



PHILIPPINE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (PH-OGP) NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2017-2019

Midterm Self-Assessment Report



**PHILIPPINE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (PH-OGP)
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2017-2019**

Midterm Self-Assessment Report

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms

I.	Introduction
II.	Crafting the National Action Plan
	a. Dissemination of Information	
	b. Spaces and platforms for dialogue and co-creation	
	c. Co-ownership and joint decision-making	
III.	IRM Recommendations
IV.	Implementing the National Action Plan
V.	Peer Exchange and Learning
VI.	Key Lessons and Recommendations
ANNEX A.	Activities in Crafting the Governance Cluster Plan and 4 th Action Plan for OGP	
ANNEX B.	Composition of the PH-OGP Steering Committee	
ANNEX C.	Summary of Comments Received and Actions Taken during the Public Comment Period	

List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADM	Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities
All	Agency Information Inventories
ANSA-EAP	Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific
AO 38	Administrative Order No. 38
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
ARTA	Anti-Red Tape Authority
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BBC	Bishop-Businessmen's Conference for Human Development
BDC	Barangay Development Council
BLGD	Bureau of Local Government Development
BLGS	Bureau of Local Government Supervision
BRB	Budget Reform Bill
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CBD	Coalition for Bicol Development
CCP	Cultural Center of the Philippines
CIAC	Clark International Airport Authority
COA	Commission on Audit
CO-CD	Community Organizing and Community Development
CODE NGO	Caucus of Development NGO
CPA	Cebu Port Authority
CPA	Citizen Participatory Audit
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSC	Civil Service Commission Seal of Excellence Award
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DB	Doing Business
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR-MGB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geoscience Bureau
DevLIVE	Development Live
DFPC	Duty Free Philippines Corporation
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DLSU-JRIG	De La Salle University- Jesse Robredo Institute of Governance
DNS	Domain Name System
DOF	Department of Finance
DOJ	Department of Justice
DROMIC	Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center
DRSC	Disaster Response Surge Corps
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry

EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EO	Executive Order
EODB	Ease of Doing Business
FDP	Full Disclosure Policy
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FINEX	Financial Executives Institute of the Philippines
FOI	Freedom of Information
FOI-PMO	Freedom of Information - Project Management Office
GCP	Government Common Platform
GIFT	Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency
GOCC	Government Owned and Controlled Corporations
HB	House Bill
HDMF	Home Development Mutual Fund
HEI	Higher Education Institution
HoR	House of Representatives
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
INCITEGov	International Center for Innovation, Transformation and Excellence in Governance
IP MSG	Indigenous Peoples Multi-Stakeholder Group
IRM	Independent Reporting Mechanism
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JMC	Joint Memorandum Circular
KC-NCDDP	Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan- Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services- National Community Driven Development Program
KKK, Inc.	Kapisanan ng may Kakayahang Kapansanan, Inc.
LDC	Local Development Council
LDIP	Local Development Investment Plan
LGA	Local Government Academy
LGU	Local Government Unit
LRTA	Light Rail Transit Authority
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration
MASA-MASID	Mamamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw sa Iligal na Droga
MAVC	Making All Voices Count
MBC	Makati Business Club
MCIAA	Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority
MDC	Municipal Development Council
MERALCO	Manila Electric Company
MIAA	Manila International Airport Authority
MINCODE	Mindanao Coalition of Development NGOs
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group
MSU	Mindanao State University
MWSS	Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System
NAP	National Action Plan
NAP	National Archives of the Philippines
NCC	National Competitiveness Council
NCR	National Capital Region
NFA	National Food Authority
NGA	National Government Agencies
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NHA	National Housing Authority
NIA	National Irrigation Administration
NPC	National Privacy Commission
OBI	Open Budget Index
OCS	Office of the Cabinet Secretary
OES	Office of the Executive Secretary
OGP	Open Government Partnership
OP	Office of the President
OpCen	Operation Center
PAGCOR	Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation
PBB	Performance-Based Bonus
PCA	Philippine Coconut Authority
PCC	Philippine Chamber of Commerce
PCM	Point of Contact Manual
PCM	Provinces, Cities, Municipalities
PCO	Presidential Communications Office
PCOO	Presidential Communications Operations Office
PCSO	Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office
PCUP	Philippine Commission of the Urban Poor
PDC	Provincial Development Council
PDIC	Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation
PDIP	Provincial Development Investment Plan
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PGC	Participatory Governance Cluster
PH-EITI	Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
PH-OGP	Philippine Open Government Partnership
PICPA	Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants
PLGU	Provincial Local Government Unit
PNR	Philippine National Railways
PO	People's Organization
PPA	Philippine Ports Authority
PSLINK	Public Services Labor Independent Confederation
R2KRN	Right to Know Right Now! Coalition

SB	Substitute Bill
SCM	Standard Cost Model
SDN	Surigao Del Norte
SHFC	Social Housing and Finance Corporation
SJDM	San Jose Del Monte
SP	Sangguniang Panlalawigan
SSS	Social Security System
TF-PLG	Task Force - Participatory Local Governance
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPA	Transparency, Participation and Accountability
TWG	Technical Working Group
UHF	Unang Hakbang Foundation
UK FCO	United Kingdom Foreign Commonwealth Office
ULAP	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines
UP-NCPAG	University of the Philippines- National College of Public Administration and Governance
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UWC	Unified Web Content
WB-IFC	World Bank - International Finance Corporation

I. Introduction

The Philippines is one of the eight founding governments of the Open Government Partnership or OGP, a multilateral initiative that brings together government reformers and civil society leaders to create action plans that make governments more inclusive, responsive and accountable. At the country level, the Philippine government continues to partner in this undertaking with civil society organizations (CSOs) and other non-government stakeholders who have been in the forefront of constructive engagement with government pushing for reforms at the national and local levels.

To become a member of OGP, participating countries endorse a high-level Open Government Declaration, deliver a country action plan developed with public consultation, publish self-assessment reports, and commit to independent reporting on their progress going forward.

The Open Government Partnership works in cycles of two years of implementing and monitoring key participatory governance commitments of the country. Toward the middle and the end of the cycle, the progress of the implementation are assessed, reported, and taken to heart for the succeeding planning cycles.

The Philippine Open Government Partnership (PH-OGP) National Action Plan 2017-2019 is the first OGP Country Action Plan that was crafted and implemented under President Rodrigo Duterte's administration.

This Plan specifically covers the period from July 2017 to June 2019 and contains the specific commitments and targets of government and non-government stakeholders during this period.

Under the leadership of Budget Secretary Benjamin Diokno, the Philippines has remained a global open government reform champion and has successfully weaved the OGP narrative and framework with various national governance anchors and mechanisms of the current administration.

The country's continued engagement with the Open Government Partnership (OGP) is identified in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022's chapter on *Ensuring People-Centered, Clean and Efficient Governance* as a key strategy to ensure that government policies, programs, and projects are responsive to the needs of the people—which is ultimately aimed at restoring the people's trust in the government. This Administration's commitment to citizen engagement is further demonstrated by the following Executive Orders issued by President Duterte early into his term:

- Executive Order No. 2, issued on July 24, 2016 that mandates the executive branch of government to operationalize the people's constitutional right to information and the policy of full disclosure in public service;
- Executive Order No. 6, issued on October 14, 2016, that established the 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center to facilitate timely and concrete action on citizens feedback on the way government services and goods are being delivered;

- Executive Order No. 9, issued on December 1, 2016, that created the Office of Participatory Governance which is mandated to promote active citizenship, inclusiveness, transparency, and accountability in governance by engaging different stakeholders to participate in nation-building efforts; and
- Executive Order No. 24, issued on May 16, 2017, that created the Participatory Governance Cluster within the Cabinet that is mandated to exert all efforts to enhance citizen engagement in governmental processes

This document focuses on the process undertaken during the development and implementation of the 4th OGP Country Action Plan of the Philippines. The narrative of this Report follows the prescribed outline under Section 7 of the OGP Point of Contact Manual published on March 2017. It also looks into the compliance of the country with the relevant requirements and best practices prescribed in the OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards.

In an effort to make this report a more useful learning assessment, several sections of this report include a discussion on key learnings and recommendations to raise the PH-OGP ambition and yield more concrete and felt results for the country.

II. Crafting the National Action Plan

The fourth Philippine OGP development and implementation cycle is driven by the OGP values that promote multi-stakeholder collaboration. This section focuses on the compliance of the Philippines to participation and co-creation standards for engaging non-government stakeholders throughout the OGP process under three essential elements: dissemination of information, spaces and platforms for dialogue and co-creation, co-ownership and joint decision making.

A. Dissemination of Information.

- There is a national OGP online repository where all information on all aspects of the PH-OGP process is published. The online repository contains historical information and documents related to the national OGP process, including but not limited to National Action Plans, government self-assessment reports, IRM reports, and supporting documentation on commitment implementation (Photos, highlights of Steering Committee Meetings, other publications.)

The PH-OGP Secretariat also maintains and manages social media accounts on Facebook and Twitter to proactively disseminate updates and news related to OGP activities and the commitments under the current Action Plan.

- Facebook account - <https://www.facebook.com/opengovPH/>
- Twitter account - <https://twitter.com/opengovPH>

- The lead agency and point of contacts for OGP and contact information on how to get in touch with the PH-OGP Secretariat are published in the online repository as part of the directory and Facebook page.
- The PH-OGP Secretariat communicates information to OGP stakeholders in advance. Meeting invitations and Save-the-Dates are sent out to OGP Stakeholders generally two weeks prior to the activity.

The approved development process for the fourth OGP Plan was published on the website and PH-OGP social media pages on October 2016. During Action Plan development, a call for commitment was sent to various agencies in December 21, 2016, more than one month ahead of the deadline for submission of proposals which was set on January 31, 2018. The attachments included information on the NAP development process and indicative timeline of key stages and deadlines. Through the website, social media pages, and face-to-face consultation activities, the PH-OGP has also proactively and regularly communicates updates and related activities on the NAP development and implementation process, including milestones of PH-OGP commitments.

