



PHILIPPINE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (PH-OGP) NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2015-2017

End-of-Term Self-Assessment Report

October 9, 2017



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(as of October 9, 2017)**

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List of Acronyms

ACPAPP	Association of Certified Public Accounts in Public Practice (ACPAPP)
ALG	Alternative Law Groups
ANSA-EAP	Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific
BAG	Budget Advocacy Group
BBC	Bishop-Businessmen's Conference for Human Development
BUB	Bottom-up Budgeting
CBD	Coalition for Bicol Development
CCB	Contact Center ng Bayan
CMCI	Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index
COA	Commission on Audit
CODE NGO	Caucus of Development NGO Networks
CPA	Citizen Participatory Audit
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSC-SEA	Civil Service Commission Seal of Excellence Award
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DLSU-JRIG	De La Salle University Jesse Robredo Institute of Governance
DOF	Department of Finance
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EO	Executive Order
EODB	Ease of Doing Business
FDP	Full Disclosure Policy
FINEX	Financial Executives of the Philippines
FOI	Freedom of Information
INCITEGov	International Center for Innovation, Transformation and Excellence in Governance
IRM	Independent Reporting Mechanism
JMC	Joint Memorandum Circular
KC-NCDDP	Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
	National Community Driven Development Program
KKK, Inc.	Kapisanan ng may Kakayahang Kapansanan, Inc.
LDC	Local Development Council
MAVC	Making All Voices Count
MBC	Makati Business Club
MINCODE	Mindanao Coalition of Development NGOs

MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group
MSU	Mindanao State University
NCC	National Competitiveness Council
ODP	Open Data Philippines
ODTF	Open Data Task Force
OGP	Open Government Partnership
OPS	Office of the Presidential Spokesperson
PCDSPO	Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office
PCM	Provinces, Cities, Municipalities
PCO	Presidential Communications Office
PH-OGP	Philippine Open Government Partnership
PICPA	Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants
PO	People's Organization
PPS-HLD	Public and Private Sector High Level Dialogues
PSLINK	Public Services Labor Independent Confederation
R2KRN	Right to Know Right Now Coalition
RCS	Report Card Survey
SALN	Statements of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth
SGLG	Seal of Good Local Governance
TF-PLG	Task Force Participatory Governance
ULAP	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines
UHF	Unang Hakbang Foundation
UP-NCPAG	University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

I. Introduction

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

This is the end-of-term assessment of the Philippine Open Government Partnership National Action Plan for 2015-2017, which was crafted under the term of President Benigno Aquino. The Plan specifically covers the period from July 2015 to June 2017 and contains the specific commitments and targets of government and non-government commitment holders during this period.

But as the third cycle of the Philippine OGP action plan implementation process ends, the successor Duterte Government is sustaining the participatory governance process with citizens. Transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement are stated key pillars of President Rodrigo Duterte's governance agenda. In fact, the country's continued engagement with the Open Government Partnership (OGP) is identified in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 as a key strategy to ensure that government policies, programs, and projects are responsive to the needs of the people—which can ultimately lead to restoring the people's trust in government. This Administration's commitment to citizen engagement is further demonstrated by the following Executive Orders issued by President Duterte early into his term:

- Executive Order No. 2, issued on July 24, 2016 that mandates the executive branch of government to operationalize the people's constitutional right to information and the policy of full disclosure in public service
- Executive Order No. 6, issued on October 14, 2016, that established the 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center
- Executive Order No. 9, issued on December 1, 2016, that created the Office of Participatory Governance which is mandated to promote active citizenship, inclusiveness, transparency, and accountability in governance by engaging different stakeholders to participate in nation-building efforts
- Executive Order No. 24, issued on May 16, 2017, that created the Participatory Governance Cluster within the Cabinet

This document is an updated version of the Plan's mid-term self-assessment report, and focuses on the process undertaken during the development and implementation of the 3rd Action Plan during which several new strategies were introduced into the program. As the Philippines' new country OGP Plan, the Fourth Plan, had been developed and launched ahead of the publication of this assessment, this report

incorporates some sections of the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019, as it continues the narrative of government's strategies in engaging citizens in various aspects of governance.

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

II. Crafting the National Action Plan

A. Consultations during National Action Plan Development

One of the weaknesses of the Philippine OGP Action Plan cited in the second Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) report was that the Action Plan was composed primarily of programs and commitments from existing government initiatives. Hence, it opined that the role of civil society in crafting the Plan could be greatly enhanced. As a response, the PH-OGP Steering Committee decided that the 3rd Philippine Country Action Plan would be co-created, in line with OGP best practices.

The PH-OGP Steering Committee is a multi-sectoral group composed of three representatives from the national government, one representative from the local governments, three representatives from civil society, and two representatives from the business groups. It oversees the crafting of OGP Action Plans as well as the implementation of the OGP commitments. Since 2015, the PH-OGP Steering Committee has been conducting regular quarterly meetings.

The crafting of the 3rd Action Plan was a year-long process. It began with the consultation workshops to assess the progress of the 2nd Action Plan. For the first time, a nationwide consultation involving civil society, academe, local business groups, media and development partners was convened. This 1st round nationwide consultation was supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Facilitating Public Investment (FPI) Project.

Inputs received from these consultations were processed by the civil society members of the PH-OGP Steering Committee and by the PH-OGP Secretariat, and reviewed by the Steering Committee. The consolidated output was then subjected to another round of consultations with civil society from May to June 2015. The emerging draft Action Plan was also published online for public feedback. (See Annex A for the complete list of consultation activities.)

On the side of Government, a number of targeted agencies - based on the outputs from the consultations and the inputs from the Steering Committee - were asked to submit programs and commitments for the new Action Plan. This process led to a draft Action Plan which initially had 9 program commitments. But after discussions with civil society, other stakeholders and the PH-OGP Steering Committee, the nine (9) commitments were expanded to 12. All these commitments by Government were fully supported by the heads of the agencies responsible for the programs.

Documents regarding these consultations can be viewed in the Governance Cluster Website, under the Open Government Partnership tab. (<http://www.governance.dbm.gov.ph/governance/>)

Compliance with OGP Requirements for Consultation

Availability of timeline: The timeline for crafting the OGP Action Plan was presented and discussed during the Good Governance Dialogues in 2015. While the timeline was also uploaded in the Governance Cluster website, it was not however, widely disseminated outside the Dialogues and was not published online.

Adequate notice: Invitations to the consultations were sent two weeks ahead of the activities.

Awareness raising: The Dialogues and consultation workshops also raised awareness on OGP. For many of the participants in these activities, it was the first time for them to become aware of the Open Government Partnership.

Multiple channels: Face-to-face consultations with various sectors and online consultations were conducted. Email also provided an efficient platform to coordinate with government and non-government commitment holders. However, the online consultations through the Governance Cluster website were not effective as only a few comments were received online, mostly from the staff of institutions leading the implementation of the OGP commitments.

Breadth of consultation: There was nonetheless, a significant improvement in the number of organizations and sectors consulted in crafting the 3rd Action Plan. For the first time, those from outside Metro Manila were consulted. Two rounds of regional consultations, attended by representatives from the national and local government, civil society, private sector, and academe were convened in crafting this Action Plan. In addition, a national consultation with university students was held and a dialogue with the business sector was conducted.

After consolidating inputs from the first round of consultations, the civil society members of the PH-OGP Steering Committee spearheaded a second round of consultations which were participated in by a mix of old and new OGP stakeholders from civil society. With the assistance of the OGP Support Unit, the draft Action Plan commitments were also consulted with the OGP Working Groups from the international community.

Documentation and feedback: Outputs from the consultations were properly documented and posted in the Governance Cluster website. The recommendations from the OGP stakeholders from the first round of dialogues were sent to relevant government agencies for consideration. Accordingly, agencies revised their commitment forms and resubmitted them to the Secretariat. During the second round of consultations, the consolidated output from the first round of consultations was again presented to and revisited by the civil society stakeholders. After this second cycle of consultations, the draft 2015-2017 Action Plan was improved and refined. The draft Plan was then routed to the different OGP Working

Groups for comments through the assistance of the OGP Support Unit. Again, feedback from the members of the OGP Working Groups were relayed to lead implementing agencies and non-government commitment holders for consideration. After another round of revisions, the complete draft of the Plan was posted online on August 12, 2015. No public feedback was received during the two-week period for accepting comments.. Hence, the PH-OGP Plan was launched and presented to the different sectors during a Good Governance event at SMX, Mall of Asia, on August 31, 2015.

New Features of the OGP Action Plan

This is the first co-created Philippine OGP Country Action Plan. As such, there was a significant difference in the process of crafting this Action Plan as described above compared to previous ones. The improvements in the process can be summarized as:

- Nationwide consultation of civil society and other sectors;
- Incorporation of new commitments proposed by both those inside and outside of government; and
- Incorporation of CSO commitments alongside government commitments.

There were 4 new commitments included under this Action Plan, 2 of which were proposed by civil society (Public and Private High Level Dialogues and the Integrity Initiative). More noteworthy, a unique feature of this Action Plan, (possibly a first in OGP), was the incorporation of counterpart civil society commitments for several of the initiatives in the Action Plan. Examples of such commitments include the publication of studies and/or visualization of data using information published by government, conduct of civil society outreach activities, and dialogues with legislators on OGP Commitments.

B. Consultations during implementation

Through the quarterly Steering Committee meetings, civil society was kept abreast on the progress of OGP Commitments. (See Annex A for the calendar of Steering Committee meetings). During these meetings, updates on the status of commitments were presented. Areas of concern were identified and the Secretariat was tasked to make the necessary interventions with the implementing agencies. Some of these agencies responsible for implementing OGP Commitments were also invited to these meetings upon the request of a Steering Committee member.

In October 2015, two noteworthy developments occurred. First, it was decided by the Steering Committee that the Chair of the meeting will alternate between government and non-government sectors. Ms. Natalie Christine Jorge of the Budget Advocacy Group was elected as the co-chair of the new Steering Committee. Second, the PH-OGP Steering Committee was broadened to include representatives from the Public Sector Labor Unions, the Academe and the Legislature. The composition of the new and old Steering Committee is provided in Annex B of this report.

In addition to the Steering Committee meetings, quarterly workshop assessments involving a broader set of organizations were also conducted. After the launch of the OGP Action Plan in August 2015, the following activities were conducted to update and solicit feedback from various stakeholders on the progress of the Action Plan:

- October 21, 2015: Quarterly Consultation Workshop
- March 3-5, 2015: PH-OGP National Summit
- CSO Consultations
 - Davao Leg: June 16-17, 2016
 - Cebu Leg: July 12-13, 2016
 - Pampanga Leg: August 2-3, 2016
 - Manila Leg: August 11-12, 2016
- October 3, 2016: PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting
- November 29, 2016: PH-OGP Assessment Workshop
- February 1, 2017: Roundtable Discussion on Participatory Budgeting
- February 27, 2017: PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting
- March 08, 2017: PH-OGP Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting
- March 22, 2017: Open Government Dialogues – Mindanao Regional Consultation
- March 24, 2017: Roundtable Discussion between PH-OGP Stakeholders and OGP Support Unit
- March 27, 2017: Roundtable Discussion on Justice, Peace, and Rule of Law
- April 25-26, 2017: Open Government Dialogues – Visayas Regional Consultation
- May 18-19, 2017: Open Government Dialogues – Luzon Regional Consultation
- June 21, 2017: PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting

Aside from these activities, the PH-OGP website¹ also provided quarterly updates on the status of the OGP commitments. While the website is currently undergoing migration from its previous server, it still accepts comments and provides feedback.

The PH-OGP Steering Committee members, particularly those from civil society, were co-organizers of these activities. They were primarily responsible in leading several sessions and identifying participants to be invited in these events.

C. Consultation for the Self-Assessment Report

The drafting of the self-assessment report started in August 2017. The timeline of all PH-OGP activities, including the drafting of the Self-Assessment Report, was presented in the PH-OGP Brochure which was

¹ The PH-OGP website can be accessed at <http://www.governance.dbm.gov.ph/governance/resources>. As part of the government transition and the creation of a regular unit that oversees OGP implementation under the Department of Budget and Management, the PH-OGP website has also been transferred to the DBM website. Currently, some issues are still being resolved with regard to the migration of website content. Though limited in content and functionalities, the new PH-OGP website is already accessible through the said new URL.

produced in October 2016. A new version of the brochure was also published on August 2017. The Secretariat at DBM spearheaded the crafting of the report and the draft was circulated to the Steering Committee members for comments and dissemination to their own networks. It was also sent to implementing institutions and other relevant OGP stakeholders of the PH-OGP Commitments for additional inputs and validation of data on the progress of the OGP programs. The draft document was also posted on the PH-OGP website and social media accounts managed by the Secretariat for the minimum two weeks (from September 18-October 2, 2017) for public feedback. Despite the posting of the Self-Assessment Report on the website and PH-OGP social media accounts, the Secretariat did not receive any online comments on the draft document. The comments from the Steering Committee and members of their networks, implementing agencies and civil society organizations of the OGP Commitments were considered in revising the draft assessment report. The consolidated comments and corresponding actions taken were incorporated in the final version of the document. The final assessment report is now posted and shared on the PH-OGP website and in social media.

C. Key Constraints and What We Can Do Better

Reflecting on the consultation activities conducted for the crafting and implementation of the third OGP plan, the PH OGP Committee has drawn valuable insights and lessons on how to improve its current citizen engagement processes. Below is a matrix that discuss some of these reflections which should be considered in planning and implementing succeeding consultation activities.

Constraints/Challenges	Key Learnings	What We Can Do Better
<p>Political transition. While the Steering Committee would have wanted to take on more new initiatives, it was cognizant of the fact that the timeframe for the new Action Plan would cover the national election of a new President and the change to a new government. Elections were held in May 2016 and a new government would assume power on June 30, 2016. Thus, the Steering Committee adopted a conservative stance in including new programs in the Action Plan, focusing more on helping ensure that on-going commitments are continued by the next government. There was a consensus that the OGP process could provide strategic support in sustaining reform initiatives from one government to the next.</p>	<p>Political transition is a reality that must be faced by all government and non-government actors working on open government reforms. This should always be considered when developing and implementing national open government action plans.</p>	<p>Early into the implementation of new action plans under the Duterte administration, special attention can be given by the Secretariat to sustainability plans and institutionalization efforts and discussed with implementing agencies.</p> <p>To create more demand to institutionalize reforms, a strategic communications and advocacy program should complement the implementation of PH-OGP plans.</p>

<p>Quality of inputs. There is a need to improve the consultation process as many of the inputs obtained during the consultations were either too broad or too general. It was left to the members of the Steering Committee to process the input and find ways to incorporate them in the Action Plan. But it should be noted that the quality of inputs from the non-government members of the Steering Committee and their subsequent incorporation into the Action Plan were considered satisfactory by the parties involved.</p>	<p>Citizen engagement is at the heart of the Open Government Partnership. However, getting quality inputs from those engaged in the process can be challenging.</p>	<p>To improve the process of getting more substantial inputs from more stakeholders that can provide input to the Action Plan development and implementation, a more active and effective communication strategy for facilitating the local discourse and feedback loop can be designed for succeeding OGP activities.</p> <p>For monitoring, the Secretariat can set-up a mechanism or create an online working document that can track whether the feedback has also reached the people who provided the input.</p>
<p>Consulting the general public. The Steering Committee is still grappling with the issue of consulting the general public and attracting its attention. The online consultation platform has been ineffective and this could be attributed to the lack of a social media strategy. This is of particular importance if the OGP Action Plan and the commitments it contains is to be made more relevant to a broader segment of society.</p>	<p>There is little to low awareness of the Philippine OGP among ordinary citizens.</p>	<p>If the engagement of the general public is seen as a priority, there is a need to design a more proactive social media and communications campaign for OGP. This can be done through hiring a dedicated communications and outreach specialist to help and train the Secretariat to set-up and implement the said plans.</p>

III. IRM Recommendations

A report is published by the Independent Reporting Mechanism to provide an external evaluation of the progress attained in a country's action plan. The IRM report has been a valuable tool in helping improve how the Philippine Action Plan is crafted and implemented. However, the government only received a copy of the draft end-of-term IRM report for the PH-OGP Plan 2013-2015 after it had finalized its 3rd Country Action Plan. Nevertheless, the OGP Support Unit and Joseph Foti of the IRM did provide useful inputs to the draft Action Plan. While the recommendations were formally received after the draft action plan was finalized, the PH-OGP Steering Committee was still able to undertake improvements that addressed some of the concerns raised in the IRM report.

On the other hand, the draft Mid-term IRM Report for 2015-2017 was useful in improving the implementation of the third Plan and going into the fourth PH-OGP Action Plan development cycle. Table 1 below lists the 2015-2017 PH-OGP Plan's draft Midterm IRM recommendation and the actions taken by the Steering Committee. The table below is also included as an Annex of the PH-OGP NAP 2017-2019.

