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

June 30, 2017

Philippine Open Government Partnership (PH-OGP) National Action Plan 2017-2019: Co-Creating Governance Outcomes with the Filipino People

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADM	Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities
ANSA-EAP	Affiliated Network for Social Accountability- East Asia and the Pacific
AO	Administrative Order
ARTA	Anti-Red Tape Act
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASOG	Ateneo School of Governance
ATRIEV	Adaptive Technology for Rehabilitation, Integration, and Empowerment of the Visually Impaired
BADAC	Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council
BAG	Budget Advocacy Group
BANGON	Bohol Alliance of Non-Government Organizations, Inc.
BFP	Bureau of Fire Protection
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
BIDEF	Bohol Integrated Development Foundation, Inc.
BLDF	Bohol Local Development Foundation
BOC	Bureau of Customs
BOI	Bureau of Immigration
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
BTr	Bureau of the Treasury
BuB	Bottom-up Budgeting
BuCOr	Bureau of Corrections
CapDev	Capacity Development
CCB	Contact Center ng Bayan
CMCI	Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index
COA	Commission on Audit
CO-CD	Community Organizing & Community Development
CODE-NGO	Caucus of Development NGO Networks
COMP	Chamber of Mines of the Philippines
CPA	Citizen Participatory Audit
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSIS	Citizens' Satisfaction Index System
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DB	Doing Business
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	Department of Environmental and Natural Resources
DENR-MGB	Department of Environmental and Natural Resources- Mines and Geosciences Bureau
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DFAT-Australia	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade-Australia
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DO	Department Order
DOE	Department of Energy
DOF	Department of Finance
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOTr	Department of Transportation
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways

DREAMB	Disaster Response and Management Bureau
DROMIC	Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center
DRSC	Disaster Response Surge Corps
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EADS	Enhancing the Asset Declaration System
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EO	Executive Order
EODB	Ease of Doing Business
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FDP	Full Disclosure Policy
FOI	Freedom of Information
GCG	Governance Commission for GOCCs
GCTA	Good Conduct Time Allowance
GFI	Government Financial Institution
GIS	Geospatial Information System
GOCC	Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation
GPPB	Government Procurement Policy Board
HEI	Higher Education Institution
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HNU-CEDev	Holy Name University-Center for Community and Extension Development
HoR	House of Representatives
ICS	Incident Command System
ICRS	Integrated Corporate Reporting System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
INCITEGov	International Center for Innovation, Transformation, and Excellence in Governance
IP	Indigenous People
IRM	Independent Reporting Mechanism
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
ISA	Institute for Solidarity in Asia
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JRIG	Jesse Robredo Institute of Governance
KP	Kilusang Pagbabago
LDC	Local Development Council
LDIP	Local Development Investment Program
LGC	Local Government Code
LGU	Local Government Unit
LPRAT	Local Poverty Reduction Action Team
LTFRB	Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board
LTO	Land Transportation Office
MARINA	Maritime Industry Authority
MASA MASID	Mamamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw sa Iligal na Droga
MAVC	Making All Voices Count
MDC	Municipal Development Council
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MERALCO	Manila Electric Company
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group
NAPOLCOM	National Police Commission

NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission
NCC	National Competitiveness Council
NCR	National Capital Region
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NFA	National Food Authority
NGA	National Government Agency
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NGP	National Government Portal
NHA	National Housing Authority
NWPC	National Wages and Productivity Commission
OBI	Open Budget Index
OBS	Open Budget Survey
OCD	Office of the Civil Defense
OCS	Office of the Cabinet Secretary
OGP	Open Government Partnership
OMB	Office of the Ombudsman
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PAP	Petroleum Association of the Philippines
PCOO	Presidential Communications Operations Office
PCUP	Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor
PDC	Provincial Development Council
PES	Performance Evaluation System (GCG)
PEZA	Philippine Economic Zone Authority
PFM	Public Financial Management
PGS	Governance System
PHIVOLCS	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
PH-OGP	Philippine Open Government Partnership
PIDS	Philippine Institute of Development Studies
PNP	Philippine National Police
PNRI	Philippine Nuclear Research Institute
PO	People's Organization
PPA	Parole and Probation Administration
PPP Center	Public -Private Partnership Center
PROCESS	Participatory Research, Organization of Communities and Education Towards Struggle for Self-reliance
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSE	Philippine Stock Exchange
PWAG	Philippine Web Accessibility Group
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
QRT	Quick Response Team
R2KRN	Right To Know Right Now
RA	Republic Act
SAI	Supreme Audit Institution
SALN	Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Net worth
SCM	Standard Cost Model
SEC	Securities Exchange Commission
SGLG	Seal of Good Local Governance
SHFC	Social Housing Finance Corporation
SRA	Social Reform Agenda
SUC	State Universities and Colleges
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TIEZA	Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority
TWG	Technical Working Group

UBAS	Ugnayan ng Barangay at Simbahan
ULAP	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines
USAID-FPI	United States Agency for International Development-Facilitating Public Investment
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB-IFC	World Bank- International Finance Corporation

INTRODUCTION

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a global effort that seeks to create commitments from government and non-government stakeholders that promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. The Philippines is one of the eight founding countries of the OGP in 2011.

At the local level, this fourth PH-OGP National Action Plan (NAP) aligns to support the core strategies of the Duterte Administration as outlined under the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022. The PDP puts forward the national strategic framework which aims to achieve more inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy. Three pillars form the foundation of the PDP: *Malasakit* or enhancing the social fabric, *Pagbabago* or reducing inequality, and *Kaunlaran* or increasing potential rapid economic growth. These are also supported by programs on national peace and security, infrastructure development, resiliency, and ecological integrity.

The 4ᵗʰ Philippine Open Government Partnership (PH-OGP) National Action Plan

Since its founding in 2011, the Philippines has developed and implemented three action plans with initiatives that aimed to address the four OGP values on: 1) access to information, 2) civic participation 3) public accountability, and 4) technology and innovation for openness and accountability.

Anchored on the PDP pillar of *Malasakit* or enhancing the social fabric, the PH-OGP NAP 2017-2019 was formulated at the start of a new administration which prioritizes the enhancement of citizen participation as one of the foundation elements of its good governance framework.

The PH-OGP initiative is cited in *Chapter 5: Ensuring People-Centered, Clean and Efficient Governance* of the PDP 2017-2022. This chapter's narrative, under the subsector outcome on citizen engagement and empowerment, specifically identifies the sustainability of the country's engagement in the OGP as a key strategy to actively promote participatory governance and ensure that government policies, programs and projects are responsive to the needs of the people and brings back the people's trust in government.

The strong support of the leadership for citizen engagement initiatives is also clearly shown in the provisions under the following executive issuances that was issued by President Rodrigo Duterte early at the start of his administration:

- Executive Order No. 2, issued July 24, 2016, which operationalizes in the executive branch the people's constitutional right to information and the state policy of full public disclosure and transparency in public service;

- Executive Order No. 6, issued October 06, 2016, which institutionalizes the 8888 Citizens' Complaint Hotline and establishing the 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center;

- Executive Order No. 9, issued December 01, 2016, which created the Office of Participatory Governance (OPG) that is mandated to promote active citizenship, inclusiveness, transparency, and accountability in governance by engaging different stakeholders to participate in governance and nation-building efforts; and

- Executive Order No. 24, issued May 16, 2017, which created the Participatory Governance Cluster of the Cabinet that is mandated to exert all efforts to enhance citizen participation in governmental processes.

Linking the PH-OGP efforts to the broad and long-term initiatives of this Administration, the PH-OGP Steering Committee has set the direction of OGP in the Philippines for the next few years during a high-level meeting held on October 2016. As significant reforms under the past three plans have gained ground in changing the culture of governance in the Philippine bureaucracy, the aim now of the PH-

OGP is to expand its reach and impact by co-creating and implementing new action plans and open government programs that have concrete and direct benefits to citizens

Under the theme "Co-creating Governance Outcomes with the Filipino People", the 4th PH-OGP National Action Plan, the first open government Action Plan crafted under the Duterte administration, is geared towards improving the quality of government service and the effectiveness of its impact through the delivery of innovative and effective government programs that promote transparency, accountability and citizen participation.

OPEN GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO DATE: CHALLENGES, GAINS, AND LESSONS LEARNED

In the past five years of being an OGP member country, the Philippines has proven to be a leader in implementing reforms in good governance. During implementation of its 2015-2017 OGP NAP, the Philippines initiated groundbreaking reforms on transparency, accountability and citizen engagement. In fact, several of open government initiatives of the country were internationally recognized such as the Grassroots Participatory Budgeting, Citizen Participatory Audit, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, and Seal of Good Local Governance, and Ease of Doing Business, among others.

Largely due to these open government efforts in budget transparency, the Philippines also scored 64/100 in the 2015 Open Budget Index (OBI), a global comparative budget transparency, participation, and accountability measure among 115 countries. This recent OBI score has made the Philippines the best among the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the second in Asia, and the 21st in the world in terms of fiscal openness.

The PDP 2017-2022 also noted that there has also been an observed increase in the Philippine score in several global governance indices in recent years, which can also be attributed to the landmark governance reforms initiated by the previous administration.

Table 1. Philippines' Performance[1] in the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) vs. Selected ASEAN Counterparts, 2010-2015

Country	Voice and Accountability			Government Effectiveness			Control of Corruption		
	2010	2013	2015	2010	2013	2015	2010	2013	2015
Indonesia	47.87	49.30	52.22	47.37	47.39	46.15	25.24	30.81	38.46
Malaysia	33.65	38.50	36.45	82.78	79.15	76.92	62.86	68.25	65.87
Philippines	**48.34**	**47.89**	**51.72**	**55.50**	**59.24**	**57.69**	**22.38**	**43.13**	**41.83**
Singapore	40.76	52.58	42.86	100.00	99.53	100.00	98.57	96.68	97.12
Thailand	32.23	33.80	23.65	62.20	62.09	65.87	48.57	49.29	43.75
Vietnam	8.53	11.74	10.84	45.93	46.45	55.29	31.43	36.49	39.42

Source: World Bank as cited in the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022

As seen in Table 1, the score of the Philippine WGI indicators on Voice and Accountability, Government Effectiveness, and Control of Corruption has significantly increased compared to the country's 2010 ratings. The Philippines also achieved increased rankings in other governance indices. Over time, the country's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) improved, due to government's decisive action on the Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) scam.

Reflecting on the gains of previous PH-OGP Plans and the findings of the previous Independent Reporting Mechanism progress reports, valuable insights and lessons have been drawn in terms of pushing forth the OGP program and making it a truly responsive and transformative effort. . Today, as citizen engagement remains to be a key ingredient of President Duterte's governance framework, the

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[1] The closer to 100%, the better the percentile rank

following are more recent accomplishments achieved and lessons learned from previous and present administrations' open government efforts.

Access to Information

Despite being part of the priority legislative agenda of President Benigno Aquino, the Freedom of Information Bill was not passed in 16th Congress. The FOI bill was approved in the Senate (Upper House) on March 2014. At the House of Representatives (Lower House), it was approved by the Committee on Public Information on November 2014 and in the Committee on Appropriations on March 2015. However, the bill was not scheduled for plenary deliberation before the closing of the 16th Congress. Several versions of the FOI Bill have now been refiled in both Upper and Lower House of the 17th Congress.

Learning from this experience, the new administration saw it fit to give it a big push and issued Executive Order (E.O.) No. 02, s. 2016, which already operationalizes the people's constitutional right to information in the executive branch. This policy was signed last July 24, 2016, just within a month after the official assumption into office of President Duterte, to serve as a benchmarking strategy in parallel with efforts to push for the passage of the access to information law. Several versions of the bill have now been refiled in the 17th Congress. Lessons drawn from the implementation of the FOI EO now provides significant input to technical deliberations in Congress, especially when it cites actual cases and experiences that are able to clarify concerns raised by lawmakers.

In addition, the Presidential Communications Operations Office, the lead FOI agency has also launched the e-FOI portal (www.foi.gov.ph), where citizens, in just one website, can file information requests, track the request status, and receive responses from the concerned agency.

The passage of the Freedom of Information Act is one of the priority bills cited under the PDP 2017-2022 and is also a continuing commitment under the 4th PH-OGP NAP in view of the basic role of an FOI law in the concept of Open Government .

Open Data

The Philippines launched its Open Data Portal (www.data.gov.ph) on January 2014. Since then, the government has been able to upload more than 3,300 government datafiles and comprehensive information covering all points from public expenditure, agriculture, transportation, to education, among others. Currently, the Open Data initiative is being sustained by the Administration and is housed under the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT). The Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO) also takes part in promoting Open Data by making it a component of the implementation of the Freedom of Information initiative across the executive branch.

The Philippine Statistics Authority also recently launched the government's newest Open Data portal called OpenStat (http://openstat.psa.gov.ph) last March 2017. This online platform aims to make available to the public the different statistical data collected and compiled by the government. Datasets that are uploaded in this platform are compliant with open data standards, are machine readable, and available to the public for free. This initiative aims to improve public administration and promote good governance by proactive disclosure of government data and by encouraging the citizens (government employees, researchers, students, advocates, among others) to help analyze and use the country's statistical data.

Realizing that proactive disclosure online is only one way to leverage technology towards efficient and effective governance, the Philippines is now expanding its Open Data commitments under OGP through the implementation of the e-Participation initiative through the National Government Portal. The DICT is developing online tools which will redefine the relationship between the government and its citizens, providing access not only to public services but also to government information, a space for consultation, and platforms for collaboration. Advancements in ICT and the increased availability of multiple and open channels of communications will pave the way for increased and widespread

participation of citizens in government activities, allowing citizens and government to contribute and collaborate on many aspects in governance and in solving complex national problems.

Improving Public Service Delivery

With the aim to open up more spaces to engage the public on governance, hotline number 8888, a new national public feedback mechanism on government services, was launched in August 2016 to provide a space for complaints on governance complaints and grievances on acts of red tape and corruption. This supports and expands the Philippines' OGP commitment to improve public service delivery through an effective feedback and monitoring mechanism under the Integrated Anti-Red Tape Program committed under the previous plan. This program is now one of the new commitments under the 4th PH-OGP NAP.

Relatedly, the Governance Commission on GOCCs is also developing under this OGP Plan, a more effective Third Party Customer Satisfaction Survey as part of its Performance Evaluation System (PES). A standardized methodology on the conduct of the GOCCs' Customer Satisfaction Survey will be developed which will allow the GOCCs' customers to provide feedback on the services they provide. This enables civic participation in the GCG PES which is used for GOCC pay, performance incentives and organizational restructuring.

Participatory Governance

President Duterte signed Executive Order No. 9 in December 2016, creating the Offices of Participatory Governance (OPG) and the Strategic Action and Response (STAR). These new government units, that have been tasked to facilitate citizen empowerment and participation at different levels of government, are lodged under the Office of the Cabinet Secretary which leads many of the administration's efforts on participatory governance.

 On May 16, 2017, President Duterte also issued E.O. 24 which reorganized the Cabinet Cluster system. This policy has effectively abolished the Cabinet Cluster on Good Governance and Anti-Corruption and created the Cabinet Cluster on Participatory Governance. As contained in EO 24, the anti-corruption and good governance strategy as a basic approach will have to underpin the work of all the Clusters .

One key lesson learned in developing and implementing OGP action plans is the importance of linking the country's open government efforts with other national policy frameworks that can provide further guidance and context to a country's OGP process and hence expand its coverage in the strategic sectors. Related to this, activities of OGP in the Philippines are now being aligned and harmonized with the mandate and efforts of the OPG and the Participatory Governance Cluster.

OGP Advocacy

The recent political transition has highlighted sustainability issues of the PH-OGP. Recognizing the need to identify new OGP champions under the new administration, the PH-OGP, through the continuing leadership of the Department of Budget and Management in the person of Secretary Benjamin Diokno, was able to successfully reach out to key appointed and other leaders in government and the non government organizations to expand the membership of the PH-OGP Steering Committee to include Congress.

Following the transition, the first PH-OGP Steering Committee meeting was held and the new structure of the Steering Committee was also approved. The Steering Committee is currently composed of 8 government members, and 8 non-government members. It is co-chaired by both Government, through the DBM, and Non-Government, through the Budget Advocacy Group (BAG). With the support provided by the USAID and Making All Voices Count (MAVC), a non-government secretariat was also created and lodged under the BAG.

High level government delegates participated in the last OGP Summit 2016 in Paris, France in December 2016. During this Summit, the Philippine delegation contributed to the crafting of the OGP

Paris Declaration. In the same event, Budget Secretary Benjamin Diokno, as head of delegation, declared the strong continuing commitment of the Philippines to the OGP at the local and international level.

The PH-OGP also crafted a communications plan to improve its outreach efforts and be able to touch base with a wider set of stakeholders across the country during action plan development and implementation moving forward.

After successfully shepherding the OGP advocacy through government transition in 2016, and with the help of international development partners such as the USAID and Making All Voices Count (MAVC), the Philippines continues to position itself as a regional and global open government champion, sustaining and pioneering the implementation of reforms and innovations that serve as governance benchmarks for other countries.

Policy Impact of PH-OGP

Being part of the OGP initiative provides different groups and government agencies additional leverage in pushing key priority reform measures. As an example, the government was able to explain the proposed comprehensive tax reform measure to civil society, and was also able to gather support for the program during two OGP consultations held in April and May 2017.

As the PH-OGP Secretariat is strategically lodged under the Department of Budget and Management, the shortlist of OGP commitments also serves as additional reference for the agency in securing additional funding under the national budget. Examples of new OGP initiatives that were given additional consideration for funding are the Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities, and Mamamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya, Mamamamyang Ayaw sa Iligal na Droga (MASA-MASID) and the Shelter Development for Informal Settler Families through Community Organizing and Community Development Approach.

OGP has also been a venue for peer learning and sharing. Through the OGP workshops, different government agencies with similar participatory governance programs have started conversations to harmonize their outreach efforts to stakeholders.

With the issuance of Executive Order No. 24 and the creation of the Participatory Governance Cluster, the activities of the PH-OGP now serves as a benchmark and guide for the operationalization of Cluster activities and crafting of its Performance and Projects Roadmap moving forward.

PH-OGP NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2017-2019 DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The development of the PH-OGP NAP 2017-2019 has been guided and anchored on the PDP, related national strategies and the directive of the Steering Committee to make a national plan that is more responsive to the needs of the Filipino people. Receiving a total of 30 proposed initiatives to be enrolled under this Action Plan, the PH-OGP Secretariat saw a marked improvement in the participation of various government agencies in the whole action plan development process. This can also be attributed to the wider call for commitments sent out by the PH-OGP Secretariat. CSO participation has also improved with the establishment of the non-government secretariat lodged under the Budget Advocacy Group, and through the conduct of regional and thematic consultations. Under this action plan, the PH-OGP also explores subnational implementation with the inclusion of commitments that are spearheaded by the Provinces of Bohol, Albay and Surigao del Norte.

The development process was alsoguided by the steps detailed under the OGP Point of Contact Manual and the OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards.

