



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

End-of-Term Self-Assessment Report



**PHILIPPINE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (PH-OGP)
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List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADM	Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities
AII	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	Baranggay 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 Secretary Wendel E. Avisado, 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.

PH-OGP Steering Committee meetings have been regularly 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 encourages 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 assessment reports with status of initiatives have also been 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 updated End-of-Term consolidated Status Report was provided to the PH-OGP Steering Committee on November 8, 2019. The full report has also been consequently sent and disseminated to the members of the Committee, for comments and feedback. The draft Self-

Assessment Report has been posted in the PH-OGP online repository and social media accounts for at least two weeks, before making the final submission of the report to OGP International.

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 Cabinet Secretariat. 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 the Department of Budget and Management Secretary, 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>This process has been sustained and enhanced in the 5th PH-OGP action plan development cycle.</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</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</p>

<p>accountability (TPA) work of civil society and government in the Philippines.</p>	<p>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>
<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>The FOI is one of the continuing commitments under the 4th OGP Plan and is strengthened because of harmonized commitments from both</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 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 C of this document.</p> <p>One of the learnings from the previous administrations' failure to pass an FOI law, is the recognition that it is crucial to cultivate more support from Congress on the bill if this effort is to succeed.</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. Below is a summary of the completion status of each initiative. Two commitments were assessed as completed, while 10 commitments were assessed to have substantial accomplishments. On the other hand two commitments were assessed to have accomplished only a limited number of milestones.

Table 2. Summary of completion level of PH-OGP NAP 2017-2019 commitments

<i>No.</i>	<i>Commitment</i>	<i>Program/ Initiative</i>	<i>Commitment Holders</i>	<i>Completion Assessment</i>			
				<i>Completed</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Limited</i>	<i>Not</i>
1	Strengthen civil society participation in local planning and development to further improve delivery of basic services	Assistance to Municipalities (AM)	DILG				
2	Improve the ease of doing business	A. Gameplan on Competitiveness: Ease of Doing Business	DTI				
		B. Project Repeal: The Philippines' Red Tape Challenge	ARTA				
3	Expand and institutionalize citizen participatory audit	Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA)	COA, Senate				
4	Engage and empower citizenry through an effective government feedback mechanism	A. 8888 Citizen's Complaint Center	OES				
		B. Satisfaction Rating on GOCCs	GCG				
5	Passage of legislation on access to information	Freedom of Information (FOI) Program	PCOO, Senate				

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 Iligal 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.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Commitment</i>	<i>Program/ Initiative</i>	<i>Commitment Holders</i>	<i>Completion Assessment</i>			
				<i>Completed</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Limited</i>	<i>Not</i>
6	Provide e-Participation tools through the National Government Portal and promote its use to the Whole of Government	E-Participation through the National Government Portal	DICT				
7	Increase public integrity and more effectively manage public resources by implementing budget transparency	Philippine Open Budget Index and Budget Reform Bill	DBM				
8	Improved transparency and increased accountability in the extractive industries	Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI)	DOF				
9	Improve institutional mechanisms for immediate and effective disaster response	DROMIC Virtual OpCen: Revolutionizing Disaster Response in DSWD	DSWD				
10	Improve delivery of public services by capacitating Informal Settler Families and Resettled Families through Community Organizing and Community Development (CO-CD) Approach	Shelter Assistance through Community Organizing and Community Development (CO-CD)	PCUP				
11	Institutionalize Open Local Legislative Processes	Open Legislation Platform through Social Media and Website	Provinces of Bohol, Albay, and Surigao del Norte				
				2	10	2	0

More details on commitment completion are indicated in Annex D of this Report.

The following are also highlights of accomplishments and brief discussions of key open government efforts under the Duterte administration.

- The Philippines is recognized as a global leader in the open government space and contribute to shaping international good governance standards. The country's experience is frequently being shared and cited in various known global and regional platforms such as the Open Government Partnership (OGP), Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT), Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), among others.

- Being the first country to meet all the requirements of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), and given our pioneering efforts in promoting transparency in the extractives sector, the Philippines has again been nominated to receive the 2019 EITI International Chair Award, three years after accepting the same award in 2016.
- Online access to key government services through the National Government Portal or www.gov.ph has been institutionalized. It has 158 linked services that facilitates speedy government service like issuance of birth certificates and tax payments online. This has lessened human interaction that reduced opportunities for corruption and red tape.
- The government pushed transparency to its peak through the Freedom of Information Program that netted more than 13,401 requests from the public for the government to expedite actions on their requests, with 42% requests granted as of May 2019.
- In the past year, Hotline 8888, which the President himself launched, recorded 144,057 legitimate complaints that were issued tickets and referred to concerned agencies for appropriate action.
- As an offshoot from monitoring the Assistance to Municipalities initiative, the Development Live or DevLive has recently been launched by the DILG. This allows any citizen to get information, provide feedback and/or anonymously report the actual progress or status of government projects all over the country with the advent of a user-friendly mobile application featuring citizen satisfaction indicators, GPS tracking, and real-time data analytics. Through this app, any citizen can become government's partner in monitoring and flagging irregularities in public projects, especially those that are not moving, delayed or worse, ghosts.
- The Philippines scored 67 in the last Open Budget Survey (OBS) released in January 2018 which currently makes the country number 1 in Asia in terms of budget transparency. While the 2019 OBS round is still on-going, the DBM is expecting to surpass the country's current Open Budget Index, which can also eventually lead to another increase in the Philippines' global rank in the OBS.
- The Philippines remains to be the only country in the world where the citizens are part of the auditing team. This is being done through the Commission on Audit's Citizen Participatory Audit or CPA reform strategy.

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. 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 two years:

- 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 Mention from the Jury Award by the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT).
- 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.
- The Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) reform strategy was shared by the Commission on Audit in the following peer exchange and other learning activities:
 - ASEAN OGP High Level Meeting on 15 August 2017,
 - Workshop on "Supreme Audit Institutions Engaging with Stakeholders" conducted on November 27, 2017, by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) Development Initiative (IDI) in Cambodia,
 - National Congress of CODE – NGO on November 23, 2017,
 - 10th Anniversary of the Constitutional Fiscal Autonomy Group in the Philippines on November 28, 2017,
 - OGP Asia Pacific Leaders' Forum on Open Government in Jakarta, Indonesia on December 14, 2017,
 - *KARTILYA* Session on Citizen-Engaged Governance conducted by the Development Academy of the Philippines on April 6, 2018,
 - With the Supreme Audit Institutions of Nigeria and Kyrgyzstan on July 19, 2018, during the 2018 OGP Global Summit,
 - Panel Speaker in two Sessions on July 19, 2018, during the OGP Global Summit in Georgia,
 - With the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), on July 26, 2018,
 - In aid of legislation: Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department, Philippine House of Representatives on August 1, 2018,
 - 9th General Assembly of the Civil Society Network for Education Reforms (E-Net) Philippines on September 21, 2018,
 - Resource persons: Citizen Participatory Audit Week (October 8 – 12, 2018) of the Netherlands Court of Audit,
 - As Convener and Panel Speaker: "Citizen Feedback in Practice: Improving Trust and Driving Better Service" Session during the OGP Asia-Pacific Meeting in South Korea on November 6, 2018,
 - Article: "Citizen Feedback in Practice" published in the November 2018 issue of the OGP Asia Newsletter,

- Peer learning exchange sessions with the Kenya Office of the Auditor-General on December 12 – 14, 2018,
 - With *Unang Hakbang* Foundation on December 19, 2018,
 - 12th Association of Supreme Audit Institutions (ASOSAI) Research Project, on March 13, 2018,
 - Learning Note No. 3: “CPA in the Philippines Pilot Phase I (2012-2014)” authored by former COA Chairperson Maria Gracia Pulido-Tan, published by the World Bank Group and the Korean Development Institute (KDI) School of Public Policy and Management in 2019,
 - With local and international graduate students.
- 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
 - The Philippines also 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.
 - On May 25, 2019, the OGP Multi-Donor Trust Fund awarded the Philippines a grant under its call for proposals on advancing thematic priorities and supporting participation and co-creation.

The grant aims to support activities and outputs that can address the gap between design and implementation of public reforms, lay the foundation for a broad coalition to advance the open government agenda, and increase capacity and knowledge to sustain such initiatives. Aside from the Philippines, other country awardees are Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Liberia. The awardees were selected through a competitive process that reviewed 154 applications submitted through an open call for proposals.

After being awarded with a grant under the OGP Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) Co-Creation Window in May 2019, the Philippines also participated in the OGP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Peer-Learning Workshop in Dubai last September 22-27, 2019. This event provided avenues and exercises for reflection and experience sharing among different OGP MDTF awardees aimed at drawing lessons to shape the future of OGP action plan co-creation practice, and also informing the implementation of commitments.

- On May 29-31, 2019, Director Cristina Clasara headed the Philippine delegation in attending the 2019 OGP Global Summit held in Ottawa, Canada. During the conference, the Philippine government in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) led the summit session entitled #CivicTechTalks: On Closing Feedback Loops and Bridging Accountability gaps held on May 31, 2019. The Philippine government delegation also participated in bilateral meetings with the OGP Support Unit and The World Bank. Several resource persons from government and non-government members of the Philippine delegation were also invited to speak in various side-events and sessions throughout the duration of the conference.

VI. Key Lessons and Recommendations

After implementing four national OGP Action Plans, the Philippines can already reflect on so many lessons from previous OGP cycles. 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 in 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 encouraged 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. Civil society groups, especially from the National Capital Region, are in continuing discussions with DSWD, DEPED, DILG, PCOO and DBM, DOLE, DOF, and other PH-OGP implementing agencies on collaborative efforts in implementing and monitoring of their OGP programs.

Regional and sectoral OGP consultations such as the Dagyaw Townhall Meetings series, have also been very effective platforms to facilitate key conversations around on budget reforms, participatory local governance, housing, and tax reform and other policy issues.

In fact, because of the success of OGP outreach activities, this was highlighted as a key accomplishment during the pre-State of the Nation Address fora in July 2018 and July 2019. On November 29, 2018, the Philippine Open Government Partnership also received a Plaque of Appreciation for its efforts and accomplishments that support the successful implementation of the FOI Program in the government.

B. Recommendations

- **The PH-OGP Secretariat, both government and non-government, should be strengthened.** The PH-OGP Secretariat plays an instrumental role in shepherding the OGP process from action plan development, to implementation and assessment. The DBM, as the chair and Secretariat, plays a lead role in shepherding the OGP process in the Philippines. On the other hand, the presence of the Non-Government Secretariat, through the CODE-NGO, has greatly helped in ensuring that civil society and other non-government sectors are able to genuinely participate in OGP.

Secretariat work entails heavy technical coordination, policy research, and administrative, communications and advocacy legwork. And as the PH-OGP stakeholder base further expands, more work also needs to be done.

In the past two years, 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 both from the government and non-government sector.

- **OGP should be prepared for leadership changes and political transitions.** In the past few years, 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, among other agencies. 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. Efforts to deepen institutionalization of OGP as a whole-of-government policy should also be explored.

- **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.

- **The monitoring and evaluation activities of the PH-OGP need to be given more time and attention.** As the PH-OGP Secretariat focused on outreach activities on the development of the fifth PH-OGP National Action Plan, oversight work and technical assistance provided to OGP implementing agencies throughout the implementation period of the 4th PH-OGP Plan has been limited during the last year of Action plan implementation. Moving forward, the PH-OGP Secretariat should strive to balance time and focus dedicated to development of new Action plans vis-à-vis monitoring efforts for the current PH-OGP NAP. In addition, there is also a great opportunity to engage more sectors to help the Secretariat monitor and evaluate PH-OGP commitment implementation, and these convergence areas need to be further explored.

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

Date and Venue	Activities
November 8, 2019	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting
October 2, 2019	Special PH-OGP Steering Committee Workshop
July – September 2019	Dagyaw: Open Government and Participatory Governance Regional Townhall Meetings in all 16 administrative regions of the country
July 19, 2019	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting
May 29-31, 2019	2019 OGP Global Summit
February 18-22, 2019	OGP Support Unit Country Visit
February 19, 2019	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting
November 12-13, 2018 Zamboanga City	Open Government and Participatory Governance Regional Dialogues
November 8-9, 2018 Cebu City	
November 5-6, 2018 Subic	
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

Date and Venue	Activities
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	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting

Date and Venue	Activities
DBM, Manila	
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	Ms. Marianne A. Fabian
Government			
1	Department of Budget and Management (Chair and Government Secretariat)	Sec. Wendel E. Avisado	Asec. Rolando U. Toledo
2	National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)	Asec. Carlos Abad Santos	Ms. Judith Gondra
		Dir. Thelma Manuel	
3	Office of the Cabinet Secretary	Secretary Karlo Alexei Nograles	Dir. Catherine Mendoza
4	Office Senator Poe	Senator Grace Poe	Atty. Camille Sevilla
5	Department of Interior and Local Government	Secretary Eduardo Año	Usec. Marivel Sacendoncillo
6	Department of Social Welfare and Development	Secretary Rolando Bautista	Asec. Francisco Cruz
			Usec. Luzviminda Ilagan
7	Union of Local Authorities	Exec Dir. Bernardino Sayo	Ms. Miriam Janing
Non-Government			
1	Unang Hakbang Foundation	Ms. Olie Lucas, President	Ms. Merlita Adviento
2	Coalition for Bicol Development	Ms. Araw Chavez, Regional Coordinator	Ms. Marjorie Francia Banares
3	Kaabag sa Sugbo	Ms. Catherine Ruiz, Network Coordinator	Ms. Elizabeth Dejan
4	Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks (MINCODE)	Ms. Andrea Maria Patricia M. Sarenas, Chairperson	Ms. Raisza Mae Anayatin
5	FINEX	Atty. Eusebio Tan, President	Mr. Santiago Dumlao Mr. Mike Vinluan, Executive Director
6	Public Services Labor Independent Confederation	Ms. Annie Geron, President	Mr. Abdulani Lakibul

No	Agency	Senior Official	Alternate Point of Contact / Focal Person
7	DLSU - Jesse Robredo Institute of Governance	Dr. Francisco Magno, Executive Director	Mr. Ian Jason Hecita, Program Manager
8	UP-NCPAG	Dean Dan Saguil	Dr. Maria 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

*None received

ANNEX D

Detailed PH-OGP Commitment Progress Forms

End-of-Term Status Report											
1. Strengthen civil society participation in local planning and development to further improve LGU delivery of basic services (Program: Assistance to Municipalities)											
June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019											
Lead implementing agency	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)										
Commitment Description											
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>The Assistance to Municipalities (ADM) will contribute to addressing the policy and governance gaps in the implementation of local programs and projects by harmonizing the ADM processes with existing systems of the local government to strengthen these existing systems:</p> <p>The governance focuses on building the partnership of the LGUs with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and People's Organizations (POs) in the selection and monitoring of infrastructure projects through the Local Development Councils (LDCs). The policy gaps refer to the fiscal and infrastructure imbalances in local service delivery.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>Fiscal Gap</i> – refers to the insufficiency of the municipal governments' revenues to cover basic infrastructure requirements. This is based on the finding that compared to the other levels of local governments such as the barangay, province and city, the municipal government is the most disadvantaged in terms of Internal Revenue Allotment.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>Infrastructure Gap</i> – refers to the difference between the required basic infrastructure to reduce poverty and promote economic growth and the current stock of infrastructure.</p>										
What is the commitment?	<p>The program shall aim to contribute to the building of empowered, responsible and responsive LGUs. It shall serve as a tool to assist all municipalities to access basic facilities by strengthening the LDCs to become more able partners in national development and strengthening of LGU abilities to deliver basic services. It shall provide a revitalized thrust to government's efforts to contribute to the realization of a responsive national priorities and budget.</p>										
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>The program shall follow a five-year governance roadmap during which milestones each year are set to serve as the basis of pre-conditions to the funding of and implementing locally funded projects.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Target Year</th> <th>MILESTONES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Year 1</td> <td>Fully Functionalized Local Development Council</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year 2</td> <td>Enhanced Quality of Local Development Investment Program</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year 3</td> <td>Institutionalization of Full Service Delivery System</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year 4</td> <td>Strengthened Vertical Linkage of Local Plans</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Target Year	MILESTONES	Year 1	Fully Functionalized Local Development Council	Year 2	Enhanced Quality of Local Development Investment Program	Year 3	Institutionalization of Full Service Delivery System	Year 4	Strengthened Vertical Linkage of Local Plans
Target Year	MILESTONES										
Year 1	Fully Functionalized Local Development Council										
Year 2	Enhanced Quality of Local Development Investment Program										
Year 3	Institutionalization of Full Service Delivery System										
Year 4	Strengthened Vertical Linkage of Local Plans										

	Year 5	Improved Municipality Asset Management and Resource Mobilization Capacity		
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The AM program implementation will hopefully be able to advance OGP values especially to promote transparent, accountable, participatory local governance, ensuring that local development councils, with the participation of non-government/civil society organizations, are fully functional and independent third party monitoring and evaluation are conducted. It also leverages technology to strengthen governance with the establishment of the ADM Portal.			
Additional information	As provided by Republic Act 10924, the budget for this program is P19.43-billion for FY 2017 and FY 2018. This commitment is in line with the Philippine Development Plan 2017 – 2022 Chapter 5 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance.			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Description of the results	The commitments have been completed mainly due to the 6 policies on governance mechanisms of AM program, all of which were accomplished by the AM OPMO. The AM OPMO monitored the compliance of LGUs to GFH and PFM to ensure that the release of funds will be timely. It also monitored the implementation of 4,440 projects under the program. To ensure the functionality of LGUs, the OPMO provided technical assistance to 1,715 LGUs. Lastly, 1,372 LGUs were able to submit their FY 2018 project list through the assistance of AM OPMO.			
Next Steps				
Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on Delay/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)				
50% (687) of Municipal Development Councils (MDCs) (excluding ARMM), such that: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Required composition of the councils is observed;Representation of Non-Governmental Organization;The LDC meets at least once every six months; andCreation of Executive Committee	July 2017	December 2017	Completed	Completed through the LDC functionality assessment workshops conducted by BLGS in 81 provinces, 145 cities and 1,489 municipalities with the following results (ARMM included): <ul style="list-style-type: none">57% or 852 MDCs with high compliance; 31% or 458 MDCs with medium compliance; and 12% or 179 with low compliance in the observance of the required composition of the councils

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 83% or 1,241 MDCs with high compliance; 1% or 18 MDCs with medium compliance; and 16% or 230 with low compliance in the representation of Non-Government Organization (Sectoral Committees) • 89% or 1,323 MDCs with high compliance; 8% or 114 MDCs with medium compliance; and 3% or 52 MDCs with low compliance in the conduct of regular council meetings • 94% or 1,402 MDCs passed, and 6% or 87 MDCs failed in the creation of Executive Committee
60% (824) of MDCs and 50% (38) of Provincial Development Councils (PDCs) (excluding ARMM) are fully functional	January 2018	December 2018	Completed	<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 high rating 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>
50% (19,770) of Barangay Development Councils (BDCs), 70% (962) of MDCs and 60% (46) of Provincial Development Councils (PDCs) are fully functional	January 2019	June 2019	Substantial	<p>BDC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established the parameters for determining the functionality of BDCs through amendment of DILG MC 2019-69 and