Table 1. Key Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) Recommendations vis-a-vis

Key Recommendations of the IRM Philippines Mid-Term Progress Report 2015-2017	Key features of the 4 th PH-OGP Plan and Future Directions
<p>1. Come up with a coherent strategy that will tie up and consolidate all the commitments, actions, and actors into a direction that will bring forth a clear change which the PH-OGP wants to see after a given period of time.</p> <p>One feedback shared in this research is the challenge to engage a broad and diverse set of participants into deep discussion during consultations.</p> <p>Two key questions that need to be tackled in this strategic direction-setting are: how every commitment/ agenda contributes to what change PH-OGP Steering Committee wants to see in a given period and how PH-OGP approaches, processes and tools support and contribute to the programs/ commitments included in the PH-OGP Plan. The latter is crucial because the IRM Researcher observes that the value-added of the OGP in the programs/ commitments is not clear to the actors and stakeholders.</p>	<p>The development of the 4th OGP Plan has been a more strategic, systematic, and effective compared to previous years' processes.</p> <p>The proposed action plan development process was presented to the PH-OGP Steering Committee for inputs in October 2016, three months before the call for commitments was issued. The process was also posted online. Workshop forms with key questions to be answered were also designed to be filled up by participants of the face-to-face consultations, so that more meaningful feedback was sourced from the consultations.</p> <p>For the first time, an annex consolidating all of these feedback and key responses from agencies has also been included in the Plan.</p> <p>Moving forward, this process will be sustained for succeeding action plan cycles.</p>

Key Recommendations of the IRM Philippines Mid-Term Progress Report 2015-2017	Key features of the 4 th PH-OGP Plan and Future Directions
<p>2. Explore as a Strategic Theme “Bringing OGP Closer to the Citizens”</p> <p>The theme “Bringing OGP Closer to the Citizens” seems to resonate to many of the stakeholders and actors of the PH-OGP. The IRM Researcher views this as the next step to the transparency, participation, and accountability (TPA) work of civil society and government in the Philippines.</p>	<p>The theme of the 4th OGP Action Plan is “Co-Creating Governance Outcomes with the Filipino People”, which also reflects this recommended strategic theme.</p> <p>One of the main considerations in shortlisting commitments in the action plan is its direct benefit to the Filipino people. Many of the commitments are addressing this key criteria (e.g. ADM, CPA, Satisfaction Rating, 8888, FOI, etc).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This theme has also been the focus of the proposed crafting process for the Participatory Governance Cluster of the Cabinet (PGC)’s Performance and Projects Roadmap 2017-2022.</p>
<p>3. Engage Advocacy/ Cause-Oriented Groups and Communities</p> <p>Still in light of “Bringing OGP Close to the Citizens, broaden the base of those engaging the OGP by engaging advocacy/ cause-oriented groups and communities to explore the use of OGP approaches, processes and tools to address most pressing national issues and everyday issues confronting ordinary citizens. Some of the pressing national issues today are charter change, drugs and crime and protection of basic rights of the marginalized.</p>	<p>The participants of the PH-OGP face-to-face consultations included different advocacy and cause-oriented groups.</p> <p>One new advocacy that emerged in the fourth Plan was on people’s planning for shelter assistance for the urban poor sector which has recently become a pressing issue. This has resulted to the co-creation of a commitment that directly supports this advocacy.</p> <p>Other emergent themes in the plan are access to information and open data, disaster response, and fiscal openness.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>4. Lobby for the FOI Law, while Maximizing Open Data and FOI EO</p>	<p>The FOI is one of the continuing commitments under the 4th OGP Plan and is strengthened because of harmonized commitments from both</p>

Key Recommendations of the IRM Philippines Mid-Term Progress Report 2015-2017	Key features of the 4 th PH-OGP Plan and Future Directions
<p>There are key lessons and realizations to be learned from the failure of the past administration to pass a Freedom of Information (FoI) Law. These lessons must be utilized for more effective and motivated efforts to pass the FOI Law. The FoI Law is a cornerstone to a good governance program and strategy. It is a key piece of legislation to sustain transparency and support empowered citizen participation towards enhanced accountability.</p>	<p>the executive (PCOO) and legislative (Senate) arms of the government. Additional features of the executive’s FOI program is the implementation of the EO on FOI and launching of the e-FOI portal that targets 100% on-boarding of all executive agencies.</p> <p>One of the learnings from the previous administrations’ failure to pass an FOI law, is the recognition that it is crucial to cultivate more support from the House of Representatives on the bill if this effort is to succeed. As the Senate and the Executive is very supportive of the effort, what lacks now is a strong FOI champion in the HOR who can influence his/her colleagues to finally vote yes for the passage of the much desired access to information law. Hence, the PCOO is focusing more of its outreach activities and lobbying efforts in Congress, while also doing parallel and continuing advocacy work with civil society.</p>
<p>5. Strengthen commitments on accountability, particularly engagement of ex-post facto accountability efforts</p> <p>The PH-OGP Action Plan is generally weak in strengthening accountability, which is arguably one of main aims of participation and transparency. Accountability refers to both answerability of power (presumably leading to an improvement of performance) and enforcement of sanction (presumably serving as deterrent). It both entails preventive/ proactive and reactive/ ex-post facto measures.</p> <p>As noted in the discussion of the context, the Ombudsman has been a significant player in accountability efforts in the country. However, it requires the support to follow-up and sustained pressure on the corruption and/or administrative cases it is filing.</p>	<p>Four of the related commitments under the 4th OGP Plan on accountability are the MASA-MASID, the 8888 Citizen Complaints Center, the Satisfaction Rating on GOCCs, and CPA.</p> <p>The Budget Reform Bill also aims to strengthen accountability mechanisms in the executive by institutionalizing participatory budgeting and through the creation of the Office of the Comptroller General under the Office of the President and through more regular reports and information submission to Congress.</p> <p>What can be done better is to deepen engagement with the Office of the Ombudsman to integrate and clarify transparency and citizen engagement guidelines in the e-SALN program that they are now piloting and will roll out for the whole of government in the years to come. Once that is arranged, the e-SALN program can potentially be a transformative commitment under the succeeding PH-OGP Plans.</p>

IV. Implementing National Action Plan Commitments

The 3rd PH-OGP Action Plan contains 12 commitments implemented through 13 national government programs. Eight of these are continuing initiatives from the 2nd Action Plan while 4 are new commitments. The summary of completion is found in Table 4 below. More details on the progress of each commitment are provided in Annex C.

Table 4. Summary of Completion of Commitments

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
1. Passage of legislation on access to information	Freedom of Information Legislation	PCOO	Organize Roundtable Discussions/Workshops on the substantive provisions of the FOI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was not passed in 16th Congress. Several versions of the FOI Bill have now been refiled in both upper and lower house of the 17th Congress. Issuance of Executive Order No. 02, s. 2016, operationalizing in the executive branch the people’s constitutional right to information last July 24, 2016. Published the FOI Manual Launched the e-FOI Portal On-going e-FOI and FOI workshops On-going roll-out of FOI and pilot e-FOI programs. Currently, the eFOI portal has 1857 requests for 147 government agencies. 	Substantial	<p>This is a continuing OGP commitment under the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019.</p> <p>Under the 4th PH-OGP plan, the PCOO and Senate has set the target passage of the bill by December 2018</p>

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1203 315 1577 1089">• On October 18, 2016, Senators Gregorio Honasan II, Francis Pangilinan, Alan Peter Cayetano, Francis Escudero, Antonio Trillanes, Joseph Victor Ejercito, Grace Poe, Leila De Lima, Loren Legarda, Juan Miguel Zubiri, Juan Egdardo Angara, Paolo Benigno Aquino IV, Joel Villanueva and Risa Hontiveros jointly filed Senate Committee Report No. 3 or Senate Bill No. 1208. The Main Sponsor is Senator Grace Poe. The Senate Bill is now pending for second reading and interpellation in the Senate Committee on Public Information and Mass Media. <li data-bbox="1203 1105 1577 1414">• Under the House of Representatives, House Bills No. 77 (Cong. Aglipay-Villar) and 1855 (Cong. Aragones) were referred to the Committee on Public Information. House Substitute Bill was approved by the Committee 		

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
				on 15 February 2017. It is now pending for second reading in the House Committee on Appropriations.		
2. Sustain transparency in local government plans and budget	Full Disclosure Policy	DILG, ULAP, BAG	<p>DILG and ULAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,352 (85%) Provinces, Cities, and Municipalities fully complying to FDP by 2017 • 795 (50%) of LGUs uploading documents in open format in the FDP portal by 2017 <p>BAG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the uploaded data in the FDP portal in at least 5 regions and produce reports or data visualization 	<p>DILG and ULAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1, 535 (96%) of targeted Provinces, Cities and Municipalities fully complying with FDP • 100% or 1,592 of targeted complying LGUs (excl. ARMM) uploaded documents in open format in the FDP portal <p>BAG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of 1 visualization utilizing data from the FDP portal on-going • Local CSOs in 15 towns/cities in 5 regions trained in analyzing selected FDP data, and they are using the data/analysis in their advocacy/ engagement in local governance 	Substantial	There is a need to strengthen the capacity of citizens/ CSOs to use the data from FDP.

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
3. Proactively release government data in open formats through the Open Data portal	Open Data Philippines	DICT	DICT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Open Data Policy Environment through the issuance of the Open Data Implementing Guidelines Joint Memorandum Circular by 2015 • Institutional owner of the ODP Initiative identified by 2016 • 5 government agencies organized events for CSOs, developers, and designers to showcase the use of their data by 2017 • A total of 6,000 data files published in the ODP Portal by 2017 • At least 5 government agencies have dedicated open data teams by 2017 	DICT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Joint Memorandum Circulars issued on Open Data implementation • Open Data implementation transferred and lodged under the DICT's iGovPhil program. It is a sub-project under one of DICT's priority programs, the National Government Portal • 3 government agencies organized events centered on using government data to further improve local and national services (Hack Tarlac (Tarlac LGU) – 01/25/15, Kabantay ng Bayan Procurement Hack (PhilGEPS) – 11/22-23/14, #ThinkOpenHealth (Department of Health) – 04/16-17/16) • *3,399 data files published as of June 2017 • 7 government agencies created their respective open data teams through an issuance of a Department Order or an Office Order (Department 	Substantial	This commitment is expanded under the e-Participation initiative under the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019.

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
				<p>of Justice DO 547, Department of Transportation (formerly DOTC DO 2013-12), Department of Social Welfare and Development SO 863, National Anti-Poverty Commission SO 2015-12-454, National Bureau of Investigation AO10 S2015, Department of Public Works and Highways DO 152, Office of the Solicitor General OO585 S2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *On June 23, 2017, the Open Data Philippines transferred the portal from data.gov.ph to gov.ph/data. Since then, the data files are being migrated from the old systems to the new. As of September 1, 2017, the Open Data Philippines has successfully migrated a total of 1,399 data files. 		
4. Attain EITI-compliance	Philippine Extractive Industries	DOF, Bantay Kita	DOF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely publication of 2nd and 3rd EITI report 	DOF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published 3rd EITI report in Dec 2016 	Completed	This is marked as complete though the Philippines has yet to be validated

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
	Transparency Initiative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines to undergo a validation process and to be declared an EITI-compliant country • Adoption/amendment of policies and legislation to promote transparency in the extractive industries <p>Bantay Kita</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance of CSO representatives in all EITI activities • Strong and accountable CSO coalition: annual CSO conference, outreach activities at the local/subnational level to communities, indigenous people's groups and local government officials, external audit of Bantay Kita's finances, and public disclosure of Financial Statements of the coalition • Utilization of EITI data: conduct of 20 capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of the Philippines commenced in January 2017. The process ends when the EITI Board approves the Validation Report (recommending a finding of EITI compliance), which is expected to happen during the latter half of 2017.- • Two (2) bills have been filed in Congress (HB4116 and SB 1125) by different proponents. • DOF has issued Department Order (DO 49-2016) providing that the data requirements for the PH-EITI and the PPEI annual reports shall form part of the quarterly eSRE reporting system for local treasurers. DENR has issued Administrative Order (DAO No. 2017-07) mandating all mining contractors to participate in EITI. <p>Bantay Kita</p>		<p>as EITI-compliant. Per the PH-EITI Secretariat, the country is on-track to be validated as a compliant country. However, the timeline of the validation was moved to a later date by the EITI international. This is an external factor that was out of the control of the PH-EITI team.</p> <p>On October 5, 2017, the Philippines has been announced by EITI international to be the <i>first</i> country to have met all the requirements of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Standard.</p>

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
			building activities; publication of 20 reports analyzing EITI data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attended all PH-EITI MSG meeting and multi-stakeholder roadshows • Conducted annual CSO conference, outreach activities, external audit of BK's finances, and publicly disclosed latest available financial statements of the coalition • 53 capacity building activities conducted (organized, presented, and supported); 20 reports analyzing EITI data created/published 		A bill is currently filed in Congress to institutionalize the EITI in the Department of Finance.
5. Engage civil society in public audit	Citizen Participatory Audit	COA, ANSA-EAP	COA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies to support CPA are in place by 2016 • At least 5 capacity building activity on CPA conducted for the civil society and private sector annually from 2015-2017 • At least 2 CPA activities conducted annually from 2015-2017 • 3 new CPA Reports are published and 	COA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -COA Resolution creating the Project Management Office in-charge of various projects, including the CPA, in place -CPA Initiative included in the COA's Strategic Plan for 2016 - 2022 -COA Resolution institutionalizing the CPA strategy and audit technique drafted and commented on by COA Offices, revised by the 	Completed	This is a continuing OGP commitment under the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019.

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
			<p>uploaded on the COA website</p> <p>ANSA-EAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 CSOs trained and deployed as citizen auditors • 3 audit reports published 	<p>PMO & CPA Strategic Initiative Team in a series of writeshops, deliberated on by the Assistant Commissioners' Group in a series of meetings. For endorsement to the COA Commission Proper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPA activities conducted: 2015: 6, 2016: 11, 2017: 8 • CPA capacity building activities conducted for civil society and the private sector: 2015: 6, 2016: 2, 2017: 3 • 19 CPA reports published and uploaded on the COA Website. <p>ANSA-EAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 117 CSOs trained; 99 CSOs deployed • 19 CPA reports published on the COA website 		
6. Strengthen community participation in	Bottom-up Budgeting	DILG, ULAP, BAG, TF-PLG	<p>DILG and ULAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,516 of Cities and Municipalities with FY 	<p>DILG and ULAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For 2015, 1590 cities and municipalities have FY 2016 LPRAP. For 2016, 	Substantial	Under the new administration, Assistance to Disadvantaged

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
local planning and budgeting			<p>2016 and FY 2017 and 2018 LPRAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,550 cities and municipalities with FY 2018 LPRAP • Increase fund allocation that are for performance downloads to LGUs by Php5 billion <p>BAG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 2 dialogues conducted with key legislators to discuss the status of the Citizen Participation in the Budget Bill in Congress by 2017 <p>TF-PLG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct one study on BuB participation mechanisms per region 	<p>1514 cities and municipalities have FY 2017 LPRAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BuB was replaced by the Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities program for FY 2017 and FY 2018 • P11.7 billion was allocated for performance downloads for FY 2016 • Under the ADM, P19.4 B and P21 B were allocated under LGSF for direct downloads to municipalities for FY 2017 and 2018, respectively. • Delivery rate as of Q2 of 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * FY 2015 –Of the 13,977 projects, 8,590 were completed and 2,859 on-going * FY 2016 – Of the 14,239 projects, 4,075 were completed and 4,011 on-going * FY 2017 – 4,440 on-going projects <p>BAG</p>		<p>Municipalities (ADM) Program has replaced BuB. The program has drawn much from the experiences and lessons learned from the implementation of BuB.</p> <p>ADM is a new OGP commitment under the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019, airing to strengthen the voices of the CSOs in the Local Development Councils where annual investment projects are approved for inclusion in the LGU budget.</p>

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On October 2015, the Budget Advocacy Group was able to conduct one dialogue on OGP and BuB at the House of Representatives. <p>TF-PLG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two case studies on CSO participation in ongoing BuB projects in Regions 6 and 10 		
	KALAHI CIDSS National Community Driven Development Program	DSWD, TF-PLG	<p>DSWD 2015- 2017 targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 847 municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in local development councils and special bodies 19,647 barangays with poverty reduction action plans prepared, involving community members 21,470 community projects completed <p>TF-PLG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct one study on KC-NCDDP 	<p>DSWD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 800 (94%) municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in LDCs and special bodies 12,641 (64%) barangays have completed Participatory Situation Analysis (PSA) where they developed barangay action plans adopting the results of PSA. 17,085 (80%) community projects completed. 	Substantial	The 2017 targets of DSWD under the KC-NCDDP has been increased under the fourth Plan.

