



SHARED COMMITMENTS FOR BETTER OUTCOMES



The Philippine Open Government Partnership
National Action Plan 2015-2017

PHILIPPINE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP NATIONAL ACTION PLAN



**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
CABINET CLUSTER ON GOOD GOVERNANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION**



PHILIPPINE OGP STEERING COMMITTEE

AUGUST 2015

PHILIPPINES

OGP NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

July 2015 to June 2017

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List of Acronyms

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AECID | Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo |
| ANSA-EAP | Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific |
| ARMM | Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao |
| ARTA | Anti-Red Tape Act |
| BAG | Budget Advocacy Group |
| BuB | Bottom-Up Budgeting Program |
| CCB | Contact Center ng Bayan |
| CMCI | Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index |
| COA | Commission on Audit |
| CPA | Citizens Participatory Audit |
| CSC | Civil Service Commission |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DA | Department of Agriculture |
| DBM | Department of Budget and Management |
| DENR | Department of Environment and Natural Resources |
| DFAT | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade |
| DILG | Department of the Interior and Local Government |
| DOF | Department of Finance |
| DRRM | Disaster Risk Reduction and Management |
| DSWD | Department of Social Welfare and Development |
| DTI | Department of Trade and Industry |
| EITI | Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative |
| EODB | Ease of Doing Business |
| FDP | Full Disclosure Policy |
| FOI | Freedom of Information |
| INCITEGov | International Center for Innovation, Transformation, and Excellence in Governance |
| KALAHI CIDSS-NCDDP | Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Services National Community Driven Development Program |
| LPRAT | Local Poverty Reduction Action Team |
| LGU | Local Government Unit |
| MBC | Makati Business Club |
| MCC | Millennium Challenge Corporation |
| MGB | Mines and Geosciences Bureau |
| NAPC | National Anti-Poverty Commission |
| NCC | National Competitiveness Council |
| NEDA | National Economic Development Authority |
| OGP | Open Government Partnership |
| OPS | Office of the Presidential Spokesperson |
| PBG-JFC | Philippine Business Groups-Joint Foreign Chambers |

| | |
|---------|---|
| PCDSPO | Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office |
| PEZA | Philippine Economic Zone Authority |
| PH-EITI | Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative |
| PH-OGP | Philippine Open Government Partnership |
| PLLO | Presidential Legislative Liaison Office |
| PMO | Project Management Office |
| PSA | Philippine Statistics Authority |
| R2KRN | Right To Know, Right Now! |
| RCS | Report Card Survey |
| SGH | Seal of Good Housekeeping |
| SGLG | Seal of Good Local Governance |
| ULAP | Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the Philippines has consistently outperformed many of its neighboring economies: in 2013 alone, its GDP growth hit 7.2 percent, while growth in 2014 peaked at 6.1 percent, second only to China in the entire region. Foreign direct investments have also shot up to US\$6.2 billion in 2014, from just a little over a billion US dollars in 2010.

These—along with a raft of investment grade credit ratings—are just some of the Philippines' more recent successes. Such achievements have certainly not been lost on the global community, which has tracked the country's progress with growing interest. The Center for Global Development, for example, has ranked the country's economy as the most resilient, ready to withstand external shocks and protect itself from the volatility of the global market. The Philippines is also the most improved across four indices on business and governance, including the Global Competitiveness Index, where it tracked an impressive 33-place jump in just four years. The Philippines also achieved a 43-place improvement in the IFC's Doing Business Global Survey from 2013 to 2015.

It is clear that the Philippines is no longer the Sick Man of Asia. But what is puzzling to some development analysts is this: how is the Philippine economy doing so well when there has been little reform to its economic and social policies? Broad and swift economic growth—the kind that the Philippines is experiencing—is usually preceded by the structural reordering of an economy.

The answer, it appears, lies in the present government's campaign for transparent, accountable, and citizen-oriented governance - the very same principles valued by the Open Government Partnership. For the longest time, government corruption was a serious malady that the country's leaders either tolerated or actively participated in. The good governance campaign under President Benigno S. Aquino III ushered in a period of necessary political reform that is making a positive impact on many fronts, including bureaucratic efficiency, business and investor confidence, and greater citizen participation.