				<p>DILG MC 2019-112 through partnership with NBOO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted an inventory of barangays with BDCs. As of to date, 37,714 barangays have organized BDCs. Data on functionality will be available at the end of 3rd Quarter of 2019. <p>MDC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,355 (98.7%) of the MDCs are high functional and 18 (1.3%) are low functionality <p>PDC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 72 (88.9%) of the PDCs are high functional and 8 (10%) are low functional <p>Pursuant to Item 6.5.5.3 of the DILG MC No. 61, s. 2018, LGUs shall have a functional Project Monitoring Team (PMT), wherein they may reactivate the existing Municipal Project Monitoring Committee (MPMC) or create a PMT under the MDC in accordance with the existing guidelines issued for the purpose.</p> <p>As part of three-component study with the LGA, the DILG shall: (1) train local teams, composed of the LPDCs, representative from the Office of the Mayor, a representative from the Office of the SB Secretary, CSO representatives and MLGOO, that will facilitate the conduct of training of CSOs on MPMC monitoring; and (2) orient and capacitate the CSO members of the LDC in the conduct of MPMC monitoring.</p>
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				The DILG through the LGA shall also develop a MDC Monitoring Guidelines as stated in Item 7.4.4.1 of the DILG MC. No. 61, s. 2018..
50% (687) of Municipalities (excluding ARMM) have LDIP approved by the SB and submitted to the DILG	July 2017	December 2017	Completed	As of December 2018, 1,341 (97.67%) municipalities have submitted their LDIPs to DILG
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	January 2018	December 2018	Substantial	<p>As of December 2018, 1,341 (97.67%) municipalities have submitted their LDIPs to DILG.</p> <p>DILG has yet to determine the complete number of PLGUs with approved LDIPs</p> <p>Through a Memorandum of Agreement with State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), the DILG has partnered with the University of the Philippines – Visayas (UPV) and Bicol University (BU) to improve local area and sectoral plans of selected LGUs in Regions V and VI by assisting them in formulating their Comprehensive Development Plans. The results and outputs of this engagement shall be mirrored in other regions for CDP formulation.</p>
50% of Barangays, 70% of Municipalities, and 60% of Provinces have LDIP approved by the Sanggunian and submitted to the DILG	January 2019	June 2019	Limited	<p>For barangays, DILG conducted a round table discussion on the development of policy on the enhanced process of BDP formulation, and produced BDP Primer to be distributed to all barangays.</p> <p>As of June 2019, 1,341 (97.67%) municipalities have submitted their LDIPs to DILG while they have yet to determine</p>

				the complete number of PLGUs with approved LDIPs.
100% of annual ADM projects with third party monitors	June 2017	June 2019	Completed	<p>100% of annual ADM projects is already available for third party monitors through DevLIVE</p> <p>On August 16, 2019, LGA submitted the results and final report on the Third-Party Evaluation of the ADM Program.</p>
Establishment of open ADM portal	June 2017	December 2018	Completed	<p>SubayBAYAN open portal established and operational (https://subaybayan.dilg.gov.ph)</p> <p>DevLIVE (Open ADM Mobile Portal) established and operational.</p>
1,373 Municipalities' CSOs capacitated on ADM	June 2017	December 2018	Completed	<p><i>Capacity-building training</i></p> <p>a. 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.</p> <p><i>Regional Dialogue on Open Government and Participatory Governance</i></p> <p>- Six (6) Regional Dialogues on Open Government and Participatory Governance have been conducted, to wit:</p> <p>1. Visayas Cluster 1, comprising of regions 6 and 7, last January 29-31, 2018;</p>

				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mindanao Cluster 2, comprising of regions 11, 12, CARAGA and ARMM (Basulta area), last February 5-7, 2018; 3. Mindanao Cluster 1, comprising of regions 9, 10 and ARMM (Lamarma area), last February 19-21, 2018; 4. Luzon Cluster 1, comprising of regions 4A, MIMAROPA, 5 and NCR, last February 26-28, 2018; 5. Luzon Cluster 2, comprising of 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> <p><i>Enhancing the Monitoring of ADM Sub-Projects through the Establishment of Community-Based Monitoring</i></p> <p>The consultations with CSOs on Community-Based Monitoring have been conducted in 3 targeted pilot areas (Regions 4A, 6 and Region 13). Consultations were participated by the Provincial Focal Persons of National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC); and,</p>
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				<p>CSOs organized and under the partnership with Office of the Participatory Governance (OPG).</p> <p>The concrete steps for the implementation of CBMP are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of Monitoring Tool 2. Pilot-testing of Monitoring Tool 3. Creation of Memorandum Circular 4. Selection of CSO Monitors 5. MOA signing with DILG, CCAGG, NAPC and OPG 6. Creation of National Advisory Committee (to be determined) 7. Training of Provincial and Municipal CSO Monitors 8. Roll-out of Community-Based Monitoring Plan (CBMP)
Transparency and/or Participatory Activities/ Milestones	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on the Completion Level/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
LDC Functionality Assessment	April 3, 2017	October 2017	Completed	<p>Assessment on Local Development Council Functionality of LGUs was done by the Bureau of Local Government Supervision. The results of which is that 100% of LDCs are functional. Level of functionality was categorized into high, medium and low. The results are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High: 32% 2. Medium: 50% 3. Low: 18%
RTD on Increasing the stakeholder-base and ownership of ADM projects	July 28, 2017	July 28, 2017	Completed	A Roundtable Discussion and workshop on increasing the

and governance roadmap and Increasing the accountability and improving the integrity of ADM program				<p>stakeholders-base and ownership of ADM projects and governance roadmap and increasing the accountability and improving the integrity of the ADM program was conducted on July 28, 2017 in partnership with the International Center for Innovation, Transformation and Excellence in Governance (INCITEGov).</p> <p>Documentation of the discussion was submitted by the OPMO in its September ADM Status Report</p>
Forum on Enhancing the Monitoring of Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities Sub-Projects through Citizens Monitoring	December 11, 2017	December 13, 2017	Completed	<p>The activity (1) provided a forum on knowledge-sharing on Community-Based Volunteer Monitoring of Infrastructure Projects (CBVMIP); (2) provided a forum for concretizing interest of citizens and citizens organizations to help in the monitoring of the Program; and (3) generated a local provincial action plan on CBVMIP.</p>
De La Salle University – Jesse Robredo Institute of Governance (DLSU-JRIG)				
1. Three (3) regional workshops with HEIs on ADM monitoring by June 2019;	July 2017	June 2019	Limited	<p>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.</p>

				Representative from Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and CSOs in various regions of the country participated in the National Forum.
2. Three (3) case studies on ADM implementation by June 2019;	July 2017	June 2019	Limited	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 studies. The JRIG shall produce the case studies on or before May 2019. It is coordinating with the DILG SLG PMO to produce the case studies.
International Center for Innovation, Transformation, and Excellence in Governance (INCITEGov)				
Convene One (1) regional consultation with key CSO networks in budget advocacy for crafting the guidelines for strengthening LDIPs' quality	July 2017	September 2017	Limited	A Roundtable Discussion and workshop on increasing the stakeholders-base and ownership of ADM projects and governance roadmap and increasing the accountability and improving the integrity of the ADM program was conducted by DILG on July 28, 2017 in partnership with the International Center for Innovation, Transformation and Excellence in Governance (INCITEGov).
Conduct one(1) FGD for the dissemination of the approved guidelines and mechanism of strengthening LDIPs' quality	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Not started	No report submitted
Conduct one (1) briefing and assessment of ADM full delivery system and 2018 implementation	Q4 2018	2019	Not started	No report submitted
Lead implementing agency	1. Department of Interior and Local Government			

Persons Responsible from the Implementing Agencies		Accountable Senior Official	Technical Focal Person
Name		1. Marivel Sacendoncillo	1. Richard Villacorte 2. Glenn Miranda
Title, Department		1. Assistant Secretary for Local Government	1. ADM Program Manager 2. ADM Program Manager
Email		1. mcsacendoncillo@dilg.gov.ph	1. richardvillacorte@yahoo.com 2. glennqmiranda@gmail.com
Phone		1. (+632) 925-0347 2. 876-3454 Loc. 2102	1. (+632) 925-0357
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries/ Department/ Agency	Department of Budget and Management, Local Government Units	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Civil Society Organizations, State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs), Jesse M. Robredo Institute of Governance, INCITEGov, and other Development Partners,	
Additional Information			

End-of-Term Status Report

2A. Improve Ease of Doing Business

(Program: Gameplan on Competitiveness: Ease of Doing Business)

June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019

Lead implementing agency

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
Anti-Red Tape Authority (ARTA) beginning May 28, 2018

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

Inefficient turnaround in the delivery of government services due to the cumbersome procedures and requirements for business related transactions.

What is the commitment?

To improve the ease of doing business in the Philippines

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

The Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Gameplan for Competitiveness is a benchmarking strategy designed by the National Competitiveness Council in consultation with all key stakeholders in both the government and private sector to improve the business enabling environment and improve the Philippines' ranking in all ten (10) indicators and the overall ranking in the Doing Business (DB) Report published by the World Bank – International Finance Corporation (WB-IFC). Specifically, this initiative aims to:

- Implement in coordination with concerned agencies various reform initiatives geared towards the streamlining of regulatory procedures and simplifying the requirements for business related transactions;
- Expedite transactions in government and make it more efficient at the national and local levels;
- Promote transparency in government and reduce red tape;
- Include annual reform targets in the performance-based incentive system of all agencies concerned; and
- Make the Philippines as one of the priority investment hub in Asia Pacific Region.

Through the years, the EODB Taskforce, created by Administrative Order No. 38, has been actively participating in working towards improving the ease of doing business in the country. The Philippines have already gained a total of 41 notches, the biggest gain in ASEAN since 2011.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

- **Civic Participation** – In order to achieve seamless government service delivery and enhance administrative governance, it is necessary to strengthen the civil service and fully engage and empower citizens. Consultations with the private sector is also a key aspect in the reform process to ease doing business. To this end, the DTI and NCC then, and now the Anti-Red Tape Authority has provided an effective communication platform through the EODB Taskforce that allows regular consultations between the public and private sector, making the latter a vital part of the reform process.
- **Public Accountability** – For the past five years, the Philippines has performed remarkably in various global competitiveness reports specifically in the DB

	<p>Report of WB-IFC. The government, through the Anti-Red Tape Authority and the EODB Taskforce (an inter-agency taskforce created to initiate, implement and monitor ease of doing business reforms in the Philippines) have implemented and institutionalized different reforms (regulatory and administrative) in each line agency to improve the ease of starting, operating, growing, to closing a business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Technology and Innovation - This initiative is also relevant to OGP as it promotes technology and innovation in streamlining processes and implementing doing business reforms in the country. 			
Additional information	This is in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance.			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Description of the results	<p>Republic Act No. 11032 or the Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018 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.</p>			
Next Steps	<p>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.</p>			
Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on Delay/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
National Competitiveness Council (NCC)				
3 competitiveness policies issued within prescribed time	July 2017	December 2017	Limited	<p>Republic Act No. 11032 or the Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018 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-</p>

				engineering to evaluate existing procedures and services. (i.e., regulatory impact assessment). Two other policy measures (Amendments to the Corporation Code and the Security Transaction Bill) are still pending in Congress.
10 validation workshop conducted	January 2018	December 2019	Completed	Workshops conducted
Reform inventory submitted to WB-IFC annually	July 01 annually	October 30 annually	Completed	Inventory submitted to WB
10 monitored EODB reforms	July 01, 2017	June 30, 2018	Completed	The DB Team is continuously monitoring and updating status of each regulatory reform submitted by the AO 38 Taskforce.
Bring the Philippines to the top third ranking in the EODB Survey	July 01, 2017	December 30, 2019	Substantial	<p>The Philippines was ranked 95th in the Doing Business Survey 2020, jumping 29 places from its 124 position from the previous survey.</p> <p>Latest results can be accessed via: https://www.doingbusiness.org/content/dam/doingBusiness/country/p/philippines/PHL.pdf </p>
10 Multi-stakeholders Group Meetings conducted	July 01, 2017	December 30, 2019	Completed	Completed
Contact information				
Lead implementing agency	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)/Anti-Red Tape Authority			
Persons Responsible from the Implementing Agencies	<i>Accountable Senior Official</i>		<i>Technical Focal Person</i>	
<i>Name</i>	1. Ramon M. Lopez 2. Atty. Jeremiah B. Belgica, REB, EnP		1. Lizamyl Buquid	
<i>Title, Department</i>	1. Secretary, DTI 2. Director General, ARTA			

<i>Email</i>		1. RamonLopez@dti.gov.ph 2. jbb@arta.gov.ph	1. LizamylBuquid@dti.gov.ph
<i>Phone</i>		1. (02) 8791-3390 2. (02) 8478-5099	1. (02) <u>8</u> 890-4861
Other Actors Involved	<i>Government Ministries/ Department/ Agency</i>	Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Finance, Department of Justice, Supreme Court, Securities and Exchange Commission, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Social Security System, Home Development Mutual Fund, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation, Bureau of Customs, Land registration Authority, Credit Information Corporation, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Bureau of Fire Protection, Landbank of the Philippines, Development Bank of the Philippines, Export Development Council, Quezon City Local Government, Senate of the Philippines, House of Representatives.	
	<i>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</i>	MERALCO, Manila Water, Philippine Stock Exchange, Philippine Ports Authority, ACCRALAW, Bankers Association of the Philippines, Shareholders Association of the Philippines, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, AO 38 Taskforce, NCC Working Groups (composed of government, business, academics and community groups).	
Additional Information			
The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), acting as the temporary Secretariat of the Anti-Red Tape Authority (ARTA), took over the responsibilities of the National Competitiveness Council (NCC) on ease of doing business and anti-red tape initiatives following the passage of RA 11032 last May 28, 2018.			
With the assumption of Director General Jeremiah B. Belgica last July 9, 2019, ARTA finally carried out its mandate to monitor the annual performance of the Philippines in the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business Report			

End-of-Term Status Report

2B. Improve ease of doing business

(Program: Project Repeal: The Philippines' Anti-Red Tape Challenge)

Period Covered: June 2017 – June 2019

Lead implementing agency

Anti-Red Tape Authority

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

In the Philippines, existing regulations are done without being systematically coordinated and reviewed with other regulatory bodies and without undergoing stakeholder engagement. This creates regulatory burden on citizens and businesses which hamper ease of doing business that stifle productivity and economic growth.

Project Repeal aims to cut unnecessary rules and regulations that will eventually ease doing business in the country.

What is the commitment?

The concept of Project Repeal was first introduced by the National Competitiveness Council (NCC), in line with its advocacy to ease of doing business in the Philippines. Through Public – Private collaboration, NCC seeks to repeal or amend outdated laws and/or issuances which impede the country's competitiveness.

The project was patterned after similar initiatives in countries like Australia (Cut Red Tape Initiative), United Kingdom (Red Tape Challenge), South Korea (Regulatory Guillotine), and in ASEAN, Vietnam's Project 30 which are all focused on reducing the cost of compliance for businesses and entrepreneurs and the cost of administration and enforcement for the government.

During the Project's initial stage, it has reviewed Department Orders (DOs) issued by Cabinet Departments and attached agencies. The project eventually expanded and covered Executive Orders (EOs), Administrative Orders (AOs), Republic Acts (RAs), and local ordinances and executive orders. The Project Repeal serves as the interim Integrative Framework for Whole-of- Government Regulatory Improvement.

With the signing of the Republic Act No. 11032 entitled "Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018," the Anti-Red Tape Authority (ARTA) was created. The NCC which was created under Executive Order No. 44, Series of 2011 shall be renamed and reorganized as the Ease of Doing Business and Anti-Red Tape Advisory Council. The conduct of Project Repeal was implemented by the Temporary ARTA Secretariat of the DTI-Competitiveness Bureau.

Further, pursuant to Section 5 of the law on Reengineering of Systems and Procedure, each office or agency covered by the law, is directed to initiate review of existing laws, executive issuances and local ordinances and recommend the repeal of the aforesaid if deemed outdated, redundant, and adds undue regulatory burden to the transacting public.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	In his first State of the Nation Address (SONA), President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, stated that “reforms to ensure competitiveness and promote ease of doing business will be mandatory.” The signing of RA 11032 further strengthened the Philippine Government’s commitment to cut red tape and reduce bureaucratic process to improve the Philippines’ global competitiveness rankings. The conduct of Project Repeal aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● To lower cost of compliance for business and cost of enforcement for government by repealing/amending unnecessary, costly, burdensome, out-of-date, confusing rules;● To institutionalize an evidence-based repeal system towards coherent and ultimately for better regulations;● To democratize regulatory reforms process through public participation.						
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Civic Participation – Under Project Repeal, a series of dialogues and meetings with the public and partner agencies had been conducted. Participating agencies were able to identify outdated rules and regulations of their respective offices to undergo in the framework of repeal system. The participation of agencies in the Repeal Days highlights their commitment to further improve their respective processes by repealing burdensome rules and regulations that hamper doing business.						
Additional information	Project Repeal’s objectives are in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance; and consistent with the strategies identified in Chapter 16 of the same Plan on The National Competition Policy.						
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed			
			□				
Description of the results	From the initial participation of eight (8) agencies in 2016, it increased to more than 60 participating agencies with a total of 6,137 issuances submitted as of December 2018.						
	REPEAL DAY	REPEALED	AMEN-DED	CONSO-LIDATED	DELIS-TED	RE-TAINED	MIXED POLICY OPTION
	1 st Repeal Day (2016)	1,873	5	22	1,876	0	n/a
	2 nd Repeal Day (2016)	2	35	34	762	263	n/a
	3 rd Repeal Day (2017)	44	19	11	708	191	n/a
	4 th Repeal Day (2018)	108	106	2	n/a ¹	51	25
	TOTAL	2,027	165	69	3,346	505	25

¹ Based on the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) conducted last 16 May 2018 (**ANNEX A**) to review the modality of Project Repeal, it was decided to remove “delist” as one of the policy options since it has no added value as the issuance is still in force, though not visible.

	GRAND TOTAL OF ISSUANCES SUBMITTED FOR PROJECT REPEAL 6,137			
Next Steps	<p>As the implementation of Project Repeal has been transferred to ARTA, the Authority has revisited and reviewed the former Project Repeal process and has reformatted it to achieve not just a reportorial process, but more evidence-informed outputs.</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 17(f) of RA 11032 mandating ARTA to recommend policies, processes and systems to improve regulatory management to increase the productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness of business permitting and licensing agencies, the Authority is working towards the development, dissemination and implementation of a National Policy on Regulatory Management System (NPRMS). The NPRMS shall formalize and establish the National Regulatory Management System that will provide policies, processes, tools, and clear-cut guidelines on the coverage and role of institutions on regulatory review and reform. The regulatory review by government agencies, as originally intended with Project Repeal, will be subsumed and institutionalized by the regulatory management system.</p> <p>To complement the establishment of the Regulatory Management System, ARTA is also conducting capacity-building for selected government agencies on Basic Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) and is developing a RIA Manual as central guidance for agencies in the conduct of RIA. ARTA will be conducting Advanced Regulatory Impact Assessment trainings for the selected agencies in 2020.</p> <p>Further, ARTA is requesting for the inventory of business-related and business-affecting regulations of government agencies for their inclusion in the Philippine Business Regulations Information System (PBRIS). Pursuant to Section 17(k) of RA 11032, ARTA is mandated to establish the PBRIS, an online platform that will facilitate the dissemination of and public access to information on regulatory management system and changes in laws and regulations relevant to the public.</p>			
Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on Delay/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Anti-Red Tape Authority				
Finalized Standard Cost Model (SCM)	July 30, 2017	December 2017	Limited	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

				<p>government offices and agencies covered under the law.</p> <p>The institutionalization of an official standard cost model methodology will be included in the ARTA’s future plan of work. ARTA is currently coordinating with the Development Academy of the Philippines and World Bank – International Finance Corporation on the standardization of their Standard Cost Model (SCM) Calculators for inter-governmental use.</p>
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100 regulations/issuances repealed, amended, consolidated or delisted annually	July 30, 2017	December 2019	Completed	<p>Four Repeal Days in the Philippines have been conducted.</p> <p>From the initial participation of eight (8) agencies in 2016, it increased to more than 80 participating agencies. A total of 6, 137 issuances were reviewed and submitted since 2016.</p> <p>Eight agencies participated in the First Repeal Day dated June 2016 with a total of 3,776 issuances reviewed. 1,876 department issuances were delisted, 1,873 were repealed, 5 were amended, 22 were consolidated and none were retained.</p> <p>The Second Repeal Day was conducted last December 2016 that was attended by sixteen agencies with a total of 1,098 issuances reviewed. A total of 762 department issuances were delisted, 2 were repealed, 33 were amended, 34 were consolidated and 267 were retained.</p> <p>The Third Repeal Day was held last December 2017 with thirteen participating agencies and 976 issuances reviewed. Of the total, 192 department issuance were delisted, 46 were repealed, 19 amended, 11 were consolidated and 192 were retained.</p> <p>The Fourth Repeal Day, on December 2018, saw the participation of thirty-five agencies with a total of 292 reviewed issuances. Of the total, 108 were repealed, 106 amended, 2 were consolidated and 51 were retained.</p> <p>In total, 2,027 department issuances were repealed, 165 were amended,</p>
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				69 were consolidated, 3,346 delisted and 505 retained.
Capacity Building Program in Standard Cost Model (SCM) conducted for 50 partner agencies/institutions	July 2017	June 2019	Substantial	<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>
3 public dialogues on policies/regulations under review involving the identified CSOs/private sector organizations	July 2017	November 2019	Limited	<p>A focus group discussion with representatives from both the public and private sectors was conducted last May 16, 2018 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.</p> <p>The Anti-Red Tape Authority conducted a private sector dialogue last April 24, 2019. The laws submitted for repeal and amendment during the Fourth Repeal Day were presented to the private sector for their additional comments and recommendations.</p>
Transparency and/or Participatory Activities/ Milestones from June 2016 - December 2017	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on the Completion Level/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
MOA between NCC and British Embassy	October 2016	March 2017	Completed	

Partnership with JRU under the CHED-IRSE Program	June 2017	June 2018	Completed						
Partnership with UP Law Center-ONAR	2018		Completed						
Contact information									
Lead implementing agency	Anti-Red Tape Authority								
Persons Responsible from the Implementing Agencies	<i>Accountable Senior Official</i>		<i>Technical Focal Person</i>						
<i>Name</i>	1. Ms. Karen Isabelle Aquitana								
<i>Title, Department</i>	1. Program Manager, Better Regulations Office								
<i>Email</i>	karenaquitana@arta.gov.ph								
<i>Phone</i>	(02) 890-4861 loc. 530								
Other Actors Involved	<i>Government Ministries/ Department/ Agency</i>	DTI, DOF, DBM, DOT, DOLE, DOE, DOTr, DPWH, DENR, DOST, DOJ, DILG, DA, CSC, SEC, LTFRB, LTO, BOC, BIR, NEDA, BSP, TESDA, National Wages and Productivity Commission, Philippine Tariff Commission, Gov't Policy Procurement Board, MARINA, PPA, OTC, PEZA, TIEZA, PNRI, PNP, BFP, NPC, NFA, FDA, BOI, and PPP Center DTI, DOE, DOF, DOLE, DOT, DBM-GPPB, LTFRB, SEC, BOC, CAB, CAAP, COA, CPAB, DA, DOE, DICT, DOLE, DILG, LTO, MIAA, NMIS, OTC, PNP, POEA, PPA, SRA, TIEZA, BSMED, BSWM, CIAC, CDA, DOF-BLGF, DOTr, NFA, PCG, TESDA							
	<i>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</i>	Ateneo School of Government, Export Development Council, UP-NCPAG, Jose Rizal University, PIDS, and Philippine Society for Public Administration;							
Additional Information									

End-of-Term Status Report

3. Expand and institutionalize citizen participatory audit (Program: Citizen Participatory Audit)

June 30, 2017- June 30, 2022

Lead implementing agency

Commission on Audit and Senate of the Philippines (COA)

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

A weak public financial management system leads to the inefficient and ineffective use of public funds. This results to unresponsive government projects that constrain the achievement of national development goals and outcomes at the national government level; and, of the objectives of programs/projects/activities at the level of implementing agencies.

