITI data.	Bantay Kita 4. Attended all PH-EITI MSG meeting and multi-stakeholder roadshows in from 2015 until Q2 2016. 5. Conducted annual CSO conference, outreach activities, external audit of BK's finances, and publicly disclosed latest available financial statements of the coalition 6. 15 reports analyzing EITI data created/published from Q2 2015 to Q2 2016		
5. Engage civil society in public audit	Citizen Participatory Audit	COA, ANSA-EAP	COA 1. Policies to support CPA are in place 2. At least 2 CPA activities conducted and at least 5 capacity building activity on CPA conducted for the civil society and the private sector annually  ANSA-EAP	COA 1. Development of policy to institutionalize CPA in COA on-going 2. Ten CPA activities and 6 capacity building activities were conducted for civil society and private sector as of August 2016  ANSA-EAP	Substantial	COA continues to implement this program under the new administration

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators for 2015 and 2016	Accomplishments	Completion Level	Remarks
			3. 25 CSOs trained and deployed as citizen auditors	3. 29 CSOs trained and deployed as citizen auditors		
6. Strengthen community participation in local planning and budgeting	Bottom-up Budgeting	DILG, ULAP, BAG, TF-PLG	<p>DILG and ULAP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1,516 of Cities and Municipalities with FY 2016 and FY 2017 LPRAP</li> <li>2. Increase fund allocation that are for performance downloads to LGUs by Php5 billion</li> </ol> <p>BAG</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. At least 2 dialogues conducted with key legislators to discuss the status of the Citizen Participation in the Budget Bill in Congress by 2017</li> </ol> <p>TF-PLG</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Conduct one study on BuB participation mechanisms per region</li> </ol>	<p>DILG and ULAP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For 2015, 1590 cities and municipalities have FY 2016 LPRAP. For 2016, 1514 cities and municipalities have FY 2017 LPRAP.</li> <li>2. P11.7 billion was allocated for performance downloads for FY 2016</li> <li>3. P15.8 billion has been proposed in the FY 2017 Budget for performance downloads for municipalities</li> </ol> <p>BAG</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. On October 2015, the Budget Advocacy Group was able to conduct one dialogue on OGP and BuB at the House of Representatives.</li> </ol> <p>TF-PLG</p>	Substantial	A new participatory budgeting initiative, the Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities (ADM) Program will be implemented for FY 2017.

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators for 2015 and 2016	Accomplishments	Completion Level	Remarks
				5. Two case studies on CSO participation in ongoing BuB projects in Regions 6 and 10		
	KALAHI CIDSS National Community Driven Development Program	DSWD, TF- PLG	<p>DSWD</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 177 and 325 municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in LDCs and special bodies in 2015 and 2016, respectively</li> <li>2. 5,574 and 6,889 barangays with poverty reduction action plans prepared, involving community members in 2015 and 2016, respectively</li> <li>3. 6,735 and 9,674 community projects completed in 2015 and 2016, respectively</li> </ol> <p>TF-PLG</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Conduct one study on KC-NCDDP participation mechanisms per region</li> </ol>	<p>DSWD</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2015: 173 municipalities Q2 2016: 585</li> <li>2. 2015: 5,428 barangays Q2 2016: 4,462</li> <li>3. 2015: 6,055 community projects Q2 2016: 5,354</li> </ol> <p>TF-PLG</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. No case study on KC-NCDDP Participation has been completed by TF-PLG yet.</li> </ol>	Substantial	DSWD continues to implement this program under the new administration

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators for 2015 and 2016	Accomplishments	Completion Level	Remarks
7. Improve public service delivery through an effective feedback and monitoring mechanism	Integrated Anti-Red Tape Program	CSC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 80% and 85% of public reports lodged via CCB, acted upon by CSC in 2015 and 2016, respectively.</li> <li>2. 5% increase in the percentage of offices surveyed under the RCS obtaining the CSC-SEA (2015 baseline)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 100% of public reports lodged via CCB, acted upon by CSC in 2015 and 2016</li> <li>2. No increase in baseline yet. RCS is still on-going.</li> </ol>	Substantial	Under the directive of President Duterte, a new hotline number (8888) for public feedback on government services was launched on August 2016. The operations of the hotline is under the Integrated Anti-Red Tape Program
8. Enhance performance benchmarks for local governance	Seal of Good Local Governance	DILG, ULAP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indicators enhanced and scaled-up every year</li> <li>2. 1,653 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities (PCMs) assessed annually from 2015-2017</li> <li>3. All qualified PCMs assessed in the previous year conferred with the Seal annually from 2015-2017</li> <li>4. SGLG Assessment Team with CSO representatives</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The enhanced guidelines of SGLG (Memorandum Circular 2016-1) was issued by DILG in January 2016</li> <li>2. 1676 PCMs were assessed for the 2015 evaluation round; 2016 evaluation round is on-going</li> <li>3. 254 PCMs were awarded with SGLG in 2015</li> <li>4. All SGLG assessment teams have CSO representatives for 2015 and 2016 evaluation rounds</li> </ol>	Substantial	DILG continues to implement this program under the new administration

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators for 2015 and 2016	Accomplishments	Completion Level	Remarks
			annually from 2015- 2017			
9. Improve the ease of doing business	Gameplan on Competitiveness: Ease of Doing Business	NCC	Bring PH in the top third rank in the Doing Business Survey	Though there is substantial progress in streamlining business processes in the country, the Philippines' ranking has slid 8 notches down (from 95 <sup>th</sup> to 103 <sup>rd</sup> place) in the results of the 2016 Doing Business Survey.	Substantial	The improvement of ease of doing business in the country is part of the 10-point socio-economic agenda of President Duterte.
10. Improve local government competitiveness	Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index	NCC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cover all 144 cities across the country</li> <li>2. Increase in the Number of LGUs covered from 1,120 to 1,232</li> <li>3. 20% of LGUs with overall competitiveness index score improvement</li> <li>4. Institutionalize CMCI Data Collection</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CMCI covered 142 and 144 cities and municipalities across the country in 2015 and 2016, respectively</li> <li>2. Number of LGUs covered in 2015 and 2016 is 1,120 and 1,389, respectively</li> <li>3. In 2015, 38 (28%) out of 136 cities and 88 (22%) out of 399 municipalities have overall competitiveness index score improvement. In 2016, 57 (40%) out of 142 cities and 391 (40%) out of 978 (municipalities have overall competitiveness index score improvement</li> </ol>	Substantial	NCC continues to implement this program under the new administration

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators for 2015 and 2016	Accomplishments	Completion Level	Remarks
				4. To institutionalize CMCI Data Collection, two Memorandum of Agreements (MOA) was signed by relevant agencies		
11. Institutionalize public-private consultation and dialogue for sustained and inclusive economic growth	Public and Private Sector High Level Dialogues	DOF, PBG-JFC	<p>DOF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish a joint public-private secretariat that will organize and support the regular dialogues</li> <li>2. Organize meetings among the heads of the PBG-JFC and cabinet's economic development cluster to discuss priority issues and recommendations</li> <li>3. Publish one (1) assessment report on the Public and Private Sector High Level Dialogues</li> </ol> <p>PBG-JFC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. The PBG-JFC shall engage their local partners and affiliates and the respective LGUs in the discussion</li> </ol>	<p>DOF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Joint Secretariat for the Public and Private Sector High Level Secretariat was formed on August 2015</li> <li>2. Two High Level Dialogues were convened on October 2015 and April 2016, respectively</li> </ol> <p>PBG-JFC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Organized a roundtable discussion with industry players (agriculture, garments and footwear, pharmaceuticals, and motor vehicles) to discuss concerns and recommendations regarding trade and investment liberalization / trade agreements in 2016</li> </ol>	Limited	Discussions to sustain the initiative is now on-going.

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators for 2015 and 2016	Accomplishments	Completion Level	Remarks
			<p>of issues, formulation of solution, and monitoring progress thereof</p> <p>5. The core group shall engage with various industry associations and other stakeholders, especially CSOs and POs in the discussion of specific issues</p>			
12. Improve corporate accountability	Integrity Initiative	Integrity Initiative, Inc., DBM	<p>Integrity Initiative Inc.</p> <p>1. Enlist 3,000 and 5,000 Integrity Pledge signatories in 2015 and 2016, respectively</p> <p>DBM</p> <p>2. Issuance of a policy in support of Integrity Initiative</p>	<p>Integrity Initiative Inc.</p> <p>1. 2015: 2636 signatories 2016: 3,755 signatories</p> <p>DBM</p> <p>2. The DBM has yet to issue a policy in support of the Integrity Initiative.</p>	Limited	The initiative will be sustained and is being led by the private sector.

## V. Peer Exchange and Learning

In February 2016, the PH-OGP Secretariat co-organized with the Ateneo School of Government a Learning Event for international delegates from Making All Voices Count (MAVC)-supported countries. The objective of the activity was to share with the participants the Philippine OGP Experience on the use of technology and transformative governance. As part of the program, Former Undersecretary Richard Moya provided them an overview of the Philippine Open Government Partnership and its activities. Representatives from implementing agencies of selected OGP initiatives such as Open Data, Bottom-up Budgeting, and Citizen Participatory Audit were also there to present and demonstrate how PH-OGP commitments were leveraging technology to improve and strengthen implementation of its programs. The participants also visited the Civil Service Commission for a presentation and a guided tour on the Integrated Anti-Red Tape Program's Contact Center ng Bayan, the central public feedback mechanism of the Philippine government.

## VI. Conclusion and Next Steps

### A. Lessons Learned

Building on the experiences in crafting two previous plans, the process for crafting the Philippines' 3<sup>rd</sup> OGP Action Plan was significantly improved. Not only were more stakeholders involved in the process, but civil society and other non-government stakeholders had a stronger voice in finalizing the Action Plan. Some of the lessons we've learned in this cycle include:

1. **Importance of a strong government secretariat fully supported by key senior government officials.** The PH-OGP Secretariat continues to serve a critical role in bridging civil society with other government agencies. In crafting the 3<sup>rd</sup> Action Plan, two new OGP commitments were proposed by civil society towards the latter part of the planning process. The Secretariat, with the support of the OGP lead minister, was able to quickly bring to the attention of the concerned Department Secretary these proposed new OGP commitments. Following meetings were arranged and the commitments were finalized in less than two months. The effectiveness of the Secretariat is dependent on the support of a cabinet minister and their influence over other agencies.
2. **Leveraging international recognition to strengthen local political and bureaucratic support.** Several OGP Commitments of the Philippine government have been recognized by the international community such as the Citizen Participatory Audit, which was given the OGP Bright Spots Award in the OGP Summit in 2013. Receiving such awards has strengthened both political and bureaucratic support for particular OGP commitments.
3. **Difficulty in effectively managing broad consultations.** It was difficult to manage the broad consultations undertaken in crafting this action plan. While many were consulted, most of the

processes undertaken did not lead to substantial amendments or improvements to the OGP Action Plan. The PH-OGP Steering Committee needs to rethink its strategy and mechanisms for consultations in order to make the process more effective.

- 4. Limited resources of the civil society to implement its commitments under the action plan.** Some CSOs have voiced out that the achievement of their targeted milestones under the 3<sup>rd</sup> PH-OGP Action Plan is constrained by their respective resources. Alternative means of resource mobilization and funding through and by the civil society stakeholders of PH-OGP to help meet their commitments should be looked into.
  
- 5. Need to engage beyond civil society and reach out to citizen directly.** The focus of the Philippines OGP plan has been evolving. The first action plan had focused on initiatives that government had wanted to implement. The process then evolved into one giving more importance to issues that the civil society were concerned about. This led to the co-creation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Action Plan. However, the Plan is still perceived to be less relevant by regular citizens as it tackles issues that are often far from the day to day concerns of the general public – issues such as traffic and poor service delivery. There is a need to evaluate how the general public and their immediate concerns can become part of the OGP process.

## B. Next Steps

With the Duterte administration having only assumed office on June 30, 2016, the Government is still in the midst of transition activities. The PH-OGP Steering Committee has yet to reconvene and the government representatives from the existing and planned new members will have to be reconfirmed. New members from the Senate and the House of Representatives have been invited but will also have to be identified by their respective leadership. On the side of non-government members of the PH-OGP Steering Committee, a co-chair will have to be elected. Currently, the non-government members have initiated to set-up a non-government secretariat to support the current PH-OGP secretariat lodged in the Department of Budget and Management.

