



## 2012 PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN

INSTITUTIONALIZING PEOPLE POWER IN  
GOVERNANCE TO ENSURE  
**DIRECT, IMMEDIATE AND SUBSTANTIAL**  
BENEFITS FOR THE POOR

Open  
Government  
Partnership



## COUNTRY ASSESSMENT REPORT

March 2013

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## List of Acronyms

ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
ARTA	Anti-Red Tape Act
BOC	Bureau of Customs
BPLS	Business Permit and Licensing System
BTr	Bureau of Treasury
BuB	Bottom-up Budgeting
COA	Commission on Audit
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAP	Development Academy of the Philippines
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DepEd	Department of Education
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOF	Department of Finance
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOT	Department of Tourism
DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communication
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
E-TAILS	Electronic Transparency and Accountability Initiative for Lump-sum Funds
GFI	Government Financial Institutions
GGAC	Good Governance and Anti-Corruption
GHRIS	Government Human Resource Information System
GIFMIS	Government Integrated Financial Management Information System
GMIS	Government Manpower Information System
GOCC	Government Owned and Controlled Corporations
GQMP	Government Quality Management Program
GSIS	Government Service Insurance System
IAO	Internal Audit Office
ICS	Internal Control System
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
INP	Integrated Notices Publication
IPCS	Integrated Philippine Customs System
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LGPMs	Local Government Performance Management System
LGU	Local Government Unit
LPRAP	Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan
MFO	Major Final Output
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MVUC	Motor Vehicle User's Charge
NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission
NGA	National Government Agency

NGICS	National Guidelines on Internal Control Systems
NHTS	National Household Targeting System
NPS	National Payroll System
NSO	National Statistics Office
OGP	Open Government Partnership
OP	Office of the President
OPIF	Organizational Performance Indicator Framework
PAP	Programs, Activities, Projects
PCDSPO	Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office
PCF	Performance Challenge Fund
PDAF	Priority Development Assistance Fund
PEM	Public Expenditure Management
PGIAM	Philippine Government Internal Audit Manual
PhilGEPS	Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System
PhilOGP	Philippine Open Government Partnership
PI	Performance Indicator
PMO	Project Management Office
QMS	Quality Management System
RBPMs	Results-Based Performance Management System
RSBSA	Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture
SALN	Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth
SARO	Special Allotment Release Orders
SDEP	Service Delivery Excellence Program
SGH	Seal of Good Housekeeping
SUC	State Universities and Colleges
UACS	Unified Account Code Structures
ZBB	Zero-Based Budgeting

## I. Introduction

The Philippines is one of the eight founding member countries of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) which was launched in 2011. As part of its responsibilities as a member of the OGP, the Philippine government crafted a one year action plan that would expand the practice of the four core open government principles: transparency, citizen participation, accountability, and technology and innovation. The Philippine Government has committed to undertake nineteen (19) initiatives under its OGP Action Plan.

Table 1. Number of Initiatives in the OGP Action Plan by Core Principle

<i><b>Core Principle</b></i>	<i><b>No. of initiatives</b></i>
Transparency	2
Citizen Participation	5
Accountability	4
Technology and Innovation	8
Total	19

In support of transparency, the Philippine government has committed to disclose budget information of all major departments on their websites, and the crafting of a roadmap for the improvement of public access to information. Technology initiatives that seek to improve transparency have also been pursued.

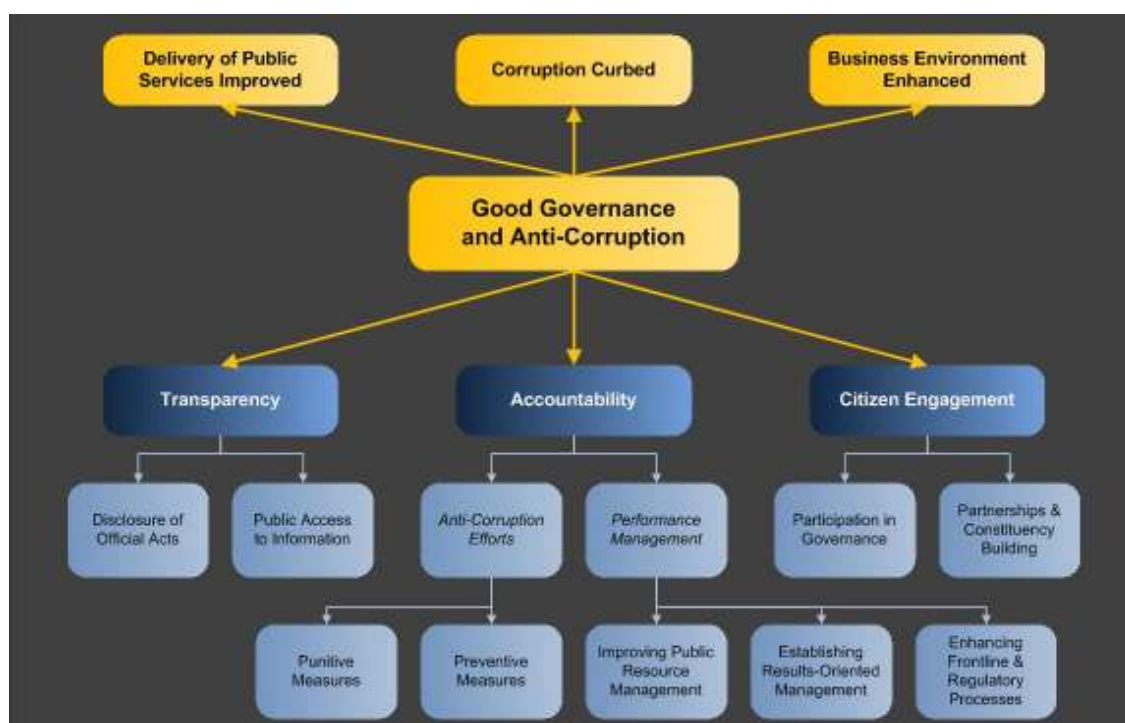
To deepen citizen participation, we have committed to establish a Philippine Open Government Partnership, expand participatory budgeting, initiate a bottom-up budgeting process, establish an empowerment fund for capacity building and community organizing, and undertake participatory audits for select infrastructure projects.

To strengthen accountability, Government has committed to develop a harmonized Results-Based Performance Management System, to ensure that 100% of national government agencies publish a citizens' charter, strengthen internal control systems within government, and increase local government compliance with the Seal of Good Housekeeping.

Government has also committed to tap technology as a key tool in improving the state of governance. In particular, it pursued the development of key ICT systems such as a single portal for government information, a Government Integrated Financial Management Information System, an electronic bidding system, a procurement card system, manpower information and central payroll system, a targeting system for government programs in the rural sector, among others. It also sought to publish online the budget allocation and release for select lump-sum funds, and to establish a 'Budget ng Bayan' website that provides citizens with an interactive platform to learn and find information on the national budget.

The Philippine OGP Action Plan is a subset of the broader Good Governance and Anti-Corruption (GGAC) Plan (for 2012-2016) of the Aquino Administration. The GGAC Plan is guided by a framework which seeks to improve public service delivery, curb corruption and enhance the business environment. The three goals will be attained through various transparency, citizen participation and accountability initiatives. Under this framework, technology and innovation initiatives are subsumed under transparency, citizen participation and accountability depending on which principle is being supported.