There is a general mindset among citizens that their role in governance is that of a mere “spectator” and not of an active participant.
The auditors have difficulty compelling agency auditees to implement audit recommendations.

The acquisition of technology skills by auditors is at a slower pace than the development of new technology. Civil society (CSOs/citizens) acquires skills on new technology faster. However, public auditors are more knowledgeable with governance processes such as public financial management.

What is the commitment?

Expansion of the coverage of the CPA to include not only performance/ compliance audit engagements and the related capacity building activities, but also in the following areas:

1. Policy Formulation and adoption to institutionalize the CPA;
2. Validation of implementation of audit recommendations, both by COA and CSO representatives;
3. Conduct of CPA Dialogue to obtain citizen inputs for COA’s Strategic Audit Planning;
4. CPA engagements for each of the Audit Sectors;
5. CPA Internship Program to inculcate in students the *bayanihan* spirit that is part of the Filipino Values;
6. Citizen engagement in validation of procurement processes (e.g. validation of Post-Qualification Reports of BAC TWGs) to assist the auditor in performing the regular audit of procurement.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

The main objective of CPA is to strengthen and sustain the engagement of citizens and COA in participatory audits and avail of other entry points for citizen partnership.

By continuing to partner with citizens in conducting performance/compliance audits and availing of citizen partnerships in other areas, the COA gives more voice to citizens and empowers them to become more actively involved in activities to improve good governance.

	<p>Experience showed that involving citizens in the public audit processes tend to make auditee agencies more compliant with audit recommendations thereby resulting in improved quality in the delivery of services.</p> <p>Partnership with citizens facilitates knowledge and skills exchange between the COA and CSOs/citizens.</p>			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Transparency – by including citizens as part of the public audit process, COA systems and processes are made transparent by giving citizen partners the same access to documents as state auditors and by giving citizens first-hand knowledge of how the COA does its audits. Audit reports are also widely disseminated through the COA website (www.coa.gov.ph) and the i-kwenta website (www.i-kwenta.com)</p> <p>Accountability – Putting in place a mechanism for continuous policy formulation to translate new CPA experiences to operational policies will provide a clear accountability system for both COA and its citizen partners. In addition, the presence of citizens as members of COA audit teams opens to the public abuses of public officials in audited institutions.</p> <p>Participation – CPA has various entry points for citizen participation: as members of audit teams, as partners in capacity building activities, as partners in shared agenda building for strategic planning and audit planning, as partners in validating implementation of audit recommendations.</p> <p>Technology and Innovation – The COA will include in the CPA processes the activity of simplifying audit reports through the use of data analytics and visualization.</p> <p>In addition, the COA intends to expand the involvement of citizens through a tie-up with the College of Geodetic Engineering, University of the Philippines, for students and their advisers to provide technical assistance to the COA in activities that can be facilitated with the use of technology.</p>			
Additional information	<p>This is also in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance particularly on the aim to fully engage and empower citizens.</p>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Description of the results	<p><i>Summary of accomplishments from June 2017- June 2019:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Issuance of COA Resolution 2018-006 on 1 February 2018 on the subject: <i>Adoption and Institutionalization of the Citizen Participatory Audit in the Commission on Audit</i> - Completed ○ Validation of implementation of audit recommendations, both by COA and CSO representatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2018 – Limited ○ 2019 - Substantial ○ Conduct of CPA Dialogues to obtain citizen inputs for COA's Strategic Audit Planning: 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2017 - Completed • 2018 - Completed (exceeded target) • 2019 - Planning started for 2019 (target: 4 CPA Dialogues) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CPA engagements for each of the Audit Sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2018 - completed for the Local Government Sector, ○ Limited for the National Government Sector, ○ Limited for the Corporate Government Sector b. 2019 - completed for the Local Government Sector, ○ Limited for the National Government Sector, ○ Limited for the Corporate Government Sector 			
Next Steps	Moving forward, COA aims to engage citizens in the validation of procurement processes through the CPA.			
Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on Delay/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Commission on Audit (COA)				
• Issuance of Commission Proper Resolution institutionalizing and enhancing the CPA	June 2017	June 2019	Completed	
• At least 1 activity to validate implementation of audit recommendations is conducted annually	June 2017	June 2019	Substantial	The Writeshop to prepare the Validation Report had been conducted and the draft Report prepared.
• At least 1 CPA Dialogue is conducted and the data considered as inputs in the COA's Strategic Planning and Audit Planning annually	June 2017	June 2019	Completed	<p>2017 - Dialogues was conducted on December 12, 2017 in Metro Manila;</p> <p>2018 – Dialogues were conducted in Luzon on January 16, Davao on February 5, and Cebu on February 7</p>
• At least 1 CPA engagement conducted for each of the 3 Audit Sectors	June 2018	June 2019	Completed	<p>The Local Government Sector completed the CPA on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Real Property Assessment; and 2. Sealing of Weights and Measures. <p>The Corporate Government Sector started the CPA on Water Services of the MWSS Concessionaires in Quezon City.</p>

				The National Government Sector started planning for the CPA of Elementary & Secondary School Buildings in Metro Manila.
Transparency and/or Participatory Activities/ Milestones from July – December 2017	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on the Completion Level/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Design of the courseware for the training on Remote Sensing (RS) & Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for possible application in CPAs				
Conducted brainstorming meeting with prospective resource persons on possible applications of RS & GIS in audit to develop the initial topic outline	12 July 2017	12 July 2017	Completed	
Attended briefing with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) on the National Greening Program as input to the courseware design	August 2017	August 2017	Completed	
Administrative preparations for the Writeshop on the design of the courseware (Office Orders, Budget, Physical facilities & equipment, Catering services, Supplies & materials)	13 July 2017	11 August 2017	Completed	
Conducted the Writeshop on Courseware Design for Application of RS & GIS in Audit	14 August 2017	25 August 2017	Completed	
Review of Courseware	26 August	On-going	Substantial	
Meeting with CODE-NGO on possible future engagements in the various CPA activities	26 September 2017	26 September 2017	Completed	

Meeting with ANSA-EAP for the crafting of the new Memorandum of Agreement for the June 2017 to June 2019 OGP Commitments	28 September 2017	28 September 2017	Completed	
Knowledge Sharing on the CPA			A continuing activity	
Participated in ASEAN OGP High Level Meeting	15 August 2017	15 August 2017	Completed	
Resource Person in the OGP Philippines Learning Session in DBM	15 September 2017	15 September 2017	Completed	
Audio-Visual Presentation on the CPA prepared and presented by a COA Assistant Commissioner during the 10 th anniversary of the Constitutional Fiscal Autonomy Group where COA is a member	November 24, 27, 2017	November 28, 2017	Completed	
Powerpoint presentation on the CPA prepared and presented by the COA Chairperson in the National Congress of CODE-NGO	November 22, 2017	November 23, 2017	Completed	
Participation in the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI) Workshop for SAIs Engaging with Stakeholders in Cambodia	November 27, 2017	December 8, 2017	Completed	
Joined the National Conference on Volunteerism hosted by the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA)	6 December 2017	6 December 2017	Completed	
Presented the CPA at the OGP Asia Pacific Leaders' Forum on Open Government in Jakarta, Indonesia - by the COA Chairperson	14 December 2017	14 December 2017	Completed	
Presented the CPA in the <i>KARTILYA Session on Citizen-Engaged Governance</i> conducted	April 6, 2018	April 6, 2018	Completed	

by the Development Academy of the Philippines				
Conducted Knowledge Sharing Session with SAI Nigeria and SAI Kyrgyzstan during the 2018 Global OGP Summit	July 19, 2018		Completed	
Chair M. G. Aguinaldo participated as Panelist in 2 Sessions during the 2018 Global OGP Summit 2018 in Georgia, and discussed the CPA	July 19, 2018		Completed	
Provided data on the CPA to the Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department, House of Representatives	July 31, 2018	August 1, 2018	Completed	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted Knowledge Sharing on the CPA with the Netherlands Court of Audit (NCA), including preparations Prepared materials for the presentations Communicated with the Netherlands on the preparations <p>Acted as Resource Persons in the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) Week in The Hague, The Netherlands</p>	<p>August 2018</p> <p>August 2018</p> <p>October 8, 2018</p>	<p>October 5, 2018</p> <p>October 5, 2018</p> <p>October 12, 2018</p>	Completed	
Responded to the survey involving the CPA, of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)	July 25, 2018	July 26, 2018	Completed	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9th General Assembly of the Civil Society Network for Education Reforms e-net Philippines 			Completed	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prepared the presentation <p>Resource Speaker on CPA</p>	September 17, 2018	September 19, 2018 September 21, 2018		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● OGP Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting in South Korea. 5 – 6 November 2018 ● Participated in the Open Contracting Deep Dive Convener and Panel Speaker in the Session “Citizen Feedback in Practice: Improving Trust and Driving Better Service” 	November 5, 2018 November 6, 2018		Completed	
OGPASIA Newsletter – publication of blog article: “Citizen Feedback in Practice”	November 13, 2018		Completed	
Resource Persons for the PH-OGP Regional Dialogues in Cebu and Zamboanga	November 9 and 13, 2018		Completed	
Participated in the 7 th M&E Network Forum of NEDA and UNDP	November 20, 2018	November 21, 2018	Completed	
Attended the Volunteer Expo 2018 of the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA) for CPA	November 21, 2018		Completed	
Attended the PH-OGP Freedom of Information (FOI) Program	November 28, 2018		Completed	
Knowledge Sharing on the CPA with officials of the Kenya Office of the Auditor General (Kenya OAG)	December 12, 2018	December 14, 2018	Completed	
Briefing on the CPA for CSO Unang Hakbang Foundation of Mandaluyong City	December 19, 2018		Completed	

Responded to survey on citizen monitoring of ANSA – EAP, a CSO,	March 7, 2019 May 2019	March 18, 2019	Completed	
Provided data on the CPA to the COA's delegation to the 12 th Association of Supreme Audit Institutions (ASOSAI) Research Project	March 13, 2019		Completed	
Met with thesis student re- CPA	May 14, 2019		Completed	
Responded to CVA survey	May 15, 2019		Completed	
Participated in the Global OGP Summit in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada	May 29, 2019	May 31, 2019	Completed	
Provided the NEDA with inputs/data for Mid-Term Updating of PDP Chapter 5	June 10, 2019		Completed	
Communicated with the Director – Asia, Global Programs, International County/City Management Association (ICMA) on the CPA	June 2019		Completed	
Information dissemination on the CPA			A continuing activity	
Published article on the CPA Dialogues in the COA Chronicle	April 2018		Completed	
Designed and reproduced the CPA brochure	February 2018	April 27, 2018	Completed	
Distributed CPA brochure to Selected COA Officials/ Offices for further distribution	May 14, 2018	May 25, 2018	Completed	
Procured and distributed information dissemination materials to COA Regional Offices and COA Audit Sectors (tarpaulin standees)	May 2019		Completed	

Distributed CPA Flyers during the 2018 Global OGP Summit in Tbilisi, Georgia	July 19, 2018		Completed	
Procured and distributed to CPA teams: CPA t-shirts, umbrellas, caps	April 2019		Completed	
Distributed copies of published case study on the CPA co-authored by HIVOS and COA	June 11, 2019		Completed	
CPA Website			Development – Completed Updating (uploading of CPA data, photos, reports – a continuing activity Monitoring – a continuing activity	
Collaborated with the Information Technology Office or the transfer of the contents of the i-kwenta website to the CPA Website	September 2017		Completed	
Requested for technical assistance from the World Bank on the hiring of consultant to collaborate with the COA's ITO on the CPA webpage – granted by the WB	April 17, 2018	April 30, 2018	Completed	
Prepared the Terms of Reference for the procurement of consultant webpage designer/developer	April 30, 2018	On-going	Completed	
Through the World Bank, procured consultant-webpage designer/developer	May 21, 2018	July 2018	Completed	

Conducted Kick-off Meeting with the World Bank and Webpage developer	July 27, 2018		Completed	
Provided data and materials for the CPA Website	July 30, 2018		Completed	
Commented on the initial outputs of the website developer	August 31, 2018		Completed	
Conducted Live Environment Simulation (LES) Tests of the Website	October 25, 2018 November 19, 2018		Completed	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted meetings with CDRS Initiative Team for the CPA Website Launching and made preparations for the launching 	November 3, 2018	November 29, 2018		
Met with the Initiative Team of the Citizen's Desk Reporting System (CDRS) for a joint launching of the CDRS and the CPA Website	Various dates on November 2018		Completed	
Launched the new CPA Website	December 10, 2018		Completed	
IRM – OGP End-of-Term Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared and submitted documents to OGP Philippines for the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accomplished Questionnaire Corrections on the COA Commitments on CPA Corrections on the COA Accomplishments 	3 September 2017	29 September 2017	Completed	
Prepared and submitted accomplishment report on the	26 October 2017	30 October 2017	Completed	

CPA for the NEDA's 2017 Socioeconomic Report				
Prepared the Status Report on the CPA commitments for the NEDA Governance Staff	November 26, 2018		Completed	
Prepared the monthly Status Report on the CPA commitments for the PH-OGP	Monthly		Completed until June 2019	
Attended PH-OGP Performance Assessment Workshop	April 27, 2018	April 27, 2018	Completed	
Prepared Post-Activity Report and submitted to the CP	April 29, 2018	April 30, 2019	Completed	
Prepared and submitted the CPA component of the Philippine Governance Cluster Mid-Term Accomplishment Report as of April 2019	April 29, 2019		Completed	
Prepared and submitted the Mid-Term Accomplishment Report for 2019 re: Status Report on the CPA commitments for the PH-OGP	May 14, 2019		Completed	
Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT) Award Prepared and submitted application	23 August 2017	29 August 2017	Completed <u>NOTE:</u> The CPA received a <i>Special Mention Award from the Jury</i>	
CPA Information System			Development of the CPAIS completed Data gathering, uploading, and updating are continuing activities	
Collaborated with the Information Technology Office	2 October 2017	Early 2019	Completed	

of the COA for the development of the information system to enhance the utilization of the <i>CSO / Citizen Partner Database</i>				
Sent Volunteer Information Sheets to interested citizen/CSO volunteers	May 2019		continuing	
Updated existing list of CSO partners	May 2019		Continuing	
Updating of the OGP Commitments until 2022			Completed	
Submitted Updated OGP commitments until 2022	April 2018	April 25, 2018	Completed	
1. Benchmarking of Participatory Governance and Anti-Corruption Policies 1. Conducted research and prepared proposed legislative measures for participatory governance – submitted to the Legislative Liaison System Attended the workshop	June 21, 2019 June 28, 2019	June 24, 2019	Completed	
Participated in the PH-OGP Orientation and Co-Creation Workshop	March 15, 2019		Completed	
Research on <i>Citizen Engagement in Public Audits and Other Activities of SAIs</i> organized by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) where the Commission on Audit (SAI Philippines) is the Vice-Chair				
Revised 2 nd draft Project Initiation Document (PID) based on the comments of the	July 2017	July 2017	Completed	

INTOSAI's Knowledge Sharing Committee (KSC)				
Prepared the presentation for the 9 th KSC Steering Committee Meeting	16 August 2017	18 August 2017	Completed	
Presented the Research Proposal during the 9 th KSC Steering Committee Meeting in Bali, Indonesia for review and approval	24 August 2017	24 August 2017	Completed	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10th Knowledge Sharing Committee (KSC) Steering Committee Meeting in Kampala, Uganda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared Project Progress Report Presented Project Progress Report	August 6, 2018 August 20, 2018	August 15, 2018 August 22, 2018	Completed	
Recognition ceremonies of CPA Partners and Movers	December 10, 2018		Completed	
Senate of the Philippines				
Passage of CPA bill in the Senate on third and final reading	July 2018	July 2019	Limited	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. The Bill did not pass under the 16 th Congress.
Contact information				
Lead implementing agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission on Audit Senate of the Philippines 			
Persons Responsible from the Implementing Agencies	<i>Accountable Senior Official</i>		<i>Technical Focal Person</i>	
<i>Name</i>	1. Aida Maria A. Talavera 2. Senator Grace Poe		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maria Ramona L. Jimenez Atty. Camille Sevilla 	

<i>Title, Department</i>		1. Director IV, Project Management Office (PMO), Office of the Chairperson, COA 2. Senator, Senate of the Philippines	1. Director I, PMO, Office of the Chairperson, COA 2. Director for Special Concerns, Office of Senator Poe
<i>Email</i>		● amatalavera@coa.gov.ph and ayeedaayasotalavera@yahoo.com ● gracepoe2013@gmail.com	1. coa.monettejimenez@gmail.com 2. Camillesevilla413@gmail.com
<i>Phone</i>		1. 951-0912 / 9525700 local 1034 2. 552-6601 loc 8655, 8656	1. 951-0912 / 9525700 local 1034
Other Actors Involved	<i>Government Ministries/ Department/ Agency</i>	● Audit clients: National, Local and Corporate Government; Offices; ● Department of Budget and Management; ● Partners for capacity building: University of the Philippines College of Geodetic Engineering	
	<i>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</i>	Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific (ANSA – EAP)	
Additional Information			

End-of-Term Status Report

4A. Engage and empower citizenry through an effective government feedback mechanism (Program: 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center)

June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019

Lead implementing agency

The Office of the Executive Secretary

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

The bureaucratic red tape is the main cause of delay in public service delivery and other government transactions. This is often exacerbated by corruption on various levels of government due to ineffective or lack of accountability mechanisms.

What is the commitment?