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks									
			participation mechanisms per region	TF-PLG <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No case study on KC-NCDDP Participation has been completed by TF-PLG yet. 											
7. Improve public service delivery through an effective feedback and monitoring mechanism	Integrated Anti-Red Tape Program	CSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of public reports lodged via CCB, acted upon by CSC by 2017 15% increase in the percentage of offices surveyed under the RCS obtaining the CSC SEA from 2015 baseline by 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of reports lodged through CCB acted upon by CSC. Total of 270,044 concerns acted upon/referred to government agencies as of June 30, 2017. Cumulative number of service offices awarded with Citizen's Satisfaction Center – Seal of Excellence <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>55</td> <td>9</td> <td>To be determined by Q2 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td colspan="2">64 or 16.36% From baseline as of 2016</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2015	2016	2017	55	9	To be determined by Q2 2018	Total	64 or 16.36% From baseline as of 2016		Completed	1. Under Executive Order No. 6, dated October 14, 2016, "Institutionalizing the 8888 Citizens' Complaint Hotline and 8888 Citizens' Complaint Center. 8888 Hotline has been institutionalized as feedback mechanism for complaints and grievances on acts of red tape and corruption, which is under the direction and supervision of the Office of the Cabinet Secretary. Since 8888's launch on August 1, 2016, the CCB has been <i>temporarily</i>
2015	2016	2017													
55	9	To be determined by Q2 2018													
Total	64 or 16.36% From baseline as of 2016														

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
						<p>servicing its 24/7 operations under the CSC's Integrated Anti-Red Tape Program.</p> <p>(8888 is a new OGP commitment under the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019.)</p> <p>2. Improvements in the CSC-SEA guidelines were introduced in April 2016, to reinforce the integrity of the Seal of Excellence Award and make the process more objective through uniform standards to which candidate-offices are measured against.</p> <p>The new guidelines were used in the validation process</p>

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
						<p>of 2015 and 2016 candidate offices. For 2017 candidate offices, the tentative validation period is Q1 2018.</p> <p>The Office of the President has now Taken over operations of the 8888 portal. The results of the system is being used to validate performance of agencies and Departments for performance bonuses.</p>
8. Enhance performance benchmarks for local governance	Seal of Good Local Governance	DILG, ULAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators enhanced and scaled-up every year • 1,653 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities (PCMs) assessed annually from 2015-2017 • All qualified PCMs assessed in the previous year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issued DILG MC 2017-53 dated March 22, 2017 entitled, 2017 Seal of Good Local Governance: Pagkilala sa Katapatan at Kahusayan ng Pamahalaang Lokal • 1,653 (100%) of targeted LGUs assessed for 2017 	Completed	

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
			<p>conferred with the Seal annually from 2015-2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SGLG Assessment Team with CSO representatives annually from 2015-2017 	<p>SGLG; 306 LGUs were awarded with the SGLG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All SGLG assessment teams have CSO representatives for 2017 evaluation rounds Field Assessment (PCM): Data gathering/ processing, Regional Assessment, Validation and Certification National Calibration & Validation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cross-posted Regional Personnel b. LGPMS National Team 		
9. Improve the ease of doing business	Gameplan on Competitiveness: Ease of Doing Business	NCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring PH in the top third rank in the Doing Business Survey 	<p>NCC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PH is 99th out of 190 countries in the 2017 Doing Business Global Survey rankings PH moved up a total of 49 Notches since the start of the program. From 148/183 in 2011 to 99/190 economies in the 2017 DB Report Institutionalized the doing business reform process by creating an inter-agency task force to initiate, 	Substantial	<p>The improvement of ease of doing business in the country is part of the 10-point socio-economic agenda of President Duterte.</p> <p>This is a continuing OGP commitment under the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019.</p>

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
				implement, and monitor ease of doing business reforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pushed for the inclusion of the reform targets in the performance-based incentive system of all agencies concerned • Conducted Annual Doing Business Summits for 4 consecutive years to announce reform commitments and accomplishments of the EODB Taskforce 		
10. Improve local government competitiveness	Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index	NCC	NCC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover all 144 cities across the country • Increase in the Number of LGUs covered from 1,120 to 1,232 • 20% of LGUs with overall competitiveness index score improvement • Institutionalize CMCI Data Collection 	NCC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covered 144 cities in the country • Increase in number of LGUs covered from 1,120 to 1,389 • 40% improvement in cities and municipalities • Signed a Memorandum of Agreement between NCC, DTI, DILG and PSA • Institutionalized and completed the CMCI Data Collection • Standardized and Processed the data into 	Completed	

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
				rankings for 2014 , 2015 and 2016		
11. Institutionalize public-private consultation and dialogue for sustained and inclusive economic growth	Public and Private Sector High Level Dialogues	DOF, PBG-JFC	<p>DOF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a joint public-private secretariat that will organize and support the regular dialogues Organize meetings among the heads of the PBG-JFC and cabinet’s economic development cluster to discuss priority issues and recommendations Publish one (1) assessment report on the Public and Private Sector High Level Dialogues <p>PBG-JFC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PBG-JFC shall engage their local partners and affiliates and the respective LGUs in the discussion of issues, formulation of solution, and monitoring progress thereof 	<p>DOF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Joint Secretariat for the Public and Private Sector High Level Secretariat was formed on August 2015 Two High Level Dialogues were convened on October 2015 and April 2016, respectively <p>PBG-JFC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized a roundtable discussion with industry players (agriculture, garments and footwear, pharmaceuticals, and motor vehicles) to discuss concerns and recommendations regarding trade and investment liberalization / trade agreements in 2016. 	Substantial	Under the new administration, the regular high-level dialogue between government economic managers and non-government sectors are being done through the Dutertenomics forum. Several summits with CSOs and the private sector on key concerns like Housing, Agriculture, Education were conducted by the Office of the President in the early months of the Administration to get consensus on its Development Targets and Priorities in the next six years.

Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Milestones/Key Performance Indicators	Accomplishments (as of June 2017)	Completion Level	Remarks
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core group shall engage with various industry associations and other stakeholders, especially CSOs and POs in the discussion of specific issues 			Moving forward, what can be done better is to document and publish results from the dialogues and related follow-through actions made by both government and the private sector.
12. Improve corporate accountability	Integrity Initiative	Integrity Initiative, Inc., DBM	<p>Integrity Initiative Inc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlist 10,000 Integrity Pledge signatories by 2017 Roll out certification system and certify 100 Integrity Pledge signatories by 2017 <p>DBM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuance of a policy in support of Integrity Initiative 	<p>Integrity Initiative Inc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,755 signatories from public sectors, business industry associations and academe; 5,000 individual signatories <p>DBM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The certification/pledge of no involvement in corrupt practices is required from all bidders in government procurement and further reiterated in the revised IRR to RA 9184, issued Oct 2016. 	Substantial	

V. Peer Exchange and Learning

It is important to recognize that the active engagement of the Philippines in peer learning and sharing activities at the regional and global level contributes significantly to the push to sustain open government efforts in the country. International citations and recognition awarded to past and continuing PH-OGP programs should be continued to be leveraged by OGP commitment holders in gauging political and bureaucratic support and in promoting and pushing for institutionalization of their respective reform initiatives. Below are some of the OGP-related engagements that Philippine stakeholders have actively participated in this past year.

- In February 2016, the PH-OGP Secretariat co-organized with the Ateneo School of Government a Learning Event for international delegates from Making All Voices Count (MAVC)-supported countries. The objective of the activity was to share with the participants the Philippine OGP Experience on the use of technology and transformative governance. As part of the program, Former Undersecretary Richard Moya provided them an overview of the Philippine Open Government Partnership and its activities. Representatives from implementing agencies of selected OGP initiatives such as Open Data, Bottom-up Budgeting, and Citizen Participatory Audit were also there to present and demonstrate how PH-OGP commitments were leveraging technology to improve and strengthen implementation of its programs. The participants also visited the Civil Service Commission for a presentation and a guided tour on the Integrated Anti-Red Tape Program's Contact Center ng Bayan, the central public feedback mechanism of the Philippine government.
- Secretary Benjamin Diokno was the keynote speaker at the 2016 Open Government Partnership Asia-Pacific Regional Dialogue on July 2016 where he committed to sustain the engagement of the Philippines to the Open Government Partnership under the new administration.
- High level government delegates also participated in the recent 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 continuing commitment of the Philippines to the OGP at the local and international level.
- Also, the Philippine OGP experience was cited and shared during the Workshop on Open Government for Improving Public Service Delivery in Asia-Pacific held at the Asian Development Bank head office in Manila. There were six countries that were represented during the event: Philippines, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Mongolia, and Sri Lanka. During the same forum, the new OGP Point of Contacts of Afghanistan and Mongolia met with the Philippine POCs to learn more and benchmark on the Philippine OGP process. The Philippines' experience on sustaining OGP beyond political transition, composition of the Steering Committee and the format of our consultation process were the topics covered during the said meeting.
- As part the country's continuing commitment to the OGP and participatory governance, the Philippines recently hosted the High Level Regional Conference on Open Government: A Side-Event of the Philippines' Chairmanship of the ASEAN on August 15, 2017 at the Philippine

International Convention Center, Pasay City, Metro Manila, Philippines. The event was preceded by a Welcome Dinner for Foreign delegates on August 14, 2017, at the Davao Room, Sofitel Philippine Plaza Manila, Pasay City, Metro Manila, Philippines.

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

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

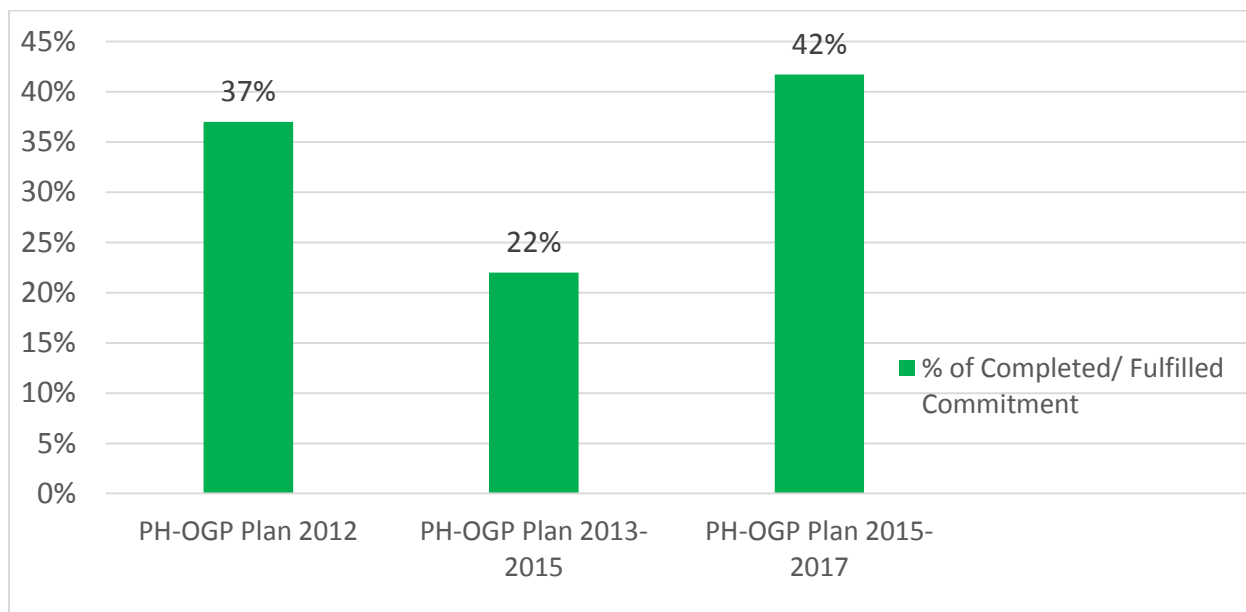
Around 300 participants from the national government agencies, civil society organizations (NGOs, POs, and Academe), business groups, international development partners, and media attended the event. Representatives from the embassies and/or relevant ministries, and civil society organizations from the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and additional selected countries were also present in the event.

VII. Key Learnings, Conclusion and Next Steps

Given the findings of this assessment report, the Philippine government reflects and draws many insights on how to improve existing efforts to genuinely engage its citizenry in various open government efforts. The succeeding portions of this section summarizes the government's insights on different aspects of OGP action plan development and implementation and cites recommended courses of action which should be considered to address some encountered constraints and craft better open government country strategies for the next action plan cycles.

Figure 1 shows a comparison of the performance of the Philippines in terms of implementing its commitments per Action Plan based on its self-assessment reports. It can be observed that there is an increased achievement of commitments and targets under the 2015-2017 Action Plan. This is a good indication of the increasing consciousness in the implementing agencies of the importance of citizen participation in governance through their committed targets under the OGP Plan. This may also be attributed to the active effort of the PH-OGP Secretariat to deepen engagement with the new and continuing program implementers with regard to OGP in the past year.

Figure 1. Percentage of OGP commitments self-assessed as completed per PH-OGP NAP.



Plan	No. of Commitments	No. and Percentage of Completed/ Fulfilled OGP Commitments
PH-OGP Plan 2012	19	7 (37%)
PH-OGP Plan 2013-2015	9	2 (22%)
PH-OGP Plan 2015-2017	12	5 (41.7%)

A. Overall Assessment

Building on the experiences from the two previous plans, the process for crafting the Philippines' 3rd OGP Action Plan has significantly improved. Not only were more stakeholders involved in the process, but civil society and other non-government stakeholders had a stronger voice in finalizing the Action Plan. Some of key observations and lessons we've learned in this cycle include the following:

On Shared Commitments. The performance of both government and CSO commitment holders affected the overall assessment rating of the initiative. Under commitments which have more than one stakeholders, undelivered targets under one of the commitment holders automatically lowers the overall rating of the commitment.

Government and civil society commitment holders need to work closer and communicate with each other better and more often to complete a shared commitment. In implementing the 4th action plan, there is a need to strengthen communication between government and non-government stakeholders. The Secretariat can facilitate more regular exchanges between and among government and non-government commitment holders, focusing on alignment of efforts to support/complement achievement of the program objectives.

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

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

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

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

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

On External Factors. Other external factors (i.e. changes in international guidelines) also affected the timeline of achievement of some targets under a particular commitment. One example of this is the delay in the release of the result of the validation process of the Philippines as an EITI-compliant country. According to the PH-EITI team, the Philippines is on-track in all of its target and commitments under the Plan. However, the timeline of the validation was moved to a later date by the EITI international. This is an external factor that was out of the control of the PH-EITI team.

The Philippine OGP stakeholders may encounter external factors that will affect the achievement of certain commitments under the Action Plan. These are things that the program implementers should be able to adjust to, accordingly.

On strengthening the PH-OGP Secretariat. The PH-OGP Secretariat continues to serve a critical role in bridging civil society with other government agencies. In crafting the 3rd Action Plan, two new OGP commitments were proposed by civil society towards the latter part of the planning process. The Secretariat, with the support of the OGP lead minister, was able to quickly bring to the attention of the concerned Department Secretary these proposed new OGP commitments. Following meetings were arranged and the commitments were finalized in less than two months. The effectiveness of the Secretariat is dependent on the support of a cabinet minister and their influence over other agencies. The political and bureaucratic support to strengthening the OGP secretariat can also be influenced by the development partners' support to open government initiatives.

The Philippine OGP process has frequently been cited as best practice at the international level, and several countries, especially those that are new to the Partnership, have benchmarked on the Philippine experience of action plan development and implementation. For countries as advanced as the Philippines, the government can keep this momentum by expanding the Secretariat manpower, so other aspects of OGP implementation in the country such as communications and advocacy, and regular outreach activities at the subnational level can also be given more focus and attention. Important in this process is the political and bureaucratic support of the lead minister and senior government officials in the OGP lead agency.

On leveraging international recognition to strengthen local political and bureaucratic support. Several OGP Commitments of the Philippine government have been recognized by the international community such as the Citizen Participatory Audit, which was given the OGP Bright Spots Award in the OGP Summit in 2013 and the Special Mention from the Jury Award by the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT) Awards 2017. Receiving such awards has strengthened both political and bureaucratic support for particular OGP commitments.

Moving forward, the PH-OGP Secretariat can promote and deepen engagement with program implementers by encouraging them to pursue more ambitious commitments that can be showcased in the international arena, which can largely contribute to the sustainability and institutionalization of their respective programs.

On the difficulty in effectively managing broad consultations. It was difficult to manage the broad consultations undertaken in crafting this action plan. While many were consulted, most of the processes undertaken did not lead to substantial amendments or improvements to the OGP Action Plan. The PH-OGP Steering Committee needs to rethink its strategy and mechanisms for consultations in order to make the process more effective.

What can be done better is also for government to pour more resources to outreach activities to targeted stakeholders at the subnational level. Consistent and organized follow-through efforts by the Secretariat and Steering Committee members to deepen engagement of local civil society will also lead to more meaningful engagement with them in terms of getting more substantive feedback and exploring possible collaboration on localizing particular initiatives in their communities.

