

PHILIPPINES
Self-Assessment Report
National Action Plan 2013-2015
Year 1 Report
March 2015

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List of Acronyms

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List of Acronyms

| | |
|----------|---|
| AESC | Annual Enterprise Survey on Corruption |
| ANSA-EAP | Affiliated Network on Social Accountability-East Asia and the Pacific |
| AO | Administrative Order |
| APCPI | Agency Procurement Compliance Performance Indicator |
| ARMM | Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao |
| ARTA | Anti-Red Tape Act |
| BIR | Bureau of Internal Revenue |
| BLGS | Bureau of Local Government Supervision |
| BOC | Bureau of Customs |
| BPLS | Business Permit and Licensing System |
| BTr | Bureau of the Treasury |
| BUB | Bottom-Up Budgeting |
| CAMANAVA | Caloocan, Malabon, Navotas and Valenzuela |
| CAR | Cordillera Administrative Region |
| CCB | Contact Center ng Bayan |
| CHRIS | Comprehensive Human Resource Information System |
| COA | Commission on Audit |
| CPA | Citizens Participatory Audit |
| CSC | Civil Service Commission |
| CSIS | Citizen Satisfaction Index System |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DAP | Development Academy of the Philippines |
| DBM | Department of Budget and Management |
| DepEd | Department of Education |
| DFAT | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade |
| DILG | Department of the Interior and Local Government |
| DOF | Department of Finance |
| DOH | Department of Health |
| DOJ | Department of Justice |
| DOST | Department of Science and Technology |
| DSWD | Department of Social Welfare and Development |
| DTI | Department of Trade and Industry |
| EITI | Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative |
| EO | Executive Order |
| FDP | Full Disclosure Policy |
| FOI | Freedom of Information |
| GIFMIS | Government Integrated Financial Management Information System |
| GOCC | Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation |
| GPL | Gawad Pamana ng Lahi |
| GPPB | Government Procurement and Policy Board |
| IAAGCC | Inter-Agency Anti-Graft Coordinating Council |
| IATF | Inter-Agency Task Force |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| ICTO | Information and Communications Technology Office |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| IMIS | Inmate Management Information System |

| | |
|----------|---|
| IRM | Independent Reporting Mechanism |
| ISSP | Information Systems Strategic Plan |
| IT | Information Technology |
| JSCC | Justice Sector Coordinating Council |
| LGU | Local Government Unit |
| LPRAT | Local Poverty Reduction Action Team |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MITHI | Medium-Term Information and Communication Technology Harmonization Initiative |
| NAPC | National Anti-Poverty Commission |
| NBI | National Bureau of Investigation |
| NCC | National Competitiveness Council |
| NCR | National Capital Region |
| NEDA | National Economic and Development Authority |
| NFA | National Food Authority |
| NGA | National Government Agency |
| NHA | National Housing Authority |
| NJIS | National Justice Information System |
| OCIO | Office of the Chief Information Officer |
| OES | Office of the Executive Secretary |
| OGP | Open Government Partnership |
| OMB | Office of the Ombudsman |
| OPS | Office of the Presidential Spokesperson |
| PBB | Performance-Based Bonus |
| PCDSPO | Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office |
| PCF | Performance Challenge Fund |
| PFM | Public Financial Management |
| PFMAT | Public Financial Management Assessment Tool |
| PFMIP | Public Financial Management Improvement Plan |
| PhilGEPS | Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System |
| PIB | Performance-Informed Budgeting |
| PICC | Philippine International Convention Center |
| PLLO | Presidential Legislative Liaison Office |
| PMO | Project Management Office |
| PMS | Presidential Management Staff |
| PQA | Philippine Quality Award |
| QC | Quezon City |
| RATE | Run After Tax Evaders |
| RATS | Run After the Smugglers |
| RBPMs | Results-Based Performance Management System |
| RCS | Report Card Survey |
| RIPS | Revenue Integrity Protection Services |
| SALN | Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth |
| SC | Steering Committee |
| SDEP | Service Delivery Excellence Program |
| SGH | Seal of Good Housekeeping |
| SGLG | Seal of Good Local Governance |

| | |
|------|--------------------------------|
| SONA | State of the Nation Address |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| TSA | Treasury Single Account |
| TWG | Technical Working Group |
| UACS | Unified Account Code Structure |

I. Introduction and Background

The Philippines—one of the founding members of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in 2011—is currently implementing its second Action Plan for 2013-2015. The second plan contains nine commitments that adhere to the four core open government principles adopted by OGP—transparency, citizen participation, accountability, and technology and innovation.

To promote transparency, the government committed to disclose key plan and budget documents at the national and sub-national levels, develop a single portal where government data can be accessed in open formats, promote fiscal transparency in the extractive industry, and support the passage of an access to information law.

To mainstream citizen participation, initiatives that engage civil society in sub-national planning and budgeting and audit of key infrastructure programs were implemented. Commitments to promote public accountability include support for the passage of a law that protects whistleblowers, as well as engagement of civil society in public audit. As part of its commitment to utilize technology for transparent and efficient processes, the government will enhance its existing electronic procurement system through the addition of e-bidding functions.

There are also commitments that encompass all the open government principles, particularly on improving policy and processes for doing business in the country and enhancing the benchmarks for sub-national governments.

While these commitments are independently implemented by various government agencies, they collectively address three out of the five Grand Challenges of OGP: 1) increasing public integrity, 2) more effectively managing public resources, and 3) improving public service delivery.

Public integrity will be enhanced by mandating fiscal transparency in national and sub-national government plans and budgets and in the extractive industries, supporting the passage of an access to information law, engaging civil society in public audit, enhancing the government electronic procurement system, providing a single portal for government data in open formats, and supporting the passage of an access to information law.

Public resources will be managed more effectively if public funds are audited efficiently and encouraging civil society participation, if leakages in the procurement system are plugged and an efficient system that minimizes human intervention is put in place, and grassroots organizations are involved in identifying local projects making the plans and budget more responsive to local needs.

Finally, the government understands that good governance leads to good performance and results to better delivery of public services. Therefore, initiatives that enhance the performance benchmark of local governments, involve local civil society in identifying local poverty reduction projects responsive to their needs, access to government data that will serve as tool for more meaningful citizens engagement, and improves the ease of doing business will all lead to improved public service delivery.

II. National Action Plan Process

A. Consultation during Action Plan development

The crafting of the second Action Plan started in the 2nd quarter of 2013, right after the assessment of the 1st Action Plan. Similar to the 1st Action Plan, the 2nd Action Plan for the OGP is a subset of the Good Governance Cluster Action Plan.¹ The Technical Working Group (TWG) of the Governance Cluster, composed of Senior Officials of member agencies, decided on the priority framework for the Plan and initiatives that adhere to the framework were sought. Various activities were further conducted in crafting the Governance Cluster Plan, including consultations with government agencies and civil society partners. An online consultation was also conducted by setting up a temporary website where the public could provide feedback to the draft Plan. The final draft of the Plan was presented to the Cabinet Cluster in September 2013 for approval. Selected priority commitments were highlighted in the Good Governance Summit conducted in January 2014. The details of the activities conducted are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Activities conducted in crafting the Governance Cluster Plan and 2nd Action Plan for OGP

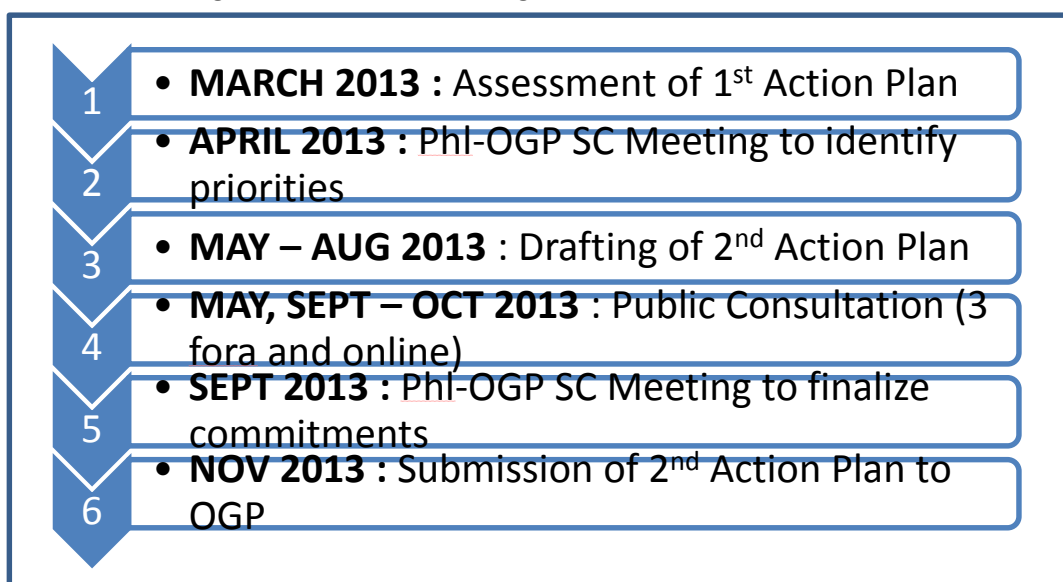
| Activity | Date | Venue |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| 2012 Governance Cluster Plan Assessment Workshop | March 14, 2013 | DBM Office, Manila |
| Posting of Assessment Report in www.gov.ph | April 5, 2013 | |
| Phil-OGP Steering Committee Meeting | April 11, 2013 | DBM Office, Manila |
| FGD on Local Governance | May 17, 2013 | Oakwood Premiere Joy-Nostal Center Manila |
| Governance Cluster Technical Working Group Meeting | June 18, 2013 | DBM Office, Manila |
| Consultation with government agencies to identify targets | July to September | |
| Presentation of draft priority outcomes to other stakeholders: Working Group on Anti-Corruption of the NCC Working Group on Decentralization of the Phil. Development Forum | Aug. 15, 2013 Apr. 5, 2013 | AIM Conference Center Oakwood Premiere Joy-Nostal Center Manila |
| Posting of draft Plan for on-line public consultation at governancecluster.wordpress.com | Aug. 29, 2013- Dec. 31, 2013 | |
| Consultation with CSOs on the draft Plan | Sept. 4, 2013 Sept. 24, 2013 | DBM Office, Manila Pinnacle Hotel, Davao |
| Engagement with NEDA Planning Committee to harmonize the Governance Cluster Plan with the Chapter on Good Governance in the Phil. Development Plan | July to December | |
| Presentation of Plan to the Cabinet Cluster | Sept. 13, 2013 | DBM Office, Manila |
| Conduct of the Good Governance Summit | Jan. 15-17, 2014 | PICC, Manila |
| Submission of final Plan to the President | Mar. 17, 2014 | |

Most of the consultations were conducted in NCR and only 1 sub-national consultation was conducted. A consultation in the Visayas region was set in October 2013 but did not push through due to the earthquake in Bohol.