Citizens are provided a platform to report their complaints and grievances that will result to an immediate and appropriate government response.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

The Establishment of the 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center will serve as a mechanism where citizens may report their complaints and grievances on acts of red tape and/or corruption in any government agency or instrumentality. The Complaints Center will provide different communication channels (24/7 hotline, e-mail, text, website, social media, etc) in order for the public to directly inform the government of any bottlenecks in the delivery of services as well as the conduct of transactions.

Through this initiative, the government emphasizes the importance of citizen satisfaction. The information provided through these complaints is valuable in reforming the systems and processes in the bureaucracy. In turn, it is hoped that this will pave the way for people to once again have faith in their government.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

- **Public Accountability.** By creating a formal feedback mechanism, all public officials are under constant scrutiny. This initiative would require them to justify existing practices or reform them if necessary, as well as to come up with appropriate response to criticisms and expressions of public satisfaction.
- **Civic Participation.** Opening channels to facilitate redress of grievances empowers the people and encourages them to be more vigilant in monitoring the integrity of government transactions. This is a significant step in helping them take a more active role in governance by acknowledging the issues they raise.
- **Technology and Innovation for Openness and Accountability.** The initiative provides, through multiple communication channels, an open and accessible platform for real-time feedback to help resolve bottlenecks in public transactions and service delivery. The use of new and emerging social media platforms can further expand its reach and encourage more people to voice their concerns.

Additional information

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			□	
Description of the results	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. The 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center has been established at Mabini Hall, Malacañang on 04 November 2017. The 8888 Joint Management Team has submitted three accomplishment reports to the President. Accomplishments of the 8888 Hotline were reported to the public via PH-OGP and PGC events.			
Next Steps				
Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on Delay/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Office of the Executive Secretary				
Publication and distribution of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) and the Manual of Operations	July 2017	October 2017	Completed	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.
Establishment of the 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center at Mabini Hall, Malacanang ⁶	January 2017	July 2017	Completed	The 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center has been established at Mabini Hall, Malacañang on 04 November 2017.
Institutionalization of Hotline 88887	July 2017	December 2018	Substantial	The 8888 Joint Management Team (JMT) 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. The JMT also provided reorientation to partner agencies as needed. Certificates of collaboration were presented to performing agencies, while some concerned agencies were visited to monitor and evaluate possible areas for assistance/improvement.

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.	July 2017	June 2019	Substantial	<p>The 8888 Joint Management Team has submitted three accomplishment reports to the President. The following accomplishments were also submitted to the PH-OGP and PGC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 690,661 calls were received and handled by 8888 CCC from November 2017 to May 2019. (Official Switch-On of OP 8888 CCC was on November 3, 2017, 10:00 pm.) • As of May 2019, 144,057 complaint tickets have been referred to concerned agencies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. complaints vs. govt. regulations/processes -63,080 b. complaint vs. govt. officials/employees -16,411 c. comments/suggestions - 4,211 d. other requests for assistance (claims, employment, medical, social services, legal) - 38,154 e. Other calls received/handled were not issued tickets and placed on file due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • private concerns • legal limitations • prank calls • disconnected /technical problems • insufficient information • calls withdrawn
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of 144,057 complaint tickets, the 8888 CCC registered a total of 94,152 closed tickets from November 2017 to May 2019, 20,222 tickets under processing, and 29,683 tickets awaiting agencies' response (status/action taken).
Contact information				
Lead implementing agency		Office of the Executive Secretary (Pursuant to Executive Order No. 67, s. 2018)		
Persons Responsible from the Implementing Agencies		<i>Accountable Senior Official</i>	<i>Technical Focal Person</i>	
<i>Name</i>		JAIME LL. MABILIN	RODERIC R. GABIA	
<i>Title, Department</i>		Director IV/Head of Office, PCC-8888	Director IV/Head of Office, Information, Communication and Technology Office	
<i>Email</i>		pcc@malacanang.gov.ph	rrgabia@malacanang.gov.ph	
<i>Phone</i>		(02) 784-4826 loc 4566	(02) 784-4826 loc 6952	
Other Actors Involved	<i>Government Ministries/ Department/ Agency</i>	All national government agencies, government-owned or controlled corporations (GOCCs), government financial institutions (GFIs), and other instrumentalities of the government.		
	<i>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</i>	Any concerned citizen		

End-of-Term Status Report

4B. Engage and empower citizenry through an effective government feedback mechanism (Program: Satisfaction Rating on GOCCs)

June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019

Lead implementing agency

Governance Commission for GOCCs (GCG)

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

GOCCs are required to conduct a Third Party Customer Satisfaction Survey by GCG's Performance Evaluation System (PES). Although there are GOCCs that conduct a Third Party Customer Satisfaction Survey, a standard methodology for all GOCCs is yet to be determined. Thus, a validation of stakeholder satisfaction on all GOCCs has yet to be determined as well.

What is the commitment?

A standardized methodology on the conduct of the GOCCs' Customer Satisfaction Survey that will periodically indicate the perceived satisfaction level of their respective customers with respect to GOCC operations and services.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

This ensures that GOCCs gather their customers' feedback which informs them of the services they are doing well and those that need improvement. It also serves as an indicator of the satisfaction of their customers on their services. As GOCCs adopt a standard methodology on Customers' Satisfaction Survey and strive to achieve a Satisfactory rating, they are also driven to continually improve their delivery of services.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

Civic Participation. A Customers' Satisfaction Survey conducted by a Third Party allows GOCC's customers to provide feedback on the services they receive. It enables civic participation and provides a way for GOCCs to know which of their services need improvement.

Additional information

This is in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance.

Completion Level

Not Started

Limited

Substantial

Completed

□

Description of the results

Standard methodology on the conduct of Customer Satisfaction Survey for the GOCC Sector established by December 2017. Standard methodology and questionnaires per GOCC rolled out to seventy-nine (79) GOCCs by August 2018.

As of 25 September 2019, a baseline average of 91.65% satisfied customers was established from the validation of GOCC Customer Satisfaction Surveys. Only 27 GOCCs were found compliant with the Standard Methodology.

	<p>Considering that the Standard Methodology and Prescribed Questionnaires were implemented for the first time in 2018, the Governance Commission decided to reconsider the non-compliance of certain GOCCs to some of the requirements in the Standard Methodology without affecting the integrity of the survey results.</p> <p>Consequently, GOCCs which encountered the issues were provided the opportunity to submit sufficient documentation for the revalidation of the measure. To date, 12 reports are pending reconsideration with the Commission.</p>			
Next Steps	<p>GOCCs which encountered issues will be revalidated.</p> <p>The Enhanced Survey Methodology which will be used starting 2020 was rolled out to the GOCCs on 24 September 2019. The Improved Questionnaires will be rolled out before the end of 2019. These will be implemented by GOCCs in 2020.</p>			
Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on Delay/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Governance Commission for GOCCs (GCG)				
Establishment of standard methodology on Customer Satisfaction Survey	June 2017	October 2017	Completed	Standard methodology on Customer Satisfaction Survey of GOCCs established by December 2017.
Roll-out of standard methodology on Customer Satisfaction Survey	December 2017	December 2018	Completed	Standard methodology and questionnaires per GOCC rolled out to 78 GOCCs (see list attached) by May 2018.
Establish baseline of percentage of GOCCs with Satisfactory rating	February 2019	June 2019	Completed	<p>Of the 27 GOCCs found compliant with the Standard Methodology, a baseline average of 91.65% satisfied customers was established. Of the 27 compliant GOCCs, 26 GOCCs exceeded the minimum target of 80% satisfied customers, with 18 GOCCs even exceeding 90%.</p> <p>GOCCs which encountered issues will be revalidated.</p> <p>Please see attached OGP Commitment Status Report.</p>

Publication of results of GOCCs’ Customer Satisfaction Surveys		February 2019	September 2019	Completed	Results of GOCC Customer Satisfaction Survey was published on the GCG website on 30 September 2019.
Contact information					
Lead implementing agency		● Governance Commission for GOCCs (GCG)			
Persons Responsible from the Implementing Agencies		Accountable Senior Official		Technical Focal Person	
Name		Dir. Gene Carl L. Tupas 2. Dir. Johann Carlos S. Barcena		Dir. Jacqueline D. Ponseca	
Title, Department		Director IV, Corporate Governance Office-A, GCG 2. Director IV, Corporate Governance Office-B, GCG		Director III, Corporate Governance Office-A, GCG	
Email		gcltupas@gcg.gov.ph 2. jsbarcena@gcg.gov.ph		jdponseca@gcg.gov.ph	
Phone		(02) 328-2030 local 413 (02) 328-2030 local 418		(02) 328-2030 local 417	
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries/ Department/ Agency	GOCCs, Department of Finance, Department of Budget and Management, Commission on Audit, Supervising Agencies			
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Private/public sector associations in the development of the methodology; and Participating GOCC customers in the survey.			
Additional Information					
<p>As of December 2017, the Governance Commission approved the Standard Methodology on Customer Satisfaction Survey of GOCCs. The Standard Methodology and questionnaire per GOCC were rolled out to seventy-eight (78) GOCCs by May 2018. The list of GOCCs identified and classified per applicable survey methodology and FAQs on the Standard Methodology are posted on GCG’s website: <u>Classification of GOCCs According to Survey Methodology</u> <u>FAQs on the GCG Standardized Customer Satisfaction Survey.</u></p> <p>The Enhanced Survey Methodology which will be used starting 2020 was rolled out to the GOCCs on 24 September 2019. The Improved Questionnaires will be rolled out before the end of 2019. These will be implemented by GOCCs in 2020.</p>					

End-of-Term Status Report

5. Passage of Legislation on Access to Information (Program: Freedom of Information Initiative)

June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019

Lead implementing agency

Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO)
Senate of the Philippines

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

Section 7 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution emphasizes the right of the people to information on matters of public concern. However, 29 years since the first Freedom of Information (FOI) bill was filed, the Philippine Congress has yet to pass a legislation that promotes access to information.

What is the commitment?

Passage of a Freedom of Information Law

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

To have Congress pass legislation on access to information which will mandate the disclosure of government information from all three branches to the general public. Passage of the FOI Law will ensure that government efforts on transparency will become the norm and will institutionalize disclosure of government-held information. Also, enacting an FOI law shall not only foster a culture of transparency but shall empower citizen to hold government accountable by monitoring the use of public funds and the delivery of public services.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

The passage of a Freedom of Information Law is crucial for Filipino citizens to exercise their right to access government-held information. It empowers citizen participation in demanding for transparency and accountability from the government. The Law will mandate all branches of the government to disclose all documents as well as the procedures for accessing these documents.

Transparency- all government agencies shall be mandated to proactively access or provide access to information of public concern, unless such is proven to fall within limited and strictly construed exceptions.

Accountability- all government agencies shall be made to comply with uniform standards on the disclosure of public information. Furthermore, enactment of an FOI law will empower citizen participation in holding governments accountable to its people.

Additional information

The status of the FOI Bill and the FOI Program in the Executive Branch as of 30 June 2019:

- There were various FOI Bills filed in the 17th Congress, but the following are the three main bills:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ House Bill 77 (Rep. Aglipay-Villar): pending with the Committee on Public Information ○ House Bill 1855 (Rep. Aragones): Substitute Bill approved by the Committee on 15 February 2017, referred to Committee on Appropriations ○ Senate Bill 1208 Committee Report (Sen. Poe): Pending on second reading (Period of Interpellation) since 19 October 2017 ● On 23 July 2016, President Duterte signed Executive Order (EO) No. 2 entitled “Operationalizing in the Executive Branch the People’s Constitutional Right to Information and the State Policies of Full Public Disclosure and Transparency in the Public Service and Providing Guidelines Therefor”. ● On 25 November 2016, 120 days after the publishing of EO No. 2, the PCOO launched the FOI program and the electronic FOI (eFOI) portal (www.foi.gov.ph) as directed by President Duterte. ● Memorandum Order No. 10 signed by the Executive Secretary mandates the PCOO as the lead implementing agency for the delivery of the EO No. 2. ● PCOO Department Order No. 18 formally established the FOI Project Management Office (FOI-PMO) tasked to oversee the implementation of the FOI Program. ● The FOI Program under the Executive Branch is one of the commitments of PCOO in the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 under Chapter 5: Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance, Sub-sector Outcome 4: Citizenry fully-engaged and empowered, with the following commitments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Submission of FOI Manuals to the Office of the Executive Secretary ○ Onboarding of NGAs and GOCCs in the eFOI portal ○ Completion and publishing of Agency Information Inventory ● Publishing of the People’s FOI Manuals is one of the requirements for FY2017 Performance-Based Bonus (PBB) eligibility as mandated by Administrative Order 25 Memorandum Circular No. 2017-01. This system was continued for the FY2018 PBB, including other FOI reports such as the Agency Information Inventories and FOI Registries. ● On 9 October 2018, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the PCOO issued Joint Memorandum Circular 2018-01 encouraging local government units (LGUs) to enact an ordinance or a local chief executive’s Order localizing access to information. 			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			□	
Description of the results	<p>The following data shows the summary of the FOI Program’s accomplishments as of <u>30 June 2019</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 69% FOI Manuals compliance; ● 14,949 eFOI portal requests filed; ● 58,885 standard/paper-based requests filed; ● 4,107 FOI Receiving Officers designated; ● 447 government agencies onboard the eFOI portal; 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42% success rate in processing requests in the eFOI portal; • 436 information, education, and communication (IEC) activities organized and participated in; • 299,559 records consolidated from the Agency Information Inventory; 7 working days average processing time. 			
Next Steps	<p>For 2020, the vision of the FOI Program is to build a nation of smart citizens. As a prerequisite to this goal, the FOI-PMO developed various projects to further capacitate stakeholders regarding access to information—the FOI Caravan, the FOI Student Ambassadors Project, the FOI Library Project, Training of Trainers for government and non-government FOI Ambassadors.</p>			
Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on Delay/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO)				
Through Philippine OGP, organize three (3) Roundtable Discussions/Workshops on the substantive provisions of the FOI Bill with pilot agencies and civil society.	June 2017	June 2018	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 September 2017: OGP Assessment Workshop in Pasay • January – March 2018: OGP-PGC Regional Dialogues in Bacolod, General Santos, Zamboanga, Metro Manila, Baguio, Tacloban, Clark, Cebu, Zamboanga • 8-9 May 2018: #OpenGovWeek: Going Local: Bringing Government Closer to the People • 27 May and 7 June 2019: FOI-PMO Stakeholder Consultations with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) • 16 April 2019: Open Contracting Co-Creation Workshop • 25 June 2019: FOI-PMO Stakeholder Consultations with Government Agencies
Issuance of a policy on governance structure and interagency engagement (creation of Inter-Agency Committees, technical Working Groups, Steering Committees)	July 2017	June 2018	Substantial	A memorandum on the creation of the FOI Exceptions Policy Committee has been issued by the Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) on 12 October 2018.

				A draft memoranda on the creation of an FOI Advisory Committee has also been submitted to the OES and is currently being reviewed.
Creation of a new office for Access to Information within PCOO	July 2017	June 2018	Completed	<p>Through PCOO Department Order No. 18 s. 2017 signed 22 September 2017, the FOI-PMO was established to oversee the implementation of the program in the Executive Branch.</p> <p>On February 2018, the DBM officially approved the creation of organizational units and 17 regular positions in the PCOO to institutionalize the FOI-PMO.</p> <p>As of 30 June 2019, the FOI PMO now has three divisions and one unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy, Planning and Support Division; • Compliance Monitoring Division; • Communications and Capacity Development Division; and, • Strategic Partnerships Unit.
Onboarding 100% of agencies under the Executive branch on the FOI portal (www.foi.gov.ph)	June 2017	November 2017	Substantial	<p>As of 30 November 2018, the following agencies have been onboard the eFOI portal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98% (186 out of 190) national government agencies (NGAs); • 81% (89 out of 111) government-owned and – controlled corporations (GOCCs); • 71% (79 out of 112) state universities and colleges (SUCs); and • 17% (90 out of 520) local water districts (LWDs).
Conduct of 180 information, education, and communication (IEC)	June 2017	December 2019	Completed	As of 30 June 2019, the FOI-PMO has conducted and

campaign activities for stakeholders to bridge supply and demand for information.				participated in a total of 343 knowledge-sharing activities which involve government offices, civil society, the business sector, the academe, and the media.
Research and evaluation of FOI program implementation under the Executive branch	January 2018	December 2019	Completed	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.
Passage of the FOI Bill	January 2018	December 2018	Limited	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, 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, CODE NGO, and R2KRN Coalition.
Transition of FOI implementation from PCOO to FOI Implementing agency as defined by the FOI law.	January 2018	December 2019	Not Started	<i>Will depend on the status of the FOI Bill</i>
Establishment of a National Information Inventory on the eFOI portal	January 2018	June 2019	Substantial	As of 30 June 2019, 411 government agencies have submitted their Agency Information Inventories (AII)—a masterlist of all information they hold, store, maintain, and archive. A total of 299,559 records from these government agencies have been consolidation.

				To ensure compliance, publishing of the AII has been included as an FOI requirement for 2018 PBB eligibility.
Localization of the FOI program with five (5) pilot local government units through the issuance of FOI Ordinances	June 2017	December 2018	Completed	<p>On 9 October 2018, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the PCOO issued Joint Memorandum Circular 2018-01 encouraging local government units (LGUs) to enact an ordinance or a local chief executive's Order localizing access to information.</p> <p>As of 30 June 2019, the following LGUs have passed Local FOI Ordinances/Executive Orders:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Antipolo, Rizal 2. City of Laoag, Ilocos Norte 3. City of Legazpi, Albay 4. City of Pasig, Metro Manila 5. City of Tuguegarao, Cagayan 6. Municipality of Infanta, Quezon 7. Municipality of Pakil, Laguna 8. Municipality of San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte 9. Municipality of Torrijos, Marinduque 10. Province of Masbate 11. Province of Benguet 12. Province of Bohol 13. Province of Ilocos Norte 14. Province of Surigao del Norte <p>OpenInformation is a commitment of the Provincial Government of South Cotabato to the Subnational OGP Program.</p>
			Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 September 2017: OGP Assessment Workshop in Pasay

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January – March 2018: OGP-PGC Regional Dialogues in Bacolod, General Santos, Zamboanga, Metro Manila, Baguio, Tacloban, Clark, Cebu, Zamboanga 8-9 May 2018: #OpenGovWeek: Going Local: Bringing Government Closer to the People 27 May and 7 June 2019: FOI-PMO Stakeholder Consultations with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) 25 June 2019: FOI-PMO Stakeholder Consultations with Government Agencies
Transparency and/or Participatory Activities/ Milestones from July – December 2017	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on the Completion Level/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
FOI Roadshows for local governments, civil society organizations, academe, and media	June 2017	June 2019	Completed	<p>The following Roadshows have been conducted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. October 2017: Naga-Legazpi-Sorsogon 3. November 2017: Tacloban-Ormoc 4. April 2018: Isabela-Aurora 5. February 2019: Butuan-Surigao 6. March 2019: Naga-Legazpi 7. March 2019: Tacloban-Calbayog 8. May 2019: Tuguegarao 9. June 2019: Iloilo City
FOI Consultations and Orientations for civil society organizations	June 2017	June 2019	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 2017: FOI Orientation for CODE NGO September 2017: FOI Ganap!: A Stakeholder Event February 2018: FOI Policy Consultation with government and civil society March 2018: Open Data Day Celebration: Building a Community of Practice Around the Right to Information and the Right to Privacy May 2018: #OpenGovWeek

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 2018: Youth Speak Forum • August 2018: League of Vice Governors of the Philippines • August 2018: League of Provinces of the Philippines • September 2018: Philippine Councilor's League • November 2018: DICT's #Hack4PH • January 2019: FOI Exceptions Committee Meeting • 27 May and 7 June 2019: FOI-PMO Stakeholder Consultations with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
FOI LGU Outreach Activities	June 2017	June 2019	Completed	FOI Outreach for the ff. LGUs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bohol • South Cotabato • Valenzuela • Legazpi, Albay • Masbate
FOI Campus Caravans	July 2018	July 2019	Completed	The FOI-PMO conducted Campus Caravans for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. July 2018: Kapitolyo Senior High School 2. August 2018: Montessori de San Juan 3. October 2018: Antonio A. Maceda Integrated School 4. February 2019: Technological University of the Philippines 5. February 2019: University of Sto. Tomas 6. April 2019: Ateneo de Manila University 7. May 2019: Cagayan State University 8. June 2019: Iloilo Science and Technology 9. July 2019: Mindanao State University
Participation in various international activities and events on access to information	July 2017	June 2019	Completed	The FOI-PMO participated in the following international events:

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 2017: International Knowledge-Sharing Workshop on Open Government Data for Sustainable Development in Netherlands • September 2018: Open Data Leaders Network Summit in Argentina • September 2018: Open Data Charter Refresh in Argentina • September 2018: International Open Data Conference in Argentina • November 2018: OGP Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting in South Korea • March 2019: International Conference of Information Commissioners in South Africa <p>The FOI-PMO led the ff. international Press Freedom Caravans featuring the FOI Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 2019: Thailand • February 2019: Brussels-Geneva • April 2019: Hong Kong • June 2019: Japan
Senate of the Philippines				
Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on the Completion Level/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Passage of the FOI Bill	January 2018	December 2018	Limited	Senate Bill 1208 Committee Report (Sen. Poe): Pending on second reading (Period of Interpellation) since 19 October 2017
Contact information				
Lead implementing agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Communications Operations Office • Senate of the Philippines 			

Persons Responsible from the Implementing Agencies		Accountable Senior Official	Technical Focal Person
Name		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Atty. Kristian R. Ablan● Senator Grace Poe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Michelle Manza○ Atty. Camille Sevilla
Title, Department		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Assistant Secretary for Policy and Special Conerns, PCOO- Senator, Senate of the Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Outreach and Engagement Lead● Director for Special Concerns, Office of Senator Grace Poe
Email		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• kristianablan@gmail.com, kristian.ablan@pco.gov.ph• gracepoe2013@gmail.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● mmanzapcoo@gmail.com● sevillacamille413@gmail.com
Phone		+632 733 8665 +632 552 6730	+632 733 8665 +632 552 6730
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries/ Department/ Agency	House of Representatives, Senate of the Philippines, Presidential Legislative Liaison Office	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Right to Know Right Now (R2KRN)	
Additional Information			
The Freedom of Information Bill is part of the priority legislation under Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance.			