Figure 1. Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Framework



The Philippine's OGP Action Plan seeks to address three out of the five grand challenges identified by OGP. The three are improving public services, increasing public integrity, and more effectively managing public resources.

Table 2. Number of Initiatives in the OGP Action Plan by Grand Challenge

<i>Grand Challenge</i>	<i>No. of Initiatives</i>
Improving Public Services	10
Increasing Public Integrity	5
More Effectively Managing Public Resources	4
Total	19

## II. Process Summary

President Aquino issued Executive Order No. 43 which defines the five key result areas of his Social Contract with the Filipino People, and organized his Cabinet into Clusters along these five key result areas. Under this Order, the Cabinet Cluster on Good Governance and Anti-Corruption (GGAC Cluster) was organized; and this led the process of crafting the Philippine OGP Action Plan.

Through the said Cabinet Cluster's secretariat, all national government agencies were asked to submit proposed projects and other initiatives for inclusion into the OGP Action Plan. Projects that were submitted included both on-going initiatives and newly proposed projects. Numerous proposals were submitted by various agencies to the Cluster, and it was a challenge to select and prioritize from the number of initiatives submitted.

A technical working group under the Governance Cluster, composed of Undersecretaries and other key officials, was tasked to screen and select projects that would be included in the OGP Action Plan. The close involvement of senior officials from several agencies ensured the high degree of commitment of these agencies.

Once a plan was drafted, various consultation workshops were conducted to get stakeholder feedback on the plan. Due to limited time and resources, existing mechanisms and associations were tapped to conduct public consultation of the plan. For instance, the biggest national networks of civil society organizations were invited to consultation workshops to discuss the OGP action plan as well as the GGAC Cluster Plan. Based on their inputs the plan was revised and then later presented to President Aquino for his approval. Likewise, the Integrity Initiative, an association composed of corporations and business groups that advocate for good governance, and the National Competitiveness Council were tapped to get feedback from the business community. Development partners (multilateral institutions and various other donor aid agencies) were consulted through the Philippine Development Forum, an existing platform for government and development partner dialogue. Based on the inputs of these stakeholders, the plan was revised and then later presented to President Aquino for his approval. The President approved the GGAC Cluster Plan and the Philippine OGP Action Plan on January 3, 2012.

Table 3. Schedule of Consultations with Various Stakeholders

<i><b>Consultations</b></i>	<i><b>Date</b></i>
With Business Leaders and Associations	August 18 and 26, 2011; November 24, 2011
With Civil Society Networks	August 19 and 26, 2011; November 25, 2011
With Development Partners	November 22, 2011

Given limited time and resources, consultations in crafting the OGP Action Plan have not been as broad or deep as desired. A critical gap is that consultations have been limited to only those based in the National Capital Region, even as those consulted included key national networks that have members across the archipelago.

As an output of the various consultations undertaken, a PhilOGP Steering Committee was also created. It is composed of government, private sector and civil society representatives and serves as the multi-stakeholder mechanism that can help oversee the implementation of the OGP Action Plan. Given the lack of time, civil society representatives on the committee were selected on an interim basis, until a broader selection process self-organized by civil society could be undertaken. However, the engagement of the PhilOGP was limited as it was only able to meet twice in 2012. Oversight and monitoring of the initiatives was primarily conducted by the Governance Cluster through its Secretariat.

The OGP Action Plan nonetheless enjoys strong government commitment as it was crafted through the Governance Cluster and was approved by the President. The Governance Cluster and its technical working group had met on a quarterly basis to review the progress of the OGP commitments. The high level of commitment to this effort made it easier to get the cooperation of various agencies in crafting and implementing the plan.

#### A. Monitoring Plan Implementation

A progress tracking system was established by the Governance Cluster Secretariat during the first semester of 2012. Milestones were identified for each of the initiatives and each implementing

agency was required to submit monthly accomplishment reports. The Governance Cluster still has to establish a system to evaluating the effectiveness of the OGP and GGAC initiatives.

In finalizing this report, a multi-stakeholder consultation was held on March 14, 2013 with participants from government, civil society and business groups. The draft report was presented during the forum which provided groups to discuss the progress of the OGP Action Plan and give their feedback on specific projects or the over-all plan.

## B. Areas for Improvement

There is much that can still be improved in the process undertaken in developing the Philippine's 2012 OGP Action Plan. The development of the plan was primarily a government effort with the participation of business and civil society. The PhilOGP and its Steering Committee should likewise be maximized as multi-stakeholder mechanisms for the crafting, implementation and monitoring of the OGP Action Plan.

The following good practices in multi-stakeholder engagements should be considered in planning the process for the development of the next OGP Action Plan.

- a) Regularly convene the PhilOGP Steering Committee
- b) Announce the schedule of public consultations and timeline on-line
- c) Publish a summary of the public consultations
- d) Undertake more awareness-raising activities on OGP and the OGP Action Plan

In addition, participants of the multi-stakeholder consultation on the self-assessment report gave the following additional recommendations.

- a) Set up an online mechanism for gathering feedback
- b) Conduct more public consultations in developing the plan, including consultations outside Metro Manila
- c) Review the action plan's alignment with the OGP eligibility criteria
- d) Develop a strategic framework that can help determine the inclusion or exclusion of programs in the action plan
- e) Determine target outcomes and indicators to determine relevance of the Plan to the over-all goal of the Philippine government
- f) Look beyond the monitoring of outputs for future assessment
- g) Consider the partnership with independent/third party evaluators for some programs

## III. Implementation of the Philippine OGP Action Plan

The Philippine OGP Action Plan contains commitments from 19 programs/projects. Out of these, seven (7) or 37% have fulfilled their annual targets, nine (9) or 47% have partially fulfilled their targets and three (3) or 16% are still in-progress. Table 4 shows a summary of the status of these 19 programs.



Table 4. Summary of Status of Initiatives in the OGP Action Plan

No.	OGP Commitments	Programs / Initiatives	Implementing Agency	Timeframe	Status of Annual Commitment (2012)
1	<b>Escalating Fiscal Transparency</b>	Mandatory disclosure of budget information in the website of national departments and agencies	DBM	Jun 2012	Partially Fulfilled
2	<b>Towards Electronic Bidding/ Transparent Bidding</b>	Expand and enhance the Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PhilGEPS)	DBM	Dec 2012	Partially Fulfilled
3	<b>Electronic Transparency for Congressional Allocations and Lump Sum Funds</b>	Electronic Transparency and Accountability Initiative for Lump-sum Funds (e-TAILS) Project	DBM	Dec 2012	Partially Fulfilled
4	<b>Improve Citizen's Charters</b>	Increase NGAs' compliance with Citizen's Charters	CSC	Dec 2012	Partially Fulfilled
5	<b>Single Portal for Information</b>	Create a Single Portal for Government Information	PCDSPO	Dec 2012	Fulfilled
6	<b>Public Access to Information Initiative</b>	Public Access to Information Initiatives	PCDSPO	Dec 2012	Partially Fulfilled
7	<b>Roll-out Internal Audit and Internal Controls</b>	Strengthening of Internal Control Systems (ICS) and Internal Audit (IA) in Government	DBM	Dec 2012	Partially Fulfilled
8	<b>Integrated Financial Management System</b>	Government Integrated Financial Management Information System	DBM	Dec 2012	Partially Fulfilled
9	<b>Manpower Information System and Central Payroll</b>	Government Manpower Information System (GMIS) and the National Payroll System (NPS)	DBM	Dec 2012	Partially Fulfilled
10	<b>Targeting Beneficiaries with Razor-Sharp Precision</b>	Implement a Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (Farmers and Fisherfolk)	DBM	Dec 2012	Fulfilled
11	<b>Harmonize Government Performance Management Systems</b>	Harmonize performance management systems in government	DBM	Jun 2012	Fulfilled
12	<b>Embed Accountability in Local Governance</b>	Embed Accountability in Local Governance through the implementation and expansion of the Seal of Good Housekeeping	DILG	Dec 2012	Fulfilled
13	<b>Expanded Participatory Budgeting</b>	Expand CSO engagement in the budget process	DBM	Dec 2012	Fulfilled