The process for crafting the next action plan will have to be initiated during the last quarter of 2016, to ensure that there is enough time to address the weaknesses and challenges experienced in the last cycle of crafting the action plan.

## C. Conclusion

The new administration under President Rodrigo Duterte remains committed to expand, deepen, and institutionalize participative governance reform initiatives. Hence, part of this commitment will rely on the implementation and sustainability of the PH-OGP National Action Plan.

To illustrate, related OGP efforts from July to September 2016 have occurred under the auspices of the Duterte administration:

- Executive Order No. 02, s. 2016, which operationalizes in the executive branch the people's constitutional right to information was issued last July 24, 2016, just within a month after the official assumption of duty of President Duterte. This supports the country's commitment to pass an FOI law. Several versions of the bill have also now been refiled in the 17th Congress.
- Hotline number 8888, a new national public feedback mechanism on government services, was launched in August 2016. This supports the Philippines' OGP commitment to improve public service delivery through an effective feedback and monitoring mechanism under the Integrated Anti-Red Tape Program.
- The 10-point socio-economic agenda of the President has put front and center the improvement of the ease of doing business in the country, which is also one of the Philippines' OGP commitments. During his oath-taking ceremony, President Duterte directed all front line public agencies, including LGUs to cut the processing/waiting time for the delivery of services to the public and to automate operations if needed.

Moving forward, the Philippines aims to develop a new PH-OGP Action Plan that is in line with the reform and partnership for change agenda of the new government. The new action plan cycle aims to deepen the consultation process further, and especially engage the legislature to have a more proactive role in PH-OGP. With the help of local government units and civil society, another goal is to strengthen subnational implementation and promotion of relevant PH-OGP commitments. The direct engagement of the Filipino citizens in crafting the plan, through crowdsourcing strategies, is also being eyed.

The OGP platform is seen by the Duterte administration positively as it promotes values that resonate greatly with the leadership's clean, open, and participatory governance platform. Being one of the founding countries of this movement, the Philippine government continues its support to the activities and advocacies of OGP. The past five years of being an OGP member country has made the Philippines a benchmark for transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement best practices. In the next six years, this momentum will continue as the OGP stakeholders from government and civil society strengthen the push for good governance and sustain mutual efforts towards strong Open Government Partnerships.

**ANNEX A**

**Activities in Crafting the Governance Cluster Plan and 3<sup>rd</sup> Action Plan for OGP**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Venue</b>	
<b>PH-OGP Steering Committee Meetings</b>			
1	First Quarter Meeting	February 19, 2014	DBM
2	Second Quarter Meeting	June 26, 2014	DBM
3	Third Quarter Meeting	None Planning for and Conduct of Good Governance Dialogues on-going from September – November 2014	
4	Fourth Quarter Meeting (2014)	November 24, 2016	The Podium, Ortigas Center, Pasig City
5	First Quarter Meeting (2015)	February 3, 2015	DBM
6	Special Meeting	March 5, 2015	DBM
7	Second Quarter Meeting (2015)	April 30, 2015	DBM
8	Third Quarter Meeting (2015)	August 19, 2015	DBM
9	Fourth Quarter Meeting (2015)	November 23, 2015	DBM
10	First Quarter Meeting (2016)	April 12, 2016	DBM
<b>Good Governance Dialogues</b>			
1	Manila Leg (Regions Covered: 3, 4A, 4B, 5 and NCR)	September 2-3, 2014	Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Ortigas, Pasig City
2	Cebu Leg (Regions Covered: 6,7, and 8)	October 16-17, 2014	Crowne Regency Hotel, Cebu City
3	Cagayan de Oro Leg (Regions Covered: 11, 12 and CARAGA)	October 21-22, 2014	Limketkai Luxe Hotel, Cagayan de Oro City
4	Davao Leg (Regions Covered: 9, 10 and ARMM)	November 5-6, 2014	Pinnacle Suites and Hotel, Davao City
5	Baguio Leg (Regions Covered: 1,2 and CAR)	November 13-14, 2014	Citylight Hotel, Baguio City
<b>Civil Society Consultations</b>			
1	Philippine Good Governance Summit for the Youth	March 12-14, 2015	Bayview Park Hotel, Manila
2	OGP Roundtable Discussion with Business Groups	March 19, 2015	Asian Institute of Management, Makati City
3	Pilot Workshop - 2nd round of consultations for the PH-OGP Co-Created Plan	May 11, 2015	Social Hall, Provincial Capitol, Marawi City, Lanao Del Sur
4	2 <sup>nd</sup> CSO Regional Meetings on the PH-OGP National Action Plan 2015-2017 - Davao Leg (Regions Covered: 11, 12, ARMM)	June 2, 2015	Marco Polo Hotel, Davao City

5	2 <sup>nd</sup> CSO Regional Meetings Cagayan De Oro Leg ( <i>Regions Covered: 9, 10, 13</i> )	June 5, 2015	Limketkai Luxe Hotel, Cagayan de Oro City
6	2 <sup>nd</sup> CSO Regional Meetings Iloilo Leg ( <i>Regions Covered: 6, 7, 8</i> )	June 15, 2015	Amigo Hotel, Iloilo City
7	2 <sup>nd</sup> CSO Regional Meetings Laoag Leg ( <i>Regions Covered: 1,2 and CAR</i> )	June 19, 2015	Java Hotel, Laoag City
8	2 <sup>nd</sup> CSO Regional Meetings Manila Leg ( <i>Regions Covered:3, 4A, 4B, 5, NCR</i> )	June 23, 2015	Oakwood Premier Hotel
9	Consultation with OGP Support Unit and OGP Working Groups	July 1 - July 7, 2015	Online
10	Posting of Draft 2015-2017 PH-OGP NAP on the Governance Cluster Website	August 12, 2015	Online
Other Events			
1	Launch of Action Plan	August 31, 2015	
2	Launch of the IRM Report	February 6, 2016	Novotel Hotel, Quezon City

**ANNEX B**  
**Composition of the PH-OGP Steering Committee**

	Previous Steering Committee Members	New Steering Committee Members
National Government	- Department of Budget and Management - Department of Social Welfare and Development - Department of the Interior and Local Government	- Department of Budget and Management - Department of Social Welfare and Development - Department of the Interior and Local Government  <i>(For confirmation of the new administration)</i>
Local Government	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines
Legislature	None	House of Representatives Senate of the Philippines  <i>(Representatives still to be identified)</i>
Civil Society	<b>Local Governance</b> Dr. Francisco Magno, Task-Force Participatory Local Governance  <b>Public Financial Management</b> Ms. Ching Jorge Budget Advocacy Group  <b>Access to Information</b> Annie Geron Right-to-Know-Right-Now Coalition	<b>Local Governance</b> Atty. Marlon Manuel Task-Force Participatory Local Governance/ Alternative Law Groups  Alternate: Ms. Gloria Madayag Samahang Kabuhayan sa Mapulang Lupa  <b>Public Financial Management</b> Ms. Ching Jorge Budget Advocacy Group  Alternate: Mr. Dondon Parafina Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific  <b>Access to Information</b> Ms. Della Leonor Kapisanan ng may Kakayahang Kapansanan, Inc.  Alternate: Mr. Janvie Amido Youth First Initiative
Business Groups	Mr. Peter Perfecto Integrity Initiative  Mr. Bill Luz National Competitiveness Council	Mr. Peter Perfecto Integrity Initiative  Alternate: Mr. Christian Monsod Bishop-Businessmen's Conference for Human Development  Mr. Dominador Barrion

		<p>Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants</p> <p>Alternate:  Mr. George Villaruz  Association of Certified Public Accountants in Public Practice (ACPAPP)</p>
Public Sector Labor Unions	None	<p>Ms. Annie Geron  Public Services Labor Independent Confederation</p> <p>Alternate:  Mr. Abdulani Lakibul  Confederation of Independent Unions in the Public Sector</p>
Academe	None	<p>Dr. Francisco Mago  DLSU - Jesse Robredo Institute of Governance</p> <p>Alternate:  Dr. Habib W. Macaayong  Mindanao State University</p>

**ANNEX C**  
**PH-OGP Commitment Progress Forms**

<b>OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017</b>				
<b>1. Freedom of Information Bill</b>				
Commitment: Passage of legislation on access to information				
Lead implementing agency		Presidential Communications Operations Office		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Undersecretary Manuel Quezon III		
Title, Department		Undersecretary		
Email		<a href="mailto:mlquezon3@pcdspo.gov.ph">mlquezon3@pcdspo.gov.ph</a>		
Phone		736-0719		
Other actors involved	Government	Congress, Presidential Legislative Liaison Office		
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Right to Know, Right Now Coalition		
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		The Philippines has yet to pass legislation that promote access to information.		
Main Objective		The main objective is to pass an access to information law. Passage of the current Freedom of Information bill will mandate the disclosure of government information to the general public.		
Brief Description of Commitment (140 character limit)		The commitment is to pass an access to information law.		
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment		Increasing Public Integrity		
Relevance:		The Freedom of Information (FOI) bill is crucial to institutionalize transparency since it will mandate the disclosure of public documents, as well as the procedures for accessing these documents.		
Ambition :		Passage of the FOI bill will ensure that government efforts on transparency become the norm and can make government more open as disclosure of public data will be institutionalized.		
<b>Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017</b>			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:
2015	2016	2017		End Date:
<b>National Government (Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office)</b>				
Organize, through Philippine OGP, Roundtable Discussions/Workshops on the substantive provisions of the FOI bill with pilot agencies as part of mainstreaming of FOI and confidence building relating thereto preparatory to the implementation of the FOI Act by 2015.			On-going	2015
				2016

<p>Description of the results</p>	<p>FOI was included in the Priority Legislative Agenda (PLA) of the 16<sup>th</sup> Congress. Former President Aquino has also pushed for the passage of FOI through his Budget Message for 2016.</p> <p>The FOI bill was approved in the Senate (Upper House) in March 2014. At the House of Representatives (Lower House), it was approved by the Committee on Public Information last November 2014 and in the Committee on Appropriations last March 2015. However, the bill was not scheduled for plenary deliberation before the closing of the 16<sup>th</sup> Congress.</p> <p>Several versions of the FOI Bill have now been refiled in both upper and lower house of the 17<sup>th</sup> Congress.</p> <p>Just more than a month after the assumption of office of the new administration under President Rodrigo Duterte, Executive Order No. 02, s. 2016, operationalizing in the executive branch the people’s constitutional right to information was issued last July 24, 2016.</p> <p>Currently, the Presidential Communications Office (PCO) is also developing the Freedom of Information Manual to support the EO on FOI.</p>			
<p>Completion Level</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>Limited</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>Next steps</p>	<p>Following the issuance of the EO on FOI, the new administration and Congress have expressed support for the passage of an FOI legislation to fully institutionalize the implementation of the policy across all branches of government.</p>			
<p>Additional Information</p>				
<p>The original commitment holder of the initiative, Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office, has now been replaced by the Presidential Communications Office. Moving forward, PCO, together with champions from both Houses of Congress, is seen to be in a strategic position in the executive to champion the passage of an FOI law.</p>				

**OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017**

**2. Full Disclosure Policy (FDP)**

<b>Commitment: Sustain transparency in local government plans and budgets</b>					
Lead implementing agency		Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Hon. Austere A. Panadero			
Title, Department		Undersecretary			
Email		aapanadero@dilg.gov.ph <a href="mailto:mhabitan@dof.gov.ph">mailto:mhabitan@dof.gov.ph</a>			
Phone		9317514 or 9525700 local 3001			
Other actors involved	National Government				
	Local Government	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP)			
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Budget Advocacy Group			
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uninformed local government constituents on how the local budget is managed, disbursed and utilized</li> <li>• There is a need to create ways on how to effectively and efficiently utilize the uploaded data in the FDP Portal.</li> </ul>			
Main Objective		Increase public access to financial documents/transactions of local government units to ensure transparency and accountability among LGUs			
Brief Description of Commitment		Monitoring of LGU compliance to the Full Disclosure Policy will allow wider public access and will keep their constituents informed of how the LGU budget is managed and disbursed.			
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving Public Services</li> <li>• Increasing Public Integrity</li> </ul>			
Relevance:		This commitment is relevant in promoting transparency as it provides public access to financial documents of the local governments for more intensive data processing of the LGU financial reports.			
Ambition :		The intended result is the culture of transparency among local government units built by ensuring regular public disclosure of key financial documents. Public access to this information is a pre-requisite to effective citizen engagement.			
<b>Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017</b>			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
<b>National Government (Department of the Interior and Local Government) and Local Government (Union of Local Authorities in the Philippines)</b>					
1193 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities	1193 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities	1352 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities	Ongoing	On a quarterly basis, starting January 2015	December 2017

fully complying with the FDP	fully complying with the FDP	fully complying with the FDP																																											
		795 of LGUs upload documents in the FDP portal in open formats	New	On a quarterly basis, starting January 2015	December 2017																																								
<b>Civil Society (Budget Advocacy Group)</b>																																													
		Use the uploaded data in the FDP portal in at least 5 regions and produce reports or data visualization	New	October 2015	June 2017																																								
<b>Description of results</b>																																													
<p><b><u>DILG and ULAP Commitments</u></b></p> <p>For the whole of 2015, the compliance rates in the full disclosure policy per type of local government unit are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total no.*</th> <th>Full Compliance</th> <th>% Compliant</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All LGUs</td> <td>1,591</td> <td>1,259</td> <td>79.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provinces</td> <td>75</td> <td>62</td> <td>82.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cities</td> <td>142</td> <td>123</td> <td>86.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Municipalities</td> <td>1,374</td> <td>1,074</td> <td>78.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Excluding ARMM</p> <p>As of Q2 2016, the compliance rates in the full disclosure policy per type of local government unit are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total no.*</th> <th>Full Compliance</th> <th>% Compliant</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All LGUs</td> <td>1,591</td> <td>1,216</td> <td>76.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provinces</td> <td>75</td> <td>63</td> <td>84.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cities</td> <td>142</td> <td>109</td> <td>76.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Municipalities</td> <td>1,374</td> <td>1,044</td> <td>76.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Excluding ARMM</p> <p>Full compliance entails that the LGU discloses all required documents in the FDP portal and in conspicuous places.</p> <p>To support implementation of FDP, the additional activities conducted by ULAP are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In 2015, ULAP held “# ParaSaBayan : Pagtataguyod ng Makabuluhang Adhikain ng Pamamahalang Lokal” advocacy in Region IV-B - in Puerto Princesa City</li> </ol>							Total no.*	Full Compliance	% Compliant	All LGUs	1,591	1,259	79.1%	Provinces	75	62	82.6%	Cities	142	123	86.6%	Municipalities	1,374	1,074	78.2%		Total no.*	Full Compliance	% Compliant	All LGUs	1,591	1,216	76.4%	Provinces	75	63	84.0%	Cities	142	109	76.8%	Municipalities	1,374	1,044	76.0%
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	<p>(November 22), Region 6.5 &amp; 7 in Cebu City (December 11), and CARAGA Region in Butuan City (December 16)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Innovative Solutions to OGP (ISOGP) Learning Event at Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Quezon City last March 1, 2016</li> <li>3. LGU ICT Forum: Strengthening LGU Capacities through ICT: “Innovation, Competitiveness, Transparency”</li> </ol> <p><b>BAG Commitments</b> Development of 1 visualization utilizing data from the FDP portal on-going</p>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps				
Additional Information				
<p>The documents that the LGU discloses under the Full Disclosure Policy are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Annual Budget Report</li> <li>2. Statement of Debt Service</li> <li>3. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures</li> <li>4. Quarterly Statement of Cash Flow</li> <li>5. Annual Procurement Plan or Procurement List</li> <li>6. Items to Bid</li> <li>7. Bid Results on Civil Works, Goods and Services, and Consulting Services</li> <li>8. Abstract of Bids as Calculated</li> <li>9. Supplemental Procurement Plan, if any</li> <li>10. SEF Income and Expenditure Estimates</li> <li>11. Report of SEF Utilization</li> <li>12. Annual GAD Accomplishment Report</li> <li>13. Trust Fund (PDAF) Utilization</li> <li>14. 20% Component of the IRA Utilization</li> <li>15. Report of Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF) Utilization</li> </ol>				

## OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

### 3. Open Data Philippines

Commitment: Proactively release government data in open formats through the Open Data portal	
Lead implementing agency	Office of the Presidential Spokesperson (OPS)   Department of Budget and Management (DBM)   Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (PCDSPO)
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Sec. Edwin Lacierda   Undersecretary Richard Moya   Undersecretary Manuel L. Quezon III
Title, Department	Secretary, OPS   Undersecretary, DBM   Undersecretary, PCDSPO
Email	<a href="mailto:open@data.gov.ph">open@data.gov.ph</a>
Phone	791-2000 loc 2500, 735-49-47 (DBM Office of Undersecretary Richard Moya)
Other actors involved	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals World Bank, Step Up Consulting, World Wide Web Foundation, Open Data Labs Jakarta, Southeast Asia Technology and Transparency Initiative, International Center for Innovation, Transformation, and Excellence in Governance (INCITEGov)
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	The Open Data Portal ( <a href="http://www.data.gov.ph">www.data.gov.ph</a> ) was launched in January 2014. Currently, the portal is host to more than 1,237 datasets, 80% of which are in open format.
Main Objective	To democratize access to government data through proactive disclosure in open formats and to empower citizens on how to use government data for practical innovation
Brief Description of Commitment	The commitment is to proactively release government data in open formats and generate an ecosystem for its use and reuse by the public.
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving Public Services</li> <li>• Increasing Public Integrity</li> </ul>
Relevance:	<p>Launched in January 16, 2014 during the Good Governance Summit, Open Data Philippines is the Philippine Government's program to proactively release public sector datasets and generate an ecosystem for its use and reuse by the public. Open Data Philippines aims to institutionalize good governance by making government data available to the public. This involves collating datasets from different government agencies, cleaning them for better understandability, and uploading them to a website in open formats. The idea is that once all datasets become available, citizens will be able to verify for themselves key government transactions and track the movement of crucial resources. The program's innovative take on the public's right to information is the supply of datasets in open and machine-readable formats and the development of <a href="http://data.gov.ph">data.gov.ph</a>, the centralized repository for these datasets. The program is anchored on the following key result areas: access to public sector information, data-driven governance, public engagement, and practical innovation. Open Data Philippines is not just a website, but a movement and a big part of the movement is citizen engagement. ODP regularly conducts capacity-building activities such as trainings, boot camps,</p>

	consultations and developer competitions or hackathons for government agencies, civil society, academe and the private sector.				
Ambition :	The intended result is the proactive release of government data in open formats and an ecosystem around use and re-use of data.				
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
<b>National Government Office of the Presidential Spokesperson (OPS), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (PCDSPO)</b>					
Enabling Open Data Policy Environment through the issuance of the Open Data Implementing Guidelines Joint Memorandum Circular	Identify institutional owner of the ODP Initiative		New	March 2015	June 2016
		5 government agencies organize events for CSOs, developers, and designers to showcase the use of their data	New	April 2015	December 2017
		Publish 6000 total data files in the ODP Portal	Ongoing	January 2015	January 2018
		At least 5 government agencies have dedicated open data teams	Ongoing	January 2015	December 2017
Description of Results	Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) 2014-01 to institutionalize Open Data Task Force and JMC 2015-01 to request national government agencies to adopt Open Data were issued in 2014 and 2015, respectively.				

	<p>As of Q2 2016, 3,126 data files published in the ODP portal. Information tools, such as 22 dashboards and visualizations, were also created by the internally by the ODTF and third party outfits.</p> <p>The Philippines jumped 17 places (from rank 57 out of 86 countries in 2014 to rank 36 out of 92 in 2015) in the latest Open Data Barometer rankings</p> <p>Other activities conducted in 2015 and 2016 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity-building on Data Management and Story-Telling</li> <li>• On-going conduct of Open Contracting Data Standard Assessment</li> <li>• Participation in the Asian Open Data Alliance</li> <li>• Served as general steward in the development and launch of the International Open Data Charter</li> <li>• Open Data Masterclass and Boot Camp for DOJ</li> </ul>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps	<p>The Open Data Task Force Secretariat is now tentatively lodged under the newly created Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT). Discussions are now on-going to identify a more permanent government owner of the initiative. Open data is also seen by the new administration as a good platform to support implementation of the new EO on FOI.</p>			
Additional Information				
<p>More details about the program are available in the Open Data Philippines Action Plan 2014-2016. This document is available in this link: <a href="http://www.gov.ph/2014/01/16/document-open-data-philippines-action-plan-2014-2016/">http://www.gov.ph/2014/01/16/document-open-data-philippines-action-plan-2014-2016/</a>.</p>				

**OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017**

**4. Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative**

<b>Commitment: Attain EITI Compliance</b>		
Lead implementing agency	Department of Finance, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Undersecretary Gil S. Beltran (OIC Focal Person)	
Title, Department	Assistant Secretary	
Email	<a href="mailto:gbeltran@dof.gov.ph">gbeltran@dof.gov.ph</a>	
Phone	523-5671	
Other actors involved	Government	Department of Energy, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Chamber of Mines of the Philippines, Petroleum Association of the Philippines, Bantay Kita
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<p>The 1st and 2nd EITI Country Reports were submitted to the EITI International Board in December 2014 and 2015 respectively. Both reports are available in the EITI website (<a href="http://www.ph-eiti.org">www.ph-eiti.org</a>).</p> <p>Executive Order No. 147 was signed in November 2013 creating the Philippine EITI. Preliminary discussions on its institutionalization through legislation have been made in Congress and Senate in 2014.</p>	
Main Objective	<p>Improved transparency and accountability in the extractive industry to improve governance of the extractive sector. Specifically, the five Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG) determined objectives for EITI implementation in the Philippines are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show direct and indirect contribution of extractives to the economy (through EITI process)</li> <li>• Improve public understanding of the management of natural resources and availability of data</li> <li>• Strengthen national resource management / strengthen government systems</li> <li>• Create opportunities for dialogue and constructive engagement in natural resource management in order to build trust and reduce conflict among stakeholders</li> <li>• Pursue and strengthen the extractive sector's contribution to sustainable development</li> </ul>	
Brief Description of Commitment	The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is an international multi-stakeholder initiative that seeks to establish a global standard for transparency in the revenues collected by governments from extractive industries such as mining, oil and gas. Through Executive Order (EO) No.	