End-of-Term Status Report	
6. Provide e-Participation tools through the National Government Portal and promote its use to the whole of Government and its citizens. (Program: E-Participation through the National Government Portal)	
June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019	
Lead implementing agency	Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The Philippine government promotes partnership between the government and its citizens to achieve reforms in the country. However, a government that is disconnected with its citizens often fails to produce effective programs and efficient services.

What is the commitment?	<p>E-Participation in the National Government Portal (www.gov.ph) is a set of online tools that is programmed to redefine the relationship between the government and its citizens. The tools provide access to government information, space for consultation, and a platform for collaboration.</p> <p>E-Participation has three components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E-Information, which arms citizens with open data and public information, without demand; 2. E-Consultation, which engages citizens in contributions and deliberations to public policies and services; 3. E-Decision- Making, which empowers citizens to co-design policies and co-produce government service components 			
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>The National Government portal aims to increase citizen participation in the government's decision-making and service delivery process by making available e-participation tools to all stakeholders. This promotes and enhances communication and interaction between government and citizens.</p> <p>The intended result of the commitment is to create a socially inclusive government, specifically, making governance more responsive and transparent, creating aligned government priorities to citizen needs, establishing more informed strategies in designing and implementing services to both general and targeted audiences, and creating an effective public policy and service delivery environment.</p>			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Advancements in ICT and the increased availability of multiple and open channels of communication paves the way for increased and widespread participation of citizens in government activities. By leveraging these channels and creating a consolidated platform, we allow both sectors to contribute and collaborate on many aspects – in governance, in policy making, decision making, and in solving complex national problems.</p> <p>The www.gov.ph centers on three modes of participation – e-Information, which deals with provision of information on the Internet, e-Consultation, which is about organization of public consultations online, and e-Decision Making, which involves citizens directly in the decision process, all of which are relevant to the OGP values of access to information, civic participation, and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.</p>			
Additional information	This is in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance.			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		□		
Description of the results	<p>Activities completed:</p> <p>Management of the E-Information</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GOV.PH <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Launched www.gov.ph in June 2017 b. 195 active links of government online services accessible at this link: https://www.gov.ph/services 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Feedback module developed and implemented with 391 relevant feedbacks from the citizens as of June 24, 2019 d. Articles and Guidelines related to standardization of GOV.PH Content published in http://blogs.gov.ph/ e. Compliance to WCAG 2.0 f. Continuous update and research for GOV.PH content such as eservices, news, projects, holidays and feedbacks g. Government Agency Template developed and several user experience activities conducted <p>2. DATA.GOV.PH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Re-launched the updated version of https://data.gov.ph/ b. 258 unique and clean data sets c. Data management workshops and DKAN users training conducted d. Invitation letter to CHED to onboard its open data to the Portal e. Initial meetings conducted to discuss Open Data onboarding with CHED, Bureau of Treasury, Department of Education, Provincial Government of South Cotabato <p>3. Other ongoing activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Policy support initiatives for GOV.PH and DATA.GOV.PH implementation such as Open Data Policy b. Development of e-Participation Platform (e-consultation and e-petitions - user requirements phase) c. Collaboration with FOI, Open Data Ph and OGP; Provincial Government of South Cotabato engagements d. Different engagements with government agencies for adoption of Portal CMS e. Several trainings on the use of Portal CMS and Open Data Portal, user experience and data management workshops conducted <p>E-Participation Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft e-Participation Framework and use cases for e-participation and e-Consultation attached as an Annex of this report 			
Next Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuous management and implementation of GOV.PH and DATA.GOV.PH to uphold the access for e-Information 2. Complete development of the e-Participation Tools (e-consultation and e-petitions - accessible to the GOV.PH) 			
Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on Delay/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)				

Launch the www.gov.ph with at least five of the top ten priority services of the government: 1. Basic Services, 2. Voting Services, 3. Taxation Services, 4. Education and Scholarships, 5. 5. Civil Services, Job Openings, and Trainings, 6. Business Registration, 7. Investing, 8. OFW Services, 9. Housing, and 10. Citizenship and Migration.	June 2017	June 2019	Substantial	195 active links of government online services sorted into 12 categories and accessible in this link: https://www.gov.ph/services
A policy for the e-Participation Tools will be written on an IRR for the www.gov.ph Executive Order to be signed and endorsed by the President	January 2018	December 2018	Substantial	13 draft policies on the implementation of gov.ph and ODPH were not signed; need support from the management and other partner agencies Absence of policies results to low participation in initiatives like ODPH
Launch a centralized e-consultation platform on www.gov.ph : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	June 2017	June 2019	Limited	There is a need to prioritize the development of e-Participation Tools (e-participation and e-consultation)
Compliance of the portal with ISO 40500 Level A/WCAG 2.0 Accessibility Guidelines	June 2017	June 2019	Substantial	There is an Accessibility page for GOV.PH
Host the inventory of all publicly available government data and information	June 2017	June 2019	Limited	Structured and standardized government content (both for website and open data) is a challenge
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	June 2018	June 2019	Limited	Low turnout for open data upload at data.gov.ph due to absence of a policy mandating agencies to contribute its open data to the ODPH

portal (data.gov.ph) for government data.					
30% of citizens availing of the top 5 priority services used www.gov.ph as the entry point to access the service		January 2018	June 2019	Limited	There is a need to increase awareness on the use of gov.ph
Transparency and/or Participatory Activities/ Milestones from July – December 2019		Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on the Completion Level/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Compliance of the portal with ISO 40500 Level A/WCAG 2.0		June 2017	June 2019	Substantial	
Contact information					
Lead implementing agency		● Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)			
Persons Responsible from the Implementing Agencies		Accountable Senior Official		Technical Focal Person	
Name		Aida C. Yuvienco		Rachel Ann P. Grabador	
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Phone		(02) 920 0101 loc 3201		2. (02) 920 0101 loc 2632	
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries/ Department/ Agency	Presidential Communications and Operations Office, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Foreign Affairs, Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Justice, Department of Finance and other National Government Agencies, Government Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs), Local Government Units (LGUs) and State Universities and Colleges (SUCs)			
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	World Bank, Adaptive Technology for Rehabilitation, Integration and Empowerment of the visually Impaired (ATRIEV), Philippine Web Accessibility Group (PWAG).			
Additional Information					
The NGP project is also included in the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, specifically in Chapter 5 - Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance. Database of e-Services active links accessible in www.gov.ph/services					

End-of-Term Status Report

7. Increase public integrity and more effectively manage public resources through budget reforms (Programs: Open Budget Index and Budget Reform Bill)

June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019

Lead implementing agency

Department of Budget and Management (DBM)

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

Significant gains have been made in the Philippines with regard to fiscal openness but there are still gaps on transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement in the budget process which should be addressed. In order to fortify the budget process, there has always been a need to introduce budget reforms that will enforce greater accountability in public financial management (PFM).

What is the commitment?

This commitment aims to reform the budget process by enforcing greater accountability in public financial management, strengthening Congress' power of the purse, instituting an integrated PFM system, and increasing budget transparency and participation. This will be done by improving the Philippines' performance in the Open Budget Survey and shepherding the passage of the Budget Reform Bill (BRB) in Congress. The BRB aims to strengthen Congress' power of the purse by enforcing the Constitutional policy that all expenditures must be approved by Congress; and by enabling Congress to review and approve proposed appropriations based clearly defined performance information and regular reports on actual performance. The Bill also secures the irreversibility of PFM reforms so far established by COA, DBM, DOF, NEDA.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

The increase in the country's OBS performance will address identified fiscal openness gaps with concrete actions from government. While the establishment of a legal framework for the Public Financial Management will strengthen accountability and integrity in the use of public resources.

It will: (1) enforce transparency, fiscal responsibility, results-orientation, efficiency & effectiveness thru an integrated PFM system; (2) enforce power of purse of Congress to authorize appropriations, & responsibility of all agencies to propose, execute and deliver results committed in the Budget; (3) promote citizen empowerment via fiscal transparency & participation; (4) integrate planning, budgeting, and performance management & ensure ample safeguards in managing public finances through the creation of an Office of Comptroller General; (5) Enhance transparency & participation through the reporting to, and monitoring by Congress, and the public.

<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>Transparency The bill seeks to provide mechanism for better people's access to Public Financial Information through publication of a Calendar of Disclosures. Likewise, it shall institutionalize the publication of citizen-friendly summaries of the following: Statement of Fiscal Policy, Proposed national Budget, General Appropriations Law, and the Annual Fiscal Report</p> <p>Civic participation The bill also seeks to increase People's Participation in the Budget Process by establishing and implementing suitable participatory budget mechanisms to facilitate the open, inclusive, and meaningful engagement of citizens throughout the budget process—from budget preparation, to legislation, to execution, and to accountability and audit. Such participatory mechanisms may include consultations and partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs), academics and experts, and other individual and organized stakeholders throughout the annual budget process.</p> <p>Public Accountability The Bill shall ensure Financial Management and Internal Control by establishing the Office of the Comptroller General to oversee the operation of an integrated internal control framework across Government.</p> <p>Technology and innovation for openness and accountability All documents and reports required to be published shall automatically be made available electronically in a government website. Current and historical data on government revenues, expenditures, and borrowings, shall be made more comprehensive, available electronically, in open data format, on a government website. The development of an Integrated Financial Management Information System will automate the financial transactions of all government agencies and assure the timely availability of accurate reports on these to the President, Congress, and the public.</p>			
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>This commitment is in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance.</p>			
<p>Completion Level</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>Limited</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Completed</p>
			<p>□</p>	
<p>Description of the results</p>	<p>Philippines received a rank of 67 in the Open Budget Index (OBI) for 2017, securing the top spot in Asia, and 19th worldwide. On the other hand, the Budget Modernization was approved in the HOR on third reading while only reaching second reading in the Senate.</p>			
<p>Next Steps</p>	<p>The Department of Budget and Management continues to advocate for the passage of the Budget Modernization Bill in the 17th Congress. The Fiscal Openness Program is enrolled as an initiative under the next PH-OGP National Action Plan.</p>			

Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on Delay/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Department of Budget and Management (DBM)				
Open Budget Index				
Increase OBI score from 64 to 67 by 2019 leading to the target OBI score of 71 by 2022	July 2017	June 2019	Completed	Philippines received a rank of 67 in the Open Budget Index (OBI) for 2017, securing the top spot in Asia, and 19th worldwide.
Create an interagency Fiscal Openness Working Group	July 2017	June 2019	Limited	The creation of the Inter-agency Fiscal Openness Working Group is included as part of the draft Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Budget Modernization Bill.
Budget Reform Bill				
Submission of the Budget Reform Bill to HoR and Senate	July 2017	December 2017	Completed	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]
Passage of the Budget Reform Bill both from the House of Representatives and the Senate	December 2017	June 2019	Substantial	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
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.	July 2017	June 2018	Completed	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.
Budget Reform Bill IRR and Transition Plan drafted	July 2018	July 2019	Completed	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.

International Center for Innovation, Transformation, and Excellence in Governance (INCITEGov)

Conduct of two (2) public consultations among CSOs in relation to various provisions of the bill especially on section 74 and 77	July 2017	December 2017	Not started	No report Submitted
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Contact information

Lead implementing agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Budget and Management (DBM) 		
Persons Responsible from the Implementing Agencies	<i>Accountable Senior Official</i>	<i>Technical Focal Person</i>	
<i>Name</i>	1. Usec. Laura Pascua 2. Asec. Rolando U. Toledo	1. Marianne Fabian 2. Jethro Anaen 3. Suzeth Regalado	
<i>Title, Department</i>	1. Undersecretary, DBM 2. Assistant Secretary, DBM	1. PDO IV 2. Senior BMS 3. BMS I	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries/ Department/ Agency	Department of Finance, DOF-Bureau of the Treasury , Commission on Audit, National Economic Development Authority, Senate of the Philippines, House of Representatives, Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Health, Department of Social Welfare and Development	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	INCITEGov, World Bank , Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	
Additional Information			

End-of-Term Status Report

8. Improved transparency and increased accountability in the extractive industries [Program: Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI)]

June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019

Lead implementing agency

Department of Finance (DOF)

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

The PH-EITI commitment aims to help address the “resource curse” or the paradox that countries with abundant natural resources tend to have less economic growth and development outcomes. The Philippines is one such resource-rich country. By promoting and facilitating the disclosure and publication of material information regarding the extractives industries (specially payments and revenues from the mining, oil and gas, and coal sectors) and providing a platform for multi-stakeholder participation and dialogue thereon, PH-EITI intends to help ensure that the extraction of the country’s natural resources redound to the benefit and sustainable development of the nation.

More specifically, PH-EITI seeks to address the following issues in natural resource management, among others:

- Need for more transparency and accountability in the extractive industries;
- Lack of understanding on how the extractive industries work;
- Lack of or conflicting data on the taxes and other amounts paid by extractive companies and collected by the government (both national and local) as well as on the benefits received by communities from extractive activities;
- Disputed or unclear sharing of revenues (from natural resource extraction) between the national and local governments; and
- Conflict/tension between and among stakeholders.

What is the commitment?

The EITI is an international initiative that promotes a global standard for transparency in extractive industries such as mining, oil and gas, by requiring extractive companies to disclose what they pay to government, and government to publish what they collect from these companies.

In 2012, through Executive Order No. (EO) 79, government committed to implement EITI. In 2013, EO 147 instituted PH-EITI under DOF and created the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG), the body that sets the directions for EITI implementation in the country. In May 2013, the Philippines was admitted as Candidate Country, thence aiming to be declared EITI-compliant by 2017.

PH-EITI publishes annual reports and conducts outreach to stakeholders in the sector. Through the EITI process, comprehensive information about the sector are made available, issues are identified, and policy recommendations are formulated and pursued to improve governance of the sector.

PH-EITI aims to improve transparency and increase accountability in the extractive industries to improve governance of the sector and management of natural resources in general.

	<p>Specifically, the five (5) objectives of EITI Implementation in the Philippines are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Show direct and indirect contribution of extractives to the economy (through the EITI process). 2. Improve public understanding of the management of natural resources and availability of data. 3. Strengthen national resource management / strengthen government systems. 4. Create opportunities for dialogue and constructive engagement in natural resource management in order to build trust and reduce conflict among stakeholders. 5. Pursue and strengthen the extractive sector's contribution to sustainable development. 			
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>The EITI process facilitates publication of relevant information on the extractives sector, engenders transparency along the extractive industry value chain, promotes broader public awareness and knowledge of extractive sector governance, fosters civil society's meaningful participation in such governance, provides a platform for stakeholders' dialogue, and enables inclusive assessment of existing systems and formulation of policy recommendations to address issues identified.</p>			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>PH-EITI facilitates disclosure and publication of comprehensive information about the extractives sector, thereby promoting transparency and accountability in the sector and in the governance and management of the country's natural resources as a whole.</p> <p>The regular publication of reports containing independently-assessed data on payments made by extractive companies and collections/revenues made by the government therefrom give the public access to information that can serve as basis for dialogue between and among stakeholders in the extractives sector and for evidence-based policymaking.</p> <p>The annual PH-EITI report informs the public regarding, among others, the legal and regulatory frameworks for resource extraction in the Philippines, national and local government collection and utilization of revenues from extractives, extractive industries' contributions to the economy, as well as processes involving Indigenous Peoples. The report also contains MSG recommendations to improve governance of the sector, including the development of policies and tools that make use of available technology and innovation.</p> <p>EITI's multi-stakeholder approach and the conduct of PH-EITI multi-sectoral outreach activities also provide inclusive platforms for the discussion of issues relevant to the governance of extractives, thereby increasing civic participation.</p>			
Additional information	<p>This commitment is in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance.</p>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			□	

<p>Description of the results</p>	<p>To enable better resource governance and the development of sustainable communities in the long-term, PH-EITI from 2017 to 2019 has sought to increase transparency and accountability in the extractive industries. EITI implementation in the Philippines in the said period has had the following results:</p> <p>1. EITI reporting has expanded and become more comprehensive.</p> <p>PH-EITI has conscientiously worked to make EITI reporting more comprehensive by expanding coverage to include previously unreported data.</p> <p>For its 4th Report, published in December 2017, PH-EITI disclosed extractives data from Fiscal Years (FYs) 2015 and 2016, closing the gap in reporting to just one year. The Report includes reconciled data from 28 large-scale metallic mining companies and five (5) oil and gas companies. A pilot disclosure of the top seven (7) large-scale nonmetallic mining companies was also part of the Report. Among other participating entities were eight (8) national government agencies, and 61 local government units. Total reconciled revenues amounted to Php27.3 billion, and Php27.6 billion in FY2015 and FY2016, respectively.</p> <p>The 5th Report, published in December 2018, covers FY2017, and is by far the most comprehensive PH-EITI Country Report. It comprises 64 extractive projects with data coming from 8 government agencies, 95 local government units (LGUs), 39 large-scale metallic mining companies, 12 large-scale nonmetallic mining companies, and four (4) oil and gas companies. This increased coverage represents Php39.1 billion in reconciled revenues in 2017 (43% higher than the P27.4 billion in 2016). In addition, the 5th Report features pilot reports on beneficial ownership (BO) and small-scale mining (SSM).</p> <p>Despite the increase in revenues and number of reporting entities, variance between government and company financial data after reconciliation posted a remarkable decline to 0.42% in FY2017 from 2% in FY2016. The independent administrator for the 4th and 5th Reports was Isla Lipana, Co./PricewaterhouseCoopers Philippines.</p> <p>2. EITI implementation has helped establish innovative tools for extractives transparency.</p> <p>EITI implementation in the Philippines has facilitated the development of tools and knowledge materials that promote transparency and accountability in the extractives.</p> <p>PH-EITI replaced manual paper reporting with ORE or the Online Reporting in the Extractives Tool, a web-based application that centralizes reporting of mining, oil and gas companies, and national government agencies in one platform for a more efficient and cost-effective gathering of data. ORE, in a few clicks, can process data submitted by reporting entities to generate instant reports or summaries including initial reconciled data. ORE enhances data accuracy through automated submission, and it reduces the manual labor required in the reporting process. ORE was first used in the production of the 5th Report (FY2017), and is currently being employed for the production of the 6th Report (FY2018).</p> <p>PH-EITI worked with DOF-BLGF and DILG-PPEI to develop, and later, enhance the Environment and Natural Resources Data Management Tool or ENRDMT,</p>
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which generates up-to-date and disaggregated data on LGU shares and collections from the extractive industries.