No.	OGP Commitments	Programs / Initiatives	Implementing Agency	Timeframe	Status of Annual Commitment (2012)
14	<b>Bottom-Up Participatory Planning and Budgeting</b>	Bottom-up Budgeting	NAPC, DILG, DSWD, DBM	Jun 2012	Fulfilled
15	<b>Empowerment Fund</b>	Establish an Empowerment Fund	DILG	Dec 2012	In Progress
16	<b>Participatory Social Audit for Public Infrastructure Projects</b>	Institutionalize participatory audit for public infrastructure projects	COA	Dec 2012	Partially Fulfilled
17	<b>Interactive Fiscal Transparency</b>	Develop a <i>Budget ng Bayan</i> Website	DBM	Jun 2012	Fulfilled
18	<b>Philippine Partnership for Open Governance</b>	Implement the Open Government Partnership Action Plan with agencies and CSOs	DBM	Dec 2012	In Progress
19	<b>Cashless Procurement Card System</b>	Cashless Purchase Card	DBM	Jun 2012	In Progress

#### IV. Other Initiatives in the GGAC Action Plan

There are other good governance initiatives being undertaken by the Aquino Administration that have not been included in the OGP Action Plan. Some of these initiatives have been included in the Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Action Plan and are listed in this section of the report.

Table 5. Summary of Status of Other Initiatives in the GGAC Action Plan

No.	GGAC Initiative	Implementing Agency	Timeframe	Status of Annual Commitment (2012)
1	<b>Institutionalize Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB) approach and Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)</b>	DBM	Continuing	Fulfilled
2	<b>Institutionalize the Organizational Performance Indicator Framework (OPIF)</b>	DBM	Continuing	Fulfilled
3	<b>Enhance and standardize the quality of public service delivery to be consistent with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) – Quality Management System (QMS)</b>	DBM	Dec 2012	In Progress
4	<b>Performance Challenge Fund</b>	DILG	Sept 2012	Partially Fulfilled
5	<b>Civil Society Organizations: People's Participation Partnership Program</b>	DILG	Dec 2012	Fulfilled
6	<b>Full Disclosure Policy</b>	DILG	Dec 2012	Fulfilled
7	<b>Business Permit and Licensing System</b>	DTI	May 2012	Fulfilled
8	<b>Speedy Resolution of Corruption Cases</b>	DOJ	Oct 2012	In Progress
9	<b>Whistle Blower Protection Law</b>	DOJ	Dec 2012	In Progress
10	<b>Witness Protection Program</b>	DOJ	July 2012	In Progress

No.	GGAC Initiative	Implementing Agency	Timeframe	Status of Annual Commitment (2012)
11	Office for Competition	DOJ	Dec 2012	Fulfilled
12	National Justice Information System	DOJ	Dec 2012	Partially Fulfilled
13	Revenue Integrity Protective Services	DOF	Continuing	Fulfilled
14	Integrated Philippine Customs System (IPCS)	BOC	Dec 2012	In Progress
15	Pera ng Bayan	DOF	Dec 2012	In Progress

## V. Conclusion and Next Steps

Consistent with the Aquino Administration's agenda of institutionalizing transparency, accountability and citizen's participation in governance, the Philippine government remains committed to participating in the OGP and to putting its principles to action.

The implementation of the Philippines' first OGP Action Plan has been a meaningful exercise for the Government. For one, the process of crafting this Plan, as well as the mother Action Plan of the Cabinet Cluster on GGAC, helped further define the target outputs and delivery timetables of existing reform initiatives in government, and thus facilitated their timelier implementation. It has also given government a clearer view of the issues it needs to address as it seeks to deepen transparency, accountability and participation in government.

At the end of the implementation year of this first Philippine OGP Action Plan, more than a third of the initiatives have accomplished their targets. The rest of the initiatives, while not yet fully accomplished, are nonetheless progressing despite bottlenecks and other issues to their implementation. In particular, many of the ICT initiatives have encountered implementation delays due to various issues related to system design and procurement, as well as policy or institutional capacity constraints.

Government acknowledges that there is much room for improvement in ensuring that the OGP commitments are delivered in a timely manner. The Governance Cluster Secretariat will continue to monitor and seek to accelerate the delivery of the uncompleted commitments in the OGP Action Plan. Part of this effort will be strengthening the monitoring system that it has established. Target outcomes must also be defined in the action plan, to allow for a more meaningful assessment of the achievements under the action plan.

More fundamentally, Government has seen the need to sharpen the prioritization of initiatives under its GGAC Plan and OGP Action Plan. Moving forward, both plans need to be strategically refocused—with their priorities and key deliverables better defined, instead of just being a long list of initiatives—to ensure maximum impact, considering that the Aquino administration is approaching the half way point of its six-year term. The process for crafting of a new OGP annual plan and the re-crafting of the medium-term GGAC Plan will be undertaken in the next few months.

The Government is confident that, as a whole, the implementation of the OGP Action Plan has introduced more transparency, has opened up more spaces for meaningful participation of citizens, and has increased public trust in government in unprecedented ways, as evidenced by the sustained high trust and satisfaction ratings of the President and the Administration. With this, the Government is committed to the sustained and constantly-improving implementation of OGP in the Philippines.

## ANNEX A

### Status of Initiatives in the OGP Action Plan

#### 1. Escalating Fiscal Transparency

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Mandatory disclosure of budget information in the website of national departments and agencies</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	Partially Fulfilled

##### Commitment Description:

The Philippine Government has embedded provisions in the 2011 and 2012 National Budget mandating the publication of major information on budgets, finance and performance indicators in the websites of national departments and agencies. All departments, bureaus, offices, and agencies of the national government, including Government Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs), State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), and Government Financial Institutions (GFIs) are required by Section 93 of the General Appropriations Act of 2012 to post information on their approved budgets, annual procurement plans, project statuses, contracts awarded, and other relevant data under a Transparency Seal displayed prominently on their respective websites. This seal links to a page within the website, which contains an index of the required documents.

##### Achievements:

As of February 2013, 17 out of 22 major departments have completely disclosed five required budget information on their websites: Approved Budget, Fund Utilization Report, Information on Major Programs and Projects, Contracts Awarded, and Annual Procurement Plan. A comprehensive audit of all national government agencies is in the process of being completed as part of the assessment for the Performance Based Incentive System.

##### Challenges in Implementation:

There was initially low compliance in the disclosure of budget information among several agencies since it was not prioritized by the agency. However, this has been resolved since compliance with budget disclosure is now required under the Performance Based Incentive System. The few agencies that have not fully complied only lack one or two undisclosed documents.

##### Stakeholder Recommendations:

It was also pointed out during the consultation for the self-assessment report that there is a need to bridge the information divide that will also require non-technological strategies. Data that is more relevant to stakeholders of various government agencies should be highlighted. The necessity of a Freedom of Information law was also pointed out during the consultation.