	<p>79 on Institutionalizing and Implementing Reforms in the Philippine Mining Sector, the government expressed its commitment to implement EITI. A multi-stakeholder group composed of civil society, business, and government was formed to implement, monitor and evaluate EITI implementation in the Philippines. The government is composed of representatives from the Department of Finance, Department of Energy, Department of Environment and Natural Resources-MGB, Department of Interior and Local Government, and the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP). The civil society is represented by Bantay Kita-Publish What You Pay Philippines, while the industries are represented by the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines, Petroleum Association of the Philippines, and an elected representative from non-chamber members.</p> <p>Through the production and publication of annual country report, revenues collected by government and paid by Extractive companies are compared and reconciled to see if they tally. In the process, gaps are identified by the report and recommendations are formulated by stakeholders to address such gaps. Beyond producing a report and promoting fiscal transparency, PH-EITI aims to improve governance of the extractive sector by making information accessible and enabling stakeholders to have an evidence-based approach to policy making.</p>
<p>OGP challenge addressed by the commitment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing Public Integrity,</li> <li>• Increasing Corporate Accountability</li> <li>• More Effectively Managing Public Resources</li> </ul>
<p>Relevance:</p>	<p>The EITI promotes access to information, transparency and accountability in the extractive sector through disclosure and publication of payments made by mining, oil, gas and other extractive companies. The annual EITI report informs the public on how much the extractive industry contributes to the economy, and how the government spends such revenues for the welfare of citizens. EITI’s multi stakeholder approach also provides a platform for discussion of issues relevant to the governance of the extractive sector, thereby increasing civic participation.</p> <p>Aside from producing information on extractive sector revenues, EITI also promotes transparency across the extractive industry value chain, including information on the licensing process, social development programs at the local level, and processes involving Indigenous Peoples.</p>
<p>Ambition :</p>	<p>EITI aims to ensure transparency across the extractive industry value chain and foster civil society’s meaningful participation in the governance of natural resources. The disclosure of information through the EITI process enables the broader public to evaluate the extractive sector by providing a mechanism by which local communities are able to openly scrutinize the collection and spending of revenues collected by the government from the</p>

			extraction of natural resources. EITI also enables civil society to assess gaps in existing government systems and provide data - driven recommendations to policy makers.		
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
<b>National Government (Department of Finance)</b>					
Timely publication of 2 <sup>nd</sup> EITI report	Timely publication of 3 <sup>rd</sup> EITI report	Timely publication of 4 <sup>th</sup> EITI report	Ongoing	January 1 of every year	December 31 of every year
	Philippines to undergo a validation process and to be declared an EITI compliant country		New	3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 2016
		Draft an EITI bill approved by MSG	On-going	1st quarter of 2017	4th quarter 2017
<b>Civil Society (Bantay Kita)</b>					
Attendance of CSO representatives in all EITI activities			New	April 2015	December 2017
Strong and accountable CSO coalition: annual CSO conference, outreach activities at the local/subnational level to communities, indigenous people's groups and local government officials, external audit of Bantay Kita's finances, and public disclosure of Financial Statements of the coalition					
Utilization of EITI data: conduct of 20 capacity building activities; publication of 20 reports analyzing EITI data.					
Description of the Results			<p><b><u>DOF Commitments</u></b></p> <p>The 2<sup>nd</sup> PH-EITI Country Report was submitted to the International EITI Secretariat on December 2015. The report was published and launched in February 2016. Following the gaps identified in the EITI process, the Mining Industry Coordinating Council (MICC) required National Government Agencies to submit and implement action plans taking off from the recommendations of the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG). Several reforms were adopted as a result of this requirement. Currently, PH-EITI is preparing to submit the 3<sup>rd</sup> PH-EITI Country Report by December 2016.</p>		

Compared to the 1<sup>st</sup> EITI Report, the 2<sup>nd</sup> report saw increased scope by including sectors such as large scale non-metallic mining and small scale mining in the contextual information. The Report can be downloaded from the Philippine's EITI website: [www.ph-eiti.org](http://www.ph-eiti.org).

Initially, the PH-EITI validation process was set in 2016, however, per the new timeline issued by the EITI International Secretariat, the validation process was re-scheduled to January 2017. This, in turn, moves the timeline for achieving the commitment of Philippines on being validated as an EITI-compliant country from end of 2016 to 2017.

Other activities conducted as part of the preparation and outreach for the report are as follows:

1. Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG) meetings every other month
2. Creation and launching of an EITI portal for contracts and maps (in collaboration with the Open Data Philippines team)
3. Online reporting tool for LGUs in partnership with the Bureau of Local Government Finance and Department of Interior and Local Government
4. LGU Roadshows conducted in Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Palawan, Butuan and Manila to serve as platforms communicate findings of the EITI reports and to discuss issues on transparency and accountability of the extractive sector
5. MSG and Secretariat participated in the EITI Global Conference
6. PH-EITI was awarded the EITI International Chair Award for impactful implementation of EITI during the Global Conference in Lima, Peru
7. Press releases and PH-EITI information materials disseminated online in the 2016 National and Global Conference in Peru.
8. Technical Working Group on the draft EITI law convened

#### **Bantay Kita Commitments**

Bantay Kita represents civil society in the PH-EITI MSG. They have also spearheaded several EITI-related activities in the past year. Below are more details on their accomplishments vis-à-vis their OGP commitments:

1. Attended all PH-EITI MSG meeting and multi-stakeholder roadshows in from 2015 until Q2 2016.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Conducted the annual CSO Conference in 2015 and 2016</li> <li>3. External Audit of Bantay Kita’s finances for 2015 and 2016 completed</li> <li>4. National assessment of the 2<sup>nd</sup> PH-EITI Report completed</li> <li>5. Studies on SDMP and Beneficial ownership completed</li> <li>6. Conducted 23 capacity building sessions on utilizing EITI data (national and subnational) in 2015.. As of Q2 2016, conducted 9 subnational capacity building sessions</li> <li>7. Conducted initial outreach activities with 29 IP groups who have signed agreements with mining companies. Organized a Mindanao Multi-stakeholders Conference on Extractive Industry</li> <li>8. Audited Financial Statements of the coalition for 2014 and 2015 are publicly disclosed on the Bantay Kita website</li> <li>9. 15 reports analyzing EITI data created/published from Q2 2015 to Q2 2016</li> </ol>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps	Preparations for the publication of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> PH-EITI report is now on-going. Looking into the findings of the upcoming 3 <sup>rd</sup> report, the Philippines is set to undergo the EITI validation process on January 2017.			
Additional Information				

**OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017**

**5. Citizen Participatory Audit**

Commitment: Engage civil society in public audit		
Lead implementing agency	Commission on Audit	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Dir. Gloria D. Jose	
Title, Department	Director IV, Project Management Office, Chairman’s Office, COA	
Email	<a href="mailto:gloria.jose@coa.gov.ph">gloria.jose@coa.gov.ph</a> <a href="mailto:mhabitan@dof.gov.ph">mailto:mhabitan@dof.gov.ph</a>	
Phone	951-0912	
Other actors involved	Government	Audit clients, i.e. National, Local and Corporate government offices and Department of Budget and Management
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific (ANSA-EAP)
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	A weak public finance management system leads to the inefficient and ineffective use of public funds. This results to unresponsive government projects that constrain the achievement of national development goals and outcomes.	
Main Objective	The main objective of CPA is to strengthen and sustain the engagement of citizens and COA in participatory audits. The Phase II of the CPA program intends to scale-up the implementation of CPA nationwide. This will be done through the roll out of participatory audit of farm-to-market roads in all regions of the country and institutionalization of this process.	
Brief Description of Commitment	COA conducts performance audits with civil society to help determine whether public funds are efficiently allocated and properly expended.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving Public Services</li> <li>• Increasing Public Integrity</li> <li>• More Effectively Managing Public Resources</li> </ul>	
Relevance:	<p><b>Transparency</b> – by including citizens as part of the public audit process, COA systems and processes are made transparent by giving citizen partners the same access to documents as state auditors. Audit reports are also widely disseminated through the COA website (<a href="http://www.coa.gov.ph">www.coa.gov.ph</a>) and the i-kwenta website (<a href="http://www.i-kwenta.com">www.i-kwenta.com</a>).</p> <p><b>Accountability</b> – Putting in place the CPA Operational Guidelines provides a clear accountability system for both COA and its citizen partners. As part of the horizontal accountability system, COA (and its citizen partners) can check abuses by other public institutions and branches of government, particularly in determining whether public funds have been efficiently allocated and properly expended.</p> <p><b>Participation</b> – Under CPA, several avenues for citizen participation</p>	

	<p>are introduced. Oftentimes, citizen partners have the ability to influence the tools used during data gathering activities. During the audit report writing, both COA and its citizen partners work on it together, thereby ensuring that the recommendations identified in the audit report include those of the citizens and state auditors.</p> <p><b>Technology and Innovation</b> - The Public Information System ensures that feedback from the public is received by COA and</p>				
Ambition :	<p>By institutionalizing CPA in COA, citizen voice in government oversight systems will be magnified. It is expected that government agencies will take heed and provide the appropriate responses to enhance their own systems and processes. Eventually, the desired outcome would be a better public finance management system that ensures the efficient allocation and expenditure of public funds based on projects that are responsive to the needs and priorities of the people.</p>				
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
<b>National Government (Commission on Audit)</b>					
CPA is institutionalized in COA					
	Policies to support CPA are in place		Ongoing	September 2015	December 2017
		At least 2 CPA activities conducted annually from 2015-2017 (audit focus to be determined each year)	On-going	January 2015	December 2017
		At least 5 capacity building activity on CPA conducted for the civil society and the private sector annually from 2015-2017	On-going	January 2015	December 2017
Citizens have unfettered access to CPA reports					
		3 new CPA Reports published and uploaded on the COA website	On-going	January 2015	December 2017
<b>Civil Society (ANSA-EAP)</b>					

25 CSOs trained and deployed as citizen auditors	New	January 2015	December 2017	
3 audit reports published				
Description of Results	<p><b><u>COA Commitments</u></b>  COA Resolution No. 2014 – 002 dated January 22, 2014 was issued creating a Project Management Office dedicated to the implementation of CPA. Currently, the PMO is also working to develop a policy institutionalizing CPA in COA.</p> <p>Ten CPA activities and 6 capacity building activities were conducted for civil society and private sector as of August 2016. Currently, 15 CPA reports on Water Sanitation and Hygiene, and Farm-to-Market Road projects are in its finalization stage. Two CPA reports (one on Tourism Roads Infrastructure Project (TRIP) and another one on Palawan Farm-to-Market Roads) have been completed and now awaiting clearance for online publication.</p> <p><b><u>ANSA-EAP Commitments</u></b>  ANSA-EAP has trained and deployed 29 CSOs as citizen auditors from June 2015 to August 2016. Updates on the CPA reports have already been detailed in the preceding paragraph.</p>			
	Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial ✓
Next steps	The target is to publish all completed CPA reports within 2016.			
Additional Information				

**OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017**

**6A. Bottom-up Budgeting**

<b>Commitment: Strengthen community participation in local planning and budgeting</b>		
Lead implementing agency	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Hon. Austere A. Panadero	
Title, Department	Undersecretary	
Email	aapanadero@dilg.gov.ph <a href="mailto:mhabitan@dof.gov.ph">mailto:mhabitan@dof.gov.ph</a>	
Phone	9317514 or 9525700 local 3001	
Other actors involved	National Government	Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC)
	Local Government	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP)
	CSOs,private sector,working groups, multilaterals	Budget Advocacy Group, Task Force Participatory Local Governance
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<p>There is an existing gap between local and national budget and development plans.</p> <p>BuB aims to contribute to making governance responsive to local needs and making public resources allocation more efficient and effective through citizen participation. This in turn will contribute to poverty reduction and inclusive growth.</p> <p>Status Quo: Currently, 1,514 cities and municipalities have submitted Local Poverty Reduction Action Plans</p>	
Main Objective	To increase citizen’s access to local service delivery through demand-driven budget planning process, and to strengthen government accountability in local public service provision.	
Brief Description of Commitment	This commitment will be realized through the Bottom-Up Budgeting (BUB) program. The program is an enhancement of the budget and planning process to involve grassroots organizations and LGUs in the identification of priority poverty reduction projects that will be funded by national government agencies.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving Public Services</li> <li>• Improving Public Integrity</li> <li>• More Effectively Managing Public Resources</li> </ul>	
Relevance:	<p>The BUB program is relevant in advancing citizen engagement as it provides a mechanism for citizens to directly participate in the national budgeting process through the Local Poverty Reduction Action Team (LPRAT).</p> <p>BuB also seeks to establish supportive policies and create mechanisms that enable citizens and grassroots organizations to</p>	

	increase their demand for improved local service delivery and a more accountable government.				
Ambition :	The intended result is more responsive government plans and budget through the bottom-up process. The aim is to institutionalize participation of grassroots organizations in developing local poverty reduction action plans and identifying projects to be implemented in their areas. BuB is also expected to improve service delivery, benefiting especially the poor households and marginalized sectors.				
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
<b>National Government (DILG, DBM)</b>					
Preparation of Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan (LPRAP)					
1,516 Cities and Municipalities with FY 2016 LPRAP	1,516 of Cities and Municipalities with FY 2017 LPRAP	1,550 of Cities and Municipalities with FY 2018 LPRAP	Ongoing	October 2015 (Annual)	October 2017
Increase fund allocation that are for performance downloads to LGUs by Php5 billion				2015	2017
Establishment of proper feedback and monitoring scheme regarding project implementation					
Status Reports updated quarterly			Ongoing	January 2015 (Quarterly)	December 2017
<b>Local Government (ULAP)</b>					
1,516 Cities and Municipalities with FY 2016 LPRAP	1,516 Cities and Municipalities with FY 2017 LPRAP	1,516 Cities and Municipalities with FY 2018 LPRAP	New	October 2015 (Annual)	October 2017
<b>Civil Society (BAG, TF-PLG)</b>					
At least 2 dialogues conducted with key legislators to discuss the status of the Citizen Participation in the Budget Bill in Congress			New (c/o BAG)	October 2015	June 2017
Conduct one study on BuB participation mechanisms per region			New (c/o TF-PLG)	July 2015	June 2017
<b>DILG and ULAP Commitments</b>					
Description of Results	Since the initiative started in 2012, all Cities and Municipalities have been assisted in the preparation of their Local Poverty				

Reduction Action Plans and undertaken the bottom-up budgeting process for the 2013 to 2017 budget preparation. For 2015, 1590 cities and municipalities have FY 2016 LPRAP. For 2016, 1514 cities and municipalities have FY 2017 LPRAP.