¹ The Cabinet Cluster on Good Governance and Anti-Corruption (Governance Cluster) was created in 2011 by virtue of Executive Order No. 43. The Cluster is tasked to “institutionalize open, transparent, accountable, and participatory governance.” The Cluster is composed of 7 government agencies and chaired by the President, with the DBM as Secretariat. The Cluster identified key initiatives, embodied in the Governance Cluster Plan, that aim to curb corruption, improve the delivery of public services especially to the poor, and enhance the business and economic environment. (URL: www.gov.ph/governance)

The governance priority framework was presented to the Philippine OGP Steering Committee² for review and approval, which will also serve as the guiding framework of the 2nd Action Plan to the OGP. The Steering Committee also reviewed the commitments in the 1st plan and took into consideration the IRM report. In September 2013, the Steering Committee met to finalize the commitments and targets for the 2nd Action Plan. Nine commitments were identified and submitted to the OGP in November 2013. The timeline of the crafting process is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Timeline in crafting the 2nd Action Plan for OGP



Documentation of consultations and summaries of comments/feedbacks including actions taken by government are posted on the Governance Cluster website.

B. Consultation during implementation

As part of the monitoring effort of the Governance Cluster/Phl-OGP Secretariat, quarterly assessment workshops were conducted. These quarterly assessment workshops aim to provide updates on the implementation of the commitments/initiatives and allow the participants to comment, suggest, or ask questions from the government agencies implementing the initiatives. Participants of the workshops are representatives of the implementing government agencies, local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations (CSOs), academe, business groups, and media. Six workshops were conducted, four of which were conducted outside NCR.³ These workshops/fora were dubbed as Good Governance Dialogues: Regional Forum on Open Government and the National Budget. The Good Governance Dialogues were co-organized with the CSO members of the Philippine OGP Steering Committee. The date, venue, and number of participants for each workshop are shown in Table 2.

² The Steering Committee is composed of representatives from the national government (DBM, DILG, DSWD), local government (Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines), civil society (Budget Advocacy Group, Task Force Participatory Local Governance, Right to Know Right Now Coalition), and business group (National Competitiveness Council, Integrity Initiative).

Table 2. Details of the Good Governance Dialogues

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Venue</i> | <i>Participating Regions</i> | <i>No. of participants</i> |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| May 27, 2014 | DBM Multi-purpose Hall | NCR | 80 |
| Sept. 2-3, 2014 | Manila | NCR, Regions 1, 2, and 3 | 280 |
| Oct. 16-17, 2014 | Cebu City | Regions 6, 7, and 8 | 220 |
| Oct. 23-24, 2014 | Cagayan de Oro City | Regions 9, 10, and 13 | 160 |
| Nov. 6-7, 2014 | Davao City | Regions 11, 12, and ARMM | 230 |
| Nov. 13-14, 2014 | Baguio City | Regions 1, 2, and CAR | 270 |

The Good Governance Dialogues also provided a venue to jumpstart the crafting of the 3rd Action Plan for the OGP. Workshops were conducted to scan on already existing open government initiatives at the local level, particularly those that are jointly implemented by LGUs and CSOs.

Further, status reports of each initiative/commitment were posted in the Governance Cluster website on a quarterly basis. The reports are shown in a concise and simple poster format that can be downloaded by users. Information and communication materials were also developed to aid in raising awareness on OGP and the governance initiatives. These include a primer on Philippine OGP and brochure of the Governance Cluster. These information materials were distributed to national government agencies, the DBM regional offices (together with the People's Budget), CSO, and academe partners. The materials were also distributed in all fora and workshops organized by the DBM.

C. Consultation during the drafting of the self-assessment report

The drafting of the self-assessment report started in December 2014. The drafting process and timeline was decided upon during the PhI-OGP Steering Committee meeting in November 2014. The Secretariat at DBM spearheaded the crafting and the rough draft has been circulated to the Steering Committee for comments. The source of the reports came from the status reports submitted to the Secretariat on a monthly basis. Further, a year-end validation workshop with implementing agencies was conducted in January 23, 2015. The objective of the workshop is to validate the activities and accomplishments for 2014. The validated reports were then presented to CSO partners in a forum last February 24, 2015. The comments during the workshop were consolidated and circulated to the implementing agencies for their actions. The comments and responses are posted in the Governance Cluster website.

The draft Assessment Report was posted in the Governance Cluster website for public consultation from April 1-15, 2015.

III. IRM Recommendations

The recommendations of the IRM in its assessment of the 1st Action Plan were considered in the crafting of the 2nd Action Plan. The key recommendations of the IRM and the actions taken by the Secretariat are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. IRM Key Recommendations and Actions Taken by Government

| No. | IRM Key Recommendations | Actions Taken/Adjustments Made |
|------------|---|--|
| 1 | Strengthen the OGP institutionally a) Improve citizen participation and public consultation b) Encourage those involved in government agencies to form technical working groups | In crafting the 2 nd Action Plan, in-person and online consultations were conducted (refer to Section II. A for details). The PhI-OGP Steering Committee was also more involved in the crafting process, through their identification of priorities and commitments |

| No. | IRM Key Recommendations | Actions Taken/Adjustments Made |
|-----|---|--|
| | <p>(TWG) to monitor and ensure the progress of implementation in their departments</p> <p>c) Involve more government agencies, notably rank-and-file and career service personnel and the members of the Philippine Congress in crafting the 2013 OGP Action Plan</p> | <p>(Steering Committee meetings were held in April and September 2013).</p> <p>Further, focal persons within the implementing agencies were identified to monitor and report on the progress of the commitments. The focal persons also participate in the quarterly assessment workshop.</p> |
| 2 | <p>Strategically draft the commitments</p> <p>a) Clarify how the commitments coherently promote OGP values of transparency, accountability, participation, and use of technology and innovation to the OGP</p> <p>b) Clarify how the action plan commitments relate to the “eligibility criteria” for membership in the OGP, notably initiatives at promoting asset records disclosure and freedom of information</p> <p>c) Identify and remove overlapping commitments to assure greater transparency and lessen double counting</p> | <p>A significant change from the 1st to the 2nd Action Plan is the reduction of the number of commitments from 16 to 9. The selected commitments, as agreed upon by the PhI-OGP Steering Committee, are those that directly promote OGP values, with high impact, and with wider coverage of implementation. It is ensured that the commitments do not overlap and directly relate to the OGP eligibility criteria. This will be further discussed in Section V of this report.</p> |
| 3 | <p>Clarify construction of the next Action Plan</p> <p>a) Identify project milestones with clear indicators and metrics to allow tracking</p> <p>b) Make future commitments more manageable by providing actual projects limited to selected agencies or departments, rather than applying to the whole Government</p> <p>c) Conduct public consultation meetings with CSOs and stakeholders on the development of the plan and document the discussions at these meetings</p> | <p>The 2nd Action Plan clearly identified measurable indicators and milestones for better assessment. The detailed indicators per commitment are discussed in Section IV. Status of these indicators and milestones are submitted to the Secretariat on a monthly or quarterly basis.</p> <p>Details of public consultations and meetings conducted during the crafting of the plan are discussed in Section II.A. Documentations of meetings are posted in the Governance Cluster website.</p> |
| 4 | <p>Focus content in the next Action Plan</p> <p>a) Focus on freedom of information</p> <p>b) Consider using mobile technology given its widespread coverage and the limited connection to broadband</p> <p>c) Ensure analysis, usefulness, and usability of data through open formats and improved data validation processes</p> | <p>The 3rd Action Plan is being co-created with civil society partners. The proposed content in the IRM recommendations are included during discussions.</p> |

IV. Implementation of National Action Plan Commitments

The 2nd Action Plan contains nine commitments, of which six are continuing commitments from the 1st Action Plan and three are new commitments. Of the nine commitments, two are already completed. The summary of completion is found in Table 4.

Table 4. Summary of Completion of Commitments

| No. | Commitment | Program/ Initiative | Implementing Agencies | Performance Targets | Completion Level |
|------------|---|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Sustain transparency in national and local government plans and budgets | Transparency Seal (National) Full Disclosure Policy (Sub-national) | DBM DILG | 1. 100% of national government targets fully complying with the Transparency Seal 2. Increasing no. of local governments fully complying with the Full Disclosure Policy (55% for 2013, 65% for 2014 and 75% in 2015) | Substantial |
| 2a | Support for the passage of legislation: access to information | Freedom of Information (FOI) Bill, | PCDSPO | 1. Freedom of Information included in the priority legislative agenda of the Executive | Substantial |
| 2b | Support for the passage of legislation: protection of whistleblowers | Whistleblowers Protection Bill | DOJ | 2. Whistleblowers Protection Bills included in the priority legislative agenda of the Executive | Limited |
| 3 | Engage civil society in public audit | Citizens Participatory Audit | COA | 1. 4 participatory audits conducted and audit reports published | Substantial |
| 4 | Enhance performance benchmarks for local governance | Seal of Good Local Governance | DILG | 1. Additional performance benchmarks on accountable, transparent, and participatory governance, and frontline service performance implemented | Substantial |
| 5 | Enhance the government procurement system | PhilGEPS Modernization | DBM | 1. 100% registration of national government agencies, state universities and colleges, and LGUs in PhilGEPS 2. Additional functionalities such as e-payment, e-bidding, and uploading of procurement plans installed in PhilGEPS | Substantial |

| No. | Commitment | Program/ Initiative | Implementing Agencies | Performance Targets | Completion Level |
|------------|--|---|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 6 | Strengthen grassroots participation in local planning and budgeting | Bottom-Up Budgeting Program | DILG, DBM, DSWD, NAPC | 1. 90% of total LGUs with identified priority poverty reduction projects 2. Implementation and completion of all projects facilitated and monitored | Substantial |
| 7 | Provide more accessible government data in a single portal and open format | Open Data Philippines | PCDSPO, DBM, OPS | 1. Open Data portal launched 2. 1,237 data sets uploaded | Completed |
| 8 | Initiate fiscal transparency in the extractive industry | Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative-Philippines | DOF | 1. Policy to institutionalize transparency in the extractive industries adopted 2. Extractive industries transparency report published | Completed |
| 9 | Improve the ease of doing business | Gameplan for Competitiveness | NCC | 1. Improvement in the Philippines' Doing Business ranking | Substantial |