##### Future Plan:

Moving forward, this initiative will have to assess the quality and usability of the information being disclosed.

## 2. Towards Electronic Bidding/ Transparent Bidding

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Expand and enhance the Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PhilGEPS)</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	Partially Fulfilled

### Commitment Description:

PhilGEPS is an electronic bulletin board of bid notices and awards. It also has an electronic catalogue of common goods in Procurement Service. The web portal seeks to establish an open, transparent, efficient and competitive marketplace for government procurement. It will be expanded to include e-payment and e-bidding functions. In line with the medium-term goal of digitizing the bidding process, this initiative aims to develop additional features of PhilGEPS within a year, particularly:

- Facility to enable the online submission of bid documents;
- Module for CSOs to monitor tenders online;
- Electronic fee payment system;
- An expanded supplier registry and;
- A module for agency posting of their annual procurement plans

### Achievements:

PhilGEPS was improved and expanded to include the following features/modules:

- E-bid submission module developed and will be piloted in one agency (DPWH)
- Deployment of inventory management system, inspection module and planning module completed
- E-payment system was launched last January 14, 2013 and is now being implemented in 2 agencies (Procurement Service and the National Tax Research Center)
- Official Merchants' registry established
- Full implementation of Integrated Notices Publication (INP)

From 2011 to 2012, the number of registered government agencies increased by 68%. In addition, the number of bid notices posted increased by 29% and the amount of contracts awarded increased as well by 31%.

	2011	2012	% Increase
Number of registered government agencies	1,768	2,978	68%
Number of bid notices posted	276,559	357,142	29%
Total monetary value of bid notices posted	P640,869,564,256	P908,543,406,213	42%
Number of award notices posted	51,497	74,348	44%
Total monetary value of award notices posted	138,273,013,289	180,734,337,312	31%

### Challenges in Implementation:

The implementation of E-bidding in the DPWH was delayed due to a policy discussion concerning the disclosure of companies that obtain bid documents. It was eventually decided to only disclose the number of companies that obtained the bid documents without listing their identities, to lower the probability of collusion between companies.

#### Stakeholder Recommendations:

- Develop a communication plan to encourage greater citizen participation in PhilGEPS

### **3. Electronic Transparency for Congressional Allocations and Lump Sum Funds**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Electronic Transparency and Accountability Initiative for Lump-sum Funds (e-TAILS) Project</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	Partially Fulfilled

#### Commitment Description:

Pursuant to the demand for greater transparency and accountability in the allotment and utilization of lump-sum funds, eTAILS was developed as a facility to particularize items under Special Allotment Release Orders (SARO) pertaining to the Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF), Department of Public Works and Highways-Congressional Allocation for Infrastructure (DPWH-CA), Financial Subsidy to Local Government Units (FS-LGU), and Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA). Within a year, the Government will expand the eTAILS so that 1) other often-politicized lump-sum funds are processed through it; and 2) citizen reportage on the implementation of projects funded by Congressional Allocations is enabled.

#### Achievements:

- Internal Revenue Allotments of local government units are now posted on eTAILS. Information on the release of the following allotments can be found in the following URLs:
  - a) Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) - <http://pdaf.dbm.gov.ph/index.php>
  - b) Internal Revenue Allotments of local governments - <http://reports.dbm.gov.ph/ira.php>
  - c) Statement of Allotments, Obligations and Balances - [http://www.dbm.gov.ph/?page\\_id=1824](http://www.dbm.gov.ph/?page_id=1824)
- Feedback facility in Budget ng Bayan website of the Department of Budget and Management was also developed. The preliminary system design for improving the feedback facility has been drawn up and will be developed within the first semester of 2013.

#### Challenges in Implementation:

There were delays in the initial phase of the project since the development of other software was prioritized in 2012. These include modifications of the PDAF module, electronic budget submission, and the Government Integrated Financial Management Information System.

#### Stakeholder Recommendations:

The utilization of the Motor Vehicle User's Charge (MVUC) and the Contingency Fund should be included in e-TAILS

#### Future Plan:

For Phase 1 improvements, they will form part of the DBM's outsourced software maintenance and development service provider contracts and GIFMIS enhancements. Releases from the School Building Fund will also be made available on eTAILS within 2013. For Phase 2, it will form part of the

enhancements to the BudgetNgBayan.com site which will be outsourced to a web developer/designer.

#### 4. Improve Citizen's Charter

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Increase NGAs' compliance with Citizen's Charters</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Civil Service Commission
<b>Status</b>	Partially Fulfilled

##### Commitment Description:

The ARTA Watch is a spot check conducted by CSC Chairman, Commissioners and Directors which includes unannounced visit to agencies frontline services and conduct of orientation on the Anti-Red Tape Act, the Report Card Survey, the CSC Seal of Excellence and the Service Delivery Excellence Program. Part of the initiative is the inspection of agencies' adoption of measures against fixers and fixing activities, such as posting in conspicuous places appropriate warning signage against fixers and the penalties thereof. Further, the Report Card Survey contains feedback on the existence and effectiveness of, as well as compliance with the Citizens' Charter, how an office or agency is performing insofar as frontline services are concerned. The results will be discussed with the heads of agencies surveyed. Offices that received an excellent rating are automatically considered for the grant of the Citizen's Satisfaction Center Seal of Excellence Award. Agencies that received a failed rating are recommended for the Service Delivery Excellence Program (SDEP) designed to align organizational systems, processes and structures with quality people and management practices to achieve the highest level of customer service. The project targets to ensure that 100% of national government agencies have published a Citizen's Charter within a year.

##### Achievements:

- Report card survey conducted in 595 government offices (Target is 560)
- Visited 516 agencies with Citizen's Charter (Target is 440)
- The total number of agencies with posted Citizen's Charter is 1,881 (70% of the target of 2,693)

##### Stakeholder Recommendations:

- Representatives from a government employees' union suggested the review of agency citizens' charters with employee unions
- There is a need for a more comprehensive plan for reducing red tape within the bureaucracy

#### 5. Single Portal for Information

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>The Official Gazette Website</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (PCDSPO)
<b>Status</b>	Fulfilled

#### Commitment Description:

The Official Gazette website will be converted into the main portal of the Philippine government - a unified interface in the form of a one-stop source for information and service delivery. It will provide easily accessible information regarding government services, and it will feature an archive of government documents published over the span of more than a century in the Official Gazette as a print publication. Eventually, it will also feature an online feedback mechanism for the public and a unified email and collaboration intranet for government employees with which constituents may launch petitions and make queries online. By end of 2012, the goal of this project is for Government and CSOs to craft a roadmap for the development of a Single Portal for Government Information, which complies with basic open data standards.

#### Achievements:

Single Portal Aspect for commonly sought government information is now operational (<http://www.gov.ph/official-gazette/>). Plans for the adoption of open data standards are being discussed within government.

#### Stakeholder Recommendations:

- Improve user interface and indexing system for easier access to information
- Adoption of Open Data standards

## **6. Public Access to Information Initiative**

Project Title	Public Access to Information Initiative
Implementing Agency	Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (PCDSPO)
Status	Partially Fulfilled

#### Commitment Description:

The Aquino Administration will move towards giving citizens greater and freer access to official information in a timely, relevant and meaningful manner, subject to certain limitations such as national security, foreign diplomacy and privacy concerns. It will work with civil society organizations and other stakeholders in broadening the scope of access to information through all possible means, as well as in improving the compliance of government agencies to existing information access and disclosure standards. This initiative will entail:

- The review, improvement and rectification of current policies on citizen access to information;
- Setting up public access mechanisms and infrastructure, including information technology system; and
- Collaboration with stakeholders in broadening the scope of access to information and improving the compliance of agencies to existing standards.