Monitoring of project implementation showed that as of July 2016, **17,291** projects are completed, **8,091** projects are ongoing while the rest are either under procurement/bidding or completing the requirements.

Project delivery rate (completed + ongoing) breakdown:

2014: 82%

2015: 60%

2016: 9%

Further, this initiative was cited by the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT) as one of five best fiscal transparency practices in the world during the OGP Global Summit held in Mexico last October 2015. It is worth noting that this program was also given the Gold Award by the Open Government Awards in 2014.

To support the implementation of BuB, the following are the additional activities undertaken by ULAP:

1. In 2015, ULAP conducted “# ParaSaBayan : Pagtataguyod ng Makabuluhang Adhikain ng Pamamahalang Lokal” advocacy in Region IV-B - in Puerto Princesa City (November 22), Region 6.5 & 7 in Cebu City (December 11), and CARAGA Region in Butuan City (December 16)
2. Implementation of the Developing Technology-based Innovation Platforms at Provincial Level Program: For piloting of innovations to increase speed of reporting in aid of more efficient BuB from May 2015 to April 2016
3. For outreach, information dissemination, LG consultation, ULAP conducted the 12th Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Philippine National Conference, with the main theme: “Pursuing Meaning Devolution through CBMS”, on February 29- March 2, 2016 at Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Ortigas, Quezon City

#### **BAG Commitments**

On October 2015, the Budget Advocacy Group was able to conduct one dialogue on OGP and BuB at the House of Representatives.

#### **TF-PLG Commitments**

The Task Force Participatory Local Governance reported that there are two case studies on CSO participation in the BuB that

	are now on-going in Regions 6 and 10. Also, the organization was able to conduct the following activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct of CSO Network Knowledge Forum on BuB in 2 regions</li> <li>2. Conduct of Knowledge Dialogue on Sustaining Governance Reforms – the BuB and KALAH I CIDSS</li> </ol>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps				
Additional Information				
Under the new administration, another participatory budgeting program might replace BuB. If BuB is replaced within the year, the milestone committed under the program for 2017 might also be replaced or not achieved at all.				

<u>OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017</u>		
6B. Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services-National Community-Driven Development Program, (KALAH I-CIDSS)		
Commitment: Strengthen community participation in local planning and budgeting		
Lead implementing agency	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	<b>Sec. Judy M. Taguiwalo</b>	
Title, Department	Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development	
Email	dinky@dswd.gov.ph	
Phone	Trunk Line: (02) 931-8101 to 07 Local: 300 to 303   Tel/Fax: (02) 931-8191	
Other actors involved	National Government	<p><b>National Steering Committee:</b>  National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Finance, National Anti-Poverty Commission, Department of Budget and Management, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of Health, Department of Education, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Public Work and Highways, Department of Labor and Employment, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor, Office of the Presidential Assistant for Rehabilitation and Recovery, Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, League of Provinces, League of Municipalities, League of Barangays, Regional</p>

		Development Councils, Municipal and Barangay Local Government Units
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Australian Government DFAT, AECID, Millennium Challenge Corporation  Task Force Participatory Local Governance
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		Poverty, non-inclusive development, elite capture in project identification and implementation, corruption
Main Objective		Communities in the target municipalities become empowered to achieve improved access to basic services and to participate in more inclusive local planning, budgeting, implementation and disaster risk reduction and management
Brief Description of Commitment		KC-NCDDP aims to capacitate communities to be active partners in local development and to support improvement in local governance. Community capacity building is done through trainings, coaching and providing community volunteers the space to exercise these skills in the Community Empowerment Activity Cycle. In Program implementation, KC-NCDDP adopts barangay assembly decision making, participatory situation analysis, inter-barangay forum for prioritization, community procurement, community finance, community monitoring, grievance redress and accountability reporting as vehicles to promote participation of community members and other citizen groups. On the governance side, continuing capacity building is provided to LGUs, supporting them on local poverty reduction action planning, resource mobilization, and implementation of CDD. Additional program level activities were adopted to further strengthen open governance include geo-tagging, hazard mapping, issuance of DRRM guidelines and Municipal Talakayan (where LGUs and citizens discuss development issues).
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving public services</li> <li>• Increasing public integrity</li> <li>• More effectively managing public resources</li> </ul>
Relevance:		Transparency – Involvement of communities in planning, procurement, financial management, grievance redress ensures that the whole community knows and understands resources flowing to their communities, processes in planning and implementation, and output of their initiatives. Engaging civil society in public audit - Accountability reporting and Municipal Talakayan discloses to the public local needs, available resources, identified activities for funding and how these are delivered and how resources were utilized. Enhance government procurement – the use of community procurement presents an alternative system for government where communities themselves are involved in every step of the process. Accessible data (single format and portal) – information on completed sub-projects are consistently being uploaded to the

	<p>Open Data website. Protocols for geo-tagging are consistent with DA, NEDA, DENR and other government agencies for uniformity of format and easy data sharing.</p> <p>Enhance performance bench marks for local governance – utilization of PSA monitoring, and survey data in assessing the quality of LGU projects and services and the level of development in the municipality.</p> <p>Grassroots participation in local planning and budgeting – promotion of localized and demand driven decision making through mobilization of grassroots organization and communities in planning, implementing and managing subprojects that address local poverty and disaster response operations and ensuring that barangay development plans are integrated into municipal development plans.</p>				
Ambition :	<p>It is envisioned that with the conduct of trainings and other capacity building activities, communities will actively and effectively participate in improving the quality of their lives by taking part in identification of community needs and solutions, and in regular local planning and resource allocation</p> <p>Meanwhile, LGUs will actively deliver quality and inclusive basic social welfare and development services by being responsive to community identified needs, and being providing access to information on local resources, plans and processes.</p>				
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
<b>National Government (DSWD)</b>					
177 municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in local development councils and special bodies	325 municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in local development councils and special bodies	345 municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in local development councils and special bodies	New	2015	2017
5,574 barangays with poverty reduction action plans prepared, involving community members	6,889 barangays with poverty reduction action plans prepared, involving community members	7,184 barangays with poverty reduction action plans prepared, involving community members	New	2015	2017

6,735 community projects completed*	9,674 community projects completed*	5,061 community projects completed*	New	2015	2017																
<b>Civil Society (TF-PLG)</b>																					
Conduct one study on KC-NCDDP participation mechanisms per region			New	July 2015	June 2017																
* Depends on the actual number of sub-projects identified by the communities during the planning stage																					
Description of Results	<p><b>DSWD Commitments</b> For the whole of 2015 and as of Q2 2016, below are the accomplishments of KC-NCDDP:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Whole of 2015</th> <th>As of July 2016</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in local development councils and special bodies</td> <td>173 (98%)</td> <td>585 (180%)</td> <td>758</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barangays with poverty reduction action plans prepared, involving community members</td> <td>5,428 (97%)</td> <td>4,462 (65%)</td> <td>9,890</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Community projects completed*</td> <td>6,055 (90%)</td> <td>5,354 (55%)</td> <td>11,409</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>*Depends on the actual number of sub-projects identified by the communities during the planning stage</i></p> <p>As of July 2016, 771 out of 847 KC NCDDP-eligible municipalities have enrolled under KC NCDDP.</p> <p><b>TF-PLG Commitments</b> No case study on KC-NCDDP Participation has been completed by TF-PLG yet. Last August 2015, they conducted the Knowledge Dialogue on Sustaining Governance reforms –the BuB and KALAHI CIDSS.</p>						Whole of 2015	As of July 2016	Total	Municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in local development councils and special bodies	173 (98%)	585 (180%)	758	Barangays with poverty reduction action plans prepared, involving community members	5,428 (97%)	4,462 (65%)	9,890	No. of Community projects completed*	6,055 (90%)	5,354 (55%)	11,409
		Whole of 2015	As of July 2016	Total																	
	Municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in local development councils and special bodies	173 (98%)	585 (180%)	758																	
	Barangays with poverty reduction action plans prepared, involving community members	5,428 (97%)	4,462 (65%)	9,890																	
	No. of Community projects completed*	6,055 (90%)	5,354 (55%)	11,409																	
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed																	
			✓																		
Next steps	Aside from the on-going implementation of the program to achieve the committed OGP milestones, activities that are still on-going also include the phased program launch in KC NCDDP-eligible municipalities and community-managed sub-project implementation.																				

**OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017**

**7. Integrated Anti-Red Tape Program**

<b>Commitment: Improve public service delivery through an effective government feedback and monitoring mechanism</b>		
Lead implementing agency	Civil Service Commission	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Maria Luisa Salonga-Agamata	
Title, Department	Director IV, Public Assistance and Information Office	
Email	arta.csc@gmail.com	
Phone	932-0111	
Other actors involved	National Government	Department of Science and Technology-Information and Communications Technology Office
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Bantay.PH, United Nations Development Programme, Integrity for Investments Initiative (i3)/USAID
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government agencies do not follow or have poor service commitments to the public.</li> <li>One-way government frontline service approach which does not consider customer insight.</li> </ul>	
Main Objective	<p>The Integrated Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA) Program's main objective is to improve public service delivery by making government agencies responsive to their customers' insights. The program also aims to increase transparency, citizen participation, and accountability. By doing so, the Integrated ARTA Program responds to the societal goal, Inclusive Growth and Poverty Reduction.</p> <p>Performance Target by 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% of public reports lodged via Contact Center ng Bayan (CCB), acted upon by CSC</li> <li>10% increase in the percentage of offices surveyed under the Report Card Survey (RCS) obtaining the Citizen's Satisfaction Center Seal of Excellence Award (CSC-SEA) (2015 baseline)</li> </ul>	
Brief Description of Commitment	The program aims to improve public service delivery through an effective government feedback and monitoring mechanism.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving Public Service Delivery</li> <li>Increasing Public Integrity</li> </ul>	
Relevance:	<p>The program promotes transparency and access to information by making sure that frontline government agencies post Citizens Charters informing clients and stakeholders of their service commitments.</p> <p>The program also capitalizes on technology to advance civic participation with the Contact Center ng Bayan which created a</p>	

			<p>national public feedback system. Through multiple access modes, a quick action team from the Civil Service Commission collects and responds to public – customer complaints, suggestions, and other feedback, and link these to agencies concerned.</p> <p>Likewise, the program furthers public accountability, access to information, and civic participation through the Report Card Survey. The initiative transforms the feedback process through the active collection of clients’ insights on agencies’ compliance with ARTA and on the quality of service they just received. It introduces a metric-based approach that enables government agencies and the public to easily and objectively track the progress of public service performance. Above all, the RCS grants citizens the power to quantitatively evaluate the performance of government offices, and to an extent, determine if and how much performance incentive a government office gets.</p>		
Ambition :			As the program empowers both the public and government agencies, an espousal of a culture of customer service and continuous public service improvement is envisioned. With the program, government agencies will hopefully open up and view the public clients as their partners, and public feedback as constructive and valuable inputs for genuine public service delivery enhancement.		
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
<b>National Government (CSC)</b>					
80% of public reports lodged via CCB, acted upon by CSC	85% of public reports lodged via CCB, acted upon by CSC	90% of public reports lodged via CCB, acted upon by CSC	New	2015	2017
Baseline set for percentage of offices surveyed under the RCS obtaining the CSC-SEA	5% increase in the percentage of offices surveyed under the RCS obtaining the CSC-SEA (2015 baseline)	10% increase in the percentage of offices surveyed under the RCS obtaining the CSC-SEA (2015 baseline)	New	2015	2017
Description of Results			For whole of 2015 and as of Q2 2016, below are the accomplishments of the Integrated Anti-Red Tape Program:		