Consultation during Action Plan development

Preparatory activities for the crafting of the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019 officially started in the 3nd quarter of 2016 during the first PH-OGP Steering Committee meeting under where the proposed action plan development process was presented. After the said meeting, the draft Action Plan development process and timeline were also made available publicly through the Governance Cluster Website and the PH-OGP's official Facebook page in October 2016.[2]

The crafting process officially kicked off with the issuance of the call for OGP commitments to various national government agencies in December 2016. The PH-OGP Secretariat initially received 26 proposed commitments from various national government agencies which were interested to enroll their participatory governance programs under the PH-OGP Plan. After consolidating all submissions, the draft list of commitments were presented back in another PH-OGP Steering Committee meeting where all proposals were evaluated based on the approved criteria. As agreed during the meeting, a proposed initiative should achieve the following conditions in order to be included under the 4th PH-OGP Action plan:
- Have ambitious targets;
- Be anchored on one or more OGP Grand Challenge and OGP Values;
- Secure government support or buy-in (priority initiative of concerned agency/ies); and
- Have existing funding

After presentation to the PH-OGP Steering Committee, a Technical Working Group further fleshed out the proposed initiatives based on the said criteria and narrowed down the number of commitments from the original submitted list, for purposes of stakeholder consultation. After which, regional and thematic consultations were held. The regional consultations were supported by the USAID Facilitating Public Investment Project, while the thematic consultations were supported by the MAVC. National and local government, civil society, business groups, academe, public sector unions, international development partners, and media were brought together during these fora to discuss participatory governance reforms, become familiar with OGP, and provide inputs to the OGP Co-Created Plan. The presence of government resource persons who answered questions and provided technical support during the OGP workshops have contributed greatly to making the process effective.

During the regional fora, the participants were also asked to select and rank three shortlisted initiatives which they want to be included under the final version of the OGP Plan. Table 2 summarizes the voting results. The voting turnout was also considered in the selecting the final set of programs to be enrolled under the Plan.

Table 2. Voting Results Summary of Shortlisted Commitments under the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019

Initiatives	Regional Consultations			Total	Rank
	Luzon	**Visayas**	**Mindanao**		
Assistance to the Disadvantaged Municipalities (ADM)	19	28	26	73	1st
Passage of Legislation on People's Participation in the Budget Process	13	15	25	53	2nd

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[2] Access the following links to view the announcement of activities and timeline for the PH-OGP National Action Plan 2017-2019 development process:
- http://governance.dbm.gov.ph/governance/news-and-events/
- https://www.facebook.com/goodgovPH

Initiatives	Regional Consultations			Total	Rank
	Luzon	**Visayas**	**Mindanao**		
Mamamayang Ayaw Sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw Sa Iligal na Droga (MASA MASID)	**10**	**6**	**27**	**43**	**3rd**
Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA)	**14**	**18**	**9**	**41**	**4th**
Freedom of Information (FOI) Program	**15**	**11**	**11**	**37**	**5th**
Budget Reform Act	**8**	**9**	**10**	**27**	**6th**
DROMIC Virtual Opcen: Revolutionizing disaster response in DSWD	**5**	**3**	**17**	**25**	**7th**
8888 Citizen's Complaint Center	**8**	**8**	**4**	**20**	**8th**
Gameplan on Competitiveness : Ease of Doing Business	**12**	**4**	**1**	**17**	**9th**
Satisfaction Rating on GOCCs	**4**	**8**	**4**	**16**	**10th**
Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI)	**5**	**7**	**2**	**14**	**11th**
Project Repeal: The Philippines' Red Tape Challenge	**6**	**5**	**1**	**12**	**12th**
E-Participation through the National Government Portal	**9**	**1**	**2**	**12**	**12th**
Shelter Assistance through Community Organizing and Community Development (CO-CD)	**12**	**NA**	**NA**	**12**	**12th**
Enhancing the Asset Declaration System	**0**	**1**	**6**	**7**	**13th**
Philippine Open Budget Index	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**14th**
Note: All programs in the list were still under proposal status at the time of voting. After the conduct of face-to-face consultations, programs with similar goals were merged, while some were paired under one commitment. Please refer to Annex B of this Plan for more information on the results of the evaluation from various consultations.					

Through the workshops, participants were also given the opportunity to propose new OGP commitments. These recommendations were considered if the specific proposed initiative were perceived to address the commitment selection criteria.[3] The consolidated documentation of the

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[3] See **Annex D** for the Workshop Guide and Template used during the Action Plan consultations

feedback gathered through the consultations and the subsequent action taken by the PH-OGP Steering Committee is included as **Annex A** of this document.

Aside from the workshop on co-creating the fourth PH-OGP National Action Plan, the regional workshops also served as a venue to discuss relevant governance issues, as citizens interfaced and asked questions from the high level government leaders present. As mentioned, the proposed comprehensive tax reform program of the government was also tackled in two regional consultations which served as a venue for more citizens to know more about the initiative.

As a result of regional and thematic consultations conducted, the first draft of the PH-OGP National Action Plan 2017-2019 was published for online consultation on **June 09, 2017**. It was also presented to the PH-OGP Technical Working Group for further vetting and comments. It is also important to highlight that as a result of the consultations, a new commitment on people's planning for shelter assistance was co-created and included under this Plan. This is an outcome that should be recognized as a fruit of the genuine co-creation process that was spearheaded by the PH-OGP Steering Committee.

Given that the direction of OGP at the global level is towards piloting subnational implementation, the Philippines has also explored the option to include a subnational commitment under its new OGP Action Plan. The subnational commitment on Open Legislation at the local level was proposed by the local government of the Province of Bohol after two workshops with development partners and civil society organizations.

In drafting this Action Plan, the Steering Committee also reviewed the commitments in the 3rd plan and took into consideration the recommendations of the IRM report[4]. Commitments in the previous plan that have been completed or were assessed to be non-compliant to the set criteria were no longer included under the Action Plan. Some of the initiatives which were not shortlisted as part of the final PH-OGP Plan will be recommended for inclusion in other relevant and comprehensive government plans, more specifically under the anticipated Projects and Performance Roadmap of the newly created Cabinet Cluster on Participatory Governance. Attached as **Annex B** to this document is the summary of all the proposed initiatives that were submitted to the PH-OGP Steering Committee and results of the evaluation from various consultations.

Throughout the whole process, it is worthy to note that the establishment of the non-government Secretariat has ensured the meaningful engagement of civil society, academe, public sector union, business sector and other stakeholders in the action plan development and co-creation process and in other PH-OGP activities. Moving forward, the government and non-government secretariat will continue to work hand-in-hand in making sure that the PH-OGP continues to be a genuine platform for citizen participation and multi-stakeholder collaboration.

On **June 21, 2017**, the Steering Committee met to finalize the commitments and targets for the 4th Action Plan. Twelve commitments were identified and submitted to the OGP in June 30, 2017.

A more detailed list of activities conducted in developing the PH-OGP Action Plan 2017-2019 is shown in Annex C of this document.

Monitoring, Progress Reporting, and Outreach Efforts during Action Plan Implementation

To sustain engagement and raise awareness during the implementation of this Action Plan, monthly meetings and semiannual assessment workshops on the implementation of this Action Plan will be conducted. Stakeholders (local governments, civil society, academe, business groups) will receive

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[4] Annex D enumerates the key findings and recommendations in the latest IRM report on the Philippines and how these were considered by the PH-OGP.

updates on the implementation of the OGP Commitments and will be given an opportunity to give feedback on the implementation of the action plan through these workshops.

The PH-OGP Secretariat in DBM will take the lead in the monitoring of the Plan. Specifically, the Secretariat will perform the following functions:

1. Assess the progress of Plan implementation
2. Facilitate sharing of information between and among Steering Committee members and implementing agencies
3. Undertake necessary measures to fast-track project implementation, where possible
4. Provide report on Plan status to the Steering Committee and other oversight bodies, as needed

The PH-OGP Secretariat will track the progress of the project in terms of: 1) achievement of key performance indicators (KPIs) and milestones, and 2) timeliness in the conduct of planned activities. Submission of Project Status Reports (PSRs) will be required on a monthly or quarterly basis.

In addition, the semi-annual status reports of each initiative/commitment will be posted on the Governance Cluster website and shared in social media. Hence, citizens will also be able to provide feedback through social media and the OGP website (www.governance.dbm.gov.ph[5]).

Midterm and end-of-term assessment will also be conducted after the approval of the Plan to evaluate project results and see how the projects collectively contribute to the good and open government goals of the Duterte administration.

All relevant information and updates on the fourth PH-OGP National Action Plan will also be posted on the Resources Page of the PH-OGP Website, as well as, social media accounts managed by the PH-Secretariat.

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[5] The Governance Cluster website is currently undergoing maintenance and transition of management from the Presidential Communications Operations Office to the Department of Budget and Management.

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2015-2017 COMMITMENTS[6]

The 4th Action Plan contains **11 commitments**, **five (5)** of which are continuing commitments from the 3rd Action Plan and **eight (6)** are new commitments. As mentioned, one unique feature of this new plan is the inclusion of subnational commitments initiated by the Provinces of Bohol, Albay, and Surigao del Norte.

As a result of the stakeholder consultations conducted, there are programs that were harmonized under several commitments.

The Action Plan seeks to address all four OGP values, namely: 1) access to information, 2) civic participation, 3) public accountability, and 4) technology and innovation to strengthen governance. Among the four OGP values, it can also be seen in Table 4 that civic participation is also the overarching theme for almost all of the OGP commitments, with 11 commitments responding to this OGP value. This is also attributed to the Plan's linkage to the PDP and overarching participatory governance framework of this Administration.

Table 3. Summary of the 4th OGP Plan Commitments

No.	Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Access to Information	Civic Participation	Public Accountability	Technology and Innovation
							Addressed OGP Value/s
1	Strengthen civil society participation in local planning and development to further improve delivery of basic services	Assistance to the Disadvantaged Municipalities (ADM)	DILG	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Improve the ease of doing business	A. Gameplan on Competitiveness: Ease of Doing Business	NCC		✓	✓	✓
		B. Project Repeal: The Philippines' Red Tape Challenge	NCC				
3	Expand and institutionalize of citizen participatory audit	Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA)	COA, Senate	✓	✓	✓	✓

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[6] This is the updated version of the PH-OGP National Action Plan 2017-2019 commitments as of January 2018. The first version of the PH-OGP Plan submitted to the OGP on June 30, 2017 included the program "Mamamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw sa Iligal na Droga (MASA-MASID)". However, during the PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting that was held last December 6, 2018, the Committee decided to remove the said program under the Plan. This decision was in response to the removal of the funding for the program for FY 2018.

Since government buy-in and existing funding are requirements when enrolling PH-OGP programs under the PH-OGP, MASA-MASID has been removed from the current NAP. The OGP Support Unit has been informed of this decision thru writing last June 28, 2018.

No.	Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Addressed OGP Value/s			
				Access to Information	Civic Participation	Public Accountability	Technology and Innovation
4	Engage and empower citizenry through an effective government feedback mechanism	A. 8888 Citizen's Complaint Center	OCS		✓	✓	✓
		B. Satisfaction Rating on GOCCs	GCG				
5	Passage of legislation on access to information	Freedom of Information (FOI) Program	PCOO, Senate	✓		✓	
6	Provide e-Participation tools through the National Government Portal and promote its use to the Whole of Government	E-Participation through the National Government Portal	DICT	✓	✓		✓
7	Increase public integrity and more effectively manage public resources by implementing budget transparency	Philippine Open Budget Index	DBM	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Improved transparency and increased accountability in the extractive industries	Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI)	DOF	✓	✓	✓	
9	Improve institutional mechanisms for immediate and effective disaster response	DROMIC Virtual OpCen: Revolutionizing Disaster Response in DSWD	DSWD	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Improve delivery of public services by capacitating Informal Settler Families and Resettled Families through Community Organizing and Community Development (CO-CD) Approach	Shelter Assistance through Community Organizing and Community Development (CO-CD)	PCUP	✓	✓	✓	
11	Institutionalize Open Local Legislative Processes	Open Legislation Platform through Social Media and Website	Provinces of Bohol, Albay, and Surigao del Norte	✓	✓		✓
				9	10	9	8

1. Strengthen civil society participation in local planning and development to further improve LGU delivery of basic services (Program: Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities)	
30 June 2017 – 30 June 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities (ADM) will contribute to addressing the gaps in the implementation of local programs and projects through harmonizing the ADM processes with already existing systems of the local government. This intervention shall be made in partnership with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and People's Organizations (POs) through the Local Development Councils (LDCs). In particular, such gaps refers to fiscal and infrastructure imbalances in local service delivery. - *Fiscal Gap – refers to which the municipal government's commitments (spending) exceed its resources such as revenues over a period of time. This is in reference to the notion that the municipal governments among other level government such as barangay, province and city is the most disadvantaged in terms of Internal Revenue Allotment.* - *Infrastructure Gap – refers to the difference between the required infrastructure and the current economic infrastructure.*
What is the commitment?	The program shall aim to contribute to the full attainment of empowered, responsible and responsive LGUs. It shall serve as a tool to assist all municipalities to access basic facilities by strengthening the LDCs to become more able partners in national development and strengthening of LGU abilities to deliver basic services. It shall provide a revitalized thrust to government's efforts to contribute to the realization of a responsive national priorities and budget.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The program shall follow a five-year governance roadmap to which milestones each year are set while implementing locally funded projects.

Target Year	MILESTONES
Year 1	Fully Functionalized Local Development Council
Year 2	Enhanced Quality of Local Development Investment Program
Year 3	Institutionalization of Full Service Delivery System
Year 4	Strengthened Vertical Linkage of Local Plans
Year 5	Improved Municipality Asset Management and Resource Mobilization Capacity

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The ADM program implementation will hopefully be able to advance OGP values especially to promote transparent, accountable, participatory local governance, ensuring that local development councils, with the participation of non-government/civil society organizations, are fully functional and independent third party monitoring and evaluation are conducted.
Additional information	As provided by Republic Act 10924, the budget for this program is P19.43-billion for FY 2017 and FY 2018. This commitment is in line with the Philippine Development Plan 2017 – 2022 Chapter 5 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Department of the Interior and Local Governance		
50% (19,770) of Barangay Development Councils (BDCs), 70% (962) Municipal Development Councils (MDCs) and 60% (46) of Provincial Development Councils (PDCs) are fully functional, such that: • Required composition of the councils is observed; • Representation of Non-Governmental Organization; • The LDC meets at least once every six months; and • Creation of Executive Committee	June 2017	June 2019
50% of Barangays, 70% of Municipalities, and 60% of Provinces have LDIP approved by the Sanggunian and submitted to the DILG	June 2017	June 2019

100% of ADM projects with third party monitors	June 2017	June 2019
Establishment of open ADM portal	June 2017	June 2019
1,373 Municipalities' CSOs capacitated on ADM	June 2017	June 2019
Jesse M. Robredo Institute of Governance (JRIG)		
Three (3) regional workshops with HEIs on ADM monitoring	July 2017	June 2019
Three (3) case studies on ADM implementation	July 2017	June 2019
International Center for Innovation, Transformation, and Excellence in Governance (INCITEGov)		
Convene One (1) regional consultation with key CSO networks in budget advocacy for crafting the guidelines for strengthening LDIPs' quality	July 2017	September 2017
Conduct one(1) FGD for the dissemination of the approved guidelines and mechanism of strengthening LDIPs' quality	Q1 2018	Q2 2018
Conduct one (1) briefing and assessment of ADM full delivery system and 2018 implementation	Q4 2018	2019

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	CSOs, private sector,multilaterals, working groups	Civil Society Organizations, State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs), Jesse M. Robredo Institute of Governance, INCITEGov, and other Development Partners,

2A. Improve Ease of Doing Business (Program: Gameplan on Competitiveness: Ease of Doing Business)	
30 June 2017- 30 June 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	National Competitiveness Council (NCC)
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Inefficient turnaround in the delivery of government services due to the cumbersome procedures and requirements for business related transactions
What is the commitment?	To improve the ease the doing business in the Philippines
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Gameplan for Competitiveness is a benchmarking strategy designed by the National Competitiveness Council in consultation with all key stakeholders in both the government and private sector to improve the business enabling environment and improve the Philippines' ranking in all ten (10) indicators and the overall ranking in the Doing Business (DB) Report published by the World Bank – International Finance Corporation (WB-IFC). Specifically, this initiative aims to: - Implement in coordination with concerned agencies various reform initiatives geared towards the streamlining of regulatory procedures and simplifying the requirements for business related transactions; - Expedite transactions in government and make it more efficient at the national and local levels; - Promote transparency in government and reduce red tape; - Include annual reform targets in the performance-based incentive system of all agencies concerned; and - Make the Philippines as one of the priority investment hub in Asia Pacific Region. Through the years, the EODB Taskforce, created by Administrative Order No. 38, has been actively participating in working towards improving the ease of doing business in the country. The Philippines have already gained a total of 49 notches, the biggest gain in ASEAN since 2011.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	**Civic Participation** – In order to achieve seamless government service delivery and enhance administrative governance, it is necessary to strengthen the civil service and fully engage and empower citizens. Consultations with the private sector is also a key aspect in the reform process to ease doing business. To this end, the NCC has provided an effective communication platform through the EODB Taskforce that allows regular

	consultations between the public and private sector, making the latter a vital part of the reform process.
	• **Public Accountability** – For the past five years, the Philippines has performed remarkably in various global competitiveness reports specifically in the DB Report of WB-IFC. Our government, through the NCC and the EODB Taskforce (an inter-agency taskforce created to initiate, implement and monitor ease of doing business reforms in the Philippines) have implemented and institutionalized different reforms (regulatory and administrative) in each line agency to improve the ease of starting, operating, growing, to closing a business.
	• This initiative is also relevant to OGP as it promotes technology and innovation in streamlining processes and implementing doing business reforms in the country.
Additional information	This is in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
3 competitiveness policies issued within prescribed time	July 2017	December 2017
10 validation workshop conducted	January 2018	December 2019
Reform inventory submitted to WB-IFC	July 01, 2017	October 30, 2017
	July 01, 2018	October 30, 2018
	July 01, 2019	October 30, 2019
10 monitored EODB reforms	July 1, 2017	June 30, 2018
Bring the Philippines to the top third ranking in the EODB Survey	July 01, 2017	December 30, 2019
10 Multi-stakeholders Group Meetings conducted	July 01, 2017	December 30, 2019

Contact information	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Mr. Guillermo M. Luz
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Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Finance, Department of Justice, Supreme Court, Securities and Exchange Commission, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Social Security System, Home Development Mutual Fund, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation, Bureau of Customs, Land registration Authority, Credit Information Corporation, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Bureau of Fire Protection, Landbank of the Philippines, Development Bank of the Philippines, Export Development Council, Quezon City Local Government, Senate of the Philippines, House of Representatives.
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	MERALCO, Manila Water, Philippine Stock Exchange, Philippine Ports Authority, ACCRALAW, Bankers Association of the Philippines, Shareholders Association of the Philippines, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, AO 38 Taskforce, NCC Working Groups (composed of government, business, academics and community groups).