#### Achievements:

- Policies that promote disclosure of information have been adopted: mandatory disclosure of budget information for national government agencies and full disclosure policy for local government units.
- Development of various IT infrastructures for easy access of government information, such as the Transparency Seal and eTAILS.
- General improvement in citizens' access to public information compared to previous administration.

#### Stakeholder Recommendations:

- Full support of the executive in passing the Freedom of Information Act
- Include the disclosure of the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth (SALN) of officials across all branches of government

## **7. Roll-out Internal Audit and Internal Controls**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Strengthening of Internal Control Systems (ICS) and Internal Audit (IA) in Government</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	Partially Fulfilled

#### Commitment Description:

The National Guidelines on Internal Control Systems (NGICS) was developed which contains the fundamental principles, policies and general standards that can guide agencies in developing, implementing and monitoring their respective ICS for better governance. It also aims to update and further broaden public sector understanding of internal control processes to sharpen agency capacity in their development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs/projects. To complement the adoption of the NGICS, the Philippine Government Internal Audit Manual (PGIAM) was formulated and issued by the DBM to serve as a generic guide for Internal Auditors in government to understand the nature and scope of the internal audit function in the public sector, including the institutional arrangements, protocols and processes for the conduct of internal audit. The PGIAM would also assist departments, agencies and other instrumentalities of government in establishing and developing internal audit to promote effective, efficient, ethical and economical operations in government.

The project's targets are as follows:

- Within March of 2012, the Government should have issued a Philippine Government Internal Audit Manual (PGIAM); and
- In 2012, the PGIAM and the National Guidelines on Internal Control System (NGICS) should have been rolled-out in nine critical departments. This is in line with the target of all agencies adopting the PGIAM and NGICS by 2016.

#### Achievements:

- A PGIAM training manual has been published and 33 agencies have undergone capacity building trainings on the PGIAM/ NGICS for IAS/ Internal Audit Unit (IAU) personnel of departments/ agencies/ GOCCs/ GFIs concerned
- Internal Audit Units established in 4 out of 6 target agencies (DOF, DTI, DA, DOTC)
- PGIAM and NGICS have been rolled out in 6 out of 9 target agencies (DepEd, DOH, DPWH, DOF, DSWD, and DOLE), in addition to 1 non-target agency (DOJ).

#### Challenges in Implementation:

The targeted date (March 2012) for publication of the Trainer's Training Manuals on the PGIAM was not met since consultations and pilot-testing of the draft manuals were required to be conducted. This led to delays in the implementation of the project.

#### Future Plan:

Future activities include the finalization and issuance of the Generic Manuals on Controls in the Human Resource and Management System and Quality Management System. The scope of the capacity-building activities will be expanded to other agencies not covered in 2012. Further, the institutionalization process for the adoption of the NGICS and the PGIAM will be intensified.

## **8. Integrated Financial Management System**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Government Integrated Financial Management Information System</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	Partially Fulfilled

#### Commitment Description:

The GIFMIS is a browser based application composed of components/modules that automates and reports the many different processes involved with the agency budget and expenditure cycle of the National Government. The GIFMIS application is envisioned as a tool that will assist the government in administering its function of maintaining fiscal discipline, fund allocation and operations for the effective delivery of Government services. It will also serve as a reliable financial tool from which financial decisions can be made. In 2012, the Government should have developed a pilot GIFMIS to be initially used by the government's oversight agencies.

#### Achievements:

- Development and use of Unified Account Code Structures (UACS) for the preparation of the FY2014 national budget
- Finalization of the GIFMIS System design and implementation plan

#### Challenges in Implementation:

One of the challenges encountered is the delay in the establishment of the GIFMIS Project Management Office (PMO). The approval for the PMO was obtained in late 2012 and it is currently

on the process of operationalization (i.e., hiring of personnel, physical installation of office and equipments).

Future Plan:

The Current Budget Preparation Systems that support online budget submission by agencies using the UACS is being rolled out and eventually, the same will be implemented for the Current Budget Execution Systems. It is also planned that the agreement with System Integrator for GIFMIS development will be signed in 2014.

## 9. Manpower Information System and Central Payroll

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Implement and integrate the Government Manpower Information System (GMIS) and the National Payroll System (NPS)</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	Partially Fulfilled

Commitment Description:

To better manage government manpower requirements and improve accountability in the disbursement of funds for personal services, the Government will complete its Government Manpower Information System and develop a National Payroll System within a year. Government agencies will still manage their personnel payroll, but will instead use a single and integrated system. The NPS will allow for direct and timely payment to all employees through their bank accounts, eliminate the existence of retired or resigned employees in the system, and address the perennial problem of non-remittance of GSIS contributions. The system will interface with government accredited banks for deposit instructions and with oversight agencies to facilitate work and data flow.

Achievements:

- A National Payroll System has been developed and piloted tested in 6 agencies (DOST-ASTI, DOST-NCC, COA, DBM and DOF-BTr). The NPS and the GHRIS Enterprise Version is already evaluated and available.

Challenges in Implementation:

During the pilot test, it was concluded that the developed system could not meet the payroll requirements of the entire government. As an alternative, government will instead procure a commercially available payroll and human resource software that can manage the entire national government payroll.

Future Plan:

Future activities include the installation and configuration of the software, conduct of user's training for 6 pilot agencies, and live payroll processing.

## 10. Strategic Targeting for Farmer and Fisherfolk Beneficiaries

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (Farmers and Fisherfolk)</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	Fulfilled

### Commitment Description:

The government has an existing National Household Targeting System (NHTS) which it uses to identify and locate beneficiaries of targeted poverty reduction programs. This commitment will ensure that within 360 days, the government will be able to enhance the NHTS by expanding its coverage from indigent households to other poor sectors, such as rural sector, informal sector and indigenous peoples. CSOs will be tapped to ensure the integrity of the NHTS. Headed by the DBM, the DILG, DA, DAR, NAPC, and NSO developed and implemented the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) for the first batch of twenty provinces. The RSBSA is an electronic compilation of basic information on farmers, farm laborers and fishermen, which are the target beneficiaries of agriculture-related programs and services. The establishment of the RSBSA database envisions manageable access to baseline agricultural information by government stakeholders. Through this system, government planners and policymakers could effectively formulate significant policies for agricultural development.

### Achievements:

- The RSBSA, a nationwide database of baseline information of farmers, farm laborers and fisherfolk from identified provinces, as well as geographical coordinates of agricultural and fishery workers households, has been developed. Farmers and fisherfolk from 75 provinces have been registered and the data for 20 provinces has already been processed and is available for the use of government programs.

### Challenges in Implementation:

The second batch of data processing for 55 provinces was delayed due to conflict of activities with the survey agency, the National Statistics Office (NSO). The regular Census of Agriculture and Fisheries is slated to commence in March 2013.

### Future Plan:

To complete the data processing for the second batch of provinces, a possible partnership with the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics is in the pipeline. Completion of the RSBSA database for the 55 provinces is targeted by July 2013.