		Whole of 2015	As of Q2 2016	
	Percentage of public reports lodged via CCB, acted upon by CSC	100%	100%	
	Increase in the percentage of offices surveyed under the RCS obtaining the CSC-SEA (2015 baseline)	Baseline is: 353 out of 1,114 (32%)	32 out of 331 (10%) No increase yet	
<p>Note: Final number and increase in percentage of offices surveyed under RCS obtaining CSC-EA will be determined by Q1 2017.</p> <p><b>Additional updates:</b> On August 1, 2016, a new hotline number, 8888, that will receive any citizen complaints on any government agency and programs was launched under the directive of President Rodrigo Duterte. The hotline is also lodged under the division implementing Contact Center ng Bayan.</p>				
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps	The RCS for 2016 shall be completed by Q4 2016.			
Additional Information				

**OGP Commitment/s for July 2015- June 2017**

**8. Seal of Good Local Governance**

**Commitment: Enhance performance benchmarks for local governance**

Lead implementing agency	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Ms. Girlie Zara	
Title, Department	Chief, Local Governance Performance Management Division	
Email	<a href="mailto:lgpms.team@yahoo.com">lgpms.team@yahoo.com</a>	
Phone	928-9181 or 925-1153	
Other actors involved	National Government	Commission on Audit, Commission on Human Rights, Council for the Welfare of Children, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Education, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Finance, Department of Health, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Trade and Industry, Government Service Insurance System, Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, National Council on Disability Affairs, National Council on Indigenous People, National Economic and Development Authority, National Police Commission, Office of Civil Defense, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry Philippine Commission on Women Philippine Health Insurance Corporation Philippine National Police
	Local Government	Union of Local Authorities in the Philippines
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Center for Disaster Preparedness, Jesse M. Robredo Institute of Governance, Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas, Transparency and Accountability Network
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<p>There exists a continuing challenge for local governments to perform better, and achieve a desirable condition where local governments are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustain the practice of transparency and accountability in the use of public funds;</li> <li>• Prepare for challenges posed by disasters;</li> <li>• Demonstrate sensitivity to the needs of vulnerable and marginalized sectors of society</li> <li>• Encourage investment and employment;</li> <li>• Protect constituents from threats to life and security; and</li> <li>• Safeguard the integrity of the environment</li> </ul>	
Main Objective	The objective is to stipulate good governance behavior among local governments specifically in: a) the proper utilization of public funds; b) providing exemplary services to local communities; and c) promoting transparency, accountability and participation.	

Brief Description of Commitment	<p>From its pilot run in 2010, the Seal of Good Housekeeping (SGH) promotes transparency and accountability in local operations. In 2012, 84% of provinces, cities and municipalities were conferred with the SGH. This indicates readiness of local governments to take on greater challenges. In 2014, the Department scaled up the Seal of Good Housekeeping into the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG), a recognition of good performance of provincial, city and municipal governments, not only on financial housekeeping, but also on other areas that directly benefit the people. These performance areas are: good financial housekeeping, disaster preparedness, social protection for the basic sector, business-friendliness and competitiveness, environmental management, and law and order and public safety</p>				
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving Public Services</li> <li>• Increasing Public Integrity</li> <li>• More Effectively Managing Public Resources</li> </ul>				
Relevance:	<p>This commitment is relevant in advancing transparency and citizen participation through the various performance criteria required for eligibility of the SGLG. This seeks to improve government service delivery by fostering openness and participation through compliance with the Full Disclosure Policy and representation of sectors in local decision bodies; and improve governance and capacity of local governments.</p> <p>The Seal is a demonstration that transparency and accountability work for the interest of the citizen, not only in knowing the financial health of the local government and the range of services it provides, but also where citizens are able to draw local information and engage in good service delivery.</p>				
Ambition :	<p>Raising the performance benchmarks of LGUs intends to improve aspects of local governance, such as transparency in local plans and budgets and mandatory representation of CSOs in local special bodies.</p>				
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
<b>National Government (DILG)</b>					
Indicators enhanced and scaled-up every year			Ongoing	Jan 2015	April 2017
1,653 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities (PCMs) assessed annually from 2015-2017			New	Aug 2015	Nov 2017
All qualified PCMs assessed in the previous year conferred with the Seal annually from 2015-2017			New	Jun 2015	Nov 2017
SGLG Assessment Team with CSO representatives annually from 2015-2017			New	Aug 2015	Dec 2017
<b>Local Government (ULAP)</b>					
1,653 PCMs assessed annually from 2015-2017			New	Jun 2015	Dec 2017
All qualified PCMs assessed in the previous year conferred with the Seal annually from 2015-2017			New	Aug 2015	Nov 2017

On January 5, 2016, the enhanced guidelines of SGLG under Memorandum Circular 2016-1 was issued by DILG. The new guidelines enhanced and provided additional indicators for compliance, especially on the core areas of the assessment criteria (financial administration, disaster-preparedness, and social protection).

Further, all SGLG Assessment Teams for the 2015 and 2016 Assessment rounds also have CSO representatives.

For whole of 2015 and as of Q2 2016,

	2015 Evaluation Round	2016 Evaluation Round (As of Q2)
No. of PCMs assessed	1,676	Assessment on-going
No. of PCMs assessed that were awarded with the Seal	254	

To support the implementation of SGLG, ULAP has undertaken the following activities:

1. Performance Challenge Fund Breakthrough Summit, with the theme “Continuing Meaningful Devolution” last December 3, 2015 at the Icon Hotel, Timog, Quezon City. Inputs on how to improve SGLG as a performance measurement were gathered and documented by DILG and ULAP.
2. In 2015, ULAP conducted “# ParaSaBayan : Pagtataguyod ng Makabuluhang Adhikain ng Pamamahalang Lokal” advocacy in Region IV-B - in Puerto Princesa City (November 22), Region 6.5 & 7 in Cebu City (December 11), and CARAGA Region in Butuan City (December 16)
3. Innovative Solutions to OGP (ISOGP) Learning Event at Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Quezon City last March 1, 2016. For outreach, information dissemination, and networking
4. LGU ICT Forum: Strengthening LGU Capacities through ICT: “Innovation, Competitiveness, Transparency”
5. For outreach, information dissemination, LG consultation, ULAP conducted the 12th Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Philippine National Conference, with the main theme: “Pursuing Meaning Devolution through CBMS”, on February 29- March 2, 2016 at Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Ortigas, Quezon City

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps	DILG aims to conduct the announcement of results and conferment of SGLG for the 2016 evaluation round on October 2016. The next round of SGLG assessment shall commence in Q1 2017.			
Additional Information				

**OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017**

**9. Gameplan on Competitiveness - Ease of Doing Business**

<b>Commitment: Improve the ease of doing business</b>					
Lead implementing agency		National Competitiveness Council (NCC)			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Mr. Guillermo M. Luz			
Title, Department		Private Sector Co-Chairman			
Email		gm.luz@competitive.org.phmailto:mhabitan@dof.gov.ph			
Phone		7510-384 loc 2626			
Other actors involved	National Government	Department of Trade and Industry			
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals				
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		The milestone of this continuing commitment remains the same as the target end date was set in 2016. The next Doing Business Report has yet to be published in the fourth quarter of 2015. The Philippines' ranking has improved significantly since 2013, jumping 43 notches. Currently, the Philippines ranks 95th out of the 189 countries that were covered by the Doing Business survey.			
Main Objective		The initiative aims to raise Philippine competitiveness rankings from the bottom third to the top third in the world by 2016.			
Brief Description of Commitment		Gameplan on Competitiveness - Ease of Doing Business was created to initiate, implement, and monitor ease of doing business reforms, and the inclusion of the reform targets in the performance-based incentive system of all government agencies concerned with business-process related services.			
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment		Improving Public Services			
Relevance:		This commitment is relevant in promoting transparency and efficiency in government doing business processes. This initiative is also relevant to OGP as it promotes technology and innovation in streamlining processes and implementing doing business reforms in the country.			
Ambition :		Aside from improved ranking in the Doing Business Survey, the more important ambition in this commitment is institutionalizing efficiency in the business processes in the country.			
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
<b>National Government (NCC)</b>					
	Bring PH in the top third rank in the Doing Business Survey		On-going	July 2013	October 2016

Description of Results

Though there is substantial progress in streamlining business processes in the country, the Philippines' ranking has slid 8 notches down (from 95<sup>th</sup> to 103<sup>rd</sup> place) in the results of the 2016 Doing Business Survey.



Per business process, the improvements are as follows:

Starting a business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of steps increased from 15 to 16</li> <li>No. of days reduced from 35 to 29</li> </ul>
Dealing with construction permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of steps is at 24 (with methodology change)</li> <li>No. of days is at 98 (with methodology change)</li> </ul>
Getting electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of steps is at 4 (with methodology change)</li> <li>No. of days is at 42 (with methodology change)</li> </ul>
Registering property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of steps is at 9 (with methodology change)</li> <li>No. of days is at 35 (with methodology change)</li> </ul>
Getting credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depth of credit information index is at 5/8</li> <li>Strength of legal rights index is at 3/12</li> </ul>
Protecting investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent of disclosure index is increased from 2 to 3.8</li> <li>Extent of director liability index increased from 3 to 4.0</li> <li>Ease of shareholder suits index decreased from 8 to 3.7</li> </ul>
Paying taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of payments remains at 36</li> <li>No. of hours to prepare and file returns and pay taxes remains at 193</li> </ul>
Trading across borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of documents to export is at 5 (Major Methodology Change)</li> <li>No. of days to export is at 15 (Major Methodology Change)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of documents to import is at 6 (Major Methodology Change)</li> <li>No. of days to import remains is at 2 (Major Methodology change)</li> </ul>		
	Enforcing contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of days remains is at 425</li> </ul>		
	Resolving insolvency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recovery rate (cents per \$) is at 21.24 (with Methodology change)</li> <li>Strength of Insolvency Framework is at 14.5/16 (with Methodology Change)</li> </ul>		
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps	The next Doing Business Survey results is set to be released on October 2016.			
Additional Information				

**OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017**

**10. Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index**

**Commitment: Improve local government competitiveness**

Lead implementing agency		National Competitiveness Council (NCC)
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Mr. Guillermo M. Luz
Title, Department		Private Sector Co-Chairman
Email		gm.luz@competitive.org.phmailto:mhabitan@dof.gov.ph
Phone		(02)899 6247 / (02) 890 4861
Other actors involved	National Government	Department of Trade and Industry, National Economic Development Authority – Philippine Statistics Authority , Department of Interior and Local Government
	CSOs,private sector,working groups, multilaterals	Academe, Local Business Groups
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty in gathering data at city and municipality level.</li> <li>• Sustainability of data collection affected by funding.</li> <li>• Time lag in national data surveys.</li> </ul>
Main Objective		To design and provide a diagnostic tool that can be used by LGU officials in assessing their level of competitiveness and identifying areas for improvement and collaboration
Brief Description of Commitment		The Index provides a picture of how local government units are performing in terms of economic dynamism, government efficiency, and infrastructure.
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment		Improving Public Services
Relevance:		<p>This project addresses OGP values on <b>Access to information</b>. Access to information is not limited to specific government agencies or business organizations. The public can now see how competitive their locality is compared with other cities.</p> <p>CMCI also addresses <b>Technology and information for openness and accountability</b>. The index promotes the use of technology in sharing information, public participation and collaboration via the CMCI website. Starting from the data collection, there has been involvement of both public and private organizations up to the posting of the results and the data provided by the LGUs.</p>
Ambition :		<p>CMCI aims to cover 70% of all the local governments across the country. This also intends to get the participation of all regions including the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).</p> <p>The data can be used by potential investors in deciding where to locate their businesses. More importantly, the data can serve as a tool for local executives to evaluate the competitiveness of their</p>