2B. Improve ease of doing business (Program: Project Repeal: The Philippines' Anti-Red Tape Challenge)	
July 1, 2017-June 30, 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	National Competitiveness Council
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Multiple laws, rules and regulations that hampers ease of doing business in the Philippines. The country's challenge of Project Repeal aims to identify and respond to different types of red tapes such as rules and regulations that are designed to but do not achieve a certain policy goal, inefficient procedures and systems that are related to administrative management, and inefficiencies in the communication and information exchange within and between organizations and external stakeholders.
What is the commitment?	The concept of Project Repeal was first introduced by the National Competitiveness Council (NCC), in line with its advocacy to ease of doing business in the Philippines. Through Public – Private collaboration, NCC seeks to repeal or amend outdated laws and/or issuances which impede the country's competitiveness. The project was patterned after similar initiatives to countries like Australia (Cut Red Tape Initiative), United Kingdom (Red TapeChallenge), South Korea (Regulatory Guillotine), and in ASEAN, Vietnam's Project 30 which are all focused on reducing the cost of compliance for businesses and entrepreneurs and the cost of administration and enforcement for the government. For its initial stage, NCC will be reviewing Department Orders (DOs) issued by Cabinet Departments and attached agencies. The project will be expanded to eventually cover Executive Orders (EOs), Administrative Orders (AOs), Republic Acts (RAs), and local ordinances and executive orders. The Project Repeal can serve as the interim Integrative Framework for Whole-of- Government Regulatory Improvement.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Since the First Repeal Day last June 13, 2016, the team successfully identified outdated rules and regulations which are no longer necessary for the economy. Over 80 agencies and attached agencies have signed on and submitted almost 35,000 rules and regulations for review/repeal. With this, the NCC believes that government's commitment to cut red tape and reduce bureaucratic process will further improve our

	country's global competitiveness rankings. In effect, making doing business easier and accessible to foreign and local investors and promote better delivery of public services. Specifically, the commitment aims: • To lower cost of compliance for business and cost of enforcement for government by repealing/amending unnecessary, costly, burdensome, out-of- date, confusing rules; • To institutionalize an evidence-based repeal system towards coherent and ultimately for better regulations; • To democratize regulatory reforms process through public participation.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	• **Civic Participation** – Under Project Repeal, a series of dialogues and meetings with the public and partner agencies will be conducted. With this, agencies were able to identify outdated rules and regulations of their respective offices to undergo in the framework of repeal system. The team also managed to launch Repeal Day on June 13 and December 08, respectively. This highlights the agencies commitments to further improve their respective processes by repealing burdensome rules and regulations that hamper doing business.
Additional information	This is in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance; and consistent with the strategies identified in Chapter 15 of the same Plan on The National Competition Policy

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Finalized Standard Cost Model (SCM)	July 30, 2017	December 2017
300 regulations/issuances repealed, amended, consolidated or delisted	July 30, 2017	December 2019
Capacity Building Program in Standard Cost Model (SCM)conducted for 80 partner agencies/institutions	July 2017	December 2019
3 public dialogues on policies/regulations under review involving the identified CSOs/private sector organizations	July 2017	November 2019

Contact information		
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Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	DTI, DOF, DBM, DOT, DOLE, DOE, DOTr, DPWH, DENR, DOST, DOJ, DILG, DA, CSC, SEC, LTFRB, LTO, BOC, BIR, NEDA, BSP, TESDA, Nat'l Wages and Productivity Commission, Philippine Tariff Commission, Gov't Policy Procurement Board, MARINA, PPA, OTC, PEZA, TIEZA, PNRI, PNP, BFP, NPC, NFA, FDA, BOI, and PPP Center
	CSOs, private sector,multilaterals, working groups	Ateneo School of Government, Export Development Council, UP-NCPAG, Jose Rizal University, PIDS, and Philippine Society for Public Administration;

3. Expand and institutionalize citizen participatory audit (Program: Citizen Participatory Audit)	
30 June 2017 – 30 June 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Commission on Audit
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	A weak public financial management system leads to the inefficient and ineffective use of public funds. This results to unresponsive government projects that constrain the achievement of national development goals and outcomes at the national government level; and, of objectives of programs/projects/activities at the level of implementing agencies. There is a general mindset among citizens that their role in governance is that of a mere "spectator" and not of an active participant. The auditors have difficulty compelling auditees to implement audit recommendations. The acquisition of technology skills by auditors is at a slower pace than the development of new technology. Civil society (CSOs/citizens) acquires skills on new technology faster. However, public auditors are more knowledgeable with governance processes such as public financial management.
What is the commitment?	Expansion of the coverage of the CPA to include not only performance/compliance audit engagements and the related capacity building activities, but also in the following areas: 1. Validation of implementation of audit recommendations, both by COA and CSO representatives, and citizens of the community; 2. Conduct of CPA Dialogues to obtain citizen inputs for the COA's Strategic Planning and Audit Planning.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The main objective of CPA is to strengthen and sustain the engagement of citizens and COA in participatory audits and avail of other entry points for citizen partnership. By continuing to partner with citizens in conducting performance/compliance audits and availing of citizen partnerships in other areas, the COA gives more voice to citizens and empowers them to become more actively involved in activities to improve good governance. Experience showed that involving citizens in the public audit processes tend to make auditee agencies more

	compliant with audit recommendations thereby resulting in improved quality in the delivery of services. Partnership with citizens facilitates knowledge and skills exchange between the COA and CSOs/citizens.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	**Transparency** – by including citizens as part of the public audit process, COA systems and processes are made transparent by giving citizen partners the same access to documents as state auditors and by giving citizens first-hand knowledge of how the COA does its audits. Audit reports are also widely disseminated through the COA website (www.coa.gov.ph) and the i-kwenta website (www.i-kwenta.com) **Accountability** – Putting in place a mechanism for continuous policy formulation to translate new CPA experiences to operational policies will provide a clear accountability system for both COA and its citizen partners. In addition, the presence of citizens as members of COA audit teams opens to the public abuses of public officials in audited institutions. **Participation** – CPA has various entry points for citizen participation: as members of audit teams, as partners in capacity building activities, as partners in shared agenda building for strategic planning and audit planning, as partners in validating implementation of audit recommendations. **Technology and Innovation** – The COA will include in the CPA processes the activity of simplifying audit reports through the use of data analytics and visualization. In addition, the COA intends to expand the involvement of citizens through a tie-up with the College of Geodetic Engineering, University of the Philippines, for students and their advisers to provide technical assistance to the COA in activities that can be facilitated with the use of technology.
Additional information	This is also in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance particularly on the aim to fully engage and empower citizens.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
COMMISSION ON AUDIT		
Issuance of Commission Proper Resolution institutionalizing and enhancing the CPA	June 2017	June 2019

At least 1 activity to validate implementation of audit recommendations is conducted annually	June 2017	June 2019
At least 1 CPA Dialogue is conducted and the data considered as inputs in the COA's Strategic Planning and Audit Planning annually	June 2017	June 2019
At least 1 CPA audit conducted for each of the 3 Audit Sectors, annually.	January 2018	June 2019

SENATE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Passage of CPA bill in the Senate on third and final reading	July 2018	July 2019

Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	COA 1. Arlene C. Pira 2. Maria Ramona L. Jimenez Senate of the Philippines 1. Senator Grace Poe	
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Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	• Audit clients: National, Local and Corporate Government; Offices; • Department of Budget and Management; • Partners for capacity building: University of the Philippines College of Geodetic Engineering
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific (ANSA – EAP)

4A. Engage and empower citizenry through an effective government feedback mechanism (Program: 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center)	
30 June 2017- 30 June 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Office of the Cabinet Secretary
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The bureaucratic red tape is the main cause of delay in public service delivery and other government transactions. This is often exacerbated by corruption on various levels of government due to ineffective or lack of accountability mechanisms.
What is the commitment?	Citizens are provided a platform to report their complaints and grievances that will result to an immediate and appropriate government response.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The Establishment of the 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center will serve as a mechanism where citizens may report their complaints and grievances on acts of red tape and/or corruption in any government agency or instrumentality. The Complaints Center will provide different communication channels (24/7 hotline, e-mail, text, website, social media, etc) in order for the public to directly inform the government of any bottlenecks in the delivery of services as well as the conduct of transactions. Through this initiative, the government emphasizes the importance of citizen satisfaction. The information provided through these complaints is valuable in reforming the systems and processes in the bureaucracy. In turn, it is hoped that this will pave the way for people to once again have faith in their government.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	• **Public Accountability**. By creating a formal feedback mechanism, all public officials are under constant scrutiny. This initiative would require them to justify existing practices or reform them if necessary, as well as to come up with appropriate response to criticisms and expressions of public satisfaction. • **Civic Participation**. Opening channels to facilitate redress of grievances empowers the people and encourages them to be more vigilant in monitoring the integrity of government transactions. This is a significant step in helping them take a more active role in governance by acknowledging the issues they raise.

	• **Technology and Innovation for Openness and Accountability**. The initiative provides, through multiple communication channels, an open and accessible platform for real-time feedback to help resolve bottlenecks in public transactions and service delivery. The use of new and emerging social media platforms can further expand its reach and encourage more people to voice their concerns.
Additional information	

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Publication and distribution of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) and the Manual of Operations	July 2017	October 2017
Establishment of the 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center at Mabini Hall, Malacanang[7]	January 2017	July 2017
Institutionalization of Hotline 8888[8]	July 2017	December 2018
Submission of quarterly reports to the President on the activities and accomplishments of the 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center, to be made available to the public.	July 2017	Quarterly

Contact information		
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Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	All national government agencies, government-owned or controlled corporations (GOCCs), government financial institutions (GFIs), and other instrumentalities of the government.
	CSOs, private sector,multilaterals, working groups	Any concerned citizen

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[7] Setting up of facilities and training of Call Center Agents on-going

[8] Estimated launch on July 2017; full and complete institutionalization in 2018. Institutionalization includes finalizing and fully implementing the Center's code of conduct, mission, policies, vision, and strategic plans, and setting the Center's culture, structure, and infrastructure.

4B. Engage and empower citizenry through an effective government feedback mechanism (Program: Satisfaction Rating on GOCCs)	
30 June 2017- 30 September 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Governance Commission for GOCCs
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	GOCCs are required to conduct a Third Party Customer Satisfaction Survey by GCG's Performance Evaluation System (PES). Although there are GOCCs that conduct a Third Party Customer Satisfaction Survey, a standard methodology for all GOCCs is yet to be determined. Thus, a validation of stakeholder satisfaction on all GOCCs has yet to be determined as well.
What is the commitment?	A standardized methodology on the conduct of the GOCCs' Customer Satisfaction Survey that will periodically indicate the perceived satisfaction level of their respective customers with respect to GOCC operations and services.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	This ensures that GOCCs gather their customers' feedback which informs them of the services they are doing well and those that need improvement. It also serves as an indicator of the satisfaction of their customers on their services. As GOCCs adopt a standard methodology on Customers' Satisfaction Survey and strive to achieve a Satisfactory rating, they are also driven to continually improve their delivery of services.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	• **Civic Participation.** A Customers' Satisfaction Survey conducted by a Third Party allows GOCC's customers to provide feedback on the services they receive. It enables civic participation and provides a way for GOCCs to know which of their services need improvement.
Additional information	This is in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Establishment of standard methodology on Customer Satisfaction Survey	June 2017	October 2017
Roll-out of standard methodology on Customer Satisfaction Survey	December 2017	December 2018
Establish baseline of percentage of GOCCs with Satisfactory rating	February 2019	June 2019
Publication of results of GOCCs' Customer Satisfaction Surveys	February 2019	September 2019
Contact information		

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Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	GOCCs, Department of Finance, Department of Budget and Management, Commission on Audit, Supervising Agencies
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Private/public sector associations in the development of the methodology; and Participating GOCC customers in the survey.

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

June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO) Senate of the Philippines
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Section 7 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution emphasizes the right of the people to information on matters of public concern. However, 29 years since the first Freedom of Information (FOI) bill was filed, the Philippine Congress has yet to pass a legislation that promotes access to information.
What is the commitment?	Passage of a Freedom of Information Law
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	To have Congress pass legislation on access to information which will mandate the disclosure of government information, from all three branches to the general public. Passage of the FOI Law will ensure that government efforts on transparency will become the norm and will institutionalize disclosure of government-held information. Also, enacting an FOI law shall not only foster a culture of transparency but shall empower citizen to hold government accountable by monitoring the use of public funds and the delivery of public services.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The passage of a Freedom of Information Law is crucial for Filipino citizens to exercise their right to access government-held information. It empowers citizen participation in demanding for transparency and accountability from the government. The Law will mandate all branches of the government to disclose all documents as well as the procedures for accessing these documents.

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

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

- On June 2016, House Bill 334 entitled "An Act to Ensure Public Access to Official Records, Documents and any other Information of Public Concern was |

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">filed in the House of Representatives for the 17th Congress.</td></tr>
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	• On July 2016, President Duterte signed Executive Order No. 2 entitled "Operationalizing in the Executive Branch the People's Constitutional Right to Information and the State Policies of Full Public Disclosure and Transparency in the Public Service and Providing Guidelines Therefor".

filed in the House of Representatives for the 17th Congress.

- On July 2016, President Duterte signed Executive Order No. 2 entitled "Operationalizing in the Executive Branch the People's Constitutional Right to Information and the State Policies of Full Public Disclosure and Transparency in the Public Service and Providing Guidelines Therefor".
- On October 2016, the Senate Committee on Public Information and Mass Media submitted Senate Bill 1208 or the People's Freedom of Information Act which consolidates 14 bills filed by senators. It is now up for plenary debates in the Senate.
- On November 25, 2016, 120 days after the publishing of EO No. 2, the PCOO, as directed by President Duterte, launched the FOI program and the eFOI portal (www.foi.gov.ph).
- Memorandum Order No. 10 signed by the Executive Secretary mandates the PCOO as the lead implementing agency for the delivery of the EO No. 2.
- The FOI Program under the Executive Branch is one of the commitments of PCOO in the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 under Chapter 5: Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance, Sub-sector Outcome 4: Citizenry fully-engaged and empowered, with the following commitments:
  - o Submission of FOI Manuals to the Office of the Executive Secretary
  - o Onboarding of NGAs and GOCCs in the eFOI portal (www.foi.gov.ph)
  - o Completion and publishing of Agency Information Inventory

- Under the 2017 Performance-Based Bonus Guidelines, publishing of the FOI Manuals of agencies is now one of the requirements for eligibility for the said bonus.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
PCOO		
Through Philippine OGP, organize three (3) Roundtable Discussions/Workshops on the substantive provisions of the FOI Bill with pilot agencies and civil society.	June 2017	June 2018
Issuance of a policy on governance structure and interagency engagement (creation of Inter-Agency Committees, technical Working Groups, Steering Committees)	July 2017	June 2018

Creation of a new office for Access to Information within PCOO	July 2017	June 2018
Onboarding 100% of agencies under the Executive branch on the FOI portal (www.foi.gov.ph)	June 2017	November 2017
Conduct of 180 information, education, and communication (IEC) campaign activities for stakeholders to bridge supply and demand for information.	June 2017	December 2019
Research and evaluation of FOI program implementation under the Executive branch	January 2018	December 2019
Passage of the FOI Bill	January 2018	December 2018
Transition of FOI implementation from PCOO to FOI Implementing agency as defined by the FOI law.	January 2018	December 2019
Establishment of a National Information Inventory on the eFOI portal	January 2018	June 2019
Senate of the Philippines		
Passage of the FOI Bill	January 2018	December 2018

Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	- Atty. Kristian R. Ablan - Senator Grace Poe	
Title, Department	1. Assistant Secretary for Policy and legislative Affairs, PCOO 2. Senator, Senate of the Philippines	
Email and Phone	1. kristian.ablan@pco.gov.ph | (02) 733-8665 2. gracepoe2013@gmail.com	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	House of Representatives, Senate of the Philippines, Presidential Legislative Liaison Office
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Right to Know Right Now (R2KRN)

6. Provide e-Participation tools through the National Government Portal and promote its use to the whole of Government and its citizens.
(Program: E-Participation through the National Government Portal)

June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Department of Information and Communications Technology
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The Philippine government promotes partnership between the government and its citizens to achieve reforms in the country. However, a government that is disconnected with its citizens often fails to produce effective programs and efficient services.
What is the commitment?	E-Participation in the National Government Portal (www.gov.ph) is a set of online tools that is programmed to redefine the relationship between the government and its citizens. The tools provide access to government information, space for consultation, and a platform for collaboration. E-Participation has three components: 1. E-Information, which arms citizens with open data and public information, without demand; 2. E-Consultation, which engages citizens in contributions and deliberations to public policies and services; 3. E-Decision- Making, which empowers citizens to co-design policies and co-produce government service components
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The National Government portal aims to increase citizen participation in the government's decision-making and service delivery process by making available e-participation tools to all stakeholders. This promotes and enhances communication and interaction between government and citizens. The intended result of the commitment is to create a socially inclusive government, specifically, making governance more responsive and transparent, creating aligned government priorities to citizen needs, establishing more informed strategies in designing and implementing services to both general and targeted audiences, and creating an effective public policy and service delivery environment.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Advancements in ICT and the increased availability of multiple and open channels of communication paves the way for increased and widespread participation of citizens in government activities. By leveraging these channels and creating a consolidated platform, we allow both sectors to contribute and collaborate on many aspects – in governance, in policy making, decision making, and in solving complex national problems.