## 11. Harmonize Government Performance Measurement Systems

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Results-Based Performance Management System (RBPMS)</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	Fulfilled

#### Commitment Description:

A single Results- Based Performance Management System (RBPMS) shall be developed, harmonizing the currently-disparate performance monitoring and reporting systems among national government departments and agencies. The President of the Philippines has created a task force to formulate the RBPMS by June 2012. In line with this, the OPIF – which will be a core framework used in developing the RBPMS – will be reviewed.

#### Achievements:

- A framework for the RBPMS has been developed.
- A Performance Based Incentive System has been developed and is undergoing pilot implementation. The Productivity Enhancement Incentive for all government employees, which amounted to P10,000 per employee in the past, was reduced in half. Instead, a performance based bonus will instead be given for FY2012.
- Participation rate of government agencies, state universities and colleges (SUCs), and government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) is at 96%.
- Developed criteria for Good Governance Certification.

#### Challenges in Implementation:

44 out of 185 participating agencies (24%) have not submitted accomplishment reports for Good Governance Certification. Further, validation process for the compliance of the good governance indicators is delayed due to lack of required human resource.

#### Stakeholder Recommendations:

- Engage CSOs to validate agency accomplishments

#### Future Plan:

Issuance of Omnibus Guidelines slated in mid-March. The Guidelines will include a more comprehensive discussion on the following: general information and eligibility criteria, setting and cascading performance targets, good governance conditions, performance evaluation, reporting and validation, information and communication.

## **12. Embed Accountability in Local Governance**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Seal of Good Housekeeping</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Interior and Local Government
<b>Status</b>	Fulfilled

#### Commitment Description:

The Seal of Good Housekeeping for LGUs is in line with the DILG's commitment to aggressively scale up interventions to elevate the practice of local governance by institutionalizing the value of transparency, accountability, participation and performance. This is a project which recognizes LGUs with good performance in internal housekeeping, particularly in the areas of local legislation, development planning, resource generation, resource allocation and utilization, customer service,

and human resource management and development, including the valuing of the fundamentals of good governance. LGUs that obtain a Seal of Good Housekeeping become eligible to access the LGU Performance Challenge Fund, which seeks to encourage LGUs to adopt minimum governance standards. In line with the goal of making all lower-income municipalities and cities pass the Seal of Good Housekeeping by 2016, the project also aims to increase the compliance rate to existing standards from 50% to 70% in the span of 360 days.

Achievements:

- For the year 2012, 55 provinces, 101 cities, and 1166 municipalities were conferred with the SGH. This is 77% of all LGUs (1322 out of 1714).

### 13. Expanded Participatory Budgeting

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Expand CSO engagement in the budget process</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Interior and Local Government
<b>Status</b>	Fulfilled

Commitment Description:

DBM has initiated a process wherein citizens group can engage national government agencies and provide inputs during the annual budget formulation process, as a means of promoting transparent and participatory governance. By June 2012, alongside the preparations for the 2013 National Budget, the Government will expand the coverage of participatory budget preparation and enhance the process to address issues experienced during the pilot consultations, particularly in the budget legislation, execution and accountability phases. By December 2012, the Government will craft a roadmap to expand participatory budgeting to the other phases of the budget cycle, in consultation with CSOs. In 2011, 6 NGAs and 3 Government Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) were covered by this initiative on a pilot basis. For 2012, 12 NGAs and 6 GOCCs will be covered.

Achievements:

- 12 NGAs and 6 GOCCs were covered by the participatory budgeting program.
- Guidelines on CSO participation in all phases of the budget have been developed by virtue of National Budget Circular Nos. 536 and 539
- People's Budget has also been published for 2011 and 2012.

### 14. Bottom-Up Participatory Planning and Budgeting

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Strengthening of bottom-up participatory planning and budgeting through the development and support of Local Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Action Plans.</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	National Anti-Poverty Commission, Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	Fulfilled

#### Commitment Description:

The government will push for stronger collaboration between national agencies, local government units (LGUs) and community organizations in localizing poverty through Local Poverty Reduction Action Plans (LPRAPs). The identified priority programs in these plans will be given serious consideration in the formulation of the national government budget, as a concrete step towards strengthening bottom-up participatory budgeting and localized poverty reduction programs. By June 2012, alongside the preparation of the 2013 National Budget, at least 300 city or municipal Local Poverty Reduction Action Plans will be developed and priority poverty reduction programs identified.

#### Achievements:

- 595 cities and municipalities have undergone participatory budgeting and planning processes and submitted their list of priority projects to national government. A total of P8.4 billion worth of locally identified projects have been incorporated into the FY 2013 National Budget.

#### Stakeholder Recommendations:

- Provide capacity building for local and regional poverty reduction action teams
- Improve planning and monitoring of BuB projects and establish a platform for monitoring

#### Future Plan:

A total of 1,233 cities and municipalities have been asked to undergo a participatory process of identifying priority projects for consideration in the FY 2014 National Budget. This program will eventually be expanded to cover all cities and municipalities.

### **15. Establish an Empowerment Fund**

Project Title	Empowerment Fund
Implementing Agency	Department of Interior and Local Government
Status	In Progress

#### Commitment Description:

The empowerment of the poor and marginalized is a key goal of the government's anti-poverty program. The Empowerment Fund seeks to provide citizens groups with support in undertaking capacity development and community organizing projects that will empower citizens to demand for better services and governance. This fund will be overseen by a multi-sectoral steering committee composed of government departments and non-government stakeholders. This will be operationalized within 2012.

#### Achievements:

- The Guidelines for the Empowerment Fund are now being finalized for implementation in 2013.

## 16. Participatory Social Audit for Public Infrastructure Projects

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Institutionalize participatory audit for public infrastructure projects</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Commission on Audit
<b>Status</b>	Partially Fulfilled

### Commitment Description:

The Commission on Audit, DPWH, DA and DBM will seek to institutionalize participatory audits for general public works and agriculture infrastructure projects. Through participatory audits, citizens groups will be involved in the conduct of COA audits for selected projects, helping increase the integrity of these audits. The overall goal of the program is to contribute to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the use of public resources. Program outcomes include enhanced external scrutiny, improved public trust, and reduced potential for misuse of funds.

### Achievements:

Citizen Participatory Audit has been launched last November 2012. Pilot implementation is on-going with the Department of Public Works and Highways.

## 17. Interactive Fiscal Transparency

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Budget ng Bayan</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	Fulfilled

### Commitment Description:

The *Budget ng Bayan* website is an interactive platform for citizens to learn about and find information on the National Budget, as well as to file citizen reports on its implementation. Within 180 days, the Government will develop and launch the Budget ng Bayan website.

### Achievements:

- The website has been completed. It can be accessed in <http://budgetngbayan.com>. Its main features include Interactive People's Budget, Interactive Budget Cycle and Citizen's Portal.
- The People's Budget Publication, a less technical version of the 2012 National Budget, has been published. It explains the budget in a non-technical manner that is more easily understandable for citizens. It includes a summary on the 2012 Results-Focused Budget, Expenditure Priorities, and the Basics on Budgeting. The main highlight of the publication is the use of infographics to better explain data and processes relevant to budgeting.