Limited resources of the civil society to implement its commitments under the action plan. Some CSOs have voiced out that the achievement of their targeted milestones under the 3rd PH-OGP Action Plan is constrained by their respective resources. Alternative means of resource mobilization and funding through and by the civil society stakeholders of PH-OGP to help meet their commitments should be looked into.

Perhaps, what can be done better is to facilitate a stronger linkage of civil society with development partners. A Donors' Forum can be organized where civil society can network and pitch proposals to potential funders with the same governance advocacies and focus areas in the country. Given the emphasis of the Duterte administration on participatory governance, the policy question on dedicating a support fund for civil society engagement in governance can also be seriously explored and tackled by government.

Need to engage beyond civil society and reach out to citizen directly. The focus of the Philippines OGP plan has been evolving. The first action plan had focused on initiatives that government had wanted to implement. The process then evolved into one giving more importance to issues that the civil society were concerned about. This led to the co-creation of the 3rd Action Plan. However, the Plan is still perceived to be less relevant by regular citizens as it tackles issues that are often far from the day to day concerns of the general public – issues such as traffic and poor service delivery. There is a need to evaluate how the general public and their immediate concerns can become part of the OGP process.

In order to engage with citizens more effectively, what can be done better is to strengthen the communications and advocacy aspect of PH-OGP as a whole and of each programs under the Action Plan. There is also a need to strongly tie up the OGP narrative with the overall messaging of each of the country's priority open government programs. This is so that when the program is presented to various audiences, there will also be a complete and unified open government message conveyed to a wider constituency at the grassroots level.

C. Moving Forward with PH-OGP

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.

Last August 2017, the Philippines launched its 2017-2019 Open Government Partnership (PH-OGP) National Action Plan (NAP) during the High-Level Regional Conference on Open Government: A Side-Event of the Philippines' Chairmanship of the ASEAN. In partnership with other national government agencies that have a significant role in promoting transparency, accountability, and participation in the public

sector, the launch event showcased the Philippines' leadership role and involvement in the OGP and aimed to inspire fellow ASEAN Members to join this global movement.

The 4th PH-OGP National Action Plan has 12 commitments that embody the OGP principles, with seven new initiatives and five (5) programs continuing from the previous plan. One of the innovations introduced in the current plan is the inclusion of sub-national commitments initiated by the provinces of Bohol, Albay, and Surigao del Norte. This action plan will be implemented and monitored in the next two years.

The election of new non-government members to the Steering Committee last August 2017 also presents new opportunities to expand the work and advocacy of engaging citizens in governance to ensure that delivery of OGP commitments. New non-government partners will provide fresh ideas in how the Philippines can better implement open government programs at the national and subnational levels.

With the issuance of E.O. No. 24, PH-OGP also aligns itself closely with the Participatory Governance Cluster of the Cabinet (PGC), as it promotes the following similar goals:

1. To enhance citizen participation in government;
2. To enable public to **understand, rationalize** and **implement** national government programs and projects based on *area-specific realities*;
3. To strengthen **consultation mechanisms** to ensure effective implementation of programs and projects; and
4. To propose policies, programs and projects that would foster participatory governance and **build the capacities of local government units** for such purpose

The Department of Budget and Management is also the Secretariat of both OGP and the PGC. Given this, the Philippine OGP Steering Committee will explore areas of collaboration with this newly created oversight body on citizen engagement. Moving forward, the Philippines will also explore the subnational action plan implementation process with the help of local and international development partners.

The new administration under President Rodrigo Duterte remains committed to expand, deepen, and institutionalize participative governance reform initiatives. The OGP platform is seen by the Duterte administration positively as it promotes values that resonate greatly with the leadership's clean, open, and participatory governance platform. Being one of the founding countries of this movement, the Philippine government continues its support to the activities and advocacies of OGP. The past five to six years of being an OGP member country has made the Philippines a benchmark for transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement best practices. In the years to come, this momentum will continue as the OGP stakeholders from government and civil society strengthen the push for good governance and sustain mutual efforts towards strong Open Government Partnerships.

ANNEX A

Activities in Crafting the Governance Cluster Plan and 3rd Action Plan for OGP

Activity	Date	Venue	
PH-OGP Steering Committee Meetings			
1	First Quarter Meeting	February 19, 2014	DBM
2	Second Quarter Meeting	June 26, 2014	DBM
3	Third Quarter Meeting	None Planning for and Conduct of Good Governance Dialogues on-going from September – November 2014	
4	Fourth Quarter Meeting (2014)	November 24, 2016	The Podium, Ortigas Center, Pasig City
5	First Quarter Meeting (2015)	February 3, 2015	DBM
6	Special Meeting	March 5, 2015	DBM
7	Second Quarter Meeting (2015)	April 30, 2015	DBM
8	Third Quarter Meeting (2015)	August 19, 2015	DBM
9	Fourth Quarter Meeting (2015)	November 23, 2015	DBM
10	First Quarter Meeting (2016)	April 12, 2016	DBM
Good Governance Dialogues			
1	Manila Leg (Regions Covered: 3, 4A, 4B, 5 and NCR)	September 2-3, 2014	Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Ortigas, Pasig City
2	Cebu Leg (Regions Covered: 6,7, and 8)	October 16-17, 2014	Crowne Regency Hotel, Cebu City
3	Cagayan de Oro Leg (Regions Covered: 11, 12 and CARAGA)	October 21-22, 2014	Limketkai Luxe Hotel, Cagayan de Oro City
4	Davao Leg (Regions Covered: 9, 10 and ARMM)	November 5-6, 2014	Pinnacle Suites and Hotel, Davao City
5	Baguio Leg (Regions Covered: 1,2 and CAR)	November 13-14, 2014	Citylight Hotel, Baguio City
Civil Society Consultations			
1	Philippine Good Governance Summit for the Youth	March 12-14, 2015	Bayview Park Hotel, Manila
2	OGP Roundtable Discussion with Business Groups	March 19, 2015	Asian Institute of Management, Makati City
3	Pilot Workshop - 2nd round of consultations for the PH-OGP Co-Created Plan	May 11, 2015	Social Hall, Provincial Capitol, Marawi City, Lanao Del Sur
4	2 nd CSO Regional Meetings on the PH-OGP National Action Plan 2015-2017 - Davao Leg (Regions Covered: 11, 12, ARMM)	June 2, 2015	Marco Polo Hotel, Davao City

5	2 nd CSO Regional Meetings Cagayan De Oro Leg (<i>Regions Covered: 9, 10, 13</i>)	June 5, 2015	Limketkai Luxe Hotel, Cagayan de Oro City
6	2 nd CSO Regional Meetings Iloilo Leg (<i>Regions Covered: 6, 7, 8</i>)	June 15, 2015	Amigo Hotel, Iloilo City
7	2 nd CSO Regional Meetings Laoag Leg (<i>Regions Covered: 1,2 and CAR</i>)	June 19, 2015	Java Hotel, Laoag City
8	2 nd CSO Regional Meetings Manila Leg (<i>Regions Covered:3, 4A, 4B, 5, NCR</i>)	June 23, 2015	Oakwood Premier Hotel
9	Consultation with OGP Support Unit and OGP Working Groups	July 1 - July 7, 2015	Online
10	Posting of Draft 2015-2017 PH-OGP NAP on the Governance Cluster Website	August 12, 2015	Online
Other Events			
1	Launch of Action Plan	August 31, 2015	
2	Launch of the IRM Report	February 6, 2016	Novotel Hotel, Quezon City

ANNEX B
Composition of the PH-OGP Steering Committee

	Previous Steering Committee Members	New Steering Committee Members
National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Budget and Management - Department of Social Welfare and Development - Department of the Interior and Local Government -Office of the Cabinet Secretary -National Economic and Development Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Budget and Management - Department of Social Welfare and Development - Department of the Interior and Local Government -Office of the Cabinet Secretary -National Economic and Development Authority
Local Government	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines
Legislature	None	Senate of the Philippines
Civil Society	<p>Local Governance Atty. Marlon Manuel Task-Force Participatory Local Governance/ Alternative Law Groups</p> <p>Alternate: Ms. Gloria Madayag Samahang Kabuhayan sa Mapulang Lupa</p> <p>Public Financial Management Ms. Ching Jorge Budget Advocacy Group</p> <p>Alternate: Mr. Dondon Parafina Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific</p> <p>Access to Information Ms. Della Leonor Kapisanan ng may Kakayahang Kapansanan, Inc.</p> <p>Alternate: Mr. Janvie Amido Youth First Initiative</p>	<p>CSO Representatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCR – Ms. Olivia Lucas, Unang Hakbang Foundation • Luzon – Ms. Araw Chavez, Coalition for Bicol Development • Visayas - Ms. Cathy Ruiz, Kaabag sa Sugbo • Mindanao – Ms. Andrea Patricia Sarenas, Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks (MINCODE)
Business Groups	<p>Mr. Peter Perfecto Integrity Initiative</p> <p>Alternate: Mr. Christian Monsod Bishop-Businessmen's Conference for Human Development</p> <p>Mr. Dominador Barrion Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants</p> <p>Alternate: Mr. George Villaruz</p>	Atty. Benedicta Du-Baladad, Financial Executives of the Philippines (FINEX)

	Association of Certified Public Accountants in Public Practice (ACPAPP)	
Public Sector Labor Unions	Ms. Annie Geron Public Services Labor Independent Confederation Alternate: Mr. Abdulani Lakibul Confederation of Independent Unions in the Public Sector	Ms. Annie Geron, Public Services Labor Independent Confederation (PSLINK)
Academe	Dr. Francisco Mago DLSU - Jesse Robredo Institute of Governance Alternate: Dr. Habib W. Macaayong Mindanao State University	Dr. Francisco Magno, DLSU-Jesse Robredo Institute of Governance (DLSU-JRIG) Dr. Maria Fe Mendoza, University of the Philippines – National College of Public Administration (UP-NCPAG)

ANNEX C
PH-OGP Commitment Progress Forms

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017					
1. Freedom of Information Bill					
Commitment: Passage of legislation on access to information					
Lead implementing agency		Presidential Communications Operations Office			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Atty. Kristian R. Ablan			
Title, Department		Assistant Secretary for Policy and legislative Affairs, PCOO			
Email		kristian.ablan@pco.gov.ph			
Phone		(+632) 733-8665			
Other actors involved	Government	Presidential Communications Operations Office			
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Right to Know Right Now (R2KRN)			
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		The Philippines has yet to pass legislation that promote access to information.			
Main Objective		The main objective is to pass an access to information law. Passage of the current Freedom of Information bill will mandate the disclosure of government information to the general public.			
Brief Description of Commitment (140 character limit)		The commitment is to pass an access to information law.			
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment		Increasing Public Integrity			
Relevance:		The Freedom of Information (FOI) bill is crucial to institutionalize transparency since it will mandate the disclosure of public documents, as well as the procedures for accessing these documents.			
Ambition :		Passage of the FOI bill will ensure that government efforts on transparency become the norm and can make government more open as disclosure of public data will be institutionalized.			
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
National Government (Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office)					
Organize, through Philippine OGP, Roundtable Discussions/Workshops on the substantive provisions of the FOI bill with pilot agencies as part of mainstreaming of FOI and confidence building relating thereto preparatory to the implementation of the FOI Act by 2015.			On-going	2015	2016

Description of the results	<p>FOI was included in the Priority Legislative Agenda (PLA) of the 16th Congress. Former President Aquino has also pushed for the passage of FOI through his Budget Message for 2016. However, the bill was not passed before the closing of the 16th Congress.</p> <p>Several versions of the FOI Bill have now been refiled in both upper and lower house of the 17th Congress.</p> <p>Just more than a month after the assumption of office of the new administration under President Rodrigo Duterte, Executive Order No. 02, s. 2016, operationalizing in the executive branch the people’s constitutional right to information was issued last July 24, 2016.</p> <p>The PCOO has launched the e-FOI portal on November 2017 to facilitate ease of requesting information from various executive offices via www.foi.gov.ph. The portal currently has 1857 requests for 147 government agencies. It is the vision of the PCOO to onboard 100% of all government agencies by November 2017.</p> <p>On-going right now are also e-FOI and FOI workshops and outreach activities with various stakeholders. As of June 30, 2017, the PCOO FOI Team has conducted 54 IEC campaigns, capacity building activities, and events.</p>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps	<p>Following the issuance of the EO on FOI, the new administration and Congress have expressed support for the passage of an FOI legislation to fully institutionalize the implementation of the policy across all branches of government. FOI remains to be a commitment is part of the new PH-OGP National Action Plan with the inclusion of targets from the Senate of the Philippines to pass the bill by December 2018.</p>			
Additional Information				
<p>The original commitment holder of the initiative, Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office, has now been replaced by the Presidential Communications Operations Office. Moving forward, PCOO, together with champions from both Houses of Congress, is seen to be in a strategic position in the executive to champion the passage of an FOI law.</p>				

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

2. Full Disclosure Policy (FDP)

Commitment: Sustain transparency in local government plans and budgets					
Lead implementing agency		Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Hon. Austere A. Panadero			
Title, Department		Undersecretary			
Email		aapanadero@dilg.gov.ph			
Phone		(+632) 9317514 or 9525700 local 3001			
Other actors involved	National Government				
	Local Government	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP)			
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Budget Advocacy Group			
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uninformed local government constituents on how the local budget is managed, disbursed and utilized • There is a need to create ways on how to effectively and efficiently utilize the uploaded data in the FDP Portal. 			
Main Objective		Increase public access to financial documents/transactions of local government units to ensure transparency and accountability among LGUs			
Brief Description of Commitment		Monitoring of LGU compliance to the Full Disclosure Policy will allow wider public access and will keep their constituents informed of how the LGU budget is managed and disbursed.			
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Public Services • Increasing Public Integrity 			
Relevance:		This commitment is relevant in promoting transparency as it provides public access to financial documents of the local governments for more intensive data processing of the LGU financial reports.			
Ambition :		The intended result is the culture of transparency among local government units built by ensuring regular public disclosure of key financial documents. Public access to this information is a pre-requisite to effective citizen engagement.			
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
National Government (Department of the Interior and Local Government) and Local Government (Union of Local Authorities in the Philippines)					
1193 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities	1193 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities	1352 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities	Ongoing	On a quarterly basis, starting January 2015	December 2017

fully complying with the FDP	fully complying with the FDP	fully complying with the FDP																							
		795 of LGUs upload documents in the FDP portal in open formats	New	On a quarterly basis, starting January 2015	December 2017																				
Civil Society (Budget Advocacy Group)																									
		Use the uploaded data in the FDP portal in at least 5 regions and produce reports or data visualization	New	October 2015	June 2017																				
Description of results																									
<p><u>DILG and ULAP Commitments</u></p> <p>As of Q2 2017, the compliance rates in the full disclosure policy per type of local government unit are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total no.*</th> <th>Full Compliance</th> <th>% Compliant</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All LGUs</td> <td>1,592</td> <td>1,535</td> <td>96%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provinces</td> <td>76</td> <td>76</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cities</td> <td>143</td> <td>139</td> <td>97%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Municipalities</td> <td>1,373</td> <td>1,320</td> <td>96%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Excluding ARMM</p> <p>Full compliance entails that the LGU discloses all required documents in the FDP portal and in conspicuous places.</p> <p>To support implementation of FDP, the additional activities conducted by ULAP are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 2015, ULAP held “# ParaSaBayan : Pagtataguyod ng Makabuluhang Adhikain ng Pamamahalang Lokal” advocacy in Region IV-B - in Puerto Princesa City (November 22), Region 6.5 & 7 in Cebu City (December 11), and CARAGA Region in Butuan City (December 16) 2. Innovative Solutions to OGP (ISOGP) Learning Event at Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Quezon City last March 1, 2016 3. LGU ICT Forum: Strengthening LGU Capacities through ICT: “Innovation, Competitiveness, Transparency” <p><u>BAG Commitments</u></p>							Total no.*	Full Compliance	% Compliant	All LGUs	1,592	1,535	96%	Provinces	76	76	100%	Cities	143	139	97%	Municipalities	1,373	1,320	96%
	Total no.*	Full Compliance	% Compliant																						
All LGUs	1,592	1,535	96%																						
Provinces	76	76	100%																						
Cities	143	139	97%																						
Municipalities	1,373	1,320	96%																						

	Development of 1 visualization utilizing data from the FDP portal is on-going			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps	There is a need to further capacitate civil society to make use of the data being disclosed by their local government. Compliance to the full disclosure policy is part of the Good Financial Housekeeping requirement under the Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities (ADM) program, which is part of the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019 commitments.			