	The www.gov.ph centers on three modes of participation – e-Information, which deals with provision of information on the Internet, e-Consultation, which is about organization of public consultations online, and e-Decision Making, which involves citizens directly in the decision process, all of which are relevant to the OGP values of access to information, civic participation, and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.
Additional information	This is in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:

Launch the www.gov.ph with at least five of the top ten priority services of the government:
  1. Basic Services,
  2. Voting Services,
  3. Taxation Services,
  4. Education and Scholarships,
  5. Civil Services, Job Openings, and Trainings,
  6. Business Registration,
  7. Investing,
  8. OFW Services,
  9. Housing, and
  10. Citizenship and Migration.
	June 2017	December 2019

A policy for the e-Participation Tools will be written on an IRR for the www.gov.ph Executive Order to be signed and endorsed by the President	January 2018	December 2018

Launch a centralized e-consultation platform on www.gov.ph:
  • Online Petition tool ("I suggest to the Government..")
  • Online Policy Consultation tools
  • Citizen Feedback tools (using the 8888 service as the citizen feedback mechanism of the government)
	June 2017	December 2019

Compliance of the portal with ISO 40500 Level A/WCAG 2.0 Accessibility Guidelines		

Host the inventory of all publicly available government data and information	June 2017	December 2019
Upload all National Government Agencies' data and information on www.gov.ph. Government data and information will be onboarded through the FOI portal (www.foi.gov.ph) for government information, and the Open Data portal (data.gov.ph) for government data.	June 2018	December 2019
30% of citizens availing of the top 5 priority services used www.gov.ph as the entry point to access the service	January 2018	December 2019

Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Denis F. Villorente	
Title, Department	Undersecretary for Development and Innovations	
Email and Phone	denis.villorente@dict.gov.ph | (02) 920-0101 local 3001 to 3002	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	PCOO, DOST, DBM, DFA, DOLE, DSWD, DILG, DTI, DOJ, DOF
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	World Bank, Adaptive Technology for Rehabilitation, Integration and Empowerment of the visually Impaired (ATRIEV), Philippine Web Accessibility Group (PWAG)

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

30 June 2017 – 30 June 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Department of Budget and Management
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Significant gains have been made in the Philippines with regard to fiscal openness but there are still gaps on transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement in the budget process which should be addressed. In order to fortify the budget process, there has always been a need to introduce budget reforms that will enforce greater accountability in public financial management (PFM).
What is the commitment?	This commitment aims to reform the budget process by enforcing greater accountability in public financial management, strengthening Congress' power of the purse, instituting an integrated PFM system, and increasing budget transparency and participation. This will be done through the improvement of the Philippines' performance in the Open Budget Survey and the passage of the Budget Reform Bill. The Budget reform bill aims to strengthen Congress' power of the purse by enforcing the Constitutional policy that all expenditures must be approved by Congress; and to enable Congress to review and approve proposed appropriations against clearly defined performance information and actual reported performance. The bill also secures the irreversibility of PFM reforms so far established by COA, DBM, DOF, NEDA.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The increase in the country's OBS performance will address identified fiscal openness gaps with concrete actions from government. While the establishment of a legal framework for the Public Financial Management shall ensure accountability and integrity in the use of public resources. It will: (1) enforce transparency, fiscal responsibility, results-orientation, efficiency & effectiveness thru an integrated PFM system; (2) enforce power of purse of Congress to authorize appropriations, & responsibility of all agencies to propose, execute and deliver results committed in the Budget; (3) Promote empowerment via fiscal transparency & participation; (4) Integrate planning, budgeting, and performance mgt & ensure ample safeguards in managing public finances; (5) Enhance transparency & participation through the reporting to, and monitoring by Congress, and the public.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	**Transparency** The bill seeks to provide mechanism for better people's access to Public Financial Information through publication of a Calendar of Disclosures. Likewise, it shall

	institutionalize the publication of citizen-friendly summaries of the following: Statement of Fiscal Policy, Proposed national Budget, General Appropriations Law, and the Annual Fiscal Report
	Civic participation The bill also seeks to increase People's Participation in the Budget Process by establishing and implementing suitable participatory budget mechanisms to facilitate the open, inclusive, and meaningful engagement of citizens throughout the budget process—from budget preparation, to legislation, to execution, and to accountability and audit. Such participatory mechanisms may include consultations and partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs), academics and experts, and other individual and organized stakeholders throughout the annual budget process. **Public Accountability** The Bill shall ensure Financial Management and Internal Control by establishing the Office of the Comptroller General to oversee the operation of an integrated internal control framework across Government **Technology and innovation for openness and accountability** All documents and reports required to be published shall automatically be made available electronically in a government website. Current and historical data on government revenues, expenditures, and borrowings, shall be made more comprehensive, available electronically, in open data format, on a government website.
Additional information	This commitment is in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Philippine Open Budget Index		
Increase OBI score from 64 to 67 by 2019 leading to the target OBI score of 71 by 2022 • Timely publication of 7 essential budget documents[9]	July 2017	June 2019
Create an interagency Fiscal Openness Working Group	July 2017	June 2019

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[9] There are eight essential budget documents that is assessed by the Open Budget Survey: the pre-budget statement, executive's proposed budget, enacted budget, citizen's budget, in-year reports, mid-year report, year-end report, and the audit report. DBM is in charge of the publication of all reports except for the audit report which is under the mandate of the Commission on Audit.

Budget Reform Bill		
Submission of the Budget Reform Bill to HoR and Senate	July 2017	December 2017
Passage of the Budget Reform Bill both from the House of Representatives and the Senate	December 2017	June 2019
Conduct 2 stakeholder consultations for the drafting of the IRR, especially on the citizen engagement provisions of the Act, and Transition Plan	July 2017	June 2018
Budget Reform Bill IRR and Transition Plan drafted	July 2018	July 2019
International Center for Innovation, Transformation, and Excellence in Governance (INCITEGov)		
Conduct of two (2) public consultations among CSOs in relation to various provisions of the bill especially on section 74 and 77	July 2017	December 2017

Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		1. Dir. Rolando U. Toledo 2. Atty. Paula Domingo
Title, Department		1. Director IV, Fiscal Planning and Reforms Bureau, DBM 2. OIC- Director, Legal Service, DBM
Email and Phone		rtoledo@dbm.gov.ph mdomingo@dbm.gov.ph (+632) 791-2000 loc. 1209, 1113
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	1. Department of Finance 2. DOF-Bureau of the Treasury 3. Commission on Audit 4. National Economic Development Authority 5. Senate of the Philippines 6. House of Representatives
	CSOs, private sector,multilaterals, working groups	1. World Bank 2. Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

8. Improved transparency and increased accountability in the extractive industries [Program: Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI)]	
June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Department of Finance, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Mines and Geosciences Bureau
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The PH-EITI commitment aims to help address the "resource curse" or the paradox that countries with abundant natural resources tend to have less economic growth and development outcomes. The Philippines is one such resource-rich country. By promoting and facilitating the disclosure and publication of material information regarding the extractives industries (specially payments and revenues from the mining, oil and gas, and coal sectors) and providing a platform for multi-stakeholder participation and dialogue thereon, PH-EITI intends to help ensure that the extraction of our country's natural resources redound to the benefit and sustainable development of our nation. More specifically, PH-EITI seeks to address the following issues in natural resource management, among others: - Need for more transparency and accountability in the extractive industries; - Lack of understanding on how the extractive industries work; - Lack of or conflicting data on the taxes and other amounts paid by extractive companies and collected by the government (both national and local) as well as on the benefits received by communities from extractive activities; - Disputed or unclear sharing of revenues (from natural resource extraction) between the national and local governments; and - Conflict/tension between and among stakeholders.
What is the commitment?	The EITI is an international initiative that promotes a global standard for transparency in extractive industries such as mining, oil and gas, by requiring extractive companies to disclose what they pay to government, and government to publish what they collect from these companies. In 2012, through Executive Order No. (EO) 79, government committed to implement EITI. In 2013, EO 147 instituted PH-EITI under DOF and created the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG), the body that sets the directions for EITI implementation in the country. In May 2013, the Philippines

	was admitted as Candidate Country, thence aiming to be declared EITI-compliant by 2017.
	PH-EITI publishes annual reports and conducts outreach to stakeholders in the sector. Through the EITI process, comprehensive information about the sector are made available, issues are identified, and policy recommendations are formulated and pursued to improve governance of the sector.
	PH-EITI aims to improve transparency and increase accountability in the extractive industries to improve governance of the sector and management of natural resources in general.
	Specifically, the five (5) objectives of EITI Implementation in the Philippines are: 1. Show direct and indirect contribution of extractives to the economy (through the EITI process). 2. Improve public understanding of the management of natural resources and availability of data. 3. Strengthen national resource management / strengthen government systems. 4. Create opportunities for dialogue and constructive engagement in natural resource management in order to build trust and reduce conflict among stakeholders. 5. Pursue and strengthen the extractive sector's contribution to sustainable development.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The EITI process facilitates publication of relevant information on the extractives sector, engenders transparency along the extractive industry value chain, promotes broader public awareness and knowledge of extractive sector governance, fosters civil society's meaningful participation in such governance, provides a platform for stakeholders' dialogue, and enables inclusive assessment of existing systems and formulation of policy recommendations to address issues identified.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	PH-EITI facilitates disclosure and publication of comprehensive information about the extractives sector, thereby promoting **transparency and accountability** in the sector and in the governance and management of the country's natural resources as a whole.
	The regular publication of reports containing independently-assessed data on payments made by extractive companies and collections/revenues made by the government therefrom give the public access to information that can serve as basis for dialogue between and among stakeholders in the extractives sector and for evidence-based policymaking.
	The annual PH-EITI report informs the public regarding, among others, the legal and regulatory frameworks for resource extraction in the Philippines, national and local government

| | collection and utilization of revenues from extractives, extractive industries' contributions to the economy, as well as processes involving Indigenous Peoples. The report also contains MSG recommendations to improve governance of the sector, including the development of policies and tools that make use of available technology and innovation.

EITI's multi-stakeholder approach and the conduct of PH-EITI multi-sectoral outreach activities also provide inclusive platforms for the discussion of issues relevant to the governance of extractives, thereby increasing civic participation. |
|---|---|
| Additional information | This is in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance. |

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Department of Finance		
Timely publication of 4th EITI Report	January 1, 2017	December 31, 2017
Timely publication of 5th EITI Report	January 1, 2018	December 31, 2018
Timely publication of 6th EITI Report	January 1, 2019	December 31, 2019
Philippines to undergo a validation process to be declared an EITI CompliantCountry	January 1, 2017 (by EITI International Board Resolution)	3rd Quarter of 2017
Development of an online reporting system/tool for companies	3rd Quarter of 2017	4th Quarter of 2017
Roll-out of the online reporting tool	2nd Quarter 2018	3rd Quarter 2018
Enhancement of PH-EITI contracts portal to include maps and EITI data	4th Quarter of 2017	3rd Quarter of 2018
Scoping study on beneficial ownership disclosure	2nd Quarter of 2017	4th Quarter of 2017
Bantay Kita		
Attendance of CSO representatives in the following EITI activities: • MSG Meetings • LGU Roadshows • PH-EITI Report Launch Host at least 1 strategic planning session for CSO and IP MSG representatives every year	June 2017	June 2019
Produce at least 1 CSO assessment of the PH-EITI Report	June 2017	June 2019

Produce at least 3 research papers on resource governance every year	June 2017	June 2019
Conduct at least 20 learning sessions (orientation/presentation and capacity building) on transparency and accountability initiatives on resource extraction	June 2017	June 2019
Facilitate the development/advocate for governance mechanisms/platforms for meaningful engagement of CSOs and IPs in resource management to broaden civic space and empower the marginalized • Establishment of credible selection process of CSOs in mining oversight (DENR-MGB) • Provide space in the PH-EITI MSG for an IP representative • Creation of an IP coalition in Mindanao • Creation of an IP coalition in Luzon • Creation of 3 subnational CSO coalitions	June 2017	June 2019
Institutionalization of EITI by law	June 2017	June 2019
Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	1. Atty. Antonette C. Tiongko 2. Ma. Teresa S. Habitan 3. Gil S. Beltran	
Title, Department	1. Undersecretary (Revenue Operations Group, Corporate Affairs Group) and Focal Person for PH-EITI 2. Assistant Secretary (Domestic Finance Group) and Alternate Focal Person for PH-EITI 3. Undersecretary (Domestic Finance Group, Policy Development and Management Services Group) and Chief Economist	
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Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)-Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP)
	CSOs, private sector,multilaterals, working groups	Chamber of Mines of the Philippines (COMP), Petroleum Association of the Philippines (PAP), Bantay Kita-Publish What You Pay Philippines

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

June 30, 2017- June 30, 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Department of Social Welfare and Development

Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The need for accurate and up-to-date data and information to support disaster risk reduction and management operations has long been recognized by DSWD. Ensuring the availability, quality and accessibility of disaster related data and information for all stakeholders before, during and after a disaster is critical in the improvement of mechanisms for effective and efficient disaster response. With this in mind, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, through the Disaster Response Assistance and Management Bureau (DReAMB), has actualized the critical step towards continual improvement of disaster response mechanisms by establishing its Emergency Operations Center for disaster response and has developed its online version, the DROMIC Virtual Operations Center microsite accessible via the internet.
What is the commitment?	In support to the call for freedom of information embodied in Executive Order No. 2 Series of 2016, the DSWD is committed to improve its institutional mechanisms by the establishment and implementation of the DROMIC Virtual OpCen (Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center-Virtual Operations Center), to provide the general public with access to a comprehensive collection of data and information on the agency's disaster preparedness and response efforts through information and communication technologies that facilitate transparency, accountability, citizen engagement, and good governance.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	To provide DSWD's disaster preparedness and response related data, information, advocacies and efforts to Disaster Response Stakeholders and the general public through the use of popular information and communication technologies (ICTs) that facilitate transparency & good governance. Through the DROMIC Virtual OpCen, which incorporates a collection of comprehensive and reliable information related to disaster response management, the e-Reklamo Complaints Management Ticket System, and the Quick Response Team (QRT) Registry (with the prospective Disaster Response Surge Corps), the public will have access to DSWD disaster-related information, services, and resources that they can use to secure and promote their welfare and safety during disasters.

	The DROMIC Virtual OpCen, which highly contributes to a more open and improved government, allows the DSWD to bring information closer to the people and, in turn, with access to vital and valuable disaster response information and resources, empowers the Filipino people to become resilient and proactive against disasters.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	DSWD's commitment to improve institutional mechanisms for immediate and effective disaster response shall be possible through efficient disaster response efforts that further advance the Open Government Partnership values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation, and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.

The Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC), a division of the Disaster Response Assistance and Management Bureau (DReAMB), manages the Virtual Operations Center (OpCen). This online facility provides the general public access to a comprehensive collection of information on the agency's disaster preparedness and response efforts through information and communication technologies that facilitate transparency, accountability, citizen engagement, and good governance.

The Virtual OpCen may be accessed directly at http://dromic.dswd.gov.ph where users can view and download information on:

• Hazards through the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC);
• Exposure Datasets from the Philippine Statistics Authority and the DSWD Listahanan;
• Datasets of evacuation centers;
• Situational reports on DSWD response to disasters, including the amount of assistance provided;
• Status of relief resources and standby funds available for disaster response; and
• Predictive analytics and maps for situational awareness and visualization

The open access to these reports, datasets, maps, predictive analytics, and other information serves to support the Department's commitment to ensure the immediate relief and early recovery of disaster victims/survivors. Through this open access to information, the transparency of the Department's decision-making and carrying out of basic functions is promoted, the disclosure of non-sensitive metadata on institutional activities display public accountability, and the use of technology and innovation further enhances the openness and accountability of the Department.

Also incorporated into the DROMIC Virtual OpCen are two platforms that allow the public to participate in how the DSWD manages and implements its disaster response efforts: the e- |

Reklamo Complaints Management Ticket System and the Quick Response Team Responder Registry.

e-Reklamo Complaints Management Ticket System

The DSWD is open to receiving any grievance regarding its disaster response services through the DReAMB's e –Reklamo platform, a web-based complaints management ticket system designed to accommodate grievances on the agency's disaster risk reduction management services. e-Reklamo may be accessed through the following ICT channels:

• The e-Reklamo website at http://ereklamo.dswd.gov.ph/ wherein each complaint is assigned a unique ticket number that can be used to track the progress and responses online. A valid email address is required to use this system.

• SMS/text using the following syntax and send to 3456 (any network). Each text message is charged PhP 1.00. DSWD<space>ereklamo<space>Name of Complainant <space>Location<space>Complaint Message

• Email to ereklamo@dswd.gov.ph.

The e-Reklamo Complaints Management Ticket System is a citizen-centric mechanism which allows them to exercise their right to have their voices heard, formally express their grievances or report wrongdoing and achieve redress, and call upon the Department to justify its actions, thus promotes civic participation and public accountability. The support of the use of technology to receive and handle grievances, including maintaining an archive of these requests and responses and using a ticketing system to respond to and monitor these grievances promotes technology and innovation for openness and accountability.

Quick Response Team Responder Registry

As part of the Department's disaster preparedness for response measures, the DSWD has a database of Quick Response Team (QRT) Responders, composed of DSWD Central Office and Field Office employees who serve as members of Quick Response Teams when agency-wide disaster response is activated. Quick Response Team Responders are equipped with one or more of the following disaster management-related core competencies: Camp Coordination and Management; IDP Protection/Women and Children Protection; Management Food and Non Food Items; Emergency Telecommunications; Logistics; Disaster Information Management; Search and Rescue; Donation Management; Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis; Procurement; Finance; Early Recovery and Rehabilitation; Volunteer Management; Psycho-social Support Facilitation; Livelihood Assistance; ICS (Incident Command Systems: cluster coordination, collaboration and

	response management); WASH (water, sanitation & hygiene); and MEAL (monitoring, evaluation, accountability & learning) in disaster response. To further engage the private and public sectors, civil society organizations, other stakeholders and the general public to contribute to the disaster response efforts, and as an enhancement of the QRT, the DSWD through DREAMB shall establish the Disaster Response Surge Corps (DRSC), a total, purposive, coordinated, and inter-operable human resource capacity for quick, effective, adequate, and reliable community-oriented disaster response to deal with national, regional, or local hazard situations. The DRSC complements the functions and operations of DSWD and shall be organized and engaged through a multi-stakeholder partnership framework such as that which may actively involve GO/CSO/PO partners and a program for institutionalized and anticipatory disaster response surge deployment to create a network of Disaster Response Volunteers. Through the Disaster Response Surge Corps, civic participation will be fostered through formal public engagement in the volunteer network. In further advancing the value of technology and innovation for openness and accountability, this will be promoted through engaging multi-stakeholder partners such as those in other government organizations, civil society, people's organizations as well as those in the private sector (e.g. business community) to be active participants in the identification of and contribution to effective practices and innovative approaches in the implementation of the disaster response services that will lead to empowering the people and promoting transparency in the government.