- The PH-OGP also published and disseminated copies of videos, graphics, social media quote cards, and other communication materials to aid in promoting the OGP advocacy online and offline.

B. Spaces and platforms for dialogue and co-creation

- Government and non-government stakeholders are equally represented in the current structure of the PH-OGP multi-stakeholder forum or national steering committee. The Committee is co-chaired by both sectors. With the establishment of a non-government Secretariat that works closely with government, civil society has been playing a crucial role in shepherding and promoting the OGP advocacy at the local and international level.

Under the Duterte administration's term, eight (8) PH-OGP Steering Committee meetings have been held. PH-OGP Steering Committee members also meet and join various PH-OGP outreach activities.

All relevant activities related to the development and implementation of the 4th PH-OGP Plan are listed in Annex A of this document.

- The crafting process for NAP development was presented by the non-government Secretariat and approved by the PH-OGP Steering committee on October 2016. The approved process included online and offline activities which ensured that the process provided adequate

information and opportunities to all interested stakeholders to participate in NAP development.

- The government and multi-stakeholder forum encourage the submission of inputs from any civil society or organization throughout the NAP process. Included in the narrative of the PH-OGP national action plan is an Annex documenting the inputs from civil society and corresponding response provided by government. The design of OGP outreach activities also incorporated townhall sessions where inputs and concerns raised by OGP stakeholders are responded to by government and other OGP champions in an open forum.
- Opportunities for remote participation of the wider public is also being provided. In cooperation with the Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO), several outreach activities of the PH-OGP have been livestreamed on the PH-OGP and other government social media accounts.

The draft Action Plan was also posted online on June 9, 2017 which allowed anyone to submit feedback for three (3) weeks before finalization and submission of the country OGP Plan.

- Status reports of OGP commitments were also presented and discussed during Steering Committee Meetings. The status reports are also published online through the PH-OGP online document repository. Currently, feedback on the status reports can be relayed during face-to-face consultations, or submitted through email or via the PH-OGP social media accounts.
- The Mid-term Self-Assessment Report was presented to the PH-OGP Steering Committee for comments and feedback on October 19, 2018. The report has also been consequently sent and disseminated to the members of the Committee. Currently, the full draft of the report is posted in the online repository and social media accounts before making the final submission of the report which is due on November 30, 2018.

C. Co-ownership and joint decision-making

- The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the PH-OGP Steering Committee is jointly developed and updated by members of the multi-stakeholder forum. The current PH-OGP TOR can be found in the online repository. This TOR was unanimously approved by the multi-stakeholder forum during the PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting held in October 2016.
- As mentioned in the earlier part of this section, the PH-OGP Steering Committee includes an even balance of governmental and non-governmental representative. In fact, with the unoccupied dedicated seat allocated to a member of the House of Representatives, more non-government representatives are actively seating in the multi-stakeholder forum. The

updated PH-OGP Steering Committee composition can be found in Annex B of this document. Their contact information can also be found in the PH-OGP website and online repository.

- The non-government members in the PH-OGP multi-stakeholder forum are selected through a fair and transparent process that is led by each sector. The government extends support in the conduct of the selection process, but in no way interferes in the election of non-government representatives to the Steering Committee. Names of the final selected permanent and alternate representatives of each sector are then submitted to the PH-OGP Secretariat. The process undertaken by each sector in electing representatives are presented during Steering Committee meetings.

Government membership in the Steering Committee was also discussed with the Office of the President through the Office of the Cabinet Secretary. For government members, the permanent members sitting in the Steering Committee are the heads of agencies. Agency senior officials are also designated as alternate members.

Demonstrating high-level commitment to the OGP initiative, all Steering Committee meetings have been chaired by Budget Secretary Benjamin Diokno, the OGP country lead minister.

- The government and non-government Secretariat closely worked together in the design and conduct of the whole NAP development process. The detailed co-creation and participation process for action plan development is presented in the narrative of the PH-OGP NAP 2017-2019. The narrative outlines how the multi-stakeholder forum and the whole crafting process facilitated the selection of final commitments under the Plan, especially those with proposed commitments and/or targets from civil society. After approval from the PH-OGP Steering Committee, the transmittal letter officially submitting the NAP to OGP was signed by the Chair and Co-Chair of the multi-stakeholder forum.
- Through online and offline outreach efforts (e.g. emails, social media posts, press releases, uploading of meeting minutes in the online repository, etc) facilitated by the PH-OGP Secretariat, the multi-stakeholder forum proactively communicates PH-OGP updates to relevant stakeholders and to the wider public.

III. IRM Recommendations

The End-of-Term IRM report does not have a section on general recommendations, but the recommendations lifted from the Mid-term IRM Report for 2015-2017 were already useful in improving the implementation and development of the fourth PH-OGP Action Plan. The table below lists the 2015-2017 PH-OGP Plan's Midterm IRM recommendation and the updates in the PH-OGP process, as well as, actions taken by the Steering Committee. This also serves as an updated version of Annex E of the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019.

Table 1. Key Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) Recommendations vis-à-vis Key Features of the 4th PH-OGP Plan Process

Key Recommendations of the IRM Philippines	Key features of the 4 th PH-OGP Plan Process
<p>1. Come up with a coherent strategy that will tie up and consolidate all the commitments, actions, and actors into a direction that will bring forth a clear change which the PH-OGP wants to see after a given period of time.</p> <p>One feedback shared in this research is the challenge to engage a broad and diverse set of participants into deep discussion during consultations.</p> <p>Two key questions that need to be tackled in this strategic direction-setting are: how every commitment/ agenda contributes to what change PH-OGP Steering Committee wants to see in a given period and how PH-OGP approaches, processes and tools support and contribute to the programs/ commitments included in the PH-OGP Plan. The latter is crucial because the IRM Researcher observes that the value-added of the OGP in the programs/ commitments is not clear to the actors and stakeholders.</p>	<p>The development of the 4th OGP Plan has been a more strategic, systematic, and effective compared to previous action plan development cycle.</p> <p>The proposed action plan development process was presented to the PH-OGP Steering Committee for inputs in October 2016, three months before the call for commitments was issued. The process was also posted online. Workshop forms with key questions to be answered were also designed to be filled up by participants of the face-to-face consultations, so that more meaningful feedback was sourced from the consultations. The design and template of the said forms were attached as an annex of the PH-OGP NAP 2017-2019.</p> <p>For the first time, an annex consolidating all of these feedback and key responses from agencies has also been included in the Plan.</p> <p>Moving forward, this process will be sustained for succeeding action plan cycles.</p>
<p>2. Explore as a Strategic Theme “Bringing OGP Closer to the Citizens”</p> <p>The theme “Bringing OGP Closer to the Citizens” seems to resonate to many of the stakeholders and actors of the PH-OGP. The IRM Researcher views this as the next step to the transparency, participation, and accountability (TPA) work of civil society and government in the Philippines.</p>	<p>The theme of the 4th OGP Action Plan is “Co-Creating Governance Outcomes with the Filipino People”, which also reflects this recommended strategic theme.</p> <p>One of the main considerations in shortlisting commitments in the action plan is its direct benefit to the Filipino people. Many of the commitments are addressing this key criteria (e.g. ADM, CPA, Satisfaction Rating, 8888, FOI, etc).</p> <p>For its 5th NAP, PH-OGP is set to explore how to better localize OGP and shift focus on co-creating commitments that address the OGP thematic area on improving public service delivery.</p>

Key Recommendations of the IRM Philippines	Key features of the 4 th PH-OGP Plan Process
<p>3. Engage Advocacy/ Cause-Oriented Groups and Communities</p> <p>Still in light of “Bringing OGP Close to the Citizens, broaden the base of those engaging the OGP by engaging advocacy/ cause-oriented groups and communities to explore the use of OGP approaches, processes and tools to address most pressing national issues and everyday issues confronting ordinary citizens. Some of the pressing national issues today are charter change, drugs and crime and protection of basic rights of the marginalized.</p>	<p>The participants of the PH-OGP face-to-face consultations included different advocacy and cause-oriented groups.</p> <p>One new advocacy that emerged in the fourth Plan was on people’s planning for shelter assistance for the urban poor sector which has recently become a pressing issue. This has resulted to the co-creation and implementation of a commitment that directly supports this advocacy.</p> <p>Other emergent themes in the plan are access to information and open data, disaster response, and fiscal openness.</p> <p>The action plan development process for the 2019-2021 PH-OGP Plan is now designed to kick off with consultations with civil society before the issuance of the call for commitments that will be sent to government agencies. This process gives civil society a more strategic approach in lobbying for OGP commitments that they want government to adopt.</p> <p>The new process for action plan development has been presented to and approved by the PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting on October 19, 2018.</p>
<p>4. Lobby for the FOI Law, while Maximizing Open Data and FOI EO</p> <p>There are key lessons and realizations to be learned from the failure of the past administration to pass a Freedom of Information (FoI) Law. These lessons must be utilized for more effective and motivated efforts to pass the FOI Law. The FOI Law is a cornerstone to a good governance program and strategy. It is a key piece of legislation to sustain transparency and support empowered citizen participation towards enhanced accountability.</p>	<p>The FOI is one of the continuing commitments under the 4th OGP Plan and is strengthened because of harmonized commitments from both the executive (PCOO) and legislative (Senate) arms of the government.</p> <p>Additional features of the executive’s FOI program is the implementation of the EO on FOI and launching of the e-FOI portal that targets 100% on-boarding of all executive agencies. More details on the progress of the implementation of this program are cited in Annex D of this document.</p> <p>One of the learnings from the previous administrations’ failure to pass an FOI law, is the</p>