Discussion of each commitment is found in the next section.

| Commitment #1: Sustain transparency in government plans and budget | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Lead implementing agency | | Department of Budget and Management (national) | Department of the Interior and Local Government (sub-national) |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | | Undersecretary Richard Moya | Atty. Maria Rhodora Flores |
| Title, Department | | Undersecretary and Chief Information Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) | Chief, Policy Compliance Monitoring Division, Bureau of Local Government Supervision (BLGS) |
| Email | | rmoya@dbm.gov.ph | pacts.blgs@gmail.com , lad_blgs@yahoo.com |
| Phone | | 490-1000 loc 2500 | 928-9181; 925-0351 |
| Other actors | Government | Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) | |
| | CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals | | Philippine Development Forum, Working Group on Decentralization and Local Government |
| Main objective | | Make key budget plan documents of national government agencies and local government units accessible to the public by disclosure in specific government websites. <u>Performance Target:</u> | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|----|----|------|-------------------------|----|----|------|------------------------|---|---|------|---------------------------------|-----|----|-----|------------------------|----|----|-----|---------|--|--|-----|--|------------|-----------------|-------------|----------|-------|-------|------|-----------|----|----|-------|--------|-----|-----|-------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 100% of national government targets fully complying with the Transparency Seal- Increasing number of local governments fully complying with the Full Disclosure Policy 2013 – 55% 2014 – 65% 2015 – 75% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brief Description of Commitment | This commitment is realized through the implementation of two initiatives: 1) Transparency Seal for national government agencies, and 2) Full Disclosure Policy for local government units. The Transparency Seal is a provision in the budget law that mandates the disclosure of key budget and major plans of national government agencies in their respective websites. The Full Disclosure Policy mandates LGUs to disclose 15 key documents in the FDP portal and conspicuous places within the LGU. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Relevance | This commitment promotes transparency as it provides public access to plans and budget of the national government agencies and local governments through their websites and in conspicuous places within the LGUs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambition | The intended result is the culture of transparency among national government agencies and local government units built by ensuring regular public disclosure of key budget and plan documents. Public access to this information is a pre-requisite to effective citizen engagement. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completion Level | Not started | Limited | Substantial | Completed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Description of the Results | <p><u>Transparency Seal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- As of September 2015, compliance rate with the Transparency Seal for the 2014 compliance assessment is at 98%. The compliance rates* based on type of government agency are as follows: <table><tr><td></td><td>Total no.</td><td>Compliant</td><td>% Compliant</td></tr><tr><td>Departments</td><td>23</td><td>23</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>Other Executive Offices</td><td>36</td><td>32</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>Constitutional Offices</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>State Universities and Colleges</td><td>111</td><td>97</td><td>97%</td></tr><tr><td>GOCCs (covered by DBM)</td><td>15</td><td>13</td><td>93%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Average</td><td>98%</td></tr></table> <p>* based on assessment results from the AO 25 Task Force for the Performance-Based Bonus (PBB). Please see Annex A for the complete compliance list to Transparency Seal for FY 2014.</p> <p><u>Full Disclosure Policy</u></p> <p>As of Q2 2015, the compliance rates in the full disclosure policy per type of local government unit are as follows:</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Total no.*</td><td>Full Compliance</td><td>% Compliant</td></tr><tr><td>All LGUs</td><td>1,591</td><td>1,196</td><td>792%</td></tr><tr><td>Provinces</td><td>75</td><td>62</td><td>82.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Cities</td><td>142</td><td>123</td><td>86.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Municipalities</td><td>1,374</td><td>1,074</td><td>78.1%</td></tr></table> <p>* Excluding ARMM</p> <p>Full compliance entails that the LGU discloses all 14 documents in the FDP portal and in conspicuous places. Please see Annex B for the breakdown of the FDP compliance rates.</p> | | | | | Total no. | Compliant | % Compliant | Departments | 23 | 23 | 100% | Other Executive Offices | 36 | 32 | 100% | Constitutional Offices | 7 | 7 | 100% | State Universities and Colleges | 111 | 97 | 97% | GOCCs (covered by DBM) | 15 | 13 | 93% | Average | | | 98% | | Total no.* | Full Compliance | % Compliant | All LGUs | 1,591 | 1,196 | 792% | Provinces | 75 | 62 | 82.6% | Cities | 142 | 123 | 86.6% | Municipalities | 1,374 | 1,074 | 78.1% |
| | Total no. | Compliant | % Compliant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Departments | 23 | 23 | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Executive Offices | 36 | 32 | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Constitutional Offices | 7 | 7 | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| State Universities and Colleges | 111 | 97 | 97% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOCCs (covered by DBM) | 15 | 13 | 93% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | | | 98% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total no.* | Full Compliance | % Compliant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All LGUs | 1,591 | 1,196 | 792% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provinces | 75 | 62 | 82.6% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cities | 142 | 123 | 86.6% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipalities | 1,374 | 1,074 | 78.1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| End Date | The Transparency Seal provision is included annually in the General Appropriations Act. The Full Disclosure Policy is already enforced and monitored on a quarterly basis. |
| Next Steps | There are currently discussions with implementing agencies to apply the open data standards for all disclosed documents. |
| Additional Information | |
| The Transparency Seal is included as one of the Good Governance Conditions for eligibility in the Performance-Based Bonus for the national government. At the local government level, compliance with the Full Disclosure Policy is one of the requirements to be conferred with the Seal of Good Local Governance and eligibility criteria for the Bottom-Up Budgeting Program. In addition, there are plans to mandate the disclosure of budget and plans in open or machine-readable formats. There are also initiatives to improve the format of the disclosed documents in more user-friendly form. | |

| Commitment #2: Support for the passage of legislation on access to information and protection of whistleblowers | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------|--|
| Lead implementing agency | | Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (access to information) | | Department of Justice (protection of whistleblowers) |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | | Undersecretary Manuel Quezon III | | Asec. Zabedin Azis |
| Title, Department | | Undersecretary | | Assistant Secretary |
| Email | | mlquezon3@pcdspo.gov.ph | | zmazis@doj.gov.ph |
| Phone | | 736-0719 | | 524-8930 |
| Other actors | Government | Congress, Presidential Legislative Liaison Office | | Congress, Presidential Legislative Liaison Office |
| | CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals | Right to Know, Right Now Coalition | | |
| Main objective | | The main intent is to include the two legislation in the priority legislation of the Executive. Passage of the two bills will mandate the disclosure of government information and ensure protection of whistleblowers. <u>Performance Target:</u> Freedom of Information and Whistleblowers Protection Bills included in the priority legislative agenda of the Executive | | |
| Brief Description of Commitment | | The commitment is for the two bills to be included in the priority legislation of the Executive and passed at their respective Committees in both Chambers of Congress. | | |
| Relevance | | The Freedom of Information (FOI) bill is crucial to institutionalize transparency since it will mandate the disclosure of public documents, as well as the procedures for accessing these documents. On the other hand, passage of the Whistleblowers Protection bill will contribute in holding public servants accountable by encouraging citizens to report corrupt practices. | | |
| Ambition | | Passage of the FOI bill will ensure that government efforts on transparency become the norm and can make government more open as disclosure of public data will be institutionalized. Further, passage of the Whistleblowers Protection bill will incentivize reporting of corrupt practices and deter these practices among public servants. | | |
| Completion Level | | Not started | Limited | Substantial |
| | | | | Completed |

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| | | ✓ (for Whistleblowers Protection bill) | ✓ (for FOI bill) | |
| Description of the Results | <p>Both bills are included in the Priority Legislative Agenda (PLA) of the 16th Congress. Please refer to Annex C to view the full list of bills that are included in the PLA. The President has also pushed for the passage of FOI through his Budget Message for 2016.</p> <p>The FOI bill was approved in the Senate (Upper House) in March 2014. At the House of Representatives (Lower House), it was approved by the Committee on Public Information last November 2014 and in the Committee on Appropriations last March 2015. However, the date of of plenary deliberation for the said bill is yet to be calendared and approved. .</p> <p>Draft substitute bills of the Whistleblower Protection bill are fully supported by the DOJ. Consensus versions were approved by the Committee on Justice but pending with the Committee on Appropriations.</p> | | | |
| End Date | Cannot be determined | | | |
| Next Steps | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | |
| | | | | |

| Commitment #3: Engage civil society in public audit | | |
|---|--|---|
| Lead implementing agency | Commission on Audit | |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | Dir. Gloria Jose | |
| Title, Department | Director, Project Management Office, Office of the Chairperson | |
| Email | gloria.jose@coa.gov.ph | |
| Phone | 951-0912 | |
| Other actors | Government | |
| | CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals | Affiliated Network on Social Accountability-East Asia and the Pacific (ANSA-EAP) Australian Aid/DFAT World Bank |
| Main objective | <p>The main intent is to include civil society in the public audit process and identify models for participatory auditing.</p> <p><u>Performance Target:</u> 4 participatory audits conducted and audit reports published</p> | |
| Brief Description of Commitment | This commitment will be realized through the Citizens Participatory Audit (CPA) program. The program is the conduct of joints audits by COA and CSOs of select infrastructure projects, including the setting up of systems, tools, and processes to institutionalize participatory audit. | |
| Relevance | This commitment promotes citizen engagement by opening up spaces in the public audit process for civil society to participate. In addition, the program adopted the monitoring methods of CSOs (i.e., balance scorecards, surveys, etc) to | |

