THE PHILIPPINE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (PH-OGP) NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (NAP) 2019 - 2021

Genuine Co-Creation for Transformative Outcomes:
Towards a more open government, towards a more felt government

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November 30, 2019

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Table of Contents

Message from the PH-OGP Chairperson

By Secretary Wendel E. Avisado
Department of Budget and Management

Being a founding country and member of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) for the past eight years have taught us that OGP is about changing the culture of governance. And this change starts with the recognition that the government, and all of us public servants, exist for and because of our people. This is how we also know that the active engagement of citizens is a key ingredient in achieving the goals of any government initiative. An effective government puts the people first at the heart of all its undertakings.

Recognizing that the open government framework is a powerful tool in making progressive and inclusive changes in the culture of governance, we have made unprecedented shifts towards a more strategic and inclusive process of co-creating the Philippine OGP National Action Plan 2019-2021.

Responding to the Call for Transformative Impact

Because this is already the Philippines' 5th OGP National Action Plan (NAP), the call from our citizens is clear and more pronounced—the demand is to deliver more transformative impact and felt results through the next batch of the country's open government commitments. It was a big and tough ask, but we are ready to respond. Hence, for our 5th OGP cycle, we scaled up our efforts. We went around the country and held the widest and most extensive open government consultations that we have ever done. By closely working with our indefatigable partners from the non-government sector, led by my Co-Chair, Ms. Andrea Maria Patricia Sarenas of the Mindanao Caucus of Development NGO Networks (MINCODE), we initiated a bottom-up approach that led to the crafting of the OGP Citizens Agenda. Then, through the Dagyaw: Open Government and Participatory Governance Regional Townhall Sessions, we were able to successfully consult over 1,000 non-government organizations in 16 regions that provided significant inputs on proposed open government programs.

Aside from the town hall sessions, we also conducted targeted sectoral consultations to ensure that our 5th OGP cycle is inclusive. Because of this, we have been able to listen to the concerns of different sectors and successfully mainstream the voices of the poor and marginalized

in governance—most especially our indigenous peoples, children and youth, women and LGBT sectors.

As a result of our enhanced co-creation process, we now have ten (10) game-changing international commitments that leave no one behind, to be delivered by a more convergent government that will be more felt by the Filipino people in the next two years.

On Building Mutual Trust

Mutual trust is a governance currency that is highly valued. But as we entered the post-truth era, the level of public trust has also been on a global decline, and as civic spaces continue to shrink in several corners of the world, it makes our work in OGP very unique and all the more important.

OGP facilitates the mining and exchange of mutual trust—trust among and between government agencies, and more importantly, trust between government and citizens. We form a high-trust society by embedding good governance principles in all phases of the policy cycle, at all levels of bureaucracy - from planning, budgeting, and implementation down to monitoring, evaluation and accountability. By putting a premium on efforts toward building public trust, we also build an effective government that leads us to our vision of a sustainable, peaceful and comfortable life for all Filipinos.

It is important to emphasize that a good government is one that actively listens and effectively responds. But most importantly, a good government is one that is highly trusted and felt by the citizens. At the end of the day, what matters the most is for our citizens to know and truly feel that the government is there for them. And so, with this Action plan, we aim to restore the people's trust and faith in government by listening better and doing the most that we can to deliver on government's promise to provide more efficient and effective public services to the Filipino people.

Importance of following through: Beyond Lip Service, Beyond a Well-Designed Action Plan

We are finally done co-creating our new Action Plan, but our open government efforts shall not waiver. The open government principles of transparency, accountability, citizen engagement, and technology for openness and innovation constantly remind us that if we truly want transformative impact, our efforts have to be above and beyond business as usual. Now that we have successfully developed an ambitious PH-OGP NAP 2019-2021, we know that it will be important to continue our proactive and strategic partnerships with our people.

So, for the next two years, the Philippine OGP's way forward is to ensure that government efforts will lead to transformative impact through meaningful citizen participation: deepening existing good governance reforms, localizing our open government agenda and closing feedback loops. Rest assured, our open government commitments are not and will not be empty promises.

We shall remain steadfast in our mission to make government work better for our people. So, we call on each and every Filipino: please join us as we continue with our OGP journey--onwards to more partnerships, onwards with implementation and sustained follow-through!

Mabuhay at maraming salamat po!

Message from the PH-OGP Co-Chairperson

By Ms. Andrea Maria Patricia M. Sarenas
Chairperson, Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks (MINCODE)

It has been an exciting journey for the Philippine OGP. We have come to the end of the implementation of the fourth National Action Plan for 2017-2019 and commenced on the development of the fifth National Action Plan for 2019-2021. Even though this is already the Philippines' fifth Plan, this Plan is a Plan of "many firsts".

For one, this is the first time that we adopted a bottom-up approach in identifying commitments. The crafting of the OGP Citizens Agenda that became the basis for the government's commitments is already a milestone in itself. This would not have happened if not for the strong demand of the non-government sector to make OGP a platform for a responsive government.

This is also the first time that we have gone to more places and reached more people to let them know about OGP. Our co-creation process is I think one of the most extensive and inclusive—conducting non-government consultations in all the sixteen administrative regions of the country is no easy feat. By our participation in the regional consultations, we and the thousands of citizens have truly embodied what we call a genuine co-creation process for this 5th National Action Plan.

I am also proud to say that this is the first plan where development of commitments has been initiated by us, the non-government sector. Through the pro-active engagement with government of my colleagues in the Steering Committee, namely, Unang Hakbang Foundation (UHF) and the Public Services Labor Confederation (PSLINK), we saw the birth of three important commitments: 1) Department of Education's participatory monitoring of last mile schools, 2) Department of Social Welfare and Development's participatory action research to contribute in addressing early pregnancy and malnutrition, and 3) Department of Labor and Employment's institutionalization of social dialogues for the public sector.

Finally, this is the first time in Philippine OGP where we have not only embarked on the co-creation process—meaning, the identification of commitments—but we have also co-created the implementation and monitoring plans of these commitments. This intentional process ensured that our well-crafted Plan will be efficiently monitored so that it can bring about positive, concrete, and felt results by 2021.

This fifth OGP National Action Plan is a fruit of more than a year's hard work of not only the Steering Committee and the Secretariats—both government and non-government—but at the heart of the process are the implementing agencies and non-government sectors who have tirelessly engaged in the process. To the implementing agencies, I extend my gratitude for your patience and diligence. Thank you for seeing the co-creation process not as an additional burden but a meaningful exercise to make government processes more open, transparent and accountable.

To my fellow non-government representatives —from the civil society organizations, academe, business groups, and public sector unions—I salute you for always heeding our call for constructive engagement with government. You are proof that OGP truly is an effective platform for people-centered approaches, programs, and advocacies.

I would also like to recognize the efforts of my colleagues at the Philippine OGP Steering Committee for the guidance and proper "steering" to the over-all OGP process. To the OGP Chair, Department of Budget and Management (DBM) Secretary Wendel Avisado, I acknowledge your great leadership in making the Philippines a trailblazer at the international arena on open government reforms. I would like also to extend our gratitude to Former OGP Chair, Benjamin Diokno, for his guidance to the process to make it more participatory and inclusive.

And finally, I thank the indefatigable members of the OGP Secretariat—from the DBM led by Assistant Secretary Rolando Toledo, and from the Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO), led by its Executive Director Roselle Rasay. I can attest to the hard work that the Secretariat has put in this initiative. You are the backbone of this process and without your untiring and selfless dedication to OGP, we will not be at this point right now. What we have done in partnership with one another serves as an inspiration and model for future planning processes.

And so as we begin the more important work of actual implementation and monitoring of this fifth National Action Plan, we commit to keep alive open government partnership principles at all times.

Salamat at Padayon!

List of Acronyms

ANSA-EAP	Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association for Southeast Asian Nations
CBD	Coalition of Bicol Development
COA	Commission on Audit
CODE-NGO	Caucus of Development NGO Networks
CPA	Citizen Participation Audit
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DevLive	Development Live
DICT	Department of Information and Comunications Technology
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DIME	Digital Information for Monitoring and Evaluation
DLSU-JRIG	De La Salle University - Jesse Robredo Institute of Governance
DOF	Department of Finance
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
e-FOI	Electronic Freedom of Information
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FINEX	Financial Executives of the Philippines
FOI-PMO	Freedom of Information Program Management Office
GIFT	Global Intiative for Fiscal Transparency
GPPB	Government Procurement Policy Board
INCITEGov	International Center for Innovation, Transformation and Excellence in Governance
IP	Indigenous People
IRM	Independent Reporting Mechanism
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MINCODE	Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NCR	National Capital Region
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
OBS	Open Budget Survey

OGP	Open Government Partnership
OGP SU	OGP International Support Unit
OWWA	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
PCB	Provincial Consultative Body
PCOO	Presidential Communications Operations Office
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PEMNA	Public Expenditure Management Network in Asia
PhilDHRRA	Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas
PhilGEPS	Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System
PH-OGP	Philippine Open Government Partnership
PGC	Participatory Governance Cluster
POC	Point of Contact
PPR	Performance and Projects Roadmap
PSA	Provincial Sectoral Assembly
PSLINK	Public Services Labor Independent Confederation
PSR	Project Status Reports
PWD	Person with Disability
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound
SONA	State of the Nation Address
Steercom	Steering Committee
TOR	Terms of Reference
UHF	Unang Hakbang Foundation
ULAP	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UP-NCPAG	University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WGI	World Governance Index

I.   INTRODUCTION

The Philippines is one of the eight founding countries of the Open Government Partnership (OGP), a global coalition of reformers within and outside of government that work together towards co-creating shared commitments, which aim to contribute to improving public service delivery through the mainstreaming of initiatives on access to information, civic participation, public accountability, and leveraging technology to strengthen governance.

At the international level, the Philippines continues to be recognized as a global leader in the open government space. With a pool of local champions and experts from both government agencies and non-government organizations who lead and participate in key policy dialogues and peer-learning events around the globe, the country significantly contributes towards the shaping of various international governance frameworks subscribed to by OGP's current roster of 79 member countries.

Now, after eight years of OGP membership—drawing much from the wealth of experience and lessons learned from developing and implementing its past four open government action plans—the Philippines has made ambitious and pioneering shifts in its country strategy as it enters its fifth OGP action plan cycle.

With a more solid recognition of the open government framework as a powerful tool to make transcendent and sweeping change in the culture of governance, came a more thoughtful, intentional, and unprecedented process of co-creating the Philippine OGP National Action Plan 2019-2021.

Linked to various international and local governance frameworks, such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, and the Participatory Governance Cluster of the Cabinet (PGC) Performance and Projects Roadmap (PPR), the fifth PH-OGP National Action Plan proudly puts forward genuinely-co-created international open government commitments that aim to contribute towards addressing pressing public problems and achieving a people-centered, clean, and efficient delivery of public services, and building a high-trust, peaceful and inclusive society.

The PH-OGP Steering Committee

At the national level, the OGP process is overseen and guided by the Philippine OGP Steering Committee. The forum meets regularly every quarter and is composed of an equal number of government and non-government sector members. Figure 1 shows the governance structure and sectoral membership in the multi-stakeholder forum.

The remit, functions, membership and governance structure of the PH-OGP Steering Committee is outlined under the PH-OGP Terms of Reference (TOR) (see Annex A) that has been jointly developed and approved by the Committee. The Committee can also jointly review and revise the TOR, as deemed necessary.
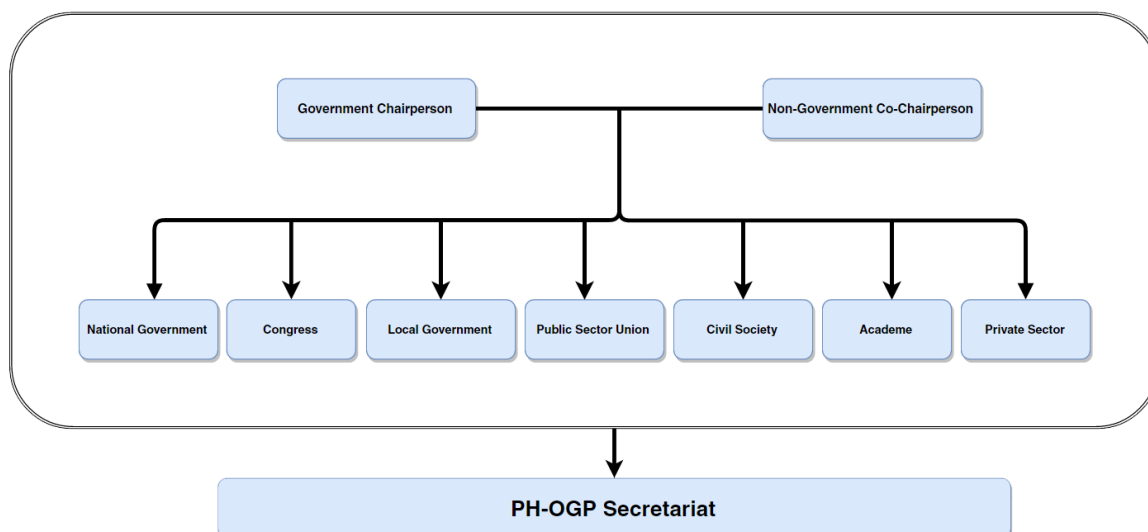
Figure 1. The PH-OGP Steering Committee Governance Structure

The PH-OGP Steering Committee is chaired by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and co-chaired by the Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks (MINCODE). A unique feature of the PH-OGP multi-stakeholder forum is also the presence of a strong non-government secretariat, which is the Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO). Table 1 lists the current sitting members in the Steering Committee:

Table 1. The Members of the PH-OGP Steering Committee (as of November 2019)

Sector	Representative/s
National Government	1. Department of Budget and Management (DBM) *as Chair and Secretariat* 2. Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) 3. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) 4. National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) 5. The Cabinet Secretariat
Local Government	6. Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP)
Congress	7. Senate of the Philippines 8. House of Representatives
Academe	9. University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration (UP-NCPAG) 10. De La Salle University - Jesse Robredo Institute of Governance (DLSU-JRIG) *as retained member from previous Steering Committee*
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	11. Unang Hakbang Foundation (UHF) *as NCR Representative* 12. Coalition for Bicol Development (CBD) *as Luzon Representative* 13. Kaabag sa Sugbo *as Visayas Representative* 14. Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks (MINCODE) *as Co-Chair and Mindanao representative, with Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO) as non-government Secretariat*
Private Sector	15. Financial Executives of the Philippines (FINEX)
Public Sector Union	16. Public Services Labor Independent Confederation (PSLINK)

II. OPEN GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO DATE: GAINS, CHALLENGES, AND NEXT STEPS

During his 2019 State of the Nation Address (SONA), President Duterte highlighted the challenges faced by the country in its fight against corruption, improving frontline service delivery, and building open and responsive public institutions. These are the same governance gaps being addressed by the PH-OGP initiative. In the past years, the following are key milestones achieved by various open government programs.

A. Leading Leaders: PH as a global open government champion

Because of the sustained and enhanced implementation of open government programs at the country level, the Philippines maintains its status as a recognized global leader in the open government space.

Being the first country to meet all the requirements of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), and given its pioneering efforts in promoting transparency in the extractives sector, the Philippines has been nominated to receive the 2019 EITI International Chair Award, three years after accepting the same award in 2016.

The country also scored 67 in the last Open Budget Survey (OBS) released in January 2018 which currently places the Philippines on top and ahead of all other Asian countries in terms of government budget transparency. While the 2019 OBS round is still ongoing, the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), as the primary government reviewer of the 2019 OBS, is expecting the country to surpass its current Open Budget Index and hopes that it will also lead to another increase in global rank.

According to the Commission on Audit, through the institutionalization of the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA), the Philippines is the only country in the world where the citizens are officially part of the state auditing team.

These trailblazing efforts are frequently being shared and cited in global and regional Open Government Partnership (OGP) events, and other multilateral platforms such as the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT), Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Public Expenditure Management Network in Asia (PEMNA), and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), among others.

B. A Government That is Transparent and Accessible

Leveraging on digital technology, the Philippines has sustained transparency of government plans and budgets through the enhancement of Transparency Seal standards for national government agencies and continued implementation of the Full Disclosure Policy for local governments.

The government also pushed transparency to its peak through the Freedom of Information Program that netted more than 13,401 requests from the public for the government to expedite actions on their requests as of May 2019. From the data from the e-FOI portal, it was found out that the people clamor for information about the national budget, health programs, infrastructure, traffic, poverty indices, and employment statistics. Out of all the requests received, the Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO) reported that 42% were granted as of May 2019, with the Department of Budget and Management, Department of Energy, Department

of Finance, Department of Health, and Department of Justice as top five performing and most responsive FOI implementing agencies.

Online access to key government services has also been made easier through the National Government Portal or www.gov.ph with 158 linked services that facilitates speedy government service like issuance of birth certificates and tax payments online. This has lessened human interaction that reduced opportunities for corruption and red tape.

C.   A Government That Listens and Responds

Through the Open Government and Participatory Governance Regional Townhall Sessions, the national government has successfully established a mechanism where regular citizens are given an opportunity to interface and talk about local issues with high-level government officials.

In 2018, the national government was able to conduct six regional dialogues and brought down Cabinet Secretaries and senior officials from various national government agencies. Local issues on housing, health, education, agriculture, and energy were asked and government officials from different agencies such as the Department of Education, Commission on Higher Education, Department of Health, and National Housing Authority were there to answer and resolve the issues raised by local groups.

From July to September 2019, to achieve the goal of having more responsive and relevant government programs and reaching more sectors, the Townhall Sessions and OGP consultations were conducted in all 16 administrative regions in the country to facilitate more meaningful exchanges and better address identified local issues that are important to regional stakeholders. The key topics of the Townhall for each area were based on the results of a government survey of most in-demand local issues. Emerging regional issues identified were around the Universal Healthcare Act, Rice Tarrification Act, Build Build Build, Tourism, and Business and Economy.

In the past year, Hotline 8888, which is a priority program of the Office of the President, recorded 144,057 legitimate complaints that were issued tickets and referred to concerned agencies for appropriate action.

The Development Live or DevLive, a new and game-changing mobile application, has also been recently been launched by the DILG. This allows any citizen to get information, provide feedback and/or anonymously report the actual progress or status of government projects all over the country with the advent of a user-friendly mobile application featuring citizen satisfaction indicators, GPS tracking, and real-time data analytics. Through this app, any citizen can become government's partner in monitoring and flagging irregularities in public projects, especially those that are not moving, delayed or worse, non-existent or ghosts.

D. Beyond Transparency: Moving up the Public Participation Ladder

Given the country's accomplishments in recent years, it should be recognized that significant headways have been achieved in promoting transparency and establishing functional citizen feedback mechanisms. Despite this, global governance data indicate persistence of corruption and shrinking space for civil society as continuing main challenges to the promotion of genuine democracy in the Philippines.

It can be seen in Table 2 that scores of the Philippines in the World Governance Index (WGI) and Corruption Perception Index (CPI)[1] remain to be low and far from the PDP 2017-2022 target. Specifically, the WGI indicators on Control of Corruption and Voice and Accountability have even went below the 2016 baseline scores published in the PDP.

Table 2. Accomplishments versus Targets in Ensuring People-centered, Efficient, and Clean Governance under the PDP 2017-2022

Indicator	PDP Baseline (2016)[2]	End of Plan (2022) Target	Current Status [3]
Percentile ranking in the WGI – Control of Corruption improved	40	50	34.13
Percentile ranking in the WGI – Regulatory Quality improved	52	60	56.73
Percentile ranking in the WGI – Government Effectiveness improved	57	62	55.29
Percentile ranking in the WGI – Voice and Accountability improved	51	60	47.78
Percentile ranking in CPI improved	43	50	45

Clearly, current transparency and participatory governance mechanisms that are in place need to be better translated to concrete and transformative outcomes in terms of improving public service delivery and eradicating the culture of corruption in the public sector.

This is why the PH-OGP's way forward now is all about delivering more concrete, felt, and transformative impact through citizen participation: closing feedback loops, promoting active citizenship, and ensuring sustainability and irreversibility of successful reforms in governance.

The PH-OGP initiative also aligns its strategies with the future directions of the Participatory Governance Cluster of the Cabinet through its Resolution S2019-01 last April 10, 2019, which sets new Cluster targets for the next three years. In the following months, the PGC aims to undertake a more strategic, convergent and evidence-based approach to promoting participatory governance through the achievement of the following milestones:

1. Issuance of a national policy on participatory governance;

2. Mandating national government agencies to craft and issue policies on civil society organization (CSO) accreditation and engagement;

3. Ensuring that a portion of national and local budgets are implemented in partnership with civil society;

4. Promotion of civic technology; and

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[1] The Corruption Perception Index provides annual comparative assessment of the relative degree of corruption in each country and territories across the globe.

[2] Data based on Socio-Economic Report 2018 Economic Report (SER) 2018 published by the NEDA at http://www.neda.gov.ph/socioeconomic-report-2018/ accessed on October 17, 2019.

[3] Data on WGI scores were sourced from a full dataset published at https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/ accessed on October 17, 2019, while latest CPI percentile rank was sourced from the Socio-Economic Report 2018.

5. Conduct of assessments and impact evaluation of participatory governance and civic technology initiatives.

As the Philippines aim to move further in the spectrum of public participation (see Figure 2) and design open government programs that lead to more felt and concrete results, there is a realization that the future direction of the PH-OGP need to be more strategic and citizen-centered.

	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision making in the hands of the public.
PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.

INCREASING IMPACT ON THE DECISION

Figure 2. International Association of Public Participation Spectrum of Public Participation[4]

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[4] The IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation is a framework designed to assist with the selection of the level of participation that defines the role of citizens in governance. Figure 2 was retrieved from: https://www.iap2.org/page/pillars on October 17, 2019.

III. THE PHILIPPINE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (PH-OGP) NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (NAP) 2019-2021 DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

At the heart of open government is citizen engagement and participatory governance, and these principles cut across all governance themes, throughout all phases of the governance cycle—from planning, budgeting, implementation, and down to monitoring, evaluation, and accountability. Thus, open government strategies should also be cross-cutting, and the whole-of-government approaches should be mainstreamed.

Aimed at addressing challenges in the current Philippine open government landscape, and guided by learnings and experiences in the past four OGP cycles, Figure 2 shows an evolved, ambitious, and game-changing National Action Plan (NAP) development process that was approved by the PH-OGP Steering Committee on October 19, 2018. As agreed during the same meeting, proposed OGP commitments should meet the following criteria in order to be included under the 5th PH-OGP NAP:

- Anchored on one or more OGP Values
- An "ambitious" commitment (i.e., stretches the government beyond its current state of practice, significantly improves status quo, high impact)
- With National Government Support/Buy-in
- Crafting of each commitment should be co-created with civil society
- Focus thematic area: Improving Public Service Delivery
- Milestones should be specific, clear, succinct and complies with the SMART criteria (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound)

In the middle of its action plan development process, the Philippines, through the Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO), was also awarded a grant under the OGP-World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund (OGP-WB MDTF) Co-Creation Window on May 25, 2019.[5]

In light of the OGP-WB MDTF grant for enhanced co-creation in the Philippines, the international OGP Support Unit recommended for the Philippines to make use of the December 2019 hard deadline submission of the Philippine OGP Action plan to ensure a meaningfully inclusive process and a stronger action plan with ambitious commitments with sufficient buy-in from all stakeholders. Thus, changes in the process timeline were proposed by the PH-OGP Secretariat, which were then approved by the PH-OGP Steering Committee on July 19, 2019. Figure 2 shows the final version of the PH-OGP National Action Plan Development Process.

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[5] The list of OGP-WB MDTF awardees was announced through an article posted in the OGP website. The said article can be accessed through the following link: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/stories/stronger-open-government-advancing-ogps-thematic-priorities/

#	Activity	2018			2019											
		OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	PH-OGP reviews IRM Report Findings and Current Plan Status, Results of Previous Dialogues, holds initial brainstorming and technical discussions.	■														
2	PH-OGP conducts Regional CSO Consultations and Workshops for the crafting of proposed commitments under the OGP Citizens Agenda		■	■												
3	PH-OGP issues call for OGP Commitments to relevant government agencies and holds outreach activities/ one-on-one meetings with identified agencies and non-government stakeholders. Agencies and non-government partners submit proposed commitments.				■	■	■	■	■	■						
4	PH-OGP conducts sectoral and regional consultations with assistance from the Secretariat.				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
5	Consolidated inputs are relayed back to concerned agencies/organizations through formal letters and thematic and "Closing Feedback Loops" workshops. Agencies/Organizations submit revised commitment forms to the Secretariat.													■	■	
6	Based on all submissions and inputs, Secretariat drafts the action plan document and publishes the draft online for public comments.													■		
7	Agencies submit final commitments to the PH-OGP Secretariat. PH-OGP submits the final PH-OGP NAP to the International OGP Support Unit														■	
8	Public launch															■

Figure 3. The 5th PH-OGP National Action Plan Development Process

In comparison to strategies employed to develop the previous four OGP NAPs, the fifth PH-OGP cycle is considered to be the Philippines' most demand-driven and inclusive, strategic, and genuinely co-created action plan development process, to date. The action plan development timeline lasted for 13 months from approval (from October 2018 – November 2019), with the widest geographical and sectoral reach, with activities facilitated by the PH-OGP Government and Non-Government Secretariat, and all members of the PH-OGP Steering Committee having a more proactive role throughout the whole process.

The development process also takes off from the strategies and recommendations outlined under the following key international and national governance frameworks, policies, and publications:

- Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022

- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Participatory Governance Cluster of the Cabinet (PGC) Performance and Projects Roadmap (PPR) 2017-2022

- Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) Philippines

- OGP Point of Contact Manual

- OGP Participation and Co-Creation Toolkit

- OGP Handbook on Rules and Guidance for Participants

Institutional partnerships, multi-stakeholder convergence, and technical assistance from the following development partners have also been instrumental in ensuring that the 5th OGP plan development process of the Philippines has achieved its set objectives:

- Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)

- Presidential Communications and Operations Office (PCOO)

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- OGP International Support Unit (OGP SU)

- OGP Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) Staff

- CARE International

- OGP – World Bank (WB) Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)

- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

IV. BEYOND THE BASICS: PARTICIPATION AND CO-CREATION DURING NAP DEVELOPMENT

The OGP's Participation and Co-creation Toolkit[6] discusses in detail the basic requirements and advance steps that are recommended for the development of OGP National Action Plans. Under an enhanced co-creation framework, the Philippines' 5th OGP plan process meets and, on many aspects, goes beyond the outlined basic requirements with regard to dissemination of information, providing spaces and platforms for dialogue and co-creation, and co-ownership and joint decision-making.

A. Dissemination of Information

During Action Plan development, the Philippines ensured that specific and relevant information on the process are published in a timely manner, which enabled meaningful involvement of key stakeholders.

After the approval of the 5th PH-OGP National Action Plan development process and timeline and criteria, the process was posted via Facebook on November 8, 2018. It was also consequently published in the PH-OGP website and the PH-OGP NAP online repository in Google Drive. The changes and updates in the development process that was approved on July 19, 2019 has also been posted on Facebook on August 10, 2019. As the PH-OGP moved forward with the process, additional relevant documents such as the OGP Citizens Agenda, draft proposed commitments, reasoned response forms, and guidance notes were also published through the online repository.[7]

The PH-OGP Steering Committee was regularly provided with updates on the action plan development process and timeline via email, social media, and during Steering Committee Meetings. A Special Steering Committee Workshop was conducted on October 2, 2019, which allowed government representatives to discuss thoroughly with members of the PH-OGP Steering Committee the different aspects and dimensions of proposed commitments, such as concerns on timing, political feasibility of adopting civil society priorities, and responses to comments from previous stakeholder consultations.

For non-government groups that are not members of the Steering Committee and for the general public, regular updates on the action plan activities were posted on social media, specifically on the PH-OGP Facebook page.

Through the Annex on Reasoned Response of the Action Plan, the PH-OGP also published all substantive inputs from stakeholders and response from government agencies, with details on

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[6] The toolkit can be accessed online via: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/OGP_Participation-CoCreation-Toolkit_20180509.pdf

[7] The approved PH-OGP NAP development process and additional documents can be accessed through the following links:
- Facebook:
  - November 8, 2018 - https://www.facebook.com/opengovPH/photos/a.363303623825641/1184371088385553/?type=3&theater
  - August 10, 2019 - https://www.facebook.com/opengovPH/photos/a.363303623825641/1397447297077930/?type=3&permPage=1
- Website: http://ogp.dbm.gov.ph/index.php/repository/11-5th-ph-ogp-action-plan-development-process
- PH-OGP Online Repository: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1riDKdIQIb-wEuC9FGqEHx3uaWla4umti

inputs that were adopted and reasons/clarifications for recommendations that were not considered.

Representatives from agencies with proposed commitments were also invited and directly addressed comments from stakeholders during face-to-face consultations.

B. Spaces and platforms for dialogue and co-creation

The PH-OGP opened up various online and offline platforms to any interested stakeholder (e.g. representatives from civil society, government agencies, local government units, legislature, academe, private sector, etc) to participate meaningfully in the action plan development process for an adequate duration of time. By posting the approved development process on social media, the PH-OGP asked and encouraged the public to engage in the PH-OGP NAP development.

Unlike previous OGP plans, the 5th PH-OGP process officially kicked off with the conduct of regional consultations with non-government sectors from November to December 2018. These events were led by CODE-NGO, as PH-OGP Non-government Secretariat, and supported by the DBM and USAID. This series of activities was aimed to identify priority commitments that can be proposed to government for inclusion in the PH-OGP National Action Plan. The result of these consultations was the OGP Citizens Agenda which was submitted to the Government Secretariat at DBM in January 2019. The OGP Citizens Agenda served as the main basis for government outreach and call for OGP commitments sent by the DBM to various government agencies. The OGP Citizens Agenda was also consequently uploaded in the PH-OGP NAP online repository.

Guided by the PH-OGP Steering Committee, the very extensive consultation process undertaken for the development of the 5th PH-OGP NAP covered a spectrum of stakeholders with four initial CSO consultations, followed by 16 regional workshops and additional sector and agency-specific workshops conducted from November 2018 to November 2019. More details on these events are provided in Annex C of this document.

The PH-OGP, through the DBM and CODE-NGO as Secretariat, provided adequate background information to target stakeholders, so they can participate in a timely manner. Invitations were sent via email and with attachments containing background information on OGP and the NAP process, scope, and timeline. Additionally, as mentioned in the previous section, the PH-OGP NAP online repository, which is accessible to anyone with an internet connection, is updated with the same relevant documents. During face-to-face workshops, visual aids were used and the same materials were printed and provided as part of the kits of participants.

Aside from face-to-face workshops, the PH-OGP Secretariat published and collected feedback on draft commitments online through social media and email. The OGP Support Unit also regularly provided inputs via email and online messaging platforms (i.e. Facebook, Viber) and during country visits. The draft PH-OGP plan was published on the PH-OGP website, NAP repository, and promoted through social media from October 21, 2019 to November 18, 2018.

To further refine commitment ideas into full draft commitments, commitment design workshops led by the OGP Support Unit and additional one-on-one agency commitment review with members of the PH-OGP Government and Non-Government Secretariat were conducted. Overseen by the Unang Hakbang Foundation, the NCR representative of civil society organizations to the Steering Committee, NCR CSOs working on education reform and social protection have informally created separate working groups that initiated additional consultation activities with key proposing agencies such as the Department of Education and Department of Social Welfare and Development.

Box 1.
Reflection on the Co-Creation Process from Unang Hakbang Foundation,
CSO-NCR Steering Committee Representative

The impetus for CSO engagement with DSWD and DepEd was the opportunity to use OGP as a platform for getting government to act on long-held advocacies.

Commitment of the Department of Education (DepEd)

The initial conversations on the DepEd commitment were started in Korea toward the end of the OGP Regional Meeting that was held in November 2018. Dondon Parafina of the Affiliated Network for Social Accountability-East Asia and the Pacific (ANSA-EAP), who was at the meeting, proposed that the monitoring of DepEd's infrastructure investments should be institutionalized which can be the subject of an OGP commitment. Usec. Anne Sevilla of DepEd said that she could support that but more CSOs should back the initiative. Upon our return to Manila, I spoke to E-Net Philippines and a core group composed of E-Net, ANSA, Teachers Inc., the National PTA Federation, and Unang Hakbang Foundation Inc. was formed. To broaden CSO interest in co-creating a commitment, a consultation meeting was organized in December 2018 at DBM which was attended by several other CSOs.

In January 2019, the first meeting with DepEd was held. At that meeting, there was general agreement that the OGP commitment would center on monitoring of DepEd's efforts at enhancing transparency, accountability, and participation in educational service delivery. To ensure sustainability beyond the period of the OGP commitment, this would be accompanied by a concerted effort to operationalize the school-based management system or deepen its reach in the identified target schools. When the form of its OGP commitment was discussed at the executive level within DepEd, the thrust of the commitment changed simply to rolling out the Last Mile Schools Program with the role of CSOs limited to monitoring its implementation. A July 2019 meeting with DepEd held out the hope of embedding the functionality of the school-based management system in the commitment but budgetary issues made implementation of such an arrangement difficult. The final commitment form circulated during the Regional Workshops did not contain a commitment on the school-based management system. The Regional Workshops have been helpful in putting the need to capacitate a school's various stakeholders to not only monitor the implementation of the LMS program but to ensure that their school is never more forgotten, a positive step toward enhancing the functionality of the school-based management system.

Commitment of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

Similarly in the case of DSWD, the initial draft commitment form was written by CSOs principally by Unang Hakbang Foundation Inc. with inputs from CRC Asia, CSC-CRC, and Save The Children. It proposed that government's commitments under various documents, such as, the Philippine National Strategic Framework for Plan Development for Children or Child 21, the 3rd National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC3) and the Philippine Plan of Action to End Violence Against Children (PPA-EVAC), be reviewed together with those directly affected by the policy initiatives emanating from such agreements to help refine the context around which problems are understood and approached to reveal issues that might otherwise be overlooked in order to address the invisible barriers that impede or limit demand and access to government services by those who most need them. Work on the commitment began in February 2019 with a meeting with DSWD's Policy Development and Planning Bureau (PDPB) which was attended by Social Watch Philippines, Life Haven, World Vision, and Unang Hakbang Foundation Inc. As the proposal referred to the beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or 4Ps as the project's research partners, Usec. Luz Ilagan who had supervision over the Policy Development and Planning Bureau (PDPB) referred the CSO group to her colleague Usec. Camilo Gudmalin who was the National Project Director of 4Ps. The meeting with Usec. Gudmalin which was held in March 2019 led to the commitment proposal being refined to focus on the problem of child malnutrition.

From April, meetings between the CSO group and DSWD were held with great regularity with Usec. Ilagan chairing the meetings and members of the 4Ps and National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS) teams also in regular attendance. During the course of these meetings, the subject of the participatory action research was expanded to include the problem of early pregnancies which was impacting the school attendance of both girl and boy children in 4Ps families. The number of the project areas was also raised from 5 to 9 to cover selected 4Ps communities in NCR, Region 5, Negros Oriental and Negros Occidental, Bukidnon, Lanao del Sur, North and South Cotabato, and Zamboanga del Norte. These provinces had been identified as priority areas for intervention on malnutrition and early pregnancies by the Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster of the Cabinet. Additionally, a representative from the DILG began joining the DSWD/CSO meetings on a regular basis.

Birthing the DSWD OGP commitment has been an exciting and challenging process. Our CSO group is extremely grateful for the unflagging support of Usec. Ilagan and her staff.

On October 29 and 30, 2019, the PH-OGP initially facilitated the formation of CSO working groups that will mainly focus on the monitoring, progress reporting, and evaluation of the implementation of the 5th PH-OGP National Action Plan commitments.

C. Co-Ownership and Joint Decision-Making

The PH-OGP Steering Committee, which is composed of an equal number of representatives from government and non-government sectors, has played a proactive role throughout the 5th PH-OGP NAP development process.

Throughout the PH-OGP NAP development timeline, the Steering Committee held five (5) meetings (see Annex C for details), where government and non-government members jointly discussed and approved the Action Plan process. PH-OGP Steering Committee members were also invited and attended a number of regional workshops and consultation activities.

Government agencies presented before the members of the Committee and commitment proposals have been openly assessed by Steering Committee representatives, most especially during the Special Workshop held on October 2, 2019. During the Steering Committee Meeting held on November 8, 2019, the PH-OGP Steering Committee has jointly reviewed and decided on the list of final commitments to be included in the PH-OGP National Action Plan 2019-2021. Details on the decisions made during the Steering Committee meeting on the finalization of commitments shall also be provided in Annex F of the Action Plan.

V. OPERATIONALIZING AN ENHANCED CO-CREATION FRAMEWORK: KEY DIMENSIONS OF THE PH-OGP NAP 2019-2021

The enhanced co-creation framework used for the development of the 5th PH-OGP NAP has resulted to the crafting of an ambitious but strategic open government action plan for the next two years. Best practices and useful lessons can be gleaned from the Philippines' advanced approaches, and can contribute to further shaping national and international good governance standards, especially on the development and implementation of effective OGP action plans. This section highlights strategies employed by the PH-OGP and how these enhanced approaches have contributed to shaping key dimensions of the Action plan.