Key Recommendations of the IRM Philippines	Key features of the 4 th PH-OGP Plan Process
	<p>recognition that it is crucial to cultivate more support from the House of Representatives on the bill if this effort is to succeed. As the Senate and the Executive is very supportive of the effort, what lacks now is a strong FOI champion in the HOR who can influence his/her colleagues to finally vote yes for the passage of the much desired access to information law.</p> <p>Identifying a strong and continuing champion in the HOR is still a continuing challenge of the FOI-PMO.</p>
<p>5. Strengthen commitments on accountability, particularly engagement of ex-post facto accountability efforts</p> <p>The PH-OGP Action Plan is generally weak in strengthening accountability, which is arguably one of main aims of participation and transparency. Accountability refers to both answerability of power (presumably leading to an improvement of performance) and enforcement of sanction (presumably serving as deterrent). It both entails preventive/ proactive and reactive/ ex-post facto measures.</p> <p>As noted in the discussion of the context, the Ombudsman has been a significant player in accountability efforts in the country. However, it requires the support to follow-up and sustained pressure on the corruption and/or administrative cases it is filing.</p>	<p>Three commitments under the 4th OGP Plan on accountability are the 8888 Citizen Complaints Center, the Satisfaction Rating on GOCCs, and CPA.</p> <p>The Budget Reform/Modernization Bill also aims to strengthen accountability mechanisms in the executive by institutionalizing necessary ingredients of a modern budget system, budget disclosure, and citizen participation in the budget process.</p>

IV. Implementing National Action Plan Commitments¹



The fourth PH-OGP Action Plan contains 11 commitments implemented through 14 government programs. One unique feature of this Plan is the inclusion of a subnational commitment on Open Legislation, currently implemented by the Provincial Governments of Albay, Bohol, and Surigao del Norte.




In evaluating the status of each commitment, the PH-OGP Secretariat uses the Smiley Rating System as outlined in the *Monitoring, Progress Reporting, and Outreach Efforts during Action Plan Implementation* section of the PH-OGP National Action Plan 2017-2019.



Table 4. Summary of Completion of Commitments







No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
1	Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities (ADM)				
	DILG	<p>1. 50% (687) of Municipal Development Councils (MDCs) (excluding ARMM) are functional by December 2017, such that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required composition of the councils is observed; • Representation of Non-Governmental Organization; 	<p>85% (1,163) of MDCs with high rating and 52% with medium rating in overall LDC Functionality [including ARMM]</p> <p>54% (44) of PDCs with high rating and 41% with medium rating in overall LDC Functionality [including ARMM]</p> <p>60% (824) of Municipalities and 50% (38) of Provinces have LDIP/PDIP [excluding ARMM] approved by the SB/SP and submitted to DILG</p>		






¹ It should be noted that the list of commitments presented in this assessment report is the version of the PH-OGP National Action Plan 2017-2019 commitments submitted to the OGP Support Unit in June 2018. The first version of the PH-OGP Plan submitted to the OGP on June 30, 2017 included the program “Mamamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw sa Ilegal na Droga (MASA-MASID)”. However, during the PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting that was held last December 6, 2018, the Committee decided to remove the said program under the Plan. This decision was in response to the removal of the funding for the program for FY 2018.




No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LDC meets at least once every six months; and Creation of Executive Committee 			
		2. 60% (824) of MDCs and 50% (38) of Provincial Development Councils (PDCs) (excluding ARMM) are fully functional by December 2018;	<p>54% (44) of Provincial Development Councils (PDCs) with high rating and 41% with medium rating in overall LDC Functionality [including ARMM]</p> <p>30% (442) of MDCs with highrating and 51% with medium rating in overall LDC Functionality [including ARMM]</p> <p>(Fully Functional, from the Profile of Local Development Council Functionality in the Philippines – Based on the 2017 Seal of Good Local Governance Assessment, are those that received high and medium Rating)</p>		
		3. 50% (19,770) of Barangay Development Councils (BDCs), 70% (962) of MDCs and 60% (46) of Provincial Development Councils (PDCs) are fully functional by June 2019;	Barangays are not included in the conducted Assessment. Activities relative to this target and assessment for the Barangay Development Councils (BDCs) functionality will be conducted in 2019.	N/A	
		4. 50% (687) of Municipalities (excluding ARMM) have LDIP approved by the SB and submitted to the DILG by December 2017;	As of March 12, 2018, 1,091 (79%) of LGUs have submitted their LDIPs to DILG through google sheets. Submission of LDIPs is still on-going.		





No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		5. 60% (824) of Municipalities and 50% (38) of Provinces have LDIP (excluding ARMM) have PDIP approved by the SB/SP and submitted to the DILG by December 2018;	As of March 12, 2018, 1,091 (79%) of LGUs have submitted their LDIPs to DILG through google sheets. Submission of LDIPs is still on-going.		
		6. 50% of Barangays, 70% of Municipalities, and 60% of Provinces have LDIP approved by the Sanggunian and submitted to the DILG by June 2019;	Barangays are not included in the on-going submission. Activities towards the attainment of this target will start in 2019. Submission of the LDIP is still ongoing. As of March 12, 2018, 1,091 (79%) of LGUs have submitted their LDIPs to DILG through google sheets.	N/A Will be measured in 2019	
		7. 100% of annual ADM projects with third party monitors by June 2019;	To achieve this target, a Memorandum of Agreement with LGA was signed last November 2017. Initial coordination and discussion to realize the target have already commenced. An Activity Design is already being drafted and the target implementation is on 3rd quarter of 2018.	N/A Will be measured in 2019	
		8. Establishment of open ADM portal by December 2018;	DevLIVE Online Platform conducted pilot test and run by the end of April 2018. Devlive was launched during the OGP Asia Pacific Regional Meeting in Seoul, South Korea last November 6, 2018		
		9. 1,373 Municipalities' CSOs capacitated on ADM by December 2018.	Capacity-building training: - Various capacity-building activities (orientation, training and workshops) in partnership with the Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD) and Bureau of Local Government Supervision (BLGS) have been conducted in 2017.		





No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
			<p>Regional Dialogue on Open Government and Participatory Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six (6) Regional Dialogues on Open Government and Participatory Governance have been conducted, to wit: 1. Visayas Cluster 1, for Regions 6 and 7, last January 29-31, 2018; 2. Mindanao Cluster 2, for Regions 11, 12, CARAGA and ARMM (Basulta area), last February 5-7, 2018; 3. Mindanao Cluster 1, for Regions 9, 10 and ARMM (Lamarna area), last February 19-21, 2018; 4. Luzon Cluster 1, for Regions 4A, MIMAROPA, 5 and NCR, last February 26-28, 2018; 5. Luzon Cluster 2, for Regions 1, 2, 3 and CAR, last March 5-7, 2018; and 6. Region 8 Dialogue last March 21-23, 2018. <p>- The Regional Dialogues created a platform for discourse between the government and non-government sector (CSOs, academe, NGOs). These led to the development of proposed plans, commitments and programs, which can be included in the OGP Sub-National Plan, and in the Participatory Governance Cluster Roadmap.</p>		
	DLSU-JRIG	1. Three (3) regional workshops with HEIs on ADM monitoring by June 2019;	The DLSU-JRIG conducted a National Knowledge Workshop on Universities as Hubs for Monitoring Assistance to Municipalities Program on 26-27 July in Puerto Princesa City in Palawan in partnership with the InnovateGov Program, the Local Governance Training and Research Institutes Philippine Network, and the Assistance to Municipalities Program Management Office of the Department of the Interior and Local Government. Representative from Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)		




No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
			and CSOs in various regions of the country participated in the National Forum.		
		2. Three (3) case studies on ADM implementation by June 2019;	The JRIG has collected secondary data/ materials for the case studies; JRIG shall partner with faculty members and graduate students from three regional universities to develop the case studiesThe JRIG shall produce the case studies on or before Mary 2019. It is coordinating with the DILG SLG PMO to produce the case studies.	N/A Will be measured in 2019	
	INCITEGOV	1. Convene One (1) regional consultation with key CSO networks in budget advocacy for crafting the guidelines for strengthening LDIPs' quality by September 2017;	No report submitted		
		2. Conduct one(1) FGD for the dissemination of the approved guidelines and mechanism of strengthening LDIPs' quality by June 2018;	No report submitted		
		3. Conduct one (1) briefing and assessment of ADM full delivery system and 2018 implementation by June 2019;	No report submitted		
2	Ease of Doing Business (EODB)		As of March 30, 2018		
	NCC	1. 3 competitiveness policies issued within prescribed time by December 2017;	Republic Act No. 11032 or the Expanded Anti-Red Tape Act (EODB Bill) was Signed and Approved on 28 May 2018. The law covers the regulation of both business and non-business related permits, licenses, certifications and authorizations. All government agencies shall undertake process re-engineering to evaluate existing procedures and services. (i.e., regulatory impact assessment). Two other policy measures (Amendments to the Corporation		



No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
			Code and the Security Transaction Bill) are still pending in Congress.		
		2. 10 validation workshop conducted by December 2019;	Completed for 2018		
		3. Reform inventory submitted to WB-IFC annually until October 2019;	Completed for 2018		
		4. 10 monitored EODB reforms by June 2018;	The DB Team is continuously monitoring and updating status of each regulatory reform submitted by the AO 38 Taskforce.		
		5. Bring the Philippines to the top third ranking in the EODB Survey by December 2019;	The Philippines was ranked 124, down 11 places from its 113 position last year in the Doing Business Survey 2019. The result has been challenged by the Philippine government through DTI and DOF's statement of strong objection (see statement: https://www.dti.gov.ph/media/latest-news/12424-dti-dof-joint-statement-on-the-2019-world-bank-doing-business-survey)		
		6. 10 Multi-stakeholders Group Meetings conducted by December 2019.	On-going		
3	Project Repeal				