PH-EITI's website underwent a revamp to become more responsive to the information and data needs of stakeholders by first improving the sustainability and accessibility of the site which is now hosted under the Department of Finance system. The new and improved website is accessible at <http://ph-eiti.dof.gov.ph/>. It has become a transparency hub where extractives information and all PH-EITI datasets are disclosed or shared through links to websites of EITI implementing agencies. It hosts tools that PH-EITI developed to make data organization more convenient and relevant to the needs of users. For instance, the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines has been using PH-EITI's EDGE or Extractives Data Generator (<http://ph-eiti.dof.gov.ph/edge>) to generate, sort, and utilize disaggregated extractives data for its policy position papers and presentations.

Another novel initiative of PH-EITI to promote transparency at the local level, and increase public awareness on revenues LGUs collect from extractive operations was the installation of *Bayaminahan* Transparency Boards in local government units. *Bayaminahan* Transparency Boards are community bulletins that show economic, and social and environmental data pertinent to mining operations in the respective municipality.

Finally, executive summaries of PH-EITI's country reports are compact printed materials useful in searching disaggregated data, and as a quick reference to key findings of reports. Among information found in executive summaries are company payments, social and environmental expenditures, local government shares in national wealth, and variances.

3. PH-EITI has broadened its stakeholder engagement.

PH-EITI maintains a robust relationship with stakeholders and has even widen reach to engage previously unreached sectors and communities, communicate key findings of country reports, and improve its understanding of stakeholders through community and field visits. It is through PH-EITI's outreach and capacity building activities that momentum in EITI participation is sustained, and the value and results of EITI reporting underscored especially at the subnational level where extractive companies operate.

National Engagements

PH-EITI has had various engagements at the national level beginning with the regular meeting of the Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG) that is composed of representatives from government, industry, and civil society sectors. From 2017-2019, PH-EITI has convened a total of 21 MSG meetings, where the terms of EITI reporting and other extractives related concerns are deliberated. In the same period, PH-EITI held two National Conferences that saw the gathering of hundreds of extractives stakeholders from all over the country. It is through the National Conference that the EITI report is launched and its key findings presented to the public. Aside from its own activities, PH-EITI actively participated in partners' events such as the annual Mining Philippines Exhibit and Conference by the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines, and the National CSO Conference by Bantay Kita-Publish What You Pay Philippines.

Local Engagements

PH-EITI's major activity at the subnational level is the annual Roadshow. In 2017, PH-EITI held the roadshows in six (6) strategic locations across the country, namely, Baguio, Manila, Puerto Princesa, Cebu, Davao, and Butuan. In 2018, PH-EITI re-clustered the regions to engage previously unreached stakeholders in seven (7) locations: Manila; Clark, Pampanga; Cebu; Davao; Masbate; Surigao; and Baguio. Each series of roadshows covered 15 to 16 regions and was each participated in by over 800 stakeholders in areas where extractives projects operate. The roadshows included outreach to mining communities such as in Itogon, Benguet; Toledo City, Cebu; Maco, Compostela Valley; Tubay, Agusan del Norte; and Aroroy, Masbate. In these communities, PH-EITI met with local government officials and barangay and community leaders to introduce EITI, present copies of the report, hear the concerns of the community, and gather feedback on EITI reporting. In its other outreach and capacity-building programs, PH-EITI also had mine and community visits to Mankayan, Benguet; Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya; Alegria, Cebu, Poro Point in San Fernando City, La Union; and Koronadal City, South Cotabato.

Other Engagements

PH-EITI reached out to other stakeholders such as the small-scale mining (SSM) sector, the media, and students. PH-EITI actively participated in partners' events that had SSM operators as primary attendees. It also held an activity to tackle the mainstreaming of EITI in Provincial Mining Regulatory Boards, which are local bodies that regulate SSM.

Through a collaboration with the Philippine Press Institute, PH-EITI pursued the engagement of local media to contribute to wider public debate about extractive industries by capacitating print journalists across the country in producing data-driven, nuanced, and balanced reportage on the extractives.

Finally, PH-EITI, in pursuit of a broad and inclusive stakeholder base, engaged students from various universities across the country. A total of 40 students participated in the first National Resource Governance Student Conference that sought to capacitate university students in resource governance. Aside from this, PH-EITI served as resource person in other student-oriented forums and events.

4. Extractives transparency has become relevant and impactful.

An impact assessment survey done by the University of the Philippines Statistical Center Research Foundation, Inc. or UP SCRFI for PH-EITI shows that stakeholders are all in all satisfied with the implementation of EITI in the Philippines. The impact survey was participated in by a total of 630 PH-EITI stakeholders in attendance at PH-EITI events from July to August 2018. Final PH-EITI score indicates overall satisfaction ratings with 7.8 from a scale of 1-10 as the average rating. Majority or 77.9% of responses gave ratings at the 7 to 9 range, while 8.9% gave perfect scores. Except for (a) Public debate in relation to extractive industries, and (b) Public understanding on extractive industries, which had ratings of 6.6 and 6.8 respectively, all other dimensions/indicators had final ratings of above 7.0. EITI received higher ratings, at least 8.0, on (a) Publication of Annual Country Report, (b) Local Outreach Activities, (c) National Outreach Activities, and (d) PH-EITI Official Website.

PH-EITI's impact can be seen better in recent government issuances. For instance, heeding MSG recommendations for greater transparency in the extractives, the

DENR issued the Department Administrative Order No. 2017-07 (DAO 2017-07), which mandated all mining contractors to participate in EITI reporting. The policy was first enforced in PH-EITI's 4th reporting cycle (FY 2015 and 2016), with MGB issuing show-cause orders to 14 companies for nonparticipation. By the DAO's second year of enforcement, PH-EITI achieved 100% participation of all targeted large-scale metallic and nonmetallic mines for its 5th Report (FY2017).

Another issuance is Mines and Geosciences Bureau's Memorandum Circular No. 2018-02, or the Guidelines for Compliance Monitoring and Rating/Scorecard of Mining Permits/Contracts. It contains a Standard Monitoring Checklist for Tenements, Safety and Health; Environmental Management and Social Development and a Compliance Scorecard that will be utilized by the MGB Regional Offices to determine and measure the compliance of each contractor/permittee/permit holder. EITI participation is part of the criteria.

The pending issuance of a draft Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) by DBM, DOE, DENR, DILG and DOF on the "Enhanced Guidelines and Procedures on the release of the shares of LGUs in the proceeds from the development and utilization of the National Wealth" has originated from feedback gathered from stakeholders during PH-EITI Roadshows.

PH-EITI also contributed to the needed push for the inclusion of beneficial ownership (BO) information in the revised General Information Sheet (GIS) of companies. This was made possible through the issuance by Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of the Memorandum Circular No. 17, s. 2018. BO disclosure is a requirement of the EITI Standard.

Stakeholders are also using PH-EITI data and tools for various purposes. Students, for instance, cite EITI reports in academic papers, and use EITI data in their advocacies. EITI implementation enabled the use of extractives data in civic journalism to inform and promote wider public debate and understanding on extractives and resource governance. The Chamber of Mines of the Philippines has been using PH-EITI's EDGE or Extractive Data Generator to generate data for its policy position papers and presentations. PH-EITI's extensive database across categories (i.e., economic data, environmental data, operations data, payments data, and social data) has increasingly been used and cited in legislative hearings on bills (e.g., the proposed mining fiscal regime) and other policy discussions about the mining sector.

5. The Philippines has become a leading nation in extractives transparency and accountability.

After a rigorous validation by the EITI International, the Philippines has been declared in 5 October 2017 as the first among more than 50 countries to be assessed with "satisfactory progress" in EITI implementation, with nine (9) "beyond satisfactory" ratings in various requirement categories of the 2016 EITI Standard. As such, and in view of Philippines' impactful implementation of EITI, fellow implementing countries reached out to PH-EITI to conduct peer learning exchanges. In 2018, PH-EITI received delegates from, first, Papua New Guinea EITI, and then Madagascar EITI. In the two separate study visits, the Philippines

	shared with the foreign visitors its best practices and lessons learned in implementing EITI.			
Next Steps	To ensure the sustainability of extractives transparency, PH-EITI will work to institutionalize transparency and accountability in the extractive industries by mainstreaming EITI implementation in the Philippines. Policies and systems will be put in place to effect systematic disclosure of data and information about the extractive industries in the country (mining and oil and gas), enhance the role of the Multi-stakeholder Group, and ensure sustainability of transparency and accountability in the sector.			
Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on Delay/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Department of Finance (DOF)				
Timely publication of 4 th EITI Report	January 1, 2017	December 31, 2017	Completed	The 4th Report is now available in the PH-EITI website along with the Report Annexes. The report covers two fiscal years and 3 major sectors (metallic mining, nonmetallic mining, and oil and gas).
Timely publication of 5 th EITI Report	January 1, 2018	December 31, 2018	Completed	The 5th Report (FY2017) is now available in the PH-EITI website. It is by far the most comprehensive PH-EITI report with 100% participation of all targeted large-scale metallic and non-metallic mines. It also contains a pilot report on beneficial ownership, and small-scale mining. The 5th Report presents a remarkable decline in variance between government and company financial data after reconciliation despite increase in revenues and number of reporting entities.
Timely publication of 6 th EITI Report	January 1, 2019	December 31, 2019	Ongoing	The 6th Report will cover fiscal year 2018 and integrate EITI mainstreaming in its framework and process.

Philippines to undergo a validation process to be declared an EITI CompliantCountry	January 1, 2017 (by EITI International Board Resolution)	3rd Quarter of 2017	Completed	The Philippines was hailed the first country to be assessed with satisfactory progress among 51 EITI implementing countries in October 5, 2017.
Development of an online reporting system/tool for companies	3rd Quarter of 2017	4th Quarter of 2017	Completed	The Tool has been developed following inputs during the Design Thinking Workshop with government agencies and companies. The User Manual is ongoing. We will be launching the tool on August 1, 2018.
Roll-out of the online reporting tool	2nd Quarter 2018	3rd Quarter 2018	Completed	<p>The roll-out is planned to be dovetailed with our Nationwide Roadshow in seven key areas close to extractive operations after the launching on August 2, 2018.</p> <p>The Online Reporting in the Extractive Tool, or simply ORE, has been launched and rolled out last August 24, 2018.</p>
Enhancement of PH-EITI contracts portal to include maps and EITI data	4th Quarter of 2017	3rd Quarter of 2018	Completed	<p>We have so far organized 331 mining contracts, 3 oil and gas contracts, and 700+ other documents. We also captured the metadata of these documents.</p> <p>Maps are now available here: http://contracts.ph-eiti.org/maps</p> <p>PH-EITI Data will be incorporated in an online database called Extractives Disclosure Generator (EDGE). This will be incorporated into our website by December 2018.</p>
Scoping study on beneficial ownership disclosure	2nd Quarter of 2017	4th Quarter of 201	Completed	The study has been approved and published alongside our 4 th 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				
<p>Attendance of CSO representatives in the following EITI activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> MSG Meetings <input type="checkbox"/> LGU Roadshows <input type="checkbox"/> PH-EITI Report Launch <p>Host at least 1 strategic planning session for CSO and IP MSG representatives every year</p>	June 2017	June 2019	<p>Completed for 2017</p> <p>On-going for 2018</p> <p>Completed for 2017</p> <p>Completed for 2017</p> <p>Completed for 2018</p> <p>Completed for 2017</p>	<p>7 MSG meetings were conducted from June 2017 to December 2017. Majority of CSO representatives attended and actively participated in the said meetings.</p> <p>Majority of the CSO representatives attended the 4 PH-EITI MSG for 2018 meeting in February, March, May, and June 2018.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Launch of the 3rd PH-EITI report was conducted in May 11, 2017.</p> <p>Launch of the 4th PH-EITI report is scheduled for April 18, 2018.</p> <p>Held 2 Strategic Planning Sessions in June 15, 2017 and</p>

			On-going Just Started	http://www.bantaykita.ph/for-publications/after-the-gold-rush A study on campaign finance and beneficial ownership is underway. Study on labor and mining Research on IP women empowerment in mining
Conduct at least 20 learning sessions (orientation/presentation and capacity building) on transparency and accountability initiatives on resource extraction	June 2017	June 2019	Completed for 2017	<p>From June to end September 2017, 13 Subnational outreach sessions were held in Camarines Norte, Palawan, Baguio, Cebu, Agusan del Sur, Davao City, Zamboanga City, Tandag City, Surigao City, Tawi-tawi, Romblon, Leyte, Aklan.</p> <p>The subnational outreach activity was whole day event or 2 half-day events targeting representatives from specific localities. It was a mix of lecture-discussion and action planning. In all outreach activities, an introduction on BK's Mining for Development Framework and Subnational Transparency and Accountability Framework were presented. Acknowledging that each locality has its own context and needs, BK prepared a menu of topics for discussion. Two to three topics of relevance to an area were discussed. The following topics were suggested:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental Monitoring 2. CSO Coalition Governance 3. Monitoring tools for phases of a mining project 4. MoA and FPIC Negotiations

				<p>5. IP-specific planning and management tools and mechanisms</p> <p>6. Fiscal Modeling and Economics of Mining</p> <p>The capacity building sessions fed into the action planning session that followed.</p> <p>Conducted 4 learning sessions in October: presented in the National interfaith summit on Renewing the Earth; hosted a CSO Dialogue with national and international CSOs; shared learnings on the project on enhancing IPs stewardship over natural resources; and supported the Roundtable on Climate Risk Reporting.</p> <p>The inter-faith summit aimed to: deepen the conversation on environmental governance, specifically examining environmental policy issues on mining, and environmental management, among others.</p> <p>The CSO Dialogue aimed to provide a space to level off, learn from each other, network, and strategize how we can elevate our shared advocacies during the succeeding EITI events and other future opportunities.</p> <p>The learning session sought to demonstrate interventions and innovations, learnings, and ways forward on assistance to IPs.</p> <p>The Roundtable on Climate Risk Disclosure aimed to provide a platform that would initiate and</p>
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			On-going for 2018	<p>sustain discussions on the need to disclose existing and evolving climate risks to the extractive industries in the Philippines and in the world; and emphasize the primary role that EITI could play in disclosing these climate risks.</p> <p>November: (2) presented current and proposed fiscal and governance reforms in a press conference; shared the Philippine experience on EITI and the contracts portal at the Open Contracting Conference, the Netherlands.</p> <p>December: (1) Presented the Philippine CSO experience on resource governance at the Asia Pacific Leaders Forum, Indonesia</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Presentation during the PH-OGP NCR meeting, February 12, 2018 on CSO participation in multi-stakeholder platforms for enhanced T&A in extractives.</p> <p>Presentation during the UP Mining Engineering Conference, Quezon City, February 23, 2018.</p> <p>Young Environmental Leadership training, February 23-25, 2018, Romblon.</p>
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				<p>PNG-EITI knowledge exchange visit, March 8, 2018.</p> <p>BK National Conference on T&A in Extractives, April 16-17, 2018</p> <p>Madagascar Multi-stakeholder EITI learning visit, June 2-June 8, 2018</p>
<p>Facilitate the development/advocate for governance mechanisms/platforms for meaningful engagement of CSOs and IPs in resource management to broaden civic space and empower the marginalized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of credible selection process of CSOs in mining oversight (DENR-MGB) <input type="checkbox"/> Provide space in the PH-EITI MSG for an IP representative <input type="checkbox"/> Creation of an IP coalition in Mindanao <input type="checkbox"/> Creation of an IP coalition in Luzon <input type="checkbox"/> Creation of 3 subnational CSO coalitions 	June 2017	June 2019	<p>On-going</p> <p>Completed for 2018</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p>	<p>Revised the draft in response to comments received from the Central and Regional MGB offices. Coordinating with MGB Central Office to draft the directive in its suggested form (MC and revisions to the MMT Manual of Operations).</p> <p>CSO MSG Selection Process for 2018-2020 representatives ensuring geographic and gender representation</p> <p>May 2017</p> <p>Outreach and capacity building activities are on-going</p> <p>Assisted in the establishment BK also assisted in the establishment of the Nature Ambassadors of Sibuyan (NASI). It is a network of student leaders that aim to promote participatory Governance and enhanced concern for Human Rights and Environmental Protection in our country. October, 2017.</p>
Institutionalization of EITI by law	June 2017	June 2019	Limited	House Committee on Natural Resource has produced a substitute bill taking inputs of TWG members into

				<p>consideration (CSO, industry, government agencies, including DBM, DOF, among others). It was transmitted to the Committee on Appropriations for consideration in the 1st Q of the year.</p> <p>With the assistance of PH-OGP to secure an audience, BK presented a re-packaged EITI draft bill as a public information concern to Sen. Poe's office for consideration. The bill was revised further to reflect inputs received from her office. We are following-up as per next steps.</p> <p>We welcome sustained support from the OGP to help advance the bill.</p> <p>Worked together with Sen. Joel Villanueva to advocate for the institutionalization of Beneficial Ownership (BO) Registry of Extractive entities. Senate Resolution No. 612 filed. A Public Registry on Beneficial Ownership is a requirement of the EITI by 2020.</p> <p>As part of the PH-EITI, TWG, BK is finding ways to advance BO.</p> <p>If Sen. Poe decides to champion the bill and it is referred to the Public Information Committee which she chairs, we will request her to hear the Resolution filed by Sen. Villanueva in conjunction with the sponsorship of the bill since the resolution has been referred to the same committee.</p>
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Transparency and/or Participatory Activities/ Milestones from July – December 2017	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on the Completion Level/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Open Data Day Celebration: Building a Community of Practice around the Right to Information and the Right to Privacy		March 2, 2018	Attended / Completed	
Participated in various PH-OGP Activities including: Luzon Cluster, QC 27 April 2018, Assessment Meeting, Manila OGP week celebration: Bringing Government Closer to the People, Manila	27 February 2018 8 May 2018	28 February 2018 9 May 2018	Attended / Completed Attended / Completed	
Promotion of Subnational multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms with local governments preparatory consultation for South Cotabato Multi-stakeholder Action Plan co-creation workshop, Koronadal, South Cotabato South Cotabato Multi-stakeholder Action Plan co-creation workshop, Koronadal, South Cotabato Presentation to the provincial government of Agusan del Sur and CSOs		20 June 2018 21 June 2018 29 June 2018	Attended / Completed Attended / Completed	
Contact information				
Lead implementing agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Finance (DOF) 			

Persons Responsible from the Implementing Agencies		Accountable Senior Official	Technical Focal Person
Name		1. Atty. Antonette C. Tiongko 2. Ma. Teresa S. Habitan 3. Gil S. Beltran	1. Atty. Karla Espinosa
Title, Department		1. Undersecretary (Revenue Operations Group, Corporate Affairs Group) and Focal Person for PH-EITI 2. Assistant Secretary (Domestic Finance Group) and Alternate Focal Person for PH-EITI 3. Undersecretary (Domestic Finance Group, Policy Development and Management Services Group) and Chief Economist	1. PH-EITI National Coordinator
Email		1. ationko@dof.gov.ph 2. mhabitan@dof.gov.ph 3. gbeltran@dof.gov.ph	1. mklespinosa@gmail.com info@ph-eiti.com eitiphilippines@gmail.com
Phone			1. (02) 525-0487
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries/ Department/ Agency	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)- Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP)	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Chamber of Mines of the Philippines (COMP), Petroleum Association of the Philippines (PAP), Bantay Kita-Publish What You Pay Philippines	
Additional Information			

End-of-Term Status Report

9. Improve Institutional Mechanisms for Immediate and Effective Disaster Response (Program: DROMIC Virtual OpCen: Revolutionizing Disaster Response in DSWD)

June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019

Lead implementing agency

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

The need for accurate and up-to-date data and information to support disaster risk reduction and management operations has long been recognized by DSWD. Ensuring the availability, quality and accessibility of disaster related data and information for all stakeholders before, during and after a disaster is critical in the improvement of mechanisms for effective and efficient disaster response.

With this in mind, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, through the Disaster Response Assistance and Management Bureau (DReAMB), has actualized the critical step towards continual improvement of disaster response mechanisms by establishing its Emergency Operations Center for disaster response and has developed its online version, the DROMIC Virtual Operations Center microsite accessible via the internet.