Additional Information

The documents that the LGU discloses under the Full Disclosure Policy are as follows:

1. Annual Budget Report
2. Statement of Debt Service
3. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures
4. Quarterly Statement of Cash Flow
5. Annual Procurement Plan or Procurement List
6. Bid Results on Civil Works, Goods and Services, and Consulting Services
7. Supplemental Procurement Plan, if any
8. SEF Income and Expenditure Estimates
9. Report of SEF Utilization
10. Annual GAD Accomplishment Report
11. Trust Fund Utilization
12. 20% Component of the IRA Utilization
13. Report of Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF) Utilization

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

3. Open Data Philippines

Commitment: Proactively release government data in open formats through the Open Data portal	
Lead implementing agency	Department of Information and Communications Technology
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Undersecretary Denis F. Villorente
Title, Department	Undersecretary
Email	denis.villorente@dict.gov.ph
Phone	920-0101 local 3001-3002
Other actors involved	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals World Bank, Step Up Consulting, World Wide Web Foundation, Open Data Labs Jakarta, Southeast Asia Technology and Transparency Initiative, International Center for Innovation, Transformation, and Excellence in Governance (INCITEGov)
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	The Open Data Portal (www.data.gov.ph) was launched in January 2014. Currently, the portal is host to more than 1,237 datasets, 80% of which are in open format.
Main Objective	To democratize access to government data through proactive disclosure in open formats and to empower citizens on how to use government data for practical innovation
Brief Description of Commitment	The commitment is to proactively release government data in open formats and generate an ecosystem for its use and reuse by the public.
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Public Services • Increasing Public Integrity
Relevance:	<p>Launched in January 16, 2014 during the Good Governance Summit, Open Data Philippines is the Philippine Government’s program to proactively release public sector datasets and generate an ecosystem for its use and reuse by the public. Open Data Philippines aims to institutionalize good governance by making government data available to the public. This involves collating datasets from different government agencies, cleaning them for better understandability, and uploading them to a website in open formats. The idea is that once all datasets become available, citizens will be able to verify for themselves key government transactions and track the movement of crucial resources.</p> <p>The program’s innovative take on the public’s right to information is the supply of datasets in open and machine-readable formats and the development of data.gov.ph, the centralized repository for these datasets. The program is anchored on the following key result areas: access to public sector information, data-driven governance, public engagement, and practical innovation.</p> <p>Open Data Philippines is not just a website, but a movement and a big part of the movement is citizen engagement. ODP regularly conducts capacity-building activities such as trainings, boot camps, consultations and developer competitions or hackathons for</p>

	government agencies, civil society, academe and the private sector.				
Ambition :	The intended result is the proactive release of government data in open formats and an ecosystem around use and re-use of data.				
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
National Government Office of the Presidential Spokesperson (OPS), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (PCDSPO)					
Enabling Open Data Policy Environment through the issuance of the Open Data Implementing Guidelines Joint Memorandum Circular	Identify institutional owner of the ODP Initiative		New	March 2015	June 2016
		5 government agencies organize events for CSOs, developers, and designers to showcase the use of their data	New	April 2015	December 2017
		Publish 6000 total data files in the ODP Portal	Ongoing	January 2015	January 2018
		At least 5 government agencies have dedicated open data teams	Ongoing	January 2015	December 2017
Description of Results	Targets		Key Accomplishments		
	1. Enabling Open Data Policy Environment through the issuance of the Open Data Implementing		1. 2 Joint Memorandum Circulars issued on Open Data implementation 2. Open Data implementation		

	<p style="text-align: center;">Guidelines Joint Memorandum Circular by 2015</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Institutional owner of the ODP Initiative identified by 2016 3. 5 government agencies organized events for CSOs, developers, and designers to showcase the use of their data by 2017 4. A total of 6,000 data files published in the ODP Portal by 2017 5. At least 5 government agencies have dedicated open data teams by 2017 	<p>transferred and lodged under the DICT's iGovPhil program. It is a sub-project under one of DICT's priority programs, the National Government Portal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. 3 government agencies organized events centered around using government data to further improve local and national services (Hack Tarlac (Tarlac LGU) – 01/25/15, Kabantay ng Bayan Procurement Hack (PhilGEPS) – 11/22-23/14, #ThinkOpenHealth (Department of Health) – 04/16-17/16) 4. *3,399 data files published as of June 2017 5. 7 government agencies created their respective open data teams through an issuance of a Department Order or an Office Order (Department of Justice DO 547, Department of Transportation (formerly DOTC DO 2013-12), Department of Social Welfare and Development SO 863, National Anti-Poverty Commission SO 2015-12-454, National Bureau of Investigation AO10 S2015, Department of Public Works and Highways DO 152, Office of the Solicitor General OO585 S2015) 6. *On June 23, 2017, the Open Data Philippines transferred the portal from data.gov.ph to gov.ph/data. Since then, the data files are being migrated from the old systems to the new. As of
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September 1, 2017, the Open Data Philippines has successfully migrated a total of 1,399 data files.

Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) 2014-01 to institutionalize Open Data Task Force and JMC 2015-01 to request national government agencies to adopt Open Data were issued in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

As of Q2 2017, 3,399 data files published in the ODP portal. Information tools, such as 22 dashboards and visualizations, were also created by the ODTF and third party outfits. By Q3 2017, the Open Data portal was transferred from www.data.gov.ph to www.gov.ph/data. The transfer required migration of data files from the old CKAN to the new DKAN back-end system. The migration is ongoing with 1,399 data files successfully uploaded to the new portal. Migration will end by Q4 of 2017.

The Philippines is constantly improving in its global Open Data Barometer ranking jumping from 36th to 22nd in the latest Open Data Barometer rankings. In 2015, the Philippines jumped 17 places (from rank 57 out of 86 countries in 2014 to rank 36 out of 92 in 2015).

Other activities conducted include:

Hackathons (4)

- | | | |
|----|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | 01/25/15 | Hack Tarlac 2015 |
| 2. | 11/16-17/13 | Kabantay ng Bayan Hack |
| 3. | 05/10-11/14 | Readysaster Hackathon |
| 4. | 11/22-23/14 | Kabantay ng Bayan Procurement Hack |

Knowledge Management Courses (12)

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | 07/24-25/13 | Master Class |
| 2. | 02/24/14 | Master Class |
| 3. | 05/12-17/14 | OKF Data Skills Course |
| 4. | 11/10/14 | DBM ManCom Master Class |
| 5. | 11/27/14 | DBM Boot Camp |
| 6. | 04/07/2015 | NCPAG Bootcamp |
| 7. | 05/10-11/15 | Stocktake Workshop |
| 8. | 10/20/15 | DOJ Open Data 101 |
| 9. | 12/04/15 | Agency Management Tool (AMT) Training |
| 10. | 01/24/16 | DOST-ICTO Open Data Intro |
| 11. | 02/04/16 | Data Storytelling Course |
| 12. | 04/07/16 | DILG Open Data Intro |

	<p>Fora (7)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 09/24/13 Multistakeholder Consultative Forum Davao City 2. 09/04/15 PH Civic Network 3. 07/15/14 Daylight Dialogue 4. 06/12/14 Butuan (ADB) 5. 02/19/14 Open Data Hangout 6. 02/13/15 Kapihan 7. 01/05/15 Bohol Inception Workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building on Data Management and Story-Telling Workshops for the government clusters of Education, Transportation, Business, Peace and Order, Disaster Management, and Health • Participation in the Asian Open Data Alliance • Served as general steward in the development and launch of the International Open Data Charter 			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps	<p>The Open Data Philippines is now lodged under the newly created Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT). Discussions are on-going to identify the new Open Data Task Force and its corresponding open data management guidelines. Open data is also seen by the new administration as a good platform to support implementation of the new EO on FOI..</p>			
Additional Information				
<p>More details about the program are available in the Open Data Philippines Action Plan 2014-2016. This document is available in this link: http://202.90.154.165/sites/default/files/Open%20Data%20Philippines%20Action%20Plan%202014-2016.pdf.</p> <p>This commitment is expanded under the e-Participation initiative under the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019. Aside from e-information through open data, this initiative aims to incorporate e-consultation and e-decision making features in the National Government Portal to increase citizen participation in governance.</p>				

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

4. Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Commitment: Attain EITI Compliance		
Lead implementing agency	Department of Finance, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Undersecretary Gil S. Beltran (OIC Focal Person)	
Title, Department	Assistant Secretary	
Email	gbeltran@dof.gov.ph	
Phone	523-5671	
Other actors involved	Government	Department of Energy, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Chamber of Mines of the Philippines, Petroleum Association of the Philippines, Bantay Kita
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<p>The 1st and 2nd EITI Country Reports were submitted to the EITI International Board in December 2014 and 2015 respectively. Both reports are available in the EITI website (www.ph-eiti.org).</p> <p>Executive Order No. 147 was signed in November 2013 creating the Philippine EITI. Preliminary discussions on its institutionalization through legislation have been made in Congress and Senate in 2014.</p>	
Main Objective	<p>Improved transparency and accountability in the extractive industry to improve governance of the extractive sector. Specifically, the five Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG) determined objectives for EITI implementation in the Philippines are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show direct and indirect contribution of extractives to the economy (through EITI process) • Improve public understanding of the management of natural resources and availability of data • Strengthen national resource management / strengthen government systems • Create opportunities for dialogue and constructive engagement in natural resource management in order to build trust and reduce conflict among stakeholders • Pursue and strengthen the extractive sector's contribution to sustainable development 	
Brief Description of Commitment	The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is an international multi-stakeholder initiative that seeks to establish a global standard for transparency in the revenues collected by governments from extractive industries such as mining, oil and gas. Through Executive Order (EO) No.	

	<p>79 on Institutionalizing and Implementing Reforms in the Philippine Mining Sector, the government expressed its commitment to implement EITI. A multi-stakeholder group composed of civil society, business, and government was formed to implement, monitor and evaluate EITI implementation in the Philippines. The government is composed of representatives from the Department of Finance, Department of Energy, Department of Environment and Natural Resources-MGB, Department of Interior and Local Government, and the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP). The civil society is represented by Bantay Kita-Publish What You Pay Philippines, while the industries are represented by the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines, Petroleum Association of the Philippines, and an elected representative from non-chamber members.</p> <p>Through the production and publication of annual country report, revenues collected by government and paid by Extractive companies are compared and reconciled to see if they tally. In the process, gaps are identified by the report and recommendations are formulated by stakeholders to address such gaps. Beyond producing a report and promoting fiscal transparency, PH-EITI aims to improve governance of the extractive sector by making information accessible and enabling stakeholders to have an evidence-based approach to policy making.</p>
<p>OGP challenge addressed by the commitment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing Public Integrity, • Increasing Corporate Accountability • More Effectively Managing Public Resources
<p>Relevance:</p>	<p>The EITI promotes access to information, transparency and accountability in the extractive sector through disclosure and publication of payments made by mining, oil, gas and other extractive companies. The annual EITI report informs the public on how much the extractive industry contributes to the economy, and how the government spends such revenues for the welfare of citizens. EITI’s multi stakeholder approach also provides a platform for discussion of issues relevant to the governance of the extractive sector, thereby increasing civic participation.</p> <p>Aside from producing information on extractive sector revenues, EITI also promotes transparency across the extractive industry value chain, including information on the licensing process, social development programs at the local level, and processes involving Indigenous Peoples.</p>
<p>Ambition :</p>	<p>EITI aims to ensure transparency across the extractive industry value chain and foster civil society’s meaningful participation in the governance of natural resources. The disclosure of information through the EITI process enables the broader public to evaluate the extractive sector by providing a mechanism by which local communities are able to openly scrutinize the collection and spending of revenues collected by the government from the</p>

			extraction of natural resources. EITI also enables civil society to assess gaps in existing government systems and provide data - driven recommendations to policy makers.		
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
National Government (Department of Finance)					
Timely publication of 2 nd EITI report	Timely publication of 3 rd EITI report	Timely publication of 4 th EITI report	Ongoing	January 1 of every year	December 31 of every year
	Philippines to undergo a validation process and to be declared an EITI compliant country		New	3 rd quarter of 2015	2 nd quarter 2016
		Draft an EITI bill approved by MSG	On-going	1st quarter of 2017	4th quarter 2017
Civil Society (Bantay Kita)					
Attendance of CSO representatives in all EITI activities			New	April 2015	December 2017
Strong and accountable CSO coalition: annual CSO conference, outreach activities at the local/subnational level to communities, indigenous people's groups and local government officials, external audit of Bantay Kita's finances, and public disclosure of Financial Statements of the coalition					
Utilization of EITI data: conduct of 20 capacity building activities; publication of 20 reports analyzing EITI data.					
Description of the Results	Targets		Accomplishments		
	DOF 1. Timely publication of PH-EITI reports 2. Philippines to undergo a validation process and to be declared an EITI-compliant country 3. Adoption/amendment of policies and legislation to promote transparency in the extractive industries		DOF 1. PH-EITI published 3rd EITI report on time last Dec 2016 with the following additional information: 2. Validation of the Philippines commenced in January 2017. The process ends when the EITI Board approves the Validation Report (recommending a		

	<p>Bantay Kita</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Attendance of CSO representatives in all EITI activities 5. Strong and accountable CSO coalition: annual CSO conference, outreach activities at the local/subnational level to communities, indigenous people's groups and local government officials, external audit of Bantay Kita's finances, and public disclosure of Financial Statements of the coalition 6. Utilization of EITI data: conduct of 20 capacity building activities; publication of 20 reports analyzing EITI data. 	<p>finding of EITI compliance), which is expected to happen during the latter half of 2017.-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Two (2) bills have been filed in Congress (HB4116 and SB 1125) by different proponents. DOF has issued Department Order (DO 49-2016) providing that the data requirements for the PH-EITI and the PPEI annual reports shall form part of the quarterly eSRE reporting system for local treasurers. DENR has issued Administrative Order (DAO No. 2017-07) mandating all mining contractors to participate in EITI. <p>Bantay Kita</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Attended all PH-EITI MSG meeting and multi-stakeholder roadshows 5. Conducted annual CSO conference, outreach activities, external audit of BK's finances, and publicly disclosed latest available financial statements of the coalition 6. 53 capacity building activities conducted (organized, presented, and supported); 20 reports analyzing EITI data created/published
<p><u>DOF Commitments</u></p> <p>Other activities conducted as part of the preparation and outreach for the report are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG) meetings every month 2. Creation and launching of an EITI portal for extractives contracts and maps 		

3. Online reporting tool for LGUs (the ENRDMT or Environment and Natural Resources Data Management Tool) in partnership with the Bureau of Local Government Finance and Department of the Interior and Local Government
4. LGU Roadshows conducted in Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Palawan, Butuan and Manila to serve as platforms to communicate findings of the EITI reports and to discuss issues on transparency and accountability in the extractive sector
5. MSG and Secretariat participated in the EITI Global Conference held in Lima, Peru in February 2016.
6. PH-EITI was awarded the EITI International Chair Award for impactful implementation of EITI during the Global Conference in Lima, Peru.
7. Press releases and PH-EITI information, education, and communication materials disseminated in print and online

Bantay Kita Commitments

Bantay Kita represents civil society in the PH-EITI MSG. They have also spearheaded several EITI-related activities in the past year. Below are more details on their accomplishments vis-à-vis their OGP commitments:

1. Attended all PH-EITI MSG meeting and multi-stakeholder roadshows from 2015 to Q2 2017.
2. Conducted the annual CSO Conference in 2015, 2016, and 2017
3. External Audit of Bantay Kita's finances for 2014, 2015 and 2016 completed
4. National assessment of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd PH-EITI Report completed
5. Studies on SDMP, Beneficial ownership, and EITI implementation in the Asia Pacific completed
6. Utilizing EITI data, conducted (organized/supported/presented in) 23 national and subnational capacity building sessions in 2015; 23 capacity building sessions were also conducted in 2016; and 7 as of Q2 2017.
7. Conducted 22 subnational outreach activities in 2015, 34 in 2016, and 11 for the up to Q2 2017.
8. Organized a Mindanao Multi-stakeholders Conference on Extractive Industry.
9. Audited Financial Statements of the coalition for 2014, 2015, and 2016 are publicly disclosed on the Bantay Kita website
10. 20 reports analyzing EITI data created/published from Q2 2015 to Q2 2017

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
Next steps				✓
Additional Information				
<p>This is marked as complete though the Philippines has yet to be validated as EITI-compliant. Per the PH-EITI Secretariat, the country is on-track to be validated as a compliant country. However, the timeline of the validation was moved to a later date by the EITI international. This is an external factor that was out of the control of the PH-EITI team.</p>				