No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
	NCC	1. Finalized Standard Cost Model (SCM) by December 2017;	With the passing of Republic Act 11032 otherwise known as the Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018, the Anti-Red Tape Authority (ARTA), created by the aforesaid law, is setting the stage to implement and oversee a national policy on anti-red tape and ease of doing business, implement ease of doing business and anti-red tape reform initiatives, and monitor and evaluate the compliance of all government offices and agencies covered under the law. Formulation of an official standard cost model methodology will be included in the ARTA's future plan of work.		
		2. 100 regulations/issuances repealed, amended, consolidated or delisted annually by December 2019;	<p>Three Repeal Days in the Philippines have been conducted. From the initial participation of eight (8) agencies in 2016, it increased to more than 80 participating agencies. A total of 5,850 issuances were reviewed and submitted since 2016.</p> <p>In total, 1,921 department issuances were repealed, 57 were amended, 67 were consolidated, 3,346 delisted and 459 retained.</p>		
		3. Capacity Building Program in Standard Cost Model (SCM) conducted for 50 partner agencies/institutions June 2019;	<p>The Project Repeal, in partnership with the UK Foreign Commonwealth Office (FCO), conducted two Technical Workshops on SCM Development on February 2017 and March 2017 and stakeholder consultations with large enterprises, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), regulators, agri-fisheries sector agencies, transport and logistics sector agencies.</p> <p>As mentioned, formulation of an official standard cost model methodology will be included in the ARTA's future plan of work.</p>	N/A Will be measure in 2019	




No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		4. 3 public dialogues on policies/regulations under review involving the identified CSOs/private sector organizations by November 2019.	A focus group discussion with representatives from both the public and private sectors was conducted last May 16, 2018 to to review the modality that the project is using in assessing laws and government agency regulations and to collect recommendations on how to better implement and monitor the repeal process.	N/A Will be measured in 2019	
4	Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA)				
	COA	1. Issuance of Commission Proper Resolution institutionalizing and enhancing the CPA by June 2019;	Completed in February 2018		
		2. At least 1 activity to validate implementation of audit recommendations is conducted annually by June 2019;	Audit Team Leaders of CPA Teams coordinating with the auditees for information on the status of implementation of audit recommendations.		
		3. At least 1 CPA Dialogue is conducted and the data considered as inputs in the COA's Strategic Planning and Audit Planning annually by June 2019;	Inputs to audit obtained from all the 5 CPA Dialogues were consolidated and transmitted to the Assistant Commissioners' Group, Assistant Commissioners of all the Audit Sectors, and all Directors of the Audit Offices/Clusters, for consideration in audit planning – Completed. Accomplishment exceeded the 2018 commitment by 300%. Conducted CPA Dialogues for Mindanao on February 5, 2018 and for Visayas on February 7, 2018. Accomplishment exceeded the 2018 commitment by 300% [Completed and exceeded commitment by 300%]		

No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		4. At least 1 CPA audit conducted for each of the 3 Audit Sectors, annually by June 2019.	Audit topics for CPA to be identified in the on-going Strategic Audit Planning.		
	Senate	1. Passage of CPA bill in the Senate on third and final reading by July 2019.	Senator Grace Poe filed Senate Bill No. 1776, or the proposed "People's Participation in the Budget Process Act of 2018" on 04 April 2018.	N/A Will be measured in 2019	
5	Hotline 8888 Citizens Complaint Center		As of March 30, 2018		
	OCS	1. Publication and distribution of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) and the Manual of Operations by October 2017;	The Hotline 8888 IRR has been published in the newspaper in November 2017. The Manual of Operations has been finalized but is to be amended and published.		
		2. Establishment of the 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center at Mabini Hall, Malacanang by July 2017;	The 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center has been established at Mabini Hall, Malacañang on 04 November 2017.		
		3. Institutionalization of Hotline 8888 by December 2018;	Ongoing. The 8888 Joint Management Team has conducted intensive training for call agents, and orientation and workshop with major departments, agencies, and pilot LGUs (NCR, Cebu, Davao); and set-up the 8888 system/hardware, among others.	N/A To be measured in 2019	
		4. Submission of quarterly reports to the President on the activities and accomplishments of the 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center, to be made available to the public by June 2019.	The 8888 Joint Management Team has submitted two accomplishment reports to the President, but has not yet made the report public.	N/A To be measured in 2019	
6	Satisfaction Rating on GOCCs				



No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		1. Establishment of standard methodology on Customer Satisfaction Survey by October 2017;	Standard methodology on Customer Satisfaction Survey of GOCCs established by December 2017.		
	GCG	2. Roll-out of standard methodology on Customer Satisfaction Survey by December 2018;	<p>Standard methodology and questionnaires per GOCC rolled out to 20 priority GOCCs (see list below) by March 2018.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC) 2. Duty Free Philippines Corporation (DFPC) 3. National Food Authority (NFA) 4. National Housing Authority (NHA) 5. Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR) 6. Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (PCSO) 7. Social Security System (SSS) 8. Home Development Mutual Fund (Pag-IBIG) 9. Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) 10. Cebu Port Authority (CPA) 11. Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA) 12. Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority (MCIAA) 13. Philippine National Railways (PNR) 14. Cultural Center of the Philippines (CCP) 15. Light Rail Transit Authority (LRTA) 16. Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) 17. Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) 18. National Irrigation Administration (NIA) 19. Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) 20. Clark International Airport Authority (CIAC) 		

No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		3. Establish baseline of percentage of GOCCs with Satisfactory rating by June 2019;	[Not Started]	N/A To be measured in 2019	
		4. Publication of results of GOCCs' Customer Satisfaction Surveys by September 2019.	[Not Started]	N/A To be measured in 2019	
7	Passage of Freedom of Information Bill				
	PCOO	1. Through Philippine OGP, organize three (3) Roundtable Discussions/Workshops on the substantive provisions of the FOI Bill with pilot agencies and civil society by June 2018;	15 September 2017: OGP Assessment Workshop in Pasay 30 January 2018: OGP-PGC Regional Dialogue in Bacolod 6 February 2018: OGP-PGC Regional Dialogue in General Santos 20 February 2018: OGP-PGC Regional Dialogue in Zamboanga 27 February 2018: OGP-PGC Regional Dialogue in Metro Manila 6 March 2018: OGP-PGC Regional Dialogue in Baguio 22 March 2018: OGP-PGC Regional Dialogue in Tacloban ---- Upcoming activities:		



No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
			8-9 May 2018: #OpenGovWeek: Going Local: Bringing Government Closer to the People		
		2. Issuance of a policy on governance structure and interagency engagement (creation of Inter-Agency Committees, Technical Working Groups, Steering Committees) by June 2018;	<p>On February 2018, the PCOO submitted a draft memorandum circular on the creation of the FOI Exceptions Policy Committee to the Office of the Executive Secretary (OES). The proposed members of the Committee are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive Secretary as Chair; 2. Secretary of Justice; 3. Secretary of PCOO; 4. Solicitor General; 5. Government Corporate Counsel; and, 6. Privacy Commissioner. <p>All involved agencies have submitted letters of concurrence to the OES.</p> <p>On February 2018, the PCOO also conducted a consultative workshop on various FOI-related policies such as the creation of an FOI Advisory Committee tasked to provide strategic policy direction to the implementation of the FOI program.</p> <p>The PCOO currently has a final draft of the memorandum circular on the FOI Advisory Committee, awaiting submission to the OES. As patterned from the OGP Steering Committee, the FOI Advisory Committee will be composed of six government representatives and six non-government representatives.</p> <p>The Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), National Privacy Commission</p>		




No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
			(NPC), and the National Archives of the Philippines (NAP) have submitted their letters of concurrence to the OES. The Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) has yet to submit its letter of concurrence.		
		3. Creation of a new office for Access to Information within PCOO by June 2018;	Through PCOO Department Order No. 18 s. 2017 signed 22 September 2017, the FOI Project Management Office was established tasked to oversee the implementation of the program in the Executive Branch. The DBM has also approved the FOI PMO's FY2019 budget proposal.		
		4. Onboarding 100% of agencies under the Executive branch on the FOI portal (www.foi.gov.ph) by November 2017;	As of June 2018, the following agencies have been onboarded the eFOI portal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 97% (183 out of 189) national government agencies; • 64% (83 out of 130) government-owned and controlled corporations; and, • 1 out of 113 state universities and colleges. 		
		5. Conduct of 180 information, education, and communication (IEC) campaign activities for stakeholders to bridge supply and demand for information by December 2019;	The FOI PMO has conducted and participated in a total of 182 knowledge-sharing activities including 29 orientation sessions, 18 collaborative meetings, 78 technical onboarding workshops, 8 consultative workshops, 2 training of trainers, 39 major events, and 8 international fora. The knowledge-sharing activities involved government offices, civil society, the business sector, the academe, and the media. ----- Upcoming activities: 18 April 2018: 2018 First Quarter FOI Receiving Officers'		






No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
			<p>Hangout</p> <p>23-27 April 2018: FOI Roadshow in Aurora and Isabela</p> <p>21-25 April 2018: FOI Roadshow in Butuan and Surigao</p>		
		6. Research and evaluation of FOI program implementation under the Executive branch by December 2019;	On December 2017, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) conducted a third party rapid assessment to obtain feedback from citizens on the IEC activities of the FOI program.	N/A To be measured in 2019	
		7. Passage of the FOI Bill by December 2018;	<p>The PCOO drafted and sent a joint letter addressed to House Committee on Appropriations Chairperson Congressman Karlo Nograles to call for the immediate passage of the FOI Bill. Signatories are as follows: DICT, NPC, DOJ, DBM, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), PCOO, NAP, De La Salle University-Jesse Robredo Institute of Governance, University of the Philippines-National College of Public Administration and Governance, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Caucus of Development NGO (CODE NGO), and Right 2 Know Right Now! (R2KRN) Coalition.</p> <p>The Senate version of the proposed People’s Freedom of Information Act (S.B. No. 1208) is currently pending in the period of interpellation.</p>	N/A To be measured in 2019	
		8. Transition of FOI implementation from PCOO to FOI Implementing agency as defined by the FOI law by December 2019;	Will depend on the status of the FOI Bill	N/A To be measured in 2019	