What is the commitment?

In support to the call for freedom of information embodied in Executive Order No. 2 Series of 2016, the DSWD is committed to improve its institutional mechanisms by the establishment and implementation of the DROMIC Virtual OpCen (Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center-Virtual Operations Center), to provide the general public with access to a comprehensive collection of data and information on the agency's disaster preparedness and response efforts through information and communication technologies that facilitate transparency, accountability, citizen engagement, and good governance.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

To provide DSWD's disaster preparedness and response related data, information, advocacies and efforts to Disaster Response Stakeholders and the general public through the use of popular information and communication technologies (ICTs) that facilitate transparency & good governance. Through the DROMIC Virtual OpCen, which incorporates a collection of comprehensive and reliable information related to disaster response management, the e-Reklamo Complaints Management Ticket System, and the Quick Response Team (QRT) Registry (with the prospective Disaster Response Surge Corps), the public will have access to DSWD disaster-related information, services, and resources that they can use to secure and promote their welfare and safety during disasters.

The DROMIC Virtual OpCen, which highly contributes to a more open and improved government, allows the DSWD to bring information closer to the people and, in turn, with access to vital and valuable disaster response information and resources, empowers the Filipino people to become resilient and proactive against disasters.

<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>DSWD's commitment to improve institutional mechanisms for immediate and effective disaster response shall be possible through efficient disaster response efforts that further advance the Open Government Partnership values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation, and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.</p> <p>The Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC), a division of the Disaster Response Assistance and Management Bureau (DReAMB), manages the Virtual Operations Center (OpCen). This online facility provides the general public access to a comprehensive collection of information on the agency's disaster preparedness and response efforts through information and communication technologies that facilitate transparency, accountability, citizen engagement, and good governance.</p> <p>The Virtual OpCen may be accessed directly at http://dromic.dswd.gov.ph where users can view and download information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazards through the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC); • Exposure Datasets from the Philippine Statistics Authority and the DSWD Listahanan; • Datasets of evacuation centers; • Situational reports on DSWD response to disasters, including the amount of assistance provided; • Status of relief resources and standby funds available for disaster response; and • Predictive analytics and maps for situational awareness and visualization. <p>The open access to these reports, datasets, maps, predictive analytics, and other information serves to support the Department's commitment to ensure the immediate relief and early recovery of disaster victims/survivors. Through this open access to information, the transparency of the Department's decision-making and carrying out of basic functions is promoted, the disclosure of non-sensitive metadata on institutional activities display public accountability, and the use of technology and innovation further enhances the openness and accountability of the Department.</p> <p>Also incorporated into the DROMIC Virtual OpCen are two platforms that allow the public to participate in how the DSWD manages and implements its disaster response efforts: the e-Reklamo Complaints Management Ticket System and the Quick Response Team Responder Registry.</p> <p><i>e-Reklamo Complaints Management Ticket System</i></p> <p>The DSWD is open to receiving any grievance regarding its disaster response services through the DReAMB's e-Reklamo platform, a web-based complaints management ticket system designed to accommodate grievances on the agency's disaster risk reduction management services. e-Reklamo may be accessed through the following ICT channels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The e-Reklamo website at http://ereklamo.dswd.gov.ph/ wherein each complaint is assigned a unique ticket number that can be used to track the progress and responses online. A valid email address is required to use this system. • SMS/text using the following syntax and send to 3456 (any network). Each text message is charged Php 1.00.
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	<p>DSWD<space>ereklamo<space>Name of Complainant <space>Location<space>Complaint Message</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email to ereklamo@dswd.gov.ph. <p>The e-Reklamo Complaints Management Ticket System is a citizen-centric mechanism which allows them to exercise their right to have their voices heard, formally express their grievances or report wrongdoing and achieve redress, and call upon the Department to justify its actions, thus promotes civic participation and public accountability. The support of the use of technology to receive and handle grievances, including maintaining an archive of these requests and responses and using a ticketing system to respond to and monitor these grievances promotes technology and innovation for openness and accountability.</p> <p><i>Quick Response Team Responder Registry</i></p> <p>As part of the Department's disaster preparedness for response measures, the DSWD has a database of Quick Response Team (QRT) Responders, composed of DSWD Central Office and Field Office employees who serve as members of Quick Response Teams when agency-wide disaster response is activated. Quick Response Team Responders are equipped with one or more of the following disaster management-related core competencies: Camp Coordination and Management; IDP Protection/Women and Children Protection; Management Food and Non Food Items; Emergency Telecommunications; Logistics; Disaster Information Management; Search and Rescue; Donation Management; Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis; Procurement; Finance; Early Recovery and Rehabilitation; Volunteer Management; Psycho-social Support Facilitation; Livelihood Assistance; ICS (Incident Command Systems: cluster coordination, collaboration and response management); WASH (water, sanitation & hygiene); and MEAL (monitoring, evaluation, accountability & learning) in disaster response.</p> <p>To further engage the private and public sectors, civil society organizations, other stakeholders and the general public to contribute to the disaster response efforts, and as an enhancement of the QRT, the DSWD through DREAMB shall establish the Disaster Response Surge Corps (DRSC), a total, purposive, coordinated, and inter-operable human resource capacity for quick, effective, adequate, and reliable community-oriented disaster response to deal with national, regional, or local hazard situations. The DRSC complements the functions and operations of DSWD and shall be organized and engaged through a multi-stakeholder partnership framework such as that which may actively involve GO/CSO/PO partners and a program for institutionalized and anticipatory disaster response surge deployment to create a network of Disaster Response Volunteers.</p> <p>Through the Disaster Response Surge Corps, civic participation will be fostered through formal public engagement in the volunteer network. In further advancing the value of technology and innovation for openness and accountability, this will be promoted through engaging multi-stakeholder partners such as those in other government organizations, civil society, people's organizations as well as those in the private sector (e.g. business community) to be active participants in the identification of and contribution to effective practices and innovative approaches in the implementation of the disaster response services that will lead to empowering the people and promoting transparency in the government.</p>
Additional information	

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			□	
Description of the results	<p>DROMIC Virtual OpCen The DReAMB regularly updates the DROMIC Virtual OpCen with DROMIC Situation Reports, Preparedness for Response Reports, and Reports on Status of Stockpiles (Relief Resources) and Standby Funds Available for Disaster Response. These reports are made available to the general public via http://dromic.dswd.gov.ph/.</p> <p>e-Reklamo CMS The e-Reklamo CMS platform has already been integrated into the DROMIC Virtual OpCen (http://dromic.dswd.gov.ph/e-reklamo/), which provides to the public the right to express their grievances, report wrongdoing, achieve redress, and call upon the Department to justify its actions. Grievances are also submitted through SMS/text or email. The DReAMB regularly addresses complaints received via the e-Reklamo system through response, referral, and monitoring of complaint tickets. The e-Reklamo is now currently being integrated into a larger platform being developed by DSWD to address grievances.</p> <p>Partnership-Building: Inmarsat Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>December 2016</u>: DSWD-Inmarsat Emergency Telecommunications Project Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed 2. <u>January to July 2017</u>: Project planning, deployment coordination, and equipment delivery and receipt facilitated 3. <u>August 2017</u>: Emergency Telecommunications Training provided to DSWD Central Office Rapid Emergency Telecommunications Team (RETT); Project Implementation, Deployment, and Training for DSWD Field Office V RETT 4. <u>September 2017</u>: Solutions Training for DSWD CO RETT; DSWD Communications Exercise (5 areas: DSWD, Clark, Pasay, Intramuros, and Bicol); Communications Exercise during the 3rd Quarter Nationwide Simultaneous Earthquake Drill (NSED) 2017 5. <u>October 2017</u>: Project coordination and planning for implementation in the remaining project pilot areas 6. <u>November 2017</u>: Project coordination and planning for implementation in the remaining project pilot areas 7. <u>December 2017</u>: Project Implementation, Deployment, and Training for DSWD Field Office CAR RETT, Field Office XII RETT, and Field Office VIII RETT; Deployment to Marawi, Tacloban, and Lanao del Norte to respond to the need for telecommunications during the disaster response phase of Tropical Storm Urduja, Severe Tropical Storm Vinta, and during the rehabilitation phase of the Armed Conflict in Marawi City. 8. <u>January-February 2018</u>: Project Coordination and planning for implementation in Region XII, VIII, and IV-B (MIMAROPA) 9. <u>January-March 2018</u>: Inmarsat equipment were instrumental in the disaster response operations of DSWD FO V during the phreatomagmatic eruption of Mt. Mayon. 			

	<p>10. <u>March 2018</u>: Emergency Telecommunications Training provided to DSWD Field Office VIII Rapid Emergency Telecommunications Team in Tacloban, Leyte</p> <p>11. <u>May 2018</u>: Assessment conducted on the 3 trained DSWD FOs (CAR, V, and VII) relative to their experiences in using the Inmarsat equipment</p> <p>12. <u>June 2018</u>: Emergency Telecommunications Training provided to DSWD Field Office XII Rapid Emergency Telecommunications Team and some DSWD-DRMB; conducted in Tagaytay City</p> <p>13. <u>Since December 2017 to present</u>: Inmarsat equipment deployed to DSWD Satellite Office in Marawi City has been very serviceable and instrumental in maintaining Marawi IDP database for direct updating to DSWD CO; and in transmitting communications to its collaborators and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Partnership-Building: Sentinel Asia</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>14. <u>April 2017</u>: DSWD-Sentinel Asia (Asian Institute of Technology) Project Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was finalized and sent to Sentinel Asia (Asian Institute of Technology) for their comments on the MOU.</p> <p>Issuance of Policy/ies and Guidelines to establish the Quick Response Team and the National and Regional Disaster Response Surge Corps (DRSC)</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>15. <u>January-December 2017</u>: The guidelines for the Quick Response Team Registry was drafted.</p> <p>16. <u>2017</u>: Policy and Guidelines for the DRSC was drafted and submitted to DRMB for review and enhancement in upcoming workshops and writeshops to finalize the policy.</p> <p>17. <u>January-June 2018</u>: The draft QRT guideline was circulated to DSWD Field Offices and DSWD Central Office (Offices, Bureaus, Services, Units) for their comments.</p> <p>18. <u>June 2018</u>: Consolidation of comments of DSWD Field Offices and DSWD OBSUs on the draft QRT guidelines.</p> <p>19. <u>July 2018</u>: The draft QRT policy with the integrated comments of DSWD Field Offices will now be submitted to the DSWD Central Office Management Committee for their review and endorsement to the DSWD Executive Committee for its final review and approval.</p> <p>Civil Society/Multi-Stakeholder Engagement</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>A CSO/Multi-stakeholder engagement with 2 federations of RETT Philippines and REACT Philippines is scheduled on the 3rd Week of July 2018.</p>			
	Next Steps			
	Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level
	Remarks/ Notes on Delay/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details			
	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)			
Enhancement of the DROMIC Virtual OpCen through the	June 2017	June 2019	Completed	The e-Reklamo CMS Platform is already integrated into and

integration of the e-Reklamo CMS Platform				accessible via the DROMIC Virtual OpCen
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)	July 2017	June 2019	Substantial	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 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Sentinel Asia was sent to the latter for its review and concurrence prior to signing of the MOU
Issuance of policy/ies and guidelines to establish the National and Regional Disaster Response Surge Corps (DRSC)	September 2017	December 2017	Substantial	Guidelines to establish the Quick Response Team Registry is now ready for submission to DSWD ManCom prior to approval of the DSWD ExeCom. DRSC Policy and Guidelines is now ready for review and enhancement in upcoming workshops for finalization and approval.
Establishment of Multi-Stakeholder Framework that will organize and support the DRSC at the subnational levels/LGUs	January 2018	July 2018	Not Started	
At least three (3) Civil Society Organizations/Multi-Stakeholder Partners engaged to support the DRSC -membership to the disaster response volunteers network	June 2018	June 2019	Substantial	Engagement with 2 federations of RETT Philippines and REACT Philippines
Transparency and/or Participatory Activities/ Milestones from July – December 2017	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on the Completion Level/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
e-Reklamo is integrated and made accessible to the public via the DROMIC Virtual OpCen	June 2017	June 2017	Completed	Grievances on disaster response services from the public are

				accommodated through the web-based complaint management system. The e-Reklamo is now currently being integrated into a larger platform being developed by DSWD to address grievances.
DROMIC Virtual OpCen continuously provides open access to DSWD’s disaster preparedness and response efforts	June 2017	June 2019	Completed	DROMIC Virtual OpCen has been made accessible to the public since August 2016
Contact information				
Lead implementing agency	● Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)			
Persons Responsible from the Implementing Agencies	Accountable Senior Official		Technical Focal Person	
Name	1. Sec. Rolando Bautista		1. Rodolfo M. Encabo 2. Richard G. Gadit	
Title, Department	1. Secretary, DSWD 2. DirectUndersecretary, Disaster Response Management Group (DRMG), DSWD		1. Director, Disaster Response Management Bureau (DRMB) 2. Deputy Program Manager	
Email	1. osec@dswd.gov.ph dreamb@dswd.gov.ph , dromic@dswd.gov.ph		1. rudy_testigo@ymail.com 2. rggadit@dswd.gov.ph	
Phone	1.(02) 931-8101 local 300 to 303 2. (02) 931-8101 local 532		1.(02) 352-2427 2. (02) 355-4017	
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries/ Department/ Agency	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)		
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Civil Society Organizations, People’s Organizations, Other Government Organizations, Private Sector, Academic and Research Institutions		
Additional Information				

End-of-Term Status Report

10. Improve delivery of public services by capacitating Informal Settler Families and Resettled Families through Community Organizing and Community Development (CO-CD) Approach (Programs: Shelter Development for Informal Settler Families through Community Organizing and Community Development (CO-CD) Approach)	
June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019	
Lead implementing agency	Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>The commitment will attempt to address two glaring issues confronting the government at present towards the establishment of a sustainable resettlement program- 1) the continuous downward spiral in the state of well-being of families resettled in inadequate government sites and 2) how to carry out people-centered, rights-based, and community-led shelter undertaking of families about to be displaced due to typhoon Yolanda and Oplan Likas programme.</p> <p>The supply driven shelter program of the National Government and Local Government Units have not been responsive to the needs, aspirations and paying capacities of the Informal Settler Families. Continued implementation without the requisite social preparation and developmental activities such as Community Organizing and Community Development leads to inefficient use of public funds as beneficiary families inadvertently pay for the inadequacies in locational advantage, basic facilities and social services in off-site resettlement projects.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>PCUP in coordination with the national government agencies (NHA, SHFC and the DILG) will implement Community Organizing and Community Development programs for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 Resettlement Sites established 2013-2016 under “Oplan Likas” • 12 Resettlement Sites established 2016-present under “Oplan Likas” • 29 Old Resettlement Sites established 1994-2012 • 25 Pre-Resettlement People’s Organizations in the NCR established 2013-present.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>The CO-CD undertaking aims to strengthen and capacitate informal settler families to become active partners of the National and Local Governments in the planning and implementation of truly responsive shelter and housing initiatives/solutions. This pioneering approach to be attempted by the PCUP will result in a much more participative and client driven implementation of the Government’s Socialized Housing Program. Being “People Centered”, this innovation will thus result in more responsive and “grounded” policies and programs that will be more sensitive and attuned to the complexities of housing the informal settler families.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Transparency Community Organizing and Community Development will be documented through profiling of Community Issues and Actions. Such documents will be made public through Open Data Philippines</p> <p>Accountability</p>

	<p>Issues based organizing being the grounding of PCUP's CO-CD approach involves the identification of relevant stakeholders and holding them to their mandates in the resolution of issues on Basic and Social Services as well as adequacy of housing units constructed</p> <p>Participation The empowerment of client communities through the CO-CD approach increases their levels of participation and "owning" of the project /undertaking thus ensuring sustainability and responsiveness of the housing program.</p>			
Additional information	This commitment is in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance.			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		□		
Description of the results	<p>The PCUP was able to conduct CO-CD activities in a substantial number of relocation sites and publish status reports on organized community action towards resolution of major issues on basic and social services in relocation sites (i.e. access to power, potable water, retrofitting of housing units, arrears, etc). More details on milestones and completion status are indicated below.</p>			
Next Steps				
Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on Delay/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP)				
<p>Conduct CO-CD activities in 59 relocation sites:</p> <p>□ Facilitated the establishment of one (1) community enterprise or cooperative in 18 sites and old 29 sites.</p> <p>□ Conducted six (6) organizational development trainings with 80 community leaders in 18 sites and 12 sites.</p> <p>□ Conducted four (4) organizational development trainings with Federation and community leaders in old 29 sites.</p> <p>□ Conducted one (1) major community planning session per site.</p> <p>□ 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>	January 2018	December 2018	Completed	<p>Group Enterprise winners of DILG Livelihood Programme from 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</p> <p>Selected Resettlement Coordinators from the trained community leaders to serve as program conduit.</p> <p>Organizational development and</p>

<p>□ Development of community profile per site</p>				<p>Leadership training will be conducted on July 25-26, 2018, June 20-22, 2019 & June 27-29, 2019.</p> <p>On Site Capability Building Training in 76 Old, New and Live Cases Resettlement Sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alternative Dispute Resolution 2. Social Enterprise 3. Advocacy and Communication 4. Profiling and Survey Methods 5. Social Preparation 6. Community Organizing leading to Community Development <p>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, June 20-22, 2019 and June 27-29, 2019.</p> <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>
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				<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> <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</p>
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				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 T
<p>CO-CD in 25 People’s Plan under the Social Housing and Finance Corporation’s High Density Housing Program by December 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment per People’s Organization Facilitated the creation of 25 Community Development Plan Development of Socio-Economic Profiles with 6 SHFC-funded People’s Organizations Trained 25 People’s Plan Leaders in leading their organizations 	January 2018	December 2018	Limited	<p>Conducted consultations and information dissemination about the 18K ISF program to the validated beneficiaries and claimants in Pasay City and Paranaque City</p> <p>Facilitated the issuance of the draft IRR of the 18K ISF Peoples Plan by the DILG</p>
<p>Conduct CO-CD activities in 59 relocation sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated sustained access of each resettlement community to at least 80% of the needed basic and social services. Facilitated the implementation of the 2018 community building plan of the 12 sites and 29 old sites. Facilitated the conduct of regular community activities of homeowners’ associations and people’s organizations to 	January 2019	December 2019	Substantial	<p>Facilitated the access to potable water and power of the remaining 800 families in Montalban, Rizal Resettlement.</p> <p>Facilitated the resolution of the access to potable water in 7 Pandi Resettlement Site in collaboration with NHA and service provider</p> <p>Monitored the status of livelihood programs in the sites and conducted a series of</p>

<p>improve living conditions in each site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scaled-up cooperative economic services and other social enterprises reaching at least 30% of the total household population per site. ● Accessed resources outside government funding for at least one (1) community development project in the 18 sites and 29 old sites. ● Guided each resettlement community in gaining influence or securing regular representation to the local legislative bodies and development councils. ● Trained 18 community leaders as community organizers per site. ● Established strong municipal alliances (14 municipalities and cities), provincial alliances (4), and 1 national alliance. ● Facilitated the addition of local and international partners in the community leaders' social networks. ● Assisted and guided the resettlement site leaders in sustaining their advocacy for their resettlement agenda. ● Analysis of socio-economic data of the residents of the 29 Old Resettlement Sites ● Analysis of fall outs and transferred housing rights in the 30 Oplan Likas Resettlement Sites ● Finalization of resettlement standards through multi-stakeholders coordination. 				<p>consultations and planning for community enterprise in 18 live cases.</p> <p>Participated in the series of Inter-agency Committee meetings to pursue the implementation of PCC projects such as infrastructure retrofitting, installation of community facilities and the awarding of the micro-enterprise seed capital</p> <p>Participated in the review of the resettlement action plan implementation and commitments in the 12 receiving LGUs.</p> <p>Commenced the preparation of the community enterprise in Paradise Heights, Tondo, Manila in collaboration with the Peoples Organization, Local Government and Local Business Community</p>
<p>CO-CD in 25 People's Plan under the Social Housing and Finance Corporation's High Density Housing Program by December 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conducted community troubleshooting of issues and planning sessions to resolve four (4) priority community-identified issues regarding 	January 2019	December 2019	Not started	

basic, social services, livelihood, etc. • Conducted six (6) organizational development trainings with 80 community leaders per site • Conducted one (1) community planning session per site to generate Community Building Plan in the resettlement site. • Facilitated the establishment of one (1) community enterprise or cooperative per site • 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. Development of community profile per site					
Contact information					
Lead implementing agency		Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP)			
Persons Responsible from the Implementing Agencies		<i>Accountable Senior Official</i>		<i>Technical Focal Person</i>	
<i>Name</i>		Alvin S. Feliciano		Rhinelan E. Lachical	
<i>Title, Department</i>		Chairperson, PCUP		Resettlement Unit Head	
<i>Email</i>				halasan.randy@yahoo.com riyalan@gmail.com	
<i>Phone</i>				632 8 410 6639	
Other Actors Involved	<i>Government Ministries/ Department/ Agency</i>	Social Housing Finance Corporation, National Housing Authority, Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council, Department of Interior and Local Government, Local Government Units, National Anti-Poverty Commission.			
	<i>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</i>	• Community Organizations in Rizal, Bulacan, Laguna, Cavite, and the NCR • Peoples' Organizations in the NCR under the SHFC Peoples' Plans in the NCR			
Additional Information					

End-of-Term Status Report

11. Institutionalize Open Local Legislative Processes (Open Legislation Platform through Social Media and Website)

June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019

Lead implementing agency

1. Provincial Government of Bohol, Sangguniang Panlalawigan, Bohol Province
2. Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte through its Sangguniang Panlalawigan
3. Provincial Government of Albay through its Sangguninang Panlalawigan

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

In the current local legislative process, the citizens can only provide feedback or comments on limited ordinances through public hearing. This results to most people being unaware of the ordinances passed in the Sanggunian, excluding them in the decision-making process of the Sanggunian.