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|--|--|---------|-------------|-----------|
| | complement the audit process, thereby putting value to what CSOs can effectively do. | | | |
| Ambition | The intended policy result is institutionalized and regular implementation of participatory audit for infrastructure projects within COA. This will make the audit process more inclusive and effective by engaging the stakeholders themselves which, in turn, will also improve the relationship between the supreme audit institution and the civil society. In addition, institutionalizing CPA will enhance stakeholders' ownership of the public audit process and, and government agency compliance with COA reports (whether produced through CPA, or its regular and special audits). | | | |
| Completion Level | Not started | Limited | Substantial | Completed |
| | | | ✓ | |
| Description of the Results | <p>For Phase I, three pilot audits have been implemented. These are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. DPWH CAMANAVA Flood Control Project2. Marikina Health Center3. QC Solid Waste Management Program <p>The audit reports can be accessed through the COA and i-kwenta websites which is managed by COA and ANSA-EAP, respectively.. The following are the links to the said audit reports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. DPWH CAMANAVA Flood Control Project - http://www.i-kwenta.com/pilot-audits/kamanava/#.VVmW3Pmqgko2. Marikina Health Center - http://www.i-kwenta.com/pilot-audits/quezon-city/#.VVmW4fmqqko3. QC Solid Waste Management Program - http://www.i-kwenta.com/pilot-audits/pilot-audit-3/#.VVmXuPmqgko <p>The fourth pilot audit on the Public Private Partnership (PPP) on School Buildings was not pushed through because it did not meet the criteria for CPA projects, so the COA had to refer it to the appropriate sector concerned.</p> <p>Prior to the conduct of these audits, various capacity building activities on the audit process were conducted for the CSOs.</p> <p>Another milestone of CPA is the program's inclusion in the regular budget of COA for FY2015, unlike in previous years where it was dependent on development partner support.</p> | | | |
| End Date | Phase I ended in September 2014. The timeline for Phase II is from November 2014 up to May 2016. | | | |
| Next Steps | Phase II of the CPA program intends to scale-up the implementation of CPA nationwide. This will be done through the roll-out of participatory audit of farm-to-market roads in all regions of the country and institutionalize this process. Pilot audit is already being conducted in Palawan. | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | |
| A crucial bottleneck in implementation is the source of funds for supporting activities or monitoring expenses of CSOs. There is currently no legal basis that will justify the direct downloading of funds to CSOs. It is hoped that the CPA will be included in the regular programs of COA that gets allocation in its annual budget. Further, the CPA program is lodged at the Project Management Office (PMO) and will eventually be transferred to the Special Services Sector of COA as part of the institutionalization process. | | | | |

| Commitment #4: Enhance performance benchmarks for local governance | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Lead implementing agency | | Department of the Interior and Local Government | | | |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | | Ms. Girlie Zara | | | |
| Title, Department | | Chief, Local Governance Performance Management Division | | | |
| Email | | lgpms.team@yahoo.com | | | |
| Phone | | 928-9181 | | | |
| Other actors | Government | | | | |
| | CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals | | | | |
| Main objective | | The objective is to enhance the existing performance benchmarks of LGUs beyond financial practices. <u>Performance Target:</u> Additional performance benchmarks on accountable, transparent, and participatory governance, and frontline service performance implemented | | | |
| Brief Description of Commitment | | From its pilot run in 2010, the Seal of Good Housekeeping (SGH) promotes transparency and accountability in local operations. In 2012, 84% of provinces, cities and municipalities were conferred with the SGH. This indicates readiness of local governments to take on greater challenges. In 2014, the Department scaled up the Seal of Good Housekeeping into the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG), a recognition of good performance of provincial, city and municipal governments, not only on financial housekeeping, but also on other areas that directly benefit the people. These performance areas are: good financial housekeeping, disaster preparedness, social protection for the basic sector, business-friendliness and competitiveness, environmental management, and law and order and public safety. | | | |
| Relevance | | This commitment is relevant in advancing transparency and citizen participation through the various performance criteria required for eligibility of the SGLG. These include compliance with the Full Disclosure Policy and representation of sectors in local decision bodies. | | | |
| Ambition | | Raising the performance benchmarks of LGUs intends to improve aspects of local governance, such as transparency in local plans and budgets and mandatory representation of CSOs in local special bodies. | | | |
| Completion Level | | Not started | Limited | Substantial | Completed |
| | | | | ✓ | |
| Description of the Results | | The Seal of Good Local Governance was launched by the DILG in 2014, which included other performance areas, as follows: 1) good financial housekeeping, 2) disaster preparedness, 3) social protection for the basic sector, 4) business-friendly environment and competitiveness, 5) environmental compliance, and 6) law and order and public safety. As of September 2014, all LGUs have been assessed using the new metrics of performance. Results of the assessment will be released in Q2 2015. | | | |
| End Date | | The SGLG will be assessed on an annual basis. | | | |

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| Next Steps | DILG will continue to upscale and enhance current SGLG performance benchmarks on accountable, transparent, and participatory governance, and frontline service performance every year from 2015 to 2017. |
| Additional Information | |
| Recipients of the SGLG are eligible to the Performance Challenge Fund (PCF), a grant to fund local development projects. | |

| Commitment #5: Enhance the government procurement system | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------|-------------|
| Lead implementing agency | | Department of Budget and Management | | |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | | Ms. Rosa Maria Clemente | | |
| Title, Department | | Executive Director, Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PhilGEPS) | | |
| Email | | rmclemente@philgeps.gov.ph | | |
| Phone | | 640-6900 loc 8200 | | |
| Other actors | Government | PhilGEPS, Government Procurement and Policy Board (GPPB) | | |
| | CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals | | | |
| Main objective | | <p>The current government electronic procurement system will be enhanced to include additional functionalities, such as facilities for uploading of bid documents, electronic payment, and uploading of annual procurement plans.</p> <p><u>Performance Targets:</u> 1) 100% registration of national government agencies, state universities and colleges, and LGUs in PhilGEPS, 2) Additional functionalities such as e-payment, e-bidding, and uploading of procurement plans installed in PhilGEPS</p> | | |
| Brief Description of Commitment | | <p>The current PhilGEPS system was designed in 2004 and there is a need to re-design the system to include additional functionalities and related system integration, configuration, and maintenance services. The initiative aims to achieve the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide a total e-Government Procurement solution to achieve transparency in all stages of government procurement, i.e. from procurement planning to project management/contract implementation 2) Ensure that the PhilGEPS can be linked with the Government Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) for tracking budget and expenditure <p>This will be done in 3 phases:</p> <p>Phase 1 – Installation of Base System Requirements</p> <p>Phase 2 – Development of Management Information System</p> <p>Phase 3 – Installation of feature for e-contract/Project Management and linkage with the GIFMIS and other e-government systems</p> | | |
| Relevance | | This commitment is relevant in advancing transparency in the public procurement process. | | |
| Ambition | | It is envisioned that once the system is enhanced, there will be more transparency and efficiency in the bidding process since all procedures will be done on-line. | | |
| Completion Level | | Not started | Limited | Substantial |
| | | | | Completed |

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| | | | ✓ | |
| Description of the Results | As of August 2015, all national government agencies, state universities and colleges, and LGUs are registered in PhilGEPS. To enhance the current system, the following activities were undertaken: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Awarded service provider for the enhanced system in January 2014• Completed walkthrough and user assessment of the existing system in April 2014• Completed the system requirement study• Completed delivery, inspection, and testing of all hardware components in December 2014• On-going software configuration and development of test cases• On-going finalization of Data Migration Plan | | | |
| End Date | December 2015 | | | |
| Next Steps | Data migration, installation of functionalities for e-bidding, and user acceptance testing will be conducted in the 3rd quarter of 2015. Training of government agencies to use the system will be done by October until December 2015. | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | |
| There was a delay in the bidding process because of two failed biddings. The notice of award was supposed to be issued in October 2013 but it was only awarded last January 2014. | | | | |

| Commitment #6: Strengthen grassroots participation in local planning and budgeting | | |
|--|--|--|
| Lead implementing agency | Department of the Interior and Local Government | |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | Undersecretary Austere Panadero | |
| Title, Department | Undersecretary | |
| Email | dilg.bub@gmail.com , dilg_bub@yahoo.com | |
| Phone | 925-0357 | |
| Other actors | Government | Department of Budget and Management, Department of Social Welfare and Development, National Anti-Poverty Commission, National Economic and Development Authority |
| | CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals | |
| Main objective | <p>The objective is to increase citizen's access to local service delivery through demand-driven planning and budgeting process. A majority of LGUs should have developed their local poverty reduction action plans together with local stakeholders.</p> <p><u>Performance Targets:</u> 1) 90% of total LGUs with identified priority poverty reduction projects, 2) Implementation and completion of all projects facilitated and monitored</p> | |
| Brief Description of Commitment | This commitment will be realized through the Bottom-Up Budgeting (BUB) program. The program is an enhancement of the budget and planning process to | |

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| | involve grassroots organizations and LGUs in the identification of priority poverty reduction projects that will be funded by national government agencies. | | | |
| Relevance | The BUB program is relevant in advancing citizen engagement as it provides a mechanism for citizens to directly participate in the national budgeting process through the Local Poverty Reduction Action Team (LPRAT). | | | |
| Ambition | The intended result is more responsive government plans and budget through the bottom-up process. The aim is to institutionalize participation of grassroots organizations in developing local poverty reduction action plans and identifying projects to be implemented in their areas. | | | |
| Completion Level | Not started | Limited | Substantial | Completed |
| | | | ✓ | |
| Description of the Results | <p>Since the initiative started in 2012, all Cities and Municipalities have been assisted in the preparation of their Local Poverty Reduction Action Plans and undertaken the bottom-up budgeting process for the 2013, 2014 and 2015 budget preparation. Monitoring of project implementation under 2013,2014, and 2015 budget showed that as of August 2015, around 10,629 projects had been completed, 5,844 are ongoing while the rest are either under procurement/bidding or completing the requirements.</p> <p>Other activities undertaken are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developed an M&E system for tracking implementation of projects; included in the system is the development of a portal where project status and other information can be viewed• Conducted capacity development for Local and Regional Poverty Reduction Action Teams (LPRAT and RPRAT) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)• On-going development of a communications strategy and materials, and conduct of information drive to expand reach of the program to grassroots organizations• On-going documentation of good practices• On-going activities for strengthening the Regional Poverty Reduction Action Teams (RPRATs) and BuB provincial mechanism <p>Further, this initiative was awarded one of the Gold Awards in the first Open Government Awards, with the theme “citizen engagement”.</p> | | | |
| End Date | The bottom-up planning and budgeting process will be undertaken annually during budget preparation. | | | |
| Next Steps | The BUB process is currently being undertaken for the 2016 budget preparation. The low BUB project completion rate has also been acknowledged by the BUB oversight and implementing agencies. Related to this, the BUB PMO has considered this concern in developing current and future strategies and policy guidance for the planning and implementation of the program. An online portal, http://openbub.gov.ph , has also been created for easier monitoring and reporting on the progress of BuB projects. | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | |
| Policies for direct download of funds to LGUs are currently being formulated. | | | | |