A. From a Government-Driven to a More Demand-Driven OGP Process

In its previous reports, one of the IRM's recurring findings is that though the Philippines is relatively advanced when it comes to the development and implementation of OGP national action plans, the whole process remains to be mainly government-driven. For the past OGP cycles, the official action plan process has always started with a call for commitments sent to government agency by the DBM. Though DBM is a strong and influential driver of open government reforms, in a way, the previous process has also limited opportunities for citizens to actively take part in the initial ideation process for possible programs that can be committed in the OGP.

One of the most unique and strongest features of the governance structure of OGP in the Philippines is the presence of a non-government Secretariat that consistently works hand-in-hand with the main and government Secretariat lodged under the DBM. Pursuant to the PH-OGP Steering Committee Terms of Reference, Ms. Andrea Maria Patricia Sarenas of MINCODE was elected as Co-Chair of the PH-OGP Steering Committee on August 14, 2017. Through the initiative of the MINCODE and the previous non-government Secretariat lodged under INCITEGov, the CODE-NGO was on-boarded as the counterpart Secretariat of DBM to support and shepherd non-government involvement throughout the PH-OGP process.

As a strong and well-organized network with members from all over the country, CODE-NGO involvement has contributed greatly to designing and implementing a demand-driven approach for the development of the fifth PH-OGP NAP. They have also mobilized their own resources to support and conduct independent regular OGP activities, which also paved the way for the more proactive participation of non-government members of the Steering Committee in the NAP development process.

After the approval of the development process for the NAP, CODE-NGO led the conduct of consultations with civil society organizations from Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao, and NCR from November to December 2018. The inputs from these consultations led to the crafting of the OGP Citizens Agenda (see Annex B). In contrast to the previous process where selection of agencies to be prioritized for outreach mainly relied on the knowledge, experience, and exposure of the DBM as OGP Secretariat, the OGP Citizens Agenda now provided a more solid basis for the PH-OGP Call for Commitments. This significant shift and bottom-up approach has mainstreamed citizens' voice and vote in the whole PH-OGP process. Citizens have been given an opportunity to tell government which governance issues they would like to be engaged in, or what public problems can be addressed through open government reforms. The process also provided ample time for the government to consider people's inputs and recommendations and provide appropriate action and/or responses.

The enhanced working relationship with the non-government sector and the involvement of citizens in the ideation phase of the OGP cycle have added major substantive value in framing the succeeding outreach strategy and rollout of the OGP action plan development process. This approach strengthened the case for and greatly contributed to crafting responsive and targeted open government programs and an Action plan with programs that better address public problems close to the hearts of the people. One strong example of such programs is the Department of Education's commitment to adopt a participatory platform for monitoring and evaluation of basic education inputs and service delivery in last mile schools.

B. Intentional Design Focus: Co-Creating Transformative Open Government Commitments

Another key feature of the PH-OGP NAP 2019-2021 is the technical assistance provided to stakeholders and time and attention given in terms of enhancing the design of each OGP commitment.

In previous discussions, the IRM Staff has noted gaps in the design of several commitments under past PH-OGP plans. For some commitments, targets do not directly contribute to addressing stated public problems. For others, the definition of public problems are not specific enough and not evidence-based. In several cases, especially for the first and second PH-OGP Plans, there were commitments which are more internal reforms and did not necessarily mainstream OGP values. During the OGP-MDTF Peer-Learning Workshop held on September 22-27, 2019 in Dubai with other MDTF Co-Creation Window grantees, it also became apparent that coming up with well-designed and responsive OGP commitments is a challenge that is not only faced by the Philippines, but by other OGP member countries as well.

The transformative impact of poorly-designed OGP commitments is difficult to assess. Crafting outcome-linked targets that also go beyond the status quo may also come as a challenge, especially to agencies with a culture that is resistant to reforms. Policy and technical writing is also a specialized skill, and sometimes, the problem of poor commitment design may also be rooted and traced down to gaps in the technical capacity of specific government personnel assigned to the open government program.

Keeping these issues in mind and the intent of the Philippines to design OGP commitments that are more ambitious and transformative, addressing identified gaps in commitment design has been a key focus most of the activities and tools used by the PH-OGP throughout the NAP development process.

After receiving the draft OGP commitments and with technical assistance from the OGP Support Unit, the PH-OGP conducted initial Commitment Design workshops for selected proposing agencies on April 15 and 16, 2019. After two initial workshops on Open Contracting and the Project DIME (Digital Information for Monitoring and Evaluation), the PH-OGP Secretariat also independently led succeeding commitment design workshops with the DILG, National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT). Aside from the regional stakeholder workshops, the PH-OGP Secretariat was also able to hold additional one-on-one commitment review meetings with DILG, DSWD, Department of Education, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

The lack of meaningful feedback from stakeholder consultations has been a challenge in the Philippines in developing its previous Action Plans. Under the 5th PH-OGP NAP process, the intentional focus on improving commitment design has led to the development of appropriate stakeholder workshop methodology, tools and reference materials that have effectively solicited substantive feedback from stakeholders, even from those that are new to the OGP process.

After attending a number of stakeholder consultations, reviewing stakeholder feedback, and with the technical assistance of the PH-OGP Secretariat, almost all government agencies presented major improvements in the design of their OGP commitments during the Special Steering Committee Workshop held on October 2, 2019 and the Culminating Workshops was held on October 29 and 30, 2019[8]. Public problems were more specified. There was more emphasis on the use of data and evidence to support their commitment narrative. The commitments' link and relevance to OGP values and how it addresses the expressed public problem have also been better established in the commitment narrative. Clearer monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure achievement of the commitments in the next two years have also been developed. During these events, some agency representatives have also expressed appreciation to the Secretariat and noted that the technical assistance provided through the PH-OGP process has been very helpful in framing their program roadmaps for the next two years.

C. Going Outside Usual Circles: Mainstreaming Gender and Inclusion in the PH-OGP

Gender has now emerged as a policy area of the OGP. According to OGP, the integration of gender equality aims is currently a challenge for OGP globally – only 89 OGP commitments have included a gender focus (of the over 3,000 global commitments made), representing only 2% of total OGP commitments made, as of September 2019.[9]

The Philippines, though having a vibrant women's movement, has not deeply explored mainstreaming gender and women's participation in its OGP process. Women have always been well-represented in the governance structure of the PH-OGP and all its events, but women and gender issues have not been consciously highlighted or emergent as priority issues that were taken up in open government conversations at the national level until the 5th OGP cycle.

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[8] Copies of agency presentations on their commitment design evolution can be accessed through this link.

[9] Open Government Partnership (OGP). (n.d.). Policy Areas: Gender. Retrieved from: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/policy-area/gender/ on October 15, 2019.

Recognizing the value of developing a gender-responsive and inclusive PH-OGP process and commitments, the PH-OGP partnered with a research team from CARE International that looked into gender issues within the Philippines' fifth Open Government Partnership (OGP) National Action Plan (NAP) and aimed at strengthening the ways in which OGP NAPs around the world integrate gender equality aims, and how NAP co-creation processes engage gender equality activists and women's rights organizations.

Women's organizations were invited to the scheduled regional consultations, and CARE International organized another three-day workshop that hosted sessions aimed at enhancing the capacity of diverse gender equality activists and representatives of women's rights organizations to engage effectively in OGP processes, increase the meaningful participation of gender equality activists and organizations linked to the women's movement in OGP action planning, and increase the quantity and quality of gender-related OGP NAP commitments.

The PH-OGP Secretariat also ensured the invitation of new participants from basic sector organizations, cooperatives, and PWD groups, among others, to stakeholder workshops. A special focus on concerns on the IP sector was also given, as the NCIP responded to the call of IP groups to enhance their outreach strategy and policies related to the IP mandatory representation in local legislative and policy-making bodies.

As a result of these mainstreaming strategies, a number of commitments now espouse gender and inclusion-related indicators as part of their commitment targets. One of the strongest concrete evidence of this is DILG's commitment milestone on ensuring gender- responsive and inclusive implementation of commitment activities through conscious invitation of gender advocacy groups and other marginalized groups (e.g. indigenous peoples, PWD, etc), publication of disaggregated data in its citizen feedback system's online portal, and the issuance of a national policy on citizen engagement in governance that includes an operational definition and provisions on gender-responsive representation. Another good example of gender mainstreaming and inclusion in under this NAP is the PCOO's commitment milestone under the Freedom of Information program to conduct capacity-building and engagement activities to the women's sector, LGBT, PWDs, and IP groups. DOF, through its Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, also commits to launch a gender scoping study and gender audit tool to assess gender-inclusivity among extractive companies. Other agencies such as DSWD, DOLE, and OWWA also espouse gender and inclusion indicators as part of their OGP commitment milestones.

D. The Power of Coming Together: Leveraging Convergence and Whole-of-Society Approaches

The partnerships and working relationships built, and the amount of time and work invested by government and non-government partners on the co-creation process have resulted to an immense amount of learnings for different stakeholders and the Philippines as an OGP member country. Multi-stakeholder collaboration has always been a strategy employed by the PH-OGP, and the 5th OGP cycle has on-boarded the most number of collaborators and key development partners for the Philippines. As mentioned in the earlier sections of this document, key PH-OGP partners that contributed significantly to the crafting of this Action Plan are DILG, PCOO, UNDP, OGP Support Unit, OGP IRM Staff, CARE International, OGP MDTF and the USAID.

As a key public authority on the national budget, the DBM is a powerful government agency with a clout in all sectors, and the PH-OGP has been very successful in leveraging on the influence of DBM in convening different groups and making them sit together in one table to discuss issues— people and organizations that otherwise would not have given the time of day to meet each other, if it was another agency that called for them. CODE-NGO, as the biggest coalition of NGO

networks in the country, has also been able to mobilize a spectrum of non-government stakeholders to participate in the 5th PH-OGP NAP process. More than 1,000 representatives from government and non-government sector were able to participate in the consultations organized by the PH-OGP.

Because of our convergence approach, government agencies that used to work in silos have started working together and pooling their resources. Through the strong engagement formed under the OGP platform, the DBM, DILG, and PCOO has then started to work as one team in rolling out the Open Government and Participatory Governance Townhall Sessions in 16 regions. The Freedom of Information Program Management Office (FOI-PMO) and PH-OGP has also conducted a number of back-to-back activities with other development partners such as USAID and Hivos. Advocacy groups based in the NCR has also forged new partnerships with DepEd and DSWD. COA and PhilGEPS have also teamed up to promote the posting and utilization of open contracting data. Several non-government organizations are also onboarded as commitment holders, some of which are CODE-NGO, Public Services Labor Independent Confederation (PSLINK) - National Public Workers' Congress (PUBLIK), Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PhilDHRRA), Civil Society Network for Education Reforms (E-NET Philippines), Sectoral Transparency Alliance on Natural Resource Governance in Cebu (STANCe), among others.

The PH-OGP process has allowed people from different social, political, and ethnic groups to come together and discuss relevant governance issues, actively work together in nation-building and exercise active citizenship.

VI. MONITORING, PROGRESS REPORTING, OUTREACH EFFORTS DURING ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

To sustain engagement and raise awareness during the implementation of this Action Plan, monthly meetings and semiannual assessment workshops on the implementation of this Action Plan will be conducted. Stakeholders (local governments, civil society, academe, business groups) will receive updates on the implementation of the OGP Commitments and will be given an opportunity to give feedback on the implementation of the action plan through these workshops.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the PH-OGP NAP 2019-2021 will be further designed through the engagement of an M&E specialist. The results of the October 29 and 30 OGP culminating workshops will serve as the basis for the M&E specialist in crafting the framework. Then, consultations and workshops with implementing agencies, OGP Steercom members and Secretariat will be done to develop and refine the monitoring and evaluation framework and applicable tools.

VII.   PH-OGP NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2019-2021 COMMITMENTS

Guided by international good governance norms and standards, with emphasis on learning from the past, using evidence-based approaches, and of course, through genuine partnerships with citizens, the Philippines has now developed a responsive and inclusive OGP National Action Plan that carries with it the right nuts and bolts to make government work better for the Filipino people.

The 5th PH-OGP NAP contains **10 proposed commitments**, **four (4)** of which are continuing or enhanced commitments from the 4th Action Plan and **six (6)** are new commitments. Twelve government agencies and five non-government organizations shall lead efforts and work together towards achieving the targets and milestones set under these commitments in the next two years.

The Action Plan seeks to address all four OGP values, namely: 1) access to information, 2) civic participation, 3) public accountability, and 4) technology and innovation to strengthen governance. Among the four OGP values, it can also be seen in Table 3 that civic participation is also the overarching theme OGP commitments, with all 10 commitments relevant to this OGP value.

Table 3. Summary of the 5th OGP Plan Commitments

No.	Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Addressed OGP Value/s			
				Access to Information	Civic Participation	Public Accountability	Technology and Innovation
1	Strengthen citizen participation in governmental processes	A. Support to Local Governance Program and Fiscal Openness Program	DILG, DBM, PhilDHRRA	✓	✓	✓	✓
		B. Policy Issuance on Local Tourism Development Management Program	DOT		✓		
2	Enhance transparency, accountability and participation in educational service delivery	Basic Education Inputs Program	DepEd, E-NET Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Increase government data utilization through the publication of high-quality datasets on the Open Data Philippines (ODPH) Portal	Open Data Philippines (data.gov.ph) and National Government Portal (gov.ph)	DICT	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Establishment of an efficient and effective technology enabled participatory validation and reporting mechanism for selected government infrastructure projects	Project DIME (Digital Information for Monitoring and Evaluation)	DBM, CODE-NGO	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Institutionalize transparency and accountability in the extractive industries	Mainstreaming implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	DOF, STANCe	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Passage of the Freedom of Information (FOI) Law and Localizing the FOI Program	Freedom of Information (FOI) Program	PCOO	✓	✓	✓	✓

No.	Commitment	Program/ Initiative	Commitment Holders	Addressed OGP Value/s			
				Access to Information	Civic Participation	Public Accountability	Technology and Innovation
7	Foster industrial peace through the proactive and inclusive engagement of workers and employers in the formulation and/or review of labor and employment policies	Tripartism and Social Dialogue	DOLE, PSLINK-PUBLIK	✓	✓	✓	
8	Working together to create a holistic and integrated approach to improving the lives of children and their families	People Powered Participatory Development	DSWD	✓	✓		
9	Ensure IP Mandatory Representation in local legislative councils and policy-making bodies	Strategic Communication Advocacy on the Revised Guidelines for IP Mandatory Representation	NCIP	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Stakeholders engagement in harnessing the value of PhilGEPS data	Stakeholders engagement in harnessing the value of PhilGEPS data	PS-PhilGEPS, CODE-NGO	✓	✓	✓	✓
				9	10	8	7

1. Strengthen Citizen Participation in Governmental Processes
1A. Support for the Local Governance Program and Fiscal Openness Program
November 30, 2019 - August 31, 2021

Lead implementing agency / actor	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and Department of Budget and Management (DBM)

Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The legal framework in the Philippines is conducive to citizen participation in governance. The country is host to thousands of non-government organizations that are already engaging with the government at the national and local level, in different phases of the governance cycle. Articles II, X, and XIII of the 1987 Constitution put emphasis to the promotion and protection of the rights of the people and civil society organizations and platforms for "effective and reasonable participation at all levels of social, political and economic decision-making." The Local Government Code of 1991 and the annual General Appropriations Act also supports and highlights the need to provide spaces and appropriate policies for citizen engagement in governance at the local level. However, a number of civil society and even government stakeholders have raised that the spirit of these legal frameworks, laws, and policies are not adequately reflected in actual practice, or if so, the outputs and outcomes of meaningful citizen engagement are not adequately and appropriately documented and/or measured. Despite the establishment of various local, regional and national structures and mechanisms to promote and mainstream meaningful citizen engagement in governance, recent policy discussions, stakeholder consultations, and several studies in this governance area have identified the following governance gaps between policy issuance and effective policy implementation both at the national and local levels of government: 1. There is a weak system in documenting citizens participation in national and local governance; 2. The use of technology in governance, particularly in the area of citizens engagement, is not fully maximized; 3. There is a need for providing more platforms to inform the citizens of the state of local governance in their respective local governments

	While there is recognition of the accomplishments of government in promoting transparency and establishing functional citizen feedback mechanisms, global governance data on corruption and participatory governance indicate persistence of corruption and shrinking space for civil society as continuing main challenges to the promotion of genuine democracy in the Philippines. To address these challenges, existing open and participatory governance mechanisms need to be designed and implemented in such a way that it can lead to more concrete and transformative outcomes in terms of improving public service delivery and eradicating the culture of corruption in the public sector.
What is the commitment?	The commitment is mainly to strengthen citizen participation in governmental process. This shall be attained through various initiatives on improving local governance and fiscal openness program being
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	implemented under the Department of the Interior and Local Government and the Department of Budget and Management. In particular, the commitment shall contribute to addressing the public problem identified above by way of the following: 1. Issuance and implementation of National policy on civil society participation in governance; 2. Implementation of Civic Technology for Governance Innovations through Citizen Feedback System (Development Live); 3. Conduct of Town Hall Meetings (Regional, Provincial and Municipal Level) 4. Oversee local governments in promoting the establishment and operation of people's and non-governmental organizations The commitment implementation will advance all OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation, and leveraging technology for better governance. The commitment shall support the fulfillment of the major milestones set in the PGC Resolution No. 1 s. 2019. In particular, this commitment shall contribute to the achievement of the following governance priorities: 1. Ensuring that a portion of the National and Local Budget is intended to support the participation of citizens and civil society in various governance initiatives; 2. Issuance of a National Policy on Civil Society Engagement in Governance; 3. Enforcement of NGA and LGU compliance to pertinent provisions of existing laws related to peoples' participation in governance; and 4. Implementation of Civic Technology initiatives in government at the National and Local level.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The commitment implementation will be able to advance all OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation, and leveraging technology for better governance. In

	particular, it will help ensure the issuance of a national policy on participatory governance, ensure the support for citizens and civil society participation in various governance initiatives, ensure that local development councils, with the participation of non-government/civil society organizations, are fully functional and independent third-party monitoring and evaluation are conducted among others.
Additional information	This commitment is in line with the Philippine Development Plan 2017 – 2022 Chapter 5 on Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance. This commitment is also anchored on the provisions of the Philippine Constitution, the Local Government Code, Executive Orders for Participatory Governance such as EO 24 and EO 67, and SLGP Special Provisions in the General Appropriations Act. Gender indicators are anchored on Republic Act No. 9710 or the Magna Carta for Women.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable (Limit to a maximum of only 5 ambitious but SMART deliverables)	Midterm Deliverable by August 31, 2020	End-of-term Deliverable by August 31, 2021	Means of Verification (Supporting Documents/Online Link or any evidence to Validate Progress and Accomplishment of the Deliverable)	Start Date:	End Date:
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT					
1. National policy on civil society participation in governance is issued and implemented	Conduct of at least 4 policy discussions on Transparency and Public Participation in the Budget	Publication of a baseline report on CSOs' Inputs on Ongoing and New	Activity documentation, online links, copies of actual reports	2019	2021

	Process with government and non-government stakeholders Issuance of updated policy guidelines on Transparency and Public Participation in the Budget Process (process to be led by DBM and DILG) Establishment of a CSO Desk in DBM	Spending Projects and Activities of the National Government Passage of the Budget Modernization Bill institutionalizing provisions on transparency and public participation in the budget process Achieve OBI score of 71	and policy issuances		
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT					
2. Conduct of Town Hall Meetings	At least 40 of the Provincial LGUs conducted Provincial Townhall Meetings At least 600 of the Municipal LGUs conducted Municipal Townhall Meetings Online publication of annual report documenting issues raised and governance responses during	All of the Provincial LGUs conducted Provincial Townhall Meetings All of the Municipal LGUs conducted Municipal Townhall Meetings Online publication of annual report documenting	Copies of consolidated reports Copies attendance Sheet Online link to annual report	2019	2021

	Townhall meetings	issues raised and governance responses during Townhall meetings			
3. Oversee local governments in promoting the establishment and operation of people's and non-governmental organizat ions	CSO Conference Participants Profiles in at least 750 of the LGUs consolidated	CSO Conference Participants Profiles in at least 1,137 of the LGUs consolidated	Copies of consolidated CSO profiles	2019	2021
	Establishment of baseline data on CSO accreditation and reconstitution of LSBs in at least 750 of the LGUs	Establishment of baseline data on reconstitution of LSBs in at least 1,137 of the LGUs	Copy of consolidated report/s on CSO accreditation and LSB reconstitution	2019	2021
	CSO Assembly to elect representatives to the LSBs in at least 1,137 LGUs	Publication of the list of all LGUs that conducted CSO Assembly to elect their representatives to the LSBs	Copy of the list of all LGUs that conducted CSO Assembly and list of elected CSOs per LGU	2019	2021
4. Implementation of Civic Technology for Governance Innovations through Citizen Feedback System (Development Live)	Enroll at least one additional major program on frontline public service delivery in the new citizen feedback system Establish baseline data on the percentage of closed feedback loops in the citizen feedback system	Issuance of operation guidelines in the full implementation of the citizen feedback system Expand the coverage of	Copy of policy documents, online links Program Annual Report Program Annual Report Budget Documents/ MITHI Plan	2019	2021

	Conduct of roadshow in at least 1 SUC in every region (total of 16 regions)	citizen feedback system to Local Governments 100% rate of closed feedback per enrolled program Inclusion of the citizen feedback system in the MITHI program priorities Establishment of public portal for the citizen feedback system Conduct of roadshow in at least 2 SUCs in every region (total of 16 regions)	Program Annual Report Program Annual Report		
GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND INCLUSION INDICATORS OF DBM AND DILG *(Note: This section should contain indicators that advance gender sensitivity and inclusion in the way that the OGP commitment is implemented)*					
5. Ensure gender-responsive and inclusive implementation of commitment activities	Invitation of diverse set of advocacy groups/sector (e.g. women, LGBT, youth, PWD) to committed policy/ stakeholder consultations Publication of gender-disaggregated data on the citizen feedback	Invitation of diverse set of advocacy groups/sector (e.g. women, LGBT, youth, PWD) to committed policy/ stakeholder	Copy of Directory of invitees per event Copy or online link to policy issuance Online link to the gender-disaggregated data	2019	2021

	mechanism portal	consultations	on the citizen feedback mechanism portal		
		Publication of gender-disaggregated data on the citizen feedback mechanism portal National policy on citizen engagement in governance to include an operational definition of inclusive and gender-responsive representation			
Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PhilDHRRA)					
1. Established partnership with DILG and TFPLG on Citizen-Led Monitoring using Development Live (DevLive)	Signed agreement	Signed agreement	Signed Partnership Agreement, Meeting notes	February 2020	June 2020
2. Capacity Building on Citizen-Led Monitoring using DevLive	180 CSO monitors capacitated on DevLive		Training modules, Documentation of the training	April 2020	August 2020
3. Actual citizen monitoring of DILG/LGU projects in 18 municipalities using DevLive platform implemented	Monitoring results analyzed and presented to	Monitoring results analyzed and presented to	Copy of the monitoring results -	September 2020	December 2021

	concerned agencies (DILG, LGUs)	concerned agencies (DILG, LGUs)	analysis of data and recommendations		
Contact information					
ACCOUNTABLE SENIOR OFFICIAL					
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	1. Undersecretary Marivel C. Sacedoncillo 2. Undersecretary Laura B. Pascua				
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DESIGNATED TECHNICAL FOCAL PERSON					
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	1. Richard L. Villacorte 2. Marianne Fabian				
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NON-GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT HOLDER (IF ANY)	
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OTHER ACTORS INVOLVED	
State actors involved	National Government Agencies and Local Government Units
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, working groups	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Paulina Lawsin Nayra PhilDHRRA

1. Strengthen Citizen Participation in Governmental Process	
1B. Policy Issuance on Local Tourism Development Management	
30 November 2019 – 31 August 2021	
Lead implementing agency / actor	**Department of Tourism (DOT)**
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Local Development Planning and Investment Programming encompasses Tourism Development Planning, which, in turn, covers the formulation of Agri/Eco Tourism programs *(as the case may be)*. These functions are mandates of the Local Development Council (LDC), under which a Tourism Planning Committee is ideally created to help craft the Local Tourism Development Plan. Based on a study published in the Philippine Journal of Public Administration,[1] it is posted that the Local Government Code (LGC) has prescribed citizen participation at a limited level of inclusion in the platform of the LDC. The LGC, as well as the local government unit (LGU) performance measurements that the law has set for citizen participation, failed to clarify the roles and capacities needed by community-based civil society groups for more meaningful participation in the LDCs. Even with reforms in place, there is still an apparent need to strengthen policy support and expand the space for genuine citizen's engagement within the context of development planning and investment programming, particularly for the tourism sector.
What is the commitment?	The DOT, jointly with the DILG and DBM, commit to review and harmonize existing guidelines, and issue an updated Joint Memorandum Circular, which shall: (1) clarify the roles of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

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[1] A Review of Citizen Participation Issues, Responses, and Prospects for Reform in Local Development Councils, Philippine Journal of Public Administration, Volume LXI Nos. 1 & 2, January-December 2017

	in the entire planning-investment programming continuum; and (2) provide the mechanisms for meaningful citizen participation, particularly in local tourism development.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The commitment shall provide policy support for more inclusive local tourism development planning and investment programming, within the context of the LDC, by: 1. Delineating the roles of CSOs in the entire local tourism development planning and investment programming – from formulation of the local tourism development plan to its integration in the duly approved local development plans and investment programs; and 2. Providing the mechanisms by which CSOs can meaningfully participate in designing and prioritizing programs geared towards sustainable tourism development – going beyond mere representation in the local planning bodies but gaining and exercising both *voice* and *vote,* where appropriate, in the entire process
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The commitment responds and promotes to the OGP values of Access to Information, Civic Participation and Public Accountability, in that: 1. Access to Information – the proposed policy issuance fosters an environment where there is greater transparency in decision-making, particularly in the identification and prioritization of local tourism development programs, activities and projects; 2. Civic Participation – the commitment will expand the space for meaningful civic engagement by delineating the roles of CSOs in the entire local tourism development planning and investment programming, and enabling them to gain and exercise both voice and vote, where appropriate; and 3. Public Accountability – the proposed policy issuance shall reinforce and expand existing mechanisms to enforce, as well as incentivize, proper civic representation and participation in the local tourism development planning and investment programming process. The policy issuance shall also provide for the proper feedback mechanism in case the requirements of the law and pertinent rules, regulations and guidelines on civic representation and participation are not complied with.

Additional information	The commitment will facilitate the cascading of the National Tourism Development Plan (NTDP) 2016-2022, as well as the National Ecotourism Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) 2013-2022, to the local level by ensuring that local tourism development plans, as integrated in the duly approved local development plans and investment programs, are formulated consistent with the NTDP and NESAP. Accordingly, this will also ensure that local development plans contribute to the achievement of high level outcomes as reflected in the Philippine Development Plan, particularly the indicators - Tourism Gross Value Added, Employment Generated by Tourism, Inbound Arrival and Inbound Revenue, Ambisyon Natin 2040, particularly for the Tourism and Allied Services sector, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), specifically Good Jobs and Economic Growth (SDG 8), Responsible Consumption (SDG 12), and Life Below Water (SDG 14).				

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable (Limit to a maximum of only 5 ambitious but SMART deliverables)	Midterm Deliverable by August 31, 2020	End-of-term Deliverable by August 31, 2021	Means of Verification (Supporting Documents/Online Link or any evidence to Validate Progress and Accomplishment of the Deliverable)	Start Date:	End Date:
DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM					
1. Issuance of Updated Joint Memorandum Circular: (1) clarifying the roles of Civil	Issuance of a policy that has undergone multi-stakeholder		Written and Photo documentation of	November 30, 2019	June 30, 2020

	Society Organizations (CSOs) in the entire planning-investment programming continuum; and (2) providing the mechanisms for meaningful citizen participation, particularly in local tourism development.	consultation by June 30, 2020		consultation activities/meetings Attendance Sheets Copy of draft and final versions of policy issuance		
2.	Conduct of capacity-building activities to local government units and non-government stakeholders with regard to the policy issuance on CSO participation and local tourism development planning	Conduct of at least 2 capacity building activities for policy preparation for both government and non-government stakeholders	Conduct at least 4 capacity building activities for both government and non-government stakeholders	Copies of activity documentation with attendance sheets	January 1, 2020	August 31, 2021
3.	Monitoring and reporting on the status of policy enforcement	Conduct of multi-stakeholder consultation; Draft Policy	Online publication of baseline report on the number and list of LGUs compliant to CSO participation requirements set under the policy	Online link to reports	January 2021	August 31, 2021

GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND INCLUSION INDICATORS

(Note: This section should contain indicators that advance gender sensitivity and inclusion in the way that the OGP commitment is implemented)

4. Ensure representation of relevant sectors in OGP commitment activities	Publication of a document listing activities with information on the sectors invited	Publication of a document listing activities with information on the sectors invited	Online link to the publication; Copies of invitation letters/notices; Directory of invited activity participants with information on gender and sectoral representation; Actual attendance sheets	November 30, 2019	June 30, 2020
5. Development/ Formulation of Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	Development of Monitoring and Evaluation Framework that has undergone multi-stakeholder consultation by June 30, 2020		Monitoring and Evaluation Framework/Plan	November 30, 2019	June 30, 2020

	Contact information
ACCOUNTABLE SENIOR OFFICIAL	
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DESIGNATED TECHNICAL FOCAL PERSON	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	**WARNER M. ANDRADA**

Title, Department	Officer-In-Charge, Office of Tourism Development Planning, Research and Information Management
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OTHER ACTORS INVOLVED	
State actors involved	Department of Budget and Management, Department of the Interior and Local Government
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, working groups	

2. Enhance transparency, accountability and participation in educational service delivery	
Basic Education Inputs Program	
November 30, 2019 - August 31, 2021	
Lead implementing agency / actor	Department of Education (DEPED)
Commitment Description: Adopt a participatory platform for monitoring and evaluation of basic education inputs and service delivery in public schools.	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	As of date, there are about 9,225 LMSs (inventory as of September 1, 2019) nationwide with the following characteristics: (Source: DepEd Memorandum No.059, s. 2019). a. Having less than four (4) classrooms; b. With makeshift or non-standard rooms; c. Absence of electricity; d. Have not been allocated funds for repairs or new construction projects in the last four (4) years; e. With travel distance of more than one (1) hour from town center, or with difficulty of terrain; f. Having multi-grade classes/rooms; g. With less than five (5) teachers; h. Having a student population of less than one hundred (100) learners; and i. With more than 75% Indigenous People (IP) learners. Weak monitoring of investments and lack of timely and accurate data are some of the challenges in Last Mile Schools. There is difficulty in reaching the LMSs to obtain the needed information and data for delivering the targeted basic education services considering these LMSs are often in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA) or communities, with little access to communication and poor infrastructure. Basic education inputs and service delivery flowing in and out of these areas, primarily for the learners, are disconnected.
What is the commitment?	The Department of Education (DepEd) commits to adopt a participatory monitoring and evaluation

platform, through the participation of community stakeholders and civil society organizations (CSOs) to complement the work of DepEd in ensuring the needs and gaps in delivering basic education inputs are better addressed.

This will involve:
1. Providing an adaptable monitoring and evaluation system to secure the stakeholders feedback on schools and learners conditions in terms of adequacy for basic education inputs such as, but not limited to classrooms, standard school furniture, teaching and learning materials, and additional teachers and training of existing teachers. DepEd Memorandum No. 059, s. 2019 defines the initial list of interventions to meet the needs of LMSs.
2. Introducing a clear policy for proactive response to identified needs to allow publicly verified information to override bureaucratic procedures in allocation and funding of identified basic education inputs or needs.
3. Enabling program implementers, decision makers, budget officers and planners at various levels of DepEd governance (Central Office, Regional Offices, Division Offices and Schools), to learn which strategies work and what needs to be improved based on publicly verified data, in collaboration with civil society organizations and community stakeholders, so that resources can be better targeted towards LMSs beneficiaries who need most the resources and eventually result to quality education.

The adoption of participatory monitoring and evaluation platform will be piloted in, at most 50% of the physical target based on approved budget for the year for the Last Mile School Program (LMSP). DepEd shall identify said LMSs for pilot implementation based on defined criteria on prioritization while the CSOs shall focus on monitoring and evaluation of LMS Program. (Source: Education Facilities Division as of August 1, 2019).

The Regional Offices, Division Offices and Schools concerned will be involved together with the following DepEd offices at the Central: Education Facilities Division-Administrative Service (AS-EFD), Planning Service, Budget Division-Finance, and Information, Communication and Technology Service (ICTS).

Other Bureaus and Services in the Department of Education will be called upon to provide the needed interventions and support to realize delivery of basic education inputs and services.

The commitment responds to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly "SDG

	4.a on school environment: build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all." Specifically, it fulfills "indicator 4.a.1, [which] examines the proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (in line with SDG 6 on water, sanitation and hygiene)."
	DepEd's commitment is directly aligned with the school-based management system, specifically with two of its four pillar principles. One-*principle of accountability for performance and results* is directly actualized by the monitoring mechanism that will be an inherent feature of LMS implementation. This monitoring mechanism will strengthen existing school management mechanisms that promote transparency and accountability.
	The process of LMS implementation will also involve mobilizing stakeholders and their resources which is a direct application of the *2ⁿᵈ principle of convergence to harness resources for education*. Given the location of the communities to be responded to, convergence of resources will also be an inherent feature of LMSP implementation.
	The Local School Board (LSB) can be requested to provide support in the mobilization of local organizations (e.g., the Sangguniang Kabataan, community organizations) as volunteers in the implementation of the Last Mile Schools Program.
	Further, the DepEd commits to "continue cooperation with the private sector and communities, as well as bilateral and multilateral institution towards the fulfillment of our vision and agenda." (Sec. Leonor Magtolis Briones Ten Point Agenda 2016-2022)
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The commitment contributes to solve the problem by providing an open participatory platform for public sharing of education inputs information, and mobilization of civil society or community volunteers in the monitoring process, which will serve as basis for identifying gaps in resources and educational inputs in schools. It facilitates collaborative action to resolve gaps and unmet needs. More importantly, this commitment to participatory mechanism strengthens the work of DepEd's Planning Service, Budget Division, ICTS, AS-EFD, Regional Offices, Division Offices and Schools, among others by strengthening the ability to monitor and account for investments made in terms of whether they reached the rightful recipient public schools, matched the actual needs on the ground, and served the intended

	learning outcomes.
	Whenever applicable, DepEd may enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with appropriate government agency in the implementation of LMSP. Likewise, the Local Government Units (LGUs) concerned will also be engaged as necessary.
	The use of participatory platforms democratizes access to information on school needs and department programs, which removes any impression of abuse of discretion in decision making in favor of needy schools. If public calls for assistance are backed by clear and verified information, brave implementers can proactively respond to schools' needs despite possible non-inclusion in current programs.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment features all the OGP values of transparency, accountability, participation and technology and innovation in its design and implementation.

Transparency – DepEd discloses education inputs data from its Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS) and promote platforms that showcase them. The data provides a clear baseline of needs or gaps in education inputs and services in public schools, and can show changes or improvements as a result of people's engagement with DepEd.

Accountability – The commitment encourages constructive engagement with DepEd and government agencies concerned to resolve the identified service delivery gaps, based on their mandate. It has a well-defined target objective that promotes good governance in service delivery.

Participation – CSOs and community multi-stakeholders will be enabled to receive proper information and be mobilized to monitor and feedback to DepEd's various levels of governance (Central Office, Regional Offices, Division Offices, and Schools) on the performance of service delivery to Last Mile Schools. They will be expected to pursue, advocate and engage the government to resolve identified bottlenecks, constraints and challenges. The commitment builds people's capacity by training them on issue analysis, mandate analysis, stakeholders' analysis, advocacy/lobbying, negotiation, documentation and reporting.