<b>Features</b>	<b>Details</b>
Interactive People's Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An interactive "budget scale" that will portray the components of the budget.</li> <li>• The site will also feature different infographics that would link to relevant</li> </ul>
Interactive Budget Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The interactive budget cycle that is currently being developed includes the use of infographics and animation for the Budget Cycle. When clicked, each icon on the budget cycle will lead to new pages where each item is explained.</li> </ul>
Citizen's Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Facebook interface is being used for the forums. Users can log in through their Facebook accounts and post their comments on the website.</li> </ul>



#### Stakeholder Recommendations:

- The website should also provide links to DBM website budget data in a user-friendly format

#### Future Plan:

The Citizen's Portal will be enhanced to include discussion starters (e.g. press releases) that would give way to better and increased participation from the public. It would also allow users to contribute topics for discussion starters.

### **18. Philippine Partnership for Open Governance**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Philippine Open Government Partnership</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	In Progress

#### Commitment Description:

In line with the Philippines' participation in the global and multi-sectoral Open Government Partnership (OGP), it will convene a Philippine OGP (PhilOGP) as a broad multi-sectoral partnership that will be mobilized to support and monitor the implementation of the Philippines' OGP commitments and stretch open government practices. This Partnership will be tapped in planning the Government's direction towards deepening open governance and pursuing other governance reforms in the medium-term. Such partnership will be organized by June 2012 and expanded within 2012.

#### Achievements:

The PhilOGP Steering Committee has been established with the following composition: four representatives from government, two representatives from business groups, and three representatives from civil society networks. However, the group has yet to meet on a regular basis to assess and review the implementation of the OGP Action Plan and discuss how engagement with various reform stakeholders can be deepened and expanded.

#### Challenges in Implementation

The Governance Cluster Secretariat focused on establishing and implementing a monitoring and progress tracking system for the implementation of the OGP and GGAC plan in 2012 to ensure delivery of 2012 commitments. Its limited staff complement was no longer able to convene PhilOGP Steering Committee meetings in the second semester of 2012.

#### Stakeholder Recommendations:

- PhilOGP needs to be more proactive
- Minutes of Steering Committee meetings should be disclosed

## 19. Cashless Purchase Card System

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Cashless Purchase Card</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	In Progress

### Commitment Description:

The Cashless Purchase Card System will allow authorized personnel (purchasing and disbursement officers; those typically responsible for petty cash) to use a special credit card linked to an online system that enables government to both control and monitor purchases on each card (how much, which merchant, etc.) and generate aggregate reports and analytics.

### Achievements:

- Bidding for the supplier of the procurement card system was successfully conducted. However, implementation was stalled because of the delay in obtaining regulatory approval from the Monetary Board for the use of the credit cards by government.

## ANNEX B

### Status of Other Initiatives in the GGAC Action Plan

#### 1. Public Expenditure Management (PEM) Reforms – Zero Based Budgeting

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Institutionalize Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB) approach</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	Fulfilled

##### Commitment Description:

Zero Based Budgeting will mainstream the periodic evaluation/review of major programs to avoid automatic program carry-over and “incrementalism” in department budgets. The conduct of seven (7) ZBB studies is targeted annually.

##### Achievements:

- Use of seven ZBB studies in 2012 for the preparation of the FY2013 Budget.

#### 2. Public Expenditure Management (PEM) Reforms – Organizational Performance Indicator Framework

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Organizational Performance Indicator Framework (OPIF)</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	Fulfilled

##### Commitment Description:

The OPIF is an approach to expenditure management that directs resources towards results and accounts for agency and individual performance. It adopts an analytical approach based on a logical framework linking societal and sectoral goals, organizational outcome/s, and major final outputs.

##### Achievements:

- Reviewed the revised Major Final Outputs (MFOs), Performance Indicators (PIs), and Programs, Activities, and Projects (PAPs) of 18 departments.

#### 3. Quality of Public Service Delivery

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Enhance and standardize the quality of public service delivery to be consistent with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) – Quality Management System (QMS)</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>Status</b>	In Progress

#### Commitment Description:

The Government Quality Management Program (GQMP) was conceptualized in 2006 to address the country's low ranking in various competitiveness surveys. It intends to:

- Promote and encourage public sector performance through the adoption of ISO 9001:2008 QMS;
- Develop an institutional infrastructure that shall provide certification with international accreditation;
- Establish the citizen's charter of key government offices; and
- Recognize citizen-driven government organizations that have attained ISO 9001:2000 (now 2008) certification for other government agencies to emulate.

The project will be piloted for the Tourism sector.

#### Achievements:

- A Roadmap to improve frontline services in the tourism sector has been crafted.
- Finalized the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Department of Tourism (DOT) and the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) for DAP to conduct ISO-related training and technical assistance activities with DOT.

#### Challenges in Implementation:

There were delays in the conduct of planned activities because there is a need to finalize service standards and reengineering of target processes that were identified by the GQMC members and the Agencies concerned. There is also a low level of commitment from the other target agencies of the program, given that only one agency has so far signed a MOA with DAP.

#### Stakeholder Recommendations:

- Make this compulsory for all government front line services

#### Future Plan:

Activities in the pipeline include the conduct of training courses on ISO 9001 to target agencies and expand coverage to other agencies. Quality manuals for ISO certification in 9 agencies will also be drafted.

## **4. Performance Challenge Fund**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Performance Challenge Fund</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of the Interior and Local Government
<b>Status</b>	Partially fulfilled

#### Commitment Description:

LGUs that obtain the Seal of Good Housekeeping are eligible to obtain a grant from the Performance Challenge Fund. This initiative set a target of providing grants to 689 LGUs in 2012.

#### Achievements:

- 515 LGUs were given a PCF grant while 48 others were conferred with the Gawad Pamana ng Lahi award, for a total of 563 LGUs.
- The PCF website was enhanced and now provides a status report on the projects being funded by the PCF grant. Regional offices are also submitting project status reports online. Updating of the project status reports is in progress. (<http://www.dilg.gov.ph/pcf/index.php>)

#### Future Plan:

Annual targets for PCF in succeeding years:

2013: 543 of LGUs pass the 2013 SGH Assessment Eligible to PCF

2014: 647 of LGUs pass the 2013 SGH Assessment Eligible to PCF

2015: 712 of LGUs pass the 2013 SGH Assessment Eligible to PCF

2016: 783 of LGUs pass the 2013 SGH Assessment Eligible to PCF

### **5. Civil Society Organizations: People's Participation Partnership Program**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Civil Service Organizations: People's Participation Partnership Program</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of the Interior and Local Government
<b>Status</b>	Fulfilled

#### Commitment Description:

This program aims to strengthen DILG partnership with CSOs and the private sector through social accountability initiatives. By 2012, the program aims to:

- Develop and pilot a Citizens' Satisfaction Index System to serve as a validation tool for the existing Local Government Performance Management System (LGPMS) which is a self-assessment performance evaluation tool for local government units; and
- Establish the Civil Society Participation Fund which will promote CSO efforts to support LGUs in their good governance efforts.

#### Achievements:

- The Citizens' Satisfaction Index System was piloted in 7 LGUs in 2012.
- The Civil Society Participation Fund was established and provided small grants to 12 civil society organizations.

### **6. Full Disclosure Policy**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Full Disclosure Policy</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of the Interior and Local Government
<b>Status</b>	Fulfilled

#### Commitment Description:

DILG has required in August 2010 for all LGUs to post information on their fund utilization and project implementation in local bulletin boards, newspapers and/or websites through its Full Disclosure Policy. By 2016, all LGUs would have complied with this policy.

#### Achievements:

- A web-based view portal of the disclosed information has been developed. Information is now being uploaded to the site. (<http://fdpp.blgs.gov.ph/>)
- As of 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2012, compliance rate of LGUs (excluding those from ARMM) is as follows: 21% fully compliant, 74% partially compliant, and 5% non-compliant. This is on track for the attainment of 100% compliance by 2016.