In the final stretch of the current administration, the Philippine government remains committed to expand, deepen and institutionalize ongoing governance reform initiatives. Part of this commitment includes the Philippines' 3rd Open Government Partnership National Action Plan, which has been co-created with civil society and business members of the Philippine OGP (PH-OGP) Steering Committee. This action plan tackles 4 out of 5 OGP Grand Challenges: Improving Public Services, Increasing Public Integrity, More Effectively Managing Public Resources and Increasing Corporate Accountability.

This action plan seeks to increase public integrity by expanding transparency in government expenditures and in revenue from extractive industries. It shall also work towards the passage of the Freedom of Information Act and the strengthening of open data practices. In addition, greater citizen engagement is also being pursued through broader programs on participatory audits and bottom-up budgeting, as well as a new program that establishes a mechanism between government and business associations to discuss and address pressing economic and governance concerns.

To help improve public services, three new commitments are being adopted: the Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA) Program, a local government competitiveness index, and the National Community Driven

Development Program. These are on top of two existing programs: the Seal of Good Local Governance and the Ease of Doing Business initiative.

Finally, this action plan addresses a new grand challenge not tackled in previous action plans of the country. It commits to implement and support the private sector led Integrity Initiative, which in turn seeks to promote corporate accountability. Altogether, this document represents existing and future efforts to ensure the successful institutionalization of the Philippine government’s openness initiatives, as duly supported by its stakeholders.

Table 1 summarizes the action plan commitments by OGP Grand Challenge.

| No. | Commitment (Program Name) | Increasing Public Integrity | More Effectively Managing Public Resources | Improving Public Services | Increasing Corporate Accounta- bility |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Passage of legislation on access to information (Freedom of Information Act) | ✓ | | | |
| 2 | Sustain transparency in local government plans and budgets (Full Disclosure Policy) | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 3 | Proactively release government data in open formats through the Open Data portal | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 4 | Attain EITI-Compliance (PH-EITI) | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 5 | Engage civil society in public audit (Citizens Participatory Audit) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 6 | Strengthen community participation in local planning and budgeting (Bottom-up Budgeting and National Community Driven Development Program) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 7 | Improve public service delivery through an effective government feedback and monitoring mechanism (Anti-Red Tape Act Program) | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 8 | Enhance performance benchmarks for local governance (Seal of Good Local Governance) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 9 | Improve the ease of doing business (Ease of Doing Business) | | | ✓ | |
| 10 | Improve local government competitiveness (Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index) | | | ✓ | |
| 11 | Institutionalize public-private consultation and dialogues for sustained and inclusive economic growth (Public and Private Sector High-level Dialogues) | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 12 | Improve corporate accountability (Integrity Initiative) | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| | | 9 | 4 | 9 | 3 |

OPEN GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO DATE

The Philippines' Second OGP National Action Plan contains a total of nine commitments that sought to address three of the OGP Grand Challenges: Improving Public Services, Increasing Public Integrity and More Effectively Managing Public Resources. The following were achieved during the implementation of the Second National Action Plan:

- Fiscal Transparency

The Executive Department has achieved a 98% compliance rate in the implementation of the Transparency Seal, which mandates national government offices to post key budget and financial documents on their respective official websites.

The Full Disclosure Policy seeks to require the same for local governments. As of end 2014, 74% of all local governments are compliant with this policy.

In addition, the multi-stakeholder group of EITI-Philippines was successful in publishing the first Philippine Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) report in December 2014. The report was published within a year of its application to join EITI.

- Access to Information Legislation

The President has pronounced his support for the passage of the Freedom of Information Act in July 2014. This was reiterated in the President's Budget Message submitted to Congress in July 2015. To date, the proposed legislation has been passed in the Senate, while it has been approved at the committee level in the House of Representatives.

- Open Data

A year after its launch in January 2014, the Open Data Portal (data.gov.ph) now holds over 2,00 data sets in addition to 13 dashboards and 87 data visualizations.