Technology and Innovation –For better sharing of information and participation, the commitment will utilize available technology platforms, namely Facebook's Workplace for DepEd and CheckMySchool App for community stakeholders. It will facilitate the community members' access to and use of the tech-based platforms by piloting the setting up of a "digital kiosk" in the selected Last Mile Schools. DepEd, led by |

	ICTS, will provide the necessary gadget, training and guidance for the use of the kiosk.				
Additional information					
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable (Limit to a maximum of only 5 ambitious but SMART deliverables)	Midterm Deliverable by August 31, 2020	End-of-term Deliverable by August 31, 2021	Means of Verification (Supporting Documents/Online Link or any evidence to Validate Progress and Accomplishment of the Deliverable)	Start Date:	End Date:
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
1. Issuance of DepEd Order on adoption of participatory monitoring and evaluation platform on adequacy of basic education inputs to identified "Last Mile Schools" for DepEd as an OGP commitment	Issuance and online publication DepEd Order on the adoption of participatory monitoring specifying the following: • Composition of LMS Task Force to include civil society/non-government organizations • Clear roles of CSOs in the whole LMS process	Issuance and online publication of policy on institutionalization of participatory monitoring in the LMS program Conduct of at least 2 policy discussions with CSO partners: • 1st meeting: presentation of draft updated	Online Link to published policy issuances Copy of activity documentation	January 2020	August 2021

	• Section on ensuring gender-responsive and inclusive implementation of the LMS policy Conduct of at least 2 policy discussions with CSO partners: • 1st meeting: presentation of draft policy • 2nd meeting: presentation of final policy with response to CSO inputs	policy • 2nd meeting: presentation of final updated policy with response to CSO inputs			
2. Social Preparation, Mobilization, and Capacity Building/Training for the rollout of the Participatory Monitoring Platform	Online publication of list target LMS sites Identification of local monitors/community partners and conduct of training needs assessment MOU signing between DepEd local partners Rollout of social preparation process and capacity building	MOU signing between DepEd with additional local partners Rollout of social preparation process and capacity building activities on LMS policy and monitoring platform based on the training	Online link to list of target LMS sites Copies of MOUs signed Copy of directory of local partners Copy of TNA results Copy of activity design for social preparation and capacity building Copy of activity	March 2020	August 2021

	activities on LMS policy and monitoring platform based on the training needs assessment		documentation		

3. Online publication of basic education inputs data:
    ● SY 2019-2020
    ● SY 2020-2021
	Development and rollout of the DepEd citizen monitoring and reporting application Online publication of LMS data (SY 2019-2020)	Online publication of LMS data (SY 2020-2021)	Online link to LMS data	December 2019	August 2021

4. Respond to service gaps identified in 50% of the physical target based on approved budget		Online publication of status report on gaps identified and actions taken/response by DepEd per LMS	Online link to published status report	January 2021	March 2021
5. Conduct of LMS Partners Forum		Conduct of at least 2 validation and assessment workshops with government and non-government stakeholders (i.e. national and local CSO partners, schools, LGUs, PTAs, youth organizations, IP groups, etc). Conduct of and	Copy of activity documentation and attendance sheets Online Link livestream and copy of activity documentation and attendance sheets	May 2021	August 2021

		social media livestreaming of at least 3 LMS forum (Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao)			

CSO Commitment Holders for Education (Lead: E-NET PHILIPPINES)

1. Issuance of DepEd Memo/ Order on adoption of participatory monitoring and evaluation platform on adequacy of basic education inputs to identified "Last Mile Schools" for DepEd as an OGP commitment	Submission of consolidated CSO inputs to the Deped policy for participatory monitoring and rollout of LMS	Submission of consolidated CSO inputs to the Deped policy for participatory monitoring and rollout of LMS	Copy of consolidated CSO inputs	January 2020	July 2021
2. Social Preparation, Mobilization, and Capacity Building/Training for the rollout of the Participatory Monitoring Platform	Submission of local partners directory to DepEd Conduct of at least 4 orientation activities with local partners on LMS policy in partnership with DepEd local units	Submission of updated local partners directory to DepEd Conduct of at least 4 orientation activities with local partners on LMS policy in partnership with DepEd local units	Copy of local partners directory submitted Copy of activity documentation	March 2020	August 2021
3. Respond to service gaps identified in 50% of the physical target based on approved budget		Submission of consolidated CSO monitoring and validation report on LMS status report	Copy of consolidated monitoring & validation report submitted and	April 2021	May 2021

			received by DepEd		
4. Conduct of LMS Partners Forum		Presentation of CSO Report and Updates on LMS implementation during the LMS Partners Forum	Copy of presentation and report	May 2021	August 2021
GENDER AND MAINSTREAMING INDICATORS					
5. Ensure representation of relevant sectors in OGP commitment activities	Publication of a document listing activities with information on the sectors invited	Publication of a document listing activities with information on the sectors invited	Online link to the publication; Copies of invitation letters/notices; Directory of invited activity participants with information on gender and sectoral representation; Actual attendance sheets	August 2020	August 2021
Contact information					
ACCOUNTABLE SENIOR OFFICIAL					
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DESIGNATED TECHNICAL FOCAL PERSON	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	1. Ms. Teresita Salud 2. Engr. Annabelle Pangan 3. Engr. Marjorie Tiburcio
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NON-GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT HOLDER (IF ANY)	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Flora C. Arelllano
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OTHER ACTORS INVOLVED	
State actors involved	- DepEd central office units and regional, division, district offices and schools - Department of Budget and Management - Department of Public Works and Highways (for school building program) - Department of Health - Department of Social Welfare and Development - Local Government Units - Civil Service Commission - Commission on Audit - The Bureau of Treasury - DICT - PH-OGP
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, working groups	CSO Commitment Holders - Civil Society Network for Education Reforms (E-NET Philippines) - Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific - Social Watch - Tribal Communities Association of the Philippines (TRICAP) - National Parents Teachers Association Philippines (NPTA) Open to third party monitors from civil society organizations and private sector

3. Increase government data utilization through the publication of high-quality datasets on the Open Data Philippines (ODPh) Portal	
Open Data Philippines (data.gov.ph) and National Government Portal (gov.ph)	
01 December 2019 – 31 August 2021	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The Philippine Government generates, collects, and owns data from almost all of its mandate executions. Despite the number of data available in different means and formats, the usage, particularly by the general public, is sub-optimal. There exists a number of barriers that inhibit government data from attaining not only its economic value, but also its true and intrinsic potential as building blocks for good governance. The challenges include but are not limited to the following: ● Low utilization of data due to scattered government sources across various locations and domains; ● Lack of standardized government online content and data that lead to impeded interoperability; and ● Absence of policies within the government system that encourage the publication of data in open formats.
What is the commitment?	The commitment is to increase availability and utilization of government data that will pave the way toward data-driven governance (for the government), and data-driven innovation and development (for the general public). In order to do so, the supply and demand sides of the government data have to be heightened simultaneously. On the one hand, to address the supply side of data utilization, DICT will be hosting government data and information on their current portals; namely, **gov.ph** and **data.gov.ph**. By providing these portals, other government agencies can focus on data and content management instead of managing or developing their own portals. Maintaining designated portals for data and information will address the public concern on scattered government sources, and at the same time, establish standardized online content and templates that will improve interoperability. The commitment will also focus on implementing policies, standards, and best practices that will mandate agencies to contribute open data and information. On the other hand, to address the demand side, the DICT will obtain data from the Freedom of Information (FOI) Program, and the requests that they receive and process. The Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System's

	(PhilGEPS) open data portal primarily focused on Open Contracting can also be an input to the Open Data Philippines (ODPh). Civil society organizations (CSOs) can also participate and assist by identifying highly needed open data stemming from their operations.

The approach is to target 'low hanging' and 'high impact' data and information that will be prioritized with the help of government agencies and CSOs to improve its services. Moreover, the DICT aims to conduct Information, Education, and Information (IEC) campaigns for this initiative through quality data visualizations and storytelling. Dialogues and forums will also improve the usefulness and utilization of government data. |
| How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem? | The commitment is the key and measurable end goal to achieve data-driven governance and policies. Specifically, the commitment will address the three specific public problems identified through the following:

1. The commitment will address issues on low data utilization as the use of the portal can be enhanced through data analytics that can measure the number of users and most downloaded data in the ODPh.
2. By having standardized content, the marketing of the portal can become easier. Moreover, consistent data and online content will foster more consumption in terms of data analysis, wherein the general public can use the data for statistics and baseline studies.
3. The implementation of policies, standards, and best practices will improve government systems and processes that will lead to interoperability to achieve ease of doing business and citizen transactions. |
| Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values? | **Access to Information –** More reliable data and information will be accessible to the general public through the strengthened portals on data and information

Civic Participation – Endeavoring to get all of the Philippine Government's data published on ODPh is no easy feat. The DICT will be relying on statistics from FOI, as well as, CSOs in order to identify the demand side of the data as the DICT would like to provide the data that the citizens actually need. The data demand would steer the efforts of DICT and prioritize the data that is sought after.

Public Accountability – There will be transparency and proper accountability on government data through the portals. |

	Innovation – In this day and age, data is very valuable and can be used in a multitude of ways. By opening government data and information, we are providing valuable resources to the citizens which they may use to create new products, solutions, and services; and in the government side these data can be used for more effective government projects, programs, and policies.
Additional information	The commitments are also pursuant to the following goals and laws at present: 1. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities) 2. United Nations E-Government Index (areas of assessment) 3. Republic Act 10844 s. 2015 entitled the DICT Act 4. Republic Act 11032 s. 2018 entitled the Ease of Doing Business 5. Executive Order 02 s. 2016 entitled the Freedom of Information

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable (Limit to a maximum of only 5 ambitious but SMART deliverables)	Midterm Deliverable by August 31, 2020	End-of-term Deliverable by August 31, 2021	Means of Verification (Supporting Documents/Online Link or any evidence to Validate Progress and Accomplishment of the Deliverable)	Start Date:	End Date:
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY					
1. Release of signed policies and guidelines to institutionalize the Open Data Philippines	- Development of the following policies: 1. Proposed Administrative Order for	- Policy consultations with government agencies and CSOs	- Number of public consultations conducted with partner CSOs and government agencies	01 December 2019	31 August 2021

	Open Data Philippines 2. Joint Memorandum Circular with PCOO - FOI for Open Data Guidelines	- Signed JMC on Open Data Guidelines	- At least one (1) signed policy on Open Data Philippines		
2. ODPh Awareness Campaigns to all stakeholders including government agencies, local government, CSOs and Filipino Citizens in general	- ODPh Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign	- Partnerships with PhilGEPS and CODE-NGO on capacity building activities, such as caravans on Open Data and Open Contracting	- Presence of IEC materials - Number of events in collaboration with FOI and PhilGEPS - ODPh Portal analytics	01 December 2019	31 August 2021
3. Dialogues or Forum with CSOs to determine priority and "most requested data"	- Conduct of at least one (1) forum with partner CSOs to discuss the priority open data	- Engagements with government agencies with the most requested open data; partnerships	- Presence of top five (5) "priority data" identified during the forum/s in the ODPh Portal	01 March 2020	31 December 2020

		as may be needed			
4. 100% increase of baseline number of government agencies to contribute data in the ODPh Portal Note: Baseline data to date is 98 agencies	- Link two (2) government data portals to the Open Data Ph, with PhilGEPS and FOI Portal as the priorities	- Conduct of capacity building activities with additional ninety-eight (98) government agencies and LGUs to populate open data in the ODPh Portal - Partnership with PhilGEPS and CODE-NGO on back to back capacity building activities on Open Data and Open Contracting	- Presence of a total of 196 government agencies and LGUs onboarded (98 agencies as baseline number) - Double the number of open data sets and resources available in the portal with the target of 2,818 (from baseline data of 1,409 resources) in the ODPh Portal - Number of capacity building activities with PhilGEPS and CODE-NGO	01 January 2020	31 August 2021

5. Systems enhancement of ODPh and GOVPH portal features, user interface (UI), and user experience (UX)	- Publish user's manuals on how to use the portal - User experience enhancement activities, such as surveys and interviews to improve user interface and content of both ODPh and GOVPH portals	- Develop feedback mechanisms for the portals to enhance citizen participation - Version 3.0 of data.gov.ph - Version 2.0 of gov.ph with improved UI and UX	- Direct link of the of the feedback mechanism - Links of updated portals	01 January 2020	31 August 2021
GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND INCLUSION INDICATORS *(Note: This section should contain indicators that advance gender sensitivity and inclusion in the way that the OGP commitment is implemented)*					
1. Presence of gender-aggregated data of ODPh Portal users and feedback results	- Creation of the business requirements documentation for the feedback mechanism	- Actual development of feedback mechanism - Implementation of the feedback mechanism and regular publishing of feedback reports (e.g.,	- Published open data statistics/ visualizations of users and feedbacks results with sex-aggregated filters	01 January 2020	31 August 2021

		quarterly, yearly)				
2. Compliance with the Accessibility Guidelines as prescribed by DICT MC No. 2017- 004 entitled "Prescribing the Philippine Web Accessibility Policy and Adopting for the Purpose ISO/IEC 40500:2012 Information Technology – W3C Web Content accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.0) as the Philippine Standard for Making Web Content More Accessible to a Wider	- Creation of accessibility page in response to the requirements of MC No. 2017 - 004	-	- Link of the accessibility statement and high contrast feature in data.gov.ph	01 January 2020	31 August 2021

Range of People with Disabilities					

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OTHER ACTORS INVOLVED	
State actors involved	Presidential Communications Operations Office – Freedom of Information Project Department of Budget and Management - PhilGEPS – Open Contracting
CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	HIVOS, ANSA, LayerTech, Bantay Kita, Youth-FOI

4. Establishment of an efficient and effective technology enabled participatory validation and reporting mechanism for selected government infrastructure projects that supports the monitoring and evaluation policies of the Department	
Project DIME (Digital Information for Monitoring and Evaluation)	
November 30, 2019 - August 31, 2021	
Lead implementing agency / actor	Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
Commitment Description	

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Public problems that this commitment intends to address:
	● **Weak M&E system**
	    The prevalence of weak monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system in the government is named as one of the major setbacks why the desired results were not achieved in many government programs and projects, as indicated in many Zero-Based Budgeting studies/program reviews commissioned by the DBM. To address this gap, a circular was issued by DBM adopting a results-based monitoring, evaluation and reporting policy in government through National Budget Circular No. 565, series of 2016. This circular mandates all government agencies and instrumentalities to strengthen their M&E system which will promote evidence-based performance results for better decision-making and ultimately improve the government's performance in the delivery of goods and services. The interactive transparency website will serve as a platform to engage the general public in the monitoring activities by providing feedbacks relative to the covered programs/projects located in their respective localities, thereby helping strengthen the government's monitoring function and improve the quality of program/project performance information.
	● **Implementation delay of selected government infrastructure programs and projects**
	    The considerable delay in the implementation and completion of government infrastructure programs and projects have translated into delayed provision of goods and services to the public. These delays were due to perennial reasons that serve as obstacles and hinder completion within the allotted timeframe. The most common of these obstacles are failure of bidding, unworkable sites, land ownership and ROW acquisition issues, delayed preparation of

	engineering design, poor peace and order conditions, and poor contractor performance, among others. These obstacles would have been avoided if there was good planning and regular monitoring of programs/projects. Through the routine monitoring, progress can be tracked regularly in terms of schedule, resource allocation/utilization and achievement of planned targets/outputs.
	● **Inadequacy of performance information at the program/project level**
	The inadequacy of information on the actual physical and financial status of programs/projects is one of the challenges being faced by oversight agencies. What is available is information on the financial status at the agency level, but few data especially on the physical accomplishments at the program or project level. The availability of accurate and regularly-generated monitoring information on both the financial and physical status at the program/project level is critical to project managers in making proper decisions, such as in terms of adjustments/change of strategy in implementation, catch-up plans if found behind schedule, discontinuance or expansion of the program/project, among others.
What is the commitment?	The DBM commits to establish an efficient, effective and participatory monitoring, validation and reporting mechanism for selected government infrastructure programs and projects (DPWH, DA, DepEd, NIA) through an interactive transparency website.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	● Regular monitoring and reporting will facilitate the generation of timely and relevant information on the performance of government programs/projects, and the problems that delay the implementation. Detection of potential problems at an early stage will enable the implementing agencies (IAs) concerned, to undertake necessary steps/actions for their immediate and proper resolution.
	● The feedback mechanism of the transparency website will enable the citizens to be involved in the monitoring of selected infrastructure programs and projects at their localities, and for the DBM and IAs to address/respond to the issues/concerns raised.
	● Validation using science-based methodologies and tools will provide verified performance information on selected priority programs and projects.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment features all the OGP values of transparency, accountability, participation, and technology and innovation in its design and implementation.
	● **Transparency** - public disclosure on agency performance at the program/project level shall be made available by providing access to information on physical accomplishment matched

with financial utilization being reported by the different government agencies to DBM and validated using science-based methods and tools.

- **Accountability** - The commitment engages DBM and concerned government agencies to resolve identified service delivery gaps, based on the physical accomplishment and financial data they had reported. It has a well-defined target objective that pushes for good performance in timely service delivery.
- **Participation** - the project promotes partnerships and collaboration among DBM and other oversight agencies, implementing agencies, and other stakeholders, including the general public. They shall be engaged in a feedback loop intended to improve the implementation strategies of selected priority programs and projects.
- **Technology** - a key element in the DIME initiative is the use of digital technologies for monitoring and validation of actual progress and performance of the government's priority programs and projects, particularly those in far-flung areas wherein physical inspection would prove difficult. The commitment likewise intends to capacitate the DIME stakeholders on the use of technology for monitoring, evaluation, validation and reporting.
- **Innovation** - with the support of DOST and other partners, Project DIME shall maximize the use of digital information to aid DBM and implementing agencies in the budget and management process.

Additional information	

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable (Limit to a maximum of only 5 ambitious but SMART deliverables)	Midterm Deliverable by August 31, 2020	End-of-term Deliverable by August 31, 2021	Means of Verification (Supporting Documents/Online Link or any evidence to Validate Progress and Accomplishment of the Deliverable)	Start Date:	End Date:
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT					

Phase I: Establishment of the Business Process on Public Feedback Mechanism in relation to the M&E Function					

1. Drafting the Functional and Technical Documents with the following Sections:
 	
A. Functional Requirements Document
Functional manual specifies the function that a component of the Department must perform in relation to M&E. It focuses on what the other stakeholders might achieve in response to the function and defines the requirements to be implemented by DIME.
 	
B. Technical Requirements Document
A technical requirement document defines the functionality, features and purpose of the tool. It includes those related to navigation, content, management, design, security and more.
  a. Section on Transparency and CSO participation in Project DIME
  b. Section on Utilization and Response to Citizen Feedback submitted through Project DIME
	Discussion and consultation with identified stakeholders for the refinement of the business process manual	Business Process Manual Initial Draft	Business Process Manual Draft, Post-meeting reports	Q1 2020	Q4 2020

2. Refinement and Finalization of the business process manual	Refined business process manual	Business Process Manual and the	Printed and signed Business Process	Q1 2021	Q3 2021

| | | | covering DBM/OP Issuances | Manual with link to the Transparency website | | |

Phase II: Operationalize DIME Transparency Website as a tool for Public Feedback Mechanism

3. – Launch of the Interactive DIME Transparency Website	Conduct necessary convergence / benchmarking meetings with DILG's DevLive team by Q3 2020	Integration of citizen feedback mechanism in the enhanced Project DIME Transparency Website		Q3 2020	August 31, 2021
4. Conduct Capacity building activities for Project DIME Task Force, national government agency representatives, and civil society stakeholders on the Business Process Manual and Project DIME website	Conduct necessary capacity building activities for both government and non-government stakeholders of Project DIME	Conduct necessary capacity building activities for both government and non-government stakeholders of Project DIME		Q3 2020	August 31, 2021

Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO)

| 1. Established partnership with DBM/DIME PMO on posting and usage of contracting information for monitoring | Signed MOU/ Partnership letter | Signed MOU/ Partnership letter | Signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)/Partnership Agreement, Meeting notes | September 2019 | February 2020 |

2. Training of 10 CSOs (from 5 organizations) on monitoring of projects covered by DIME	Trained 10 CSOs		Training modules, Highlights of training,	November 2019	December 2019
3. 5 Re-entry plans on monitoring projects under DIME crafted by trained CSOs	5 Re-entry plans		5 Re-entry plans	November 2019	December 2019
4. Submitted policy paper to DBM/DIME PMO based on results from the monitoring		Policy paper containing monitoring results	Policy paper	January 2020	September 2020

Contact information

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5. Institutionalize transparency and accountability in the extractive industries

Mainstreaming implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

30 November 2019 – 31 August 2021

Lead implementing agency / actor	Department of Finance (DOF) Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)*

Commitment Description

| What is the public problem that the commitment will address? | EITI implementation in the Philippines has contributed to efforts to avert the "resource curse" from afflicting the country. The "resource curse" refers to the paradoxical situation where countries, despite having abundant natural resources, manifest increased poverty and less economic growth and development.

More specifically, PH-EITI has sought to address the following issues in natural resource management, among others:
● Need for more transparency and accountability in the extractive industries;
● Lack of understanding on how the extractive industries work;
● Lack of or conflicting data on the taxes and other amounts paid or contributed by extractive companies and collected by the government (both national and local) as well as on the benefits received by communities from extractive activities; and
● Conflict/tension between and among stakeholders

Through EITI, the global standard for the open and accountable governance of oil, gas, and mineral resources, significant gains have been achieved in the areas of public availability of extractives data and information, stakeholder engagement, and policy reform in the extractives. Six years since its inception, EITI implementation in the Philippines continues to expand coverage of data disclosure, broaden stakeholder engagement, and encourage data utilization for the creation of policy recommendations and development plans ultimately aimed at pursuing sustainable development, not only at the national level but more so at the level of communities.

EITI implementation has, however, entailed spending considerable resources particularly in the production of annual |

	comprehensive reports, which require, among other costs, the services of an independent administrator, and the printing of copies of the voluminous report. In addition, challenges in funding and procurement have undermined report production and its potential benefits and impact. These have called for measures and mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of extractives transparency. Without sustainability, both the gains and potential of EITI would be stunted, reversed, or otherwise wasted. This problem, although not unique, presents an opportunity to generate sustainability approaches and models that better secure the attainment of long-term objectives.
What is the commitment?	The DOF commits to institutionalize transparency and accountability in the extractive industries by mainstreaming implementation of EITI in the Philippines.

Mainstreaming EITI entails the creation and issuance of policies, and development of web-based systems that will effect systematic disclosure (to replace traditional publication) of data and information about the extractive industries in the country (mining and oil and gas). Extractives data include requirements under the 2019 EITI Standard such as contract transparency, company payments to government, beneficial ownership, and data on environment and gender, among others.

In addition, mainstreaming seeks to enhance the role and sustain the operations and activities (data analyses, research, creation of policy recommendations, outreach, and communications) of the Multi-stakeholder Group.

On Systematic disclosure and mainstreaming
It must be noted that the EITI has a robust yet flexible methodology for disclosing company payments and government revenues from oil, gas and mining as well as other information about the extractive sector such as information about the legal framework and fiscal regime, licensing practices, state-owned companies, production, exports, etc. Each implementing country creates its own EITI process adapted to the specific needs of the country. This involves defining the scope of information to be published and exploring how disclosure of information about the extractive sector can be integrated into government and company portals to complement and strengthen wider efforts to improve extractive sector governance.

To date, most of the information required by the EITI Standard to be disclosed has been collected and made public through EITI Reports. At the EITI Board meeting in February 2018, the EITI Board agreed on a set of recommendations regarding encouraging systematic disclosure. The EITI Standard enables implementing countries to disclose the information required by the EITI Standard through routine government and corporate reporting systems such as websites, annual reports, etc. The EITI Board agreed that "systematic disclosure should be firmly established as the |

| | default expectation, with EITI Reports used to address any gaps and concerns about data quality. Implementing countries could still continue to publish annual EITI reports collating and analyzing information from primary sources in order to make this information more accessible and comprehensible, especially for stakeholders that do not have access to online information".

Systematic disclosure means that EITI's disclosure requirements are met through routine and publicly available company and government reporting. This could include enabling access to EITI data through public financial reporting, annual company or government agency reports, information portals, and other open data and freedom of information initiatives. A key concern will be ensuring that the published data is comprehensive and reliable. This should include an explanation of the underlying audit and assurance procedures that the data has been subject to, with public access to the supporting documentation. Mainstreaming refers to the process for realizing this goal, which may include interim measures, pilots, and other capacity building activities. |
|---|---|
| How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem? | The commitment will reduce the cost of EITI reporting while strengthening the role of the MSG in the public discourse on and development of policies pertaining to extractives. With reduced cost, systematic disclosure, and strengthened multi-stakeholder participation, transparency and accountability in the extractives will be more sustainable. |
| Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values? | This commitment promotes all of the OGP values, NAMELY, transparency, accountability, participation, and technology and innovation.

Transparency – It sustains and enhances the disclosure of extractives information.
Accountability – It empowers and encourages stakeholders to monitor and assess fulfillment of obligations, and provides for a feedback mechanism where stakeholders may participate in resource governance.
Participation – It enables deeper stakeholder participation in extractives and natural resource governance by providing platforms and venues for engagement.
Technology and Innovation – It employs or utilizes electronic and user-friendly online tools and platforms and other technological innovations in the disclosure and dissemination of data as well as in engaging stakeholders. |

Additional information	The commitment can contribute to reaching the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), particularly the targets to: ● achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources ● encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle ● ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature by 2030.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable (Limit to a maximum of only 5 ambitious but SMART deliverables)	Midterm Deliverable by August 31, 2020	End-of-term Deliverable by August 31, 2021	Means of Verification (Supporting Documents/Online Link or any evidence to Validate Progress and Accomplishment of the Deliverable)	Start Date:	End Date:
1. Systematic disclosure of extractives information through an integrated (centralized) network of independent databases and web portals	- Further enhancements on the PH-EITI website to make it more user-friendly, and to include a feedback mechanism where stakeholders can raise issues and concerns on extractives; - Publication or systematic reporting of responses or specific actions taken on	- Development of an integrated network of independent databases and web portals; - Issuance of policies or enactment of legislation/s that will institutionalize EITI;		August 2019	August 2021

	recommendations, issues, and concerns raised by stakeholders; - Info sharing with Open Data Portal.	- Publication or systematic reporting of responses or specific actions taken on recommendations, issues, and concerns raised by stakeholders.			
2. Public register of beneficial owners of extractive companies	- Enhancement of the Contracts Portal to integrate Beneficial Ownership information			August 2019	January 2020

GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND INCLUSION INDICATORS
(Note: This section should contain indicators that advance gender sensitivity and inclusion in the way that the OGP commitment is implemented)

3. Standardized gender audit tool for extractive companies	- Launch of the Gender Scoping Study on the Extractives, and standardization of survey form as an audit tool to assess gender-inclusivity among extractive companies.			August 2019	January 2020

Sectoral Transparency Alliance on Natural Resource Governance in Cebu (STANCe)

1. Establishment of a local multistakeholder	Constituency stakeholders (MGB, DOE, DILG, BLGF, PENRO)	Functional (objectives, operations	Minutes of meeting Photographs Executive summary	January 2020	August 31, 2021

forum or council for data disclosure and analysis.	consulted and initial commitments expressed	manual, work plans and constituency representation) "forum" or council launched	Memoranda of Agreement/Understanding Operations manual Costed workplan		
2. Community-based trainings on PH-EITI vis-à-vis natural resource governance	30% of the identified target communities given trainings	Training given to 100% of target communities	Training Module Facilitators' Guide Activity reports Photographs Attendance sheets	May 2020	February 2021
3. Enhancement of local, provincial extractives data including social and environmental payments	Partnership building from data holders and relevant constituency initiated; enumerators deployed; memorandum of agreements signed	Data base already set up	Memoranda of agreement Photographs Database	July 2020	July 2021

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OTHER ACTORS INVOLVED	

State actors involved	- Department of Budget and Management (DBM) - Department of Energy (DOE) - Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) - Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP) - Mining Industry Coordinating Council (MICC)

6. Passage of the Freedom of Information Law and Localizing the Freedom of Information Program

Freedom of Information Program

30 November 2019 – 31 August 2021

Lead implementing agency / actor	Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO)

Commitment Description

| What is the public problem that the commitment will address? | Section 7 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution emphasizes the right of the people to information on matters of public concern. However, 30 years since the first Freedom of Information (FOI) Bill was filed, the Philippine Congress has yet to pass a legislation that promotes access to information.

Lack of transparency and accountability which may contribute to corruption and inefficient public service delivery are a few of the major problems this commitment will address. Low (or lack of) participation from citizens due to lack of knowledge or information on how the government operates may also be addressed. Direct participation also constitutes a big challenge on account of large and growing population, thus, this commitment will also address insufficient mechanisms to promote and enhance citizen participation.

As of this writing, here are the developments:

- On July 2016, President Duterte signed Executive Order No. 2, s. 2016 (EO 2) entitled "Operationalizing in the Executive Branch the People's Constitutional Right to Information and the State Policies of Full Public Disclosure and Transparency in the Public Service and Providing Guidelines Therefor".
- On October 2018, the PCOO and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) issued a Joint Memorandum Circular reiterating EO 2 to the local government units. As of date, twenty (20) LGUs have successfully passed their ordinances: Province of Ilocos Norte; Province of Benguet; Province of Surigao Del Norte; Province of Bohol; Province of Masbate; Province of La Union; Province of Occidental, Mindoro; |

	Municipality of Pakil, Laguna; Municipality of Torrijos, Marinduque; Municipality of San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte; Municipality of Infanta, Quezon; Municipality of Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro; Municipality of San Roque, Northern Samar; Municipality of Consolocion, Cebu; Pasig City; Laoag City, Ilocos Norte; Tuguegarao City; Antipolo City, Rizal; Legazpi City, Albay; and, Quezon City. ● Both chambers of Congress in the Philippines have their separate versions of the Freedom of Information Bill. ● In the second quarter of 2019, the FOI-PMO of the PCOO conducted stakeholder consultations with civil society organizations and non-government organizations regarding the draft Admin Version of the FOI Bill. ● On 15 July 2019, the FOI-PMO endorsed the Admin Version of the FOI Bill to the 18th Congress. ● On 21 August 2019, Cabinet Secretary Karlo Alexei Nograles declared the FOI Bill as one of the priority bills, as identified by the Participatory Governance Cluster
What is the commitment?	To have Congress pass a legislation on access to information which will mandate the disclosure of government information—from all three branches to the general public. In the interim, to sustain and further expand the reach of the EO 2, the PCOO will strengthen its efforts on implementing access to information at the local level.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The passage of a Freedom of Information Law is crucial for Filipino citizens to exercise their right to access government-held information. It empowers citizen participation in demanding for transparency and accountability from the government. The Law will mandate all branches of the government to disclose all documents as well as the procedures for accessing these documents.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The commitment aims to ensure transparency and public accountability through granting public access to government information.
Additional information	● The passage of the FOI Law is aligned with the administration's good governance agenda as translated in the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 under Chapter 5: Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance. ● Ensuring public access to information is under the Sustainable Development Goal Number 16, target 10. ● The Freedom of Information program is also a commitment to the Participatory Governance Cluster Performance and Projects Roadmap for 2020-2022. ● For 2019, the total approved budget is P34,163,000.00.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable (Limit to a maximum of only 5 ambitious but SMART deliverables)	Midterm Deliverable by August 31, 2020	End-of-term Deliverable by August 31, 2021	Means of Verification (Supporting Documents/Online Link or any evidence to Validate Progress and Accomplishment of the Deliverable)	Start Date:	End Date:
PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS OFFICE					
1. Draft an administration version of the FOI Bill and lobby to FOI Champions in the Senate and the House of Representatives	Administrative version of the bill submitted to FOI Champions	Passage of the FOI Law	Draft administration version of the FOI Bill	November 2019	August 2021
	5 outreach/ engagement activities to both Houses of Congress	10 outreach activities to both Houses of Congress (cumulative)	Written and photo documentation of capacity-building/ consultation activities, sign-up sheets		
2. Certification of the FOI as an urgent legislative measure by the Office of the	Issuance of certification of the FOI as an urgent legislative measure by the Office of the	Passage of the FOI Law	Written documentation/ certification	November 2019	August 2021

President or the inclusion of the FOI as part of the President's Legislative Agenda	President or the inclusion of the FOI as part of the President's Legislative Agenda				
3. Conduct four (4) public consultation activities to gather feedback on the FOI Bill	Two (2) public consultation activities	Four (4) public consultation activities (cumulative)	Written and photo documentation of capacity-building/ consultation activities, attendance sheets	November 2019	August 2021
4. Lobby the issuance of fifty (50) local FOI Ordinances through a local FOI Acceleration Program	25 ordinances lobbied for passage	50 ordinances lobbied for passage (cumulative)	Passed local FOI Ordinances	November 2019	August 2021
	1 LGU Congress conducted	2 LGU Congress conducted (cumulative)	Pledges of LGUs who committed		
5. Conduct ten (10) capacity-building/consultation activities for local government units (LGUs) and local government champions	Five (5) capacity-building/consultation activities	Ten (10) capacity-building/consult-ation activities (cumulative)	Written and photo documentation of capacity-building/ consultation activities, attendance sheets	November 2019	August 2021

GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND INCLUSION INDICATORS
(Note: This section should contain indicators that advance gender sensitivity and inclusion in the way that the OGP commitment is implemented)

1. Conduct four (4) sector-specific capacity-building/engagement activities: ● The Feminist Agenda in FOI ● FOI for the LGBT Community ● FOI for PWDs ● FOI for IPs	Two (2) engagement activities	Four (4) engagement activities (cumulative)	Written and photo documentation of capacity-building/ consultation activities, attendance sheets; list of FOI requests relating to the target sector	November 2019	August 2021
2. Support the organizing of network of CSO advocates for FOI	Two (2) engagement activities	Four (4) engagement activities (cumulative)	Written and photo documentation of capacity-building/ consultation activities, attendance sheets	November 2019	August 2021

Contact information

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NON-GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT HOLDER (IF ANY)	
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OTHER ACTORS INVOLVED	
State actors involved	
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, working groups	

7. Fostering industrial peace through the proactive and inclusive engagement of workers and employers in the formulation and/or review of labor and employment policies
Tripartism and Social Dialogue
30 November 2019 – 31 August 2021

Lead implementing agency / actor	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)

Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Tripartism, as a social dialogue mechanism, is institutionalized as a venue where the government, the labor groups, and the employer sector can come together to discuss and resolve labor and employment issues and concerns. Currently, the Department of Labor and Employment has institutionalized the National Tripartite Industrial Peace Council (TIPC) and the Regional TIPCs in all regions, as well as national and local Industry Tripartite Councils in specific industries. However, labor representation in tripartite councils is traditionally comprised of formal labor. Ensuring inclusivity of these existing tripartite structures poses a great challenge in our efforts to formulate and implement effective and responsive strategies, programs and reforms. Broad-based consultations and engagements involving all sectors and stakeholders equate to stronger developmental framework and better policy legislation that incorporates and addresses all sectoral interests and concerns.

The world of work is constantly evolving with globalization, migration, green jobs, digitalization and other emerging technologies, which lead to non-standard work arrangements and specific workplace/industry concerns. In this context, it is necessary to ensure that all workers and industry players in all sectors of society be fully represented in all social dialogue mechanisms that are institutionalized in order to serve as a venue for consultation and collaboration, with the end in view of formulating and implementing holistic policy reforms and programs that would address all cross-cutting and industry/sectoral concerns and engender a climate of industrial peace anchored on social justice.

The maintenance of a stable but dynamic and just industrial peace, apart from being a State policy, is recognized |

	as a fundamental requisite of national growth and development and thus has always been at the core of the government's plans and programs.
What is the commitment?	Considered as key instrument in the attainment and maintenance of industrial peace, Tripartism in labor relations is declared a State policy. Towards this end, the Department shall ensure Tripartism and social dialogue, which entails that workers and employers are, as far as practicable, represented in decision and policy-making bodies of the government, particularly in the National and Regional Tripartite Industrial Peace Councils. The Department shall further ensure that representations in these tripartite councils are inclusive by reconstituting the tripartite councils and expanding labor representations in these councils to include *most representative organizations* in sectors of workers other than the formal labor. This is a deviation from the usual tripartite councils wherein labor representation is traditionally comprised of representatives of the formal labor. Through this commitment, the Department aims to have a more proactive engagement with the labor and employer sector, which signifies that their voices and inputs are heard and considered in the review of labor laws and other policies affecting their rights, duties, and welfare.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Inclusive and proactive participation of workers and employers in policy-making ensure that their concerns and inputs are being considered in the process, thereby promoting greater integration of objectives and circulation and processing of information. This would most likely result in more responsive policies that would truly address the needs and/or concerns of their respective sectors. Moreover, their participation in policy-making would also develop democratic ownership over policies, thus helping ensure acceptability and feasibility. It increases the possibility of the acceptance of outcomes and minimizes the possibilities for conflict
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The thrust of tripartism and social dialogue is to give workers and employers the opportunity to be heard and more importantly to give authority to their voices by ensuring that they are represented and deeply entrenched in policy and decision-making processes on labor and employment concerns. Through tripartism and social dialogue, DOLE is promoting transparency, fairness, participative governance and sectoral accountability, thus addressing social disparity while improving social cohesion among all stakeholders.