Commitment #7: Provide more accessible government data in a single portal and open format

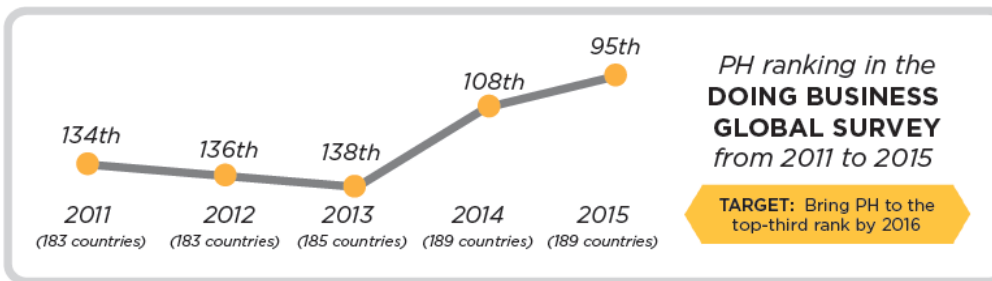
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|-------------|
| Lead implementing agency | | Office of the Presidential Spokesperson, Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office | Department of Budget and Management | |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | | Secretary Edwin Lacierda | Undersecretary Richard Moya | |
| Title, Department | | Secretary | Undersecretary and Chief Information Officer | |
| Email | | | rmoya@dbm.gov.ph | |
| Phone | | | 490-1000 loc 2500 | |
| Other actors | Government | Department of Science and Technology – Information and Communications Technology Office | | |
| | CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals | World Bank | | |
| Main objective | | This initiative aims to make government data searchable, understandable, and accessible through a single portal with data sets that are in open or machine-readable formats. Performance Targets: 1) Open Data portal launched, 2) 300 data sets uploaded | | |
| Brief Description of Commitment | | Government agencies have rich sets of exciting, but untapped, data. These datasets – everything from education to agriculture to budget – are generated over the course of normal work and implementation of agency programs. “Opening up” these public datasets, by making them easy to view and use, opens up new possibilities for both the government and the public. Open Data Philippines aims to work with all national government agencies to position data.gov.ph as the definitive website for national government data. This initiative aims to make Philippine public government data searchable, understandable, and accessible. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Searchable. The website will consolidate the datasets sent by different agencies, allowing site users to find specific information from the rich collection of public datasets made available by agencies.• Understandable. The website will feature up-to-date infographics and other applications based on public data that make the information easy to understand. These visualizations will be powered by the latest data uploaded to the website by agencies and updated as soon as new data comes in.• Accessible. Users of the website will not only be able to view the data, but also share and download it in spreadsheet and other open formats. This will encourage innovation by harnessing local Filipino talent and allowing people to easily use the datasets in new, unexpected ways to help the public. The website will also allow users to send in comments, suggestions, and stories on their use of open data. This engagement with the users and healthy exchange of ideas between the public and the government will help develop the platform even further. | | |
| Relevance | | The initiative adheres to the following principles: transparency and access to public sector information, data-driven governance, public engagement, and practical innovation. | | |
| Ambition | | The intended policy result is mainstreamed disclosure of government data that is understandable and useful to the public. | | |
| Completion Level | | Not started | Limited | Substantial |
| | | | | Completed |

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|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | ✓ |
| Description of the Results | <p>The open data portal (data.gov.ph) was launched in January 2014. As of September 2015, 2,003 data files were published. Information tools, such as 13 dashboards and 87 visualizations, were also created.</p> <p>Other activities conducted are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conducted three hackathons. A hackathon is an event where developers, designers, subject experts and citizens collaborate to create usable mobile or web applications to solve a particular problem. These hackathons are on budget (#KabantayNgBayan), disaster preparedness (#Readysaster) and government procurement (#KabantayngBayan: Procurement Hack) .• Conducted Masterclass for selected government agencies• The first 12 Agency Data Inventories were also released last August 2015 | | | |
| End Date | The portal is updated on a regular basis. | | | |
| Next Steps | The Philippines Open Data Task Force (ODTF) is also currently involved in the development of the International Open Data Charter. By 2016, the ODTF aims to identify an institutional owner of the OD initiative. | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | |
| Under the Open Data Philippines brand are other transparency initiatives/portals such as the Foreign Aid Transparency Hub (faith.gov.ph), Open Reconstruction, and Open Bottom-up Budgeting, which intersects with other programs of government. | | | | |

| Commitment #8: Initiate fiscal transparency in the extractive industry | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------|-------------|
| Lead implementing agency | | Department of Finance | | |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | | Assistant Secretary Ma. Teresa Habitan | | |
| Title, Department | | Assistant Secretary | | |
| Email | | mhabitan@dof.gov.ph | | |
| Phone | | 523-5678 | | |
| Other actors | Government | Department of Finance, Department of Energy, Department of Environment and Natural Resources-MGB, and Department of the Interior and Local Government | | |
| | CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals | Bantay Kita, Chamber of Mines, Petroleum Association of the Philippines | | |
| Main objective | | <p>The main objective is to disclose data on revenues collected by government from extractive industries.</p> <p><u>Performance Targets:</u> 1) Policy to institutionalize transparency in the extractive industries adopted, 2) Extractive industries transparency report published</p> | | |
| Brief Description of Commitment | | The Philippines became part of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), an international multi-stakeholder initiative that seeks to establish a global standard for transparency in the revenues collected by governments from extractive industries such as mining, oil and gas. This is through the publication of a report containing data from the mining industries and the government and analysis or data reconciliation of an independent administrator. | | |
| Relevance | | The EITI is relevant in advancing transparency. | | |
| Completion Level | | Not started | Limited | Substantial |
| | | | | Completed |

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|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | ✓ |
| Ambition | The EITI intends to improve transparency in terms of revenue collection from the extractive industries (oil, mining, and gas) based on data from these industries and government. As information from these industries and government become available, these can serve as reference for future policies in regulating these industries and providing clearer guidelines for transparency and accountability. | | | |
| Description of the Results | <p>The 1st EITI Country Report was submitted to the EITI International Board in December 2014 and presented to the media. Further, the Report can be downloaded at the Philippines’ EITI website. Other activities conducted as part of the preparation of the Report are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Various capacity building activities on the EITI standards for national and local governments, industries, CSOs, and media2. Scoping studies on barriers to EITI implementation, harmonization of policies, identification of payments made by industries and collections made by government, assessment of the capacity of regulatory agencies and tax administration agencies3. Development of reporting templates and generation of data from pilot sites4. Conduct of LGU roadshows to discuss issues on accountability of the extractive sector5. Creation of EITI portal for contracts and maps, and continuous production of information materials and stream of communications to disseminate EITI Report6. On-going activities to draft an EITI Law7. On-going pilot subnational implementation of EITI in selected local government units <p>Further, Executive Order No. 147 was signed in November 2013 creating the Philippine EITI. Preliminary discussions have also been made in Congress and Senate in Q1 2014.</p> | | | |
| End Date | The 1 st Country EITI Report was published in December 2014. | | | |
| Next Steps | PH-EITI will undergo a validation process by 2016 to be undertaken by the EITI International Board. The next EITI report also aims to expand its coverage to include disclosure of revenues from small scale mining and forestry industry. | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | |
| A multi-stakeholder group composed of civil society, business, and government was formed to implement, monitor and evaluate EITI implementation in the Philippines. The government is composed of representatives from the Department of Finance, Department of Energy, Department of Environment and Natural Resources-MGB, and Department of the Interior and Local Government. The civil society is represented by Bantay Kita, while the industries are represented by the Chamber of Mines, Petroleum Association of the Philippines, and an elected representative from non-chamber members. | | | | |