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

5. Citizen Participatory Audit

Commitment: Engage civil society in public audit		
Lead implementing agency	Commission on Audit	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	OIC Dir. Arlene Pira	
Title, Department	OIC-Director, Project Management Office, Chairman’s Office, COA	
Email	arlenepiracoa@gmail.com	
Phone	951-0912	
Other actors involved	Government	Audit clients, i.e. National, Local and Corporate government offices and Department of Budget and Management
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific (ANSA-EAP)
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	A weak public finance 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.	
Main Objective	The main objective of CPA is to strengthen and sustain the engagement of citizens and COA in participatory audits. The Phase II of the CPA program intends to scale-up the implementation of CPA nationwide. This will be done through the roll out of participatory audit of farm-to-market roads in all regions of the country and institutionalization of this process.	
Brief Description of Commitment	COA conducts performance audits with civil society to help determine whether public funds are efficiently allocated and properly expended.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Public Services • Increasing Public Integrity • More Effectively Managing Public Resources 	
Relevance:	<p>Transparency – by including citizens as part of the public audit process, COA systems and processes are made transparent by giving citizen partners the same access to documents as state auditors. Audit reports are also widely disseminated through the COA website (www.coa.gov.ph) and the i-kwenta website (www.i-kwenta.com).</p> <p>Accountability – Putting in place the CPA Operational Guidelines provides a clear accountability system for both COA and its citizen partners. As part of the horizontal accountability system, COA (and its citizen partners) can check abuses by other public institutions and branches of government, particularly in determining whether public funds have been efficiently allocated and properly expended.</p> <p>Participation – Under CPA, several avenues for citizen participation</p>	

	<p>are introduced. Oftentimes, citizen partners have the ability to influence the tools used during data gathering activities. During the audit report writing, both COA and its citizen partners work on it together, thereby ensuring that the recommendations identified in the audit report include those of the citizens and state auditors.</p> <p>Technology and Innovation - The Public Information System ensures that feedback from the public is received by COA and</p>				
Ambition :	<p>By institutionalizing CPA in COA, citizen voice in government oversight systems will be magnified. It is expected that government agencies will take heed and provide the appropriate responses to enhance their own systems and processes. Eventually, the desired outcome would be a better public finance management system that ensures the efficient allocation and expenditure of public funds based on projects that are responsive to the needs and priorities of the people.</p>				
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
National Government (Commission on Audit)					
CPA is institutionalized in COA					
	Policies to support CPA are in place		Ongoing	September 2015	December 2017
		At least 2 CPA activities conducted annually from 2015-2017 (audit focus to be determined each year)	On-going	January 2015	December 2017
		At least 5 capacity building activity on CPA conducted for the civil society and the private sector annually from 2015-2017	On-going	January 2015	December 2017
Citizens have unfettered access to CPA reports					
		3 new CPA Reports published and uploaded on the COA website	On-going	January 2015	December 2017
Civil Society (ANSA-EAP)					

25 CSOs trained and deployed as citizen auditors	New	January 2015	December 2017
3 audit reports published			

COA Commitments

Description of Results	<u>Targets</u>	<u>Accomplishments</u>
	<p>COA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policies to support CPA are in place by 2016 2. At least 5 capacity building activity on CPA conducted for the civil society and private sector annually from 2015-2017 3. At least 2 CPA activities conducted annually from 2015-2017 4. 3 new CPA Reports are published and uploaded on the COA website <p>ANSA-EAP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 25 CSOs trained and deployed as citizen auditors 2. 3 audit reports published 	<p>COA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. -COA Resolution creating the Project Management Office in-charge of various projects, including the CPA, in place -CPA Initiative included in the COA’s Strategic Plan for 2016 - 2022 -COA Resolution institutionalizing the CPA strategy and audit technique drafted and commented on by COA Offices, revised by the PMO & CPA Strategic Initiative Team in a series of writeshops, deliberated on by the Assistant Commissioner’s Group in a series of meetings. For endorsement to the COA Commission Proper 2. CPA activities conducted: 2015: 6, 2016: 11, 2017: 8 3. CPA capacity building activities conducted for civil society and the private sector: 2015: 6, 2016: 2, 2017: 3 4. 19 CPA reports published and uploaded on the COA Website. <p>ANSA-EAP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 117 CSOs trained; 99 CSOs deployed 2. 19 CPA reports published on the COA website
<p><u>COA Commitments</u> Other accomplishments of COA include the following:</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs represented in CPA activities conducted: 2015: 8, 2016: 8, 2017: 84 • CSOs and private sector volunteers trained in CPA: 2015: more than 30, 2016: 10, 2017: 191 • CSO recommendations were included in CPA reports • 19 out of 19 CPA reports published are easily downloaded from the COA website • Amount of funding support for CPA activities have been identified in the COA budget <p><u>ANSA-EAP Commitments</u> ANSA-EAP has trained and deployed 99 CSOs as citizen auditors from June 2015 to August 2016. Updates on the CPA reports have already been detailed in the preceding paragraph.</p>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				✓
Next steps	This is a continuing commitment under the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019. The initiative raises ambition by committing to issue a policy that enhances and institutionalizes CPA in COA. The Senate has also commitment to push for the passage of a bill which will institutionalize citizen participatory audit.			
Additional Information				

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

6A. Bottom-up Budgeting

Commitment: Strengthen community participation in local planning and budgeting		
Lead implementing agency	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Hon. Austere A. Panadero	
Title, Department	Undersecretary	
Email	aapanadero@dilg.gov.ph	
Phone	9317514 or 9525700 local 3001	
Other actors involved	National Government	Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC)
	Local Government	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP)
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Budget Advocacy Group, Task Force Participatory Local Governance
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<p>There is an existing gap between local and national budget and development plans.</p> <p>BuB aims to contribute to making governance responsive to local needs and making public resources allocation more efficient and effective through citizen participation. This in turn will contribute to poverty reduction and inclusive growth.</p> <p>Status Quo: Currently, 1,514 cities and municipalities have submitted Local Poverty Reduction Action Plans</p>	
Main Objective	To increase citizen's access to local service delivery through demand-driven budget planning process, and to strengthen government accountability in local public service provision.	
Brief Description of Commitment	This commitment will be realized through the Bottom-Up Budgeting (BUB) program. The program is an enhancement of the budget and planning process to involve grassroots organizations and LGUs in the identification of priority poverty reduction projects that will be funded by national government agencies.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Public Services • Improving Public Integrity • More Effectively Managing Public Resources 	
Relevance:	<p>The BUB program is relevant in advancing citizen engagement as it provides a mechanism for citizens to directly participate in the national budgeting process through the Local Poverty Reduction Action Team (LPRAT).</p> <p>BuB also seeks to establish supportive policies and create mechanisms that enable citizens and grassroots organizations to</p>	

	increase their demand for improved local service delivery and a more accountable government.				
Ambition :	The intended result is more responsive government plans and budget through the bottom-up process. The aim is to institutionalize participation of grassroots organizations in developing local poverty reduction action plans and identifying projects to be implemented in their areas. BuB is also expected to improve service delivery, benefiting especially the poor households and marginalized sectors.				
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
National Government (DILG, DBM)					
Preparation of Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan (LPRAP)					
1,516 Cities and Municipalities with FY 2016 LPRAP	1,516 of Cities and Municipalities with FY 2017 LPRAP	1,550 of Cities and Municipalities with FY 2018 LPRAP	Ongoing	October 2015 (Annual)	October 2017
Increase fund allocation that are for performance downloads to LGUs by Php5 billion				2015	2017
Establishment of proper feedback and monitoring scheme regarding project implementation					
Status Reports updated quarterly			Ongoing	January 2015 (Quarterly)	December 2017
Local Government (ULAP)					
1,516 Cities and Municipalities with FY 2016 LPRAP	1,516 Cities and Municipalities with FY 2017 LPRAP	1,516 Cities and Municipalities with FY 2018 LPRAP	New	October 2015 (Annual)	October 2017
Civil Society (BAG, TF-PLG)					
At least 2 dialogues conducted with key legislators to discuss the status of the Citizen Participation in the Budget Bill in Congress			New (c/o BAG)	October 2015	June 2017
Conduct one study on BuB participation mechanisms per region			New (c/o TF-PLG)	July 2015	June 2017
Description of Results	Targets		Accomplishments		
	DILG and ULAP		DILG and ULAP		

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1,516 of Cities and Municipalities with FY 2016 and FY 2017 LPRAP 2. 1,550 cities and municipalities with FY 2018 LPRAP 3. Increase fund allocation that are for performance downloads to LGUs by Php5 billion <p>BAG At least 2 dialogues conducted with key legislators to discuss the status of the Citizen Participation in the Budget Bill in Congress by 2017</p> <p>TF-PLG Conduct one study on BuB participation mechanisms per region</p>	<p>DILG and ULAP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For 2015, 1590 cities and municipalities have FY 2016 LPRAP. For 2016, 1514 cities and municipalities have FY 2017 LPRAP. 2. BuB was replaced by the Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities program for FY 2017 and FY 2018 3. P11.7 billion was allocated for performance downloads for FY 2016 4. Under the ADM, P19.4 B and P21 B were allocated under LGSF for direct downloads to municipalities for FY 2017 and 2018, respectively <p>BAG On October 2015, the Budget Advocacy Group was able to conduct one dialogue on OGP and BuB at the House of Representatives.</p> <p>TF-PLG In 2016, the TF-PLG through the Jesse M. Robredo Institute of Governance developed five case studies on Bottom-up Budgeting:</p> <p>Region X – Northern Mindanao</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cagayan de Oro - Alubijid, Misamis Oriental <p>Region VI: Western Visayas</p> <p>Iloilo City Pavia, Iloilo Tobias Fornier, Antique</p>
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DILG and ULAP Commitments

Since the initiative started in 2012, all Cities and Municipalities have been assisted in the preparation of their Local Poverty Reduction Action Plans and undertaken the bottom-up budgeting process for the 2013 to 2017 budget preparation. For 2015, 1590 cities and municipalities have FY 2016 LPRAP. For 2016, 1514 cities and municipalities have FY 2017 LPRAP.

Monitoring of project implementation showed that as of July 2016, **17,291** projects are completed, **8,091** projects are ongoing while the rest are either under procurement/bidding or completing the requirements.

Delivery rate as of Q2 of 2017:

- * FY 2015 – Of the 13,977 projects, 8,590 were completed and 2,859 on-going
- * FY 2016 – Of the 14,239 projects, 4,075 were completed and 4,011 on-going
- * FY 2017 – 4,440 on-going

Project delivery rate (completed + ongoing) breakdown:

2014: 82%
2015: 60%
2016: 9%

Further, this initiative was cited by the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT) as one of five best fiscal transparency practices in the world during the OGP Global Summit held in Mexico last October 2015. It is worth noting that this program was also given the Gold Award by the Open Government Awards in 2014.

To support the implementation of BuB, the following are the additional activities undertaken by ULAP:

1. In 2015, ULAP conducted “# ParaSaBayan : Pagtataguyod ng Makabuluhang Adhikain ng Pamamahalang Lokal” advocacy in Region IV-B - in Puerto Princesa City (November 22), Region 6.5 & 7 in Cebu City (December 11), and CARAGA Region in Butuan City (December 16)
2. Implementation of the Developing Technology-based Innovation Platforms at Provincial Level Program: For piloting of innovations to increase speed of reporting in aid of more efficient BuB from May 2015 to April 2016

	<p>3. For outreach, information dissemination, LG consultation, ULAP conducted the 12th and 13th Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Philippine National Conference, with the main theme: “Pursuing Meaning Devolution through CBMS”, on February 29- March 2, 2016, and March 1-3, 2017, respectively at Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Ortigas, Pasig City</p> <p><u>BAG Commitments</u> On October 2015, the Budget Advocacy Group was able to conduct one dialogue on OGP and BuB at the House of Representatives.</p> <p><u>TF-PLG Commitments</u> The Task Force Participatory Local Governance reported that there are two case studies on CSO participation in the BuB that are now on-going in Regions 6 and 10. Also, the organization was able to conduct the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct of CSO Network Knowledge Forum on BuB in 2 regions (Region VI and Region X) 2. Conduct of Knowledge Dialogue on Sustaining Governance Reforms – the BuB and KALAHI CIDSS 3. Conduct of Public Consultation on how to Sustain BuB and KALAHI CIDSS (Region VI and Region X) <p>Conduct of CSO Knowledge Forum on SGLG and BuB: NCR</p>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps	<p>Under the new administration, Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities (ADM) Program has replaced BuB. The program has drawn much from the experiences and lessons learned from the implementation of BuB.</p> <p>ADM is a new OGP commitment under the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019.</p>			
Additional Information				

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

6B. Kapít-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services-National Community-Driven Development Program, (KALAHÍ-CIDSS

Commitment: Strengthen community participation in local planning and budgeting		
Lead implementing agency	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Sec. Judy M. Taguiwalo	
Title, Department	Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development	
Email	kalahi@dswd.gov.ph	
Phone	Trunk Line: (02) 931-8101 to 07 Local: 300 to 303 Tel/Fax: (02) 931-8191	
Other actors involved	National Government	National Steering Committee: National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Finance, National Anti-Poverty Commission, Department of Budget and Management, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of Health, Department of Education, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Public Work and Highways, Department of Labor and Employment, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor, Office of the Presidential Assistant for Rehabilitation and Recovery, Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, League of Provinces, League of Municipalities, League of Barangays, Regional Development Councils, Municipal and Barangay Local Government Units
	CSOs,private sector,working groups, multilaterals	World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Australian Government DFAT, AECID, Millennium Challenge Corporation Task Force Participatory Local Governance
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	Poverty, non-inclusive development, elite capture in project identification and implementation, corruption	
Main Objective	Communities in the target municipalities become empowered to achieve improved access to basic services and to participate in more inclusive local planning, budgeting, implementation and disaster risk reduction and management	
Brief Description of Commitment	KC-NCDDP aims to capacitate communities to be active partners in local development and to support improvement in local governance. Community capacity building is done through trainings, coaching and providing community volunteers the space to exercise these skills in the Community Empowerment Activity Cycle. In Program implementation, KC-NCDDP adopts barangay assembly decision	

	<p>making, participatory situation analysis, inter-barangay forum for prioritization, community procurement, community finance, community monitoring, grievance redress and accountability reporting as vehicles to promote participation of community members and other citizen groups.</p> <p>On the governance side, continuing capacity building is provided to LGUs, supporting them on local poverty reduction action planning, resource mobilization, and implementation of CDD.</p> <p>Additional program level activities were adopted to further strengthen open governance include geo-tagging, hazard mapping, issuance of DRRM guidelines and Municipal Talakayan (where LGUs and citizens discuss development issues).</p>
<p>OGP challenge addressed by the commitment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving public services • Increasing public integrity • More effectively managing public resources
<p>Relevance:</p>	<p>Transparency – Involvement of communities in planning, procurement, financial management, grievance redress ensures that the whole community knows and understands resources flowing to their communities, processes in planning and implementation, and output of their initiatives.</p> <p>Engaging civil society in public audit - Accountability reporting and Municipal Talakayan discloses to the public local needs, available resources, identified activities for funding and how these are delivered and how resources were utilized.</p> <p>Enhance government procurement – the use of community procurement presents an alternative system for government where communities themselves are involved in every step of the process.</p> <p>Accessible data (single format and portal) – information on completed sub-projects are consistently being uploaded to the Open Data website. Protocols for geo-tagging are consistent with DA, NEDA, DENR and other government agencies for uniformity of format and easy data sharing.</p> <p>Enhance performance bench marks for local governance – utilization of PSA monitoring, and survey data in assessing the quality of LGU projects and services and the level of development in the municipality.</p> <p>Grassroots participation in local planning and budgeting – promotion of localized and demand driven decision making through mobilization of grassroots organization and communities in planning, implementing and managing subprojects that address local poverty and disaster response operations and ensuring that barangay development plans are integrated into municipal development plans.</p>
<p>Ambition :</p>	<p>It is envisioned that with the conduct of trainings and other capacity building activities, communities will actively and effectively participate in improving the quality of their lives by taking part in identification of community needs and solutions, and in regular local planning and resource allocation</p>

			Meanwhile, LGUs will actively deliver quality and inclusive basic social welfare and development services by being responsive to community identified needs, and being providing access to information on local resources, plans and processes.		
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
National Government (DSWD)					
177 municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in local development councils and special bodies	325 municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in local development councils and special bodies	345 municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in local development councils and special bodies	New	2015	2017
5,574 barangays with poverty reduction action plans prepared, involving community members	6,889 barangays with poverty reduction action plans prepared, involving community members	7,184 barangays with poverty reduction action plans prepared, involving community members	New	2015	2017
6,735 community projects completed*	9,674 community projects completed*	5,061 community projects completed*	New	2015	2017
Civil Society (TF-PLG)					
Conduct one study on KC-NCDDP participation mechanisms per region			New	July 2015	June 2017
<i>* Depends on the actual number of sub-projects identified by the communities during the planning stage</i>					
Description of Results	Targets		Accomplishments		
	DSWD 2015-2017 targets		DSWD		
	1. 847 municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in local development councils and special bodies		1. 800 (94%) municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in LDCs and special bodies 2. 12,641 (64%) barangays with poverty reduction		

<p>2. 19,647 barangays with poverty reduction action plans prepared, involving community members</p> <p>3. 21,470 community projects completed</p> <p>TF-PLG</p> <p>1. Conduct one study on KC-NCDDP participation mechanisms per region</p>	<p>action plans prepared, involving community members</p> <p>3. 17,085 (80%) community projects completed</p> <p>TF-PLG</p> <p>1. No case study on KC-NCDDP Participation has been completed by TF-PLG yet.</p>
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DSWD Commitments

For the whole of 2015, 2016 and as of Q2 2017, below are the accomplishments of KC-NCDDP:

	Whole of 2015	Whole of 2016	Q2 2017	Total
Municipalities with increased membership of POs and CSOs in local development councils and special bodies	173 (98%)	621 (191%)	6 (2%)	800
Barangays with poverty reduction action plans prepared, involving community members	5,428 (97%)	6,234 (90%)	979 (14%)	12,641
No. of Community projects completed*	6,055 (90%)	8,915 (92%)	2,115 (42%)	17,085

**Depends on the actual number of sub-projects identified by the communities during the planning stage*

As of June 2017, 800 out of 847 KC NCDDP-eligible municipalities have enrolled under KC NCDDP. Kindly note that DSWD has increased their 2017 targets under this program.