- Participatory Budgeting and Audit

The pilot phase of the Citizens Participatory Audit (CPA) was completed with the publication of three CPA reports. This paves the way for an expanded next phase of CPA, which seeks to audit the implementation of farm-to-market roads nationwide. This initiative was conferred the OGP Bright Spots award during the 2013 OGP Summit in London.

The Bottom-up Budgeting program was expanded from covering 595 cities and municipalities in 2013 to more than 1,500 local governments in 2015. Over US\$1.1 billion has been allocated for more than 40,000 local projects in the national budget between 2013 and 2015.

For the first time in many areas, civil society representatives and local government officials have sat side by side as equal partners in identifying priority projects to be funded by government. This initiative was awarded the 3rd Gold Prize in the inaugural Open Government Awards. To date, the implementation of the identified priority projects have been slow, resulting from both the scale of and the changes required by this initiative. Government, together with stakeholders, are now seeking to address capacity constraints at both the national government and local government level.

- Ease of Doing Business

Through a multi-agency effort and with the close collaboration of the private sector, the Philippines has succeeded in improving its ranking in the World Bank's Doing Business Global Survey by an unprecedented 43-places between 2013 and 2015.

The Philippines' 3rd National Action Plan expands on many of these initiatives. Since the current administration is in its last year in office, the PH-OGP Steering Committee prioritized for inclusion in the action plan initiatives that were already being implemented. However, several new initiatives were included in the new action plan upon the recommendation of private sector representatives in the steering committee .

PH-OGP NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2015-2017 DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The development of the PH-OGP National Action Plan 2015-2017 has been more deliberate, systematic, and inclusive compared to previous plans. The PH-OGP Steering Committee, which is composed of representatives from national government, local government, civil society and the business sector, took a more proactive role in leading the co-creation process for the Philippines 3rd National Action Plan.

There was a marked improvement in the appreciation for and ownership of OGP among both non-government and government Steering Committee members after their participation in the Asia Regional Summit 2014 in Bali, Indonesia. Having learned about the best practices among OGP member countries, the PH-OGP Steering Committee decided to develop a co-created action plan. That decision has led to the publication of this action plan.

Consultation during Action Plan development

The crafting of the PH-OGP Plan 2015-2017 started in the 3rd quarter of 2014. It kicked off with the first round of five regional fora, which were conducted in different parts of the archipelago. National and local government, civil society, business groups, academe, international development partners, and media were brought together during these fora to discuss good governance reforms, become familiar with OGP, and provide inputs to the OGP Co-Created Plan. The documentation of the feedback gathered through these consultations and the subsequent action taken by government have been posted on the Governance Cluster¹ website (www.gov.ph/governance).

Building on the inputs obtained during the first round of consultations, a principles framework was developed by the Steering Committee Meeting during its meeting last March 5, 2015. This served as a guide for the next set of consultations that were conducted.

Unlike previous action plans where all commitments under OGP is a subset of the Good Governance Cluster Action Plan², the 3rd action plan includes four (4) additional initiatives that are not part of the Governance Cluster Plan. These includes the National Community Driven Development Program (NCDDP), Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI), Integrity Initiative, and Public and Private Sector High Level Dialogues. It is worth noting that three of these new programs will also be led by civil society groups in the Philippines.

In drafting this Action Plan, the Steering Committee reviewed the commitments in the 2nd plan and took into consideration the recommendations of the IRM report. Commitments in the previous action plan that have been completed (i.e. Transparency Seal and the Philippine Government

¹ The Cabinet Cluster on Good Governance and Anti-Corruption (Governance Cluster) was created in 2011 by virtue of Executive Order No. 43. The Cluster is tasked to “institutionalize open, transparent, accountable, and participatory governance.” The Cluster is composed of 7 government agencies and chaired by the President, with the Department of Budget and Management as Secretariat.

²The Cluster identified key initiatives, embodied in the Governance Cluster Plan, that aim to curb corruption, improve the delivery of public services especially to the poor, and enhance the business and economic environment. (URL: www.gov.ph/governance)

Electronic Procurement System) or had very little chance of completion within the timeframe of the next action plan (Whistleblowers Protection Bill) were no longer included.

Furthermore, the Steering Committee prioritized existing commitments over new ones, since the action plan would be implemented during the final year of the current administration. Eight commitments in the 3rd Action Plan are continuing commitments.