Additional information		
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	**Start Date:**	**End Date:**
Enhancement of the DROMIC Virtual OpCen through the integration of the e-Reklamo CMS Platform	June 2017	June 2019
Partnership building with two (2) regional and international space agencies for immediate access to satellite imagery for damage assessments (MOU with Inmarsat and Sentinel Asia)	July 2017	June 2019
Issuance of policy/ies and guidelines to establish the National and Regional Disaster Response Surge Corps (DRSC)	September 2017	December 2017
Establishment of Multi-Stakeholder Framework that will organize and	January 2018	July 2018

support the DRSC at the subnational levels/LGUs		52
At least three (3) Civil Society Organizations/Multi-Stakeholder Partners engaged to support the DRSC - membership to the disaster response volunteers network	June 2018	June 2019
Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Judy M. Taguiwalo Felino O. Castro V	
Title, Department	Secretary, DSWD Director III/Officer-In-Charge, Disaster Response Assistance and Management Bureau (DReAMB)	
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Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Civil Society Organizations, People's Organizations, Other Government Organizations, Private Sector, Academic and Research Institutions

10. Improve delivery of public services by capacitating Informal Settler Families and Resettled Families through Community Organizing and Community Development (CO-CD) Approach (Programs: Shelter Development for Informal Settler Families through Community Organizing and Community Development (CO-CD) Approach)	
30 June 2017 – December 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP)
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The commitment will attempt to address two glaring issues confronting the government at present towards sustainable resettlement programme- 1) the continuous downward spiral in the state of well-being of families resettled in grossly inadequate government sites and 2) how to carry out people-centered, rights-based, and community-led shelter undertaking of families about to be displaced due to typhoon Yolanda and Oplan Likas programme. The supply driven shelter program of the National Government and Local Government Units have not been responsive to the needs, aspirations and paying capacities of the Informal Settler Families. Continued implementation without the requisite social preparation and developmental activities such as Community Organizing and Community Development leads to inefficient use of public funds as beneficiary families inadvertently pay for the inadequacies in locational advantage, basic facilities and social services in off-site resettlement projects.
What is the commitment?	PCUP in coordination with the national government agencies (NHA, SHFC and the DILG) shall implement Community Organizing and Community Development programs for the following: • 18 Resettlement Sites established 2013-2016 under "Oplan Likas" • 12 Resettlement Sites established 2016-present under "Oplan Likas" • 29 Old Resettlement Sites established 1994-2012 • 25 Pre-Resettlement People's Organizations in the NCR established 2013-present.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The CO-CD undertaking aims to strengthen and capacitate informal settler families to become active partners of the National and Local Governments in the planning and implementation of truly responsive shelter and housing initiatives/solutions. This pioneering approach to be attempted by the PCUP will result in a much more participative and client driven implementation of the Government's Socialized Housing Program. Being "People Centered", this innovation will thus result in more responsive and "grounded" policies and programs that will be more sensitive and attuned to the complexities of housing the informal settler families.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	**Transparency** Community Organizing and Community Development shall be documented through profiling of Community Issues and Actions. Such documents will be made public through Open Data Philippines **Accountability** Issues based organizing being the grounding of PCUP's CO-CD approach involves the identification of relevant stakeholders holding them to their mandates in the resolution of issues on Basic and Social Services as well as adequacy of housing units constructed **Participation** The empowerment of client communities through the CO-CD approach increases their levels of participation and "owning" of the project /undertaking thus ensuring sustainability and responsiveness of the housing program.
Additional information	This commitment is in line with Chapter 5 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance. This pursuit also supports the pronouncement of President Duterte during the National Housing Summit in NHA, to wit: 1. All disaster-related housing now free. 2. No demolition without relocation 3. Prioritization of onsite development, incity relocation 4. Comprehensive resettlement townships with full public utilities and services 5. Climate resilient homes 6. Livelihood and employment as central response to urban poverty, anchored on national industrialization and genuine land reform.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Conduct CO-CD activities in 59 relocation sites: • Facilitated the establishment of one (1) community enterprise or cooperative in 18 sites and old 29 sites. • Conducted six (6) organizational development trainings with 80 community leaders in 18 sites and 12 sites. • Conducted four (4) organizational development trainings with Federation and community leaders in old 29 sites.	January 2018	December 2018

• Conducted one (1) major community planning session per site. • Publication of quarterly status reports on organized community action towards resolution of major issues on basic and social services (e.g. power, peace and order, livelihood) per site • Development of community profile per site		
CO-CD in 25 People's Plan under the Social Housing and Finance Corporation's High Density Housing Program by December 2018 • Conducted Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment per People's Organization • Facilitated the creation of 25 Community Development Plan • Development of Socio-Economic Profiles with 6 SHFC-funded People's Organizations • Trained 25 People's Plan Leaders in leading their organizations	January 2018	December 2018
Conduct CO-CD activities in 59 relocation sites: • Facilitated sustained access of each resettlement community to at least 80% of the needed basic and social services. • Facilitated the implementation of the 2018 community building plan of the 12 sites and 29 old sites. • Facilitated the conduct of regular community activities of homeowners' associations and people's organizations to improve living conditions in each site. • Scaled-up cooperative economic services and other social enterprises reaching at least 30% of the total household population per site. • Accessed resources outside government funding for at least	January 2019	December 2019

one (1) community development project in the 18 sites and 29 old sites. • Guided each resettlement community in gaining influence or securing regular representation to the local legislative bodies and development councils. • Trained 18 community leaders as community organizers per site. • Established strong municipal alliances (14 municipalities and cities), provincial alliances (4), and 1 national alliance. • Facilitated the addition of local and international partners in the community leaders' social networks. • Assisted and guided the resettlement site leaders in sustaining their advocacy for their resettlement agenda. • Analysis of socio-economic data of the residents of the 29 Old Resettlement Sites • Analysis of fall outs and transferred housing rights in the 30 Oplan Likas Resettlement Sites • Finalization of resettlement standards through multi-stakeholders coordination.		
CO-CD in 25 People's Plan under the Social Housing and Finance Corporation's High Density Housing Program by December 2019 • Conducted community troubleshooting of issues and planning sessions to resolve four (4) priority community- identified issues regarding basic, social services, livelihood, etc. • Conducted six (6) organizational development trainings with 80 community leaders per site • Conducted one (1) community planning session per site to generate Community Building Plan in the resettlement site.	January 2019	December 2019

• Facilitated the establishment of one (1) community enterprise or cooperative per site • Publication of quarterly status reports on organized community action towards resolution of major issues on basic and social services (e.g. power, peace and order, livelihood) per site. Development of community profile per site		

Contact information	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Atty. Terry L. Ridon
Title, Department	Chairperson and CEO, PCUP Office of the Chairman
Email and Phone	terry.ridon@pcup.gov.ph | (+632) 410-4691
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Social Housing Finance Corporation, National Housing Authority, Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council, Department of Interior and Local Government, Local Government Units, National Anti-Poverty Commission.
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	• Community Organizations in Rizal, Bulacan, Laguna, Cavite, and the NCR • Peoples' Organizations in the NCR under the SHFC Peoples' Plans in the NCR • Affected families in the Yolanda Corridor • Various Civil Society Organizations directly working with the families covered by this programme

11. Institutionalize Open Local Legislative Processes (Open Legislation Platform through Social Media and Website)	
30 June 2017 – 30 June 2019	
Lead implementing agency	1. Provincial Government of Bohol, Sangguniang Panlalawigan, Bohol Province 2. Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte through its Sangguniang Panlalawigan 3. Provincial Government of Albay through its Sangguninang Panlalawigan
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	In the current local legislative process, the citizens can only provide feedback or comments on limited ordinances through public hearing. This results to most people being unaware of the ordinances passed in the Saggunian, excluding them in the decision-making process of the Sanggunian. If there are public hearings conducted for the passing of an ordinance, only a limited few attends the public hearing due to lack of interest and the inaccessibility of the venue for the public hearing. This leads to low citizen participation in the creation of legislations. In addition, although CSOs are members of the local special bodies, their participation in the legislation process is also very limited. Looking at the current context of the local legislation process, it can be observed that there is low citizen participation due to lack of interest, inaccessibility of the public hearings for the ordinances and inadvertent exclusion of some citizens.
What is the commitment?	The commitment aims to create more spaces for engagement to further improve the local legislative process.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	A highly accessible and transparent local government through open legislative processes will increase the citizens' participation through public awareness and spaces for engagement between the public and the government.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	By providing an alternative platform for the citizens to be engaged in the local legislation process, this further improves the participation of the citizens in the decision-making process of the local government. In effect, this also improves the access to information that will directly affect the citizens. This alternative process will supplement the current offline legislative events such as committee hearings and public assemblies. Having an online platform, specifically through social media, the citizen's interest on legislation will improve and in effect improving the citizen's participation. Social media, such as Facebook, is a more accessible medium for the citizens as most citizens have active Facebook accounts. Inclusion of citizens in the process of legislation shall open up opportunities for engagement and effectively improve

Milestone/Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
	legislations passed. Elected officials will also be well informed of the people's ideas and reactions.	
Additional information		
Milestone/Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Provincial Government of Bohol		
Province of Bohol and Municipality of Trinidad Draft and pass a resolution institutionalizing open legislation mechanism	July 2017	June 2019
Municipality of Alicia and Tubigon • Obtain the endorsement of the municipal mayor to pass a resolution institutionalizing open legislation mechanism • Designate the administrator and the person-in-charge for the Facebook account.	July 2017	June 2019
Identify and engage the CSO counterpart to verify the citizens who engage in the online legislative process.	Sept 2017	June 2019
Launch of the official Facebook account of the Sanggunian as the platform for open legislation (Provide a link of the sanggunian official webite in the Facebook account)	Sept 2017	June 2019
Provincial Government of Bohol and Municipalities of Trinidad, Tubigon, Alicia Posting of proposed and draft ordinances for information and comments. Enabling the poll and comment features.	Sept 2017	June 2019
Designate a committee to review the feedback provided by the citizens. If necessary or if there is clamor from the public, the information gathered may be used as discussion points for the legislation to be passed.	Oct 2017	June 2019
Publish report on the review and assessment of the applicability of social media platform for Open Legislation	June 2018	June 2019
Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte		
Draft and pass a resolution authorizing the Office of the Secretary to the Sanggunian to explore mechanisms for open legislation subject to guidelines to be approved by the Sanggunian and the local chief executive.	July 2017	June 2019
Launch of the official Facebook account of the Sanggunian as the platform for	Sept 2017	June 2019

open legislation (provide a link of the Sanggunian official website in the Facebook account)		
Identify and engage the CSO counterpart to verify the citizens who engage in the online legislative process.	Sept 2017	June 2019
Posting of proposed and draft ordinances for information and comments. Enabling the poll and comment features.	Sept 2017	June 2019
Designate a committee to review the feedback provided by the citizens. If necessary or if there is clamor from the public, the information gathered may be used as discussion points for the legislation to be passed.	Oct 2017	June 2019
Publish report on the review and assessment of the applicability of social media platform for Open Legislation	June 2018	June 2019
Provincial Government of Albay		
Draft and pass a resolution authorizing the Office of the Secretary to the Sanggunian to explore mechanisms for open legislation subject to guidelines to be approved by the Sanggunian and the local chief executive.	July 2017	June 2019
Launch of the official Facebook account of the Sanggunian as the platform for open legislation (provide a link of the Sanggunian official website in the Facebook account)	Sept 2017	June 2019
Identify and engage the CSO counterpart to verify the citizens who engage in the online legislative process.	Sept 2017	June 2019
Posting of proposed and draft ordinances for information and comments. Enabling the poll and comment features.	Sept 2017	June 2019
Designate a committee to review the feedback provided by the citizens. If necessary or if there is clamor from the public, the information gathered may be used as discussion points for the legislation to be passed.	Oct 2017	June 2019
Publish report on the review and assessment of the applicability of social media platform for Open Legislation	June 2018	June 2019
Contact Information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	**Provincial Government of Bohol** 1. Governor Edgar Chatto 2. Vice Governor Dionisio Balite **Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte** 1. Governor	

		2. Vice Governor **Provincial Government of Albay** 1. Governor 2. Vice Governor
Title, Department		**Provincial Government of Bohol** 1. Governor, Bohol Province 2. Vice Governor, Bohol Province **Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte** 1. Governor , Surigao del Norte Province 2. Vice Governor, Surigao del Norte Province **Provincial Government of Albay** 1. Governor, Albay Province 2. Vice Governor, Albay Province
Email and Phone		**Provincial Government of Bohol** bohol.gov@gmail.com spsecbohol@yahoo.com 038 501 0794 - Governor's Office 038 411 3045 - Sangguniang Panlalawigan **Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte** Governor's Office – solmatugas@gmail.com, 0917-886-7350 Sangguniang Panlalawigan – pvgo.sdn@gmail.com, 0920-906-7823 **Provincial Government of Albay**
Other Actors Involved	State Actors Involved	**Provincial Government of Bohol** 1. Dionisio Neil Balite,Ph.D. – Chief of Staff, Office of the Provincial Vice-Governor 2. Bonifacio Quirog, Ph. D. – Sangguninang Panlalawigan Secretary 3. Deanfel Corre – Sangguniang Bayan Member (Municipality of Alicia) 4. Diego Medina – Sangguniang Bayan Member (Municipality of Trinidad) 5. Susan Espera Lopez – Sangguniang Bayan Secretary (Municipality of Tubigon) **Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte** 1. Teresita R. Ajoc – Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor 2. Sherryl S. Abanza – Executive Assistant, Office of the Vice Governor 3. Rodulf Valentino A. Sering – Sangguniang Panlalawigan Secretary **Provincial Government of Albay** 1. A 2. B

		Provincial Government of Bohol
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	1. Rolaine Uy, Executive Director, Bohol Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc. 2. Janette Corona, Executive Director, BANGON 3. Francis Bernard Batoy, Executive Director, BIDEF 4. Emilia Roslinda/Joel Gubot, Executive Director,PROCESS 5. Nestor Pestelos, Executive Director, BLDF 6. Jumjum Ouano, Program Coordinator, FORGE 7. Noel Uy/Marijo Narca, HNU-CEDEV 8. Robert Rola, MOFA, Tubigon 9. Leonardo Namoco, Federation of PTA, Alicia **Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte** 1. Mr. Engwan Daniel C. So – President, AGTASI 2. Sherr **Provincial Government of Albay** 1. A 2. B

Annex A- Stakeholders Comments with Agency Response

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
1. Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities	**DILG**	1. Increase CSO participation from 25% to 50%	• In LDC membership, the program shall follow the process that is required in the LGC, existing national and local laws, and other rules and regulation. In particular, LGC section 107 states that representatives of non-governmental organizations operating in the city or municipality, as the case maybe, who shall constitute not less than one-fourth (1/4) of the members of the fully organized councils. • However, in ADM program implementation pursuant to JMC 2016-3, the Municipal Project Monitoring Committee (MPMC) shall serve as the monitoring committee of all projects in the municipality funded by the National Government which at least half of the members of this sub-committee shall be composed of civil society representatives. This reinforces the clamor of CSOs to increase their participation to 50% in this particular local special body that is allowed by law. • Aside from this, in the ADM program, participation of CSOs and POs shall also be extended to ADM project prioritization, attendance to BAC Bids Evaluation Meetings, conduct of third party evaluation, and implementation of feedback mechanism to the implementation of locally funded projects. • CSO/PO participants in the Participatory Project Prioritization Conferences or the CDP/LDIP reprioritization that will be conducted by the DILG should at least be equal to the number of government representation
		2. Local monitoring team meetings for ADM should be done quarterly	• DILG PDMUs shall regularly coordinate with the MLGOOs and consult the concerned CSOs and POs, for updates re monitoring of projects. • The Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System Manual (adopted by the National Project Monitoring Committee) also suggests that the Municipal Project Monitoring Committees shall hold monthly meetings to

Annex A- Stakeholders Comments with Agency Response

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
			evaluate problems and formulate recommendations to the MDC.
		3. This initiative must cover all cities as well.	• Cities are included in the FY2018 proposal for Conditional Matching Grant (CMGP)[10] for the Province.
		4. Projects must be properly defined so that there will be no duplication of projects.	• No new projects shall be allowed. Projects shall only be culled out in existing Local Development Investment Programs of the municipalities. This mechanism of identifying projects for funding shall make sure that no duplication in the implementation will occur in the municipalities. • In addition, project prioritization scheme shall be drafted to avoid duplication of projects and to ensure that projects identified are urgently needed by the community
		5. Selection of CSO participants to the LDC must be transparent	• DILG shall make sure that this shall be considered in the coming functionality assessment of Local Development Councils. • The DILG issued an MC stating that a meeting of all accredited CSOs shall be held where such groups shall choose from among themselves their representatives to the local special bodies
		6. There should be guidelines on CSO accreditation as well	• Legal reference in CSO accreditation is stated in FY2017 GAA General Provisions Section 65 or Fund Transfers to Civil Society Organizations. • Also, the DILG regularly issue an MC on the accreditation of CSOs and selection of representatives to the LSBs.
		7. Include soft projects in menu of ADM	• ADM program will focus on providing financing on infrastructure projects so that LGUs themselves may have enough fiscal capacity to fund soft projects.

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[10] The CMGP aims to address the poor state of local roads and bridges as a result of more than two decades of underinvestment spurred by the devolution of the responsibility of local road management to Local Government Units (LGUs) without appropriate transfer of capacities and resources to take care of its local road network. It intends to institutionalize effective local road management (LRM) and public financial management (PFM) systems, processes and practices along with the provision of grant for provincial and city road works.

Annex A- Stakeholders Comments with Agency Response

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
		8. Institutionalize a monitoring system for ADM projects	• Monitoring of ADM projects or the locally funded projects shall follow the provisions of the Local Government Code[11] and the Regional Project Monitoring System of the National Project Monitoring Committee. • ADM projects monitoring scheme shall also be included in the circular that will be issued thereafter relative to the implementation of ADM program.
		9. Implement capacity-building for CSOs to engage in ADM	• The DILG is presently designing a CSO engagement strategy and is expected to be implemented on the third quarter of this year. Such CSO engagement shall involve the following: • Formulation of policy guidelines on the preparation of ADM for FY2018 when necessary • CSO assembly at the municipal level • MDC/CDP/LDIP Prioritization Conferences • BAC Bids Evaluation Meetings • Project Monitoring • Third party monitoring and evaluation • Capacity Building for CSOs shall be included in the program of the PMO.
		10. LDCs should not be the only platform for engagement for ADM. Strengthening of local CSO networks will ensure broader CSO and communication participation. Revive LPRATS.	• The DILG is not moving towards institutionalization of BUB specifically reviving the LPRAT, instead taking steps from the gains of BUB and use it in developing programs that will make sure that CSOs in respective municipalities are empowered and given enough space for engagement. These shall be done though strengthening the LDCs in each covered municipalities. • CSOs shall be encouraged to form local networks to enable them to effectively engage in local governance.

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[11] Article 6, Section 476 states that the LGUs through Planning and Development Coordinator shall monitor and evaluate the implementation of the different development programs, projects, and activities in the local government unit concerned in accordance with the approved development plan.

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
		11. Learn from BuB experience and integrate lessons in institutionalization and implementation of ADM.	• Noted. Same response as item 10.
		12. Replace the term "disadvantaged". It should be poorest of the poor.	• The DILG and DBM are coming from the existing fiscal gaps which municipalities among other level of governments/LGUs are the most disadvantaged.
		13. Ensure that allocation formula considers poverty index of communities	• Allocation formula will be based on the ultimate goal of the program. Since the program is designed as an equalization program that aims to address the fiscal and infrastructure gaps of the municipalities, poverty index shall not be used in determining the fund allocation of covered municipalities.
		14. The disadvantaged sectors (IPs, PWDs, urban poor, POs. etc) should also be engaged in project identification	• Project identification process shall follow the process prescribed by law in formulating CDP and LDIP, that is, CSOs and POs should be involved. Projects to be funded through ADM shall only be culled out in an existing LDIP.
		15. Establish and functionalize sectoral committees.	• This will be part of the first year objective of the program which is to assess and ensure the functionality of LDCs including its sectoral committees. Appropriate intervention shall be provided to each LDCs depending on the level of their capacity based on the assessment made.
		16. Please make sure IRR on ADM is aligned to the provisions of LGC (and its amendment in the future)	• Yes, all provisions are statutory in nature and are rooted in the LGC.
		17. What are the plans for barangay involvement in ADM?	• The DILG has proposed the inclusion of barangay in ADM FY2018.
		18. Establish website for all ADM projects accessible to all;	• The DILG is currently developing an online platform where LGUs shall report the progress of their project implementation as required by GAA FY2017 SP Section No

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
			2 under Allocation to Local Government Units. This platform, at the same time shall be opened and accessible for public feedback platform.
		19. What are the existing mechanisms to enforce LDC functionality at the barangay level?	• The DILG is starting in the municipal level. Once the inclusion of barangay in the program is included, the DILG will make sure that the process being made in the DILG will similarly be made in the barangay level.
2. Mamamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw sa Iligal na Droga (MASA-MASID)	**DILG**	1. Separate initiatives on illegal drugs from corruption (these are two different things)	• The MASA MASID is geared towards ridding the country of illegal drugs, corruption and criminality. This is in recognition that these three societal problems have been impeding national development for the longest time and the only way to win the fight against these menaces is through heightening the participation of the people to safeguard and protect their communities against the three because peace and order is a shared responsibility of the state and the citizens. These problems will be given equal focus and menu of activities to combat each will be released this year for a clearer strategy and direction of the project.
		2. CSOs should be capacitated to meaningfully engage in this initiative	• Currently, the MASA MASID Program Management Office through its Chief Project Officer have been going around and meeting with various Civil Society Organizations to discuss about MASA MASID and orient them on possible engagement with the project. Once specific engagement is laid out banking on the nature of the organization, a Memorandum of Agreement shall be prepared to set the bounds and terms of engagement. • Interested CSOs may directly coordinate with MASA MASID PMO through Tel. No (02) 928-2407 or through e-mail.
		3. How do you ensure safety of the volunteers who report incidents of	• Through the Information Gathering, Reporting, and Monitoring (IGRM) strategy of the MASA MASID Project, it aims to curb the three problems that the project wishes to

Annex A- Stakeholders Comments with Agency Response

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
		drugs, criminality and corruption in their communities?	rid the country from by encouraging the volunteers to report concerns and that these concerns be acted upon immediately by the concerned agencies. However, to date, the guidelines on how this strategy will be carried out in the local level is still being crafted. Clear guidelines which include the terms and kinds of reports that the project would cater and guidelines on how to protect the identity of reporters will be part of it.
		4. What are the guidelines on being a volunteer?	• Individuals who wish to enrol as volunteer of the project may visit the nearest DILG Office or Barangay Hall in their respective locality and fill out the registration form. The Expanded UBAS Technical Working Group will have to conduct background check on registered individuals to ensure that they are not involved, in any way, to illegal drugs, crime, and corruption. • The MASA MASID Community Facilitators will then directly coordinate with the enrolled volunteers and guide them on the activities in the locality where the volunteers can help either along AEC or IGRM strategy of the project. Clear guidelines on volunteer engagement is being crafted by the MASA MASID PMO.
		5. Engage the youth in this program.	• Since the program would maximize the innate spirit of volunteerism among Filipinos, it would cater as much sectors as possible not only the youth. In this regard, the MASA MASID PMO is still in the process of mapping possible stakeholders and strategizing how to tap these sectors. The mapping would include identification of key stakeholders and how can they be tapped as partners for change.