Additional information					
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Midterm Deliverable by August 31, 2020	End-of-term Deliverable by August 31, 2021	Means of Verification (Supporting Documents/Online Link or any evidence to Validate Progress and Accomplishment of the Deliverable)	Start Date:	End Date:
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT					
1. **Reconstitution and/or expansion of labor representation in the National Tripartite Industrial Peace Council (NTIPC) and the Regional Tripartite Industrial Peace Councils (RTIPC) to include sectoral representatives**	NTIPC and all RTIPCs have duly appointed representatives coming from, but not limited to, the following sectors: • Formal • Informal • Public • Migrant • Women		Appointment papers issued to the sectoral representatives at the NTIPC and RTIPCs	Continuing	Continuin
2. **Deliberation of regional, industry and/or sectoral concerns on labor and employment by the**	Issuance of at least 2 Resolutions with specific and relevant recommendations on labor and employment	Issuance of at least 2 Resolutions with specific and relevant	Signed RTIPC Resolutions	Continuing	Continuing

RTIPCs	issues (per year; per RTIPC)	recommendations on labor and employment issues (per year; per RTIPC)			
3. Review and amendment of labor relations policies, contributing to the attainment and maintenance of industrial peace ● Implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of the Conciliation-Mediation Law (RA 10396) ● Existing guidelines governing the conduct of social partners and stakeholders during labor disputes ● IRR of Telecommuting Law		Reviewed and amended labor relations policies that have passed NTIPC deliberation	Signed NTIPC Resolutions adopting the amended policies Signed policy issuances	Ongoing	August 2021
GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND INCLUSION INDICATORS					
(Note: This section should contain indicators that advance gender sensitivity and inclusion in the way that the OGP commitment is implemented)					
4. Ensure representation of relevant sectors in OGP Commitment acivities	Submission of a document listing activities with	Submission of document listing activities with	Copies of notices, letter invitations, attendance sheet with information on gender and	November 2019	August 2021

	information on the sectors invited	information on the sectors invited	sectoral representation		
Public Services Labor Independent Confederation - National Public Workers Congress (PSLINK - PUBLIK)					
1. Capacity-building/training materials writeshot on Social Dialogue, Participatory Governance and Quality Public Services	Capacity-building/training materials developed		Curriculum/training materials		December 2019
2. Mindanao Regional Workshop on Social Dialogue and Participatory Governance	Increased awareness/enhanced capacity of PUBLIK unions on social dialogue and participatory governance in Mindanao		Activity report		December 2019
3. Visayas Regional Workshop on Social Dialogue and Participatory Governance	Increased awareness/enhanced capacity of PUBLIK unions on social dialogue and participatory governance in Visayas		Activity report		Mar 2020
4. Mindanao Regional Workshop on Social	Increased awareness/enhanced		Activity report		June 2020

Dialogue and Participatory Governance	capacity of PUBLIK unions on social dialogue and participatory governance				
5. National Conference on Social Dialogue and Participatory Governance		Draft Executive Order on Social Dialogue in the Public Service submitted to the Office of the President	Conference report Draft Executive Order on Social Dialogue in the Public Service		September 2020

Note: The participation of the Bureau of Labor Relations in the conduct of said conferences led by PSLINK-PUBLIK shall be limited to the provision of technical and administrative assistance

Contact information

ACCOUNTABLE SENIOR OFFICIAL

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OTHER ACTORS INVOLVED	
State actors involved	- DOLE Central Office, Regional Offices and Attached Agencies - The following agencies may be invited, when necessary (As per DO 140-14): - Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) - National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) - Department of Budget and Management (DBM) - Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) - Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) - Department of Agriculture (DA) - Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) - Department of Energy (DOE) - Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) - Department of Tourism (DOT) - Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) - Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC) - Department of Science and Technology (DOST) - Department of Education (DepEd) - Commission on Higher Education (CHED) - Civil Service Commission (CSC) - Governance Commission for GOCCs (GCG); and - Other relevant government agencies
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, working groups	Most representative workers' and employers' organizations at the national and regional levels

8. Working together to create a holistic and integrated approach to improving the lives of children and their families.

People Powered Participatory Development

November 30, 2019 - August 31, 2021

Lead implementing agency / actor	Department of Social Welfare & Development (DSWD)

Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	**Malnutrition in the Philippines** The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)-Philippines estimates that 95 Filipino children die from malnutrition everyday. Twenty-seven out of 1,000 Filipino children do not get past five years old, and a third of the children population are stunted or short for their age. Malnutrition covers two broad groups of conditions, which are: 1) undernutrition, which includes stunting, wasting (low weight for height or acute malnutrition), underweight (low weight for age), and micronutrient deficiencies; and 2) over-nutrition, which includes being overweight, obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases. A key determinant of child health is nutrition/malnutrition. Trend data from the 2015 National Nutrition Survey (NNS) show that while childhood stunting and underweight prevalence in under-5 year olds have been declining slowly between 1989 and 2015 (albeit at very high levels of 30% and 23%, respectively), childhood wasting and overweight have been increasing over the same time period (but at much lower levels). However, data for 2013-2015 show statistically significant increases in childhood stunting and underweight indicators, with the prevalence of childhood stunting increasing from 30% to 33%, and underweight from 20% to 21%. The World Health Organization (WHO) associates high levels of childhood stunting with a high risk of frequent and early exposure to illness and/or inappropriate feeding practices. Stunting is likely to result to

reduced work capacity in adulthood, which affects economic productivity and other life outcomes. The 2015 NNS further reveals significant disparities in relation to childhood stunting rates along gender lines, geographical location, as well as household wealth. As of 2015, boys under the age of 5 were slightly more likely to be stunted (at 34.3 per cent) compared to girls (32.5 per cent). It appears that children living in rural areas are also more likely to be stunted (at 38.1 per cent) than those living in urban areas (28.3 per cent). The region with the highest level of childhood stunting was ARMM (45.2 per cent), while Central Luzon was found to be the region with the lowest level of stunting (23.1 per cent). Household income was found to be one of the most significant predictors of stunting prevalence. Nearly half of the number of children in the poorest households were found to be stunted.

Wasting or severe acute malnutrition is also an alarming concern, especially since the Philippines is a highly disaster-prone country and the risk of developing wasting increases during humanitarian emergencies. As of 2015, an estimated 7% of underage children are suffering from childhood wasting.

However, given the national nutrition profile, there seems to be considerable barriers in translating FDS knowledge and cash grants to positive nutrition outcomes. Results of the third wave impact evaluation study of the Pantawid Program in 2018 showed that more Pantawid children are underweight (higher by 6 percentage points) compared to non-Pantawid children. Negative impact on stunting and severe stunting was also observed where incidence rates among Pantawid children are higher by 6 and 5 percentage points, respectively, compared to non-Pantawid children. The results were surprising especially as participation in Pantawid is expected to improve nutritional outcomes of children. The result is also inconsistent with the first wave of impact evaluation that noted a 10 percentage point reduction in the prevalence of stunting in children beneficiaries, and needs to be investigated further.

The Fifth and Sixth Periodic Report of the Philippines for the Convention on the Rights of the Child attributes the malnutrition problem of infants and young children to the vicious cycle of undernutrition that are intertwined with the nutritional status of women of reproductive age, especially among adolescent girls, and pregnant women. The WHO cites that newborns born to adolescent mothers are at greater risk of having low birth weight, with long-term potential effects (Adolescent Pregnancy Fact Sheet, WHO, 2018). Generally, malnutrition becomes a women's problem because women in the Philippines are still considered to be the primary caretakers of children. A malnourished child becomes more susceptible to diseases, which would require more care work from the mother as well as more resources from the family.

In addition, as deficits in the nutritional status of children increase their vulnerability to upper respiratory

illnesses, it is no wonder that complications due to these ailments continue to be one of the leading causes of child deaths in the country. This has also occurred despite expenditures for the national Supplementary Feeding Program averaging P3.7 billion in the last five years.

Teenage Pregnancy in the Philippines

Equally important is the issue of teenage or early pregnancies. The government has called teen pregnancy a national social emergency, with an average of 530 teenagers getting pregnant daily, and 24 babies being born from adolescent mothers every hour. The Commission on Population and Development said that there is a 50% increase of pregnancies of the 10-14 age group since 2011, amounting to 2,000 cases. More alarming is that about 30-50 of these pregnancies are among 10-year olds, so that once a week, a ten year old is giving birth in the Philippines. While the over-all fertility rate of women in the Philippines had dropped from an average of three children to 2.7, teenage pregnancy remains high with one out of ten Filipino women aged 15-19 either pregnant or are already mothers. The 2017 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey shows that the top reason of females aged 6-24 years old for not attending school is marriage/family matters (37%). More young women from the bottom 30% of the population get pregnant compared to the top 70% of the income stratum. Teenage pregnancy is a health issue because adolescents' reproductive systems are not yet fully mature, thus younger women are more likely to die from complications from pregnancy and childbirth than women in their 20s. According to WHO, they face higher risks of pregnancy-related infections and complications. Pregnancy-related complications include among others stunted development, maternal mortality, premature delivery and low birth weight. Young mothers are also found to be more nutritionally at risk. Further, they can have greater emotional, psychological and social needs than young adults aged 20-24 years. According to a study conducted in the Philippines, majority of teenage mothers fall below the poverty line. Most of them are also not prepared in raising children at a young age, the nutritional needs they should be getting as it is being passed on the child inside the womb, the medical support they need such as pre-natal care and being able to deliver in health facilities, and the emotional and physical support especially in times of hormonal changes and imbalance brought about by the pregnancy. These factors can affect the nutrition of a child.

As of November 2018, a total of 7,954,805 children were being monitored by Pantawid, 48% or 3,855,850 of whom are girls. Of the total number of monitored children, 1.1 million were not attending school (NAS), and 906,096 were tagged for case management, depending on their reason for not attending school. The top four reasons cited for not attending school were: 1) parents' decision; 2) loss of interest in school; 3) work; and 4) early marriage/early pregnancy. For girls not attending school, the fourth reason given was

	early marriage/early pregnancy. There is a total of 76,724 validated cases of early marriage/early pregnancy among Pantawid youth (for both sexes). This presents a setback in terms of households getting out of poverty, and is a risk for perpetuating inter-generational cycles of poverty.
What is the commitment?	The above emerging concerns within the context of the Pantawid Program have not been fully explored by researchers, and need further study. To do so, however, we need to have a better understanding of the context of the target families' lived experiences. ● The commitment of the agency is the conduct of two Participatory Action Researches (PAR). PAR is an approach to research that emphasizes participation of community members in defining the problem, gathering and analyzing data, and arriving at solutions to the problem collectively. It is best for planning to emanate from the families themselves as only they know the situations they actually face and the options readily available to them. As they express how they choose from among available and potential options, solutions can be tailored to their specific needs and the capacities of the community to act on or absorb a program. The process of engaging the community and stakeholders through all the phases of PAR will be documented. ● Through the PAR, the community will be able to look deeply at the issues and address some of the identified factors impacting nutrition, in particular socio-cultural beliefs and perceptions which contribute to the problem of nutrition not being perceived as 'urgent' and issues related to accessing quality health facilities, such as transportation costs and unavailability of free medicines. While Municipal Nutrition Action Plans exist and are described as 'comprehensive', the participation and inputs of the community, especially of families who are in most need of assistance, in its crafting must be central and their involvement in the plans' impact assessment and evaluation made more visible. Results of the research are also expected to be considered in the crafting of local policies on the focus areas. ● The first PAR will focus on the nutritional status of children in 4Ps families and will be led by 4Ps parent leaders and volunteers. The second PAR on the problem of teen-age pregnancies will be led by leaders and volunteers of 4Ps youth groups. In both researches, the program component of 4Ps—the Family Development Session and Youth Development Session—will be utilized to promote open conversation with beneficiaries, both adults and youth.

	• In spearheading this conversation, DSWD will leverage its access to the families and children in 4Ps and other programs, as well as its role as head of the Cabinet Cluster on Human Development and Poverty Reduction and its network of NGO/CSO partners. The design and implementation of programs, projects, and activities (PPAs) are expected to be grounded on what its target beneficiaries want and need and delivered in a manner that responds holistically to the articulated needs. The approval and support of the local government units on the process and outputs will be solicited to facilitate integration in local development plans and sustainability of initiatives. • Finally, the commitment hopes to ensure that the objectives and processes involved in the PPAs are understandable to the recipients themselves such that they become interested, undertake the required training, and enthusiastically participate in the accountability process that will be put in place to monitor and evaluate the value and impact of the PPAs.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	• The inclusion of those who will be directly affected by policy initiatives should help refine the context within which problems are understood and approached to reveal issues that are otherwise overlooked, such as 'invisible' barriers that impede or limit demand and access to government services by those who most need them. Likewise, by allowing local and marginalized voices to be heard, people are empowered and hopefully encouraged to engage in the political process so that they are less isolated and able to share their public policy successes with other communities to become part of a virtuous cycle of active citizen engagement. • The highest objective is to bring the results of these conversations to policy-makers and program managers at the highest levels so that they hear what the people for whom policies, programs, and projects are intended have to say. By enabling them to examine and articulate their own needs, the people that government say they serve will be able to influence how programs are designed and delivered so that these are contextualized and behavioral barriers normally not apparent to policy-makers are addressed. • The weight and might of the whole of government is brought to bear on the protection of children and the corollary need to support their families. This is the convergence approach referred to in the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 that requires the implementation of a multi-sectoral roadmap for children to "build an enabling environment that respects, protects, and fulfils the rights of all children in the country . . . [in order for them to] attain their full potentials as enshrined in

	the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)."
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	**Transparency**. The process of public consultation itself will require the disclosure of information to the public. **Participation**. The monthly family assemblies of 4Ps beneficiaries have mainly been structured for government to send information down to the beneficiaries of the program. This proposal changes that direction so that information starts flowing to and from each party with both sides listening to and learning from each other. Civic participation is promoted and expanded as meeting facilitators will be selected from members of beneficiary-families themselves who will be trained in participatory research skills and provided with negotiation and higher level communication skills. **Measurement & evaluation**. The PPAs that will result from the public consultations will be embedded accountability mechanisms of the program even as the public conversation on the PPAs' impact and implementation continues. **Technology** will be used to speed up the consolidation of the comments and recommendations coming from disparate locations immediately after each of the simultaneous consultations. The primary innovation that will be adopted is the 20th Century Town Hall meeting format in the family assemblies to encourage their participation in the public consultation process.
Additional information	- https://pantawid.dswd.gov.ph - http://pdp.neda.gov.ph - http://2040.neda.gov.ph - http://www.neda.gov.ph/pdp-results-matrices/2017-2022/ - https://senate.gov.ph/lisdata/75556097!.pdf - http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/02/beijing-synthesis-report - The Rapid Qualitative Assessment of the Impact of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programs on Nutrition Outcomes in Beneficiary Households in Selected Municipalities. 14 May 2019. Economic Policy Research Institute, Massachusetts, United States of America. UNICEF. - https://obgyn.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1471-0528.13782 - World Health Organization. Fact Sheet on Adolescent Pregnancy. 2018

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable (Limit to a maximum of only 5 ambitious but SMART deliverables)	Midterm Deliverable by August 31, 2020	End-of-term Deliverable by August 31, 2021	Means of Verification (Supporting Documents/Online Link or any evidence to Validate Progress and Accomplishment of the Deliverable)	Start Date:	End Date:
Department of Social Welfare and Development					
1. Policy Issuance on the conduct of PAR	DSWD Special Order (SO) for OGP Project		SO for OGP Project	December 2019	
2. Choose pilot areas based on high incidence of malnutrition and teenage pregnancy (target areas: Camarines Sur, Negros Oriental , Negros Occidental, Zamboanga del Norte, Bukidnon, South Cotabato, Manila (Welfareville, Baseco, Bagbag, Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur, Regions II, VIII)	Priority areas chosen		Copy of policy issuance List of Priority Areas	November 2019	
3. Mapping of CSO partners	CSO partners mapped out		Directory of CSOs consolidated	October 2019	

4. Strengthen partnership building through signing of MOU between DSWD, DBM, DILG, CSOs, LGUs	MOU signed with partners		Signed MOU	December 2019	February 2020
5. Development of research design and workplan	Research design/plan approved by partners		Copy of final research design/plang	December 2019	January 2020
6. Development and pre-test of module on PAR	Modules developed and finalized in consultation with CSOs and development partners			February 2020	
	Pre-test (Luzon and Mindanao)			March 2020	
7. Formation of PAR teams	PAR teams formed in research areas		List of team members/area	March 2020	
8. Trainings for parent leaders/volunteers of the PAR group (to include Gender Sensitivity Training)	Trainings conducted		Summary Report on trainings conducted	April 2020	May 2020
9. Conduct of participatory action research	At least three stakeholder consultations held with NGAs, LGUs, CSOs		Documentation of consultations and list of stakeholders in attendance	June 2020	December 2020
• Implementation of the community action plan		Implemented action plan	Monthly or quarterly reports	February 2021	August 2021
• Tasking and assignment of roles			Evaluation Report		

• Reporting and evaluation mechanism in place					
10. Submission of research results with recommendations on Pantawid program enhancements		Submission and online publication of two research outputs with program recommendations	Copies of research results	May 2021	
11. Development of a Communication Plan towards addressing issues identified on malnutrition and teenage pregnancies based on the research findings		Development of a Communication Plan based on research findings Production of advocacy materials At least 1 activity conducted to present and disseminate research findings and advocacy materials	Communication Plan Advocacy materials	Jan. 2021	Aug. 2021

GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND INCLUSION INDICATORS

(Note: This section should contain indicators that advance gender sensitivity and inclusion in the way that the OGP commitment is implemented)

- Representation of men and women in the PAR Teams
- Participation of men and women as PAR respondents (key informant interviews, focus group discussion, and other methodologies/processes)
- Presence of community support mechanisms for women participation in the PAR (child-minding mechanisms, child-friendly spaces during meetings, FDS sessions on shared care work)
- Gender Sensitivity Training for research facilitators
- Gender-sensitive research protocols/processes
- Gender analysis of data gathered

- Gender sensitive and inclusive advocacy materials - Gender-responsive action plans - Accessible venues for activities					
- Ensure GAD-sensitive process in the development and implementation of research protocol - Ensure the representation of men and women in the PAR teams	At least 40 percent of the PAR team members are women		Research protocol		
- Participation of men and women as PAR respondents (key informant interviews, focus group discussion, and other methodologies/processes)			Directory of Stakeholders interviewed and disaggregated by gender		
- Ensure representation of relevant sectors in OGP commitment activities	Publication of a document listing activities with information on the sectors invited (and data on total population with details on the number of individuals/families per barangay (or smallest possible unit, total population presented with what CSOs represent them or their issues in the Local Development Councils; when open for validation	Publication of a document listing activities with information on the sectors invited (and data on total population with details on the number of individuals/families per barangay (or smallest possible unit, total population presented with what CSOs represent them or their issues in the Local Development Councils; when open for validation by the public	Online link to the publication; Copies of invitation letters/notices; Directory of invited activity participants with information on gender and sectoral representation; Actual attendance sheets (should also be able to show what communities or sections of the LGUs are included and not included in	August 2019	August 2021

	by the public		the activities, as reference in the progressivity of plans to be more inclusive)		

Contact information

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DESIGNATED TECHNICAL FOCAL PERSON

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Phone Number	
NON-GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT HOLDER (IF ANY)	
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Phone Number	
OTHER ACTORS INVOLVED	
State actors involved	
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, working groups	Unang Hakbang Foundation, Save the Children, Social Watch, World Vision, E-Net, UNICEF

9. Ensuring IP Mandatory Representation in Local Legislative Councils and Policy Making Bodies

Strategic Communication Advocacy on the Revised Guidelines for IP Mandatory Representation

November 30, 2019 - August 31, 2021

Lead implementing agency / actor	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Section 16 of RA 8371 provides that the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) have the right to participate fully, if they so choose, at all levels of decision-making in matters which may affect their rights, lives and destinies through procedures determined by them as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous political structures. Consequently, the State shall ensure that the ICCs/IPs shall be given mandatory representation in policy-making bodies and other local legislative councils.
	Currently, there are 4,294 IPMRs in the country with the following breakdown
	❑ City – 30
	❑ Province-32
	❑ Municipality-380
	❑ Barangay 3,852
	In the consultations conducted by NCIP during the 2016 Indigenous Peoples Conferences with almost 2,000 IP leaders from all over the country in attendance and additional Open Government Partnership (OGP) consultations, the following are specific gaps in the status quo identified:
	Non-acceptance by local government units of selected IPMR and pushback from politicians and other stakeholders. IP groups expressed that the process of selecting the Indigenous People Mandatory Representative (IPMR) is politicized Tribal leaders aspire to represent the IPs in the Sanggunian and other local bodies. The tribal communities endorse the aspiring tribal leaders as IPMRs. However, the endorsement is not honored and these IP

	representatives are not recognized by local bodies. Thus,there is a need for multi-sectoral involvement to ensure a political representation.

Since its enactment in 1997 and the subsequent enabling issuances, the information gap between these issuances and the IP communities as well as other stakeholders all over the country is formidable to the point that many do not even know that the IPRA exists. There is a need to strengthen the roll-out of Revised IPMR Guidelines through all Ancestral Domains;

IP groups also raised that there are specific provisions in the IPMR guidelines that are problematic and may need to be revisited. There is a need for NCIP to document these concerns raised on the guidelines and actions taken by NCIP to address these concerns. If actions taken by NCIP involves crafting of new policies or guidelines, it should go through free and prior informed consent (FPIC) process. |
| What is the commitment? | The NCIP, in partnership with local IP groups, commit to ensure implementation of the policy on the IP Mandated representation in local legislative and policy-making bodies by providing guidelines and opening up more platforms to receive feedback, and facilitate reporting of current IP sector situation and government response to issues raised and concerning the IP sector. |
| How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem? | This commitment will help ensure that government agencies, the IP communities, local government units, will be made aware of the rights of the Indigenous Peoples to representation so that non-acceptance of IPMRs by local units and other policy-making bodies will be lessened. Secondly or most importantly, the IP communities will realize that under the law, protection for them exists and understanding of the same will lead further to their empowerment. |
| Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values? | This commitment runs the whole gamut of the defined values of the OGP such that the actualization of this will have implications as far as the following are concerned:

1. On civic participation – the target is the Indigenous Peoples vulnerable sectors which at present by virtue of their limited knowledge of their rights have difficulty asserting themselves, especially on matters that involve community exploitation. This project will raise awareness on their part to better prepare them in asserting those rights provided by law.

2. Access to information – the information and advocacy campaign will broaden the base of those who will be made aware of what they have under the law through the distribution or presentation of materials that |

	pertains to these rights. 3. The specific guidelines that is the main purpose of the campaign will help our IP communities identify the processes and the accountable persons vis-à-vis the process of selection for their IP mandatory representative 4. Technology and innovation for openness and accountability – the campaign will not be limited to face-to-face engagement but rather include online options of interaction andmulti-media approaches to education Specifically, we can open information that has to do with cases involving or about IP representatives such that status of cases and disposition will be accessed.
Additional information	This advocacy program encompasses all NCIP IP mandatory selection processes and information, education campaigns as regularly provided under the national appropriations. This will also facilitate engagement with the Department of Interior and Local Government which will be its major partner as far as IP representatives in local legislative councils are concerned.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable (Limit to a maximum of only 5 ambitious but SMART deliverables)	Midterm Deliverable by August 31, 2020	End-of-term Deliverable by August 31, 2021	Means of Verification (Supporting Documents/Online Link or any evidence to Validate Progress and Accomplishment of the Deliverable)	Start Date:	End Date:
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					

1. 10 IPMR IEC/Selection Activities	5	5	Reports, Certificates of Affirmation Issued (COAs)	December 2019	August 2021
2. Increase in percentage of provinces, cities, and municipalities with IPMRs (baselinein 2015: 7%)	53%	78%	Data published in the Socio-Economic Report of the PDP 2017-2022	November 30, 2019	August 31, 2019
3. Online publication od rhw State of the IP Situation in the Philippines	Issuance of a policy providing for the guidelines and template for the provision of IP feedback reports to NCIP through online and offline mechanisms	Online publication of annual report with the information on the following: ● IPMR issues ● LGUs which are yet to seat IPMRs ● Summary of government responses to documented IP issues	Online link to the policy issuance and report	November 30, 2019	August 31, 2021
4. Pilot implementation of Ulat katutubo/IPMR Reporting in IP communities;	Ulat Katutubo to held in at least two regions	Ulat Katutubo in 4 regions.	Documentation of Ulat Katutubo activities and related publications	November 30, 2019	August 31, 2021
5. Reinstitutionalization of IPCC/IP Consultative Bodies	Issuance of updated policy guidelines on the	Convening of the IPCC/IPCB at least once	Online link to the publication of updated policy	November 30, 2019	August 31, 2021

	reinstitutionalization of the IPCC/IPCB		guidelines; Documentation of IPCB meeting		

IP GROUPS COMMITMENTS

6. Submission of annual IP feedback report to NCIP	At least 10 IP/ICC groups submitted annual feedback report to the NCIP copy furnished the DILG	At least 10 IP/ICC groups submitted annual feedback report to the NCIP copy furnished the DILG		January 2020	January 2021

GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND INCLUSION INDICATORS
(Note: This section should contain indicators that advance gender sensitivity and inclusion in the way that the OGP commitment is implemented)

7. Ensure representation of relevant sectors in OGP commitment activities	Publication of a document listing activities with information on the sectors invited	Publication of a document listing activities with information on the sectors invited	Online link to the publication; Copies of invitation letters/notices; Directory of invited activity participants with information on gender and sectoral representation; Actual attendance sheets % NCIP	December 2019	August 2021
	Timely invitation of relevant sectors (i.e. Local Chief		Email screenshot/Receiving copies of invitation	December 2019	August 2021

	Executives, DILG, CSOs, IP groups, Youth, and Women Sector).		letters/notices, dated 10 days prior to the activities % NCIP		

Contact information

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DESIGNATED TECHNICAL FOCAL PERSON

Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Elta G. Laurilla with Jonie D. Minguillan
Title, Department	Chief, Empowerment Division
Phone Number	575-1200 local 1024

OTHER ACTORS INVOLVED	
State actors involved	Department of the Interior and Local Government
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, working groups	Concerned Indigenous Political Structures (IPS)

10. Stakeholders engagement in harnessing the value of PhilGEPS data
Stakeholders engagement in harnessing the value of PhilGEPS data
November 30, 2019 - August 31, 2021

Lead implementing agency / actor	Procurement Service- Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PS-PHILGEPS)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Transparency in the procurement and implementation of public contracts alongside competitiveness, public monitoring, accountability, and streamlined procurement processes are the principles enshrined in the Government Procurement Reform Act (GPRA) or Republic Act 9184. It posits that transparency of public procurement information is a deterrent to corruption thereby mandating all procuring entities to publish bid opportunities and post awards and contracts in the electronic government portal. However, inefficiencies in the procurement process continue to exist. This has resulted in corruption, leakages and wastage of government funds that negatively affect the delivery of public services to the Filipino people. This is evident in the 2018 Corruption Perception Index wherein the Philippines ranked 99 across 180 countries. While some public procurement data is published online by PhilGEPS and other procuring entities, stakeholders cannot fully engage with the data given that: (1) PhilGEPS does not provide information on procurement planning and contract implementation; (2) procurement data uploaded by procuring entities are incomplete making it difficult to track contracts from planning to implementation; (3) not all data is published using open data standards, (4) there is limited awareness of PhilGEPS data on the Philippines Open Data Portal; and (5) most civil society organizations and other stakeholders lack the capacity to analyze and transform data to be used as evidence for policy and practice recommendations. Moreover, The Commission on Audit (COA), as one of the major users of procurement data for its audit activities, is in need of a data-source that is facilitative and comprehensive.

What is the commitment?	The PS-PhilGEPS commits to work with civil society and government stakeholders to identify contracting data that will be subjected to mandatory publication using machine-readable formats. In doing so, PS-PhilGEPS will ensure that its modernized system will utilize Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS) in publishing data embedded in the Annual Procurement Plan, Purchase Request, Bid Notice, Award Notice, E-Bidding, Contract Management, aside from those initially identified by the stakeholders. With policy support from the Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB), publication of procurement data by government procuring entities will be required. This will enable public monitoring and audit of public procurement in order to improve the contracting process and enhance public service delivery.
	In doing so, the PS-PhilGEPS will establish a team that will engage civil society organizations, media, the private sector, and other government agencies to jointly identify priorities to help the government build public trust through open contracting.
	Together with the Government Procurement Policy Board - Technical Support Office (GPPB-TSO), contracting information will be used to update procurement policies and the possible improvement of Government Procurement Reform Act's Implementing Rules and Regulations.
	Together with the civil society and the private sector, PS-PhilGEPS will create opportunities to improve the data literacy of both civil and government stakeholders in appreciating, using and analyzing contracting data to be used for monitoring procurement projects and as evidence for policy and practice recommendations in order to build public trust and integrity.
	The COA on the other hand, commits to collaborate with the PhilGEPS in the identification of data needed as one of the bases for determining the data to be published, in the training of auditors of procuring entities and citizen-partners/auditors in the context of the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) initiative, and the utilization of procurement data from the PhilGEPS in conducting audits for specific audit objectives.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	This commitment will make disclosure of contracting information from planning up to implementation in a timely, accessible and usable manner. It will allow civil society organizations, media and the public in general to analyze and monitor government contracts providing them better means to provide feedback and participate in government decision-making. It will promote a fairer marketplace and level playing fields for merchants resulting to more competitive bids and better quality of goods and services. It will help government agencies to analyze and identify areas to improve their processes. It will help prevent fraud, collusion and corruption, which will build the public trust and integrity of the government procurement process, the civil servants and the government institutions.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment features all the OGP values of transparency, accountability, participation, and technology and innovation in its design and implementation. **Transparency and Access to Information** – It promotes the disclosure of contracting information from planning to implementation stage in a timely, accessible and usable manner. **Public Accountability** – It will promote a fair marketplace for businesses allowing small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) to participate on a level playing field resulting to bids that are more competitive and better quality of goods and services. It will help government agencies to analyze and identify areas to improve their processes. It will help prevent fraud, collusion and corruption, which will build the public trust and integrity of the government procurement process, the civil servants and the government institutions. It will facilitate the conduct of public audits of procurement activities as a budget accountability mechanism. **Civic Participation** – It will allow civil society organizations, media and the public in general to analyze and monitor government contracts providing them better means to provide feedback and participate in government decision-making. It will enable citizen-partners/auditors, particularly students under the CPA Student Internship Program, to be involved in public audit activities using the PhilGEPS and inculcate in them the *bayanihan* spirit that is part of Filipino Values. **Technology and Innovation for Openness and Accountability**– It will publish contracting data in machine-readable and structured format that will make information accessible, shareable and reusable. **Inclusion** – This can provide data and information on how government can introduce procurement policies

	that can encourage women-led companies; cooperatives; and organizations that employ persons with disabilities.				
Additional information	The facility to publish structured open data on each contracting process according to OCDS was included on the requirement of the Modernized PhilGEPS.				
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable (Limit to a maximum of only 5 ambitious but SMART deliverables)	Midterm Deliverable by August 31, 2020	End-of-term Deliverable by August 31, 2021	Means of Verification (Supporting Documents/Online Link or any evidence to Validate Progress and Accomplishment of the Deliverable)	Start Date:	End Date:
PS-PHILGEPS					
Component 1: Improving the disclosure of public procurement data in PhilGEPS					
1. Stakeholder-identified public procurement data obtained and mapped against the OCDS and if possible specific-stakeholder needs	At least two (2) Procurement Data Mapping Workshops are organized for representatives	Stakeholder - identified procurement data from planning to implementation on	Consultation activity design documents Written and Photo documentation of consultation	January 2020	March 2020

	from civil society and academe, the private sector, procuring entities, and the Commission on Audit. Philippine contracting data are mapped against the Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS) and the specific-stakeholder needs. (This includes the data needs by the Commission on Audit (COA) to support validation of post-qualification activities under their Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) initiative)	PhilGEPS is mapped in OCDS format.	activities/meetings Attendance Sheets Copy of draft and final versions of the mapping documents		
2. Re-designed the PhilGEPS to build the user needs into the System	Data analytics are developed in consultation with representatives from civil society, the private sector, government, and COA.	PhilGEPS has produced dashboards on monitoring and evaluation, corruption risk, and procurement efficiency as agreed	Copy of draft and final versions of the dashboards based on stakeholder consultations Online link to dashboards	April 2020	August 2020

		with relevant stakeholders Identified data needs are included in the PhilGEPS dashboard Monitoring and Compliance Dashboards are available in the PhilGEPS portal			
3. Requested the GPPB through the GPPB-TSO for policy issuance directing procuring entities to publish required data	Initial Standard Data and Publication Policy drafted in consultation with relevant government and civil society stakeholders	Final version of the PhilGEPS Data Standard and Publication Policy	Copy of draft of the Data Standard and Publication Policy with letter request to the GPPB through GPPB-TSO duly stamp received	February 2020	August 2021
4. Capacitated selected procuring entities in publishing procurement data in the PhilGEPS	List of selected procuring entities prepared At least two (2) training workshops are organized and conducted	Selected Procuring entities capacitated in the modernized PhilGEPS	List and invitations to selected procuring entities Training design documents Written and Photo documentation of trainings conducted Attendance Sheets	January 2020	August 2021
Component 2: Building Stakeholder Capacities to use PhilGEPS Data					

5. Capacitated civil society, the private sector, and government representatives to access and use contracting data published on PhilGEPS	At least two (2) data literacy training (including analysis and visualization) are conducted for representatives from civil society, the private sector and government	At least two (2) data literacy training (including analysis and visualization) are conducted for representatives from civil society, the private sector and government	Written and Photo documentation of consultation activities/meetings Attendance sheet Training module on Data Literacy Training for civil society, the private sector, and government	July 2020	August 2021
6. Capacitated COA auditors and citizen-partners/auditors in using published data for its audits under the umbrella of the CPA initiative	Auditors in ten (10) key Departments and selected State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) students in collaboration are trained on the enhanced PhilGEPS auditor module as part of the COA's Citizen Participatory Audit Internship Program.		Written and Photo documentation of consultation activities/meetings Training Attendance sheet Audit working papers (e.g. downloaded e-copies or printed copies of published documents and evidences of non-publication) Training module which COA auditors can use as reference or guidance material in performing the validation activities in their workplaces	February 2020	August 2021

			(i.e. outside of the training room)		
Component 3: Advocating for evidence-based policy and practice recommendations based on PhilGEPS data					
7. Civil society, the private sector are capacitated to use contracting data for evidence based policy and practice recommendations for their advocacies related to health,, market competition, and more responsive procurement policies and processes	At least 2 ideathons with civil society, the private sector, and academe are conducted wherein open contracting data are visualized and analyzed.	At least 2 ideathons per year with civil society, the private sector, and academe are conducted wherein open contracting data are visualized and analyzed.	Written and Photo documentation of consultation activities/workshops /meetings, Attendance Sheets, Copy of draft and final versions of the workshop documentations, data visualizations based on contracting data are produced and used for 4 projects for advocacy purposes Online links of blogs or stories that used open contracting data	February 2020	August 2021
8. Policy recommendation submitted to GPPB through the GPPB-TSO in response to evidence generated through the use of PhilGEPS data by different stakeholders.	Identify, explore, draft and submit to the GPPB through the GPPB-TSO policy recommendations. These may include policies related to	Policy practice recommendations submitted to the GPPB through the GPPB-TSO duly stamped received Together with COA,	Policy recommendations from civil society, the private sector, and government. Review and evaluation of recommendation to	May 2020	August 2021

	gender, inclusivity, and procurement efficiency, among others.	policy recommendations based on results of the Citizen Participatory Audit will be considered.	determine feasibility		
Component 4: Building the capacity of the PS-PhilGEPS staff for the development of dashboards					
9. PS-PhilGEPS staff are capacitated to develop data visualization tools that can aid in dashboard development using contracting data in OCDS format	At least two (2) user-centered data analytics and visualization trainings are conducted for PS-PhilGEPS staff. Data visualization tools are developed in consultation with representatives from civil society, the private sector, government, and COA.	PhilGEPS has produced dashboards on monitoring and evaluation, corruption risk, and procurement efficiency as agreed with relevant stakeholders Identified data needs are included in the PhilGEPS dashboard Monitoring and Compliance Dashboards are available in the PhilGEPS portal	Written and Photo documentation of consultation activities/meetings Attendance Sheets Copy of draft and final versions of the dashboards based on stakeholder consultations Online link to dashboards	March 2020	December 2020
Component 5: Collaborating with Partner Agencies					
10. Collaborated with DICT in linking to PhilGEPS platform to its Open Data Portal	PhilGEPS shared URL address to DICT		Official letter sharing the URL address to DICT	January 2020	

11. Collaborated with Presidential Communication and Operations Office-FOI Monitoring Team	Participated in at least two (2) FOI Student Caravans		Caravan Program, Photo documentation and Presentation Materials	As scheduled by PCOO	As scheduled by PCOO
Commission on Audit (COA)					
12. Collaborated with the PhilGEPS in identification of user needs	Auditors' feedback on procurement data to be published by procurement entities for use in audit		Office Orders authorizing COA auditors to participate in PhilGEPS-organized workshops Certificates of Participation issued by the PhilGEPS	As scheduled by PhilGEPS	As scheduled by PhilGEPS
13. Collaborated with the PhilGEPS in capacitating COA auditors and citizen-partners/auditors in using published data for its audits under the umbrella of the CPA initiative	Trained auditors and citizen-auditors		Office Orders authorizing COA auditors and citizen-auditors to participate in PhilGEPS-organized trainings / workshops Certificates of Training issued by the PhilGEPS	As scheduled by PhilGEPS	As scheduled by PhilGEPS
14. Utilized procurement data published in the PhilGEPS in CPA engagements		Conduct of citizen participatory audits of at least the procuring entities	CPA Student Internship Program policy MOA with specific	As scheduled by PhilGEPS	August 31, 2021

		involved in the pilot publication activities of the PhilGEPS	state universities Nomination documents for specific student interns Authorization documents for specific student interns Documentation of the audit engagements		
Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO)					
1. Training of 10 CSOs (from 5 organizations) on open contracting	Trained 10 CSOs		Training modules, Highlights of training	November 2019	December 2019
2. Monitoring by 5 trained organizations of government projects under DIME utilizing contracting information		5 research/ monitoring papers	Research/monitoring results	January 2020	September 2020
GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND INCLUSION INDICATORS *(Note: This section should contain indicators that advance gender sensitivity and inclusion in the way that the OGP commitment is implemented)*					
PS-PHILGEPS					
1. Relevant sectors are represented in OGP commitment activities	Publication of a document listing activities with information on the sectors invited	Publication of a document listing activities with information on the sectors invited	Online link to the publication; Copies of invitation letters/notices; Directory of invited	January 2020	August 2021

			activity participants with information on gender and sectoral representation; Actual attendance sheets		
2. Explored the possibility of publishing gender and inclusivity relevant data	OCDS Extensions that tag women-led companies, cooperatives, and organizations that employ persons with disabilities will be developed.	Policy and practice recommendations that will promote inclusion will be submitted to GPPB-TSO	Policy paper Minutes of meetings	May 2020	August 2021
COA					
3. Ensure representation of relevant sectors are represented in OGP commitment activities	Publication in the CPA Website of a document with statistical information on gender and sector inclusion	Publication in the CPA Website of a document with statistical information on gender and sector inclusion	Published documents Actual attendance sheets	After the first CPA engagement on the Student Internship Program	August 2021
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<tr><td colspan="2" align="center">OTHER ACTORS INVOLVED</td></tr>
</table>

State actors involved	Department of Budget and Management Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB) GPPB – Technical Support Office Procurement Service units
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, working groups	HIVOS Southeast Asia Layertech Labs Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific (ANSA-EAP) Coalition of Development NGO Network (CODE-NGO) Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Network (MINCODE) Palawan Advocates for Good Governance and Empowerment (PAGE) Education Network for Educational Reforms (e-NET) Integrity Initiative CAR CSO KAINAKAP MNL

ANNEX A

PH-OGP Terms of Reference

Philippine Open Government Partnership (PH-OGP)
Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Steering Committee

I.   Background

The Philippines is one of eight (8) founding members of the Open Government Partnership, a multilateral initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance.