On August 19, 2015, the Steering Committee met to finalize the commitments and targets for the 3rd Action Plan. Twelve commitments were identified and submitted to the OGP in August 2015. A more detailed list of activities conducted in developing the PH-OGP Action Plan 2015-2017 is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Activities conducted in crafting the Governance Cluster Plan and 3rd Action Plan for OGP

| No. | Activity | Date | Venue |
|------------|---|----------------------|---|
| 1 | Good Governance Dialogues - Manila Leg (<i>Regions Covered: 3, 4A, 4B, 5 and NCR</i>) | September 2-3, 2014 | Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Ortigas, Pasig City |
| 2 | Good Governance Dialogues - Cebu Leg (<i>Regions Covered: 6,7, and 8</i>) | October 16-17, 2014 | Crowne Regency Hotel, Cebu City |
| 3 | Good Governance Dialogues - Cagayan de Oro Leg (<i>Regions Covered: 11, 12 and CARAGA</i>) | October 21-22, 2014 | Limketkai Luxe Hotel, Cagayan de Oro City |
| 4 | Good Governance Dialogues - Davao Leg (<i>Regions Covered: 9, 10 and ARMM</i>) | November 5-6, 2014 | Pinnacle Suites and Hotel, Davao City |
| 5 | Good Governance Dialogues - Baguio (<i>Regions Covered: 1,2 and CAR</i>) | November 13-14, 2014 | Citylight Hotel, Baguio City |
| 6 | PH-OGP Steering Committee Special Meeting | March 5, 2015 | DBM Office, Manila |
| 7 | Philippine Good Governance Summit for the Youth | March 12-14, 2015 | Bayview Park Hotel, Manila |
| 8 | OGP Roundtable Discussion with Business Groups | March 19, 2015 | Asian Institute of Management, Makati City |
| 9 | 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 |
| 10 | 2 nd CSO Regional Meetings on the PH-OGP National Action Plan 2015-2017 - Davao Leg (<i>Regions Covered: 11, 12, ARMM</i>) | June 2, 2015 | Marco Polo Hotel, Davao City |
| 11 | 2 nd CSO Regional Meetings on the PH-OGP National Action Plan 2015-2017 - Cagayan De Oro Leg (<i>Regions Covered: 9, 10, 13</i>) | June 5, 2015 | Limketkai Luxe Hotel, Cagayan de Oro City |
| 12 | 2 nd CSO Regional Meetings on the PH- | June 15, 2015 | Amigo Hotel, Iloilo City |

| No. | Activity | Date | Venue |
|------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | OGP National Action Plan 2015-2017 - Iloilo Leg (Regions Covered: 6, 7, 8) | | |
| 13 | 2 nd CSO Regional Meetings on the PH-OGP National Action Plan 2015-2017 - Laoag Leg (Regions Covered: 1,2 and CAR) | June 19, 2015 | Java Hotel, Laoag City |
| 14 | 2 nd CSO Regional Meetings on the PH-OGP National Action Plan 2015-2017 - Manila Leg (Regions Covered:3, 4A, 4B, 5, NCR) | June 23, 2015 | Oakwood Premier Hotel |
| 15 | Consultation with OGP Support Unit and OGP Working Groups | July 1 - July 7, 2015 | |
| 16 | PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting | August 19, 2015 | Department of Budget and Management |
| 17 | Launch of Action Plan | August 31, 2015 | |

Sustained engagement during the implementation of the Action Plan

To sustain engagement during the implementation of this Action Plan, quarterly assessment workshops on the implementation of this Action Plan will be conducted. Stakeholders (local governments, civil society, academe, business groups) will receive updates on the implementation of the OGP Commitments and will be given an opportunity to give feedback on the implementation of the action plan through these workshops.

In addition, the quarterly status reports of each initiative/commitment will be posted on the Governance Cluster website. The reports will be presented through a simple poster that can be downloaded by users. Citizens will also be able to provide feedback through this website.

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2015-2017 COMMITMENTS

The 3rd Action Plan contains 13 commitments, eight (8) of which are continuing commitments from the 2nd Action Plan and five are new commitments. One unique feature of the new plan is the inclusion commitments not only from the government, but also from the civil society and private sector.