No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		9. Establishment of a National Information Inventory on the eFOI portal by June 2019	<p>As of 2018, 67 government agencies have submitted their Agency Information Inventories (AII).</p> <p>On January 2018, the PCOO published a consolidated inventory of information of 37 government agencies in reusable and machine-readable format via www.data.gov.ph.</p> <p>To ensure compliance, publishing of the AII has been included as an FOI requirement for 2018 PBB eligibility.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>To be measured in 2019</p>	
		10. Localization of the FOI program with five (5) pilot local government units through the issuance of FOI Ordinances	<p>*NEW COMMITMENT*</p> <p>The PCOO co-drafted a Joint Memorandum Circular with the DILG to serve as guidelines on localizing the FOI program through the issuance of an FOI Ordinance. The draft is currently undergoing a legal review and will be subject to a public consultation during the #OpenGovWeek celebration.</p> <p>The PCOO and OGP teams are scheduled to conduct consultative workshop sessions with the Bohol, Albay, Surigao LGUs this April 2018.</p>		
8	e-Participation thru National Government Portal (NGP)				
	DICT	1. Launch the www.gov.ph with at least five of the top ten priority services of the government by June 2019;	www.gov.ph contains 157 linked online services as of 31 March 2018.		
		2. A policy for the e-Participation Tools will be written on an IRR for the www.gov.ph Executive Order to be	Draft EO (version 3) submitted to OP on March 2018. Related policies drafted:	N/A	


No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		signed and endorsed by the President by December 2018;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domain Name System (DNS) Policy • Unified Web Content (UWC) Policy • Joint Memorandum Circular for OpenData • Department Order for Government Common Platform (GCP) 	To be measured in 2019	
		3. Launch a centralized e-consultation platform on www.gov.ph by June 2019: • Online Petition tool (“I suggest to the Government..” • Online Policy Consultation tools • Citizen Feedback tools (using the 8888 service as the citizen feedback mechanism of the government)	Activities are ongoing	N/A To be measured in 2019	
		4. Compliance of the portal with ISO 40500 Level A/WCAG 2.0 Accessibility Guidelines by June 2019;	Activities are ongoing	N/A To be measured in 2019	




No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		5. Host the inventory of all publicly available government data and information by June 2019;	Ongoing collaboration with Open Data and FOI	N/A To be measured in 2019	
		6. Upload all National Government Agencies' data and information on www.gov.ph. Government data and information will be onboarded through the FOI portal (www.foi.gov.ph) for government information, and the Open Data portal (data.gov.ph) for government data by June 2019;	Activities are ongoing	N/A To be measured in 2019	
		7. 30% of citizens availing of the top 5 priority services used www.gov.ph as the entry point to access the service by June 2019.	Limited	To be measured in 2019	
9	Open Budget Index				
	DBM	1. Increase OBI score from 64 to 67 by June 2019 leading to the target OBI score of 71 by 2022;	Philippines received a rank of 67 in the Open Budget Index (OBI) for 2017, securing the top spot in Asia, and 19th worldwide.		
		2. Create an interagency Fiscal Openness Working Group by June 2019.	[Not started]	N/A To be measured in 2019	
10	Budget Reform Bill				



No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
	DBM	1. Submission of the Budget Reform Bill to HoR and Senate by December 2017;	May 9, 2017- Cong. Karlo B. Nograles and Cong. Jericho B. Nograles filed HB 5590 May 11, 2017- Sen. Loren B. Legarda filed SB 1450 [Completed]		
		2. Passage of the Budget Reform Bill both from the House of Representatives and the Senate by June 2019;	House of Representatives: February 27, 2018- Committee on Appropriation approved Substitute Bill to HB 5590 and BRB Related Bills March 20, 2018- House of Representatives approved HB 7302 on third reading Senate: March 20, 2018- Committee on Finance filed SB1761, the substitute bill to SB1450, with Sen. Legarda and Sen Villanueva as authors thereof March 21, 2018- Second Reading of the BRB in the Senate	N/A To be measured in 2019	
		3. Conduct 2 stakeholder consultations for the drafting of the IRR, especially on the citizen engagement provisions of the Act, and critical new budgeting and disbursement procedures in the IRR by June 2018.;	A total of 76 consultations have been conducted from 2017 to November 2018 on the new budgeting and disbursement procedures to input in the IRR. Final drafting of IRR was started October 29-30, 2018 to be completed by 2019.		
		4. Budget Reform Bill IRR and Transition Plan drafted by June 2019.	BRB Indicative Transitory Plan was approved by the DBM Executive Committee last February 20, 2018. Guidelines of early procurement, procurement planning and other have and are being developed and issued as part of this Transition Plan.	N/A To be measured in 2019	
11	Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI)				



No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
	DOF	1.a. Timely publication of 4th EITI Report;	The 4th Report is now available in the PH-EITI Website along with the Report Annexes. The report is by far the comprehensive among previously published reports covering two fiscal years and 3 major sectors (metallic mining, nonmetallic mining, and oil and gas).		
		1.b. Timely publication of the 5h EITI Report:	The PH-EITI is in the process of developing the 5th PH-EITI Report.	N/A To be measured in 2019	
		1.c. Timely publication of 6th EITI Report (NEW)		N/A	
		2. Philippines to undergo a validation process to be declared an EITI Compliant Country by September 2017;	The Philippines was hailed the first country to be assessed with satisfactory progress among 51 EITI implementing countries in October 5, 2017.		
		3. Development of an online reporting system/tool for companies by December 2017;	The Tool has been developed following inputs during the Design Thinking Workshop with government agencies and companies. The User Manual development is ongoing. PH-EITI will be launching the tool on August 1, 2018.		
		4. Roll-out of the online reporting tool by June 2018;	Completed		


No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		5. Enhancement of PH-EITI contracts portal to include maps and EITI data by June 2018;	EITI has so far organized 331 mining contracts, 3 oil and gas contracts, and 700+ other documents, and captured the metadata of these documents.		
		6. Scoping study on beneficial ownership disclosure by December 2017.	The study has been approved and published alongside the PH-EITI 4th Country Report's Annex. Findings of the study has been cited in the Contextual Information of the Report and will be further utilized in the creation of reporting templates.		
	Bantay Kita	1. Attendance of CSO representatives in the following EITI activities by June 2019: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSG Meetings • LGU Roadshows • PH-EITI Report Launch 	7 MSG Meetings were conducted from June 2017 to December 2017. Majority of CSO representatives attended and actively participated in the said meetings. Majority of the CSO representatives attended the 1st PH-EITI MSG meeting in February 9, 2018. 6 sessions were organized targeting specific geographic clusters. The sessions were held Baguio, Palawan, Cebu, Butuan, Davao, Manila throughout August. The Roadshow aimed to present the findings of the 3rd report, communicate status of government action on PH-EITI recommendations, and provide a platform for multi-stakeholder discussions on gaps and innovations in extractive governance. Launch of the 3 rd PH-EITI report was conducted in May 11, 2017		
		2. Host at least 1 strategic planning session for CSO and IP MSG representatives every year by June 2019;	Held a strategic planning session on February 8, 2018. The meeting served as a venue to review progress, discuss challenges, lessons, and enhance collaboration		


No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
			amongst stakeholders in pushing for improved reforms in the extractive sector.		
		3. Produce at least 1 CSO assessment of the PH-EITI Report by June 2019;	Produced 1 CSO assessment of the 3 rd PH-EITI Report at a national level: http://www.bantaykita.ph/for-publications/expanding-the-ripple-effect Produced 6 subnational CSO assessment primers for the 6 LGU roadshows: http://www.bantaykita.ph/for-publications/ph-eiti-report-subnational-cso-assessment-primers-2017		
		4. Produce at least 3 research papers on resource governance every year by June 2019;	Produced 2 research papers: On EITI implementation in The Philippines and select Asia Pacific Countries: http://www.bantaykita.ph/for-publications/strong-starts-mixed-progress-limited-outcomes Mining Fiscal regimes in the Asia Pacific: http://www.bantaykita.ph/for-publications/after-the-gold-rush A study on campaign finance and beneficial ownership is underway.	N/A To be measured in 2019	
		5. Conduct at least 20 learning sessions (orientation/presentation and capacity building) on transparency and accountability initiatives on resource extraction by June 2019;	Presented during the Ph-EITI PPI Media Briefing, in Surigao and Baguio, January 2018. The objective of the activity is to increase the appreciation and use of PH-EITI data for story development	N/A To be measured in 2019	
		6. Facilitate the development/advocate for governance mechanisms/platforms	MGB is gathering feedback from the regions on the draft presented by BK. CSO MSG Selection Process for 2018-	N/A	






No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		<p>for meaningful engagement of CSOs and IPs in resource management to broaden civic space and empower the marginalized by June 2019;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of credible selection process of CSOs in mining oversight (DENR-MGB) • Provide space in the PH-EITI MSG for an IP representative • Creation of an IP coalition in Mindanao • Creation of an IP coalition in Luzon • Creation of 3 subnational CSO coalitions; 	<p>2020 representatives ensuring geographic and gender representation</p> <p>[Completed in May 2017]</p> <p>Outreach activities started in November 2017.</p> <p>Outreach activities started in November 2017.</p>	To be measured in 2019	
12	Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) Virtual OpCen				
		1. Enhancement of the DROMIC Virtual OpCen through the integration of the e-Reklamo CMS Platform June 2019;	The e-Reklamo CMS Platform is already integrated into and accessible via the DROMIC Virtual OpCen		
	DSWD	2. Partnership building with two (2) regional and international space agencies for immediate access to satellite imagery for damage assessments (MOU with Inmarsat and Sentinel Asia by June 2019);	<p>Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Inmarsat on the DSWD-Inmarsat Emergency Telecommunications Project signed in December 2016; Project Implementation in the Pilot Areas is ongoing.</p> <p>Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Sentinel Asia drafted.</p>		