As a member country of OGP, the Philippines is required to endorse a high level Open Government Declaration, deliver a two-year country action plan developed with public consultation, and commit to an independent reporting on their progress going forward.

The Philippine Government sees open government as a way to operationalize and institutionalize People Power. As such, the Philippine Open Government Partnership (PH- OGP) is being initiated by government to provide multi-stakeholder support and ownership of the **Philippine Open Government Partnership Action Plan**, which set direction and plans towards deepening open government and pursuing governance reforms. The PH-OGP shall be directed by a steering committee composed of representatives from government, civil society networks, government unions, and business groups. The PH-OGP Steering Committee also provides policy recommendations and serves as a feedback mechanism to the Participatory Governance Cluster.

II.   Mission of the Partnership

The PH-OGP is a multi-stakeholder partnership that aims to craft and deliver co-created country commitments which are geared towards addressing the OGP grand challenges on improving public services, increasing public integrity, more effectively managing public resources, creating safer communities, and increasing corporate accountability.

It shall serve as a platform for non-government stakeholders to engage government in the development and implementation of the Philippine Open Government Partnership Action Plan. Through this partnership, a broad spectrum of stakeholders shall be given the opportunity to participate in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Action Plan. Through genuine participation and engagement, the partnership seeks to generate support and broad ownership of the country plan. The partnership shall also serve as a mechanism for dialogue between the government and non-government stakeholders.

III. Principles of Engagement

Engagement between government and non-government stakeholders in the Partnership shall be based on the following principles:

- Transparency – provide both parties, as well as the general public, timely, access to relevant and verified information/data, subject to the limits set by law;
- Accountability – abide by the policies, standards and guidelines of engagement that may be agreed upon, and fulfill commitments;
- Integrity – adhere to moral and professional standards in fulfilling our commitments
- Partnership – cooperate and share responsibilities to ensure that the objectives of the engagement are achieved;
- Consultation and Empowerment – enhance knowledge-sharing and continuing dialogue;
- Respect for Internal Processes – understand and abide by the limitations of stakeholders with respect to the nature of information to be disclosed and the extent of involvement based on institutional/legally imposed limitations;
- Sustainability – ensure continuing engagement by instituting progressive policies and operational mechanisms that shall promote an environment of mutual trust; and
- National Interest – uphold the national welfare above the interests of organizations or individuals.

IV. Steering Committee

The direction, programs and activities of the PH-OGP shall be set by PH-OGP Steering Committee which shall be comprised of representatives from government, civil society networks, government unions, and business groups. It shall be supported by a PH-OGP secretariat that shall be organized and supported by government.

Specifically, the Steering Committee shall have the following functions:

- Set policies and trajectory of the Philippine Open Government Partnership:
  - Help craft the PH-OGP Plan;
  - Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Plan;
  - Publish an annual monitoring and evaluation report on the accomplishments of the PH-OGP and Governance Cluster Plan to be presented in a public forum;
  - Provide policy recommendations to the PH-OGP Plan;
- Promote OGP through advocacy and outreach activities:
  - Provide oversight to the secretariat in organizing the PH-OGP and its various activities;
  - Designate an accountable focal person for the oversight of the PH-OGP Secretariat
  - o Provide inputs to matters and concerns related to the OGP at the international level;
  - Through its members, conduct outreach to various sectors in support of the action plan initiatives; and

V.   Composition of the Steering Committee

The PH-OGP Steering Committee shall be comprised of the following agencies and/or organizations:

- Eight (8) Government Representatives
    - Department of Budget and Management as the Chair and Secretariat of the Participatory Governance Cluster
    - Department of Social Welfare and Development as the Chair of the Human
    - Development Cluster
    - Department of Interior and Local Government as the agency mandated to supervise local government units
    - Office of the Cabinet Secretary as the agency overseeing the operations of the Office of Participatory Governance and Cabinet Cluster System
    - National Economic and Development Authority as the agency leading the crafting of the Philippine Development Plan
    - One (1) local government representative, preferably coming from the leagues
    - One (1) representative from the House of Representatives
    - One (1) representative from the Senate
- Eight (8) Non-Government Representatives
    - One (1) Representatives from the Private Sector
    - One (1) Representative from the Academe
    - Five (5) Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
    - One (1) Representative from the Government Unions/Associations

The representatives of private sector, academe, CSOs and government unions shall be chosen by their respective sectors. At least one (1) and at most two (2) of the five (5) incumbent CSO representatives shall be retained in the Steering Committee for a second term. At any given time, non-government organizations can replace their representatives to the Steering Committee subject to an inclusive consultation process within their sector.

Each chosen organization shall designate a permanent and alternate representative to the Steering Committee. The head of member agencies and organizations of the Steering Committee shall be designated as its permanent representative.

The Steering Committee shall have a Government Chairperson and a Non-Government Co- Chairperson to be chosen by their respective sectors.

VI.   Terms of Steering Committee Members

Government agencies are permanent members of the Steering Committee.

For non- government organizations, selection process shall be determined by their respective sectors which shall be submitted to the Steering Committee formally in writing. The terms of representatives shall be synchronized with the timeline of the currently implemented PH-OGP action plan.

VII.   Steering Committee Meetings and Decision Making

The steering committee shall meet at least once every quarter and as needed. The steering committee makes a good faith effort to make decisions by consensus. If consensus is not possible, the steering committee may take a formal vote, with 2/3 of the votes of the members present constituting a quorum for a recommendation to be adopted.

VIII.   Changes in the Terms of Reference

These Terms of Reference may be revisited once a year. Any changes in the TOR shall be adopted with 2/3 of the votes of the members present constituting a quorum of the Steering Committee.

ANNEX B

OGP Citizens Agenda

OGP CITIZENS AGENDA AND REASONED RESPONSES
FROM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES (NGAs)

Priority Themes/ Proposed commitment areas or themes	Proposing regions/sectors	Proposed Indicators	Proposed implementing agencies	Agency Response
1. CSO and citizen active engagement	NCR, CAR, Region 2, 3, 4-A, 4-B, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11,12, ARMM	1. DILG to lead the formulation, in consultation with CSOs, policy for CSO-Government relations, to provide guidelines for, among others: a) government consultations with CSOs in governance processes – planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and audit b) increase number CSO representation in local governance (local special bodies and other councils) c) government's financial and non-financial support for CSOs including their participation in national and local governance processes such as planning, monitoring, audit d) CSO Accreditation and Reconstitution of the Regional Development Councils (RDCs) , Local Development Councils (LDCs) and Local Special Bodies (LSBs) to ensure the inclusive participation, the effectiveness of the RDCs, LDCs, and LSBs and the representation of the poor and marginalized sectors; ensure also the mandatory representation of the indigenous peoples (IPs) in all policy making bodies and in all local legislative bodies proportionate to their population as provided for in Section 6 of the Indigenous People's Right Act (IPRA) 2. DBM, DILG, and DepEd, DENR, to adopt civic technology and integrate participatory	DILG, DBM, DepEd, DENR, NCIP	DILG and DBM has submitted a proposed OGP commitment to promote participatory governance, improve local development planning and enhance local service delivery. On April 10, 2019, the Participatory Governance Cluster issued the PGC Resolution No. 1-S2019 which outlines the Cluster milestones in the next three years, which directly address the concerns outlined in the OGP Citizens Agenda on citizen engagement in governance. DBM has also submitted Project DIME as one of the proposed commitments in the OGP Plan. The DILG will be rolling out a citizen feedback mechanism, an online platform called DevLIVE. The DevLIVE is a mobile application that allows citizens to provide feedback in terms of the progress and effectiveness of their local ADM and AM infrastructure projects in real time. DILG also committed to submit DevLIVE as a commitment under the next OGP NAP. DENR suggests to include the Enhanced National Greening Program (ENGP) in the next OGP NAP with the following targets:

Priority Themes/ Proposed commitment areas or themes	Proposing regions/sectors	Proposed Indicators	Proposed implementing agencies	Agency Response
		monitoring mechanisms in basic service delivery and the implementation of national and local infrastructure projects such as Project - Digital Imaging Monitoring and Evaluation (DIME) and Assistance to Municipalities (AM), DepEd projects under the Education Programs Delivery Unit, and National Greening Program.		• Representation of major CSOs in validation of ENGP sites and respective exit confrerence • Representation of major CSOs in dialogues/consultative meetings concerning policy proposals • Invitations extended to major CSOs for site visits with success stories • Annual Program Assesssment with CSOs (DENR) • Presence of major CSOs during budget hearings • Commission of Audit (COA)-issued Audit Observation Memorandum (AOMs) to be copy furnished to concerned CSOs in each region NCIP submitted a proposed commitment on ensuring and monitoring the installation of IP Mandatory Representative in local legislative and policy-making bodies as mandated under NCIP Administrative Order No. 3 Series of 2019
2. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management and Climate Change Adaptation	Region 1, 2, 4-B, 8, 11, CARAGA	1. NDRRMC/DILG/DBM to require NGAs and LGUs to post DRRM fund utilization/un-utilized funds 2. DILG and OCD to issue a policy on strengthening the role and participations of CSO representatives, but not limited to disaster response groups, brigades and rescue volunteers in the national and local DRRM councils and ensuring seats for people's organizations. Include all CSOs in	DSWD, OCD (NDRRMC), DILG, Select LGUs	OCD has submitted a commitment on the sustainability of the conduct of CBDRRM trainings to CSOs. Policy issuances to be developed under the DILG and DBM commitment on participatory governance shall consider these input. LDRRM Fund is used as a criterion for SGLG Assessment/

Priority Themes/ Proposed commitment areas or themes	Proposing regions/sectors	Proposed Indicators	Proposed implementing agencies	Agency Response
		disaster and mitigation preparedness, rehabilitation and recovery appropriate to local context. 3. DILG to publish of baseline disaggregated report on LDC functionality, including percentage of LGUs with LCCAP. Integrate LDC functionality and LCCAP responsiveness in SGLG and other incentive mechanisms. 4. Climate Change Commission to promote citizens participation in the development of National Climate Change Roadmaps/Plans/policies: 5. DILG to publish of baseline disaggregated report on LDC functionality, including percentage of LGUs with LCCAP. Integrate LDC functionality and LCCAP responsiveness in SGLG and other incentive mechanisms.		BLGS has generated 2 reports on LDC functionality using 2017 and 2018 SGLG assessment results. Functionality is defined using LGC requirements on composition, meetings, plans formulated, executive committee, and secretariat support. Both LDC and LCCAP already form part of the SGLG criteria. Depending on the planning scenarios on the LGUs, the LCCAP may either be integrated in the PDPPFP/CLUP or it may be a stand-alone document. DILG shall include functionality of the Barangay Development Council and its responsiveness in the SGLG for Barangay and other incentive mechanism.
3. Access to reliable government information (Open Data and FOI)	Region 1, 3, 5, 8	1. LGUs to commit passage of FOI ordinance I the LGUs of Region I DILG to monitor and publish report on number/percentage of LGUs implementing the ordinance 2. PCOO to ensure FOI online portal is PWD-friendly 3. PCOO to target 100% participation of all government agencies in FOI 4. DILG to include FOI indicators in SGLG and other incentive mechanisms 5. DILG to issue a circular mandating all LGUs to adopt FOI	PCOO, DILG, Select LGUs, DICT	PCOO is regularly monitoring and publishing online information on the number of LGUs with FOI ordinance. Based on PCOO-DILG JMC 2018-01 which encourages the passage of FOI ordinances by LGUs, BLGD recommended the passage of a separate policy to ensure the said JMC. Indicator should be adjusted to deepen and strengthen the implementation of FOI at the local level since the JMC only "encourages" the passage of FOI at the local level. If passage is not viable, BLGD recommended an indicator to conduct a massive information advocacy campaign to attract LGUs to advocate FOI. The passage and implementation

Priority Themes/ Proposed commitment areas or themes	Proposing regions/sectors	Proposed Indicators	Proposed implementing agencies	Agency Response
		6. DICT to issue a policy mandating all government websites/mobile applications to be PWD-friendly		of FOI ordinances could be done through the LGPMP lodged under BLGS. Impact evaluation on the implementation of EO 2 could be done and CSOs could have a major part in the said assessment. Under Annex C of Memorandum Circular No. 2015-001 on the Rules and Regulations on Migrating to the Government Web Hosting Service (GWHS) of the Department of Science and Technology's Information and Communications Technology Office (ICT Office) already outlines the policy institutionalizing accessibility features of all government websites for PWDs.
4. Natural resources governance	CAR, Region 7	1. DENR to establish transparency portal on ECC monitoring 2. DOF/PH-EITI/DENR to issue policy institutionalizing CSO participation (focus on IP representation) in ECC review/approval process	DOF, DENR, PH-EITI	DENR already have guidelines on public participation for the implementation of the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System (DENR Administrative ORder No. 2017-15) on which concerned stakeholders (i.e. POs, IPs, NGOs, NGAs, LGUs, etc) are required to participate in the EIA process. Hence, there is no reason to issue another similar policy. DOF wishes to point out that institutionalizing/mandating/ensuring civil society representation in ECC-related processes (review/approval/monitoring) is

Priority Themes/ Proposed commitment areas or themes	Proposing regions/sectors	Proposed Indicators	Proposed implementing agencies	Agency Response
				unfortunately not within the mandate and functions of the DOF.
5. Solid Waste Management	Region 4-A	1. LGU/DENR to implement IEC campaigns to increase awareness on the implementation of R.A. 9003 2. DENR to issue policy on CSO participation in local special bodies on Solid Waste Management (e.g. SWM Council)	DENR, Select LGUs	Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns are already included in the DENR EMB Regional Key Result Areas through programs such as the Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) summits, IEC dissemination, and lectures through the SWM Unit of the EMB and the Solid Waste Enforcement and Education Program (SWEEP) Under Section 4 of Republic Act 9003, the National Solid Waste Management Commission includes a representative from NGOs whose principal purpose is to promote reculing and the protection of air and water quality, as we;ll as in the local SWM Board (LGU).
6. Public Finance and Resource Allocation	NCR	1. DBM to publish report on LGU PFMAT results 2. DBM to review and scale up LGU PFMAT indicators to incorporate international fiscal openness standards (e.g. OBI) 3. DBM to issue policy on transparency and CSO participation in national and local process (either by law like BMB and its IRR or by executive issuance) 4. DBM to conduct regular budget and procurement forum to disseminate relevant budget information and updates. Design of fora to be consulted with non-government stakeholders	DBM, GPPB, PhilGEPS DILG, DICT, Select LGUs	Related to number, DBM as co-chair of the PGC Cluster commits to issue a policy on transparency and CSO participation in national and local budget processes. The Budget Modernization Bill that is actively being shepherded by DBM includes a section on Transparency and Participation which shall address concerns under this thematic area. Project DIME has also been submitted as a proposed commitment for the next plan. PhilGEPS has also committed to promote OCDS and procurement data publication and utilization as a

Priority Themes/ Proposed commitment areas or themes	Proposing regions/sectors	Proposed Indicators	Proposed implementing agencies	Agency Response
		5. DBM to issue policy to engage citizens in monitoring and validation of agency's physical accomplishments and financial performance for major government programs (i.e. Project DIME) 6. DBM, GPPB and PhilGEPS to promote and enhance efforts to meet international open contracting standards		commitment under the next OGP NAP.
7. Agri/Eco Tourism Program Thru Organic Agriculture/Fishery	Region 8	1. DA and DENR to issue policy that mandates CSO participation in the review/revisit/strict implementation of the agriculture and environmental policies (mining, solid waste, etc) 2. DOT/DILG/Select LGUs to issue policy mandating CSO participation in the review of eco-tourism plans	DENR, DA, DOT, PH-EITI, DILG, Select LGUs	In accordance with Chapter XVIII Section 182 of DAO No. 2010-21, a Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) Committee shall be created in each regiona where active mining operations exists. Relative to this, per Section 183 of the DAO, a representative from the local NGOs and community organizations, including POs, church, or civic organizations, will serve as a member of the MRF Committee. Further to this, as provided for in Section 182, a Multipartite Monitroing Team (MMT) shall be deputized by the MRF Committee to serve as its monitoring arm. The MMT composition, as stipulated in Section 185, includes representatives from affected communitties, affected indigenous cultural communities, if any, and an environmental NGO. Pursuant to Section 24 of RA 7076, Provincial/City Mining Regulatory Board (P/CMRB) shall be created. The P/CMRB is mainly responsible for declaring areas suitable fro Small-

Priority Themes/ Proposed commitment areas or themes	Proposing regions/sectors	Proposed Indicators	Proposed implementing agencies	Agency Response
				Scale Mining (SSM), awarding contracts to small-scale mines, formulate and implement rules and regulations, and settling disputes, conflicts or litigations over conflicting claims within an SSM area. Per DENR Memorandum Circular No. 9705, composition of P/CMRB shall included a representative from a DENR-duly accredited environmental NGO. In line with DAO No. 2008-22, individuals or groups who are willing to be involved in the protection and conservation of the country's environmental and natural resources can apply to be deputized by the Department. Section 4.8 stipulates that members of DENR-accredited non-government organizations as defined under DAO No. 52 s. 1992 are qualified for deputation. On the other hand, DOT has submitted a proposed commitment to review and harmonize existing guidelines, and issue an updated Joint Memorandum Circular together with DILG, which shall: (1) clarify the roles of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the entire planning-investment programming continuum; and (2) provide the mechanisms for meaningful citizen participation, particularly in local tourism development.
8. Regularization ad institutionalization of	Region 10	1. DILG to mandate LGUs to hold Talakayan where LGUs shall present the Annual	DILG, Select LGUs	The LGC Sec. 397 already mandates the Barangay the

Priority Themes/ Proposed commitment areas or themes	Proposing regions/sectors	Proposed Indicators	Proposed implementing agencies	Agency Response
Talakayan activity in the LGUs		Plan/Accomplishments to the citizens thru face-to-face interaction every quarter 2. DILG to mandate LGUs to publish documentation report of Talakayan		conduct of assemblies to promote a transparent and interactive LGUs. The activity is already an existing and established activity of the LGUs and the Department. Also in response to the OGP Citizens Agenda, DILG issued Memorandum Circular No. 2019-56 mandating the Conduct of Quarterly Townhall Meetings in LGUs to supplement existing mechanisms on open governance.
Citizens participation in the Bangsamoro Government	ARMM	1. Ensure Citizen Participation in the Bangsamoro Government local planning and budgeting, implementation and conduct of monitoring activities	DILG, OPAPP, BTA	This shall be covered by the DILG and DBM commitment to lead the issuance of a national policy on participatory governance.
10. Institutionalize social dialogues in the public sector	Public Sector Unions	1. Issuance of an EO on social dialogues ultimately, an RA on social dialogues	DOLE	The DOLE has submitted a proposed commitment on Tripartism and Social Dialogues
11. Promoting Participatory Governance in Marawi Rehabilitation Efforts	Marawi group	1. Bangon Marawi Task Force to consider the following: • Crafting of a CSO-led Comprehensive Plan • Citizen-Ratified CRRP • Crafting of legal framework and structure to enhance role for civil society and private sector working in partnership with government on Marawi rehabilitation efforts • Conduct of monthly CSO and Stakeholders meeting on status of program in BM, assessment and evaluation of BM programs, and actions taken on concerns raised during the meeting	Lead Agency: Bangon Marawi Task Force (HUDCC and LGU-Marawi) Other Identified State Actors: COA DILG, NEDA, DBM, NHA, PCUP	HUDCC and NHA participated in the March 15 Orientation Workshop hosted by the PH-OGP Secretariat and committed to respond the issues raised by civil society, however, the PH-OGP Secretariat did not receive any official follow-up response from HUDCC after the said activity.

Priority Themes/ Proposed commitment areas or themes	Proposing regions/sectors	Proposed Indicators	Proposed implementing agencies	Agency Response
		2. COA to conduct capacity development activities for Citizens Monitoring and Audit of Bangon Marawi projects		

ANNEX C

List of Activities for the Co-Creation of the PH-OGP NAP 2019-2021

ANNEX C – List of Activities for the Co-Creation of the PH-OGP NAP 2019-2021

No.	Name of Activity	Date	No. of Participants	Sectors Invited/Present	Venue
1	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting	October 19, 2019	35	PH-OGP Steering Committee Members	6th floor Ballroom, New World Manila Bay Hotel 1588 Pedro Gil St, Malate, Manila, 1004 Metro Manila
2	Non-Government Consultations for the PH-OGP NAP 2019-2021 - Luzon	November 5-6, 2018	157	Government and Non-government	Subic Bay Travelers Hotel, Subic
3	Non-Government Consultations for the PH-OGP NAP 2019-2021 - Visayas	November 7-8, 2018	170	Government and Non-government	Hotel Elizabeth, Cebu City
4	Non-Government Consultations for the PH-OGP NAP 2019-2021 - Mindanao	November 12-13, 2018	217	Government and Non-government	Garden Orchid Hotel, Zamboanga City
5	Non-Government Consultations for the PH-OGP NAP 2019-2021 - NCR	December 14, 2018	80	Government and Non-government	DBM Library, Building 1, Department of Budget and Management, General Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila
6	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting	February 19, 2019	35	PH-OGP Steering Committee Members	DBM Executive Lounge, Bldg. 2, Boncodin Hall, San Miguel, Manila
7	From Potential to Concrete Transformative Impact: A PH-OGP Orientation and Co-Creation Workshop	March 15, 2019	91	71 Government Agencies (27 DBM, 2 COA, 3 DA, 1 DepEd, 2 DENR, 1 DOF, 2 DOH, 2 DICT, 2 DILG, 4 DOLE, 1 OWWA, 1 DSWD, 3 DOT, 2 DTI, 1 GCG, 4 HUDCC, 3 NAPC, 2 NCIP, 3 NHA, 3 OCD, 2 PCOO) 1 OGP SU 19 Non-Government Representatives	DBM Library, Building 1, Department of Budget and Management, General Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila
8	Commitment Design Workshop with Department of Budget and Management (DBM) on Project DIME	April 15, 2019	59	NGA (DBM 22, DPWH 4, DOH 4, DEPED 2, DENR 3, DILG 1, DA 3) ACADEME (UP-NCPAG 3) CSO (5 CSOs, CODE 1, 3 HIVOS) OTHERS (OGP SU 4, STEP UP 1, UNDP 3)	DBM Multi-purpose Hall, Building 2, Boncodin Hall, General Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila

No.	Name of Activity	Date	No. of Participants	Sectors Invited/Present	Venue
9	Commitment Design Workshop with Procurement Service - Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PS-PHILGEPS) on Open Contrating	April 16, 2019	60	Government and Non-government	DBM Multi-purpose Hall, Building 2, Boncodin Hall, General Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila
10	PH-OGP One-on-One Meeting with Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	May 7, 2019	23	NGA (DILG 6, DBM 2) NON-GOV (CSO 15)	NAPOLCOM DILG NAPOLCOM Center EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City
11	PH-OGP One-on-One Meeting with National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC)	May 8, 2019	12	NGA (4 DBM, 6 NAPC) NON-GOV (2 CODE)	Water Supply Training Center, Local Water Utilities Administration, MWSS-LWUA Complex, Katipunan Avenue, Quezon City
12	PH-OGP One-on-One Meeting with Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)	May 20, 2019	9	NGA (DBM 2, DICT 3) NON-GOV (2 CSO, CODE 2)	C.P Garcia Ave., Diliman, Quezon City
13	PH-OGP One-on-One Meeting with Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	May 21, 2019	17	NGA (2 DBM, DSWD 7) NON GOV (2 CODE, CSO 6)	DSWD Building, Contitution Hills, Batasan Complex, Quezon City
14	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in Region 3	July 2, 2019	19	9 Government Agencies 10 Civil Society Organizations	Bren Z. Guiao Sports Complex, San Fernando City
15	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in Region 7	July 9, 2019	98	8 Government Agencies 61 Civil Society Organizations 14 Academe 15 Business Groups	Cebu Parklane International Hotel, Cebu City
16	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in Region 11	July 16, 2019	79	42 Government Agencies 26 Civil Society Organizations 10 Academe 1 Media	Davao City Recreation Center, Davao City
17	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting	July 19, 2019	30	PH-OGP Steering Committee Members	DBM Executive Lounge, Bldg. 2, Boncodin Hall, San Miguel, Manila

No.	Name of Activity	Date	No. of Participants	Sectors Invited/Present	Venue
18	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in Region 12	July 25, 2019	84	16 Government Agencies 60 Civil Society Organizations 1 Academe 7 Business Groups	FamVille EMR Center, Koronadal City
19	Gender and OGP in the Philippines	July 29-31, 2019	59	13 Womens Rights Organization	Cocoon Hotel, Tomas Morato, Quezon City
20	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in Region 8	August 1, 2019	92	32 Government Agencies 55 Civil Society Organizations 4 Academe 1 Business Groups	Leyte Normal University, Tacloban City
21	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in CARAGA	August 6, 2019	81	43 Government Agencies 38 Civil Society Organizations	Balanghai Hotel, Butuan City
22	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in Region 10	August 8, 2019	57	15 Government Agencies 22 Civil Society Organizations 5 Academe 11 Business Groups 2 Public Sector Union 2 Media	Barangay Nazareth Conference Room, Cagayan de Oro City
23	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in Region 4A	August 13, 2019	100	21 Government Agencies 59 Civil Society Organizations 2 Academe 18 Business Groups	Batangas City Convention Center
24	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in Region 2	August 20, 2019	90	29 Government Agencies 33 Civil Society Organizations 26 Academe 2 Media	Hotel Carmelita, Tuguegarao City
25	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in Region 1	August 22, 2019	63	21 Government Agencies 41 Civil Society Organizations 1 Academe	Sison Auditorium, Lingayen, Pangasinan
26	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in Region 5	August 27, 2019	74	20 Government Agencies 47 Civil Society Organizations 6 Business Groups 1 Media	Ibalong Centrum for Recreation, Legaspi City, Albay

No.	Name of Activity	Date	No. of Participants	Sectors Invited/Present	Venue
27	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in Region 6	September 3, 2019	70	7 Government Agencies 10 Civil Society Organizations 6 Academe 18 Business Groups 29 Public Sector Union	IloIlo Convention Center, IloIlo City
28	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in CAR	September 10, 2019	79	9 Government Agencies 10 Civil Society Organizations 9 Academe 3 Business Groups Public Sector Union Media	University of Baguio, Baguio City
29	PH-OGP One-on-One Meeting with Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	September 11, 2019	7	NGA (1 DBM, 3 DENR) NON-GOV (3 CODE NGO)	Office of Assistant Secretary Rolando Toledo, Department of Budget and Management, Gen. Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila
30	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in National Capital Region	September 13, 2019	98	44 Government Agencies 50 Civil Society Organizations 2 Academe 2 Business Groups	DBM Executive Lounge, Manila
31	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in Region 9	September 17, 2019	169	8 Government Agencies 159 Civil Society Organizations 2 Academe	Marcian Hotel, Zamboanga City
32	PH-OGP One-on-One Meeting with National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP)	September 18, 2019	4	4 NGA (2 DBM, 2 NCIP)	Office of Assistant Secretary Rolando Toledo, Department of Budget and Management, Gen. Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila
33	PH-OGP One-on-One Meeting with Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) - Follow Up	September 19, 2019	3	3 NGA (1 DBM, 2 DSWD)	Office of Assistant Secretary Rolando Toledo, Department of Budget and Management, Gen. Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila

No.	Name of Activity	Date	No. of Participants	Sectors Invited/Present	Venue
34	PH-OGP One-on-One Meeting with Department of Education (DEPED)	September 19, 2019	3	3 NGA (1 DBM, 2 DEPED)	Office of Assistant Secretary Rolando Toledo, Department of Budget and Management, Gen. Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila
35	Dagyaw Co-Creation Workshop in Region 4B	September 25, 2019	102	34 Government Agencies 68 Civil Society Organizations	Provincial Training Center, Mamburao, Occidental Mindoro
36	OGP World Bank-Multi-Donor Trust Fund Peer Learning Workshop	September 22-27, 2019	37	12 Government Agencies 13 Civil Society Organizations 9 OGP Support Units 3 World Bank Facilitators	Fairmont Hotel, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
37	PH-OGP Secretariat Technical Review on PH-GP Commitments	September 30, 2019	8	NGA (5 DBM) NON-GOV (3 CODE NGO)	Office of Assistant Secretary Rolando Toledo, Department of Budget and Management, Gen. Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila
38	PH-OGP Non-government Steering Committee Meeting	October 1, 2019	12	Non-government Steercom reps and Secretariat	CODE-NGO Office, Katipunan QC
39	PH-OGP Special Steering Committee Commitment Workshop	October 2, 2019	52	NGA (DBM 13, OCD 2, PCOO 2, DILG 3, DOF 2, DSWD 3, OP 2, DOT 1, DEPED 1, NCIP 1, DOLE 2, OWWA 3, PS PHILGEPS 3, DICT 2) CSO (7 STEERCOM, CODE NGO 4) OTHERS (1 OGP SU)	DBM Executive Lounge, Bldg. 2, Boncodin Hall, San Miguel, Manila
40	PH-OGP Culminating Workshop	October 29-30, 2019		Government and Non-government	Marco Polo Hotel, Ortigas, Pasig City
41	PH-OGP Steering Committee Meeting	08-Nov-19		PH-OGP Steering Committee Members	Marco Polo Hotel, Cebu City

ANNEX D

Stakeholder Workshop Toolkit

ANNEX D – Stakeholder Workshop Toolkit

I.   Regional Workshop Toolkit for the Co-Creation of the Philippine-Open Government Partnership (PH-OGP) National Action Plan (NAP) 2019-2021
July – September 2019

Objectives of the Workshop:
1. Deepen understanding of the agencies' proposed commitments for the NAP 2019-21
2. Provide comments/insights to improve the commitment/program's design, milestones, and indicators

Preliminary Program:

Time	Activity	Resource Person
1:20 - 1: 45 pm	Acknowledgement of Participants Opening Remarks Background and Objectives of the Workshop	Emcee DBM Regional Director Emcee
1:45 - 2:05 pm	OGP Overview	PH-OGP Secretariat
2:05 - 2:35 pm	Lightning Talks: Brief Overview of Proposed Commitments	Selected Government Agencies
2:35 - 2:45 pm	Workshop Mechanics	PH-OGP Secretariat
2:45 - 4:45 pm	Workshop Proper: Breakout Groups	Facilitators: DBM, CODE-NGO
4:45 - 5:05 pm	Presentation of Workshop Outputs	
5:05 - 5:15 pm	Next Steps and Closing remarks	PH-OGP Steering Committee Representative

Schedule and Venue:

Date	Venue	Agencies
July 2	Pampanga	Deped, DOT, DICT, OCD
July 9	Cebu	DILG, NAPC, DSWD, DepEd
July 16	Davao	DICT, OCD, DOT, PCOO
July 25	Cotabato/Koronadal	DENR, NCIP, DOLE, DOF
July 30	Manila	
August 1	Tacloban	DBM, DOF, NAPC, DICT
August 6	Butuan, Agusan del Norte	DILG, DOLE, NCIP, DENR
August 8	Cagayan de Oro	DSWD, Philgeps, OCD, DepEd
August 13	Batangas	DBM, DOF, NAPC, DICT
August 20	Tuguegarao City	DILG, DOF, OCD, Philgeps
August 22	Pangasinan	DBM, NAPC, DepEd, NCIP
August 27	Legazpi, Albay	PCOO, DICT, DepEd, DILG
September 3	Iloilo	DOLE, DBM, DILG, PCOO
September 10	Baguio	NCIP, DOF, DBM, DOLE
September 13	NCR	Philgeps, DILG, DepEd, DSWD
September 17	Zamboanga	Philgeps, DSWD, NAPC, DENR
September 25	Mamburao, Occidental Mindoro	NCIP, DOLE, DENR, PCOO

Criteria in Crafting Commitments:
1. Anchored on one or more OGP Values (transparency, public accountability, citizen engagement, technology)
2. An "ambitious" commitment (i.e., stretches the government beyond its current state of practice, significantly improves status quo, high impact)
3. With National Government Support/Buy-in (included in the Agency Proposed Budget [at least for FY 2020])
4. Crafting of each commitment should be co-created with civil society
5. Focus thematic area: Improving Public Service Delivery
6. Milestones should be specific, clear, succinct and complies with the SMART criteria (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound)

OGP Values:
1. **Transparency:** info on government activities and decisions is open, comprehensive, timely, freely available to the public and meets basic open data standards
2. **Citizen Participation:** mobilize citizens to engage in public debate, provide input, and make contributions that lead to more responsive, innovative, and effective governance
3. **Accountability:** rules, regulations, and mechanisms in place that call upon government actors to justify their actions, act upon criticisms or requirements made of them, and accept responsibility for failure to perform with respect to laws or commitments
4. **Technology and Innovation:** providing citizens with open access to technology, role of new technologies in driving innovation, and increasing the capacity of citizens to use technology

Clarification of Terms:
1. **Closing the "feedback loop"** – another term for responsive governance, where government discloses how inputs, comments, and suggestions from citizens and/or CSOs were utilized.
2. **SMART criteria**
   Specific – Provides a clear description of what needs to be achieved
   Measurable – Includes a metric with a target that indicates success
   Achievable – Sets a challenging target, but realistic (for OGP, achievable in a 2-year period)
   Relevant – Keeps the goal/milestone consistent with higher-level goals (for OGP, relevant to the OGP values and criteria in crafting commitments)
   Time-bound – Sets a date for when the milestones will be achieved

3. **Gender and inclusion**
   Current gender commitments under OGP cover a variety of thematic and strategic objectives including a focus on increasing women's political participation and holding governments more accountable for the treatment and status of women and girls. Sample commitments are:
   - Monitor data on public service delivery to ensure all genders are served
   - Require women to take part in the full-life cycle of policy-making, including implementation
   - Publish data on sexual- and gender-based violence
   - Create databases to monitor critical issues (example, femicide or homicides of women)
   - Participate in system assessments to protect the rights of women

With these in mind, the focus of the workshop, in terms of criteria, are the following:
- Relevance- whether the commitment clearly articulates the problem that it seeks to solve,
- Effectiveness - whether the committed action will help solve the problem
- Level of ambition – whether the commitment is not "business-as-usual" and stretches the ability of the government to concretely respond

Mechanics:

1. Main Facilitator explains the rationale of the commitment workshop and what the participant's role is – to serve as a sounding board, to analyze the commitment, and suggest improvements. She explains that the process consists of two parts- (1) analyzing the commitment through a template, (2) suggesting improvements. She will also explain the essential elements of a good commitment statement.