	<p>locality and take the steps to improve performance and attractiveness for investments.</p> <p>All the results and data provided through the CMCI website will allow the general public to see and compare the performance of their locality vis-à-vis other cities across the country. This will also help the citizens assess the effectiveness of their local government leaders and become more informed voters.</p>																
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:												
2015	2016	2017															
<b>National Government (NCC)</b>																	
Cover all 144 cities across the country			New	January 2016	July 2017												
Increase in the Number of LGUs covered from 1,120 to 1,232			New	January 2016	July 2017												
20% of LGUs with overall competitiveness index score improvement			New	June 2016	July 2016												
Institutionalize CMCI Data Collection			New	May 2014	July 2015												
Description of Results	<p>To institutionalize CMCI Data Collection, two Memorandum of Agreements (MOA) was signed by relevant agencies including National Competitiveness Council (NCC), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Philippine Statistics Authority and Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) in 2014 and 2015.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>KPI/Milestones</th> <th>Whole of 2015</th> <th>As of Q2 2016</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cover all 144 cities across the country by 2017</td> <td>142</td> <td>144</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in the number of LGUs covered from 1,120 to 1,232 by 2017</td> <td>1,120</td> <td>1,389</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20% of LGUs with overall competitiveness index score improvement by 2017</td> <td>Cities: 38 out of 136 (28%) Municipalities: 88 (22%) out of 399</td> <td>Cities: 57 (40%) out of 142 Municipalities: 391 (40%) out of 978</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Other activities conducted under CMCI are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional Competitiveness Summits in 2015 and 2016</li> <li>2. Regional Competitiveness Committee Business Meetings throughout 2015 and 2016</li> </ol>					KPI/Milestones	Whole of 2015	As of Q2 2016	Cover all 144 cities across the country by 2017	142	144	Increase in the number of LGUs covered from 1,120 to 1,232 by 2017	1,120	1,389	20% of LGUs with overall competitiveness index score improvement by 2017	Cities: 38 out of 136 (28%) Municipalities: 88 (22%) out of 399	Cities: 57 (40%) out of 142 Municipalities: 391 (40%) out of 978
	KPI/Milestones	Whole of 2015	As of Q2 2016														
	Cover all 144 cities across the country by 2017	142	144														
	Increase in the number of LGUs covered from 1,120 to 1,232 by 2017	1,120	1,389														
	20% of LGUs with overall competitiveness index score improvement by 2017	Cities: 38 out of 136 (28%) Municipalities: 88 (22%) out of 399	Cities: 57 (40%) out of 142 Municipalities: 391 (40%) out of 978														
<b>Completion Level</b>																	
Not Started		Limited		Substantial													
Completed																	

			✓	
Next steps				
Additional Information				
<p>The initial milestones of CMCI under the PH-OGP NAP 2015-2017 were revised per changes in their workplan and based on the PH-OGP Steering Committee recommendations.</p>				

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

**11. Public and Private Sector High-Level Dialogues**

<b>Commitment: Institutionalize public-private consultation and dialogues for sustained and inclusive economic growth</b>		
Lead implementing agency	Department of Finance	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Undersecretary Gil S. Beltran	
Title, Department	Undersecretary and Chief Economist, Department of Finance	
Email	gbeltran@dof.gov.ph	
Phone	523-5671	
Other actors involved	National Government	Economic Development Cluster of the Cabinet
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Makati Business Club, Philippine Business Groups-Joint Foreign Chambers (PBG-JFC)
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<p>There is already an existing structure of collaboration, consultation, and dialogue among the business organizations via the PBG-JFC. In 2013, the PBG-JFC started an annual practice of consulting with each other and reaching out to government to present a unified list of recommendations that the business community believes will lead to inclusive growth.</p> <p>Eventually, the PBG-JFC consultation model became an effective venue in discussing and finding solutions to critical issues of national interest (2015 power reserves gap, Manila port congestion, etc.) The Philippine Congress has actually institutionalized this consultation meeting via twice a year meetings to align legislative priorities. Nevertheless, despite a previous commitment from government to likewise hold quarterly business-executive branch consultations, there have only been two such meetings between the executive branch and the private sector since 2013.</p> <p>This commitment seeks to <b>reinvigorate this consultation and dialogue structure</b> between business and government, and through this achieve the ultimate end-goal of improving public service delivery through constructive engagement between government and the private sector.</p>	
Main Objective	To reinvigorate and institutionalize government and business sector collaboration through regular dialogues, and alignment of priorities	
Brief Description of Commitment	To establish a joint public-private secretariat and to institutionalize regular and formal meetings between business and government.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving public services</li> <li>• Increasing Corporate Accountability</li> </ul>	

Relevance:		<p>The commitment is relevant to advance the OGP values of <b>public accountability and civic participation</b>. The establishment of this platform for public-private collaboration and dialogue seeks to guarantee consistent implementation of policies; advocate for needed economic, social, and political reforms; and ensure adherence to commitments made either by government or the private sector.</p> <p>The proposed <i>joint public-private secretariat</i> gives the private sector the necessary space to take and an active and direct part in agenda-setting and policy formulation. Meanwhile, the <i>regular and formal meetings</i> between government and the business community holds government accountable to stakeholders with regard to their development and legislative agenda.</p>			
Ambition :		<p>The intended result is for government and the business sector to have a venue for dynamic and continuing collaboration and dialogue, wherein the priorities of both parties are aligned, the private sector takes an active part in policy formulation, both the public and private sectors adhere to their commitments--all of which can ultimately lead to improved public service delivery.</p>			
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
<b>National Government (DOF)</b>					
Establish a joint public-private secretariat that will organize and support the regular dialogues			New	July 2015	September 2015
Organize meetings among the heads of the PBG-JFC and (1) cabinet's economic development cluster to discuss priority issues and recommendations	Organize meetings among the heads of the PBG-JFC and (2) cabinet's economic development cluster to discuss priority issues and recommendations	Organize meetings among the heads of the PBG-JFC and (1) cabinet's economic development cluster to discuss priority issues and recommendations	New	August 2015	June 2017
	Publish one (1) assessment report on the Public and Private Sector High Level Dialogues		New	January 2016	April 2016

Private Sector (PBG-JFC)					
	The PBG-JFC shall engage their local partners and affiliates and the respective LGUs in the discussion of issues, formulation of solution, and monitoring progress thereof		New	August 2016	December 2016
		Hold two (2) regional fora (one each in Visayas and Mindanao) focused on addressing key local issues	New	January 2017	December 2017
	The core group shall engage with various industry associations and other stakeholders, especially CSOs and POs in the discussion of specific issues		New	August 2016	December 2017
Description of Results					
		<p>The Joint Secretariat for the Public and Private Sector High Level Secretariat was formed on August 2015. The government representatives in the joint secretariat are NEDA and DOF and the business sector representative is the Makati Business Club, lead convener of PBG-JFC.</p> <p>Two High Level Dialogues were convened on October 2015 and April 2016, respectively.</p> <p>On the other hand, MBC organized a roundtable discussion with industry players (agriculture, garments and footwear, pharmaceuticals, and motor vehicles) to discuss concerns and recommendations regarding trade and investment liberalization / trade agreements in 2016</p>			
Completion Level		Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓		
Next steps		Discussions has now been initiated by the business sector secretariat to reconvene the High Level Dialogues under the new administration. Per DOF's commitments, they will be convening one more meeting within the year.			
Additional Information					

**OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017**

**12. Integrity Initiative**

Commitment: Improve corporate accountability for sustained and inclusive economic growth

Lead implementing agency	Integrity Initiative, Inc.	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Peter Angelo V. Perfecto	
Title, Department	President	
Email	peter.perfecto@mbc.com.ph	
Phone	(02) 751-1137 and 38	
Other actors involved	National Government	Department of Budget and Management/Government Procurement Policy Board
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Makati Business Club, Philippine Business Groups-Joint Foreign Chambers (PBG-JFC)
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<p>Public sector corruption will not thrive without the participation of the private sector. Many companies in the Philippines bribe government officials in order to win government contracts or expedite government processes.</p> <p>The Integrity Initiative was launched in December 2010 to help create a culture of integrity within both the public and private sector. After more than four years, over 3,000 corporations, government agencies, and non-profit organizations, have signed an Integrity Pledge where signatories commit themselves and their respective organizations not to engage in bribery and other unethical business practices. However, this remains to be a small proportion of the total number of corporations/organizations in the country.</p> <p>In order to expand this number significantly, government as a whole must come out with specific policy issuances that will encourage organizations to sign the Integrity Pledge, as some government agencies and even government owned corporations (e.g. Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Education, PEZA, Subic Bay Management Authority, Clark Development Corporation, John Hay Management Corporation and Development Bank of the Philippines) have done.</p>	
Main Objective	To institutionalize public and corporate accountability, integrity, and transparency by cultivating through the promotion of common ethical and acceptable integrity standards by the public and private sector.	
Brief Description of Commitment	For government to sustain an enabling environment for the signing of the Integrity Pledge through relevant policy issuances and guidelines.	

OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing Public Integrity</li> <li>Increasing Corporate Accountability</li> </ul>				
Relevance:	<p>This commitment is relevant in promoting Public Accountability and Civic Participation. This collaborative effort between the government and the business sector aims to:</p> <p>a) provide incentives for good corporate behavior; and</p> <p>b) create a mechanism through which the private sector can seek redress and/or remediation of integrity issues both in the public and private sectors.</p> <p>Government will play a crucial role in recognizing entities that will follow OGP principles and observe the highest ethical standards in dealing with the public sector.</p>				
Ambition :	<p>This initiative seeks to significantly expand the number of organizations that sign the Integrity Pledge. These organizations will be required to implement strict integrity management programs themselves. It is hoped that signing the Integrity Pledge will become a requirement in private sector participation in government procurement activities, thereby increasing public sector integrity and safeguarding public resources.</p>				
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
<b>National Government (DBM)</b>					
Issuance of a policy in support of the Integrity Initiative			New	August 2015	December 2015
<b>Private Sector (Integrity Initiative)</b>					
Enlist 3,000 Integrity Pledge signatories			Ongoing	NA	December 2015
	Enlist 5,000 Integrity Pledge signatories		New	January 2016	December 2016
		Enlist 10,000 Integrity Pledge signatories	New	January 2017	December 2017
		Roll out certification system and certify 100 Integrity Pledge signatories	New	NA	December 2017
Description of Results			<b>Integrity Initiative Inc. Commitments</b>		

	<p>In 2015, Integrity Pledge signatories was at 2,636. As of August 2016, the Integrity Pledge has been signed by 3,755 signatories from public sectors, business industry associations, and academe.</p> <p>For the roll-out of the certification system, II is in collaboration with the Thai Collective Action Against Corruption (Thai CAC) to harmonize existing certification systems as agreed in the MoU of the ASEAN Working Group on Business Integrity. Also, Technical Working Group discussions on possible amendments to the Integrity Management Certification System are on-going.</p> <p>Other related activities conducted by II are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrity Summit 2015</li> <li>2. Coordination Meeting with British Embassy's Transparency Project Team in Jan 2016</li> <li>3. Special Forum on Philippine Open Procurement Process on Feb 2016</li> <li>4. Conduct of On-Air Special Integrity Forum (The Business Agenda: 2016 and Beyond) in March 2016</li> </ol> <p><b><u>DBM Commitments</u></b> The DBM has yet to issue a policy in support of the Integrity Initiative.</p>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		✓		
Next steps	In the next months, the target is to increase the number of signatories, and roll out the certification by 2017.			
Additional Information				
(Description of what remains to be achieved and any risks or challenges to implementing the commitment)				