No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		3. Issuance of policy/ies and guidelines to establish the National and Regional Disaster Response Surge Corps (DRSC) by December 2017;	Guidelines on the establishment of the National Disaster Response Surge Corps currently being drafted; Submission postponed due to disaster response operations for TS Urduja and STS Vinta.		
		4. Establishment of Multi-Stakeholder Framework that will organize and support the DRSC at the subnational levels/LGUs by July 2018;	To commence in 3rd quarter of 2018		
		5. At least three (3) Civil Society Organizations/Multi-Stakeholder Partners engaged to support the DRSC - membership to the disaster response volunteers network by June 2019.	Engagement with 2 federations of RETT Philippines and REACT Philippines is scheduled on the 3 rd Week of July 2018.	N/A To be measured in 2019	
13	Shelter Development for Informal Settler through Community Organizing and Development				

No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
	PCUP	<p>1. Conduct CO-CD activities in 59 relocation sites by December 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated the establishment of one (1) community enterprise or cooperative in 18 sites and old 29 sites. • Conducted six (6) organizational development trainings with 80 community leaders in 18 sites and 12 sites. • Conducted four (4) organizational development trainings with Federation and community leaders in old 29 sites. • Conducted one (1) major community planning session per site. 	<p>NCR, Bulacan, Rizal, and Cavite areas were already awarded the capital to start their businesses. Accreditation of each winning group are on process.</p> <p>Roll-out of Community Participative Profiling focusing on Education, Skills and Youth Development, Socio-Economic, Livelihood, Health on 17 July 2018 -Selected Resettlement Coordinators from the trained community leaders to serve as program conduit</p> <p>Organizational development and Leadership training will be conducted on July 25-26, 2018 Community planning session were done in the following sites NCR(Camarin Res-Caloocan, Disiplina Village-Valenzuela, Paradise-Manila), Bulacan(Pandi Village 1-Pandi, Pandi Res 1-Pandi, Pandi Res 2-Pand, Pandi Res 3-Pandi, Jordan Park Homes-Pandi, Balagtas Heights-Balagtas, St Martha-Boacue, San Jose Heights-SJDM, Towerville-SJDM, Norzagaray Heights-Norzagaray), Rizal (Southville 8B-Rodriguez, Southville 9-Baras, Southville 10-Tanay), Cavite (Golden Horizon-TMC, Southville 2-TMC, Sunshineville-TMC) from May-June 2018</p>		

No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of quarterly status reports on organized community action towards resolution of major issues on basic and social services (e.g. power, peace and order, livelihood) per site 	<p>Publication made through PH-OGP Progress Reports</p> <p>100% Power Access PCUP raised in the 6th Program Coordinating Committee meeting (January) the bottlenecks in the 100% electrification in the 18 sites. To date, around 14% still need to be directly connected to level 3 electrical service.</p> <p>100% Potable Water Access PCUP, together with the leaders from Camarin Residences and Paradise Heights worked out with NHA the provision of funds (Php 1.1 M and around Php 700,000 respectively) this 2018 for the modification of “one mother-meter for ALL buildings” to “one mother-meeting PER building water system. The modification will lower the water fees and will facilitate better collection system within each building. PCUP has also committed to help NHA in addressing the outstanding balance of the Camarin Residences families with MERALCO amounting to Php 200,000.00. MERALCO will not proceed with the modification in the water system unless the families settle their outstanding balance.</p> <p>Retrofitting of housing units, repair or septic tanks and drainage in 18 sites PCUP forwarded to NHA the list of housing units in the 18 sites that require retrofitting, septic tanks repair, and drainage repair. NHA committed to convene a meeting this third week of April to discuss the issues and formulate criteria for the repair.</p> <p>Threat of Eviction in 29 old sites</p>		

No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
			<p>Due to accumulated arrears with NHA brought about by worsening poverty in the sites, families are not threatened with eviction by NHA. The Federation leaders in the 20 old sites are now working with PCUP, Office of Cong. Benitez and Senators JV and De Lima for the granting of "Amnesty" to around 100,000 plus families. PCUP carried out with Federation leaders participatory research on "payment rate" and found out that only 8-12% of the resettled families reported paying their amortization. The report was corroborated by NHA who revealed that out of their 300,000 plus accounts (resettled families) only 8% are paying. The collaboration with the Federation leaders and Cong. Benitez and Senators De Lima and Ejercito generated House and Senate Resolutions endorsing the granting of Amnesty (writing off penalties and other surcharges) and maintaining the amortization at Php 200-300 for the next 20-30 years. PCUP with the leaders now act as resource persons in hearings and TWG.</p>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of community profile per site 	<p>Chairperson Felongco and the Commissioners met this March with some of the leaders in the 18 sites and old sites for initial consultation.</p>		
		<p>2. CO-CD in 25 People's Plan under the Social Housing and Finance Corporation's High Density Housing Program by December 2018</p>		<p>N/A</p> <p>To be measured in 2019</p>	

No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		4. CO-CD in 25 People's Plan under the Social Housing and Finance Corporation's High Density Housing Program by December 2019;	[Not yet started]	N/A To be measured in 2019	
14 Open Legislation thru Social Media Platform					
	Provincial Governments of Bohol, Albay, and Surigay Del Norte	1. Draft and pass a resolution authorizing the Office of the Secretary to the Sanggunian to explore mechanisms for open legislation subject to guidelines to be approved by the Sanggunian and the local chief executive;	PLGU Bohol and PLGU Albay has issued the needed resolution on open legislation. PLGU SDN commits to pass a resolution by Q3 of 2018		
		2. Posting of proposed and draft ordinances for information and comments. Enabling the poll and comment features;	A facebook account has already been created by PLGU of Albay and Bohol and SDN.		
		3. Identify and engage the CSO counterpart to verify the citizens who engage in the online legislative process;	PLGU Bohol and PLGU Albay has already identified CSOs to engage. For SDN, a separate meeting with involved/ partner CSO not later than June 2018 with the very able assistance of SEDF. A convergence meeting was regularly held to update LGUs, NGAs and CSOs.		
		4. Designate a committee to review the feedback provided by the citizens. If necessary or if there is clamor from the public, the information gathered may be used as discussion points for the legislation to be passed;	PLGU Albay, Bohol and SDN has both designate the committee reviewing citizen feedback.		

No.	Implementing Agency/Commitment Holder	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Status (as of September 2018)	Completion Level (per target)	Overall Rating
		5. Publish report on the review and assessment of the applicability of social media platform for Open Legislation.	[Not started]	N/A To be measured in 2019	
		1. Posting of proposed and draft ordinances for information and comments. Enabling the poll and comment features;	PLGU Bohol, SDN, and Albay has utilized online platforms to consult on their priority legislative measures.		

V. Peer Exchange and Learning

As a global open government reform leader, the Philippines strengthened its engagement and led several peer-learning and sharing activities at the regional and global level. Resource persons both from government non-government stakeholders have shared lessons and experiences in implementing various reforms to colleagues in the local and international open government space. The country experience has also been documented as best practice in several OGP publications. More recently, the Philippines has extended technical assistance on the OGP action plan development and implementation process of Mongolia and Papua New Guinea. Some PH-OGP programs have also been recognized in global assessments of governance indicators and by international development partners. These international citations continue to be leveraged by OGP commitment holders in gauging political and bureaucratic support and in promoting and pushing for institutionalization of their respective reform initiatives. Below are several engagements that Philippine stakeholders have actively participated in the past year:

- As part of the country's continuing commitment to the OGP and participatory governance, the Philippines hosted the High Level Regional Conference on Open Government: A Side-Event of the Philippines' Chairmanship of the ASEAN on August 15, 2017 at the Philippine International Convention Center, Pasay City, Metro Manila, Philippines. The event was preceded by a Welcome Dinner for Foreign delegates on August 14, 2017, at the Davao Room, Sofitel Philippine Plaza Manila, Pasay City, Metro Manila, Philippines.

This activity aimed to recognize and share best practices in implementing initiatives on transparency, accountability, and public participation with other Asian nations. It also highlighted the role that each country can play in the international open government space at the regional and global level.

The public launch of the Philippine Open Government Partnership (PH-OGP) National Action Plan 2017-2019 also coincided with this activity.

Around 400 participants from the national government agencies, civil society organizations (NGOs, POs, and Academe), business groups, international development partners, and media attended the event. Representatives from the embassies and/or relevant ministries, and civil society organizations from the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and additional selected countries were present in the event.

- On September 2017, the Citizen Participatory Audit was given a Special Citation from the Jury Award by the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT) Awards.
- On October 2017, the Philippines was recognized to be the first country to ever be assessed as compliant to international extractive industries standards. In the same month, members of the PH-OGP Steering Committee and OGP implementing units participated in various international fora.

- Philippine government delegates served as resource persons during the MAVC Policy and Practice Dialogue in Brighton, United Kingdom while civil society delegates also the country experience during OGP CSO Leaders' Meeting in The Hague, Netherlands. Both events were held on October 2017.
- On December 2017, the Philippine delegation, led by Secretary Benjamin Diokno, participated actively as resource persons and delegates in the sessions and side meetings held during the Asia-Pacific Leaders Forum on Open Government in Jakarta, Indonesia.
- On January 2018, the results of the Open Budget Survey (OBS) 2017 was released, where the Philippines has received an Open Budget Index (OBI) score of 67, making it the most fiscally transparent country in Asia and cementing its position as a global leader in open government. The Philippines' score is 3 points higher than the 2015 level of 64, to become the first among Asian nations, followed by Indonesia (64), Jordan (63), Japan and South Korea (60). A score above 60 means that the country provides substantial budget information to enable the public to engage in budget discussions in an informed manner. The score is significantly higher than the Global Average of 42. In 2015, the Philippines ranked second in Asia, behind South Korea.
- Fiscal transparency reforms in the Philippines were also highlighted during the Regional Technical Workshop on Strengthening Open Budget Practices in Asia and Pacific Region held in May 2018 in Manila.
- Representatives from the Department of Budget and Management and Department of Finance has shared the Philippine experience in implementing fiscal openness initiatives, more specifically on reforms related to national budget and extractives sector transparency during the Papua New Guinea High Level Open Government Partnership held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea last June 2018
- Led by Budget Secretary Benjamin Diokno, the Philippines sent a strong delegation to attend the OGP Global Summit on July 2018 in Tbilisi, Georgia. The Philippines led several discussions during the summit and shared the country's experience in implementing various open government programs and engaging different stakeholders in the OGP process.
- The Philippine delegation also hosted a session and served as resource persons during the OGP Asia Pacific Regional Meeting held in Seoul, South Korea on November 2018.