2. The participants will choose the group/commitment that they are interested to discuss.
   Main facilitator asks participants to select which particular commitment they would like to analyze (A good process for this is to write the name of the agency in an a4 colored card, and ask the participants to write their name in post-it sheets and post their names on the agency card that they would like to work on. This way, there is still an opportunity to revise groupings when one group tends to be bigger than the others).

3. The assigned facilitator will lead the discussion using the workshop questions (see template below). For each question, the participants will collectively answer either Yes or No. (Put an X to the corresponding column). The participants can provide their comments/suggestions in the last column of template, especially if they answered No to the question. If the question is not applicable, the group can put N/A in the last column. Refer to the technical note in the participants' kits for definition of terms. On average, the group is allotted 13 minutes to discuss each question. The agency representative will join their respective group to respond to clarifications from the participants.

4. After the discussion, the group will select 2 rapporteurs who will explain their group's furnished template during the reporting session (world café method).

5. The facilitator will also inform the participants of the other proposed commitments, the list of which can be found in their kits. The facilitator will inform the participants of the link to know more about the commitment and encourage them to provide their comments via email to the Secretariat.

6. The facilitator who among the participants are willing to partner/engage the agencies moving forward.

Workshop Template:
Name of Agency/Commitment:

_____

Discussion Questions	Yes	No	Comments/Suggestions
1. Is the problem-well defined, specific, and evidence-based? (What do you think is the public problem that the commitment attempts to address?)			
2. Does the proposed commitment directly respond/contribute in addressing the problem? (How do you think the commitment will help to solve the problem, or some aspect of the problem identified?)			
3. Does the commitment include elements of data publication and use? (How will this commitment enable citizens to know what and how the government is doing?)			
4. Does the commitment ensure citizen engagement? (If this commitment is implemented, how will it change the way citizens engage with government on this problem area or sector?)			
5. Are public accountability mechanisms embedded in the commitment?			
6. Does the commitment ensure that the "feedback loop" is closed?			
7. Are milestones properly identified and do they respond to the SMART criteria? (Cite milestones that should be added or removed)			
8. Does the commitment include indicators for gender and inclusion? (How does the commitment take into account habitually excluded people in society and marginalized groups, including women?)			

II.   Toolkit of the Culminating Workshop for the Co-Creation of the Philippine-Open Government Partnership (PH-OGP) National Action Plan (NAP) 2019-2021
October 29-30, 2019 | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM | Marco Polo, Ortigas, Pasig City

I.   Background and Objectives

The PH-OGP Secretariat led the conduct of Regional Workshops for the crafting of the 5th National Action Plan (NAP) from July to September 2019. The workshops were successfully carried out in 16 regions nationwide and attended by around 1,000 non-government participants from the following sectors: civil society organizations, cooperatives, academe, business groups, and public sector unions. These workshops aim to: a) raise awareness on OGP and the 5th NAP, and b) gather inputs and comments on the proposed commitments of agencies for the 5th NAP. The next step in the co-creation process is to consolidate and process the inputs from the non-government sector and eventually lay these down for consideration of the implementing agencies. Finally, more important elements that need to be discussed are the implementation and monitoring of these commitments. A series of national culminating workshops will be conducted with the following objectives:

1. Conduct of dialogue between implementing agencies and selected non-government champions to finalize milestones/indicators of the NAP commitments
2. Identify monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for each commitment

II.   Schedule, Venue, and Target Participants

Two workshops will be conducted in October-November, as follows:
1. October 29 (Tuesday), Manila
2. October 30 (Wednesday), Manila

The 1-day activity will gather 80-100 participants per workshop, broken down as follows:
• 40-60 non-government
• 20 government
• 20 organizers (DBM, CODE-NGO, OGP Steering Committee)

All 14 agencies will be invited, to be divided in two batches (1st batch: 7 agencies, 2nd batch: 7 agencies).

Batch 1 (Oct. 29)	Batch 2 (Oct. 30)
1. DILG	1. OWWA
2. DOT	2. DBM
3. NAPC	3. DOF
4. DOLE	4. PCOO
5. DSWD	5. DICT
6. OCD	6. PHILGEPS
7. NCIP	7. DepEd

III. Program and Workshop Mechanics

Time	Activity	Speaker
8:30 – 9:00 am	Registration	
9:00 – 9:45 am	National Anthem Invocation Opening Remarks Background and Objectives of the Activity	 DBM Emcee
9:45 – 10:15 am	Presentation: The 5th NAP Co-Creation Process: Where are we right now?	PH-OGP Secretariat
10:15 – 10:30 am	Workshop Mechanics	PH-OGP Secretariat
Breakout/Simultaneous Session – Per Agency Facilitator: PH-OGP Secretariat |Resource Person: Implementing Agency		
10:30 – 11:30 am (1 hr)	1. Brief Presentation of Updated Commitment (What were the changes made by the agency based on inputs from the Regional Workshop and Steering Committee recommendations?)	
11:30 – 12:30 pm (1 hr)	2. Discussion: Deep diving on the milestones (refer to Discussion template #1)	
12:30 – 1:30 pm	Lunch Break	
1:30 – 3:30 pm (2 hrs)	3. Discussion: Setting up the monitoring mechanism (refer to Discussion template #2)	
3:30 – 4:00 pm	Plenary Presentation of Workshop Outputs	
4:00 – 4:15 pm	Next Steps and Closing Remarks	PH-OGP Steering Committee Rep

Pre-work:
1. Once the participants are identified (preferably 2 weeks before the activity), they will be sent an invitation, together with the workshop mechanics and other reference documents. This is to give them ample time to read and study the documents.
2. Pre-assignment of commitments for the non-government participants will be done (1 commitment per participant).

Instructions on Session 1: Brief Presentation
The goal of this session is not to revise the commitment but to make the commitment understood by everyone in the group. After the presentation, questions will be invited for the sole purpose of "improving understanding" or "making the commitment clear to everyone". So questions are invited but only for "clarification" purposes, or what we refer to is "questions for understanding". These questions will be noted down by the facilitator to be considered in improving the language of the commitment to improve "understandability". If there are no other questions, the group can proceed to Discussion Template #1.

Discussion template #1: Deep diving on the milestones
- Role of the government reps: Provide information on the requirements and stakeholders of the commitment, specifically on each milestone.
- Role of the non-government reps: Assess the completeness and feasibility of the requirements and stakeholders per milestone, Identify areas where they can contribute in achieving the milestone.

Milestone	What are the requirements to achieve the milestone (policies, activities, systems, processes, etc)?	Who are needed to implement this milestone and what are their responsibilities? (Specific persons, units, departments and non-government representatives)
1.		
2.		
3.		

Discussion template #2: Setting up the monitoring mechanism
- Role of the government: Provide answers to the following questions (per milestone)
    1. Who does the monitoring? (Specific person, unit)
    2. Are there reports submitted related to the commitment?
    3. If yes, what reports are submitted, how frequent, and to whom are these submitted?
- Role of the non-government reps: Identify roles/entry points in monitoring the milestone, as part of the commitment monitoring group (activities, timeframe)
- For government and non-government: Provide answers to the following questions (for the commitment in general)
    1. Who will be responsible in sending reports required by the OGP Secretariat?
    2. What support will you need from the PH-OGP Secretariat?
- Background: The commitment monitoring group is composed of non-government partners who have expressed willingness to engage the agency moving forward. Ample support can be provided by the OGP Secretariat to the group.

Milestone	Government				Non-government		Which non-govt actor does this?
	Who monitors?	What reports?	How frequent?	Submitted to whom?	Activities	Timeframe	
1.							
2.							
3.							
General questions:							
1. Who will be responsible in sending reports required by the OGP Secretariat?	Technical staff listed in the commitment form				Commitment monitoring group lead organization		
2. What support will you need from the PH-OGP Secretariat?							

Reference Documents:
1. Updated commitment forms of agencies
2. Technical Note (Criteria of good commitments, definition of terms)

ANNEX E

Consolidated Inputs from Stakeholders and Reasoned Response

Annex E - Consolidated Inputs from Stakeholders and Reasoned Responses from Government Agencies

Below is the consolidated summary agency responses to stakeholder inputs gathered from the various consultations held for the co-creation of the PH-OGP National Action Plan 2019-2021.

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	
1. Strengthen Citizen Participation in Governmental Processes	
1A. Support for the Local Governance Program and Fiscal Openness Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
A. From Dagyaw Regional Consultations	
The group suggested the following: • Increase the participation of CSOs from 25% to 50%. Simplified policies on the accreditation. The proposal to have a 50-50 sharing of seats between CSOs and the LGU in the LDC is expected to boost the number of inputs/ recommendations coming from the CSOs.	Section 4.4.8.2 of DILG MC 2019-72 already prescribes that: *Representatives of non-governmental organization operating in the barangay, municipality, city, or province, as the case may be, shall constitute not less than one-fourth (1/4) and may be increased to one-half (1/2) of the members of the fully organized council to further expand citizen participation.* The DILG cannot oblige LGU to have a one-half CSO membership to the LDC because the LGC only requires at least one-fourth (1/4).
There is a need to include capacity building of CSOs through the initiative of DILG in orienting Local Officials/accredited CSOs on how to monitor and evaluate government projects. A competency program should be designed, funded, and implemented to capacitate CSOs and citizens on engagement in the planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of government programs.	The LGA is presently conducting a capacity development program for the LDCs and the CSOs in select municipalities. Capacity development program for CSOs and LGUs shall again be included in the plan for 2020.
The following should be highlighted in the policy to be issued: • Simplify and unify the CSO accreditation process under one policy.	Initial CSOs and citizens feedback on how to simplify the CSO accreditation process have been gathered. Plans to conduct further consultations to solicit recommendations that shall be considered in the subsequent issuance re CSO accreditation have likewise been drawn up. The CSO accreditation process is prescribed in the LGC.

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)

1. Strengthen Citizen Participation in Governmental Processes

1A. Support for the Local Governance Program and Fiscal Openness Program

Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	Agency Response
• CSOs and LGUs must be furnished with the documentation of best practices on CSO participation for possible adoption. • Guidelines should flesh out how to ensure inclusive representation of sectors.	The documentation and publication of best practices shall be considered in the DILG plan for 2020. Guidelines on how to ensure inclusive participation of the various sectors in the LDC shall be drafted for consideration in the subsequent issuance of the DILG on the reconstitution of the LSBs.
It is recommended to explore the possibility of earmarking of a percentage of NG fund for participatory governance is to promote participatory governance.	The possibility of earmarking a percentage of NG fund for participatory governance is part of the PGC Major Milestones (PGC Resolution 2018-01) particularly in the drafting and issuance of a national policy on civil society participation in governance.
There is a need to harmonize the sectoral representation (14 sectors) across NGAs. Undertake mapping/profiling of the sectoral representation of each CSO.	The need to harmonize the sectoral representation across NGAs shall also be considered in the crafting of a national policy on civil society participation in governance.
The problem is well-defined but DILG should cite data on specific number on non-functional LDCs.	As of the present, more than 90% of the LDCs have met the minimum criteria set by the DILG on LDC functionality. What the SLGP is now trying to establish are the outcome indicators of the LDC to determine their effectiveness.
DILG should develop a primer on CSO participation in local governance.	The LGA will develop a primer on CSO participation in local governance.
Development of social networking sites and Full Disclosure Portal for NGOs and academe, among others is also necessary.	There is already an FDP Portal which enables the public to view, download, and print LGU financial documents to allow their constituents to understand how their local governments budget and spend for public services. The FDP Portal supports the implementation of DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2010-83 (as amended).
Dev Live Featuring citizen satisfaction indicators is good since any citizen can become government's partner in monitoring and flagging irregularities in public projects	DevLIVE has already been rolled out nationwide.

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	
1. Strengthen Citizen Participation in Governmental Processes	
1A. Support for the Local Governance Program and Fiscal Openness Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
No accountability in the commitment; there should be mandatory/obligatory penalties and sanctions (that is clear and specific) for LGUs for non-compliance on laws related to CSO participation in governance	This is not in the commitment but part of the DILG priorities.
There is a need to clarify venues for CSO participation in national, regional, city, municipal and barangay level (as partners and not just as watch-dogs of the government); not just at the discretion of the elected officials.	The DILG proposed commitment re the drafting and issuance of a national policy on civil society participation in governance shall consider the establishment of venues for citizen participation especially at the national level.
For the closing of the feedback loop, the CSOs suggested for DILG to: • Create structure/system/ mechanism for effective feed-backing • Clear CSO feedback and response system. Ensure quality participation of CSOs in local governance process especially in planning and budgeting.	DevLIVE, an online citizen feedback mechanism already includes structure/ system/ mechanism for effective feedbacking and response system. Capacity development program will be considered in 2020 to help ensure quality participation of CSOs.
CSOs noted that quality capdev must be provided to LCEs and CSOs to strengthen CSO participation.	Has already been responded.
DILG should develop tool/ indicator for CSO participation and validation and crafting of CSO plan/ Sectoral plan	The DILG-SLGP is coming up with outcome indicators to assess the effectiveness of the LDC including indicators for CSO participation.
Ensure participation of marginalized and vulnerable sectors and strict implementation of Magna Carta for Women.	Section 4.4.8.1 of the DILG MC 2019-72 has reiterated the provision in RA 9710 Magna Carta for Women which prescribes that representative from the women sector, or as may be practicable, at least 40% of the LDC shall be composed of women.

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	
1. Strengthen Citizen Participation in Governmental Processes	
1A. Support for the Local Governance Program and Fiscal Openness Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
Beyond DevLive, the DILG should create and/or develop an alternative feedback mechanism or other means of monitoring considering that some of the communities cannot be reached with technology. In order to address the inability of technology to reach far flung areas, communities must be informed of these programs, projects and activities through Barangay General Assembly.	The SLGP will consider this proposal.
The DILG should ensure that IPs and other marginalized groups are well represented from the national up to local governments. These POs must be legitimate organizations.	Section 4.4.8.2 of the DILG MC 2019-72 has reiterated the provision in RA 8371 or the Indigenous People's Rights Act of 1977 and RA 8471 or the Agriculture and Fisheries Act involving the inclusion of the indigenous peoples and the basic sectors in the LSBs especially in the LDC.
With this accreditation and participation of CSOs in the LGU's operation, this will allow public awareness of the government's various PPAs up to the grassroots (e.g. Purok Level). Their participation will also ensure that communities are informed and will establish a clear alignment of plans from the barangay to municipal to the national level.	One of the aims of SLGP is the promotion of participatory governance.
It is also suggested that CSOs must also include programs on spiritual development and moral recovery.	It is for the CSOs to consider.
The DILG has to see to it that the law is strictly enforced and ensure that sanctions are imposed.	The DILG is monitoring LGU compliance on the CDP formulation and LDC functionality. Sanctions for non-compliance is part of the DILG priorities.
The DILG has to ensure that the feedback mechanism will be able to facilitate timely response to feedback.	DevLIVE has already considered this proposal.
The DILG has to inform/refresh the Local Government Units (LGUs) on the rights of the IPs and CSOs in government processes. They have to disseminate DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2002-89.	Section 4.4.8.1 of the DILG MC 2019-72 has reiterated the provision in RA 9710 Magna Carta for Women which prescribed that representative from the women sector, or as may be practicable, at least 40% of the LDC shall be composed of women.

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	
1. Strengthen Citizen Participation in Governmental Processes	
1A. Support for the Local Governance Program and Fiscal Openness Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
There is a need to articulate gender inclusion in the commitment.	Ensuring gender-responsive and inclusive implementation of commitment activities has been included in the commitment of the DILG.
Include in the problem description the recent issuances/policies on CSO participation. Define further (by giving specific examples) the gaps/problems identified.	The gaps/ problems identified shall be further defined in the final presentation of the commitment.
CSOs must be able to access public funds to support their participation in governance (both national and local level).	The DILG proposed commitment re the drafting and issuance of a national policy on civil society participation in governance shall consider the provision of funds to CSOs to support participation.
CSO accreditation process must be simpler. Templates must be provided for every documentary requirement.	Has already been responded earlier.
In the statement of the public problem: highlight representation of different women groups in the narrative. Work with Gender focal person in DILG. Include/highlight the many policies on citizen engagement in governance (e.g. E.O. No. 24, Local Government Code, E.O. No. 9, Constitution, E.O. 67, Magna Carta of Women, NBC 536 on BPAs)	Ensuring gender-responsive and inclusive implementation of commitment activities has been included in the commitment of the DBM-DILG.
DILG should come up with a gender analysis report on the commitment. Revisit previous policies that have gender mainstreaming/gender-responsive elements: • BuB JMCs • Magna Carta of Women • Localization of Magna Carta of Women	Gender analysis report on the commitment will be considered.

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	
1. Strengthen Citizen Participation in Governmental Processes	
1A. Support for the Local Governance Program and Fiscal Openness Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
Publish of gender-disaggregated data on CSO accreditation. LGU/LDC reports should also be disaggregated by gender, where applicable.	Will consider this proposal in the drafting of report on CSO accreditation and membership in the LSBs.
Operationalize/define substantive/transformative/inclusive participation	As mentioned earlier, the SLGP plans to come up with outcome indicators to determine effectiveness of CSO participation in the LDC.
B. From October 2 Special SteerCom Workshop	
Suggestion to increase the midterm deliverable of conducting at least 1 policy discussion on Transparency and Public Participation in the Budget Process with government and non-government stakeholders to 4 policy consultations representing Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao and NCR and consider tapping multi-sector representation (women, youth, children, etc.)	Accepted.
Publication of updated online database of Accredited CSOs disaggregated by sector.	Database on CSOs is covered by the Agency and not with LGUs. An existing policy on the participation of the CSOs is already in place and having an online database/portal becomes a subset of the said policy. The database will be set up by November.
Passage of Budget Modernization Bill as one of the commitment which is highly uncontrollable	This is included in the two-year plan. The DBM is optimistic that the bill will be passed in to law since this is also enrolled as one of the priority bills of the Duterte Administration.
One reference point of baseline of CSO data (means of verification)	Duly noted.

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	
1. Strengthen Citizen Participation in Governmental Processes	
1A. Support for the Local Governance Program and Fiscal Openness Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
Clarification on Improve LDC Functionality Consider a capability building for CSOs (and citizens) as one of the milestones.	We are noting a high level of LDC Functionality. As such, we decided not to include it in our commitment as we are currently exploring methods of analyzing the quality of the LDCs. Include in the narrative of the public problem by highlighting the actions taken to improve the functionality of the LDC by DILG since 2017 to make it more evidence-based.
Suggestion to increase the midterm deliverable of conducting at least 1 policy discussion on Transparency and Public Participation in the Budget Process with government and non-government stakeholders to 4 policy consultations representing Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao and NCR and consider tapping multi-sector representation (women, youth, children, etc.)	Accepted.
C. Other Comments	
Please add to the indicator on conduct of townhall meetings: with at least 40% of the participants are women.	It would be difficult to include in the commitment of the DILG considering that it is LGU's mandate. Nevertheless, the DILG will advise all LGUs to observe the provisions of RA 9710 or the Magna Carta for Women which states that participation of women be at least forty percent (40%).

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	
1. Strengthen Citizen Participation in Governmental Processes	
1A. Support for the Local Governance Program and Fiscal Openness Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
Please enhance the indicator on conduct of CSO assemblies by adding: ensuring that the composition of the elected CSOs will comply to the 40% women participation in LSBs as provided by the MCW. If LGUs and CSOs are not properly advised of the MCW provision on 40% women participation, the LSBs will continue to be male dominated since majority of the municipal mayors and barangay captains are men at the provincial and municipal levels, respectively.	It would be difficult to include this indicator in the commitment of the DILG considering that it is LGU's mandate. Nevertheless, the DILG will advise all LGUs to observe the provisions of RA 9710 or the Magna Carta for Women which states that participation of women be at least forty percent (40%).

Department of Tourism (DOT)	
1. Strengthen Citizen Participation in Governmental Processes	
1B. Policy Issuance on Local Tourism Development Management	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
A. From Dagyaw Regional Consultations	
Capacity building measures must be added to train the CSOs on local tourism development planning in tourism and to focus on accessibility, CSO participation and inclusion of gender/indigenous peoples' groups.	They will actually be part of the Local Planning Team and will eventually be capacitated.
Online posting of guidelines should be targeted and conduct of orientation on the new policy to different stakeholders must be considered.	Guidelines will definitely be posted in the DOT and DILG websites and the new policy/ies will be communicated well to the different stakeholders
CSOs (including the disability sectors) should form part of monitoring the implementation of said policies.	They can take part in the monitoring and implementation of said policies
DOT should provide open consultation with CSOs in crafting the JMC; Make CSOs members of the TWG; and Monitor the implementation of the JMC.	CSOs will be consulted through their legitimate/authorized representatives in crafting of the JMC. They will likewise be represented in the TWG
There should be Full Disclosure Policy which includes publication of plans, budget and inventory of tourism resources.	The DOT and DILG will abide by the Full Disclosure Policy
CSOs to be involved in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process. CSOs can be third-party monitors.	CSOs will be involved through their legitimate/authorized representatives in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process
Obtain Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) before development of tourism policies affecting Indigenous Peoples.	Free Prior Informed Concent (FPIC) shall be obtained by DOT from concerned IPs in coordination with NCIP through consultations prior to the development of tourism policies affecting IPs
Ensure 40% representation from women in the whole process and the inclusion of women and other vulnerable sectors in the entire planning investment programming continuum	DOT to ensure that the women and other vulnerable sectors are included in the entire planning investment programming continuum process

Department of Tourism (DOT)	
1. Strengthen Citizen Participation in Governmental Processes	
1B. Policy Issuance on Local Tourism Development Management	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
Define what "meaningful" participation means.	Meaningful participation means that roles of CSOs in the entire local tourism development planning and investment programming are clearly delineated, thus enabling them to gain and exercise both voice and vote.
It is clear that CSOs have roles in planning, but there is a need to define clearly and specifically their roles tor strengthen participation.	This will be addressed through the policy guidelines to be developed through this commitment/program
DOT should also look at tourism in the lens of culture and not only through geographical lens. Promote cultural heritage; not only agriculture products and fun activities.	Cultural tourism is one of the 9 priority tourism products for development under the National Tourism Development Plan (NTDP) 2016-2022, Strategic Direction No. 2, Program No. 3: Expand and promote cultural offerings.
B. From October 2 Special SteerCom Workshop	
The commitment can be integrated with the commitment of DBM and DILG with regards to strengthening citizen engagement. This is to make governance more ambitious. In other words, under one commitment there are 3 agencies with the same narrative.	To be integrated with DBM and DILG's commitment on strengthening citizen engagement.
Add as a milestone the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework/Plan . However, also include the mechanisms on how the monitoring and evalution framework will work to make the milestones better.	To be added in the milestones. A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework/Plan or Results Framework will be developed for this purpose.
The problem with LGUs right now is that there is no local tourism officer. There is only a "designated" officer which is usually tentative which in turn prevents continuity to happen. Hence, the DOLE could include having a local tourism officer in its commitment.	Section 42 of RA 9593 or the Tourism Act of 2009 mandates for LGUs which tourism is a significant indusy shall have a permanent position for a tourism officer.However, tourism is not a significant industry in some areas, while for some LCEs, tourism is not their priority.
It needs to be clarified what public problem does the lack of citizen engagement causing or contributing to. It is best to provide baseline data to support this. For example, provide baseline data and the problem found with Local Development Planson (LDPs). Moreover, include in the statement of the problem the current functionality of local councils.	To develop baseline data/information that will elicit causes or issues that contribute to the lack of citizen engagement in tourism planning process through documentation of activities engagement of citizens.

Department of Tourism (DOT)

1. Strengthen Citizen Participation in Governmental Processes

1B. Policy Issuance on Local Tourism Development Management

Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	Agency Response
C. Other comments from the Secretariat	
Under the Commitment: Does the commitment also include the establishment of the mechanisms or just the specifications of the mechanisms in the Memorandum Circular? If is is just the former, then the issuance of the circular in and of itself does not constitute an open government action/OGP commitment. This is an important point of clarification for this commitment.	Expanded/elaborated mechanisms/guidelines shall be separately established/developed
Under Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values: Clarify how the proposed commitment contributes to government being publicly accountable. As a guide question to check if the commitment addresses the value of accountability or not: Will the commitment make officials publicly accountable for actions that they were not accountable before?	Officials must ensure the strong participation of relevant CSOs in the local development planning.
It is recommended to anchor the DOT program under the same commitment of DBM and DILG on participatory governance. In effect, the new commitment name suggested is: "Strengthen citizen participation in governmental process". While the program name is retained as "Policy Issuance on Local Tourism Development Management."	DOT to just anchor its program under the same commitment of DBM and DILG on participatory governance and to change the commitment name to "Strengthen citizen participation in government process" and retain the program name as "Policy issuance on Local Tourism Development Management"

Department of Education (DepEd)	
2. Enhance Transparency, Accountability and Participation in Educational Service Delivery	
Basic Education Inputs Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
The body suggested that for detailed plan of action, it should not only be DepEd that plans but also other NGAs that are involved on the improvement of basic education in the region or even national like in budget preparation agreement together with the CSOs.	• Commitment description redefined and more focused. Adoption of participatory platform for monitoring and evaluation of basic inputs and service delivery in public schools • Relevant NGAs and LGUs concerned will be engaged in the implementation of LMSP
The following contextual information can be included on the additional information section of the commitment form: Based on United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) No. 4.a on school environment: build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environment for all, 4.a.1 (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities.	This has been articulated/stated in the commitment form
Will this commitment address issues regarding lack of classrooms or constructions which are substandard? Standard must pertain not only to quality but also to timeliness/ efficiency in delivering the service/project.	Yes. The LMSP aims to address the gaps in resources and facilities of schools that are in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA). Involves building of classrooms to address the minimum four (4) instructional rooms as standard for every school and replacement of makeshift and nonstandard classrooms into standard ones, among others.
Database must serve as baseline data for validation, monitoring and evaluation and tool for tracking progress. Maser app should be user friendly; availability of localized language (mother tongue).	Existing DepEd database will serve as baseline data
CSO should take part in policy formulation and implementation and monitoring. In monitoring, there should be third party monitors composed of: -Communities -PTA members -CSOs -Principal -Committee on education (brgy. Officials)	CSOs will participate in the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of LMSP. Yes, third party monitors will be enaged

Department of Education (DepEd)	
2. Enhance Transparency, Accountability and Participation in Educational Service Delivery	
Basic Education Inputs Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
There is a need to strengthen teachers and staff empowerment and accountability mechanisms. Strict implementation or compliance on the contract regarding accountability. The level of accountability must be clear.	In the process of adopting participatory M&E, teachers and staff will be empowered as they will be involved in data validation and feedback processes
In closing feedback loop, there must be validation or review of CSO/ Citizens' feedback. The agency should submit formal recommendations to the concern stakeholders and conduct regular assembly to share updates.	There will be online publication of status report on LMSP and mid-term review activity will be conducted with government and non-government stakeholders
The policy to be issued related to this should include guidelines on reporting gender-disaggregated data (sex, gender identity) and should consider Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 5 (gender equality). Likewise, there is a need to ensure the inclusion of Person with Disability (PWDs), SPED, IPs and other marginalized and vulnerable sector	Part of the commitment. The partner CSO or community stakeholders to include monitoring tool for capturing gender disaggregated data. Relevant marginalized and vulnerable sectors included.
There is a need to define further the "last mile schools" and to clarify standards of the quality education. There is also a need to define the roles of other NGAs and LGUs in addressing the problems. There should be independent citizen monitoring on the school-based management (SBM) program. There should also be feedback from superintendent pertinent to issues and concerns. Moreover, their progress reports on LMS issues resolution must be publicly viewed.	Defined in the commitment form SBM as a program will be addressed under a separate commitment. However, as a framework of governance, SBM will be applied considering there is participative decision making wherein key actors in schools are expected to be more efficient in the use of resources and more responsive to local needs.
Regarding the Adopt-a-School program, for example a company would like to improve the infrastructure of the school, can they do that directly or they have to ask permission from DepEd?	Not covered in this commitment
How frequent does the EBEIS being updated?	EBEIS is being updated regularly because the school personnel, teachers and school heads are updating this during the Beginning of the School Year (BOSY) and at the End-of-the- School-Year (EOSY). Apart from this, users can also view even the last ten years of data.

Department of Education (DepEd)	
2. Enhance Transparency, Accountability and Participation in Educational Service Delivery	
Basic Education Inputs Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
How can the GIDAs schools participate considering that they do not have access to the internet?	Among the interventions to be provided include installation of solar panels to energize the unenergized schools and connection of schools to the DepEd network and internet
What is the program of Department of Education to address the mental health of the teachers?	Not covered by the commitment
The following can be highlighted in the statement of the public problem: • There is weak monitoring of investment in schools. • There is lack of timely and accurate data in the problem description.	Already stated in the commitment form
There should be regular consultations with teachers regarding the concerns of the students.	In the process of implementation, this will be addressed
This monitoring approach should be institutionalized.	Stated in the commitment form
Also maximize DepEd Tayo mechanism for feedback.	Stated in the commitment form
Data to be published on LMS need to be processed and to make it more gender-sensitive	Covered by the commitment
How does DepEd address the lack of capacity in gender sensitivity of teaching and non-personnel and other actors involved?	Gender sensitivity training may be conducted in the process by CSO partners/third party monitors
Multi-stakeholder partnership (gender and inclusion) special focus on children (boys, girls, LGBT+)?	Will be covered by the commitment

Department of Education (DepEd)	
2. Enhance Transparency, Accountability and Participation in Educational Service Delivery	
Basic Education Inputs Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
On crafting of the Memo/Policy on CSO participation, there needs to be a section on Capacity-building of non-gov't sectors, i.e.: CSOs, NGOs, Cos, HOAs, sectoral orgs, church groups, media, academe/researchers, private sector (business)/professionals	To be addressed by the CSO/third party monitors
Recommendation to use gender analysis tools can be used to know the level of gender mainstreaming of a program, e.g. HGDG (Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines) from PCW. Review/study the existing initiative of Central Luzon (Region III DepEd) : Gender Empowerment Movement in School	The third party monitors/CSOs may provide this tool and its application
Maximize the presence of non-government sectors in the community as external partners in planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and implementation	Captured in the commitment under participatory monitoring and evaluation
Develop model for accountabilityand replicate ("open discussion") Provide regular feedback mechanisms: monthly, quarterly, semi, yearly	There will be online publication of status report (online link to publication)

Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)	
3. Increase Government Data Utilization through the Publication of High-Quality Datasets on the Open Data Philippines (ODPH) Portal	
Open Data Philippines (data.gov.ph) and National Government Portal (gov.ph)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
A. From Dagyaw Regional Consultations	
There is a need to ensure that the public will be part of the consultation in drafting the Open Data policies	All policies, prior endorsement for signature, will undergo public consultation with government agencies and different sectors including business, academe and civil society organizations.
There should also be appropriate visualization of data and more information dissemination by DICT.	Analytics and visualization of open data will be one of the features to be added to the portal in the future.
Include the accountability of government offices for Open Data, especially for data/information that the general public should know about.	This will be identified in the policy provisions.
DICT should prioritize data efficiency indicators to measure level of improvement on e-Government Index.	This is noted.
Problem description is scattered; it should cite data to support the identified concerns	Problem description is updated.

Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)	
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Open Data Philippines (data.gov.ph) and National Government Portal (gov.ph)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
DICT should look into accessibility of data for vulnerable sectors, like children with special needs. There should also be proper data disaggregation.	This will form part of the priority sectors.
The DICT should collaborate/partner with other agencies like PSA, DSWD, DepEd, DOH, SEC to identify common data sets for sharing to public	This will be part of the policies.
It is important to define the role of CSOs/citizens in open data. CSOs can be a member of TWG/committee in drafting policies. Include accountability provision/mechanism in policies.	This will be explored during the public consultations to be conducted.
Maximize the portal, social media sites and 8888 as feedback mechanism. DICT should map out existing open data practices, and civic technology efforts of the whole government and identify areas of convergence.	This will form part of the plan.
DICT should also address basic problems on general lack of ICT infrastructure and provision of internet.	This is being addressed in other projects of DICT such as Free WIFI.
DICT should provide trainings and hardware, software support especially to CSOs and academes. This will allocate space for data inclusion from CSO/academe-led information/researches.	This will form part of the plan on capacity building activities. The IEC materials to be developed should also aim to address this.
Provide platform for data sharing and co-learning. There must be a prompt administrator that timely shares data updates. Craft a policy that mandates ALL agencies to share data and government information.	This is the plan.

Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)	
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Open Data Philippines (data.gov.ph) and National Government Portal (gov.ph)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
DICT should also develop systems for feedback mechanism and a satisfaction survey/rating system. Moreover, it is suggested to roll out customization programs in government agencies.	This is part of the plan.
B. From October 2 Special SteerCom Workshop	
Consider FOI data to determine high-priority data sets. It is also suggested that LGU data be integrated in the Open Data Philippines	Noted. The current plans emphasize the need for FOI Data and report to ensure that the most requested open data sets in FOI will be the priority of the DICT - ODPh.
It is suggested that DOT tap the academe to be its partner in the commitment.	For this commitment, the DICT held a meeting on November 15, 2019 with selected CSOs (Code NGO, Hivos, and ANSA) and PhilGeps to identify areas of cooperation. The commitment milestones have been updated with the visibility of PhilGeps and CSOs' participation. Unfortunately, the partnership with the Academe is beyond the scope of the current commitment. Regardless, the academe is encouraged to be part of the policy consultations that will be conducted for ODPh policies and guidelines.
C. Other comments from the Secretariat	
Under the public problem: For what purpose is the usage of the data? And what public problems do the barriers enumerated (e.g., General lack of ICT infrastructure across the government) contribute to? Provide the status quo at the moment to understand what specific problem is faced.) It also unclear what aspects of these barriers are being addressed by the actual commitment. Is it just the fourth barrier? If not, please clarify the elaboration in the commitment.	Problem updated.

Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)	
3. Increase Government Data Utilization through the Publication of High-Quality Datasets on the Open Data Philippines (ODPH) Portal	
Open Data Philippines (data.gov.ph) and National Government Portal (gov.ph)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
Under the commitment: It is good to specify how and to what extent does the steps mentioned under the commitment address the specific barriers mentioned in the public problem.	Updated the Commitment.
Under how the commitment contribute to solving the public problem: How are the barriers being addressed/tackled by the commitment?	Specified the solutions per public problem identified.

Department of Budget and Management	
4. Establishment of an Efficient and Effective Technology Enabled Participatory Validation and Reporting Mechanism for Selected Government Infrastructure Projects that Supports the Monitoring and Evaluation Policies of the Department	
Project DIME (Project Digital Imaging Monitoring and Evaluation)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
A. From Dagyaw Regional Consultations	
The system is selective because it only monitors high-value projects. Only new projects are easily monitored, i.e construction, not the repairs for these are not evident in satellite images.	[1] The satellite image utilized by the project is provided by the Department of Science and Technology (DOST through a subscription. The subscription has accompanying cost (~P7,000-P10,000 per scene for a 3 meter resolution satellite image and up to ~P150,000 per scene for a 0.55 meter resolution image) and is limited due to budget considerations. With this in mind, DIME only considers high value projects.

Department of Budget and Management	
4. Establishment of an Efficient and Effective Technology Enabled Participatory Validation and Reporting Mechanism for Selected Government Infrastructure Projects that Supports the Monitoring and Evaluation Policies of the Department	
Project DIME (Project Digital Imaging Monitoring and Evaluation)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
	[2] With the available satellite images for monitoring, the construction of new projects is prioritized compared to repairs which is hard to monitor with the provided set of data.
There are no punitive action mechanism for non-performing agencies. Project DIME information should also be used to evaluate the budget proposals of agencies for the following year. There should also be guidelines for feedback processing.	Project DIME performs monitoring and evaluation of selected government agencies with coordination with the Bureau of Budget and Management F (BMB-F). DIME uses Digital Data Imaging Technologies (DDIT) against the given government infrastructure projects and submits the output to BMB-F to coordinate with respective government agencies.
Suggestions on monitoring: [1] Create groups to monitor [2] Allow for anonymous reporting [3] Black-listing of non-performing contractors	[1] Project DIME is closely working with BMB-F in coordinating with government agencies.

[2] This needs further study. While anonymous reporting protects the person disclosing the information it is still a one-way communication channel. This means there will be no chance for Project DIME to communicate back if further data and/or information will be needed. It is still a possibility provided crucial information is initially given.

[3]. Please refer to the previous question. |
| Suggestions for the Portal: [1] Make portal sensitive to visually-impaired users [2] Sex-disaggregated data on users of the portal | [1] Assuming visual impairment is not blindness, the Transparency Website is designed for both mobile and desktop viewing. Web Browsers have zoom-in capability to aid with visual impairment. Project DIME will consider the review of font size used in the Transparency Website.