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| Commitment #9: Improve the ease of doing business | |
| Lead implementing agency | National Competitiveness Council |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | Mr. Guillermo Luz |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Title, Department | | Private Sector Co-Chairman | | | | | | | | | |
| Email | | gm.luz@competitive.org.ph | | | | | | | | | |
| Phone | | 751-3404 | | | | | | | | | |
| Other actors | Government | Department of Trade and Industry | | | | | | | | | |
| | CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Main objective | | The main objective is to improve business processes with the Doing Business Survey result of the IFC as indicator. The target is to bring the Philippines from the bottom-third of the rankings to the top-third by 2016. <u>Performance Target:</u> Improvement in the Philippines’ Doing Business ranking | | | | | | | | | |
| Brief Description of Commitment | | The NCC is actively engaged in implementing the Gameplan for Competitiveness aimed at improving the ease of doing business in the country. The Gameplan is designed to bring the Philippines from the bottom-third of the rankings to the top-third by 2016. The Ease of Doing Business report comprises 10 indicators, as follows: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and resolving insolvency. Among the significant changes pledged were the reduction of the current 36 days it takes to start a business by more than half and the reduction in number of tax payments from 47 to 14. Further, President Aquino signed Administrative Order No. 38 creating an inter-agency task force to initiate, implement, and monitor ease of doing business reforms. The order provides for the inclusion of these targets in the performance-based incentive system of all agencies concerned. This will ensure that targets are formally adopted and implemented. | | | | | | | | | |
| Relevance | | This commitment is relevant in promoting transparency and efficiency in government processes. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambition | | Aside from improved ranking in the Doing Business Survey, the more important ambition in this commitment is institutionalizing efficiency in the business processes in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Completion Level | | Not started | Limited | Substantial | Completed | | | | | | |
| | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Description of the Results | | <div><p>PH ranking in the DOING BUSINESS GLOBAL SURVEY from 2011 to 2015</p><p>TARGET: Bring PH to the top-third rank by 2016</p></div> <p>The Philippines’ ranking has improved significantly since 2013, jumping 43 notches. Per business process, the improvements are as follows:</p> <table><tr><td>Starting a business</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of steps increased from 15 to 16No. of days reduced from 35 to 34</td></tr><tr><td>Dealing with construction permits</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of steps reduced from 25 to 24No. of days increased from 77 to 94</td></tr><tr><td>Getting electricity</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of steps reduced from 5 to 4</td></tr></table> | | | | Starting a business | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of steps increased from 15 to 16No. of days reduced from 35 to 34 | Dealing with construction permits | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of steps reduced from 25 to 24No. of days increased from 77 to 94 | Getting electricity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of steps reduced from 5 to 4 |
| Starting a business | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of steps increased from 15 to 16No. of days reduced from 35 to 34 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dealing with construction permits | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of steps reduced from 25 to 24No. of days increased from 77 to 94 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Getting electricity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of steps reduced from 5 to 4 | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of days remains at 42 |
| | Registering property | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of steps is at 9No. of days is at 35 <p>Note: These figures cannot be compared with the 2014 set of indicators due to changes in methodology</p> |
| | Getting credit | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Depth of credit information index is at 5Strength of legal rights index is at 3 <p>Note: These figures cannot be compared with the 2014 set of indicators due to changes in methodology</p> |
| | Protecting investors | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Extent of Conflict of Interest Regulation index is at 4/10Extent Shareholder Governance index is at 4.33/10 <p>Note: These figures cannot be compared with the 2014 set of indicators due to changes in methodology</p> |
| | Paying taxes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of payments remains at 36No. of hours to prepare and file returns and pay taxes remains at 193 |
| | Trading across borders | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of documents to export remains at 6No. of days to export remains at 15No. of documents to import remains at 7No. of days to import remains at 14 |
| | Enforcing contracts | <ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of steps remains at 37No. of days remains at 842 |
| | Resolving insolvency | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Recovery rate (cents per \$) is at 21.24Strength of Insolvency Framework is at 14.5/16 <p>Note: These figures cannot be compared with the 2014 set of indicators due to changes in methodology</p> |
| End Date | The Doing Business Survey is conducted annually. The target is to bring the Philippines to the top-third rank by 2016. | |
| Next Steps | The release of the 2015 Doing Business (DB) Report is on Q4 2015. Afterwards, review of the new Doing Business targets will start on Q4 2015 for the next round of DB reforms. | |
| Additional Information | | |
| In response to an independent panel review and numerous consultations within and outside the World Bank Group, the Doing Business Report will incorporate a number of changes 2015 and 2016. These will involve an expansion of the sampling frame, important changes in currently used methodologies, and a broadening of the scope of most of the Doing Business indicator sets. Some of these changes was reflected in the Doing Business 2015, which was published at the end of October 2014. This is why some of the updated indicators in the latest DB report cannot be compared to previous years' results. Other changes will be reflected starting in Doing Business 2016. | | |

V. Progress on Eligibility Criteria

There were efforts made to improve the country's performance on the OGP eligibility criteria. These efforts will be discussed below.

Fiscal Transparency

Since 2012, the DBM has been publishing the People's Budget, a more understandable and concise version of the budget. The DBM also maintains the Budget ng Bayan website (budgetngbayan.com) where information on the budget process, previous years' budgets, and budget reforms can be found.

Other on-going fiscal transparency initiatives include the Transparency Seal for the national government, the Full Disclosure Policy for LGUs, and Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (see details in Section IV).

Access to Information

Substantial progress on the passage of the FOI bill has been observed, particularly at the Lower House (House of Representatives). The bill has been approved at the Committee on Appropriations and will now move to the plenary deliberation. The Secretariat, together with civil society partners, continuously linked with legislators to fast track the passage of the FOI bill. In fact, upon the invitation of the Phil-OGP Steering Committee, the Chairperson of the Committee on Public Information (Rep. Jorge Almonte) was invited to participate in the OGP Regional Conference in Bali, Indonesia in May 2014. Through this effort, the Chairperson became aware of access to information laws and their implementation in other Asian countries.

Public Officials Asset Disclosure

One of the priority initiatives of the Governance Cluster is the enhancement of the Income and Asset Disclosure System. This initiative is being implemented by the Office of the Ombudsman. The initiative intends to transform the manual-based system into an IT-based electronic system. Currently, the manual system is being reviewed to determine the appropriate electronic system. Details of this initiative are discussed in Section VI.

Citizen Engagement

Under the Bottom-Up Budgeting program, grassroots organizations are able to participate in the planning and budgeting process through their direct identification of local projects that will be implemented in their LGUs. From its pilot run of 609 municipalities in 2012, the program is now implemented in almost all cities and municipalities of the country. The program also won a Gold Award in the Open Government Awards in 2014.

VI. Other Priority Initiatives of the Governance Cluster

Updates as of October 2015 of other priority initiatives of the Governance Cluster are discussed in the next section. These initiatives adhere to the priority themes of the Cluster on: transparency, citizens' engagement, public financial management, performance management and monitoring systems, frontline service for business, justice, accountability of public servants, and smuggling and tax evasion prevention. Detailed quarterly reports of each initiative can be accessed at the Governance Cluster website: www.gov.ph/governance.

Transparency

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| Name of Initiative | : | 1. National Government Portal |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | PCDSPO |
| Brief Description | : | The Official Gazette (www.gov.ph) is developed that serves as a one-stop |

source of information of government documents, calendar, events, and directory of government officials.

Activities Implemented : 1) Publication of Presidential Issuances, 2) On-going development of iOS and Android mobile applications, 3) Developed SONA 2013 and 2014 microsities, 4) On-going development of the new unified feedback mechanism, and 5) On-going development of special webpages and microsities (i.e. eServices page, Typhoon Glenda and Ruby microsities, etc)

Citizens Engagement

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| Name of Initiative | : | 2. Civil Society Engagement in the National Budget Process |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | DBM |
| Brief Description | : | An initiative to enhance the policy framework and capacities of CSOs to participate in the national budget process. Select national government agencies and GOCCs have been mandated to hold public consultations with civil society on their proposed annual budgets. |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) Conduct of studies on existing policy environment for civil society engagement in the budget cycle, and legal and operational requirements of providing government funding to CSOs, 2) Crafting of Capacity Development Program for selected government agencies (DepEd, DOH, DPWH, NHA), 3) Conduct of mapping / profiling of CSOs involved in different aspects of the Budget Cycle, 4) Monitoring the conduct of CSO/stakeholder consultations by NGAs/GOCCs in the budget process, and 5) On-going policy consultations and review of budget process for participatory budgeting/joint drafting of guidelines on CSO accreditation and release of funds to CSOs |

Public Financial Management

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| Name of Initiative | : | 3. Budget and Treasury Management System |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | DBM, DOF, BTr, COA |
| Brief Description | : | The Budget and Treasury Management System is a Public Financial Management IT system which will cover the IT systems and functions of the oversight agencies for Budget Execution and Budget Accountability. |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) Preparation of Bidding Documents completed, and 2) Procurement of BTMS on-going |

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| Name of Initiative | : | 4. Comprehensive Human Resource Information System –National Payroll System |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | DBM, DOF, BTr, COA |
| Brief Description | : | An integrated system encompassing the full cycle of human resource management—from recruitment and hiring to retirement—initially focusing on a National Payroll System that will remove ghost employees in the government payroll, as well as ensure the timely payment of government employees' insurance premiums. |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) Awarding of contract to software and consultancy provider, 2) Completed software installation at the DOST Data Center, 3) On-going implementation of CHRIS software in DBM. |

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| Name of Initiative | : | 5. Local Government Units Public Financial Management |
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| Lead Implementing Agency | : | DBM, DILG, DOF, NEDA, COA |
| Brief Description | : | An initiative that seeks to enhance fiscal and expenditure management among LGUs and strengthen capacities of selected oversight agencies to provide technical assistance to LGUs |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) Developed the LGU PFM Policy Agenda and Action Plan (LGU PFM Roadmap), 2) On-going roll out of the Agency Procurement Compliance Performance Indicator (APCPI) for LGUs, 3) Institutionalize the Public Financial Management Assessment Tool (PFMAT) for LGUs and Public Financial Management Improvement Plan (PFMIP), 4) Finalized the Handbook on CSO Participation in the Budget Process, 5) 72% (321 LGUs out of 445 LGUs which submitted their data met the benchmark) |

Performance Management and Monitoring Systems

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| Name of Initiative | : | 6. Integrated Anti-Red Tape Program |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | CSC |
| Brief Description | : | Conduct of various activities to monitor compliance of government agencies with the Anti-Red Tape Act and empower citizens as government service customer, which includes Report Card Survey (RCS), Service Delivery Excellence Program (SDEP), Contact Center ng Bayan (CCB), ARTA Watch, and the Citizen's Satisfaction Center Seal of Excellence Award. |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) 1,101 service offices of nine (9) government agencies surveyed under the RCS as of September 2015, 2) 376 offices visited under the ARTA-Watch by CSC Regional Offices as of June 2015, 3) Mainstreamed the Contact Center ng Bayan to the ARTA Program, 4) 3,504 ARTA-related issues escalated to the CSC Special Action Team, 5) Implemented the SDEP, a technical assistance program, in service offices that failed the RCS, 6) Conferment of the Seal of Excellence Award |