Table 3. Summary of the 3rd OGP Plan Commitments

| No. | Commitment | Program/ Initiative | Commitment Holders |
|------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | Passage of legislation on access to information | Freedom of Information (FOI) Bill | PCDSPO |
| 2 | Sustain transparency in local government plans and budgets | Full Disclosure Policy (FDP) | DILG, ULAP, BAG |
| 3 | Proactively release government data in open formats through the Open Data portal | Open Data Philippines | PCDSPO, DBM, OPS |
| 4 | Attain EITI-compliance | Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI) | DOF, Bantay Kita |
| 5 | Engage civil society in public audit | Citizens Participatory Audit (CPA) | COA, ANSA-EAP |
| 6 | Strengthen community participation in local planning and budgeting | Bottom-Up Budgeting Program (BuB) National Community Driven Development Program (NCDDP) | DILG, DBM, DSWD, NAPC, BAG, TF-PLG DSWD, TF-PLG |
| 7 | Improve public service delivery through an effective government feedback and monitoring mechanism | Anti-Red Tape Program (ARTA) | CSC |
| 8 | Enhance performance benchmarks for local governance | Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) | DILG, ULAP |
| 9 | Improve the ease of doing business | Gameplan for Competitiveness - Ease of Doing Business (EODB) | NCC |
| 10 | Improve local government competitiveness | Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) | NCC |
| 11 | Institutionalize public-private consultation and dialogues for sustained and inclusive economic growth | Public and Private Sector High Level Dialogues | DOF, PBG-JFC |
| 12 | Improve corporate accountability | Integrity Initiative | Integrity Initiative Inc., DBM |

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

1. Freedom of Information Bill

| Commitment: Passage of legislation on access to information | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Lead implementing agency | | Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (access to information) | | | |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | | Undersecretary Manuel Quezon III | | | |
| Title, Department | | Undersecretary | | | |
| Email | | mlquezon3@pcdsp.gov.ph | | | |
| 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. | | | |
| Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017 | | | New or ongoing commitment | Start Date: | End Date: |
| 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | | | |
| National Government (Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office) | | | | | |
| 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. | | | Ongoing | 2015 | 2016 |

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

2. Full Disclosure Policy (FDP)

| Commitment: Sustain transparency in local government plans and budgets | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|---|---------------|
| 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 | | | |
| 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"> • Uninformed local government constituents on how the local budget is managed, disbursed and utilized • There is a need to create ways on how to effectively and efficiently utilize the uploaded data in the FDP Portal. | | | |
| 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"> • Improving Public Services • Increasing Public Integrity | | | |
| 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. | | | |
| Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017 | | | New or ongoing commitment | Start Date: | End Date: |
| 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | | | |
| National Government (Department of the Interior and Local Government) and Local Government (Union of Local Authorities in the Philippines) | | | | | |
| 1193 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities fully complying with the FDP | 1193 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities fully complying | 1352 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities fully complying with the FDP | Ongoing | On a quarterly basis, starting January 2015 | December 2017 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|-----|---|---------------|
| | 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 |
| Civil Society (Budget Advocacy Group) | | | | | |
| | | Use the uploaded data in the FDP portal in at least 5 regions and produce reports or data visualization | New | October 2015 | June 2017 |

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 | open@data.gov.ph |
| 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 (www.data.gov.ph) 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"> • Improving Public Services • Increasing Public Integrity |
| 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.</p> <p>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 data.gov.ph, 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.</p> <p>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, consultations and developer competitions or hackathons for government agencies, civil society, academe and the private</p> |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 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 | | | |
| National Government Office of the Presidential Spokesperson (OPS), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (PCDSPO) | | | | | |
| 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 |

Note: The last working of the current administration is on June 30, 2016.