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
		6. The rehabilitation aspect of this program should be thoroughly studied	• Pursuant to Executive Order No. 15 or the Creation of an Inter-agency Committee on Anti-Illegal Drugs (ICAD) and Anti-Illegal Drug Task Force to Suppress the Drug Problem in the Country, the Community- Based Rehabilitation Program (CBRP) which was previously included in the implementation strategies of MASA MASID will be turned over to DOH and DSWD being the chair of Rehabilitation and Reintegration Cluster of the said Committee. However, interested partner organization who wishes to engage in this area shall be referred to the concerned agencies.
		7. Create a task force that directly reports to OP for resolution of reports that need immediate action	• The MASA MASID PMO is currently working on the harmonization and integration of the MASA MASID Project to the national Hotline 8888 which would serve as the Citizen Complaint Center for reports concerning government institutions. MASA MASID volunteers will be tapped to report related concerns to 8888 and MASA MASID Teams to validate reports in their locality. Guidelines is still under talks.
		8. Information campaign on this program should be enhanced. CapDev activities should be conducted together with DOH and NGOs at the barangay level.	• For 2017, the Capacity Development activities are focused more on capacitating MASA MASID Groups such as EUBAS TWG, MASA MASID Teams, and MASA MASID Volunteers on their role along the implementation of the project. Series of consultation workshops will be facilitated to determine in what areas should there be Capacity Development activities for the following implementation years of the project.

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
		9. It seems like the project is focused/favored on anti-drug cooperation and not on corruption	• The focus of the program is to bring together volunteers to safeguard communities not only from illegal drugs but equally important to protect the communities from crimes and corruption. The MASA MASID Implementation Guidelines is now being prepared to guide field implementers and provide clearer direction of the program.
		10. There is a need to ensure the public that these groups will not become private armies or vigilante groups	• Policy on this will be crafted in consultation with various volunteer groups.
3A. Project Repeal: The Philippine's Red Tape Challenge	NCC, DTI	1. How do you implement this program at the local level?	• Project Repeal covers both government agencies and instrumentalities at the national and local levels. Initially, our approach is to focus at the national level first, which includes review of department regulations/issuances, then proceeds to LGUs or local government units. We have an implementing guidelines as basis for operations and the same shall equally apply to LGUs wherever applicable. Essential to implementation is to create a technical working group that will ensure deliverables are met.
		2. How can CSOs engage in this program?	• To strengthen the participatory process in its regulatory reform, Project Repeal shall conduct a public dialogue on the Priority Policies and Regulations under review. It aims to gather inputs critical to reviewing of laws/regulations/issuances. Also, the Project adopts crowdsourcing strategy in order to engage partner CSOs in the determination of priority issuances for review.
		3. Is this a priority project of NCC and DTI? It should be prioritized to streamline business process requirements, and make them relevant and reasonable.	• Yes, When the Project was introduced, it was enrolled as DTI's breakthrough initiative. Project Repeal realigns its operations to strategically review business-related regulations which produce impact to the economy. The ultimate questions when reviewing outdated

Annex A- Stakeholders Comments with Agency Response

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
			regulations/issuances remain the same: Are these laws/regulations/issuances relevant and reasonable?
		4. Revised proposed targets to focus on outcomes, not activities conducted	• Revisions made based on the suggestions. See Commitment Templates.
		5. Is there a platform for the public to also review and provide inputs to the policies being reviewed?	• Project Repeal sees the importance of participatory mechanism in one of the processes which is critical to the outcome. Commitment Template specifically provides conduct of Dialogues with partners.
		6. The project should tackle not just any rules but laws considered as binary constraints e.g. fiscal incentive rationalization	• In broad strokes, Project Repeals seeks to review unnecessary and redundant laws, regulations which impede the country's competitiveness. It is our understanding that fiscal incentives are promotional strategies of the government. Although such rules underlining compliance for availment should be rationalized as much as possible in order for business to thrive. These can be reviewed as well if fairly considered a priority by our partners.
3B. Gameplan on Competitiveness : Ease of Doing Business	**NCC, DTI**	1. How do you implement this initiative at the local level?	• While the EODB Gameplan for Competitiveness adopts a whole-of-government approach, reforms institutionalized at the national level are implemented and cascaded down to the local level. Thus, monitoring is also extended not just across national government agencies but at the local government as well through the Regional Competitiveness Councils (RCCs). The RCCs are also composed of public and private sector representatives from the region. They ensure that reforms are properly implemented at the local level and monitor their effectiveness in improving the ease of doing business in their respective areas. One example is the implementation of the streamlined Business Permit and Licensing System (BPLS) institutionalized and further streamlined through Joint Memorandum Circular No. 1, Series of 2016 signed by the Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Interior and Local Government and

Annex A- Stakeholders Comments with Agency Response

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
			the Department of Information and Communications Technology (Revised Standard in Processing Business Permits and Licenses in All Cities and Municipalities). This is part of the Gameplan to make starting a business in the Philippines more efficient where compliance of the LGUs with the standard in processing permits and licenses is regularly monitored.
		2. How can CSOs meaningfully engage in this program?	• Civil society organizations can participate in this program and impact greatly on the government's decision-making process in coming up with a comprehensive reform agenda that will bring real difference to its people by making government better understand the private sector's concerns and the barriers that hinder them from doing business in the Philippines.
		3. Does this cover one of the 10 indicators in WorldBank DB report which is "trading across borders". Need to review increasing non-tariff business	• Yes. Trading across borders (TAB) is one of the indicators of the DB Report where the Gameplan focuses on. Reforms that will address non-tariff barriers to stimulate trade are being prioritized by the EODB Taskforce among others.
		4. Your initiative in streamlining "business permits/ instruments" processing is very good. However, how does this initiative sustain or accomplish the governments' goal of providing employment opportunities to Filipinos (e.g person with disabilities. Avoidance or zero child labor, good working conditions/ policies re: pregnant/ mother) in terms of employment?	• This initiative addresses the business enabling environment in the country as a whole. It includes administrative procedures, policies and regulations as well as infrastructure. Improving the business environment in the Philippines will attract not just local but even foreign direct investments that would create more job opportunities. On the other hand, the Department of Labor and Employment shall continue to carry out its mandate to promote gainful employment opportunities, develop the country's human resources, protect workers and promote their welfare.

Annex A- Stakeholders Comments with Agency Response

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
4A. Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA)	**COA, Senate**	1. Expand and cover more areas of CPA	• CPA has been expanded to cover more areas (nationwide audits) and more auditees:. • From the original 5 National Government Agencies, it has been expanded to the Local Government Sector. • From the audit of the Solid Waste Management System of Quezon City, the audit coverage has been expanded to all local government units in Metro Manila • From the audit of Barangay Health Centers in Marikina, the audit coverage has been expanded to cover all Regions in the country and all the local government units in Metro Manila • It will be expanded to audit the corporate government sector. • The proposed policy will also establish a mechanism of identifying audit thrusts/foci for CPA within the regular audit focusing activities of Audit Sectors/Clusters/Offices.
		2. Continue training and capacity building for more citizen auditors.	• A capacity building activity was conducted for each of the Regional Offices and the National Capital Region that conducted expanded CPAs in late 2016 and early 2017. • One Learning Event accomplished • One Knowledge exchange conducted with SAI Kenya • Capacity building activities will be conducted as part of the planning activities for forthcoming audits.
		3. CPA must also focus and harmonize efforts with the present administrations priority programs	• Audit Focusing conducted by Audit Sectors/Clusters/Offices consider criteria for selection which may include: *being a priority program of the administration*
		4. Involve the youth in this initiative	• There is a planned internship program on CPA

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
		5. Explore participation of SUCs in CPA	• The SUCs have been participating since Phase II of the Program
		6. Institutionalize CPA in the country	• COA is currently working on the Policy that is going to institutionalize CPA
		7. Reach out to more NGOs/CSOs as partners.	• This has been done nationwide • New CSOs will be invited during the *CPA Dialogues*
		8. Selected CSOs should have a credible track record on integrity	• COA does its best to validate data on CSOs and their corresponding track records.
		9. Budget should be allocated for volunteer partners (for mobilization, training, and materials)	• The DBM has given the CPA budget proposed by the COA since 2016. The COA, however, does not provide budget directly to volunteers for mobilization. As regards the budget for training and materials, these are provided in the budget of COA and spent by COA in the CPA capacity building activities, i.e., not given as cash to citizen/CSO volunteers.
		10. Also learn from experience of BuB on citizen engagement	• CPA has its own technique of engaging with citizens/CSOs. The technique proved to be effective.
		11. It should be focused on internal audit system (performance in efficiency)	• Internal Audit is the responsibility of the auditee agency. The COA is an external auditor. Audit of efficiency is part of performance audit (3Es – economy, efficiency, effectiveness) which is one of the types of audit which COA conducts.
5A. 8888 Citizen's Complaint Center	OCS	1. Have criteria for the complaints issues that can be locally addressed. We can have another local 8888 platform. There should be a system established at the LGU level.	• The scope of Hotline 8888 includes the LGUs. The 8888 Joint Management Team (JMT) have coordinated with the DILG, and the different LGU Leagues – League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP), League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP), and the League of Provinces in the Philippines, to ensure that the 8888 mechanism will be implemented down to the local level.
		2. Harmonize efforts and work with the Civil Service Commission and Office of	• The 8888 JMT is closely working with the CSC. Four (4) briefings and technical trainings have already been

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
		the Ombudsman. Also harmonize this with different grievance and redress mechanisms of other government agencies and banner programs	conducted to notify agencies of the need to harmonize the existing public feedback mechanism of the different government agencies.
		3. Issue guidelines explaining the complaint and action mechanism with clear referral system	• Guidelines are in place. For distribution to stakeholders.
		4. Why is the number "8888" used for this program?	• Preference of the President.
		5. There should be an information drive on 8888 at the LGU level	• See comment 1.
		6. Provide a free hotline that does not impose a charge to callers	• Hotline 8888 will be free effective August 2017. Only a P1.00 maintaining balance will be required.
		7. There should quicker response and more lines available. No one answers the phone, it only keeps on ringing.	• A new 8888 facility with more lines will be officially opened/ launched on or before August 2017.
		8. Consider creation of mobile application w/ a process of validation	• In the pipeline.
		9. Track magnitude of issues or problems for analysis as input for structural reforms/ policy formulation	• Hotline 8888 has a database and monitoring division that will generate the Hotline's data analytics, and recommend structural/ policy reforms.
		10. There is already an existing process. No need for a shift from CSC to OCS	• The 8888 JMT is coordinating with the CSC for possible interconnection and integration as mandated in Sec. 4, of E.O. No. 06, s. 2016.
		11. Isn't this duplication of the CCB?	• See comment 10.
		12. Open to establishing 8888 at the LGU level. Training and decentralized processing?	• See comments 1 & 2.
		13. Strengthen the Referral System and incorporate it in the IRR	• Noted. In the pipeline.

Annex A- Stakeholders Comments with Agency Response

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
		14. Harmonize it with other government national hotlines/feedback mechanism	• See comments 1 & 2.
		15. For further enhancing transparency and accountability, would consider additional milestones on conducting comparisons across services/agencies on responsiveness and make those public available, and aggregate public feedback on services to inform policy and/or commissioning decisions.	• Submission of quarterly reports to the President on the activities and accomplishments of the 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center, to be made available to the public.
5B. Satisfaction Rating on GOCCs	**GCG**	1. Publish/post in website and other medium results of customer satisfaction and performance rating	• Publication of results of GOCCs' Customer Satisfaction Surveys has been included in the OGP commitment template targets.
		2. Explore linkage between GOCC and LGU where service delivery is done	• LGUs will be considered for inclusion in the private/public associations to be consulted in the development of the methodology.
		3. Consult CSOs, specifically public sector unions, in the crafting of the standard methodology and instruments for this initiative	• CSOs/public sector unions will be considered for inclusion in the private/public associations to be consulted in the development of the methodology.
		4. The concept between rating and punishments and sanctions should be strengthened	• GCG will develop a communication plan on the purpose and rationale of the survey which will present the implications of the GOCC satisfaction rating with respect to: • Performance-Based Bonus of officers and employees; • Performance-Based Incentive for members of the Board; • Recommendation for re-appointment of the Board Members; and • Dispositive action on the GOCC.
		5. Focus more on the performance reporting rather than satisfaction ratings	• GOCC satisfaction rating is only a performance indicator in the overall Performance Evaluation System already being implemented by the GCG, and reported through the

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
			publication of GOCC Performance Scorecards in the GCG and GOCC websites.
		6. How do you validate satisfaction scores? We experienced getting false data responses w/ malicious intentions.	• The validation process of GOCC satisfaction ratings will be included in the implementing circular of the proposed standardized methodology.
6. Freedom of Information (FOI) Program	**PCOO, Senate**	1. CSOs should be capacitated with regard to the EO and the proposed FOI law	• The PCOO will schedule an FOI Orientation for CSOs by August 2017.
		2. This is very important. Please push strongly and pass FOI Law by 2018	• In the House of Representatives, the FOI Bill is currently in the Appropriations Committee for review. Once they finalize the Committee Report, the bill will undergo second reading. • In the Senate, the FOI Bill awaiting interpolation for second reading.
		3. Freedom of information but also penalizing those spreading wrong info.	• To validate information, please refer to the Philippine News Agency website (www.pna.gov.ph).
		4. Create directory of all NGA's contact details for FOI.	• The PCOO will publish a database of FOI Decision Makers and Receiving Officers by December 2017 via the eFOI portal.
		5. There must also be a clear referral system for FOI requests. Posting of an information map per agency is also important for citizens to know what data they can request from a particular office.	• FOI Memorandum Circular No. 2017-01 calls for submission of Agency Information Inventories of agencies. As of date, the PCOO has received 26 inventories. • It is envisioned that these data will be used to establish a National Information Inventory accessible via the eFOI portal (one of the program's commitments to the OGP).
7. E-Participation through the National Government Portal	**DICT**	1. Make the website accessible to PWDs (visual and hearing)	• The National Government Portal (NGP/www.gov.ph) will comply with the ISO 40500 Level A/WCAG 2.0 Accessibility Guidelines. This will make the portal accessible to people with *disabilities such as blindness, low vision, deafness, hearing loss, learning disabilities, cognitive limitation, limited movements, speech disabilities, photo sensitivities, and others (www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20).*

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
			• The DICT and the DSWD partnered to create a policy on Philippine Web Content Accessibility to ensure convenient access to most users. The www.gov.ph will also have an adaptive web design that will automatically fit the webpage on the user's device.
		2. Also address the cost and problem of internet connectivity in many parts of the country	• The NGP, National Broadband Plan (NBP), and the Free Public WiFi are the three priority projects of the DICT. The NGP facilitates an efficient access to government information and services. The NBP is a blueprint for the enhancement of broadband connectivity in the country by accelerating the deployment of fiber optic cables and wireless technology improvements. The Free Public WiFi will provide free internet access in public places such as schools, public parks, libraries, government hospitals, train stations, airports, seaports, etc. Free Public WiFi currently has 332 live sites.
		3. Identify the 5 priority agencies for this program	The www.gov.ph will focus on onboarding at least five of the top ten priority services of the government: • Basic Services, • Voting Services, • Taxation Services, • Education and Scholarships, • Civil Services, Job Openings, and Trainings, • Business Registration, • Investing, • OFW Services, • Housing, and • Citizenship and Migration
		4. Ensure that the website will be user/citizen-friendly and mobile-friendly	• The www.gov.ph will be available in multiple local languages (such as Filipino, Bisaya, and Ilokano). It will

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
			also have an adaptive web design that will automatically adjust to the device it is accessed from.
		5. Demand completeness from government agencies websites.	• The www.gov.ph has an onboarding strategy that prioritizes services and information to capture. www.gov.ph hopes to achieve full onboarding of all government systems and information in partnership with the FOI and Open Data
		6. Undergo hackathon test so we can ensure cyber security	• The iGovPhil Program will host a hackathon on November 2017 to test the systems of the www.gov.ph. This will also provide the space for citizens to co-create government applications and systems.
		7. Merge with commitment 5A: 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center	• The DICT is communicating with the Office of the Cabinet Secretary who handles the 8888 to harmonize the efforts in managing citizen complaints, grievances, and redress. www.gov.ph will merge all government services onto one single portal including the 8888.
		8. Include basic services such as application for passports and birth certificates	• www.gov.ph surveys show that the top basic services are Birth to Death Certificates, Government ID Applications, Registries and Memberships, and Clearances. Rate of onboarding these services depend on factors such as compatibility of systems, cooperation of agencies, capacities of the DICT and the agency, and others. The www.gov.ph will be launched on June 23 and will provide links t all available government web services. Development and onboarding of services will be continuous and shall cover all government services.
		9. Should be harmonized with 8888 and other CSC anti-red tape efforts.	• On its full implementation, www.gov.ph will be host to the 8888 as well as the other anti-red tape systems of the CSC.
8. Philippine Open Budget Index and Budget Reform Bill	**DBM**	1. Target a higher OBI score than 67	• The target score of 67 is based on government's commitment under the Philippine Development Plan2017-20122. The Philippine government targets a score of 71 by 2022