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| Name of Initiative | : | 7. Citizen Satisfaction Index System |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | DILG |
| Brief Description | : | A system designed to collect and generate citizens' feedback on LGUs' service delivery performance in the following areas: health services, educational support services, social welfare services, governance and response, public works and infrastructure, environmental management, agricultural management and tourism support services |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) Conduct of training for Local Resource Institutes tasked to conduct CSIS Survey, 2) Conduct of CSIS survey in 70 cities since 2013, 3) Conduct of CSIS utilization Conferences, 4) Conduct of CSIS 2014 National Forum; 5) 71 Cities conducted with Survey and 53 Cities with Citizen Satisfaction Report |

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| Name of Initiative | : | 8. Medium-Term Information and Communication Technology Harmonization Initiative |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | DBM, DOST, NEDA |
| Brief Description | : | An e-Government and ICT support initiative that aims to harmonize and ensure interoperability among ICT-related resources, programs, and projects in all national government agencies, as well as address the gaps in computer network and broadband |

Activities Implemented : 1) Centralized procurement for all common ICT hardware under the Digitization Empowerment Fund, 2) Created a Government-wide Information Systems Strategic Plan (ISSP) that will complement the E-Government Master Plan, 3) Issuance of Information and Communications Technology Office (ICTO) Circular to harmonize ISSP, 4) On-going development of a Government-Wide Asset Management System

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| Name of Initiative | : | 9. Monitoring and Evaluation of Government Services |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | NCC |
| Brief Description | : | Conduct of activities to track the quality of government services through third-party assessments, such as the Annual Enterprise Survey on Corruption (AESC), Customer Satisfaction Feedback Surveys, and Business Permit and Licensing System (BPLS) Field Monitoring and Evaluation |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) Finalized 2015 AESC Report, 2) Finalized of 2015 Customer Satisfaction Feedback Survey Report, , 3) Finalized results of 2015 BPLS Report Results |

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| Name of Initiative | : | 10. Cabinet Performance Pledge |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | OCS |
| Brief Description | : | Signing of Performance Pledge by the Cabinet members and monitoring of commitments embodied in the Pledges through Quarterly Performance Review |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) Development of agency planning tools as basis for the Cabinet Performance Pledge, 2) Submission of Planning Tools by 34 national government agencies, 3) Development of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) tool to track progress of agencies, 4) Monitoring of budget utilization performance of the Top 24 Agencies, 5) 32 agencies with signedof Performance Pledge by Cabinet members |

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| Name of Initiative | : | 11. Performance Challenge Fund |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | DILG |
| Brief Description | : | A financial subsidy granted to LGUs that were awarded with the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) for projects that are aligned with national government priorities, such as achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), improved solid waste management, disaster risk reduction and management, and tourism and local economic development |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) Provision of incentives to qualified LGUs that have passed the Seal of Good Housekeeping (scaled-up to Seal of Good Local Governance) for the implementation of 2,027 projects since the initiative started in 2010, 2) Enhancement of the Local Government Performance Incentive System And Assessment of PCF Implementation, 3) Enhancement of the PCF Manual of Operations, 4) Hands-on training on the Utilization of PCF Website, 5) Validation of PCF and Gawad Pamana ng Lahi (GPL) projects, 6) Documentation of PCF Good Practices, 7) Development and printing of PCF IEC materials |

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| Name of Initiative | : | 12. Results-Based Performance Management System |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | AO 25 Task Force (DBM, OES, NEDA, DOF, PMS) |
| Brief Description | : | A unified system for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting the |

performance of national government agencies that serves as basis for determining entitlement of the performance-based bonus (PBB) for national government personnel in the Executive Department

Activities Implemented : 1) Developed the RBPMS website, 2) Development of 2014 PBB guidelines, 3) Conduct of impact assessment study on the PBB by the World Bank, 4) Completed formulation of 2015 PBIS guidelines and evaluation procedures, 5) 98% compliance rate of agencies to good governance conditions required under the Performance-based Bonus grant.

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| Name of Initiative | : | 13. Philippine Quality Award for the Public Sector |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | DTI, DAP |
| Brief Description | : | Annual award conferred to ISO-certified government agencies that meet the criteria for quality management systems |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) 2013 PQA application, review, and conferment of the President (2 government agencies awarded: DOST Region XI and PIA), 2) Consultation with other stakeholders to finalize PQA Criteria for the Public Sector, 3) Conduct of National forum on Public-Sector Innovation & Productivity, 4) Conduct of PQA Roadshow, 5) 17th PQA Conferment with the President held |

Frontline Service for Business

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| Name of Initiative | : | 14. Business Permit and Licensing System |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | DILG, DTI |
| Brief Description | : | Streamlining of BPLS in LGUs that includes adopting a unified form, reducing the number of signatories, limiting the number of steps in securing permits and licenses, and reducing processing time through automation |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) Coaching/provision of technical assistance to LGUs on the streamlining of Business Permit and Licensing System 2) Monitoring of LGUs adopting the national standards, with results showing that 1,286 Cities and Municipalities have been compliant with the prescribed standards since the project started in 2010 (including the 68 that have streamlined in 2014) |

Justice

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| Name of Initiative | : | 15. National Justice Information System |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | DOJ |
| Brief Description | : | A system linking the processes and databases on law enforcement, corrections, and judiciary for a holistic approach to crime prevention and resolution |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) Identification of three (3) clusters that will comprise the NJIS--Law Enforcement, Corrections, and Judiciary, 2) Implemented improved NBI Clearance System, 3) On-going installation and mobilization for civil works of the NJIS Data Center, 4) Switch to Inmate Management Information System (IMIS) at the New Bilibid Prison, 5) Pilot implementation of Bureau of Immigration Information System (BIIS) in NAIA Terminal 3, 6) |

National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) Clearance System online payment component completed

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| Name of Initiative | : | 16. Justice Sector Initiative |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | Supreme Court, DOJ, DILG |
| Brief Description | : | Conduct of priority reforms in the justice sector, including the harmonization and simplification of criminal justice processes and inter agency anti-corruption efforts and enforcement procedures, such as the monitoring of high-profile corruption cases |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) Justice Sector Coordinating Council (JSCC) reactivated and JSCC Strategic Roadmap developed, 2) Launched Justice Zone project in Quezon City, 3) Signed Resolution of the Inter-Agency Anti-Graft Coordinating Council (IAAGCC) to harmonize inter-agency anti-corruption enforcement procedures, 4) Conducted inter-agency assessment workshops, 5) Issued IAAGCC Guidelines of Cooperation, 6) Single carpeta system adopted and implemented in prisons and jails |

Accountability of Public Servants

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| Name of Initiative | : | 17. Revenue Integrity Protection Services Program |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | DOF |
| Brief Description | : | Enhance the capacity of RIPS to detect and investigate allegations of graft and corruption within revenue agencies |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) Conducted audits of BIR and BOC, 2) Conducted Financial Investigation Workshop, 2) Implemented RIPS – OMB Joint Seminar Workshop, 3) On-going development of RIPS Information System and data digitization. 4) Training on Testifying Effectively in Court and Quasi-Judicial bodies, 5_ Gender Sensitivity Training (GST) with Gender Analysis and Sexual Harassment Awareness Training conducted |

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| Name of Initiative | : | 18. Income and Asset Declaration System Project |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | OMB |
| Brief Description | : | Development of an IT-based system for electronic filing and disclosure of Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth (SALN) of government employees |
| Activities Implemented | : | 1) Completed the Comprehensive Assessment of Income and Asset Declaration System, 2) Awarded contract to service provider for the conduct of a study to enhance institutions, structures and business processes completed, 3) TOR for the engagement of consultancy services for the design and development of an IT-based Income and Asset Declaration System approved |

Smuggling and Tax Evasion Prevention

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| Name of Initiative | : | 19. Run After the Smugglers Program |
| Lead Implementing Agency | : | DOF-BOC |
| Brief Description | : | Program that focuses on monitoring or profiling, case-building, and |

Activities Implemented : prosecution of smugglers
 1) Conducted training for RATS Group and DOJ Prosecutors, 2) Monthly investigation/profiling and filing of criminal complaints, 3) On-going review of Customs Modernization and Tariff Act and Codified Rules and Regulations, 3) On-going development of a database on smuggling, including information on BOC personnel, importers, brokers, and other persons suspected or reported of being involved in smuggling activities, 4) On-going coordination with the DOJ in the prosecution of cases filed in courts (16 cases filed as of Q3 2015) and Php 388.4M worth of goods are subject of smuggling cases as of Q3 2015.

Name of Initiative : **20. Run After Tax Evaders Program**

Lead Implementing Agency : **DOF-BIR, DOJ**

Brief Description : Initiative to identify and prosecute high-profile tax evaders, including deterring tax evasion through an extensive information campaign and periodic news reports on the prosecution of prominent individuals or entities engaged in tax fraud schemes

Activities Implemented : 1) Filing of criminal cases with the DOJ, 2) On-going procurement for consultancy service of a Communications Agency, 3) 77 cases of tax evasion filed as of Q3 2015

Name of Initiative : **21. Bureau of Customs Reform Project**

Lead Implementing Agency : **DOF-BOC**

Brief Description : Implementation of key reforms in the DOF-BOC that started with the appointment of new Deputy Commissioners and the creation of two new offices in DOF that will review the current system and propose policy and procedural reform to improve revenue collection and enable BOC to comply with international trade agreements

Activities Implemented : 1) Publication of all import entries and average valuations of all importations across the country to minimize the practices of misdeclaration and underdeclaration in terms of value, weight and quantity, 2) Launched the Customs ng Bayan Dashboard and Customs Watch ad campaign, 3) Revamped the system for accreditation of importers to ensure that only legitimate importers are allowed to import, 4) Initiation of administrative complaints and investigations against Customs employees involved in smuggling and extortion activities, 5) Seizure of thousands of containers of smuggled rice or those imported without import permits from the NFA, 6) On-going codification of the import permit requirements of all Trade Regulatory Government Agencies, 7) Simplified import documentary requirements by eliminating Import Entry and Internal Revenue Declaration (IEIRD) BC Form 236 and SUmplemental Declaration Valuation (SDV).

VII. Conclusion and Next Steps

The Philippines is truly reaping the gains of an open government. The government has learned that espousing open government principles of transparency, citizens engagement, and accountability in governance processes produce results: more responsive plans and budgets through locally identified poverty reduction projects, greater trust in public institutions as evidenced by high trust ratings of government, increased local and international

investor confidence proven by unprecedented credit grade ratings of the country, robust economic growth, and better performance that redounds to better service delivery.