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

4. Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

| Commitment: Attain EITI Compliance | | |
|---|--|--|
| 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 | Assistant Secretary Ma. Teresa S. Habitan | |
| Title, Department | Assistant Secretary | |
| Email | mhabitan@dof.gov.ph | |
| Phone | 523-5678 | |
| 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 | The 1st EITI Country Report was published in the EITI website (www.ph-eiti.org) and submitted to the EITI International Board in December 2014 . Further, Executive Order No. 147 was signed in November 2013 creating the Philippine EITI. Preliminary discussions have also been made in Congress and Senate in 2014. | |
| Main Objective | <p>Improved transparency and increased accountability in the extractive industry to improve governance of the extractive sector. Sepcifically, the 5 main objectives for EITI implementation in the Philippines are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show direct and indirect contribution of extractives to the economy (through EITI process) • Improve public understanding of the management of natural resources and availability of data • Strengthen national resource management / strengthen government systems • Create opportunities for dialogue and constructive engagement in natural resource management in order to build trust and reduce conflict among stakeholders • Strengthen business environment and increase investments | |
| Brief Description of Commitment | The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global Standard to promote open and accountable management of natural resources. It seeks to strengthen government and company systems, inform public debate, and enhance trust among stakeholders. A multi-stakeholder group composed of civil society, business, and government was formed to implement EITI in the Philippines. | |

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| | <p>Through an annual report published by Ph-EITI, revenues collected by government and paid by 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> | | | | |
| OGP challenge addressed by the commitment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing Public Integrity, • Increasing Corporate Accountability • More Effectively Managing Public Resources | | | | |
| Relevance: | <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> | | | | |
| Ambition : | <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 extraction of natural resources. EITI also enables civil society to assess gaps in existing government systems and provide data - driven recommendations to policy makers.</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 | | | |
| National Government (Department of Finance) | | | | | |
| Timely publication of 2 nd EITI report | Timely publication of 3 rd EITI report | Timely publication of 4 th EITI report | Ongoing | January 1 of every year | December 31 of every year |

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| | Philippines to undergo a validation process and to be declared an EITI compliant country | | New | 3 rd quarter of 2015 | 2 nd quarter 2016 |
| | | Draft an EITI bill approved by MSG | On-going | 1st quarter of 2017 | 4th quarter 2017 |
| Civil Society (Bantay Kita) | | | | | |
| 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. | | | | | |

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 | gloria.jose@coa.gov.ph | |
| 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"> • Improving Public Services • Increasing Public Integrity • More Effectively Managing Public Resources | |
| Relevance: | <p>Transparency – 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 (www.coa.gov.ph) and the i-kwenta website (www.i-kwenta.com).</p> <p>Accountability – 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>Participation – Under CPA, several avenues for citizen participation</p> | |

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| | <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>Technology and Innovation - 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 | | | |
| National Government (Commission on Audit) | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Civil Society (ANSA-EAP) | | | | | |
| 25 CSOs trained and deployed as citizen auditors | | | New | January 2015 | December 2017 |
| 3 audit reports published | | | | | |

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

6A. Bottom-up Budgeting

Commitment: Strengthen community participation in local planning and budgeting

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| 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 | |
| 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"> • Improving Public Services • Improving Public Integrity • More Effectively Managing Public Resources | |
| 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 increase their demand for improved local service delivery and a more accountable government.</p> | |
| Ambition : | The intended result is more responsive government plans and budget through the bottom-up process. The aim is to | |

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| | | | 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 | | | |
| National Government (DILG, DBM) | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Local Government (ULAP) | | | | | |
| 1,516 Cities and Municipalities with FY 2016 LPRAP | 1,516 Cities and Municipalities with FY 2016 LPRAP | 1,516 Cities and Municipalities with FY 2016 LPRAP | New | October 2015 (Annual) | October 2017 |
| Civil Society (BAG, TF-PLG) | | | | | |
| 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 |

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

6B. Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services-National Community-Driven Development Program, (KALAHI-CIDSS NCDDP)

| 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 | Sec. Corazon “Dinky” Juliano-Soliman | |
| 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 | National Steering Committee: National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Finance, National Anti-Poverty Commission, Department of Budget and Management, Department of the Interior and Local Governemnt, 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 Commision 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 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 | |