TF-PLG Commitments

	No case study on KC-NCDDP Participation has been completed by TF-PLG yet. Last August 2015, they conducted the Knowledge Dialogue on Sustaining Governance reforms –the BuB and KALAHI CIDSS in Region VI, Region X, and NCR			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps	Aside from the on-going implementation of the program to achieve the committed OGP milestones, activities that are still on-going also include the phased program launch in KC NCDDP-eligible municipalities and community-managed sub-project implementation.			

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

7. Integrated Anti-Red Tape Program

Commitment: Improve public service delivery through an effective government feedback and monitoring mechanism

Lead implementing agency	Civil Service Commission	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Maria Luisa Salonga-Agamata	
Title, Department	Director IV, Public Assistance and Information Office	
Email	arta.csc@gmail.com	
Phone	932-0111	
Other actors involved	National Government	Department of Science and Technology-Information and Communications Technology Office
	CSOs,private sector,working groups, multilaterals	Bantay.PH, United Nations Development Programme, Integrity for Investments Initiative (i3)/USAID
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agencies do not follow or have poor service commitments to the public. One-way government frontline service approach which does not consider customer insight. 	
Main Objective	<p>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. The program also aims to increase transparency, citizen participation, and accountability. By doing so, the Integrated ARTA Program responds to the societal goal, Inclusive Growth and Poverty Reduction.</p> <p>Performance Target by 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of public reports lodged via Contact Center ng Bayan (CCB), acted upon by CSC 10% increase in the percentage of offices surveyed under the Report Card Survey (RCS) obtaining the Citizen’s Satisfaction Center Seal of Excellence Award (CSC-SEA) (2015 baseline) 	
Brief Description of Commitment	The program aims to improve public service delivery through an effective government feedback and monitoring mechanism.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving Public Service Delivery Increasing Public Integrity 	
Relevance:	<p>The program promotes transparency and access to information by making sure that frontline government agencies post Citizens Charters informing clients and stakeholders of their service commitments.</p> <p>The program also capitalizes on technology to advance civic participation with the Contact Center ng Bayan which created a</p>	

			<p>national public feedback system. Through multiple access modes, a quick action team from the Civil Service Commission collects and responds to public – customer complaints, suggestions, and other feedback, and link these to agencies concerned.</p> <p>Likewise, the program furthers public accountability, access to information, and civic participation through the Report Card Survey. The initiative transforms the feedback process through the active collection of clients’ insights on agencies’ compliance with ARTA and on the quality of service they just received. It introduces a metric-based approach that enables government agencies and the public to easily and objectively track the progress of public service performance. Above all, the RCS grants citizens the power to quantitatively evaluate the performance of government offices, and to an extent, determine if and how much performance incentive a government office gets.</p>		
Ambition :			As the program empowers both the public and government agencies, an espousal of a culture of customer service and continuous public service improvement is envisioned. With the program, government agencies will hopefully open up and view the public clients as their partners, and public feedback as constructive and valuable inputs for genuine public service delivery enhancement.		
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
National Government (CSC)					
80% of public reports lodged via CCB, acted upon by CSC	85% of public reports lodged via CCB, acted upon by CSC	90% of public reports lodged via CCB, acted upon by CSC	New	2015	2017
Baseline set for percentage of offices surveyed under the RCS obtaining the CSC-SEA	5% increase in the percentage of offices surveyed under the RCS obtaining the CSC-SEA (2015 baseline)	10% increase in the percentage of offices surveyed under the RCS obtaining the CSC-SEA (2015 baseline)	New	2015	2017
Description of Results			For the whole of 2015 and as of Q2 of 2017, below are the accomplishments of the Integrated Anti-Red Tape Program:		

	Year	Total Transactions Lodged to CCB	Acted Upon by CCB	ARTA Related-Feedback
	2015	27,073	27,073	7,337
	2016	128,518	128,518	11,601
	2017, Jan to Aug	137,729	114,453	26,897

	Whole of 2015	Whole of 2016	Q2 2017
Percentage of public reports lodged via CCB, acted upon by CSC	100%	100%	100%
Increase in the percentage of offices surveyed under the RCS obtaining the CSC-SEA (2015 baseline)	Baseline 55	63 (Cumulative, BL+2016) or 16.36% increase from BL	To be determined in Q2 2018

Additional updates:
On August 1, 2016, a new hotline number, 8888, that will receive any citizen complaints on any government agency and programs was launched under the directive of President Rodrigo Duterte. The hotline is also currently lodged under the division implementing Contact Center ng Bayan.

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				✓

Next steps
The Contact Center ng Bayan and 8888 are undergoing transition and harmonization activities. The 8888 is a new commitment under the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019, but is a similar mechanism to the CCB. The government targets to institutionalize 8888 in the government bureaucracy in the next two years.

Additional Information

OGP Commitment/s for July 2015- June 2017

8. Seal of Good Local Governance

Commitment: Enhance performance benchmarks for local governance

Lead implementing agency	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Ms. Girlie Zara	
Title, Department	Chief, Local Governance Performance Management Division	
Email	lgpms.team@yahoo.com	
Phone	928-9181 or 925-1153	
Other actors involved	National Government	Commission on Audit, Commission on Human Rights, Council for the Welfare of Children, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Education, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Finance, Department of Health, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Trade and Industry, Government Service Insurance System, Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, National Council on Disability Affairs, National Council on Indigenous People, National Economic and Development Authority, National Police Commission, Office of Civil Defense, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry Philippine Commission on Women Philippine Health Insurance Corporation Philippine National Police
	Local Government	Union of Local Authorities in the Philippines
	CSOs,private sector,working groups, multilaterals	Center for Disaster Preparedness, Jesse M. Robredo Institute of Governance, Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas, Transparency and Accountability Network
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<p>There exists a continuing challenge for local governments to perform better, and achieve a desirable condition where local governments are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain the practice of transparency and accountability in the use of public funds; • Prepare for challenges posed by disasters; • Demonstrate sensitivity to the needs of vulnerable and marginalized sectors of society • Encourage investment and employment; • Protect constituents from threats to life and security; and • Safeguard the integrity of the environment 	
Main Objective	The objective is to stipulate good governance behavior among local governments specifically in: a) the proper utilization of public funds; b) providing exemplary services to local communities; and c) promoting transparency, accountability and participation.	

Brief Description of Commitment	<p>From its pilot run in 2010, the Seal of Good Housekeeping (SGH) promotes transparency and accountability in local operations. In 2012, 84% of provinces, cities and municipalities were conferred with the SGH. This indicates readiness of local governments to take on greater challenges. In 2014, the Department scaled up the Seal of Good Housekeeping into the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG), a recognition of good performance of provincial, city and municipal governments, not only on financial housekeeping, but also on other areas that directly benefit the people. These performance areas are: good financial housekeeping, disaster preparedness, social protection for the basic sector, business-friendliness and competitiveness, environmental management, and law and order and public safety</p>				
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Public Services • Increasing Public Integrity • More Effectively Managing Public Resources 				
Relevance:	<p>This commitment is relevant in advancing transparency and citizen participation through the various performance criteria required for eligibility of the SGLG. This seeks to improve government service delivery by fostering openness and participation through compliance with the Full Disclosure Policy and representation of sectors in local decision bodies; and improve governance and capacity of local governments.</p> <p>The Seal is a demonstration that transparency and accountability work for the interest of the citizen, not only in knowing the financial health of the local government and the range of services it provides, but also where citizens are able to draw local information and engage in good service delivery.</p>				
Ambition :	<p>Raising the performance benchmarks of LGUs intends to improve aspects of local governance, such as transparency in local plans and budgets and mandatory representation of CSOs in local special bodies.</p>				
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
National Government (DILG)					
Indicators enhanced and scaled-up every year			Ongoing	Jan 2015	April 2017
1,653 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities (PCMs) assessed annually from 2015-2017			New	Aug 2015	Nov 2017
All qualified PCMs assessed in the previous year conferred with the Seal annually from 2015-2017			New	Jun 2015	Nov 2017
SGLG Assessment Team with CSO representatives annually from 2015-2017			New	Aug 2015	Dec 2017
Local Government (ULAP)					
1,653 PCMs assessed annually from 2015-2017			New	Jun 2015	Dec 2017
All qualified PCMs assessed in the previous year conferred with the Seal annually from 2015-2017			New	Aug 2015	Nov 2017

	Targets	Accomplishments		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indicators enhanced and scaled-up every year 2. 1,653 Provinces, Cities and Municipalities (PCMs) assessed annually from 2015-2017 3. All qualified PCMs assessed in the previous year conferred with the Seal annually from 2015-2017 4. SGLG Assessment Team with CSO representatives annually from 2015-2017 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issued DILG MC 2017-53 dated March 22, 2017 entitled, 2017 Seal of Good Local Governance: Pagkilala sa Katapatan at Kahusayan ng Pamahalaang Lokal 2. 1,653 (100%) LGUs assessed for 2017 SGLG; 306 LGUs awarded the SGLG in the 2016 round 3. All SGLG assessment teams have CSO representatives for 2017 evaluation rounds 4. Field Assessment (PCM): Data gathering/ processing, Regional Assessment, Validation and Certification 5. National Calibration & Validation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cross-posted Regional Personnel b. LGPMS National Team 		
	<p>On March 22, 2017, the guidelines of SGLG under Memorandum Circular 2017-53 was issued by DILG which raises its overall assessment criteria from “3+1” into “4+1” in which tourism, culture and the arts were introduced to measure LGU efforts along these concerns.</p> <p>Further, all SGLG Assessment Teams for FYs 2015, 2016 and 2017 Assessment rounds also have CSO representatives.</p> <p>For FYs 2015, 2016 and 2017,</p>			
		2015 Evaluation Round	2016 Evaluation Round	2017 Evaluation Round
	No. of PCMs assessed	1,676	1,672	1,653

	No. of PCMs assessed that were awarded with the Seal	254	306	On-going validation
	<p>To support the implementation of SGLG, ULAP has undertaken the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Performance Challenge Fund Breakthrough Summit, with the theme “Continuing Meaningful Devolution” last December 3, 2015 at the Icon Hotel, Timog, Quezon City. Inputs on how to improve SGLG as a performance measurement were gathered and documented by DILG and ULAP. 2. In 2015, ULAP conducted “# ParaSaBayan : Pagtataguyod ng Makabuluhang Adhikain ng Pamamahalang Lokal” advocacy in Region IV-B - in Puerto Princesa City (November 22), Region 6.5 & 7 in Cebu City (December 11), and CARAGA Region in Butuan City (December 16) 3. Innovative Solutions to OGP (ISOGP) Learning Event at Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Quezon City last March 1, 2016. For outreach, information dissemination, and networking 4. LGU ICT Forum: Strengthening LGU Capacities through ICT: “Innovation, Competitiveness, Transparency” 5. For outreach, information dissemination, LG consultation, ULAP conducted the 12th Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Philippine National Conference with the main theme: “Pursuing Meaning Devolution through CBMS”, on February 29- March 2, 2016 at Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Ortigas, Quezon City 			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps				
Additional Information				

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

9. Gameplan on Competitiveness - Ease of Doing Business

Commitment: Improve the ease of doing business					
Lead implementing agency		National Competitiveness Council (NCC)			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Mr. Guillermo M. Luz			
Title, Department		Private Sector Co-Chairman			
Email		gm.luz@competitive.org.phmailto:mhabitan@dof.gov.ph			
Phone		7510-384 loc 2626			
Other actors involved	National Government	Department of Trade and Industry			
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals				
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		The milestone of this continuing commitment remains the same as the target end date was set in 2016. The next Doing Business Report has yet to be published in the fourth quarter of 2015. The Philippines' ranking has improved significantly since 2013, jumping 43 notches. Currently, the Philippines ranks 95th out of the 189 countries that were covered by the Doing Business survey.			
Main Objective		The initiative aims to raise Philippine competitiveness rankings from the bottom third to the top third in the world by 2016.			
Brief Description of Commitment		Gameplan on Competitiveness - Ease of Doing Business was created to initiate, implement, and monitor ease of doing business reforms, and the inclusion of the reform targets in the performance-based incentive system of all government agencies concerned with business-process related services.			
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment		Improving Public Services			
Relevance:		This commitment is relevant in promoting transparency and efficiency in government doing business processes. This initiative is also relevant to OGP as it promotes technology and innovation in streamlining processes and implementing doing business reforms in the country.			
Ambition :		Aside from improved ranking in the Doing Business Survey, the more important ambition in this commitment is institutionalizing efficiency in the business processes in the country.			
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
National Government (NCC)					
	Bring PH in the top third rank in the Doing Business Survey		On-going	July 2013	October 2016

Description of Results	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Targets</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Accomplishments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Bring PH in the top third rank in the Doing Business Survey</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PH is 99th out of 190 countries in the 2017 Doing Business Global Survey rankings • PH moved up a total of 49 Notches since the start of the program. From 148/183 in 2011 to 99/190 economies in the 2017 DB Report • Institutionalized the doing business reform process by creating an inter-agency task force to initiate, implement, and monitor ease of doing business reforms • Pushed for the inclusion of the reform targets in the performance-based incentive system of all agencies concerned • Conducted Annual Doing Business Summits for 4 consecutive years to announce reform commitments and accomplishments of the EODB Taskforce </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Targets	Accomplishments	Bring PH in the top third rank in the Doing Business Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PH is 99th out of 190 countries in the 2017 Doing Business Global Survey rankings • PH moved up a total of 49 Notches since the start of the program. From 148/183 in 2011 to 99/190 economies in the 2017 DB Report • Institutionalized the doing business reform process by creating an inter-agency task force to initiate, implement, and monitor ease of doing business reforms • Pushed for the inclusion of the reform targets in the performance-based incentive system of all agencies concerned • Conducted Annual Doing Business Summits for 4 consecutive years to announce reform commitments and accomplishments of the EODB Taskforce 	
	Targets	Accomplishments					
	Bring PH in the top third rank in the Doing Business Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PH is 99th out of 190 countries in the 2017 Doing Business Global Survey rankings • PH moved up a total of 49 Notches since the start of the program. From 148/183 in 2011 to 99/190 economies in the 2017 DB Report • Institutionalized the doing business reform process by creating an inter-agency task force to initiate, implement, and monitor ease of doing business reforms • Pushed for the inclusion of the reform targets in the performance-based incentive system of all agencies concerned • Conducted Annual Doing Business Summits for 4 consecutive years to announce reform commitments and accomplishments of the EODB Taskforce 					
Per business process, the improvements are as follows:							
<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Starting a business</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of steps increased from 15 to 16 • No. of days reduced from 35 to 29 </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dealing with construction permits</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of steps is at 24 (with methodology change) • No. of days is at 98 (with methodology change) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Getting electricity</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of steps is at 4 (with methodology change) • No. of days is at 42 (with methodology change) </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Starting a business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of steps increased from 15 to 16 • No. of days reduced from 35 to 29 	Dealing with construction permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of steps is at 24 (with methodology change) • No. of days is at 98 (with methodology change) 	Getting electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of steps is at 4 (with methodology change) • No. of days is at 42 (with methodology change)
Starting a business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of steps increased from 15 to 16 • No. of days reduced from 35 to 29 						
Dealing with construction permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of steps is at 24 (with methodology change) • No. of days is at 98 (with methodology change) 						
Getting electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of steps is at 4 (with methodology change) • No. of days is at 42 (with methodology change) 						