VII. Key Lessons and Recommendations

Now on its fourth PH-OGP Plan, the Philippines can already reflect on so many lessons from previous OGP cycle experiences. Such inputs should be taken to heart, most especially in the way that the PH-OGP Steering Committee shepherds the co-creation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of open government programs. This section attempts to summarize key stakeholder insights on different aspects of OGP action plan development and implementation, and cites recommended courses of action which will provide guidance for the last implementation year of this Action Plan and succeeding cycles.

A. Key Lessons

- **On Political Transition.** Political transition has affected the sustainability and implementation of some of the programs under the PH-OGP Plan 2015-2017. Example of initiatives that were affected by the transition period is the Bottom-up Budgeting and Public and Private Sector High Level Dialogues. These programs were replaced by other government programs that carried with it similar principles, framework and lessons learned from the implementation of the former programs.

As mentioned in earlier portions of this report, political transition is a reality. Sustainability of a particular initiative will depend on the political will and priorities of the new government, which can also be influenced by demand and push from citizens and key government and non-government champions at the local and international level.

Though the next national election is still several years away, it is important to expand the OGP advocacy to more stakeholders. The deepening of the engagement of the existing network of civil society in OGP can also be given more attention. These efforts can then create a stronger and more organized coalitions that will demand for sustainability of open government reforms that are close to hearts of the citizens.

An expanded stakeholder base can be achieved by tapping subnational platforms such as the regional development councils and local league assemblies in the coming months and years.

In parallel, advocating for the passage of specific laws that will institutionalize and support more mechanisms for citizen engagement in all aspects of governance can be pursued.

- **On leveraging international recognition and awards.** The Philippine OGP process and experience have been frequently shared and cited international OGP events and publications.

As country OGP programs continue to be recognized by the international community such as the Citizen Participatory Audit, Open Budget Index, and EITI, it also strengthens both political and bureaucratic support for these open government commitments.

Leveraging on these international citations and peer learning opportunities has proved to be a very effective engagement strategy of the PH-OGP in getting buy-in of government agencies to participate in the OGP process, sustain reforms, and pursue ambitious open government initiatives which can be showcased in the international arena.

Even at the national level, local award systems, such as the FOI Awards and Seal of Good Local Governance have encourage national and local government agencies to meet good governance standards.

- **On weaving the OGP narrative in national governance frameworks.** As the new administration and leaders eased into office after the May 2016 elections, they also started to establish and build the new governance framework and agenda of the Duterte administration. The PH-OGP saw this transition process as an opportunity to ensure that open government principles are embedded and part of national policy conversations of the new government. As DBM, the PH-OGP lead ministry, always sits in relevant national policy-making bodies, it was able to ensure that the OGP narrative is tied to key national governance anchors of the Duterte administration such as the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, the activities of the Inter-Agency Committee on Good Governance, and the Participatory Governance Cluster Performance and Projects Roadmap 2017-2022. This link to overarching policy frameworks has made the case and enabled the mobilization of more resources for outreach activities that the PH-OGP undertook in the past year.
- **On trust-building and convergence.** As a result of the various outreach and engagement efforts led both by government and non-government Steering Committee members, OGP is slowly being mainstreamed and recognized by more stakeholders at the national and local level. With collaborative events hosted under the umbrella of OGP, government agencies and civil society cultivate better relationships and establish mutual trust. This leads to meaningful engagement not only in outreach components of a particular reform, but also in other aspects of program such as policy development, program implementation, and monitoring.

One success of PH-OGP that should also be highlighted is its ability to facilitate dialogues not only between government and CSOs, but also between and among government institutions. Many government agencies are notoriously used to working in silos, when effective and efficient public service delivery always requires a whole-of-government approach.

As the OGP platform regularly convenes different government actors, this paves the way for civil servants to get to know each other, and increase their social and political capital. As government stakeholders develop better relationships and learn more about the programs that each agency implements, they also see more opportunities to better work together and help each other in their respective reform work. A good example of this are the gains made under the FOI program. Even in the absence of an enabling law on access to information, the FOI Project Management Office has been very successful in promoting compliance of national government agencies to EO No. 2 by lobbying for the inclusion of FOI indicators as part of the requirements set by the Task

Force that oversee the grant of the Performance-Based Bonus (PBB). The said task force is being chaired by Undersecretary Laura Pascua of the DBM who also serves as the alternate chairperson of the PH-OGP Steering Committee. Recently, PCOO and DILG has also issued a joint policy encouraging all local government units to adopt and issue local ordinances on access to information. DILG and PCOO are both commitment holders of the 4th PH-OGP Plan.

More civil society groups have also started to leverage on OGP as a platform to engage government agencies that they are interested to work with. Currently, the civil society groups from the National Capital Region are in continuing discussions with DSWD, OCS, DILG, PCOO and DBM on potential collaboration in implementation and monitoring of their OGP programs. Several sectoral dialogues on budget reforms, participatory local governance, housing, and tax reform have been facilitated through the OGP platform.

In fact, because of the success of OGP outreach activities, this was highlighted as a key accomplishment in one of the pre-State of the Nation Address fora that was held in July 2018.

B. Recommendations

- **The PH-OGP Secretariat, both government and non-government, should be strengthened to work together harmoniously.** The PH-OGP Secretariat plays an instrumental role in shepherding the OGP process from action plan development, to implementation and assessment. Secretariat work entails heavy technical coordination, policy research, and administrative, communications and advocacy legwork. And as the OGP stakeholder base further expands, more work also needs to be done.

At the onset of action plan development and implementation, the presence of the Non-Government Secretariat which was initially set up with the support of the Making All Voices Count (MAVC) has greatly helped in ensuring that civil society is able to genuinely participate in OGP, especially during the first several months after political transition and changes in government leadership in the PH-OGP. Additional support from USAID allowed for a more active role of non-government stakeholders in OGP in the succeeding months as well.

However, as international development partner support ended, the strength of the non-government team has also waned. Hiring of newer staff under the PH-OGP government secretariat has also proved to be a difficult challenge, with new civil service policies that has frozen the application process.

There has been a significant increase in the number of outreach activities that were led and actively participated in by PH-OGP stakeholders. While this has led to significant gains, especially in promoting mutual trust between and among OGP stakeholders, more meaningful outcomes

can be achieved through consistent and organized follow-through efforts by the Secretariat and Steering Committee members.

With this challenge, it is important to ensure that adequate manpower support and resources are in place to meet the administrative and technical requirements of the OGP process. These should be considered in future efforts to institutionalize OGP and in seeking for development partner support for related reforms.

- **OGP should be prepared for leadership changes and political transitions.** In the past year, several key government agencies in the executive have undergone major changes in terms of leadership including those that are engaged in the OGP--the Department of the Interior and Local Government, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor, and the Office of the Cabinet Secretary. With the change of leadership also comes new directions, and implementation of OGP commitments have been affected—so continued outreach is important.

While this offers opportunity to identify new OGP champions, the coordination and logistics for new outreach activities tend to take a heavy toll on the PH-OGP Secretariat and Steering Committee. OGP is mostly advocacy work, and this is why adequate human, technical, and financial resources should be poured into the development and implementation of effective engagement strategies to engage champions and constituencies from various sectors. The push from civil society also plays a crucial role in advocating and sustaining meaningful OGP reforms.

- **There is a need to provide more support and resources for civil society engagement in OGP.** One of the consistent calls from many of the OGP consultations that have been conducted is the need to mobilize more resources for civil society engagement. With decreasing support from international development partners, CSOs have voiced out that the need for government to pour funds and technical assistance that will support and capacitate civil society in order for people to learn to clarify and articulate their needs better and enable them to have a broader and deeper participation in the development of programs and projects that address identified needs. While there is continuing debate and issues raised related to conflict of interest, the policy question on dedicating a support fund for civil society engagement in governance has yet to also be seriously explored and tackled by government.

Alternative means of resource mobilization and funding through and by the civil society stakeholders of PH-OGP to help meet their commitments should be looked into. Setting up of networking activities where civil society can pitch projects to development partners can be facilitated. Endorsement of CSO engagement initiatives should also form part of the agenda of consultations and dialogues between government and development partners. The funding of CSO participation in the OGP process must be recognized as key to making the participation of non-government actors in the OGP process open and equitable.

- **There should be a shift of focus towards localization and improving service delivery.** The relevance of OGP Plans have always been questioned as country commitments have usually tackled issues that are often far from the day to day concerns of the general public – issues such as traffic and poor service delivery. Building on lessons from previous OGP cycles, there has been a realization that in order for open government programs to lead to concrete and felt benefits to the people, OGP commitments should be localized and focused on programs around frontline public service delivery. This direction has been explored under the fourth PH-OGP NAP process. One unique feature of this new plan is the inclusion of subnational commitments initiated by the Provinces of Bohol, Albay, and Surigao del Norte on Open Legislation. In line with this, accountability and public service delivery commitments such as the 8888 Hotline, Citizen Participatory Audit, Shelter Development through Community Engagement and the Ease of Doing Business initiative have also been included in the 4th NAP.