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| | <p>reporting as vehicles to promote participation of community members and other citizen groups.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> | | |
| OGP challenge addressed by the commitment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving public services • Increasing public integrity • More effectively managing public resources | | |
| Relevance: | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Accessible data (single format and portal) – information on completed sub-projects are consistently being uploaded to the 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 | Start Date: | End Date: |

| 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | commitment | | |
|---|---|---|------------|-----------|-----------|
| National Government (DSWD) | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 5574 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* | 7,713 community projects completed* | 5,061 community projects completed* | New | 2015 | 2017 |
| Civil Society (TF-PLG) | | | | | |
| 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

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

7. Integrated Anti-Red Tape Program

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| Commitment: Improve public service delivery through an effective government feedback and monitoring mechanism | | |
| 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"> Government agencies do not follow or have poor service commitments to the public. One-way government frontline service approach which does not consider customer insight. | |
| 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"> 90% of public reports lodged via Contact Center ng Bayan (CCB), acted upon by CSC 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) | |
| 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"> Improving Public Service Delivery Increasing Public Integrity | |
| 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 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</p> | |

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| | <p>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 : | <p>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.</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 | | | |
| National Government (CSC) | | | | | |
| 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 |

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 | lgpms.team@yahoo.com |
| 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 | There exists a continuing challenge for local governments to perform better, and achieve a desirable condition where local governments are able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain the practice of transparency and accountability in the use of public funds; • Prepare for challenges posed by disasters; • Demonstrate sensitivity to the needs of vulnerable and marginalized sectors of society • Encourage investment and employment; • Protect constituents from threats to life and security; and • Safeguard the integrity of the environment |
| 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 | 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 |

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| | 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 | | | |
| OGP challenge addressed by the commitment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Public Services • Increasing Public Integrity • More Effectively Managing Public Resources | | | |
| 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 : | 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. | | | |
| Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017 | | New or ongoing commitment | Start Date: | End Date: |
| 2015 | 2016 | | | |
| National Government (DILG) | | | | |
| 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 |
| Local Government (ULAP) | | | | |
| 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 |

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

9. Gameplan on Competitiveness - Ease of Doing Business

| Commitment: Improve the ease of doing business | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 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.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 | | | |
| National Government (NCC) | | | | | |
| | Bring PH in the top third rank in the Doing Business Survey | | On-going | July 2013 | October 2016 |

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.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"> • Difficulty in gathering data at city and municipality level. • Sustainability of data collection affected by funding. • Time lag in national data surveys. | |
| 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 Access to information. 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 Technology and information for openness and accountability. 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 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</p> | |

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| | | | 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. | | |
| Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017 | | | New or ongoing commitment | Start Date: | End Date: |
| 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | | | |
| National Government (NCC) | | | | | |
| 50% increase in the Number of LGUs covered by CMCI since its inception | | | New | June 2015 | July 2015 |
| 20% of LGUs with overall competitiveness index score improvement | | | New | June 2015 | July 2015 |
| Institutionalize CMCI Data Collection | | | New | May 2014 | July 2015 |
| Synchronize CMCI framework with data collection efforts at the national and subnational levels | | | New | May 2015 | July 2015 |

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

11. Public and Private Sector High-Level Dialogues

| Commitment: Institutionalize public-private consultation and dialogues for sustained and inclusive economic growth | | |
|---|--|---|
| 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 reinvigorate this consultation and dialogue structure 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"> • Improving public services • Increasing Corporate Accountability | |
| Relevance: | The commitment is relevant to advance the OGP values of public accountability and civic participation . The establishment of this | |

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| | <p>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 | | | |
| National Government (DOF) | | | | | |
| 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 | | New | August 2016 | December 2016 |

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| | issues, formulation of solution, and monitoring progress thereof | | | | |
| | | 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 |

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

12. Integrity Initiative

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| 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"> • Increasing Public Integrity • Increasing Corporate Accountability | |
| Relevance: | This commitment is relevant in promoting Public Accountability | |

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| | <p>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 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 | | | |
| National Government (DBM) | | | | | |
| Issuance of a policy in support of the Integrity Initiative | | | New | August 2015 | December 2015 |
| Private Sector (Integrity Initiative) | | | | | |
| 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 |



Republic of the Philippines
Cabinet Cluster on Good Governance and Anti-Corruption
Philippine Open Government Partnership Steering Committee



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