Annex A- Stakeholders Comments with Agency Response

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
		2. Implement IEC campaign to different stakeholders on the Budget Reform Bill	• The DBM is looking at implementing a communications and advocacy plan to lobby and communicate the BRB to strategic stakeholders.
		3. What are the alternative policy reforms options should the BRB fail to pass as a law?	• Joint Memorandum Circulars on the full implementation of Budget and Treasury Management System (BTMS), Treasury Single Account (TSA), shift to Cash Based Budgeting and One year budget validity, and an Executive Order establishing the Office of the Comptroller General and other pertinent laws.
		4. There is a need to identify government and non-government champions who can help advocate for the passage of the BRB	• The DBM is looking at implementing a communications and advocacy plan to lobby and communicate the BRB to strategic stakeholders.
		5. Allocate budget for CSO participation in planning and budgeting.	• This is a policy decision and will be discussed with high level government officials through the Participatory Governance Cluster of the Cabinet
		6. Engage, promote and collaborate at the grassroots organizations and institutions to disseminate information on matters related.	• This is part of the outreach strategies for the BRB.
9. Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI)	**DOF**	1. Create subnational multi-stakeholder groups on EITI	• PH-EITI has done preparatory work for subnational implementation of EITI. PH-EITI has published a study on the subnational framework and has regularly engaged local government units (LGUs) that host extractive activities and concerned civil society organizations therein. PH-EITI is looking to mainstream the EITI process into existing subnational structures/systems and is coming up with a volume on subnational reporting as part of the 4th PH-EITI Report due in December 2017.
		2. Include policy reforms in the regulation of extractive industries as targets (e.g. increase excise taxes for mining)	• Policy reforms are in fact included among the recommendations of the PH-EITI Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG). These recommendations form part of the PH-EITI

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
			Reports which are published and available at the PH-EITI website (www.ph-eiti.org).
		3. Include non-metallic mining in the coverage of the report, especially sand and gravel	• Non-metallic mining will be included in the coverage of the reconciliation chapter of the 4th PH-EITI Report due in December 2017. The sector has been included in the contextual information chapter of previous reports.
		4. Strengthen information campaign on the findings of the report. Utilize mainstream outlets (TV, radio, print) and social media.	• Non-metallic mining will be included in the coverage of the reconciliation chapter of the 4th PH-EITI Report due in December 2017. The sector has been included in the contextual information chapter of previous reports.
		5. What is the participation rate of small-scale mining when it comes to this reporting system?	• Small-scale mining is yet to be covered by the PH-EITI Report, but PH-EITI has done and published a scoping study on this sector, which is available at the PH-EITI website. A volume on subnational reporting, which will form part of the 4th PH-EITI Report, is seen to include some data on existing *Minang Bayan*.
		6. Report should include sector on illegal small scale mining undetected by current survey	• What is illegal or undetected cannot be subject to verification and reconciliation which the EITI process requires. What PH-EITI can do is to surface, through its reporting, the possible gaps in extractives governance, which gaps may be accounted for by illegal mining activity.
10. **DROMIC Virtual OpCen: Revolutionizing disaster response in DSWD**	**DSWD**	1. Harmonize efforts with other key disaster response and rehabilitation agencies of the government (NDRRMC, OCD, DILG, LGUs, etc.) Is there any multi-stakeholder group that has been created to avoid duplication of efforts? There should always be a multi-sectoral approach in terms of disaster response.	• The National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC), comprised of various government, non-government, civil and private sector organizations in the Philippines, led by the Office of Civil Defense under the Department of National Defense, is responsible for ensuring the protection and welfare of the people during disasters or emergencies. Through the NDRRMC, inter-agency and inter-organization disaster management in the country is harmonized and coordinated. • Specific to the management of DRRM-related information, the NDRRMC Information Management - Technical

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
			Working Group (IM-TWG), which is composed of NGAs, NGOs, INGOs, CSOs and academic and private sectors, was established to ensure data compatibility and system interoperability across all information systems, as well as in all phases of the emergency cycle, and to facilitate DRRM data availability and accessibility.
		2. How can CSOs engage in this initiative? Concretize partnership with CSO on DRR monitoring response 3. Capacity building for CSOs, communities and other stakeholders	• The DSWD, through DREAMB, shall establish the Disaster Response Surge Corps (DRSC), a total, purposive, coordinated, and interoperable human resource capacity for quick, effective, adequate, and reliable community-oriented disaster response to deal with national, regional, or local hazard situations. • The DRSC is complementary to the functions and operations of DSWD and shall be organized and engaged through a multi-stakeholder framework and a program for institutionalized and anticipatory disaster response surge deployment to create a network of Disaster Response Volunteers. • The CSOs, private sector, academe, and communities will be engaged in the DRSC as partners in the organization and support of the DRSC at the sub-national levels/LGUs. DRSC consultation sessions and capacity building will be organized for CSOs, communities, and other stakeholders
		4. Disaster prevention and preparedness should be beyond relief operations/packs. Before relief/rehab, we need to be more focused on disaster preparedness.	• The DSWD Disaster Response Assistance and Management Bureau conducts Emergency Response Preparedness measures including prepositioning of relief supplies in the form of Food and Non-Food Items, as well as maintaining minimum standby funds in preparation for any potential disaster event. • The DREAMB also plays a major role in the contingency planning for possible major disasters, such as "The Big One" or the 7.2 Magnitude Earthquake.

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
		5. How do you link this with community-led survivor response?	• The Disaster Response Surge Corps (DRSC) is a total, purposive, coordinated, and inter-operable human resource capacity for quick, effective, adequate and reliable community-oriented disaster response. • Ensuring the availability, quality and accessibility of disaster related data and information would be helpful to community-led response.
		6. DROMIC Portal should be accessible to PWDs (visual and hearing-impaired)	• The DROMIC Virtual OpCen website design and content will be reviewed for compliance to WCAG 2.0 Guidelines and will be modified to make the web design and content more accessible to people with disabilities
		7. There should be budget allocated for CSO participation in disaster response.	• Budget allocation is limited to CSO participation in DSWD-led Capability Building activities for the Disaster Response Surge Corps (DRSC) Another CSO participation is through reporting of grievances/wrongdoing and call upon the Department to justify its actions through the e-Reklamo Complaints Management Ticket System which does not need funding.
		8. Give special attention to regions affected by major typhoons/natural disasters.	• The DREAMB Disaster Response Operations and Information Center (DROMIC) utilizes Predictive Analytics for Humanitarian Response (PAHR) to conduct risk profiling of regions/areas that may be affected by potential disaster events. The PAHR allows for the preparation for the appropriate level of humanitarian response using spatial technologies and risk-profiling based on current and historical data. • Given this, the DREAMB Preparedness for Response Division ensures the conduct of preparedness activities such as prepositioning of relief supplies and standby funds in

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
			regions frequently affected by major typhoons and other natural disasters.
11. Shelter Development through CO-CD	**PCUP**	1. Develop a comprehensive rural and urban shelter planning with package of services to limit migration of people to the urban cities like NCR.	• PCUP,HUDCC, and DILG have already started initial talks on the integration of urban informal settlers in city and municipality's Comprehensive Land Use Planning as well as in Local Shelter Planning. This is a policy advocacy of PCUP. We will likewise raise with the relevant agencies the possibility of also including the rural sector in the agenda.
		2. Partner with students groups on community organizing under Return of Service Agreement	• PCUP under office of the Chairperson has already started an internship programme with fresh college graduates and graduating students. The internship programme exposes the interns to social development work and likewise provides them opportunities to engage with the urban poor sector, CSOs, NGAs, and the academe. This can be a platform for Community Organizing internship programme as well. The interns will hopefully get hired by PCUP for its community building programme.
		3. The IPs must be a part of this	• The IPs can also be covered by this programme for as long as they reside in urban areas and urbanizing areas. As found in PCUP website: • URBAN AREA - refers to all cities regardless of their population density and to municipalities with a population density of at least 500 persons per square kilometer. • URBANIZING AREA - refers to sites and lands which, considering present characteristics and prevailing conditions, display marked and great potential of becoming an urban area within a period of five (5) years.
		4. Ensure that the said beneficiaries would contribute with at least minimum amount to the housing projects	• There is already an existing mechanism to ensure that the beneficiaries are partners in the ongoing resettlement projects.
		5. The implementing agencies need to have community organizers to help	• PCUP under its mandate to carry out community organizing in urban poor communities and resettlement sites hires

Initiative	Commitment Holder	Stakeholder Comments	• Agency Response / Actions Taken
		provide input. Please help out Aetas build their houses from Mt. Pinatubo victims.	professional community organizers who socially and physically integrate in the communities to undertake community building programme. PCUP will study how it can reach out Aetas who have been displaced due to Mt. Pinatubo eruption.
Do you have other proposed initiatives?	DILG	1. Passage of amendments to the local government code especially on enhancing citizen participation in local governance	• Legal reference in CSO accreditation is stated in FY2017 GAA General Provisions Section 65 or Fund Transfers to Civil Society Organizations. • Also, the DILG regularly issue an MC on the accreditation of CSOs and selection of representatives to the LSBs.
		2. CSO Accreditation at the local level	• DILG now implements the Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities, which also aims to engage and empower CSOs to participate in governance through strengthening their Local Development Councils.
		3. Bottom-up Budgeting: To empower CSOs and be involved in governance. It is also to provide/participate the CSOs in the planning and address the issues specially at the grassroots level (DILG)	• DILG already implements the Seal of Good Local Governance that assesses LGU based on their performance in various governance criteria which include implementation of social protection programs. SGLG is a continuing program of the agency and is part of the 2nd and 3rd PH-OGP Plans.
		4. Performance rating of LGUs in the implementation of social services and other program relative to poverty and development and come up with performance rating vis-a-vis standards.	• The Seal of Good Local Governance is already being implemented by the DILG and was also part of previous PH-OGP Plans. This is a progressive assessment system adopted by the DILG to evaluate LGU performance on financial administration, social protection, disaster prepared ness, cultural preservations, business friendliness and tourism, economic growth, peace and order, and environmental management.

			• More details on this program can be accessed through DILG Memorandum Circular 2017-53 issued last March 22, 2017. The document is posted online through the following link: http://www.dilg.gov.ph/issuances/mc/2017-Seal-of-Good-Local-GovernancePagkilala-sa-Katapatan-at-Kahusayan-ng-Pamahalaang-Lokal/2494
	DBM / OP	1. Performance monitoring and customers satisfaction/Satisfaction rating of NGAs	• Under E.O. 24, ensuring the implementation of key government projects will be overseen by the Performance and Projects Management Office (PPMO) of the Office of the Cabinet Secretary. • Customer satisfaction is a component of the Report Card Survey being implemented by the Civil Service Commission.
	DAR	1. Transparent and monitoring on land distribution	• This is noted, but due to the need for more time in coordinating with the appropriate agencies, this recommendation will be considered in the crafting of the fifth OGP Action Plan instead.
	DPWH, DENR, DILG	1. DPWH, DENR, DILG etc. to ensure transparency of procurement and implementation infrastructure projects	• The Build Build Build Portal which can be accessed through hhttp://build.gov.ph/Home/Project, features information on key infrastructure projects of the Duterte administration. Citizens can also provide feedback on the said projects through the same portal. • The PH-OGP secretariat relayed the request to include the project under the PH-OGP Plan in a meeting with the BuildBuildBuild representative.
	NHA,SHFC, HLURB,DILG	1. Urban Poor Shelter program; Shelter for the homeless through people's planning	• The PH-OGP Secretariat has officially relayed this call to concerned agencies. As a result, a new commitment on Shelter Development through Community Organizing and Community Development was included in the list of commitments under the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019.

	NDRRMC, CCC-CCO	1. Community based climate disaster risk reduction Management	• This is noted, but due to the need for more time in coordinating with the appropriate agencies, this recommendation will be considered in the crafting of the fifth OGP Action Plan instead.
	DBM, DSWD, Child rights Center – Commission on Human rights, NEDA, Council for the Welfare of Children. DOH	1. Our network (and other child rights group are also like to agree) would welcome joining learning sessions/ activities towards integration of human rights into the Public Finance Management System. We acknowledge that budget reforms do not happen overnight and we appreciate the openness of the government to enjoin us in treated process- budget reform initiatives	• This is noted, but due to the need for more time in coordinating with the appropriate agencies, this recommendation will be considered in the crafting of the fifth OGP Action Plan instead.
	DBM / PhilGEPS	1. Transparent Local Bidding and Procurement process via Internet	• The PhilGEPS Modernization project is already on-going and this input will be forwarded to the project team in charge of the enhancements being made to the PhilGEPS portal functionalities.
	DBM	1. Popularization of the OGP initiative and other government programs down to the barangay level. 2. Create and implement a mandatory OGP module for LGU elected officials	• This is noted and will be considered in the implementation of the outreach strategies of the PH-OGP.
	DPWH, DOT	1. Tourism Plan with design that ensures nobody will be left behind.	• This is noted, but due to the need for more time in coordinating with the appropriate agencies, this recommendation will be considered in the crafting of the fifth OGP Action Plan instead.
	DBM, NEDA, DOH	1. Capacity building for CSOs in participatory national budgeting and Capacity building of Gas to provide CSOs a platform to participate (HIV) 2. Government should build capacity of HIV CSOs for them to be able to participate in crafting a national budget	• This is noted, but due to the need for more time in coordinating with the appropriate agencies, this recommendation will be considered in the crafting of the fifth OGP Action Plan instead.

Annex A- Stakeholders Comments with Agency Response

		and program to address HIV cases in the country. DOH has been receptive in acknowledging the need of the CSOs and community but for a more participatory process, CSOs should be consulted in crafting the budget.	
	NAPC	1. Institutionalizing basic sector representation in all levels of government to push SRA-National, Region, Local	• Basic sectors are representation is institutionalized through the creation of NAPC Sectoral Councils under R.A. 8425 or the • Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation • Act. • At the regional level, basic sector representatives are also part of the regional development councils that crafts and discusses government plans and budget at the regional level. • At the local government level, the Local Government Code also mandates representation of civil society organizations, which covers basic sector representatives, in the local development councils.

No.	Proposed Programs/ Initiatives	Brief Commitment Description	Lead Agency	Notes/ Remarks
Programs that were shortlisted to be included in the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019				
1	**Assistance to the Disadvantaged Municipalities (ADM)**	The Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities (ADM) Program assists all municipalities to access basic facilities by strengthening the Local Development Councils (LDCs) to become more able partners in national development and strengthening of LGU abilities to deliver basic services. It provides a revitalized thrust to government's efforts to contribute to the realization of a responsive national priorities and budget.	DILG	Paired with Passage of Legislation on People's Participation in the Budget Process under one commitment
2	**Mamamayang Ayaw Sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw Sa Iligal na Droga (MASA MASID)**	The MASA MASID Program with the Ugnayan ng Barangay at Simbahan (UBAS) is a community-based initiative to engage volunteers in the fight against criminality, corruption, and illegal drugs. It shall adopt a multi-sectoral and mass-based approach to ensure an effective war against illegal drugs and illegal drug-related crimes.	DILG	
3	**Project Repeal: The Philippines' Red Tape Challenge**	This program aims to identify and respond to different types of red tapes such as rules and regulations that are designed to but do not achieve a certain policy goal, inefficient procedures and systems that are related to administrative management, and inefficiencies in the communication and information exchange within and between organizations and external stakeholders.	NCC	Paired with EODB under one commitment
4	**Ease Of Doing Business (EODB)**	The Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Gameplan for Competitiveness is a benchmarking strategy designed by the National Competitiveness Council to simplify government processes, make them more business-friendly and therefore improve the Philippines' ranking in the Doing Business Report published by the World Bank.	NCC	Paired with Project Repeal under one commitment
5	**Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA)**	The main objective of CPA is to strengthen and sustain the engagement of citizens and COA in participatory audits and avail of other entry points for citizen partnership.	COA	Merged with Legislation on CPA under one commitment

Note: Initiatives which were not shortlisted as part of the final PH-OGP Plan can still be recommended for inclusion in other relevant and comprehensive government plans, more specifically under the anticipated Projects and Performance Roadmap of the newly created Cabinet Cluster on Participatory Governance.

No.	Proposed Programs/ Initiatives	Brief Commitment Description	Lead Agency	Notes/ Remarks
6	**Passage of Legislation Institutionalizing Citizens Participatory Auditing (CPA)**	This proposed law aims to institutionalize the citizen participatory audit	Senate	Merged with CPA initiative under one commitment
7	**Satisfaction Rating on GOCCs**	Create a standard methodology on GOCC's Customer Satisfactory Survey Establish a baseline % of GOCCs under GCG to attain a satisfactory rating by 2019	GCG	Paired with 8888 initiative under one commitment
8	**8888 Citizen's Complaint Center**	Citizens are provided a platform to report their complaints and grievances that will result to an immediate and appropriate government response	OCS	Paired with Satisfaction Rating on GOCCs under one commitment
9	**Executive's Freedom of Information (FOI) Program**	Passage of Freedom of Information Law	PCOO	Merged with Senate's initiative on passing the FOI law under one commitment
10	**Passage of the FOI Law**	Passage of the FOI Law	Senate	Merged with PCOOs initiative on passing the FOI law under one commitment
11	**E-Participation through the National Government Portal**	E-Participation in the NGP is a set of online tools that is programmed to redefine the relationship between the government and its citizens. The tools provide access to government information, space for consultation, and a platform for collaboration. *E-Participation has three components:* 1.E-Information, which arms citizens with open data and public information, without demand 2.E-Consultation, which engages citizens in contributions and deliberations to public policies and services	DICT	

Note: Initiatives which were not shortlisted as part of the final PH-OGP Plan can still be recommended for inclusion in other relevant and comprehensive government plans, more specifically under the anticipated Projects and Performance Roadmap of the newly created Cabinet Cluster on Participatory Governance.

No.	Proposed Programs/ Initiatives	Brief Commitment Description	Lead Agency	Notes/ Remarks
		3.E-Decision-Making, which empowers citizens to co-design policies and co-produce service components		
12	Open Budget Index	The Philippines aims to increase its score in the Open Budget Index from 64 to 67.	DBM	Merged with the Budget Reform Act under one commitment
13	Budget Reform Act	The Budget Reform Act aims to incorporate necessary ingredients of a modern budget system: a) a shift from obligation-basis to cash-basis, b) and from a two-year appropriation shelf-life to 1-year, c) sustain a results-based approach, d) the introduction of an Office of the Comptroller General; e) strengthen the Congressional power of the purse; f) institutionalization of CSO participation in the budget process		Merged with OBI under one commitment
14	Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI)	An international initiative that promotes a global standard for transparency in extractive industries such as mining, oil and gas, by requiring extractive companies to disclose what they pay the government and the government shall also disclose what they collect from these companies	DOF	
15	DROMIC Virtual OpCen: Revolutionizing Disaster Response in DSWD	The DSWD commits to improve institutional mechanisms for immediate and effective disaster response through the establishment and implementation of the DROMIC Virtual OpCen (Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center - Virtual Operations Center), which shall provide the general public with access to a comprehensive collection of information on the agency's disaster preparedness and response efforts	DSWD	
16	Shelter Assistance through Community Organizing and Community Development (CO-CD)	The CO-CD undertaking aims to strengthen and capacitate informal settler families to become active partners of the National and Local Governments in the planning and implementation of truly responsive shelter and housing initiatives/solutions. PCUP in coordination with the national government agencies (NHA, SHFC and the DILG) shall	PCUP	Output from regional consultations. Initiative was initially proposed during the Mindanao leg of the Open Government Dialogues

Note: Initiatives which were not shortlisted as part of the final PH-OGP Plan can still be recommended for inclusion in other relevant and comprehensive government plans, more specifically under the anticipated Projects and Performance Roadmap of the newly created Cabinet Cluster on Participatory Governance.