As the PH-OGP enters into the development cycle for the fifth NAP, it is important to continue with this direction and focus on localization and improving basic public service delivery at the community level. This critical shift can, in turn, lay the groundwork and enabling environment for the promotion of downward accountability in public sector management—where government units are focused not merely on meeting standards set by oversight institutions at the higher levels of bureaucracy, but on being more attuned to and concerned with designing programs that satisfy the demands of ordinary citizens and concretely address identified needs at the grassroots.

ANNEX A

Activities in Crafting and Implementation of the 4th Action Plan for OGP

Date and Venue	Activities
November 12-13, 2018 Zamboanga City November 8-9, 2018 Cebu City November 5-6, 2018 Subic	Open Government and Participatory Governance Regional Dialogues
November 5-6, 2018 The Westin Chosun, Seoul, South Korea	2018 OGP Asia Pacific Regional Meeting
October 19, 2018 The New World Hotel, Malate, Manila	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting
August 29, 2018 Iloilo City	Strengthening Multi-Stakeholders of Extractive Industries in the Provinces of Iloilo and Antique towards Government Transparency and Accountability
July 26, 2018, 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM Hue Hotel, Puerto Princesa Palawan	National Forum and Workshop on OGP and Assistance to Municipalities Program: The Role of Municipalities in Third Party Monitoring (DLSU-JRIG led)
July 17-19, 2018 Tbilisi, Georgia	OGP Global Summit
May 21, 2018 Tagbilaran City	Open Government Partnership (OGP) Outreach Activity and Learning Session on Freedom of Information (FOI) and Open Legislation Process (OLP) with the Provincial Government of Bohol
May 11, 2018 DBM, Gen. Solano St., San Miguel, Manila	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting
May 8-9, 2018 DBM Multi-Purpose Hall	PH-OGP Week: Bringing Government Closer to the People
May 4, 2018	51 st ADB Annual Meeting Localizing the Open Government Partnership: Pushing the Boundaries of Local Governance

April 30, 2018 Legazpi, Albay	Open Government Partnership (OGP) Outreach Activity and Learning Session on Freedom of Information (FOI) and Open Legislation Process (OLP) with the Provincial Government of Albay
April 27, 2018 DBM Multi-Purpose Hall	PH-OGP Assessment Workshop
April 23, 2018 Surigao Del Norte	Open Government Partnership (OGP) Outreach Activity and Learning Session on Freedom of Information (FOI) and Open Legislation Process (OLP) with the Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte
March 21-23, 2018 Tacloban City	Open Government and Participatory Governance Regional Dialogues Visayas Cluster– Region 8
March 5-7, 2018 Baguio City	Open Government and Participatory Governance Regional Dialogues Luzon Cluster – Regions 1, 2, 3 and CAR
February 26-28, 2018 Quezon City	Open Government and Participatory Governance Regional Dialogues Luzon Cluster – NCR, Region 4A, 4B and 5
February 20-21, 2018 Green Orchid Hotel, Zamboanga City	Open Government and Participatory Governance Regional Dialogues Mindanao Cluster 1- Regions 9, 10, ARMM-BASULTA
February 6-7, 2018 Greenleaf Hotel, General Santos City	Open Government and Participatory Governance Regional Dialogues Mindanao Cluster 2- Regions 11, 12, Caraga and ARMM LaMarMa
January 29-31, 2018 Bacolod City	Open Government and Participatory Governance Regional Dialogues Visayas Cluster – Regions 6 and 7
December 6, 2017 DBM, Manila	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting
September 22, 2017 DBM, Manila	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting
September 20, 2017 DBM, Manila	Regional Learning Event on OGP Philippine Action Plan 2017-2019 for Non-Government Sectors

September 15, 2017 DBM, Manila	PH-OGP Assessment Workshop
August 15, 2017 PICC, Pasay	High-Level Conference on Open Government: A Side-Event of the Philippine Chairmanship to the ASEAN
August 14, 2017 Jen Hotel, Pasay City	The Future of Civil Society and Local Stakeholder Engagement in the Philippine Open Government Partnership (OGP)
August 11, 2017	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting
June 21, 2017	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting
June 15, 2017 Rockwell, Makati	PH-OGP Non-Government Members Meeting
May 18-19, 2017 PICC, Pasay	Open Government Dialogues - Luzon
April 25-26, 2017 Cebu City	Open Government Dialogues – Visayas
March 27, 2017 Microtel, Quezon City	Roundtable discussion on Justice, Peace, and Rule of law
March 24, 2017 DBM, Manila	Round Table Discussion on Open Government with the OGP Support Unit
March 22, 2017 Park Inn by Radisson, Davao City	Open Government Dialogues – Davao City
March 8, 2017	PH-OGP Technical Working Group Meeting
February 27, 2017 DBM, Manila	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting
February 1, 2017 Luxent Hotel, Quezon City	Round Table on Prospects for Participatory Budgeting in the Duterte Administration
December 6-7, 2016 Paris, France	OGP Global Summit 2016
November 29, 2016 DBM, Manila	PH-OGP Quarterly Assessment Workshop
October 4, 2016 DBM, Manila	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting
August 11-12, 2016 Luxent Hotel, Quezon City	Capacity Development on CSO Participation in the Open Government Partnership – Luzon
July 12-13, 2016 Quest Hotel, Cebu	Capacity Development on CSO Participation in the Open Government Partnership – Visayas
June 16-17, 2016 Davao City	Capacity Development on CSO Participation in the Open Government Partnership – Mindanao

ANNEX B

Composition of the PH-OGP Steering Committee

No	Agency	Senior Official	Alternate Point of Contact / Focal Person
OGP Point of Contact			
1	Department of Budget and Management	Asec. Rolando U. Toledo	Marianne A. Fabian
Government			
1	Department of Budget and Management (Chair and Government Secretariat)	Sec. Benjamin Diokno	Usec. Laura Pascua
			Dir. Rolando Toledo
2	National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)	Asec. Carlos Abad Santos	Judith Gondra
		Dir. Thelma Manuel	
3	Office of the Cabinet Secretary	Usec. Gloria Mercado	Mark Devoma
		Dir. Giles Anthony Villamor	Rem Franzuela
4	Office Senator Poe	Senator Grace Poe	Atty. Camille Sevilla
5	Department of Interior and Local Government	OIC Eduardo Ano	Dir. Frank Cruz
6	Department of Social Welfare and Development	Usec. Hope V. Hervilla	
7	Union of Local Authorities	OIC Exec Dir. Bernardino Sayo	Maricor Cauton
Non-Government			
1	Unang Hakbang Foundation	Ms. Olie Lucas, President	Merlita Adviento
2	Coalition for Bicol Development	Ms. Araw Chavez, Regional Coordinator	Marjorie Francia Banares
3	Kaabag sa Sugbo	Ms. Catherine Ruiz, Network Coordinator	Elizabeth Dejan
4	Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks (MINCODE)	Ms. Andrea Maria Patricia M. Sarenas, Chairperson	Raisza Mae Anayatin
5	FINEX	Ma. Victoria Espano, President	Mike Vinluan, Executive Director
6	Public Services Labor Independent Confederation	Ms. Annie Geron, President	Abdulani Lakibul
7	DLSU - Jesse Robredo Institute of Governance	Dr. Francisco Magno, Executive Director	Ian Jason Hecita, Program Manager
8	UP-NCPAG	Dean Fe Mendoza	Dr. Erwin Alampay

ANNEX C

Summary of Comments Received and Actions Taken during the Public Comment Period

Section	Original Version	Suggested Revised Version	Commenter	Action Taken
Recommendations (p. 40)	With decreasing support from international development partners, CSOs have voiced out that the need for government to pour funds and technical assistance that will support and capacitate civil society.	With decreasing support from international development partners, CSOs have voiced out that the need for government to pour funds and technical assistance that will support and capacitate civil society in order for people to learn to clarify and articulate their needs better and enable them to have a broader and deeper participation in the development of programs and projects that address identified needs.	Unang Hakbang Foundation	Suggested revision adopted
Recommendations (p. 40)	Setting up of networking activities where civil society can pitch projects to development partners can be facilitated. Endorsement of CSO engagement initiatives should also form part of the agenda of consultations and dialogues between government and development partners.	Setting up of networking activities where civil society can pitch projects to development partners can be facilitated. Endorsement of CSO engagement initiatives should also form part of the agenda of consultations and dialogues between government and development partners. The funding of CSO participation in the OGP process must be recognized as key to making the participation of non-government actors in the OGP process open and equitable and not limited to the small number of CSOs who can cover the cost of participating in this process.	Unang Hakbang Foundation	Some portions of the revised version adopted. But the Secretariat disagrees that only a small number of CSOs who can cover the cost of their participation can and have participated in the OGP process. This is simply not the case. The government and development partners always provide support for transportation and

Section	Original Version	Suggested Revised Version	Commenter	Action Taken
				hotel accommodations expenses of participants coming from outside the city venue of regional consultations.
Introduction (p. 8)	The Philippines is one of the eight founding governments of the Open Government Partnership or OGP, a multilateral initiative that brings together government reformers and civil society leaders to create action plans that make governments more inclusive, responsive and accountable.	The Philippines is one of the eight founding governments of the Open Government Partnership or OGP, a multilateral initiative that brings together government reformers and civil society leaders to create action plans that make governments more inclusive, responsive and accountable. This milestone became more remarkable internationally as civil society organizations (CSOs) around the country have been in the forefront of constructive engagement with government pushing for reforms at the national and local levels.	CODE-NGO	Suggested revision adopted with modification
Recommendations (p. 48)	The PH-OGP Secretariat should be strengthened.	The PH-OGP Secretariat, both government and non-government, should be strengthened to work together harmoniously.	CODE-NGO	Suggested revision adopted
Implementation of NAP Commitments (p. 17)	<i>DLSU-JRIG updated the status of their commitments/targets under the Plan.</i>	<i>DLSU-JRIG updated the status of their commitments/targets under the Plan.</i>	DLSU-JRIG	Updates adopted