[2] The Portal is not considering the gender of the user if she or he can access the portal. The portal is for everyone's consumption regardless of gender identity |

Department of Budget and Management

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Project DIME (Project Digital Imaging Monitoring and Evaluation)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
It is recommended to have project plan information published vis-a-vis performance. It is recommended for the DIME portal to have features on real-time uploading of data and open contracting. The system should also focus on preventive actions rather than curative.	[1] Project details will be uploaded to the transparency website including the project details, physical accomplishment, contract details and validation results. The real-time uploading will be considered but will not be prioritized. [2] Project DIME performs monitoring and evaluation of selected government agencies with coordination with the Bureau of Budget and Management F (BMB-F). DIME uses Digital Data Imaging Technologies (DDIT) against the given government infrastructure projects and submits the output to BMB-F to coordinate with respective government agencies and discuss the preventive actions and rectifications.
DBM should issue guidelines/advisories for NGOs and other concerned citizen to be informed and aware of the entry points and process of engagement for Project DIME. It is recommended to include a capacity development component for government and non-government stakeholders, and development and implementation of information, communication, and education strategies in the implementation of Project DIME.	Project DIME performs monitoring and evaluation of selected government agencies with coordination with the Bureau of Budget and Management F (BMB-F). DIME uses Digital Data Imaging Technologies (DDIT) against the given government infrastructure projects and submits the output to BMB-F to coordinate with respective government agencies.
On the Milestone on the drafting of Business Process Manual, it must include sub-milestones on how will the manual be crafted and consulted with government and non-government stakeholders	Noted.
The commitment should include gender lens for monitoring and evaluation and should also consider the environmental impact of the project.	Environmental impact consideration is assumed to be considered by the department proposing the project.
Revisit the disincentives to irresponsible contractors	This may be implemented internally of the funding agency.
Include COA in monitoring or in the part of the Project Monitoring Team (PMT)	COA monitoring incorporated into the system will not be included in the current commitment.

Department of Budget and Management

4. Establishment of an Efficient and Effective Technology Enabled Participatory Validation and Reporting Mechanism for Selected Government Infrastructure Projects that Supports the Monitoring and Evaluation Policies of the Department

Project DIME (Project Digital Imaging Monitoring and Evaluation)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
Include DoTr in project scope	There is a railway project included in the pilot program of DIME, the North South Commuter Railway - PNR North.
Will there be a Project DIME mobile application? If yes, the mobile app should have a filtering option (provinces only, city only, etc.)	Transparency Website is optimized for mobile use. Project DIME will review the cost vs benefits of deploying a mobile app.
The portal is inclusive to all (since anyone can use it) but gender is not specified in the portal. The only limitation is those without internet access.	Yes, use of the portal is open to all. Internet access is needed as the portal will be web-based.
Project DIME is good because would provide CSOs a platform to monitor the projects, especially the high ticket projects of the government.	Noted.
Project DIME would work better with the creation of a civil society monitoring group, which should be recognized by the government and are capacitated on monitoring projects. If there will be a CSO monitors, DBM should look into the gender balance of CSO monitors.	Project DIME recognizes the inputs from citizen reporters through the feedback mechanism of the Transparency Website. Also, formation of any societal groups is legal but government recognition needs higher authority than Project DIME.
Project DIME should engage CSOs in the monitoring of projects, especially for physical and on-site validation activities.	Noted
Since project DIME needs internet connectivity, the signal should also be improved for the system to be efficiently utilized	There is a project under DICT, Free Wifi for All, that aims to enhance internet accessibility for Filipinos. Free Wifi for All is one of the projects for monitoring under DIME but is not part of the project's commitment to OGP.

Department of Budget and Management

4. Establishment of an Efficient and Effective Technology Enabled Participatory Validation and Reporting Mechanism for Selected Government Infrastructure Projects that Supports the Monitoring and Evaluation Policies of the Department

Project DIME (Project Digital Imaging Monitoring and Evaluation)

Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	Agency Response
DIME should be comprehensive enough to be able to follow the money; meaning it should be able to monitor a proposed project from the appropriation to obligation to disbursement to actual physical implementation.	Noted
Project cost can be a criteria for inclusion in DIME.	Project cost already part of the criteria in monitoring efforts
The system is selective because it only monitors high-value projects. Only new projects are easily monitored, i.e construction, not the repairs for these are not evident in satellite images.	[1] The satellite image utilized by the project is provided by the Department of Science and Technology (DOST through a subscription. The subscription has accompanying cost (~P7,000-P10,000 per scene for a 3 meter resolution satellite image and up to ~P150,000 per scene for a 0.55 meter resolution image) and is limited due to budget considerations. With this in mind, DIME only considers high value projects. [2] With the available satellite images for monitoring, the construction of new projects is prioritized compared to repairs which is hard to monitor with the provided set of data.
B. From October 2 Special SteerCom Workshop	
Include in the articulation of the problem the criteria in selecting what government projects will be monitored under Project DIME.	In the initial launch of the Project DIME, there were 12 programs identified to be monitored in 2018. However, not all infrastructure programs that can be seen using satellite images can be covered based on the given criteria. Programs/Projects that have bigger allocation like DPWH road projects, DEPED school buildings, and DOH health and facilities enhancement focused on building clinics are just some of the coverage which can be monitored by satellite images both horizontally and vertically. The programs covered by project DIME are selected based on the following criteria: 1. Substantial budget allocation 2. With weak performance 3. Low budget utilization (as endorsed by the DBM Operation bureaus) 4. With COA observations

Department of Budget and Management	
4. Establishment of an Efficient and Effective Technology Enabled Participatory Validation and Reporting Mechanism for Selected Government Infrastructure Projects that Supports the Monitoring and Evaluation Policies of the Department	
Project DIME (Project Digital Imaging Monitoring and Evaluation)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
	Other soft projects such as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) or the Conditional Cash Transfer Program is currently being studied for possible DIME intervention. The programs covered by project DIME are selected based on the following criteria: 1. Substantial budget allocation 2. With weak performance 3. Low budget utilization (as endorsed by the DBM Operation bureaus) 4. With COA observations Other soft projects such as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) or the Conditional Cash Transfer Program is currently being studied for possible DIME intervention.
Identify the projects of the selected agencies to be enrolled under the OGP commitment to manage the expectations of the citizens since there are other big ticket projects which will not be covered by project DIME but is being monitored under the jurisdiction of the implementing agency.	Noted.
It is suggested not to remove the public problem on corruption since it is still relevant in the statement of the problem	Noted.
Include in the milestone the specific datasets that will be used and in what format	Noted.

Department of Budget and Management

4. Establishment of an Efficient and Effective Technology Enabled Participatory Validation and Reporting Mechanism for Selected Government Infrastructure Projects that Supports the Monitoring and Evaluation Policies of the Department

Project DIME (Project Digital Imaging Monitoring and Evaluation)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
It is suggested to mention the link between other monitoring mechanisms of government projects	Noted.
What about the "inside" of the building? How do you track that? For example, hospitals. How do you know that there are sufficient number of beds and doctors inside the hospital? How do you make DOH accountable for this?	The responsibility of ensuring the operational requirements of the infrastructure built is in the LGU or implementing agency. Thus, this register as one of the limitations which cannot be covered by Project DIME.
C. Other comments from the Secretariat	
Commitment text should include the social, economic, or environmental problem (e.g. corruption and mismanagement of funds in public procurement), Then lay out the elements of the problem that can be addressed by open government solutions, and clearly state the status quo / baseline data of the specific problem (e.g. Less than half of all public procurement is not done through open tenders and the disclosed procurement documentation does not include concluded contracts) If you have clearly stated problem, then the intended results will also be more specific and have an open gov angle (e.g. at least 70% of public procurement will be done through open tenders and government will disclosure all contracts concluded by the Ministry of Infrastructure)	Acknowledged.

Department of Budget and Management

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Project DIME (Project Digital Imaging Monitoring and Evaluation)

Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	Agency Response
The problem statement should highlight that the initial design of DIME is for it to be an internal management tool and the "stretch" or "ambition" that it wants to commit in OGP is for the program/project to have a participatory mechanism. In that way, there is one-to-one correspndence between the milestones/results (i.e., operations manual for feedback mechanism and Transparency portal) and the problem it wants to address.	Acknowledged.

Department of Finance (DOF)

5. Institutionalize Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Industries

Mainstreaming Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	Agency Response
Expand scope to include non-financial/environmental data.	
Publish data on environmental destruction and campaigns and efforts to compensate damage.*	The Philippines went through a rigorous EITI international validation process in 2017, after which it was declared in the same year as the first country in the world to have been assessed with "satisfactory progress" in the implementation of the 2016 EITI Standard. Thus, PH-EITI has met all the requirements of the 2016 Standard, even going beyond what is required in certain areas. These areas include contract transparency and environmental disclosures.
Publish environmental impact/cost analysis apart from financial cost.*	
Provide financial and non-financial data, and include data on compliance with ECC.*	

Department of Finance (DOF)	
5. Institutionalize Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Industries	
Mainstreaming Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
PH-EITI should not be limited to monitoring activities only, it should include impact assessment (environmental and social) and include actions that will improve public service delivery. Such assessment should be disclosed to the public.*	The environmental disclosures include material mandatory environmental payments made by companies to government and contextual information related to environmental monitoring. Material social expenditures by companies, such as the Social Development and Management Program (SDMP) and corporate social responsibility (CSR) spending have also been reported. The PH-EITI Contracts Portal (http://contracts-eiti.dof.gov.ph/) also contains environment-related documents such as environmental impact statements (EIS) and monitoring reports. Unfortunately, PH-EITI has neither the mandate nor the capacity or financial resources to conduct impact assessment. However, where such assessment is done by an EITI implementing agency that has authority to do so, PH-EITI can help publish and communicate this information to the public. As a continuing commitment of the government, EITI implementation in the Philippines will seek to further the cause of extractives transparency and accountability, meet the data requirements of stakeholders, and pursue sustainable development both at the national and local levels through better resource governance.
Improve public awareness on PH-EITI datasets and ensure that the feedback loop is closed.	
Currently, PH-EITI publishes its reports on its website and official Facebook account. The body suggests that feedback mechanisms should also be provided on the website.* Make portal more user friendly.* Enhance public awareness on the contracts portal.*	In 2019, PH-EITI worked to improve its website to make it more responsive to the information and data needs of stakeholders. Foremost of the issues PH-EITI addressed was the website's sustained accessibility, which suffered limited bandwidth allocation and lack of funds to cover maintenance costs. To make it more reliable, PH-EITI transferred the website to government domain under the Department of Finance

Department of Finance (DOF)	
5. Institutionalize Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Industries	
Mainstreaming Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
Identify target audience and make it easier for them to understand the data published.*	(DOF) system. Today, the new and improved PH-EITI website is accessible at http://ph-eiti.dof.gov.ph/.
EITI report and data should be in Official Gazette and Open Data portal.*	Aside from having a new hosting platform, the website also has a new layout and features consistent with PH-EITI's mainstreaming goals. The website was revamped to become a transparency hub where extractives information and all PH-EITI datasets are disclosed or shared through links to the websites of EITI implementing agencies, among others. It also contains tools that PH-EITI developed to make data access and usage easier and more responsive to the needs of users.

PH-EITI also plans to update its Contracts Portal – currently accessible at http://contracts-eiti.dof.gov.ph/ -- to integrate beneficial ownership information to give more context to the contracts disclosed and in line with the beneficial ownership requirement of the EITI Standard.

PH-EITI will regularly evaluate the website's features and enhance the same to make the site more intuitive and user friendly. For instance, following recommendations from the OGP co-creation workshop, PH-EITI will enhance the website's live chat feature to turn it into a feedback mechanism that is more responsive to website users/visitors.

Through its outreach activities and IEC, PH-EITI has worked to increase public awareness on PH-EITI datasets and transparency tools, including the Contracts Portal. Data dives or workshops on data analysis and the different uses of extractives data will continue to be held to capacitate and empower stakeholders.

Finally, for wider reach and better public service delivery, PH-EITI will explore opportunities for information sharing with other government portals such as Open Data Philippines (data.gov.ph).

*The Official Gazette may not be an appropriate portal, as it is intended to house laws, rules, and other legal issuances, rather than report data. |

Department of Finance (DOF)	
5. Institutionalize Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Industries	
Mainstreaming Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
Pursue greater inclusion and clarify the roles of the different stakeholders.	
Expand involvement of other stakeholders.*	PH-EITI has consistently striven to broaden its stakeholder base. For instance, it has held stakeholder engagement activities that aimed to mainstream the EITI process in the small-scale mining sector. It has worked to engage members of the media to tell stories on extractives using EITI data. The National Resource Governance Student Conference was held to engage student leaders in the EITI process and breed new advocates of extractives transparency. Likewise, PH-EITI actively participated in events and activities of its partners from the industry, civil society, and the academe. In these opportunities, PH-EITI encouraged the meaningful participation and constructive engagement of relevant sectors and the general public. The EITI process was presented as a platform through which the public can contribute to better resource governance.
What are the roles of LGUs, national government, CSOs, and the industries in EITI?*	
Determine specific roles of citizens in the commitment.*	PH-EITI seeks to sustain, if not enhance, its relationship with its stakeholders, as the Philippines transitions to mainstreaming the EITI process. Outreach activities to national government agencies, local government units, CSOs, local communities, and industry players will continue with the view to maintaining the momentum of EITI participation and equipping stakeholders for data-driven involvement in extractives governance.

In the EITI process, mining and oil and gas companies, local government units, and specific national government agencies are the entities required to disclose payments/revenues generated from mineral resource extraction. Meanwhile, the active participation of civil society in the EITI process is seen as critical to ensure that transparency leads to greater accountability. When citizens **use** the available data for research and as basis for debates or discussion around resource governance issues, communities are empowered and better able to raise or amplify their concerns to government and push for reform measures.

This framework for stakeholder engagement will be sustained with the mainstreaming of the EITI process. Particularly, at the national level, mainstreaming will facilitate the enhancement of the role of the Multi-stakeholder Group (with representatives from |

Department of Finance (DOF)
5. Institutionalize Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Industries
Mainstreaming Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	Agency Response
	government, industry, and civil society) to serve as a venue not only for report production but also more stakeholder engagement, data analyses, and policy development and formulation. Under mainstreaming, EITI data will also be more accessible to citizens through the development of tools and platforms. Citizens will have greater ability to access, scrutinize, and use extractives data (including revenue utilization), which can enable them to raise issues, report irregularities, and demand accountability.
Pursue consistent participation of national and local government agencies.	
How is an agency or LGU that is not complying being held accountable by EITI?*	The PH-EITI works with the Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF) in gathering and monitoring environment and natural resources data at the local level. With help from the Philippine Poverty-Environment Initiative (PPEI) of the DILG Bureau of Local Government Development, PH-EITI and BLGF developed the Environment and Natural Resources Data Management Tool (ENRDMT) where disaggregated data on LGU shares and collections from the extractive industries are reported. The web-based system has been in implementation since 2016, following the issuance of the DOF Department Order (DO) No. 049-2016. The said policy makes the tool a part of the mandatory Electronic Statement of Receipts and Expenditures (eSRE) System for local treasurers. In December 2017, the DOF reinforced the use of the ENRDMT through DO No. 078-2017, which enjoins local treasurers to comply, under pain of administrative penalty, with the reportorial requirements on submitting data through the ENRDMT. Meanwhile, at the national level, relevant government agencies (MGB, DOE, BIR, BOC, BLGF, DBM, and NCIP) are required to submit reports to EITI. Said agencies are also active members of either the PH-EITI Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG) or the Technical Working Group. So far, said agencies have actively participated in the first five reporting cycles, and have also been engaged in various activities of PH-EITI. PH-EITI is not a regulatory body, but it works with national government agencies in implementing the EITI process and in compelling reporting entities to actively participate in EITI reporting. Under mainstreaming, EITI disclosures will be made more regular and up-to-date through the incorporation of the process in the organic

Department of Finance (DOF)	
5. Institutionalize Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Industries	
Mainstreaming Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
	mandates, systems, and operations of reporting entities (government agencies and companies).
Pursue IP inclusion in the EITI process.	
Respect the IP political structure and include NCIP as part of the governing board in PH-EITI.*	The EITI process has consistently engaged the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) to pursue transparency, specifically in the royalties paid by companies to IPs to ensure due receipt and sustainable utilization of such payments.
How can IP organizations become a partner in this initiative? Is there an accreditation/registration process?**	The NCIP is a permament member of the PH-EITI Technical Working Group and has also often been invited to PH-EITI meetings and activities.
	To help monitor IP royalties, NCIP and PH-EITI in 2015 jointly developed a tool for monitoring the implementation of memoranda of agreement (MOA) and the payment/receipt of IP royalties. The tool has been approved through NCIP Commission En Banc Resolution No. 06-033-2015 and has been piloted through workshops held in four areas in 2017. Key stakeholders from NCIP Central and Regional Offices, mining companies, and ICCs/IPs in the Cordillera, Palawan, Davao, and Caraga regions participated. NCIP has also issued a directive to its field offices to monitor activities of and agreements with companies that have Certification Precondition.
	Bills seeking to institutionalize EITI that have been filed in Congress (SB 1125, HB 4116, SB 1883, HB 8223, HB 1691) have a provision that includes IP representative/s in the PH-EITI Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG).
	PH-EITI acknowledges the role IP groups have in resource governance. And while it is not a regulatory body, PH-EITI works with NCIP, MGB, and DOE to address extractives-related concerns of IP groups.
	In addition, the civil society sector in the PH-EITI Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG) ensures that a seat is given to an IP representative. The civil society is represented by members of Bantay Kita-Publish What You Pay Philippines, a coalition of civil society organizations advocating transparency and accountability in the extractives. The

Department of Finance (DOF)	
5. Institutionalize Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Industries	
Mainstreaming Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
	coalition holds regular elections to select amongst themselves civil society representives, including an IP representative, that will sit as members of the MSG. IP organizations that wish to be more involved in the EITI process may join the coalition. Otherwise, IP groups are welcome to participate in PH-EITI outreach activites. For instance, IP groups have consistently been invited to attend PH-EITI's annual National Conference, and subnational Roadshow.
Publish report on PH-EITI actions on concerns raised by stakeholders.	
Aside from outreach activities and publication of reports, EITI should also publish a report on how it was able to facilitate action on concerns raised by the different sectors on EITI implementation and related concerns.*	The EITI process is composed of three major components: the creation of the Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG); regular publication of a comprehensive report on the extractives sector; and communication of the key findings of the report to stakeholders to inform public debate and discussion. To implement the third component, PH-EITI conducts outreach activities that target to engage relevant stakeholders, including local government units and communities that host extractive operations. Through these activities, PH-EITI is able to solicit and gather feedback from the people. Any issue or concern raised is either addressed during the activity with the help of resource persons, forwarded to and followed up with the relevant authorities, or otherwise integrated in the PH-EITI report as MSG recommendations agency actions on which PH-EITI monitors. Aside from the outreach activities, the EITI reporting cycle itself generates recommendations with the goal of improving and addressing identified gaps in the EITI process. Under mainstreaming, PH-EITI will explore and pursue other mechanisms for systematic reporting of government actions on concerns raised by EITI stakeholders.
Pursue gender inclusion in the EITI process.	
Should expound in the commitment how a gender responsive audit will be conducted. This can be included as a footnote.*	With gender now part of the EITI Standard, PH-EITI has started working to pursue a more gender-aware and gender-inclusive extractives sector in the Philippines, beginning with a scoping study on the impacts of extractive industries on women. PH-

Department of Finance (DOF)	

5. Institutionalize Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Industries

Mainstreaming Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	Agency Response
Under milestone (3): Do some standardized gender audit tool for extractive companies exist at the moment? Will there be a new standardized tool to be created?***	EITI has commissioned a group of experts to identify and examine the roles of women in the extractive sector (particularly mining), the sector's positive and negative effects on their lives, the issues and challenges they face, and the policy gaps in addressing those issues and challenges. The study includes two case studies (Municipality of Mankayan in Benguet, where Lepanto Mining Consolidated Co. operates; and the Municipality of Maco in Compostela Valley, where Apex Mining Co. Inc. operates) for which the consultants conducted key informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussions (FGD) with women in the communities and in the companies and with local government officials and other community leaders in the identified areas. The study also includes a survey administered among participating EITI companies, that sought to collect women-related employment data (e.g., number of workers, positions held, compensation, benefits, anti-sexual harassment policies and mechanisms, etc.). This survey is intended to be standardized and integrated in the regular reporting of EITI participating companies. Currently, there exists no survey or audit tool for gender in the extractives. PH-EITI also expects to develop other relevant policy recommendations from this study towards achieving gender equality in extractives and natural resource governance.
Sustain transparency and accountability in the extractives.	
EITI is important. Government should ensure sustainability of this initiative and not rely on international funding only. Sustainability of project can be through legislation.*	EITI implementation in the Philippines has contributed to efforts to avert the "resource curse" from afflicting the country. The "resource curse" refers to the paradoxical situation where countries, despite having abundant natural resources, manifest increased poverty and less economic growth and development.
In terms of the public problem: The public problem that the commitment intends to solve is unclear at the moment. Hence, it is suggested that DOF rephrase and highlight the political, economic or social problems that continue to persist. It is also best to include the status quo/baseline as well.**	More specifically, PH-EITI has sought to address the following issues in natural resource management, among others:
The public problem mentioned earlier will need further elaboration to assess how the commitment will reduce the cost of EITI reporting and strengthen the	- Need for more transparency and accountability in the extractive industries; - Lack of understanding on how the extractive industries work;

Department of Finance (DOF)	
5. Institutionalize Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Industries	
Mainstreaming Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
role of the MSG in the public discourse on and development policies pertaining to extractives.***	- Lack of or conflicting data on the taxes and other amounts paid or contributed by extractive companies and collected by the government (both national and local) as well as on the benefits received by communities from extractive activities; and
Clarify how the commitment will ensure sustainability of transparency and accountability in the sector?***	- Conflict/tension between and among stakeholders.
Monitoring and enforcement of the program should be strengthened.*	Through EITI, the global standard for the open and accountable governance of oil, gas, and mineral resources, significant gains have been achieved in the areas of public availability of extractives data and information, stakeholder engagement, and policy reform in the extractives. Six years since its inception, EITI implementation in the Philippines continues to expand coverage of data disclosure, broaden stakeholder engagement, and encourage data utilization for the creation of policy recommendations and development plans ultimately aimed at pursuing sustainable development, not only at the national level but more so at the level of communities.

EITI implementation has, however, entailed spending considerable resources particularly in the production of annual comprehensive reports, which require, among other costs, the services of an independent administrator, and the printing of copies of the voluminous report. In relation, PH-EITI has encountered in the past several instances of funding challenges, which have repeatedly threatened the continuity of the initiative. This has called for measures and mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of extractives transparency. Without sustainability, both the gains and potential of EITI would be stunted, reversed, or otherwise wasted. **The commitment, thus, aims to sustain transparency and accountability in the sector, towards more efficient, sound, and effective governance of our natural resources for our nation's development.**

The commitment aims to mainstream the implementation of EITI through the systematic disclosure of extractives data and information. Systematic disclosure means that EITI's disclosure requirements are met through routine and publicly available government and company reporting systems, data portals, websites. Systematic disclosure will also allow implementing countries to lessen reliance on an independent administrator, thereby reducing the cost of EITI implementation. This entails, among |

Department of Finance (DOF)	
5. Institutionalize Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Industries	
Mainstreaming Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
	others, identifying and ensuring the underlying audit and quality assurance procedures that the data have been subjected to. Mainstreaming refers to the process for realizing this goal, which may include interim measures, pilots, and other capacity building activities both for the reporting companies and relevant government agencies. Policies and mechanisms will be put in place to effect systematic disclosure of data and information about the extractive industries in the country (mining and oil and gas). This, in turn, will enable the evolution and strengthening of the role of the Multi-stakeholder Group, from focusing on reporting to devoting more resources to activities like data analyses, research and development of policy recommendations, and outreach. EITI implementation can be sustained through the further institutionalization of the initiative and mainstreaming of EITI reporting. This way, EITI reporting will form part of the regular mandates, systems, and operations of reporting entities, thereby being assured of continuous government commitment and funding. PH-EITI is sincerely grateful for the civil society's appreciation of the program. The government, through the DOF and PH-EITI Multi-stakeholder Group, commits to sustain and build on the gains achieved by EITI implementation in more than half a decade.
Other clarifications.	
Under milestone (1): Clarify what new information will become available or more easily accessible as a result of systematic disclosure of extratives information through an integrated (centralized) network of independent databases and web portals.***	The systematic disclosure of extractives data and information, by itself, does not necessarily add new information for public use. It would, instead, sustain transparency and accountability in the sector by including data disclosure in the routine activities of reporting entities (government agencies and extractive companies), and facilitate greater accessibility of data, and a more open and accountable governance of the extractives.
Under milestone (2): Public register of beneficial owners of extractive companies must be further elaborated. Are you expecting to have a public register with the BO information of all companies up and running by January 2020? What will be the thresholds and definitions applied?***	

Department of Finance (DOF)	
5. Institutionalize Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Industries	
Mainstreaming Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
	Still and all, the disclosure of new extractives information is underway with PH-EITI's implementation of beneficial ownership (BO) disclosure and new transparency initiative on gender in the extractives. To fulfill the BO disclosure requirement of the EITI Standard, PH-EITI has recently partnered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in holding a BO workshop, where more than 40 companies participated in declaring their beneficial owners as part of the General Information Sheet (GIS) that all domestic corporations are mandated to file annually under SEC's Memorandum Circular No. 15, s. 2019 (MC 15). The SEC issuance defines beneficial owners as "the natural persons who ultimately own or control or exercise ultimate effective control over a corporation." The BO declaration form of the revised GIS asks for nine categories of beneficial owners and their information, including complete name, residential address, nationality, tax identification number, and percentage of ownership or voting rights. SEC's issuance coincides with the requirements of EITI, which has set the deadline for BO disclosure implementation in January 2020. In addition, MC 15 presents an opportunity for streamlining and mainstreaming initiatives for the disclosure of BO information in the extractives. The EITI Standard also recommends having a public register of beneficial owners of extractive companies. To do this, PH-EITI plans to update its Contracts Portal – currently accessible at http://contracts-eiti.dof.gov.ph/ -- to integrate beneficial ownership information. Currently, PH-EITI is evaluating the results of the recent BO declaration exercise.
It is suggested that there be a Monitoring of the functionality of the Multipartite Monitoring Teams (MMT).**	PH-EITI does not have the mandate nor the capacity to monitor the operations and performance of Multipartite Monitoring Teams (MMTs). This function, however, is already part of the mandate of DENR's Environmental Management Bureau.

Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO)	
6. Passage of the Freedom of Information Law and Localizing the Freedom of Information Program	
Freedom of Information (FOI) Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
A. From Dagyaw Regional Consultations	
CSOs noted that the scope of the commitment in terms of number of LGUs is too small. The number should be increased, as to get the representation of the LGU	Upon consideration, the new target for 2021 will now be: *Lobby the issuance of* **FIFTY (50)** *local FOI Ordinances implementing access to information at the local level*
On the commitment on citizen engagement, majority of the group members has different view on this issue. According to them, the student will benefit more than other group sectors. They are the future of the country, so concentration on them should be given more importance.	The FOI-PMO regularly conducts FOI Campus Caravans for state universities and colleges and private institutions which aim to promote FOI as a tool for academic research. It features orientation sessions, contests, and fun activites for the youth. This year, the FOI-PMO has also conducted/will conduct the following youth-focused activities: • August 24-25: Training on Communicating FOI for the Youth Alliance for FOI • September 19-20: Training on Communicating FOI for FOI for the FOI Youth Initiative • September 4: 2030 Youth Force

Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO)	
6. Passage of the Freedom of Information Law and Localizing the Freedom of Information Program	
Freedom of Information (FOI) Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
	• September 28: Inaugural Launch of the Philippines' International Day for Universal Access to Information As these activities are already part of the regular implementation of the FOI Program, it has not been included in the commitments to the OGP.
There is a one sided accountability mechanism. Failure on the part of PCOO to deliver the services to the public will call for a negative impression. On the other hand, the PCOO cannot impose sanctions to Agency who failed to deliver their services to the PCOO. Thus it is better to have penal clauses on the delivery of the program.	Due to the limitations of the Executive Order, only administrative liabilities are applicable. However, criminal liabilities are included in various versions of the FOI Bill filed in Congress and Senate.
Feedback mechanisms are very important for improvement and assessment purposes.	Public consultations and the issuance of a policy on civil society engagement are both major feedback mechanisms committed to the OGP.
Define and elaborate further the specific problem that the commitment will address. This is not reflected in the statement of the public problem. The CSOs identified the lack of access to information, corruption and lack of transparency as public problems the FOI tries to address.	The public problem may be revised into this: *Section 7 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution emphasizes the right of the people to information on matters of public concern. However, 30 years since the the first Freedom of Information (FOI) bill was filed, the Philippine Congress has yet to pass a legislation that promotes access to information.* *Lack of transparency and accountability which may lead to corruption and inefficient public service delivery are a few of the major problems this commitment will address.* *Low (or lack of) participation from citizens due to lack of knowledge or information on how the government operates may also be addressed.*
Some efforts of agencies are just for compliance.	The FOI-PMO is currently developing more mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating agency compliance including performance metrics and frameworks.
The demand side is lacking. FOI should look into that as well.	The FOI-PMO continuously engages with civil society organizations working on access to information such as the Right To Know, Right Now! Coalition and the Coalition of Development NGOs.
Agencies are hesitant to engage because of Data Privacy Act. Outreach and leveling off with agencies is necessary.	The FOI-PMO regularly conducts orientation sessions, onboarding workshops, and capacity-building activities which include both FOI and the Data Privacy Act. As this is already part of the regular implementation of the FOI Program, it has not been included in the commitments to the OGP.

Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO)	
6. Passage of the Freedom of Information Law and Localizing the Freedom of Information Program	
Freedom of Information (FOI) Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
Tap the academe to be a partner in the commitment. CSOs in rural areas do not have enough capacity to understand FOI. Citizens need capacity/knowledge on their role under public accountability, and how civic engagement would be effective on a larger scale as an important means of public accountability	The FOI-PMO regularly conducts FOI Campus Caravans for state universities and colleges and private institutions which aim to promote FOI as a tool for academic research. It features orientation sessions, contests, and fun activites for the youth. The FOI-PMO has also launched a partnership with the Department of Social Welfare and Development to further reach the grassroots communities. The FOI-PMO is currently collaborating with the Commission on Higher Education for the inclusion of FOI in the curriculum. Activities with CSOs and the policy on civil society engagement are major commitments to address information needs of CSOs.
The conduct of more consultation activities at local level is necessary	Ten (10) capacity-building/consultation activities for LGUs and LGU Champions have been committed.
Show testimonials of LGU champions as evidence that FOI is good.	Pioneer LGUs such as Pasig City, Masbate Province, Surigao del Norte, and Pakil, Laguna have been invited in various FOI events to showcase LGU Best Practices. The FOI-PMO will also publish social media cards featuring best practices from LGUs in the coming months.
There should be protection for the CSOs/people who access information.	The FOI-PMO will explore options on the development of policies related to this.
There should be equitable and quality representation in the consultations for the FOI Law.	Various sectors and stakeholders will be invited for the consultation sessions.
PCOO should create a strong regional link to further the promotion of FOI.	The FOI-PMO, together with the Department of Interior and Local Government, will develop a Roadmap for LGU FOI Champions in the coming months—including strategies on building and strengthening regional links.
Increase FOI champions in the legislative body.	The FOI-PMO is currently reaching out to legislators who will champion the FOI Bill.
The commitment should focus on sustaining/ensuring there will still be FOI despite change of administration	The commitment is passage of the FOI Bill which is expected to sustain the FOI-PMO's efforts upon change of administration.
B. From October 2 Special SteerCom Workshop	
Suggestion from the Regional Consultation to include the usage of the FOI portal as a milestone e.g. Number of FOI Outreach conducted or Number of capacity building conducted to Percentage increase in the use of FOI portal to	PCOO is reluctant to include the indicator as it might counter other transparency and accountability programs of government e.g. FDPP of DILG wherein the citizens can directly get the information from the concerned agency.

Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO)

6. Passage of the Freedom of Information Law and Localizing the Freedom of Information Program

Freedom of Information (FOI) Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
make sure that the number of outreach and capacity building indicators resulted to a change in state.	Counter proposal is on increased awareness of the people's right to access information as another milestone. Asec. Kris relayed that PCOO has included access to information in the 2019 Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) to be conducted in October-November. The result of the survey will be the baseline for the access to information efforts of PCOO.
Follow up: To include the access to information as another milestone in OGP commitment if the PSA-FLEMMS will fall within the OGP plan.	Asec. Kris responded positively as the PSA-FLEMMS will provide initial results by January 2020.
Suggestion to exclude the Passage of FOI Bill as a commitment of PCOO in the PH-OGP plan.	Reminded the stakeholders that if the commitment is not achieved, this does not equates to excluding the same in the commitment. Thus, the Secretariat do not recommend exlcuding the Access to Information (Passage of FOI Bill) as one of the commitments of the PCOO.
Commitment on providing CSO access to FOI and capacitating other government agencies to develop their own open data material to make it more accessible. (Cited the case of PNP with unresponsive or not in service website)	The PCOO is currently conducting capacity building to National Government Agencies (NGAs), State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), Local Water Districts and Government Owned and/or Controlled Corporations (GOCCs). However, PCOO highlighted the challenge of maintaing a FOI focal person because he or she is usually replaced or re-assigned by the agency. The PCOO is reluctant in including capacity building of FOI to government agencies as one of the PH-OGP commitment so as not to walk over the jurisdiction of other government offices (e.g. Records Management by National Archive of the Philippines (NAP) and Digital Records and Open Data by the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)).
	Suggested to consider concrete milestones that measure the advocacy campaigns done by PCOO in Congress.
Cited the case of FOI website which directs the citizen to the concerned agency and the latter do not respond to the request.	Noted.
C. Other comments from the Secretariat	
The public problem needs to be more clearly specified. For example, what are the problems caused by the lack of legislation and the lack of localization? Moreover, provide the status quo or baseline data on the lack of legislation.	The public problem may be revised into this:

Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO)
6. Passage of the Freedom of Information Law and Localizing the Freedom of Information Program

Freedom of Information (FOI) Program	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
	Section 7 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution emphasizes the right of the people to information on matters of public concern. However, 30 years since the the first Freedom of Information (FOI) bill was filed, the Philippine Congress has yet to pass a legislation that promotes access to information. *Lack of transparency and accountability which may lead to corruption and inefficient public service delivery are a few of the major problems this commitment will address. Low (or lack of) participation from citizens due to lack of knowledge or information on how the government operates may also be addressed.*
Under Milestones: Consider the sequencing of the start and end dates so it is easier to follow the progression of the work and identify what steps follow from earlier steps	Noted.

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	
7. Fostering Industrial Peace through the Proactive and Inclusive Engagement of Workers and Employers in the Formulation and/or Review of Labor and Employment Policies	
Tripartism and Social Dialogue	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
A. From Dagyaw Regional Consultations	
Conduct of orientation on Tripartism for civil society organizations (CSOs) mainly on the functions and responsibilities of the Tripartite Council and its members. Include a program to capacitate workers on Labor Laws (rights of the workers), Fund Sourcing, Project Development and to provide technical assistance on CSO accreditation.	The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) has existing programs capacitating workers on their rights. One of these is the Labor and Employment Education Service (LEES), which includes the topic of Tripartism and Social Dialogue. The Bureau of Labor Relations (BLR) is expected to launch the LEES e-portal with the objective of making LEES more accessible to Filipinos, especially the youths.
Social dialogue, as one of the commitments identified by the Department, is unclear or not explained clearly in the context.	The Department believes that social dialogue, one form of which is Tripartism, and its advantages are clearly defined in the statement of the problem and of the commitment itself.
Publication is a must for information dissemination specifically, to inform the general public of the issues being addressed, projects being implemented and their status; and other actions being done by the Department and the Tripartite Council. Publication shall be done through official website, and using social media platforms, as well as printed journals. Tri-media should be utilized for IEC activities (regular radio program and facebook accounts by the agency). Periodic Accomplishment Report on the activities (together with resolutions, issuances, and annual accomplishment reports) of this initiative should be published.	All issuances (e.g., implementing rules and regulations), guidelines, and resolutions that have undergone tripartite review by the National Tripartite Industrial Peace Council are posted on the official website of DOLE and/or BLR. The puported annual accomplishment report is essentially a listing of these documents.