No.	Proposed Programs/ Initiatives	Brief Commitment Description	Lead Agency	Notes/ Remarks
		implement Community Organizing and Community Development programs for the selected resettlement sites and communities across the country.		
17	**Open Legislation Platform through Social Media and Website**	The commitment aims to create more spaces for engagement to further improve the local legislative process. This alternative process will supplement the current offline legislative events such as committee hearings and public assemblies. Having an online platform, specifically through social media, the citizen's interest on legislation will improve and in effect improving the citizen's participation. Social media, such as Facebook, is a more accessible medium for the citizens as most citizens have active Facebook accounts.	Province of Bohol	Subnational commitment
Programs that were NOT shortlisted to be part of the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019				
1	**System Roll-Out (Implementation) Single Carpeta System**	The Single Carpeta Project consist of live capturing of inmates' biometric information, automated computation of the period of confinement including the GCTA and monitoring of inmates' activities in aid to the decongestion program. This is an on-going project of the Corrections Cluster (BJMP, PPA, BPP, BUCOR) to have a uniform database of inmates.	DILG/	Initiative not aligned with OGP principles
2	**Citizens Satisfaction Index System (CSIS)**	The CSIS is a set of data tools designed to collect and generate relevant citizens' feedback on local governments' service delivery performance and on the citizens' general satisfaction.	DILG	No stretch from status quo; needs improvement in follow through after publication of reports; Impact not directly felt
3	**Full Disclosure Policy (FDP)**	A reporting system that monitors LGU compliance to the Full Disclosure Policy that allows wider public access and keeps constituents informed of how the LGU budget is managed and disbursed	DILG	With similar targets under previous PH-OGP Plan; No stretch from status quo

Note: Initiatives which were not shortlisted as part of the final PH-OGP Plan can still be recommended for inclusion in other relevant and comprehensive government plans, more specifically under the anticipated Projects and Performance Roadmap of the newly created Cabinet Cluster on Participatory Governance.

ANNEX B – List of All Submitted Proposed Programs for Inclusion in the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019

No.	Proposed Programs/ Initiatives	Brief Commitment Description	Lead Agency	Notes/ Remarks
4	Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG)	An award and incentive program for performing local governments aimed at encouraging and challenging all provinces, cities and municipalities to improve on their performance and service delivery set across several assessment areas.	DILG	*With similar targets under the previous PH-OGP Plan No stretch from status quo
5	Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI)	The Index provides a picture of how local government units are performing in terms of economic dynamism, government efficiency, and infrastructure.	NCC	*With almost similar targets under the previous PH-OGP Plan No stretch from status quo Impact not directly felt by citizens
6	Passage of Legislation on People's Participation in the Budget Process	• Mandate the DSWD and DILG to create a non-partisan accreditation and registration mechanism for local civil society organizations (CSOs) on the city, municipal and barangay levels. • Form local poverty reduction teams which shall consult with the accredited CSOs to submit local priority projects. The DBM shall provide capacity building and technical assistance in project preparation. • Consolidate local priority projects and submit them to the concerned national agencies for integration in their respective budgets.	Senate	Paired with ADM under one commitment
7	Performance Governance System (PGS)	Commit to carry out missions of making governance a shared responsibility by involving as many Filipinos in building the Dream Philippines where every government institution delivers and every citizen prospers.	NCC ISA	Targets are vague and not ambitious

Note: Initiatives which were not shortlisted as part of the final PH-OGP Plan can still be recommended for inclusion in other relevant and comprehensive government plans, more specifically under the anticipated Projects and Performance Roadmap of the newly created Cabinet Cluster on Participatory Governance.

No.	Proposed Programs/ Initiatives	Brief Commitment Description	Lead Agency	Notes/ Remarks
8	Community Participation in Crime Prevention	The program is an avenue where NAPOLCOM promotes and involces the participation and cooperation of the community in the formulation of crime prevention programs from planning up to implementation of the said programs. Several avenues for citizen participation include stakeholders' consultation and implementation of crime prevention programs that focus on citizen engagement.		Targets were assessed to be not ambitious enough.
9	Kilusang Pagbabago (KP)	The participation of communities from the planning, budgeting and implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs are formally structured and institutionalized.	OCS	No follow through from proposing agency
10	Promotion and Advocacy of Public-Private Partnership for the People Initiative for Local Governments (LGU P4)	PPP will be an intervening factor to augment and supplement government resources through private investment capital. Private/business sector participation on local government projects could enhance the mechanism and services given by the LGUs to their constituents	DILG	Initiative not aligned with OGP principles
11	Integrated Corporate Reporting System (ICRS) Public Portal	The ICRS portal serves as the central source of relevant information on GOCCs not only for GCG but also for various concerned agencies, the media, and the general public. GCG commits to launch the ICRS public portal by 2017	GCG	Targets were assessed to be not ambitious enough. Can be part of a bigger initiative such as Open Data.
12	Anti-Red Tape Act	The Integrated Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA) Program's main objective is to improve public service delivery by making government agencies responsive to their customers' insights.	CSC	No stretch in commitments under the previous plan. Can be reincluded in the plan if harmonized with 8888 initiative
13	Enhancing the Asset Declaration System (Phase 2)	The commitment takes off from the successful implementation of the World Bank supported Enhancing the Asset Declaration System (EADS) Project. Anchored on the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed by the Office of the Ombudsman and Civil Service Commission in May 2016, phase 2 of the	OMB	Targets were assessed as not ambitious enough and with weak alignment OGP values.

Note: Initiatives which were not shortlisted as part of the final PH-OGP Plan can still be recommended for inclusion in other relevant and comprehensive government plans, more specifically under the anticipated Projects and Performance Roadmap of the newly created Cabinet Cluster on Participatory Governance.

No.	Proposed Programs/ Initiatives	Brief Commitment Description	Lead Agency	Notes/ Remarks
		proposed commitment is the institutionalization of the eSALN at the OMB and the CSC during year one with a bureaucracy-wide implementation within a period of 5-years.		

Note: Initiatives which were not shortlisted as part of the final PH-OGP Plan can still be recommended for inclusion in other relevant and comprehensive government plans, more specifically under the anticipated Projects and Performance Roadmap of the newly created Cabinet Cluster on Participatory Governance.

ANNEX C – Detailed List of Activities Conducted for the Development of the PH-OGP NAP 2017-2019

No.	Activity	Date	Participants	Venue
1	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting	October 3, 2016	Steering Committee Members	Executive Lounge, Department of Budget and Management, San Miguel, Manila
2	Governance Cluster and PH-OGP Assessment Workshop	November 29, 2016	65 Government and Civil Society Representatives	Multipurpose Hall, Department of Budget and Management, San Miguel, Manila
3	Review of the related documents (Self-Assessment Report, IRM Report, etc)	October to December 2016	PH-OGP Secretariat	
4	Call for OGP Commitments	December 2016 – May 2017	Government and Civil Society Representatives	
5	Roundtable Discussion on Participatory Budgeting	February 1, 2017	41 Government and Civil Society Representatives	Luxent Hotel, Quezon City
6	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting	February 27, 2017	Steering Committee Members	Executive Lounge, Department of Budget and Management, San Miguel, Manila
7	PH-OGP Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting	March 08, 2017	Selected representatives of Steering Committee	Fiscal Planning and Reforms Bureau, Department of Budget and Management, San Miguel, Manila
8	Open Government Dialogues – Mindanao Regional Consultation	March 22 , 2017	73 Government and Civil Society Representatives, Academe, Business Sector	Park Inn by Radisson, Davao City
9	Roundtable discussion on Justice, Peace, and Rule of law	March 27, 2017	89 Government and Civil Society Representatives, Academe	Microtel, Diliman, Quezon City
10	Open Government Dialogues-Visayas Regional Cluster	April 25-26, 2017	98 Government and Civil Society Representatives, Academe, Business Sector	Quest Hotel, Cebu City
11	Open Government Dialogues – Luzon Regional Cluster	May 18-19, 2017	164 Government and Civil Society Representatives, Academe, Business Sector, and Media partners	Philippine International Convention Center,
12	PH-OGP TWG Meeting	May 26, 2017	Technical representatives of Steering Committee	Office of Usec. Laura Pascua, Department of Budget and Management, San Miguel, Manila

Note: Initiatives which were not shortlisted as part of the final PH-OGP Plan can still be recommended for inclusion in other relevant and comprehensive government plans, more specifically under the anticipated Projects and Performance Roadmap of the newly created Cabinet Cluster on Participatory Governance.

ANNEX C – Detailed List of Activities Conducted for the Development of the PH-OGP NAP 2017-2019

No.	Activity	Date	Participants	Venue
13	Consultation with OGP Support Unit and OGP Working Groups	June 06, 2017	OGP Support Unit, Access to Information Working Group, Fiscal Openness Working Group	Consultations were held online
14	Posting of Draft Action Plan on website and social media for online consultation	June 09, 2017	Civil Society, Netizens	Consultations were held online
15	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting	June 21, 2017	PH-OGP Steering Committee Members	Department of Budget and Management, San Miguel, Manila
16	Submission of Action Plan to OGP	June 30, 2017		
17	Launch of OGP Action Plan	August 15, 2017 (to be conducted)	Government and non-government delegates at the local and regional level	Philippine International Convention Center

Note: Initiatives which were not shortlisted as part of the final PH-OGP Plan can still be recommended for inclusion in other relevant and comprehensive government plans, more specifically under the anticipated Projects and Performance Roadmap of the newly created Cabinet Cluster on Participatory Governance.

Annex D – PH-OGP Workshop Guide and Template Form

Mechanics for OGP 4th NAP Consultation

Objectives:
1. Provide CSOs with information on the proposed commitments and initiatives
2. Gather comments from CSOs on the proposed commitments and initiatives
3. Rank the proposed commitments according to selection criteria of OGP Steering Committee and international OGP guidelines

Mechanics and Schedule:

Duration	Activity
15 min	Mechanics for the Workshop and transfer to break-out rooms
30 min	Discussion of assigned initiatives (with resource persons)
45 min	Discussion of other initiatives
15 min	Discussion of proposed new initiatives (if any)
15 min	Participants to furnish workshop template (individually)

Workshop
1. The participants will be divided into 4 groups (20 members per group, grouping according to seating arrangement). Each group will be assigned a facilitator and documenter. They will proceed to their room assignments and discuss the proposed commitments.

2. **Part 1: Assigned Initiatives**
   The discussion will have two parts. First, each group will spend 45 minutes discussing the initiatives that have been assigned to the group. The guide questions are as follows:
   a) Per initiative, do the targets directly correspond to the achievement of each commitment?
   b) What targets or indicators do you propose to be included or revised?
   c) Do you have any proposal to enhance the design of the initiative? To make it more aligned with the OGP principles (transparent, accountable, participatory, utilizes technology and innovation) and OGP values.

   If resource persons are with the group, they may be asked to respond to queries and suggestions from the group.

3. **Part 2: Other Initiatives**
   After discussing their assigned initiatives, they may move on to discuss initiatives that the group would like to discuss. The facilitator should estimate the number of initiatives the group can discuss and ask the group to identify the initiatives they still want to discuss. The same guide questions as above should be used.

4. **Part 3: Propose New Initiatives**
   At the end of the discussion on the draft OGP Action Plan, the facilitator will ask if the group would like to propose other initiatives for the OGP Action Plan. These initiatives should be aligned with the eligibility criteria for OGP Commitments. These should be docu

5. **Part 4:**
   The facilitators will give the participants 15 minutes to fill up the workshop templates. Facilitators should remind the participants that this will be required for the release of their transportation reimbursement.

Annex D – PH-OGP Workshop Guide and Template Form

OPEN GOVERNMENT DIALOGUE
FEEDBACK FORM ON DRAFT OGP ACTION PLAN 2017-2019:

Please fill in the matrix below. Write down your remarks on the initiative in column C (i.e., on the program design, proposed indicators or targets, others). You may use the briefer on the initiatives as reference. In column D, please put a check mark on the appropriate column if you want or do not want the initiative to be included in the 4th OGP NAP.

(A) Initiatives	(B) Implementing Agency	(C) Remarks	(D) Do you want this included in the 4th OGP Action Plan?	
			Yes	No
1A. Assistance to the Disadvantaged Municipalities (ADM)	DILG			
1B. Passage of Legislation on People's Participation in the Budget Process	Senate			
2. Mamamayang Ayaw Sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw Sa Iligal na Droga (MASA MASID)	DILG			
3A. Project Repeal: The Philippines' Red Tape Challenge	NCC, DTI			
3B. Gameplan on Competitiveness : Ease of Doing Business	NCC, DTI			
4A. Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA)	COA, Senate			
5A. 8888 Citizen's Complaint Center	OCS			
5B. Satisfaction Rating on GOCCs	GCG			

Annex D – PH-OGP Workshop Guide and Template Form

(A) Initiatives	(B) Implementing Agency	(C) Remarks	(D) Do you want this included in the 4th OGP Action Plan?	
			Yes	**No**
6. Enhancing the Asset Declaration System	OMB			
7. Freedom of Information (FOI) Program	PCOO, Senate			
8. E-Participation through the National Government Portal	DICT			
9A. Philippine Open Budget Index	DBM			
9B. Budget Reform Act	DBM			
10. Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI)	DOF			
11. DROMIC Virtual OpCen: Revolutionizing Disaster Response in DSWD	DSWD			
12. Shelter Assistance through Community Organizing and Community Development (CO-CD)				

Do you have other proposed initiatives?

Name of initiative:

_____

Annex D – PH-OGP Workshop Guide and Template Form

(A) Initiatives	(B) Implementing Agency	(C) Remarks	(D) Do you want this included in the 4th OGP Action Plan?	
			Yes	**No**
Description of initiative: Implementing Agency/ies: _____				

Please rank your top 3 preferred initiatives (in order of preference, 1st being top choice)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Annex E - Key Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) Recommendations

The Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) is the third party evaluation of OGP. The following table enumerates the key findings and recommendations in the latest IRM report on the Philippines and how these were considered by the PH-OGP.

Key Recommendations of the IRM Philippines Mid-Term Progress Report 2015-2017	Key features of the 4th PH-OGP Plan and Future Directions
1. **Come up with a coherent strategy that will tie up and consolidate all the commitments, actions, and actors into a direction that will bring forth a clear change PH-OGP wants to see after a given period of time.** One feedback shared in this research is the challenge to engage into deep discussion in consultations that involve a broad and diverse set of participants. Two key questions that need to be tackled in this strategic direction-setting are: how every commitment/ agenda contributes to what change PH-OGP Steering Committee wants to see in a given period and how PH-OGP approaches, processes and tools support and contribute to the programs/ commitments included in the PH-OGP Plan. The latter is crucial because the IRM Researcher observes that the value-added of the OGP in the programs/ commitments is not clear to the actors and stakeholders.	The development of the 4th OGP Plan has been more strategic, systematic, and effective compared to previous years' processes. The proposed action plan development process was developed and presented to the PH-OGP Steering Committee for inputs in October 2016, three months before the call for commitments was issued. The process was also posted online. Workshop forms with key questions to be answered were also designed to be filled up by participants of the face-to-face consultations, so more meaningful feedback was sourced from the consultations. For the first time, an annex consolidating all of these feedback and key responses from agencies has also been included in the Plan.
2. **Explore as a Strategic Theme "Bringing OGP Closer to the Citizens"** The theme "Bringing OGP Closer to the Citizens" seems to resonate to many of the stakeholders and actors of the PH-OGP. The IRM Researcher views this as the next step to the transparency, participation, and accountability (TPA) work of civil society and government in the Philippines.	The theme of the 4th OGP Action Plan is "Co-Creating Governance Outcomes with the Filipino People, which also reflects this recommended strategic theme. One of the main considerations in shortlisting commitments in the action plan is its direct benefit to the Filipino people. Many of the commitments are addressing this key criteria (e.g. ADM, CPA, Satisfaction Rating, 8888, FOI, etc). The theme, "Bringing OGP closer to the Citizens," is being considered for the PH-OGP Plan 2019-2021 instead when the PH-OGP Steering Committee will further explore the co-creation of subnational action plans.
3. **Engage Advocacy/ Cause-Oriented Groups and Communities** Still in light of "Bringing OGP Close to the Citizens, broaden the base of those engaging the OGP by engaging advocacy/ cause-oriented groups and communities to explore the use of OGP approaches, processes and tools to address most pressing national issues and everyday issues confronting ordinary citizens.	The participants of the face-to-face consultations included different advocacy and cause-oriented groups. One key advocacy that emerged was on people's planning for shelter assistance for the urban poor sector and this has resulted to the co-creation of a commitment that directly supports this advocacy.

Annex E - Key Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) Recommendations

Key Recommendations of the IRM Philippines Mid-Term Progress Report 2015-2017	Key features of the 4th PH-OGP Plan and Future Directions
Some of the pressing national issues today are charter change, drugs and crime and protection of basic rights of the marginalized.	Other emergent themes in the plan are access to information and open data, disaster response, and fiscal openness. For the next planning process for the 2019-2021 PH-OGP Plan, more thematic consultations can be designed to deepen engagement with different advocacy groups and frontline service delivery agencies.
4. **Lobby for the FOI Law, while Maximizing Open Data and FOI EO** There are key lessons and realizations to be learned from the failure of the past administration to pass a Freedom of Information (FoI) Law. These lessons must be utilized for more effective and motivated efforts to pass the FOI Law. The FoI Law is a cornerstone to a good governance program and strategy. It is a key piece of legislation to sustain transparency and support empowered citizen participation towards enhanced accountability.	The FOI is one of the continuing commitments under the 4th OGP Plan and is strengthened because of harmonized commitments from both the executive (PCOO) and legislative (Senate) arms of the government. Additional features of the executive's FOI program is the implementation fo the EO on FOI and launching of the e-FOI portal that targets 100% on-boarding of all executive agencies.
5. **Strengthen commitments on accountability, particularly engagement of ex-post facto accountability efforts** The PH-OGP Action Plan is generally weak in strengthening accountability, which is arguably one of main aims of participation and transparency. Accountability refers to both answerability of power (presumably leading to an improvement of performance) and enforcement of sanction (presumably serving as deterrent). It both entails preventive/ proactive and reactive/ ex-post facto measures. As noted in the discussion of the context, the Ombudsman has been a significant player in accountability efforts in the country. However, it requires the support to follow-up and sustained pressure on the corruption and/or administrative cases it is filing.	Two of the commitments under the 4th OGP Plan on accountability are the MASA-MASID and CPA. The Budget Reform Bill also aims to strengthen accountability mechanisms in the executive through the creation of the Office of the Comptroller General under the Office of the President.