If there are public hearings conducted for the passing of an ordinance, a limited few attends the public hearing due to lack of interest and/or the inaccessibility of the venue for the public hearing. This leads to low citizen participation in the creation of legislations. In addition, although CSOs are members of the local special bodies, their participation in the legislation process is also very limited.

Looking at the current context of the local legislation process, it can be observed that there is low citizen participation due to lack of interest, inaccessibility of the public hearings for the ordinances and inadvertent exclusion of some citizens.

What is the commitment?

The commitment aims to create more spaces for citizen engagement to further improve the local legislative process.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

A highly accessible and transparent local government through open legislative processes will increase the citizens' participation through public awareness and spaces for engagement between the public and the government.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

By providing an alternative platform for the citizens to be engaged in the local legislation process, this further improves the participation of the citizens in the decision-making process of the local government. In effect, this also improves the access to information that will directly affect the citizens.

This alternative process will supplement the current offline legislative events such as committee hearings and public assemblies. Leveraging technology through an online platform, specifically through social media, the citizen's interest on legislation will improve and in effect improving the citizen's participation. Social media, such as Facebook, is a more accessible medium for the citizens as most citizens have active Facebook accounts.

Inclusion of citizens in the process of legislation shall open up opportunities for engagement and effectively improve legislations passed. Elected officials will also be well informed of the people's ideas and reactions.

Additional information				
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			□	
Description of the results	<p>Summary of results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Governments (PLGUs) of Bohol, Albay and Surigao del Norte (SDN) have issued the needed resolution on open legislation • A facebook account has already been created by PLGUs of Albay and Bohol and SDN. • PLGUs Bohol, Albay, SDN have already identified CSOs to engage. • PLGUs Albay, Bohol and SDN have already designated committees reviewing citizen feedback. • PLGU Bohol, SDN, and Albay have utilized online platforms to consult on their priority legislative measures. 			
Next Steps				

Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	Remarks/ Notes on Delay/ Assistance Needed/ Other Details
Provincial Government of Bohol				
Provincial Government of Bohol and Municipality of Trinidad Draft and pass a resolution institutionalizing open legislation mechanism	July 2017	June 2019	Completed	
Municipality of Alicia and Tubigon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain the endorsement of the municipal mayor to pass a resolution institutionalizing open legislation mechanism • Designate the administrator and the person-in-charge for the Facebook account. 	July 2017	June 2019	Completed	
Identify and engage the CSO counterpart to verify the citizens who	Sept 2017	June 2019	Completed	

engage in the online legislative process.				
Launch of the official Facebook account of the Sanggunian as the platform for open legislation	Sept 2017	June 2019	Completed	
Provincial Government of Bohol and Municipalities of Trinidad, Tubigon, Alicia Posting of proposed and draft ordinances for information and comments. Enabling the poll and comment features.	Sept 2017	June 2019	Completed	
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.	Oct 2017	June 2019	Completed	
Publish report on the review and assessment of the applicability of social media platform for Open Legislation	June 2018	June 2019	Completed	
Provincial Government of Surigao del Norte				
Province of Surigao Del Norte 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.	July 2017	June 2019	Substantial	
Posting of proposed and draft ordinances for information and comments. Enabling the poll and comment features.	Sept 2017	June 2019	Completed	
Identify and engage the CSO counterpart to verify the citizens who engage in the online legislative process.	Sept 2017	June 2019	Completed	
Designate a committee to review the feedback provided by the citizens. If necessary or if there is clamor from the public, the information gathered	Oct 2017	June 2019	Completed	

may be used as discussion points for the legislation to be passed.				
Publish report on the review and assessment of the applicability of social media platform for Open Legislation	June 2018	June 2019	Not started	
Provincial Government of Albay				
Province of Albay 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.	July 2017	June 2019	Completed	
Launch of the official Facebook account of the Sanggunian as the platform for open legislation (provide a link of the Sanggunian official website in the Facebook account)	Sept 2017	June 2019	Completed	
Posting of proposed and draft ordinances for information and comments. Enabling the poll and comment features.	Sept 2017	June 2019	Completed	
Identify and engage the CSO counterpart to verify the citizens who engage in the online legislative process.	Sept 2017	June 2019	Completed	
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.	Oct 2017	June 2019	Completed	
Publish report on the review and assessment of the applicability of social media platform for Open Legislation	June 2018	June 2019	Not started	
Contact information				
Lead implementing agency	1. Provincial Government of Bohol, Sangguniang Panlalawigan, Bohol Province			

	2. Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte through its Sangguniang Panlalawigan 3. Provincial Government of Albay through its Sangguninang Panlalawigan	
Persons Responsible from the Implementing Agencies	Accountable Senior Official	Technical Focal Person
<i>Name</i>	Provincial Government of Bohol 1. Governor Edgar Chatto 2. Vice Governor Dionisio Balite Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte 1. Governor Sol Matugas 2. Vice Governor Arturo Carlos Egay Provincial Government of Albay 1. Governor Al Francis Bichara 2. Vice Governor Harold O. Imperial	Provincial Government of Bohol • Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte * Atty. Zander J. Plaza, CPA Provincial Government of Albay - Ms. Grace T. Magdamit, Sanggunian
<i>Title, Department</i>	Provincial Government of Bohol 1. Governor, Bohol Province 2. Vice Governor, Bohol Province Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte 1. Governor , Surigao del Norte Province 2. Vice Governor, Surigao del Norte Province Provincial Government of Albay 1. Governor, Albay Province 2. Vice Governor, Albay Province	Provincial Government of Bohol Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte • OIC - PHRMDO / Assistant Provincial Administrator Provincial Government of Albay • Sangguniang Panlalawigan And Technical Point Person (for coordination and progress monitoring)
<i>Email</i>	Provincial Government of Bohol bohol.gov@gmail.com Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte Governor's Office – solmatugas@gmail.com Provincial Government of Albay	Provincial Government of Bohol spsecbohol@yahoo.com Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte Sangguniang Panlalawigan – pvgo.sdn@gmail.com Provincial Government of Albay magdamit_grace@yahoo.com
<i>Phone</i>	Provincial Government of Bohol 038 501 0794 - Governor's Office	Provincial Government of Bohol 038 411 3045 - Sangguniang Panlalawigan

		Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte Sangguniang Panlalawigan – 0920-906-7823 Provincial Government of Albay	Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte Sangguniang Panlalawigan – 0920-906-7823 Provincial Government of Albay 1.09175727990
Other Actors Involved	<i>Government Ministries/ Department/ Agency</i>	Provincial Government of Bohol <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dionisio Neil Balite, Ph.D. – Chief of Staff, Office of the Provincial Vice-Governor 2. Bonifacio Quirog, Ph. D. – Sangguninang Panlalawigan Secretary 3. Deanfel Corre – Sangguniang Bayan Member (Municipality of Alicia) 4. Diego Medina – Sangguniang Bayan Member (Municipality of Trinidad) 5. Susan Espera Lopez – Sangguniang Bayan Secretary (Municipality of Tubigon) Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teresita R. Ajoc – Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor 2. Sherryl S. Abanza – Executive Assistant, Office of the Vice Governor Provincial Government of Bohol <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rolaine Uy, Executive Director, Bohol Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc. 2. Janette Corona, Executive Director, BANGON 3. Francis Bernard Batoy, Executive Director, BIDEF 4. Emilia Roslinda/Joel Gubot, Executive Director, PROCESS 5. Nestor Pestelos, Executive Director, BLDF 6. Jumjum Ouano, Program Coordinator, FORGE 7. Noel Uy/Marijo Narca, HNU-CEDEV 8. Robert Rola, MOFA, Tubigon 9. Leonardo Namoco, Federation of PTA, Alicia Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Engwan Daniel C. So – President, AGTASI 2. Sherryl S. Abanza – Executive Assistant, Office of the Vice Governor 3. Rodulf Valentino A. Sering – Sangguniang Panlalawigan Provincial Government of Albay To follow after appropriate processes, consultations and local stakeholder assembly.	
	<i>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</i>		
Additional Information			

Annex E: Results of the Assessment Workshop for the 4th Philippine Open Government Partnership (PH-OGP) National Action Plan (NAP): Lessons Learned and Closing the Loop

Background:

As the Philippines enters a new action plan cycle in the Open Government Partnership (OGP), the implementation of the Philippine Open Government Partnership (PH-OGP) 4th National Action Plan (NAP) 2017-2019 ended last June 30, 2019.

The PH-OGP NAP is the first OGP Country Action Plan 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.

The following fourteen (14) projects are the commitments of the respective agencies embodied in the 4th NAP:

1. Project Repeal of the National Competitive Council (NCC);
2. Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Gameplan of the National Competitive Council (NCC);
3. Open Legislation Platform of the Provincial Governments of Albay, Bohol and Surigao del Norte;
4. Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI) of the Department of Finance (DOF);
5. Assistance to Municipalities of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG);
6. Shelter Development for Informal Settler thru Community Organizing and Development of the Presidential Commission of the Urban Poor (PCUP);
7. Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD);
8. Budget Reform Bill of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM);
9. Open Budget Index (OBI) of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM);
10. E-Participation through National Government Portal of the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT);
11. Freedom of Information (FOI) Bill of the Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO);
12. Satisfaction Rating on Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations of the Governance Commission on GOCCs (GCG);
13. Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Commission on Audit (COA); and
14. Hotline 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center of the Office of the Cabinet Secretary (OCS).

Related to this, the Secretariat conducted an **Assessment Workshop for the 4th National Action Plan: Learning Session and Closing the Loop** on February 18, 2020 at the DBM Arcache Building, 4th Floor, San Miguel, Manila.

Objectives:

This final round of consultation for the 4th NAP through Learning Session and Closing the Loop workshop specifically aims to:

1. Disseminate the accomplishments of the 4th NAP and elicit feedback from our non-government partners, and
2. Take stock of the implementation challenges and successes experienced by commitment holders that can serve as learning in implementing the 5th NAP

Participants:

The commitment holders from the National Government and the partner Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) participated in the Workshop. Attendees are the technical level representatives in charge of the respective programs and representatives from civil society organizations, academe, public sector unions, and people's organizations.

Sector	No. of Attendees
Government	32
Non-government	19
Total	51

Breakout Session Outputs:

A. Active Participation Group

Challenges Encountered	Solutions	Recommendations
Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and Commission on Audit (COA) Assistance to Municipalities and Citizen's Participatory Audit		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO accreditation requirements (one size fits all) • Guidelines on sectoral representation is not clear or vague • Lack of LGU willingness to engage / capacitate CSOs • Lack of capacity building for CSOs • Limited Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes KSA) of LGUs in local governance process • Understanding / appreciation of roles of CSOs in local structure • Vertical and horizontal linkages are not yet aligned (Barangay • National monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DILG memorandum circular 2019-79 Conduct of CSO Conferences prior to accreditation • Establishment of CSO database and its membership in Local Development Councils (LDCs) • Engagement with State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) (i.e. UP-SURP, Bicol University, UP Visayas) and Local Resource Institutions (LRIs) on LDP formulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish or strengthen (map) governance hubs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Capacity developments ◦ Technical assistance • Enhancing or retooling of LGUs in CSO participation of Provincial Local Government (Barangay → Regions and Leagues) • Continue engagement with SUCs & LRIs on CDP formulation • Mobilize CSO network for capacity development intervention, monitoring and evaluation, etc. • Social Investment • Funding for CSO

Challenges Encountered	Solutions	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on Local Special Bodies (LSB) reconstitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local not yet convened Limited Staff 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participation Training and other capacity development intervention Research knowledge products Reconstitute or convene tripartite (CSOs, LGUs, DILG) for monitoring LDC functionality grievance redress system, et. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barangay Level → Regional Level Drafting policy guidelines (bottom up, participatory mechanism / approach) Popularize the auditing mechanism to the citizens for monitoring Continue expansion for CPA Continuous of hiring staff Capacity building with CSOs and Auditors Resource mobilization

B. Citizens Feedback Mechanism Group

Challenges Encountered	Solutions	Recommendations
Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT) E-Participation through National Government Portal		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of technical staff for the e-participation tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case studies Process flow for participation 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-shuffling of personnel + officials (no champion) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.e. change in management challenge continuity 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify policy champions in DICT Create demand for the platform
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The platform is not yet fully developed Not yet user-friendly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy for implementation (gov.ph)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are problems within the links 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration to gov.ph 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO participation (e.g. engage CSOs in

Challenges Encountered	Solutions	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can't migrate website to gov.ph • Policy problem • Data 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring) • Consider funding for this
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget constraints on program implementation 		
Governance Commission on Government-Owned and / or Controlled Corporation (GCG) Satisfaction Rating on Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations of the Governance Commission		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal challenge: hard to standardize among GOCCs • Technical "know-how" • Buy-in of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with GOCCs (i.e. participatory) • Hired technical staff • Hired a third-party (for monitoring: ensure there's no bias) • There's validation of the score of GOCCs • No score was given to the GOCC-PBB • Performance scorecard (tied with PBB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of reports (best to validate with standards) • CSO participation • (e.g. engage CSOs in monitoring) • Consider funding for this
Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) Hotline 8888		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls cannot be validated whether true or not • Large volume of calls resulting abandoned calls (i.e. unanswered calls) • Callers call for concerns unreleased to government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validated by agencies concerned • Additional shift of workers (4th shift) • Additional lines from PLDT • Educate citizens on the mandate of Hotline 8888 • Revised mandate of Hotline 888 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO participation (e.g. engage CSOs in monitoring) • Consider funding for CSO participation • How long did the agency respond to the complaint? • Monitor the agency concerned • Re-visit the mandate, make it more service-oriented and results-oriented • Get feedback from CSOs regarding Hotline 8888 • Use feedbacks to improve services of Hotline 8888

C. Improve Efficiency Group

Challenges Encountered	Solutions	Recommendations
Anti-Red Tape Authority (ARTA) Project Repeal		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Cost Model (SCM) Manual is yet to be crafted Applicability of SCM methodology to the PH context Consultation or validation process with transacting public No baseline data Buy-in from NGAs and LGUs Limited participation from MSMEs No clear guidelines to agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCM is currently included in DAPs work Passage of ARTA law Formulation of national policy regulatory management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define CSO roles or responsibilities involved in the NAP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracting services Co-commitment holders Monitoring group Engagement of youth in OGP processes (NSTP, SPES, GIP) Engage more MSMEs, opening more space to other stakeholders
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Ease of Doing Business (EODB)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestone has unrealistic timeframe since it requires legislation Proponent agency is not the commitment holder Buy-in from legislators Presence of private sectors is on the supply side with the objective of improving the business process. Hence, participation of other stakeholders is limited to private services to the users/customers Advocacy campaign Inter-government linkages and data sharing (convergence) Monitoring feedbacks from transacting public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the passage of the bills, it took relatively short time than others No solution was made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data processing and analysis Expand CSO partners (users and providers) Consultations with users of the services in OGP principles Activity-based milestones should be translated into more impactful and ambitious one Potential OGP commitment on Data Analytics Automation of business processes

D. Service Delivery Group

Challenges Encountered	Solutions	Recommendations
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of management direction • Data from LGUs aren't updated / not available • Problem in the transmission of data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of response teams from central office • Partnering with OCD and DOST-ASTI for satellite mapping of disaster impacts • Piloting baseline data especially the vulnerable sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSWD expressed interest to continue this commitment to the 5TH NAP, with enhanced milestones • Consult non-government sector in formulating Multi-stakeholder framework and guidelines for participation • Set-up local responders; link with DRRM CSOs engaging in OGP • Engage/lobby with LGUs to develop their CBMS or Pre-Disaster Risk Assessments (PDRA)
Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP) Shelter Development for Informal Settler thru Community Organizing and Development		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late signing of Implementing Rules and Regulations • Relationship between sending and receiving LGUs • Lack of capital outlay • Gaps in basic services delivery • Unutilized common facilities • Beneficiaries' documents • Limited Resettlement Governance Assistant Fund (RGAF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of leaders formed • Resettlement Action Plans • Formation of cooperatives among beneficiaries • Community profiling • Simplified document requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCUP expressed interest to continue this commitment to the 5th NAP • Whole of society approach to shelter governance • Role of DILG in facilitating relations between sending and receiving LGUs • Assistance of funding instruments (DOLE, TESDA, DTI) • More adequate community consultations • Standardize policy re: OPLAN LIKAS • Expand RGAF • Active LIAC

E. Transparency Group

Challenges Encountered	Solutions
Department of Budget and Management (DBM) Budget Reform Bill and Open Budget Index (OBI)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited appreciation to the reform initiative Legislative enactment Limited time to conduct the government review Coordination with other agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion in priority bills Refile the bill in Congress Extension coordination with concerned agencies Internal monitoring
Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO) Freedom of Information Bill	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passage of FOI bill Transition of FOI implementation Establishment of national information inventory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refiling to the new congress Institutionalization of the FOI program to the executive branch <p>Collaboration with NAP thru its national records inventory program</p>
Department of Finance (DOF) Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data utilization (low usage of EITI reports) Stakeholder buy-in (limited support to EITI within the DOF) Procurement (slow procurement process affected implementation of activities; high cost of Consultants became an issue with BAC) Funding (support from the WB ended in 2019, so all funding will come from the DOF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying Building clamor to sustain support from the industry and the communities Mainstreaming reporting in the internal processes of government Adjustments in the TORs of consultants (hiring an individual instead of a firm) Collaborations with other agencies especially in outreach activities (ex. PCOO, DBM-OGP) Prioritizations of activities given limited funding
Recommendations for the 3 Commitments	
<u>On Legislative Measures</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look for champions in Congress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be willing to serve as "Talking head" Should be able to talk to both CSOs and government advocates Top level sponsorship (target to include the commitments or legislative measures in the SONA and LEDAC) Engage in Strategic communications (PCOO to take on this role) through the conduct of Transparency Caravan Conduct of studies for evidence-based advocacy 	
<u>To make commitments a budget priority</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that NAP commitments are included in the PDP Ensure that the commitment is included in NEDA's Quarterly Socio-Economic Report (SER) 	
<u>To build clamor for the commitment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of OGP to the general public 	

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Localization of OGP (Sub-national at LGU)
Match CSO agenda with 5th NAP commitments |
|--|

Recommendations / Lessons Learned

1. Continue to enhance the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) participation through:
 - a. Bringing evidence-based CSO agenda in the table
 - b. Continuing capacity development of both government and non-government on OGP principles and practices
 - c. Providing funding support to maintain/sustain CSO engagement in the process
2. Support multi-stakeholder engagement to enhance program implementation at the national and local levels.
3. Institutionalize OGP policy and program commitments. Ensure participatory approach /bottom-up mechanism in crafting policy. Identify potential champions and build clamor with them.
4. Establish Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E); use feedback proactively to improve the service delivery