**ANNEX D**  
**Consolidated Comments Received from Online Consultation**  
**September 13-29, 2016**

No.	Comments	Actions Taken
1	<p><b>From: Ms. Annie Geron, Public Services Labor Independent Confederation (PSLINK)</b></p> <p>On Recommendation 2</p> <p>Because of the less positive notion attributed to the word bureaucratic, may i suggest to change " key bureaucratic stakeholders" to key stakeholders from the bureaucracy.</p> <p>On Recommendation 5</p> <p>Can be clarified whether the PCO is developing the FOI Manual to support its own FOI implementation? It is not possible to have one FOI Manual for the executive branch because the manual has to be contextualized. What can be " must have" provisions in all FOI Manual are those conditions, basic infrastructure or mechnisms stated in the EO.</p> <p>At the moment PSLINK being part of the Right to Know Right Know Coalition is to help selected agencies to craft their FOI Manual by suggesting a basic model FOI manual with suggested process framework and administrative forms based on the FOI EO including essential process like information mapping. Also PSLINK is enrolling some information to test the FOI Manual of agencies like DepEd, DPWH, DOH.</p> <p>On Lessons learned:</p> <p>Again i suggest to change the word bureaucratic with bureaucracy.</p> <p>Also may we add:  Civil society s capacity ti implement its commitment to the co created action plan is contrained by their respective resources. Public resource mobilization through and by the civil society members of the PH OGP SC to help meet their commitments should be considered.</p> <p>I also missed public sector unions specific commitment made in monitoring and maintaining currency of Citizens Charter.</p>	<p>Comments were noted and incorporated in the revised document.</p> <p>Rephrased Recommendation 5 with clarification on the development of an FOI manual and IRR of the EO on FOI. Invited PSLINK in the next exploratory meeting of PH-OGP Secretariat with PCO.</p> <p>Incorporated comment limited resources of CSOs in the Section on Lessons Learned.</p>

No.	Comments	Actions Taken
2	<p><b>From: Marcelo Mongkil, PWD-Sarangani Federation</b></p> <p>CSOs duties and responsibilities For BUB Participatory Process in the community itself need for hungry mitigation and need a sustainability livelihood assistance for their daily resources of income to augment their Family needs to advocacy gardening, alternative crops, livestock and other substitute for family food at home and conduct CSOs capacity building workshop for more practical knowledge and facilitating Training Seminar including disaster reduction risk management with Climate Change Adaptation in the community for having full awareness and innovation proactive Multi-Stakeholder's Approaches and shall advocate the community to disseminate highly information campaign on how to alleviate poverty and every stakeholder helping its other to Mainstreaming for CSOs constructive engagement with active partnership in good governance and to oversee, monitor, collect information data, survey and recommend measures to ensure effective formulation, implementation of the government project programs/services and resources allocation with management of social reform and poverty alleviation programs and taking consideration the development needs of poor identify victims in their respective local residency with action plan formulated with strong participation with civil society organization and communities who are directly affected.</p> <p>Both programs of OGP-Philippines Open Government Partnership accountability mechanism. This document highlights information on the PH-OGP National Action Plan development and consultation process and current status of the Philippines' OGP commitments. and planned to contribute in reducing poverty throughout the country. This is in consonance with the Philippine Development Plan's consistency to the Millennium Development Goals target of reducing poverty from 26.5%" in 2009 to 16.6% by 2015.</p> <p>in view of the above, OGP-PH organizes an event shall Monitoring Resource Allocation and Utilization of NGAs and LGUs through vulnerable Basic sector, CSO (Civil Society Organizations,) to help inform the CSOs and stakeholders on the current poverty situations and initiatives in strengthening CSO active participation and CSO-Government Partnership in good governance. Generally, the activity to recommend to OGP-PH facilitate sharing of information, discussions and commitments among the key players towards collaborative engagement in reducing poverty and participatory local governance. In particular, it seeks to achieve the following:</p> <p>Orientation and advocacy for the basic concepts/principles of good governance and highlighting CSOs role in local governance (LDC and LSBs) and ensure that the implementation of the grassroots planning and budgeting process as indicated and well defined with the best practice and participation of civil society organization in local governance are guaranteed and mainstreamed among key development players especially the LGUs and Gather, analyze and share results of poverty situation and other updated local poverty data; and Identify development strategies to address poverty and come up with CSO Advocacy</p>	<p>Comments are noted and will be considered in developing the process for the next action plan cycle and future public consultation activities.</p>

No.	Comments	Actions Taken
	<p>Agenda charting priority poverty reduction projects for presentation to the Local Development Council (LDC) with the OGP-PH as a structure that ensure the efficient and effective channel of services to enhance and empowered community in full awareness and knowledge and shall advocate the community to disseminate highly information campaign on how to Mainstreaming the CSOs rights, benefits and privileges and other programs/services.</p> <p>Unquestionably, defining basic sector is one of the major challenges, both practically and politically, when making the connection between CSOs-Government Partnership in Good Governance and development. Consensus on a definition, however, would enhance evaluation and research. A common working definition would also facilitate communication and education and provide concrete solution on hunger problem, violation of man's rights and their representative organizations, related groups, and development practitioners with a framework for profiling, measuring, replicating, and advancing policies into sound programming and sustainable development and to strengthening collection of relevant/ issues concerns and comparable data and support of status Poverty line researches, as it is inform policy and interventions these can be collected through dedicated and accurate surveys or disaggregating data collection status and removal barriers and improve access in all aspect of the community.</p>	
3	<p><b>From: Benfred Tacuyan, NAPC-NUPSC, Representative</b></p> <p><b>Comments:</b>  <b>...a more specific in strategies to the approaches</b></p> <p>Documentation and feedback → during the entire process of Drafting the 2015-2017 Action Plan which submitted for considerations to lead implementing agencies and non-government but sadly to learned that no public feedback was received seems unbelievable though thus happened (two weeks period for accepting comments August 12, 2016)</p> <p><b>Observation:</b> <u>CSO Steering Committee members are all NGO's, if we could include the Peoples Organization (PO's) as a member because CSO's is segmented to PO's and NGO's that I would like to be clear on the matter</u></p> <p><i>Point of view:</i> These would contribute quality of inputs from processed major agenda of the basic sector if OVC-Sector's Representative would be given an opportunity to sit in the committee. NAPC-OVC is a structured Peoples Organization with on hand brings the Basic Sector Agenda, basically base from community and should be a very good channel of communication and also for dissemination with regards to the challenges of consulting the general public is really</p>	<p>Clarification sent to Mr. Tacuyan:</p> <p>Two POs, lthe Kapisanan ng may Kakayahang Kapansanan, Inc., a PWD organization, and the Youth First Initiative are part of the current Steering Committee structure. But the Secretariat recognizes the need to strengthen and widen engagement of more citizens at the grassroots level in all PH-OGP activities.</p> <p>Comments on commitment implementation are noted and shall be forwarded to concerned agencies.</p>

No.	Comments	Actions Taken
	<p>recommendable. NAPC-OVC Has this bias to public consultation as the prime and most basic in observing the good governance processes...</p> <p><b>IV. Implementing of National Action Plan Commitments</b></p> <p>8. Enhance performance benchmarks for local governance - Seal of Good Local Governance  <b>Remarks:</b> Hopeful that the enhanced guidelines (MC 2016 – 1) would consider the Socialized Housing Program in every locality if they had or such should be included in the scorecard system, in several forums there come out that during the disaster rehabilitation the LGU is not ready to response particular in shelter needs because they do not owned land/property or did not considered to go on land banking. That's why after Typhoon Frank in 2008 which the supposed budget for 500 beneficiaries is intended to Iloilo Province of core shelter program from DSWD but not even one municipality could implement by simply they have no land where to implement the disaster response.</p> <p>Only one scenario has mentioned above but of course there are other matters certainly the availability of land for shelter/housing or for whatever purpose what really matters above all.</p> <p>9. Improve the ease of doing business - Gameplan on Competitiveness: Ease of Doing Business  <b>Remarks:</b> We will not talk more about Baclaran and Divisoria and what's in it, if not all but certainly most of the Chinese businessman are doing business there trying to evade the tax charges entails. At first upon purchasing, if you won't ask for a receipt then simply they will not mind to issue either. Secondly, when we demand of receipt they will issue only a temporary receipt and third, upon demand of official receipt then they would compel to issue. (Test Buy)  There are even cases of maltreatment of employer of shaming their workers in public, treating as though they're not humans. tsk nakakaawa mga kababayan natin...</p> <p>LESSONS LEARNED:</p> <p><b>3. Difficulty in effectively managing broad consultations.</b> It was difficult to manage the broad consultations undertaken in crafting this action plan. While many were consulted, the processes undertaken did not lead to specific amendments or improvements to the OGP Action Plan. The PH-OGP Steering Committee needs to rethink its strategy and mechanisms for consultations in order to make the process more effective.</p>	

No.	Comments	Actions Taken
	<p><b>Remarks:</b> This concern was also cited in the <b>Constraint and Challenges</b> items, <u>it would be good for the Steering Committee to create its own IEC Core Group to be more focus in the context of social marketing. Scout experts, encourage volunteers and let it be if this already a partnership in a sense.</u> Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed - Commitment seeks to reinvigorate consultation and dialogue structure...</p> <p><b>4. Need to engage beyond civil society and reach out to citizen directly.</b> The focus of the Philippines OGP plan has been evolving. The first action plan had focused on initiatives that government had wanted to implement. The process then evolved into one giving more importance to issues that that the civil society were concerned about. This led to the co-creation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Action Plan. However, the Plan is still perceived to be less relevant by regular citizens as it tackles issues that are often far from the day to day concerns of the general public – issues such as traffic and poor service delivery. There is a need to evaluate how the general public and their immediate concerns can become part of the OGP process.</p> <p><b>Remarks:</b> <u>On this, let me just go back to my opinion in the membership of the NAPC – Office of the Vice Chair to the Steering Committee.</u></p>	
4	<p><b>From: Sixto Donato Macasaet, Caucus of Development NGOs (CODE-NGO)</b></p> <p>On FDP, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of citizens/ CSOs to use the data from FDP.</p> <p>On BuB, many CSOs view the new “participatory budgeting program” (Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities) as a step backward; for example, it now limits “CSO participation” to one CSO chosen by the mayor. Also, the budget for the program was cut from the original P35 Billion to only P19 Billion.</p>	Comments on commitment implementation are noted and shall be forwarded to concerned agencies.
5	<p><b>From: Dir. Faina Diola, University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP-NCPAG)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Some of the focal persons mentioned in the Annexes I think have already been replaced, e.g. Sec. Lacierda</li> <li>2. Transparency and accountability should also be required from other sectors (i.e. civil society / NGOs and corporate sector) especially in the collaborative/ joint programs.</li> <li>3. Capacity building programs are needed for CSOs to understand better and actually take part in public processes. The BuB and government budgeting processes need to be understood better by communities for a meaningful participatory process.</li> </ol>	As the new administration is still in transition, some of the initiatives have yet to send us new focal persons and agency commitment holders which will sustain the initiative. Hopefully, by the end-of-term assessment report, the agencies will be able to update the status and direction of the initiatives moving forward.

No.	Comments	Actions Taken
	<p>4. Tracking / monitoring processes with sets of indicators can be evolved over time, but these need to be formulated clearly in tracking progress on OGP.</p> <p>5. Classified information that pertain to national security needs to have some discussion / definition / parameters / guidelines. I think this is what has been a sensitive issue in Open Data.</p> <p>6. The concept of Open Data and link to Official Statistical Data may need a continuing discussion. For open data to be relevant for development planning, there may be a need to get NEDA and other relevant government agencies into this discussion. For example, how may open data lead to the citation of official annual catch of fish, corn production, maternal mortality, etc.</p>	<p>Other inputs are noted and will be considered in developing the the next action plan and in monitoring activities of the Secretariat.</p> <p>Comments on commitment implementation are noted and shall be forwarded to concerned agencies.</p>
<b>Government Agencies and Organizations that submitted inputs through editing the original document with the track changes feature of Microsoft Word</b>		
6	Department of Finance (DOF)	Comments noted and incorporated in the final version of the midterm assessment report
7	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	Comments noted and incorporated in the final version of the midterm assessment report
8	International Center for Innovation, Transformation and Excellence in Governance (INCITEGov)	Comments noted and incorporated in the final version of the midterm assessment report
9	Caucus of Development NGOs (CODE-NGO)	Comments noted and incorporated in the final version of the midterm assessment report
10	Bantay Kita	Comments noted and incorporated in the final version of the midterm assessment report