The government has learned from its experience in the 1st Action Plan and exerted efforts to improve the 2nd Action Plan crafting process and implementation. For one, the commitments were reduced to a manageable number and ensured that these commitments are those with greater impact, wide reach, and directly adhere to the OGP principles. With the reduced number of commitments, tracking of progress, public reporting, and addressing challenges had become more effective. There was also a conscious effort to expand consultation and increase the participation of the PhI-OGP Steering Committee. Information and communication efforts on OGP have also significantly improved through the conduct of outreach activities.

Albeit these improvements, the government recognizes that much can still be enhanced. It is hoped that the 3rd Action Plan co-created with non-government partners will address the shortcomings of the 2nd Action Plan. More importantly, the 3rd Action Plan will deepen the commitments from this current plan with the intent of sustaining and expanding these open government reforms. The co-created Plan will solidify the partnership of government, civil society, and business groups to put forward reforms beyond the current administration. The 3rd Plan is also crucial since it will traverse in the next administration. The PhI-OGP Steering Committee will play a major role in ensuring that the reforms remain irreversible and continually demand the best performance and good governance from those in power.

In the next fourteen months before the May 2016 elections, the government is focused in delivering results and making sure that these results are known by the citizens. Various outreach activities on good governance and consultations up to the grassroots level will be conducted to ensure that voices of the poor and the marginalized are heard.

As a concluding remark, the Philippine government is proud of what it has been able to achieve since joining the OGP. The Philippines is actually one of the trailblazers in open governance in the international arena, as exemplified by its membership in the international OGP Steering Committee and being one of the Gold Awardees in the recently concluded Open Government Awards with the theme citizens' engagement. This would not have been possible without the assistance of partner civil society organizations, academe, business groups, and international development partners who are willing to work with national and local governments, bounded by the same principles of open governance. With this, the government is committed to the sustained and constantly-improving implementation of OGP in the Philippines.

Annex A

Transparency Seal Compliance List FY 2014

Departments

1. Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)
2. Department of Agriculture (DA)
3. Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
4. Department of Education (DepED)
5. Department of Energy (DOE)
6. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
7. Department of Finance (DOF)
8. Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)
9. Department of Health (DOH)
10. Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
11. Department of Justice (DOJ)
12. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
13. Department of National Defence (DND)
14. Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)
15. Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
16. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
17. Department of Tourism (DOT)
18. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
19. Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC)
20. National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
21. Office of the President (OP)
22. Office of the Vice President (OVP)
23. Presidential Communication Operations Office (PCOO)

Constitutional Offices

1. Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)
2. Civil Service Commission (CSC)
3. Commission On Audit (COA)
4. Commission on Human Rights (CHR)
5. Office of the OMBUDSMAN

Other Executive Offices

1. Career Executive Service Board (CESB)
2. Climate Change Commission (CCC)
3. Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO)
4. Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
5. Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)

6. Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC)
7. Film Development Council of the Philippines (FDCP)
8. Games and Amusements Board (GAB)
9. Governance Commission for GOCCs (GCG)
10. Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB)
11. Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC)
12. Komisyon ng Wikang Filipino (KWF)
13. Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA)
14. Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA)
15. Movie and Television Review and Classification Board (MTRCB)
16. National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC)
17. National Archives of the Philippines (NAP)
18. National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA)
19. National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)
20. National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF)
21. National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP)
22. National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA)
23. National Security Council (NSC)
24. National telecommunications Commission (NTC)
25. Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP)
26. Optical Media Board (OMB)
27. Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission (PRRC)
28. Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)
29. Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA)
30. Philippine Racing Commission (Philracom)
31. Philippine Sports Commission (PSC)
32. Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP)
33. Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (PCDSPO)
34. Presidential Legislative Liaison Office (PLLO)
35. Presidential Management Staff (PMS)
36. The National Library of the Philippines (NLP)

GOCCs covered by DBM

1. Authority of Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB)
2. Cagayan Economic Zone Authority (CEZA)
3. Lung Center of the Philippines (LCP)
4. National Kidney and Transplant Institute (NKTi)
5. Philippine Center for Economic Development (PCED)
6. Philippine Children's Medical Center (PCMC)
7. Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)
8. Philippine Heart Center (PHC)
9. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS)
10. Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care (PITAHC)
11. Philippine Rice Research Institute (PRRI)
12. PHIVIDEC Industrial Authority (PIA)
13. Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA)
14. Zamboanga City Special Economic Zone Authority (ZCSEZA)

State Universities and Colleges

CAR

1. Abra Institute of Science and Technology
2. Apayao State College
3. Benguet State University
4. Ifugao State University
5. Kalinga Apayao State College
6. Mt. Province State Polytechnic College

Region I

7. Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College
8. Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University
9. Mariano Marcos State University
10. North Luzon Philippine State College
11. Pangasinan State University
12. University of Northern Philippines

Region II

13. Batanes State College
14. Cagayan State University
15. Isabela State University
16. Nueva Vizcaya State University
17. Quirino State College

Region III

18. Aurora State College of Technology
19. Bataan Peninsula State University
20. Bulacan Agricultural State College
21. Bulacan State University
22. Central Luzon State University
23. Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University
24. Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology
25. Pampanga Agricultural College
26. Philippine Merchants Marine Academy
27. Ramon Magsaysay Technical University
28. Tarlac College of Agriculture
29. Tarlac State University

Region IV-A

30. Laguna State Polytechnic University
31. Southern Luzon State University
32. Batangas State University
33. University of Rizal System
34. Cavite State University

Region IV-B

35. Marinduque State College
36. Mindoro State College of Agri and Tech
37. Occidental Mindoro National College
38. Palawan State University
39. Romblon State University
40. Western Philippines University

Region V

41. Bicol University
42. Bicol State College of Applied Sciences and Technology
43. Camarines Norte State College
44. Camarines Sur Polytechnic College
45. Catanduanes State College
46. Central Bicol State University of Agriculture
47. Dr. Emilio B. Espinosa, Sr. Memo. State College of Agri and Technology
48. Partido State University
49. Sorsogon State College

Region VI

50. Aklan State University
51. Capiz State University
52. Carlos Hilado Memorial State College
53. Guimaras State College
54. Iloilo State College of Fisheries
55. Central Philippines State University
56. Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College
57. Northern Negros State College of Science and Technology
58. University of Antique
59. West Visayas State University
60. Western Visayas College of Science and Technology

Region VII

61. Bohol Islands State University
62. Cebu Normal University
63. Cebu Technological University
64. Negros Oriental State University
65. Siquijor State College

Region VIII

66. Eastern Samar State University
67. Eastern Visayas State University
68. Leyte Normal University
69. Naval State University
70. Northwest Samar State University

71. Palompon Institute of Technology
72. Samar State University
73. Southern Leyte State University
74. University of Eastern Philippines
75. Visayas State University

Region IX

76. Basilan State College
77. JH Cerilles State College
78. Jose Rizal Memorial State University
79. Western Mindanao State
80. Zamboanga City State Polytechnic College
81. Zamboanga State College of Marine Sciences and Technology

Region X

82. North Western Mindanao State College of Science and Technology
83. Bukidnon State University
84. Camiguin Polytechnic State College
85. Central Mindanao University
86. Mindanao University of Science and Technology
87. Misamis Oriental State College of Agri and Technology

Region XI

88. Davao del Norte State College
89. Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology
90. Mindanao State University System
91. Southern Philippines Agri Business, Marine and Aquatic School of Technology
92. University of Southeastern Philippines

Region XII

93. Cotabato City State Polytechnic College
94. Cotabato Foundation College of Science and Technology
95. Sultan Kudarat State University
96. University of Southern Mindanao

CARAGA

97. Agusan Del Sur State College of Agriculture and Technology
98. Caraga State University
99. Surigao Del Sur State University
100. Surigao State College of Technology

NCR

101. Eulogio Amang Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology
102. Marikina Polytechnic State College
103. Philippine Normal University
104. Philippine State College of Aeronautics
105. Polytechnic University of the Philippines
106. Rizal Technological University
107. Technological University of the Philippines

List provided by the Development Academy of the Philippines as of October 2015.

Annex B

List provided by the Department of the Interior and Local Government as of September 2015

Annex C

PRIORITY MEASURES OF THE PRESIDENT 16th Congress

| | Title |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Bangsamoro Basic Law |
| 2. | Tax Incentives Management & Transparency Act (TIMTA) Fiscal Incentives Rationalization (FIR) Repealing the Incentive Provisions of Certain Industry and Sectors |
| 3. | Amendments to RA 7718 of the Build-Operate-Transfer Law, as amended |
| 4. | Amendments to RA 8974 – An Act to Facilitate the Acquisition of Right-of-Way, Site or Location for National Government Infrastructure Projects |
| 5. | Amendments to the Cabotage Law |
| 6. | Amendments to the BSP Charter |
| 7. | Removing investment restrictions in specific laws cited in the Foreign Investment Negative List (FINL) |
| 8. | Rationalization of the Mining Fiscal Regime |
| 9. | Competition Law |
| 10. | Whistle Blowers Act / Amendments to the Witness Protection, Security, and Benefit Act |
| 11. | Amendment of the Human Security Act |
| 12. | Revision of the Criminal Code |
| 13. | Delineation of the Philippine Maritime Zone / Archipelagic Sea Lanes |
| 14. | An Act Instituting Reforms in Land Administration |
| 15. | National Land Use Act |
| 16. | Delineation of Specific Forest Limits of the Public Domain |
| 17. | Water Sector Reform Act |
| 18. | Freedom of Information Act |
| 19. | Civil Service Code Reform |
| 20. | Uniformed Personnel Pension Reform Bill |
| 21. | Magna Carta of the Poor |
| 22. | An Act Protecting the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, Providing Penalties for Violations Thereof, and for other Purposes |
| 23. | Amendments to RA 10353 or the Anti-Enforced Disappearance Act |
| 24. | Strategic Trade Management Act |
| 25. | Amendments to the Ombudsman Act |
| | Bill of Special Concern |
| 26. | Bantayan Island (Alienable and Disposable) |

List provided by the Presidential Legislative Liason Office (PLLO) as of July 2014.