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	
7. Fostering Industrial Peace through the Proactive and Inclusive Engagement of Workers and Employers in the Formulation and/or Review of Labor and Employment Policies	
Tripartism and Social Dialogue	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
As members of the Tripartite Council, including the CSOs, they shall be held liable in every decision made; and shall ensure accountability between the members who are responsible for something, and those who have a role in passing judgement on how well that responsibility has been discharged. Furthermore, the Tripartite Council should established implementing guidelines wherein the implementing body must showcase stronger political will and dedication. Also, the Council must promote collaborative efforts between Tripartite partners, with guidelines on feedback mechanisms.	Under existing laws, tripartite councils are recommendatory and advisory in nature only. All their resolutions or policy inputs are always subject to the discretion of the decision-makers in the government.
Engage LGUs to further strengthen policies, advocacies and guidelines. Explore the localization of the Tripartism and social dialogue at the local government level (benchmark on the case of Valenzuela City for localizing Tripartism).	Local Government Units (LGUs) are already engaged in the Regional Tripartite Industrial Peace Councils. Some local government executives are sitting as co-chairpersons in the said tripartite councils. The LGUs may also be tapped by the Department whenever there are labor disputes in the area of their jurisdiction, but shall always coordinate with DOLE and/or its Regional Offices pursuant to the *Guidelines on the Conduct of the DOLE, DILG, DND, DOJ, AFP and PNP relative to the Exercise of the Workers' Rights and Activities*
Gender and sectoral representation should be highligted in the planned policy action, including legislation and programs in the areas covered by the Department and the Tripartite Council.	The crux of the commitment is to expand labor representation in tripartite councils to cover other most representatives organizations that cater to other sectors of labor, which include the sector of women workers.

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	
7. Fostering Industrial Peace through the Proactive and Inclusive Engagement of Workers and Employers in the Formulation and/or Review of Labor and Employment Policies	
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Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
Enumerate the informal sections to be engaged such as self-employed, farmers, fisher folks, senior citizen, youth, PWD, single parents, IPs and other non-wage workers Review decision-making process (it should be able to include informal sector).	The Department believes that enumerating the "informal sections" to be engaged only sends a message that representation of workers in the informal sector is limited to such "sections", which is contrary to the commitment of the Department to open workers' representation in tripartite concils to other sectors of labor without any qualification other than thoses provided by law. The Department has always engaged the informal sector in tripartite consultations and sectoral dialogues. In fact, the informal sector is now represented in the tripartite concils where labor policies are reviewed.
Review definition of captial and labor in Labor Code	This requires legislative action. Capital and labor per se are not defined in the Labor Code.
B. From October 2 Special SteerCom Workshop	
The commitment self-contradicts itself when it cannot accomodate (some) organizations since it is restricted by its own law. Context: According to the law, only organizations with members that represent a large part of a specific sector can be included in the council. Hence, this may not fully represent all sectors especially sectors with no large and organized organization. This contradicts the goal of "inclusivity". There is an issue with "tripartite": Having a "tripartite" council is very limiting since there are more than three organized laborers. Do not limit yourself in the small world of the tripartite council.	The commitment is not self-contradicting. What the Department commits is to open labor representation in tripartite councils to sectors of labor other than the formal sector which the metes and bounds of existing laws. The Department is obliged to observe the requirements in selecting and appointing sectoral representatives to tripartite councils as provided for by law.

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	
7. Fostering Industrial Peace through the Proactive and Inclusive Engagement of Workers and Employers in the Formulation and/or Review of Labor and Employment Policies	
Tripartism and Social Dialogue	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
	Further, we emphasize the the objective of the expansion of membership of tripartite councils, specifically with regard to labor representation, is not just to ensure inclusivity but also to guarantee more relevant tripartite councils and more responsive labor policies. This objective will be defeated if we pursue the inclusion of all social sectors that there may be without regard to the functions of the tripartite councils, the mandate of the Department, and other legal requirements. Notwithstanding, the Department commits to invite other sectoral organizations, even those not catering to specific sectors of labor, whenever labor policies that will directly affect them are pending review and/or discussion in the tripartite councils.
With regards to the public statement: Include the status quo then identify the gaps from there. For example, what is the problem with the existing tripartite counclis and why are they not inclusive enough? Indicate what are the existing challenges specific to the Philippine context. Provide baseline data/status quo that illustrates what the problem is as well.Then from there, justify why the membership of the council must be expanded.	The comment is reflected in the revised OGP commitment form.
Include in the milestones: Make a department issuance recognizing the expansion of the tripartite council	The Department deems it unnecessary to issue a Department Order as the reconstitution and/or expansion of the membership in tripartite councils to cover the other sectors of labor are being carried out already by the Department.
Mainstreeming component should be a percentage of participation of women, and not limited to representation from one women organization.	The Department cannot impose upon the organization whom to nominate as its representative. Nevertheless, the Department assures that women workers are already represented in the tripartite councils

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	
7. Fostering Industrial Peace through the Proactive and Inclusive Engagement of Workers and Employers in the Formulation and/or Review of Labor and Employment Policies	
Tripartism and Social Dialogue	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
C. Other comments from the Secretariat	
In terms of the commitment: Clarify how the commitment represent a change from current practice. Moreover, "engagement with workers and employers" is quite broad. There is a need for more specificity to assess the commitment.	The comment is reflected in the revised OGP commitment form.
In terms of how the commitment will solve the public problem: Clarify the type of policy making in which workers and employers will participate. Clarify also the improvements from the baseline.	The Department believes that the OGP commitment form should be read as a whole and not in piecemeal. The statement of how the commitment will solve the public problem should be interpreted in relation to the narratives of the public problem that the commitment seeks to address and the statement of the commitment itself. If the commitment form is read and in its entirety, it can be inferred that the "type of policy-making" where the labor and employer sector are sought to be engaged pertains to the review of labor laws, social legislations, and other policies on labor and employment.
In terms of how the commitment is relevant to OGP values: It is not seen how tripartism and social dialogue will promote sectoral accountability. To know if the commitment ticks public accountability, tripartism and social dialogue, it must be able to make public officials accountable for actions that they were not made accountable for	The comment is reflected in the revised OGP commitment form.

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	
7. Fostering Industrial Peace through the Proactive and Inclusive Engagement of Workers and Employers in the Formulation and/or Review of Labor and Employment Policies	
Tripartism and Social Dialogue	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
In terms of milestones: Expand the abbreviation for NTIPC and RTIPCs. It will be good to provide the baseline values under the indicators.	The comment is reflected in the revised OGP commitment form.
In terms of gender mainstreaming and inclusion indicators: It is also worthwhile to consider reviewing (some) of the policies based on the inputs of women workers	Such milestone, if added, will depend on various factors that cannot be predicted and/or controlled. It is not just a question of the nature of policy or law in consideration, but it is also a matter of how decision-makers will act on the policy inputs. In order to achieve this milestone, representatives of the women workers sector will have to submit policy inputs which, again, may depend on the nature of policy for review.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	
8. Working Together to Create a Holistic and Integrated Approach to Improving the Lives of Children and their Families	
People Powered Participatory Development	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
Define more the problem on teenage pregnancy; and use & highlight evidence. Include in problem statement: reproductive health issues/data	Done.
There should be online and print publication of the research outputs and action plans for the citizens to know. For the data to be used and published, further disaggregated it by sex, age, disability, ethnic/gender identities, etc.	Include as end-of-term deliverable the submission and online publication of two research outputs with policy recommendations
Recommendation to identify local and national partners in monitoring implementation of the commitment and creation of TWG in monitoring the implementation of the commitments	Done during the Culminating Workshop on 29 October 2019 at Marco Polo Hotel, Ortigas
On indicator (Implemented Action Plan) - There should be annual publication of monitoring and progress reports on the implementation of the action plans - Design gender-sensitive modules	*Annual publication to be discussed with Pantawid NPMO if feasible (online publication may be possible)* Training modules' gender-sensitivity will be ensured
DSWD should review how the FDS is being implemented and if it is working as conceptualized.	*For discussion with Pantawid.*
IPs and 4Ps should be included in the MCCT and FDS.	Noted.
Use social media as a tool to better educate the people about the programs.	*For consideration of Pantawid.*
Rephrase and restate the problem. Include data and relevant statistics.	Done.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	
8. Working Together to Create a Holistic and Integrated Approach to Improving the Lives of Children and their Families	
People Powered Participatory Development	
Commitment does not directly address the problem, but contribute in solving the problem.	Action Plans resulting from the PAR should directly address the problems.
Strengthen CSO, LGU and other agencies participation to implement commitment.	Part of the goal of the OGP commitment.
Add indicators on communicating the research outputs to different stakeholders: • Release popular or laymanized version of policy brief (showcase experiences of other communities) • Make use of inclusive language and representation in infographics/materials (e.g. not limited to traditional or heteronormative ideas) • Clarify/specify the NGO contribution or role in popularizing the information/data • Collaboration with DILG and LGUàthey can take the lead in dissemination (of information) • Design IEC materials with communities/more people make • Utilize more traditional communication channels as well, e.g. radio"	Well-taken; will be factored in the process.
In the phrasing of the commitment, highlight sectors of people to be involved.	Noted.
-For additional NGOs to commit to process and community target NGOs to ensure diversity of sectors involved in the PAR (consider IPs, fisherfolk, farmers, children, gender rights groups, etc.). Reflect other types of household	Mapping of CSOs will surface different NGOs and their programs/capacities and willingness to engage.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	
8. Working Together to Create a Holistic and Integrated Approach to Improving the Lives of Children and their Families	
People Powered Participatory Development	
and youth leaders, and other types of families, e.g. households headed by grandparents, etc."	
Ensure that the process is gender-sensitive, not heterosexist. Specify/ensure that facilitators (for the activities) are gender-sensitive. Collaborate with CSOs to deepen the process and outcome, and for sensitization for gender and inclusion concepts, for the facilitators/trainers.	Training on GST will be done for facilitators and PAR Teams.

National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP)	

9. Ensuring IP Mandatory Representation in Local Legislative Councils and Policy Making Bodies

Strategic Communication Advocacy on the Revised Guidelines for IP Mandatory Representation

Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	Agency Response
A. From Dagyaw Regional Consultations	
1. IP groups themselves are not aware of their rights	The NCIP has directly engaged with IP community in the implementation of programs and activities that included IECs on their rights. What is needed is further reinforcement through sustained IECs (not one instance activity) in operations that directly engages IP communities. Other stakeholders working for Indigenous Peoples should also be made aware of IP rights (e.g. government agencies, funding organizations, academes) so that they themselves can identify the appropriate approaches to working with IPs. Continuing the annual conferences of CADT owners and IP consultative bodies with roll-out segments on rights (new guidelines, IPRA, other updates) in the activity can also better widen roll-out over the country. Other than the IP leaders, we can also engage the Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representation to be champion of rights.
2. LGUs are not aware of the IPs under them	Regardless of the stakeholders, NCIP recognizes that there is a huge gap between the information needs of various segments of Philippine society and the institutional capability and resources the Office has. The Agency communication plan will factor this for the next five years.
3. IP groups in some regions lack awareness of their existing IP groups.	The IP conferences/consultative bodies can bridge this gulf especially if done on a regular basis. If the issue concerns IPs not knowing themselves as IPs, it does not satisfy the self-ascription-and-ascription-by-others element that truly makes them IPs.
4. These can be solved with funding provision from the government which can help raise a good level of awareness for IPs on their rights and narrow down the commitment as reflected in the form. It should be more specific and correspond to the commitment title.	This would appear to be an agency response statement that we did not write.
5. IP data should be popularized and NCIP can use different platforms such as media.	If the data referred here are demographic data, NCIP has data concerning ancestral domains that are already certified. These information are available in our website and at the office. As to stretching further the platform, the same approach as item number 1.

National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP)	
9. Ensuring IP Mandatory Representation in Local Legislative Councils and Policy Making Bodies	
Strategic Communication Advocacy on the Revised Guidelines for IP Mandatory Representation	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
6. LGU to enforce strict compliance on the anti-discrimination bill; and NCIP, DILG, LGUs and accredited NGOs working with IPs and IP leaders can be made accountable if they disc.	Everybody is accountable for discrimination moreso the agency that is mandated to protect and promote IP rights.
7. There should be submission of accomplishment reports and publication of reports by NCIP.	NCIP complied with the statutory requirements concerning this. As to popularizing and widening platforms, the same solution as applied to the first question.
8. There should be training and capability building for LGUs on handling IP groups or concerns and to the seated performing and engaged IPMR with certificate of affirmation.	NCIP will follow-up on the previous engagement with the Local Governance Academy to ensure that IP rights especially on IP representation is integrated in its orientation module for new local government executives. This will be supplemented with
9. The process of selecting the Indigenous People Mandatory Representative (IPMR) is politicized	This is a recurring issue that the Commission en banc took cognizance of by adopting the Revised IPMR Guidelines or NCIP A.O 3 Series of 2018 that especially provided sanctions for NCIP employees, local government officials, and for other individuals.
10. Tribal leaders aspire to represent the IPs in the Sanggunian and other local bodies. The tribal communities endorse the aspiring tribal leaders as IPMRs. However, the endorsement is not honored and these IP representatives are not recognized by local bodies.	NCIP will have to revisit the JMC of 2019 with DILG and make representations before the Office of the president that instead of the Robredo Circular on IPMR-MC 2010 119 we will explore the idea of an Executive Order.
11. The revised guidelines for IPMR contradict the previous/other guidelines, which is disadvantageous to the IPs. For example, in the revised guidelines, the term of the IPMR is only for two (2) years but in the previous guidelines, it is for three (3) years.	The reduced term is a result of distillation of series of discussions in 2017. Secondly, being an IPMR is not comparable to a politician whose length of service is practically focused on building a voting base. The most boisterous opposition is coming in from sitting IPMRs whose concern are their prolonged stay in office.

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Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
The statement of the problem in the action plan is broad. Thus, the problem is not well-defined, specific and evidence-based. Make it evidence-based by citing more policies, studies and consultation results.	The last presentation adjusted already to this
The CSOs noted that the proposed commitment cited in the action plan does not address the problems cited by the body. The problems can be addressed if the guidelines will be revised to consider the issues/problems identified now. In drafting the guidelines, make sure that it would go through free and prior informed consent (FPIC) process.	The revised guidelines came out of eight (8) nationwide consultations and IP conferences and other engagement activities. Secondly, FPIC as far as NCIP's is concerned is clear as far as Section 40 of the Revised FPIC Guidelines of 2012, to with: "Projects, programs and activities undertaken by NCIP itself or in cooperation with other government agencies and LGU projects that shall also be validated to determine if they coincide or complement with the development priorities of the communities and will not in any way adversely affect their well-being.". What is required is the validation process which NCIP did for its guidelines. In the conferences, each ancestral domain is represented by five members of the Ancestral Domain. Secondly, we should observe for each of us the presumption of regularity.
The body suggested that the proposed commitment should include "inviting relevant sectors such as LGUs (DILG, Office of the LCE), CSOs, Indigenous Political Structure (IPS), Youth Sector and Women Sector, which should be 10 days prior to the activities."	For the conferences, we can do that and we are doing that. For the selection process which should be an apolitical event, we cannot invite the LCE. The IPS is there and all the sectors of that community is present as demanded by customary laws.
The NCIP should craft and submit a report of LGUs who are not compliant to the IPMR guidelines, as well as other issues, annually (for 2019 and 2020). The DILG should commit to respond to the NCIP report on non-compliant LGUs and other issues.	We have submitted annually to the DILG updated list of IPMRs.

National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP)	
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Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
There are proper mechanisms that can be employed such as the Statement of Indigenous People's Address (SIPA) and Online Platform Publications for every IP communities. This should be taken care by the NCIP and IPMR.	This is a long term and comprehensive plan that is ideal and should be pursued but not with the two-year commitment considering that there are more than 100 IP communities. Yes, we can do that strategically such as for Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao, although IPs themselves have their own fora.
The body suggested that the NCIP should make sure that the reports highlight activities on promoting gender and inclusion through a cultural and traditional approach.	We promote gender and inclusion by considering the more than 100 cultural constructs all over the Philippines.
CSO noted that problem description should have defined the logistical challenges encountered in the promotion of awareness regarding IP rights under law (i.e. lack of budget allocation, disproportionate number of NCIP personnel over the number of tribes in the country, and etc.).	We definitely agree.
It did not properly identify the elements of data publication. Although there is a mention of the information and advocacy campaign, but CSOs feel that this is not enough for the commitment to address the said problem.	Except for the IPMR selection, the conferences proceedings, the state of the IPs of the Philippines, could be done through media coverage published, downloadable pdf. The selection can have NCIP documentation.
The commitment should also facilitate engagement with other stakeholders in the country on a national level not just the DILG as they are only concerned with IP representatives in local legislative councils. It is suggested that other national agencies be held accountable in the delivery of this commitment.	We suggest the Presidental Communications Office.
The commitment did not properly identify the milestone activities.	This has already been changed as per the first engagement. We cannot expand further considering our resources. Some of this hinges on the approval of Tier 2 for the IP conferences. The Central Office unit that handled this has a Php 187,000 budget for 2020 which include, IP Registration, Gender, IP Governance, Tribal Barangay, IPS documentation, etc. This is stretching too much the four-person unit to impossibility.

National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP)	
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Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
Clarify scope of commitment. Rewrite/restate commitment to make it more specific. There is lack of provision and power on NCIP guidelines.	Re the comments on NCIP guidelines (Is this the revised IPMR guidelines?) which took effect March of 2019, we beg to disagree.
Roll-out of information dissemination on IPMR. Try to expand IEC to IPRA, not only IPMR.	Already responded to.
Use different and new tools/technologies as feedback mechanism.	Already responded to.
Data should be easily accessible to all sectors.	Already responded to.
Capacity development to IPs, CSOs and LCE (newly elected) on IP sector is really important.	Already responded to
Consultations on selection guildelines should be conducted, it has to be not ablosute and can still be subjected to customary laws.	Already responded to.
IP groups themselves are not aware of their rights	Already responded to.
LGUs are not aware of the IPs under them	Already responded to
IP groups in some regions lack awareness of their existing IP groups.	Already responded to
Roll-out of information dissemination on IPMR. Try to expand IEC to IPRA, not only IPMR.	Response to Item No. 1 can apply to this.
Use different and new tools/technologies as feedback mechanism.	Agree.
Data should be easily accessible to all sectors.	Definitely agree with reduction on some items that IPs will allow to be publicized.
Capacity development to IPs, CSOs and LCE (newly elected) on IP sector is really important.	This is already responded to in the first three items.
Consultations on selection guildelines should be conducted, it has to be not ablosute and can still be subjected to customary laws.	This is required under the new guidelines Section 16a, Admin. Order No. 3, Series of 2018 being that IEC and consultations as responsiblity of NCIP.

National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP)	
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Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
B. From October 2 Special SteerCom Workshop	
Specifiy the IP activities in the IPMR / IEC activities (location, target number of beneficiaries, forums, pubications)	To consider proposals coming from the regions vis-a-vis approved budgets. Noted.
Why are LGUs not included in the partnership?	During regional consultations, LGUs are automatically invited. However, there are some IP groups that are somehow resistant to LGUs as they considered them being policitized. This will be brought to NCIP principals for their consideration.
As of 2019, it is reported, there are 4, 294 IPMRs, is this the total "universe" or the baseline?	The figure of 4,294 (out of around 6000) is correct which includes barangays and municipalities but does not represent the total universe since there are IPs who have not selected their representatives yet.
We note the online/soc med/ tech means of verification. How can the IPs access this?	Usually, IPs bring resolutions when going to the provinces. Nevertheless, clustered IP leaders are somehow familiar and able to use social media.
Are there capacity building trainings for IPMRs?	Yes for some regions with some programs but others cannot. The NCIP has submitted request for additional budget through Tier-2 for this.
Include in the milestone issuance and policy, consultation w/ IP groups on potential policy guidelines	The policy guidelines has been consulted with the IPs in regional clustered areas despite of the structure of NCIP having no regional offices. Moreover, the policy guidelines are being presented during IP conferences.
Specifiy the IP activities in the IPMR / IEC activities (location, target number of beneficiaries, forums, pubications)	To consider proposals coming from the regions vis-a-vis approved budgets. Noted.
C. Other comments from the Secretariat	
Please elaborate on the specific issue on "IPMR/IP representative reporting to IP communities" under the statement of the public problem	IPMR/IP regular reporting before IP communities on a regular basis is a requirement of the national and local guidelines of IP representation. This will enable awareness of IP community regarding the status of representation that they have through the IPMR, the progress of the IP community legislative agenda that is being advanced before the LGU as well as the performance of their representative.

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Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
For what purpose? At what level does the milestone on "Reinstitutionalization of IP consultative Body" pertains to? More details would be good. Add specific targets/deliverable for this.	The reinstitutionalization of the IP consultative bodies will facilitate support to municipal, provincial, regional and national clusters. The IP consultative body in the in whatever levels serve as advisory council to the NCIP and other government instrumentalities. At the most, the advisory councils can articulate emerging issues in their communities before their peers and other partners, confirm effectivity of programs in their areas, propose new activities/programs in their ancestral domains. They can also help craft or review policies that will affect them. They can on their level, and if require, designate IP representatives to climate change bodies, peace panel, etc. At least at a minimum, we target the following: a. At least one national IP conference per year; b. An annual regional cluster conferences. c. One annual conference for provincial consultative bodies.

Procurement Service – Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PS-PhilGEPS)	
10. Stakeholders Engagement in Harnessing the Value of PhilGEPS Data	
Stakeholders Engagement in Harnessing the Value of PhilGEPS Data	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
A. From Dagyaw Regional Consultations	
It was observed that there were projects that have slow project implementation which consequently brings wrong impressions or speculations to the public. However, with the modernize PHILGEPS, the system will have the ability to track the status of the project implementation government project from planning stage until contract implementation. The system will capture the whole procurement process.	PHILGEPS platform will be modernized to capture data from project planning to completion.
The font size of the system are small. A mobile version of the system is important for easier access.	Technical-related comments are being addressed as PHILGEPS platform is being modernized.
BAC observers report could be posted in the system.	Observer Report is included in the Modernized PhilGEPS (MGEPS)
The system has limited users – for CSOs, suppliers, Agencies and auditors only.	Log-in is not required anymore, the platform is now open to the public.
The system should provide sex segregation for users registered. It can also provide information on female contractors/companies with female owners.	Available in PhilGEPS 1.5 and MGEPS (for registered users)
CSOs wished that the PHILGEPS (system) will have "Tagalog" version so that it could be more understood by the ordinary people.	Technical-related comments can be addressed in Modernized PHILGEPS
On the problem statement: expound more to cite results or outcome if problem is solved.	This was addressed in the updated version of the OGP Commitment
Modernize PHILGEPS byproviding push-up notifications on timelines and deadlines and rating feedback - this will up users	Available in MGEPS
Encourage trained CSOs to register in the system.	PS-PHILGEPS will train CSOs to access and analyze procurement information.

Procurement Service – Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PS-PhilGEPS)	
10. Stakeholders Engagement in Harnessing the Value of PhilGEPS Data	
Stakeholders Engagement in Harnessing the Value of PhilGEPS Data	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
PHILGEPS should monitor agency feedbacks from procuring entities to suppliers/service providers and vice versa, and there should be a satisfaction question in the feedback mechanism.	Feedback mechanism is available in MGEPS
Include CSOs in crafting training design.	Part of milestone activity in the OGP Commitment

Procurement Service – Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PS-PhilGEPS)
10.   Stakeholders Engagement in Harnessing the Value of PhilGEPS Data
Stakeholders Engagement in Harnessing the Value of PhilGEPS Data

Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	Agency Response
It is recommended to highlight the following issues in the statement of the public problem: ○ Not all relevant procurement data are available and accessible to the public. Lack of transparency can lead to corruption, collusion, overpricing, etc. . ○ Inefficient and ineffective procurement equates to ineffective public service delivery. This can lead to substandard and inefficient fraud marked government projects. ○ Procurement data are not utilized for public decision making ○ Part of the problem is the citizens' weak appreciation for procurement process due to absence of complete understanding of the procurement process which can help us address other problems. Only very few people are looking at procurement data as an area of interest and dissecting it. ○ There is information but it cannot be understood fully. There is a need for training and knowledge sharing so we can connect citizens' needs or experiences. ○ From the perspective of media, it is their observation that most often contracts get reported in the news only when a scandal has happened. It doesn't get much coverage when it comes to tracking or planning of projects in order to prevent corruption. There's a need for journalists to gain a better appreciation of how to report government contracts. Ideally this should happen prior to a scandal, and not only include this report once corruption has transpired. ○ It will be helpful if there is more information shared with CSOs so that they can effectively join in the contract planning, implementation, and project monitoring.	• The agency will soon publish data analytics so the information can be used by the public. PHILGEPS has a lot of information, the problem however is that the public is not able to do analyze these. • PS-PHILGEPS will provide training for CSOs on accessing and analyzing data. It will partner with DILG through the town hall meetings they will organize so they can piggy back their training for CSOs in these events. • PS-PHILGEPS also encourages CSO participation in the bidding processes as observers, particularly for major flagship projects, such as DOTR procurement for Malolos to Clark Road and Mindanao Rail. These alone involve billions of funding, so it is important to ensure transparency and citizen monitoring in these projects.

Procurement Service – Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PS-PhilGEPS)	
10. Stakeholders Engagement in Harnessing the Value of PhilGEPS Data	
Stakeholders Engagement in Harnessing the Value of PhilGEPS Data	
Stakeholder Inputs/ Questions/ Comments/ Suggestions	**Agency Response**
Additional suggested indicators: -Conduct of XX number of capacity-building activities on procurement monitoring for non-government sector (i.e. civil society, journalists, academe, and other interested citizen groups). (should be committed by PS-PhilGEPS) -XX number of procurement monitoring / procurement data reports published by non-government groups (should be committed by non-government sector)	Part of milestone activity in the OGP Commitment
B. From October 2 Special SteerCom Workshop	
On "Encourage trained CSOs to register in the system"	If it will entail costs to train CSOs face to face, just add online tutorial course for those accessing PHILGEPS data
Suggestion	CSOs who can be engaged in this commitment: Hivos, ANSA-EAP, CODE-NGO
Challenge of publicizing information on contracts: basis of groups to charge "revolutionary tax"	Balancing transparency viz national security.
Clarify the Public Problem that needs to be addressed	Noted.

ANNEX F

List of all Proposed PH-OGP Commitments vis-a-vis PH-OGP Steering Committee Decisions and Recommendations

No.	List of Proposed Commitments	Program/ Initiative	Potential Agency Commitment Holders	PH-OGP Steering Committee Decision and Recommendations
1	Strengthen citizen participation in governmental processes	Support to Local Governance Program and Fiscal Openness Program	DILG, DBM	Approved with the following recommendation addressed: • Reincorporate mention of PGC Resolution No. 1 in the commitment narrative
2	Enhance transparency, accountability and participation in educational service delivery	Basic Education Inputs Program	DepEd	Approved with the following recommendations addressed: • In the commitment narrative, please include a discussion on the role of the local school board and how this commitment will be aligned with the school-based management system; • Updated the commitment form based on discussions from the OGP Culminating Workshop last October 30, 2019; and
3	Increase government data utilization through the publication of high-quality datasets on the Open Data Philippines (ODPH) Portal	Open Data Philippines and GOV.PH	DICT	Approved with the following recommendations: • Milestones on "awareness campaign" is recommended to be changed to "IEC campaign" and add deliverables on capacity building activities (e.g., capacitate agencies on how they will handle their data and CSOs on analyzing and popularizing government data published) • Align with non-government stakeholders (i.e. Hivos) and PhilGEPS on milestones with possible convergence initiatives • Data gathered must be transformed into information that is easily understandable and can be used for decision making (e.g., info graphics) • To better measure achievement of Milestones 3 and 4, its midterm and end-term deliverables must be clarified and improved to include exact target number on priority sectoral

No.	List of Proposed Commitments	Program/ Initiative	Potential Agency Commitment Holders	PH-OGP Steering Committee Decision and Recommendations
				data determined and number of government and civil society organizations on-boarded • Please add midterm and end-of-term deliverables to the identified Gender Mainstreaming and Inclusion indicators (i.e. online publication of user statistics with sex-disaggregated data, posting of accessibility statement, and ensuring presence of high-contrast feature in data.gov.ph);
4	Establishment of an efficient, effective and participatory monitoring, validation and reporting mechanism for selected government infrastructure programs and projects.	Project DIME (Digital Information for Monitoring and Evaluation)	DBM	Approved, with the following recommendations addressed: • Add a technology lens in the commitment name. The PH-OGP suggests the commitment name re-phrasing as follows: *Establishment of a technology-enabled efficient, effective, and participatory monitoring, validation, and reporting mechanism for selected infrastructure programs and projects*; • Identify in the milestone/indicator the following sections of the business process manual in response to feedback from stakeholder consultations: o Section on Transparency and CSO participation in Project DIME o Section on Utilization and Response to Citizen Feedback submitted through Project DIME • Re-include the launch and capacity building of stakeholders as a milestone to be achieved by the initiative by August 31, 2021 • As process owner of the M&E activities of DBM, the department's Budget and Management Bureau-F Director should be designated as additional senior accountable official in-charge of Project DIME together with the Chief Information Officer. Contact information of the assigned technical focal person from BMB-F should also be added in the commitment form.

No.	List of Proposed Commitments	Program/ Initiative	Potential Agency Commitment Holders	PH-OGP Steering Committee Decision and Recommendations
5	Institutionalize transparency and accountability in the extractive industries	Mainstreaming implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	DOF	Approved with the following recommendations: • By midterm updating of the PH-OGP National Action Plan on August 31, 2019, engage the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) to enroll additional milestones under this commitment. Outreach to these agencies can be done with support from the PH-OGP Secretariat
6	Passage of the Freedom of Information (FOI) Law and Localizing the FOI Program	Freedom of Information (FOI) Program	PCOO	Approved with the following recommendations addressed: • Enhance the milestone on sector-specific capacity-building/engagement activities to highlight partnership with civil society in identifying sectors that will be targeted such activities. • It is recommended for PCOO to include the following as part of its OGP milestones with midterm and end-of-term deliverables: 　o Certification of the FOI as an urgent legislative measure by the Office of the President or the inclusion of the FOI as part of the President's Legislative Agenda 　o Conduct of a specific number of strategic outreach activities to both houses of Congress
7	Foster industrial peace through the proactive and inclusive engagement of workers and employers in the formulation and/or review of labor and employment policies	Tripartism and Social Dialogue	DOLE	Approved with only one optional recommendation: • Explore localization of the Tripartism and Social Dialogue at the local government level. DILG recommends to benchmark on the case of Valenzuela City for localizing Tripartism.
8	Institutionalize participation of OFW Family Circles in the Labor Migration Development Agenda	OFW Family Circles	OWWA	Parked indefinitely until the following inputs / recommendations are addressed: • Compared to other government agencies, OWWA was only able to participate in a limited number of OGP consultations where the proposed commitment was reviewed. Given the apparent need for a clearer demonstration of national government buy-in and OGP

No.	List of Proposed Commitments	Program/ Initiative	Potential Agency Commitment Holders	PH-OGP Steering Committee Decision and Recommendations
				co-creation process for this commitment, it is recommended to further consult the design of OWWA's proposed OGP program with concerned non-government stakeholders. • In the meantime, the OFW Family Circles program shall be recommended for inclusion in the updated Participatory Governance Cluster (PGC) of the Cabinet Performance and Projects Roadmap (PPR) 2017-2022, as part of the continuing open and participatory governance agenda of the Duterte administration at the domestic level. • If more targeted stakeholder consultations are conducted and comments from such activities can be documented and addressed by OWWA, the Steering Committee can revisit inclusion of this program in the NAP on or before August 31, 2020, as part of the midterm updates of the PH-OGP Plan 2019-2021. If there is continuing interest from OWWA to enhance the commitment design of the OFW Family Circles program and propose it again to be part of the midterm update of the PH-OGP NAP, the office may reach out to the PH-OGP Secretariat for additional technical assistance and guidance in the succeeding months.
9	Policy Issuance on Local Tourism Development Management	Local Tourism Development Management Program	DOT	Approved with the following recommendations addressed: • The mention of the Department of Budget and Management and Department of the Interior and Local Government, should be moved to "Other Actors Involved," not as lead agencies of the commitments. • To demonstrate greater ambition of the commitment, DOT should be able to include milestone with midterm and end-of-term deliverables on monitoring and reporting on the status of policy enforcement (e.g. Publication of baseline number of LGUs compliant to CSO participation requirements set under the policy by 2020, and a) and another milestone with midterm and end-of-

No.	List of Proposed Commitments	Program/ Initiative	Potential Agency Commitment Holders	PH-OGP Steering Committee Decision and Recommendations
				term deliverables on the conduct capacity-building activities to local government units and non-government stakeholders with regard to the policy issuance on CSO participation and local tourism development planning.
10	Working together to create a holistic and integrated approach to improving the lives of children and their families	People Powered Participatory Development	DSWD	Approved with the following recommendations: • Tone down the problem because it raises expectations that after research is done, the problem on malnutrition and teenage pregnancy will be solved; • Elaborate in the problem statement why there is a need for a participatory process to be employed through FDS shall be able to contribute to addressing teenage pregnancy and malnutrition problem in the Philippines; • Please re-frame milestones and targets based on discussions and agreements from the OGP Culminating Workshop held on October 29, 2019.
11	Ensure IP Mandatory Representation in local legislative councils and policy-making bodies	Strategic Communication Advocacy on the Revised Guidelines for IP Mandatory Representation	NCIP	Approved with the following recommendations addressed: • NCIP's OGP targets must be aligned with the agency's targets on IPMR representation from 2019-2021 as enrolled in the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022; • Make the publication of State of the IP Situation in the Philippines a milestone instead of just an end-of-term deliverable
12	Monitor community based disaster risk reduction management (CBDRRM) training	CBDRRM Training	OCD	Parked indefinitely until the following inputs/recommendations are addressed: • To demonstrate greater ambition and link to more transformative outcomes which is a key OGP Selection Criteria, there is a need to re-frame the entire commitment design of the Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Management (CBDRRM) Training initiative and consider the following additional milestones:
13	Monitor and post NDRRM/LDRRM Fund Utilization	Monitoring and posting of	OCD	

No.	List of Proposed Commitments	Program/ Initiative	Potential Agency Commitment Holders	PH-OGP Steering Committee Decision and Recommendations
		NDRRM/LDRRM Fund Utilization		o Beyond monitoring of the conduct of trainings, it is recommended for OCD to conduct policy workshops leading to the harmonization and updating of CBDRRM training standards used by various service providers from the public and non-government sectors; and o It is also recommended for OCD to design, implement, and monitor a mechanism to review the quality of existing community-based DRRM plans. • To demonstrate clearer anchor to OGP values and greater ambition, the following are recommendations to enhance the design of the Monitoring NDRRM/LDRRM Fund Utilization initiative: o Beyond the annual updating and public disclosure of figures related to NDRRM/LDRRM fund utilization, the commitment can demonstrate greater ambition if it will add elements of citizen participation and accountability (e.g. conduct of capacity-building efforts for CSOs on analyzing and monitoring DRRM funds, engagement and establishing partnerships with non-government sector to track DRRM fund utilization and produce feedback reports) • If all comments can be addressed by OCD, the Steering Committee can revisit inclusion of this program in the NAP on or before August 31, 2020, as part of the midterm updates of the PH-OGP Plan 2019-2021. If there is continuing interest from OCD to enhance and reframe its agency commitments and propose it again to be part of the midterm update of the PH-OGP NAP, the office may reach out to the PH-OGP Secretariat for additional technical assistance and guidance in the succeeding months.

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				• In the meantime, the CBDRRM Training and NDRRM/LDRRM Fund Utilization monitoring initiatives of the OCD shall be recommended for inclusion in the updated Participatory Governance Cluster (PGC) of the Cabinet Performance and Projects Roadmap (PPR) 2017-2022, as part of the continuing open and participatory governance agenda of the Duterte administration at the domestic level.
14	Implementation of open contracting standards in public procurement	Adoption of Open Data Contracting Standards (OCDS) in PhilGEPS	PS-PhilGEPS	Approved with the following recommendations addressed: • Align with Open Data team in DICT for possible convergence in the achievement of milestones on
15	Strengthen participation of 14 basic sectors in local planning and development to improve delivery of basic services and alleviate poverty through whole-of-government approach	Provincial Sectoral Assembly (PSA) / Provincial Consultative Body (PCB)	NAPC	Not approved due to the following reasons: • The proposed Provincial Sectoral Assembly (PSA)/Provincial Consultative Body (PCB) is seen to duplicate the functions of the already existing local development councils and other local special bodies created under Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991. • As mandated by the LGC, at least 25 percent of the members of the local development councils are from non-government organizations (NGOs). Instead of creating a separate governance structure that may only lead to duplication of efforts, it is recommended for NAPC to closely work with DILG on its efforts to expand membership of NGOs in the Local Development Councils (LDCs) beyond the mandated minimum requirement and to include basic sector representation in the process, so as to ensure their meaningful participation in local governance. • To demonstrate greater ambition, which is also a key OGP selection criteria, there is a need to clarify how the committed local poverty reduction plans will clearly be integrated with

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				existing local governance processes and lead to measurable concrete results at the provincial level. • If NAPC shall pursue the PSA/PCB initiative, it can be instead recommended for inclusion in the updated Participatory Governance Cluster (PGC) of the Cabinet Performance and Projects Roadmap (PPR) 2017-2022, as part of the continuing open and participatory governance agenda of the Duterte administration at the domestic level.