#### Stakeholder Recommendations:

- The Annual Investment Plan of local government units should be included in the documents that are being disclosed
- The disclosed documents should be simplified to make them more understandable
- There is a need to further strengthen CSO capacity to use the disclosed documents meaningfully

### **7. Business Permit and Licensing System**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Business Permit and Licensing System</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Trade and Industry
<b>Status</b>	Fulfilled

#### Commitment Description:

The DTI and DILG jointly embarked on a program to streamline business permitting processes at the LGU level establishing the four (4) Business Permit and Licensing System (BPLS) standards i.e., use of a unified form, maximum of 5 steps, processing time would not amount to more than 10 days for new business permits and not more than 5 days for business renewals, and the whole process only requiring 2-5 signatories. For 2012, the program targeted 480 LGUs to adopt the BPLS reform.

#### Achievements:

- Out of the targeted 480 LGUs, 451 have completed the streamlining of their processes and are now applying the BPLS standards. An additional 372 non-targeted LGUs have also adopted the same standards.

### **8. Speedy Resolution of Corruption Cases**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Speedy Resolution of Corruption Cases</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Justice
<b>Status</b>	In Progress

Commitment Description:

This initiative seeks to ensure strict observance to prescribed reglementary periods in resolving corruption cases. It will be comprised of the review and improvement of internal policies and procedures on speedy disposition of cases (e.g. institutionalization of zero backlog policy) and the strict implementation these policies and procedures (i.e. through monitoring and enforcement). Specifically, it aims to establish rationalized internal policies and procedures for corruption related cases.

Achievements:

- Draft of rationalized internal policies and procedures for corruption cases has been completed. However, approval of the draft is still pending.

## 9. Whistle Blower Protection Law

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Whistle Blower Protection Law</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Justice
<b>Status</b>	In Progress

Commitment Description:

The passage of a whistle protection law is targeted by 2012.

Achievements:

- Bill was approved in the House, and the bill is still undergoing interpellation in the Senate.

Challenge in Implementation:

The bill will most likely no longer be passed and will have to be re-filed in the next Congress.

## 10. Witness Protection Program

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Witness Protection Program</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Justice
<b>Status</b>	In Progress

Commitment Description:

The passage of amendments to the Witness Protection Security and Benefit Program is targeted by 2012.

Accomplishments:

Bill was approved in the House but the Committee report is yet to be issued in the Senate.

Challenges in Implementation:

The bill will most likely no longer be passed and will have to be re-filed in the next Congress.

## 11. Office for Competition

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Office for Competition</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Justice
<b>Status</b>	Fulfilled

### Commitment Description:

The Department of Justice set out to establish an Office for Competition which will review and assess existing anti-trust laws vis-à-vis international best practices and introduce innovations/amendments to institute or strengthen appropriate state measures that are responsive to recent business/corporate practices.

### Accomplishments:

- The Office for Competition has been established through Executive Order No. 45 and personnel have been hired. In 2012, 9 cases have been investigated with 1 case resolved and 4 on-going assessments.

## 12. National Justice Information System

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>National Justice Information System</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Justice
<b>Status</b>	Partially Fulfilled

### Commitment Description:

The NJIS is envisioned to be a seamless knowledge-based and knowledge-driven database, interphase and portal that will solve the information gaps and address collaboration issues in the criminal justice system. It is anchored on a national connectivity platform that links justice sector agencies for a holistic approach to crime prevention and resolution.

### Achievements:

- As of December 31, 2012, the Information System Strategic Plan (with NJIS component) has already been drafted, and the bidding for the procurement of the Inmate Management and Information System and hardware components has already been conducted.

### Future Plan:

Within the year 2013, the DOJ intends to create an Anti-Corruption Unit that will assist government agencies in the filing of corruption cases against officials/personnel within the same agency. Further, the latter part of Phase 1 (2012-2014) shall deal with the creation of the NJIS portal, as well as the establishment of databases, systems, and process linkages of the following agencies:

- Law enforcement – National Bureau of Investigation; Bureau of Immigration; Philippine National Police; Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency; Prosecution Staff; Public Attorney's Office; Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (detention prisoners)



- Corrections – Bureau of Corrections; Parole and Probation Administration; Board of Pardons and Parole; Bureau of Jail Management and Penology; provincial jails
- Phase 2 (2014-2016) will cover the linkages with the judiciary – Regional Trial Courts; Municipal Trial Courts; Court of Appeals; Court of Tax Appeals; Sandiganbayan; Supreme Court

### 13. Revenue Integrity Protective Services

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Revenue Integrity Protective Services</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Finance
<b>Status</b>	Fulfilled

#### Commitment Description:

The Revenue Integrity Protection Service is a unit within DOF which handles investigations on allegations of corruption among revenue personnel. Its target for 2012 is to increase number of investigated personnel 40 (from 35 in 2011) and increase the number of personnel charged to 30 (from 24 in 2011).

#### Achievements:

- As of October 2012, 70 revenue personnel have been investigated and 30 have been charged. 5 personnel have been dismissed.

#### Future Plan:

Targets for succeeding years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Personnel Investigated</i>	<i>No. of Personnel Charged</i>	<i>No. of Personnel Suspended or Dismissed</i>
2013	66	55	32
2014	70	60	33
2015	75	65	34

### 14. Integrated Philippine Customs System (IPCS)

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Integrated Philippine Customs System (IPCS)</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Bureau of Customs
<b>Status</b>	In Progress

#### Commitment Description:

The IPCS was conceived to address system issues such as poor performance and functionality as a result of the hybrid system e2m, which involves the TWM1 and the Asycuda++2 (the front and back end systems, respectively) running at the same time. It also seeks to provide major enhancements identified so far, or adopt a totally new solution to provide the Bureau of Customs a more effective and responsive system that is aligned with recent developments and requirements. IPCS thus aims to implement a much-improved customs application system that would include, among others, additional modules/ functionalities, corrected system bugs, streamlined and more efficient

transaction processing, more responsive infrastructure, paperless transaction environment, more robust risk management, audit controls and security, and aligned with the world's best practices.

Achievements:

- As of December 31, 2012, the Terms of Reference for the IPCS has already been drafted and approved.

Challenges in Implementation:

The Online X-ray Imaging System (OXIS) and the Petroleum Inventory System (PIS) are the projects originally proposed by the Bureau of Customs (BOC) and were subsequently included in the GGAC Action Plan. However, the implementation of these two projects did not progress in 2012. BOC eventually decided to integrate these two projects into the iPCS project.

Future Plan:

For 2013, a pilot implementation of IPCS is scheduled to be conducted in Port of Manila, Ninoy Aquino International Airport, and Manila International Container Port. The official roll-out and implementation of IPCS is expected to be done in the year 2014.

## 15. Pera ng Bayan

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Pera ng Bayan</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Finance
<b>Status</b>	In Progress

Commitment Description:

The roll out of a case management system in the website that will enable users to track the Department's reports and monitor their status was targeted.

Achievements:

196 unique cases were reported on the Pera ng Bayan website in 2012.

Challenges in Implementation:

Roll out of the case management system has been seriously delayed since the consultant responsible to develop the system has yet to deliver.

Future Plans:

Management of the website is now being turned-over to the Revenue Integrity Protection Service to ensure institutionalization and sustainability of the website management.