	Registering property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of steps is at 9 (with methodology change) No. of days is at 35 (with methodology change) 			
	Getting credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depth of credit information index is at 5/8 Strength of legal rights index is at 3/12 			
	Protecting investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of disclosure index is increased from 2 to 3.8 Extent of director liability index increased from 3 to 4.0 Ease of shareholder suits index decreased from 8 to 3.7 			
	Paying taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of payments remains at 36 No. of hours to prepare and file returns and pay taxes remains at 193 			
	Trading across borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of documents to export is at 5 (Major Methodology Change) No. of days to export is at 15 (Major Methodology Change) No. of documents to import is at 6 (Major Methodology Change) No. of days to import remains is at 2 (Major Methodology change) 			
	Enforcing contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of days remains is at 425 			
	Resolving insolvency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery rate (cents per \$) is at 21.24 (with Methodology change) Strength of Insolvency Framework is at 14.5/16 (with Methodology Change) 			
	Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓		
Next steps	The next Doing Business Survey results is set to be released on October 2017. As the targeted ranking has yet to be achieved, this is still a continuing commitment under the PH-OGP Plan 2017-2019.				
Additional Information					

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

10. Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index

Commitment: Improve local government competitiveness

Lead implementing agency		National Competitiveness Council (NCC)
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Mr. Guillermo M. Luz
Title, Department		Private Sector Co-Chairman
Email		gm.luz@competitive.org.phmailto:mhabitan@dof.gov.ph
Phone		(02)899 6247 / (02) 890 4861
Other actors involved	National Government	Department of Trade and Industry, National Economic Development Authority – Philippine Statistics Authority , Department of Interior and Local Government
	CSOs,private sector,working groups, multilaterals	Academe, Local Business Groups
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in gathering data at city and municipality level. • Sustainability of data collection affected by funding. • Time lag in national data surveys.
Main Objective		To design and provide a diagnostic tool that can be used by LGU officials in assessing their level of competitiveness and identifying areas for improvement and collaboration
Brief Description of Commitment		The Index provides a picture of how local government units are performing in terms of economic dynamism, government efficiency, and infrastructure.
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment		Improving Public Services
Relevance:		<p>This project addresses OGP values on Access to information. Access to information is not limited to specific government agencies or business organizations. The public can now see how competitive their locality is compared with other cities.</p> <p>CMCI also addresses Technology and information for openness and accountability. The index promotes the use of technology in sharing information, public participation and collaboration via the CMCI website. Starting from the data collection, there has been involvement of both public and private organizations up to the posting of the results and the data provided by the LGUs.</p>
Ambition :		<p>CMCI aims to cover 70% of all the local governments across the country. This also intends to get the participation of all regions including the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).</p> <p>The data can be used by potential investors in deciding where to locate their businesses. More importantly, the data can serve as a tool for local executives to evaluate the competitiveness of their</p>

			<p>locality and take the steps to improve performance and attractiveness for investments.</p> <p>All the results and data provided through the CMCI website will allow the general public to see and compare the performance of their locality vis-à-vis other cities across the country. This will also help the citizens assess the effectiveness of their local government leaders and become more informed voters.</p>		
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
National Government (NCC)					
Cover all 144 cities across the country			New	January 2016	July 2017
Increase in the Number of LGUs covered from 1,120 to 1,232			New	January 2016	July 2017
20% of LGUs with overall competitiveness index score improvement			New	June 2016	July 2016
Institutionalize CMCI Data Collection			New	May 2014	July 2015
Description of Results					
Description of Results		Targets		Accomplishments	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cover all 145 cities across the country Increase in the Number of LGUs covered from 1,120 to 1,232 20% of LGUs with overall competitiveness index score improvement Institutionalize CMCI Data Collection 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Covered 145 cities in the country Increase in number of LGUs covered from 1,120 to 1,389 As of June 2017, LGU coverage is 1,487. 40% improvement in cities and municipalities As of June 2017, the improvement in cities is 40% and in municipalities, 47% Signed a Memorandum of Agreement between NCC, DTI, and DILG dated November 10, 2014 wherein the concerned agencies mutually agreed to collaborate towards defining a framework or mechanism for the institutionalization of CMCI, including the 	

		<p>process, coverage, roles and responsibilities of participating agencies and timelines.</p> <p>Another Memorandum of Agreement was signed between NCC, DTI and PSA last February 20, 2015 which seeks collaboration between the concerned agencies to define the CMCI framework for institutionalization, including the process, coverage, roles and responsibilities of participating agencies and timelines.</p> <p>5. Institutionalized and completed the CMCI Data Collection</p> <p>a. Oct 2016 - List of indicators are finalized</p> <p>b. Dec 2016 –Local data capture sheets (LDCS) containing final list of indicators are released to RCCs. Data collection begins</p> <p>c. Dec 2016 to Jan 2017 – RCCs distribute the LDCS to LGUs</p> <p>d. Jan 2017 to Mar 2017 – LGUs fill out the LDCS</p> <p>e. Apr 2017 – RCCs, through their partner academe, collect the LDCS from LGUs and validate their submissions</p>
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		<p>f. May 2017 – RCCs submit to NCC their validated and consolidated data through the Regional Data Capture Sheet (RDCS)</p> <p>g. June to July 2017 – NCC validates regional data and process data to come up with rankings</p> <p>h. August 2017 –NCC presents results and awards best performing LGUs</p> <p>6. Standardized and Processed the data into rankings for 2014, 2015 and 2016</p>		
	<p>Other activities conducted under CMCI are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three Regional Competitiveness Summits from 2015 to 2017 2. Seven Regional Competitiveness Committee Business Meetings. Three (3) meetings each in 2015 and 2016 and (1) for 2017 			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				✓
Next steps				
Additional Information				
<p>The initial milestones of CMCI under the PH-OGP NAP 2015-2017 were revised per changes in their workplan and based on the PH-OGP Steering Committee recommendations.</p>				

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

11. Public and Private Sector High-Level Dialogues

Commitment: Institutionalize public-private consultation and dialogues for sustained and inclusive economic growth		
Lead implementing agency	Department of Finance	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Undersecretary Gil S. Beltran	
Title, Department	Undersecretary and Chief Economist, Department of Finance	
Email	gbeltran@dof.gov.ph	
Phone	523-5671	
Other actors involved	National Government	Economic Development Cluster of the Cabinet
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Makati Business Club, Philippine Business Groups-Joint Foreign Chambers (PBG-JFC)
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<p>There is already an existing structure of collaboration, consultation, and dialogue among the business organizations via the PBG-JFC. In 2013, the PBG-JFC started an annual practice of consulting with each other and reaching out to government to present a unified list of recommendations that the business community believes will lead to inclusive growth.</p> <p>Eventually, the PBG-JFC consultation model became an effective venue in discussing and finding solutions to critical issues of national interest (2015 power reserves gap, Manila port congestion, etc.) The Philippine Congress has actually institutionalized this consultation meeting via twice a year meetings to align legislative priorities. Nevertheless, despite a previous commitment from government to likewise hold quarterly business-executive branch consultations, there have only been two such meetings between the executive branch and the private sector since 2013.</p> <p>This commitment seeks to reinvigorate this consultation and dialogue structure between business and government, and through this achieve the ultimate end-goal of improving public service delivery through constructive engagement between government and the private sector.</p>	
Main Objective	To reinvigorate and institutionalize government and business sector collaboration through regular dialogues, and alignment of priorities	
Brief Description of Commitment	To establish a joint public-private secretariat and to institutionalize regular and formal meetings between business and government.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving public services • Increasing Corporate Accountability 	

Relevance:		<p>The commitment is relevant to advance the OGP values of public accountability and civic participation. The establishment of this platform for public-private collaboration and dialogue seeks to guarantee consistent implementation of policies; advocate for needed economic, social, and political reforms; and ensure adherence to commitments made either by government or the private sector.</p> <p>The proposed <i>joint public-private secretariat</i> gives the private sector the necessary space to take and an active and direct part in agenda-setting and policy formulation. Meanwhile, the <i>regular and formal meetings</i> between government and the business community holds government accountable to stakeholders with regard to their development and legislative agenda.</p>			
Ambition :		<p>The intended result is for government and the business sector to have a venue for dynamic and continuing collaboration and dialogue, wherein the priorities of both parties are aligned, the private sector takes an active part in policy formulation, both the public and private sectors adhere to their commitments--all of which can ultimately lead to improved public service delivery.</p>			
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
National Government (DOF)					
Establish a joint public-private secretariat that will organize and support the regular dialogues			New	July 2015	September 2015
Organize meetings among the heads of the PBG-JFC and (1) cabinet's economic development cluster to discuss priority issues and recommendations	Organize meetings among the heads of the PBG-JFC and (2) cabinet's economic development cluster to discuss priority issues and recommendations	Organize meetings among the heads of the PBG-JFC and (1) cabinet's economic development cluster to discuss priority issues and recommendations	New	August 2015	June 2017
	Publish one (1) assessment report on the Public and Private Sector High Level Dialogues		New	January 2016	April 2016

Private Sector (PBG-JFC)					
	The PBG-JFC shall engage their local partners and affiliates and the respective LGUs in the discussion of issues, formulation of solution, and monitoring progress thereof		New	August 2016	December 2016
		Hold two (2) regional fora (one each in Visayas and Mindanao) focused on addressing key local issues	New	January 2017	December 2017
	The core group shall engage with various industry associations and other stakeholders, especially CSOs and POs in the discussion of specific issues		New	August 2016	December 2017

Description of Results	Targets	Accomplishments
	<p>DOF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a joint public-private secretariat that will organize and support the regular dialogues 2. Organize meetings among the heads of the PBG-JFC and cabinet's economic development cluster to discuss priority issues and recommendations 3. Publish one (1) assessment report on the Public and Private Sector High Level Dialogues <p>PBG-JFC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The PBG-JFC shall engage their local partners and affiliates and the respective LGUs in the discussion of issues, formulation 	<p>DOF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Joint Secretariat for the Public and Private Sector High Level Secretariat was formed on August 2015 2. Two High Level Dialogues were convened on October 2015 and April 2016, respectively 3. Dialogues between economic managers and key business leaders are now happening through the Duterteconomics Forum. <p>PBG-JFC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Organized a roundtable discussion with industry players (agriculture, garments

	<p>of solution, and monitoring progress thereof</p> <p>5. The core group shall engage with various industry associations and other stakeholders, especially CSOs and POs in the discussion of specific issues</p>	<p>and footwear, pharmaceuticals, and motor vehicles) to discuss concerns and recommendations regarding trade and investment liberalization / trade agreements in 2016</p>		
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps	Under the new administration, the regular high-level dialogue between government economic managers and non-government sectors are being done through the Dutertenomics forum.			
Additional Information				

OGP Commitments for July 2015- June 2017

12. Integrity Initiative

Commitment: Improve corporate accountability for sustained and inclusive economic growth

Lead implementing agency	Integrity Initiative, Inc.	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Peter Angelo V. Perfecto	
Title, Department	President	
Email	peter.perfecto@mbc.com.ph	
Phone	(02) 751-1137 and 38	
Other actors involved	National Government	Department of Budget and Management/Government Procurement Policy Board
	CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals	Makati Business Club, Philippine Business Groups-Joint Foreign Chambers (PBG-JFC)
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<p>Public sector corruption will not thrive without the participation of the private sector. Many companies in the Philippines bribe government officials in order to win government contracts or expedite government processes.</p> <p>The Integrity Initiative was launched in December 2010 to help create a culture of integrity within both the public and private sector. After more than four years, over 3,000 corporations, government agencies, and non-profit organizations, have signed an Integrity Pledge where signatories commit themselves and their respective organizations not to engage in bribery and other unethical business practices. However, this remains to be a small proportion of the total number of corporations/organizations in the country.</p> <p>In order to expand this number significantly, government as a whole must come out with specific policy issuances that will encourage organizations to sign the Integrity Pledge, as some government agencies and even government owned corporations (e.g. Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Education, PEZA, Subic Bay Management Authority, Clark Development Corporation, John Hay Management Corporation and Development Bank of the Philippines) have done.</p>	
Main Objective	To institutionalize public and corporate accountability, integrity, and transparency by cultivating through the promotion of common ethical and acceptable integrity standards by the public and private sector.	
Brief Description of Commitment	For government to sustain an enabling environment for the signing of the Integrity Pledge through relevant policy issuances and guidelines.	

OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing Public Integrity Increasing Corporate Accountability 				
Relevance:	<p>This commitment is relevant in promoting Public Accountability and Civic Participation. This collaborative effort between the government and the business sector aims to:</p> <p>a) provide incentives for good corporate behavior; and</p> <p>b) create a mechanism through which the private sector can seek redress and/or remediation of integrity issues both in the public and private sectors.</p> <p>Government will play a crucial role in recognizing entities that will follow OGP principles and observe the highest ethical standards in dealing with the public sector.</p>				
Ambition :	<p>This initiative seeks to significantly expand the number of organizations that sign the Integrity Pledge. These organizations will be required to implement strict integrity management programs themselves. It is hoped that signing the Integrity Pledge will become a requirement in private sector participation in government procurement activities, thereby increasing public sector integrity and safeguarding public resources.</p>				
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment from June 2015 - July 2017			New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
2015	2016	2017			
National Government (DBM)					
Issuance of a policy in support of the Integrity Initiative			New	August 2015	December 2015
Private Sector (Integrity Initiative)					
Enlist 3,000 Integrity Pledge signatories			Ongoing	NA	December 2015
	Enlist 5,000 Integrity Pledge signatories		New	January 2016	December 2016
		Enlist 10,000 Integrity Pledge signatories	New	January 2017	December 2017
		Roll out certification system and certify 100 Integrity Pledge signatories	New	NA	December 2017
Description of Results					

	<p>Integrity Initiative Inc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enlist 10,000 Integrity Pledge signatories by 2017 2. Roll out certification system and certify 100 Integrity Pledge signatories by 2017 <p>DBM</p> <p>Issuance of a policy in support of Integrity Initiative</p>		<p>Integrity Initiative Inc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 3,755 signatories from public sectors, business industry associations and academe; 5,000 individual signatories <p>DBM</p> <p>The certification/pledge of no involvement in corrupt practices is required from all bidders in government procurement; and further reiterated in the revised IRR to RA 9184, issued Oct 2016.</p>	
	<p>DBM</p> <p>In addition to the abovementioned updates, the 2016 revised IRR of RA 9184 now requires the bidders participating in Small Value Procurement and Emergency Negotiated Procurements to submit this Omnibus Sworn Statement.</p>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Next steps	The government continues to review the Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 9184 and find ways on how to make government more efficient, transparent, and accountable.			

ANNEX D

Consolidated Comments on the End-of-Term Self-Assessment Report on the PH-OGP NAP 2015-2017

	Comments	Response from Agency	Notes
1	Dr. Erwin Alampay of UP NCPAG questioned NCC's EODB target of PH being on the Top 3 ranking and how do the targets determine or contribute to the ease of doing business in the Philippines. (Currently, PH is #99 on the list).	Mr. Faisah dela Rosa of NCC explained that there are 10 indicators simulated based on the reforms and best practices in comparison with ASEAN economies. Such indicators were included in the Workplan (number of steps reduced, etc.) that was also committed to the PH-OGP. Such improvement on the said indicators will greatly contribute to the ranking of the country.	Raised during the PH-OGP Assessment Workshop in DBM last September 15, 2017.
2	A clarification was requested by Ms. Aleta Santos of HOPE Foundation regarding the actual number of LGUs. As stated under the SGLG's targets, there is a total of 1,653 Provinces, Cities and Muniipalities (PCMs) that were assessed annually. However, under the Full Disclosure Policy Initiative data, there is only a total of 1,599 PCMs with 96% or 1,535 PCM fully compliants. Such discrepancy in the actual total of PCMs was raised by the participant.	The universe of provinces, cities, and municipalities in the Philippines per DILG data as of December 31, 2015 is at 1,725 (Source: http://www.dilg.gov.ph/facts-and-figures/Number-of-Provinces-Cities-Municipalities-and-Barangays-by-Region/32). For FDP, the total number of targeted LGUs exclude those under the ARMM, while for the SGLG, the total number of targeted assessed LGUs also cover a certain number of LGUs under the ARMM, but not all.	Raised during the PH-OGP Assessment Workshop in DBM last September 15, 2017.
3	Dr. Erwin Alampay of UP NCPAG also aired his concerned on the limitations of the EO on Freedom of Information since not all documents can be accessed by an individual citizen. He also asked why SALNs of government officials and employees are not part of the FOI.	Ms. Michelle Manza of PCOO has explained that while the FOI empowers citizen to access data from the government, there are still confidential files that are protected by laws. In the FOI portal, there is a an inventory of exceptions on data access under the memorandum circular signed by the Office of the Executive Secretary. With regard to SALN, PCOO is already in coordination with CSC to discuss how SALN can also be part of the FOI. Further, the Ombudsman has also launched its e-SALN program which requires government officials and employees to file their SALN electronically.	Raised during the PH-OGP Assessment Workshop in DBM last September 15, 2017.

