ENHANCING THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN

PARLIA 血ENTS

and

CITIZENS

BUDGET LEGISLATION & OVERSIGHT

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CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT IN THE BUDGET PROCESS



To improve performance by better understanding what the public wants and expects from its government



To differentiate among the expectations of a jurisdiction's various demographic groups inpolicy and service design



To adjust services and service levels more closely to citizens preferences



To understand public priorities in planning, budgeting, and managing services



To establish performance measures that incorporate the public's perspective



To ensure that capital investment decisions, such as the location of infrastructure elements, are informed by public input



To establish long term strategies to provide for a fiscally sustainable future for the jurisdiction



To provide information to the public about government's services and results.





OPEN BUDGET SURVEY 2015

PHILIPPINES

TRANSPARENCY (OPEN BUDGET INDEX)

64

The Government of the Philippines provides the public with substantial budget information.

OUT OF 100

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

67

OUT OF 100

The Government of the Philippines provides the public with adequate opportunities to engage in the budget process.

BUDGET OVERSIGHT

36

OUT OF 100

BY LEGISLATURE Budget oversight by the legislature in the Philippines is weak. 92

OUT OF 100

BY AUDIT
Budget oversight by
the supreme audit
institution in the
Philippines is adequate.

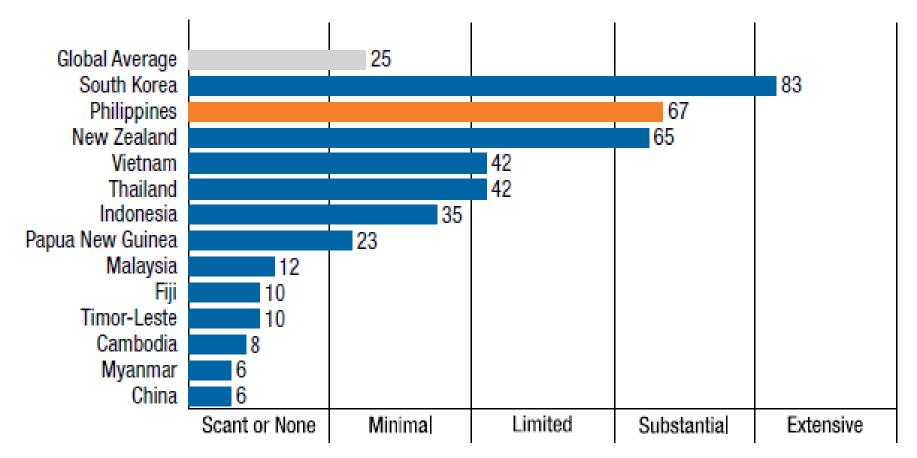
TRANSPARENCY (OPEN BUDGET INDEX)

Source: International Budget Partnership, 2016





PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

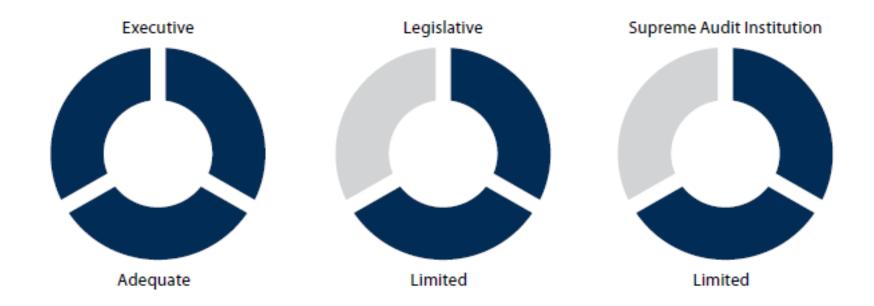


Source: International Budget Partnership, 2016





PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

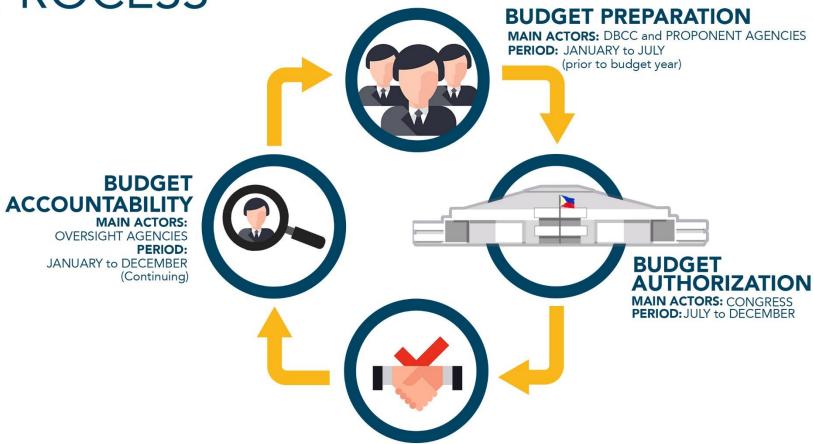


Source: International Budget Partnership, 2016





BUDGET PROCESS



BUDGET EXECUTION

MAIN ACTORS: DBM and IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES PERIOD: JANUARY to DECEMBER (of BUDGET YEAR)





CITIZENS' PARTICPATION IN THE BUDGET PROCESS:

KEY REFORM INITIATIVES IN THE PHILIPPINES



Budget Partnership
Agreements (BPAs)
between agencies
and CSOs, a formal
mechanism for the latter
in budget formulation
and execution

Introduced the



Bottom-up Budgeting
(BuB) to empower
citizens in identifying
and implementing
poverty reduction
projects with their local
government units

Implemented the



COA introduced the

Citizens' Participatory

Audit (CPA)
a mechanism by
which CSOs worked
with COA in conducting
performance audits in
several government
projects





BILLS FILED IN CONGRESS TO INSTITUTIONALIZE PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING

HB01598

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ACCREDITATION OF NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS ELIGIBLE TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT FUNDS AND FOR THE SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY FOR THE USE OF THESE FUNDS

HB03429

AN ACT INSTITUTIONALIZING GRASSROOTS PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING IN THE PLANNING AND IDENTIFICATION OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS TO BE FUNDED BY THE ANNUAL GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

HB03862

AN ACT INSTITUTIONALIZING PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN THE BUDGET PROCESS, PARTICULARLY IN PLANNING AND IDENTIFICATION OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS, WITH THE END IN VIEW OF ACCELERATING RURAL DEVELOPMENT

HB5590/SB1450

AN ACT TO REFORM THE BUDGET PROCESS BY ENFORCING GREATER ACCOUNTABILITY IN PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (PFM), PROMOTING FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY, INSTITUTING AN INTEGRATED PFM SYSTEM, INCREASING BUDGET TRANSPARENCY AND PARTICIPATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

HB00191/ HB01388

AN ACT INSTITUTIONALIZING CITIZENS PARTICIPATION IN THE BUDGET PROCESS





HB5590/SB1450 PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN THE BUDGET PROCESS

The government shall establish and implement suitable participatory budget mechanisms to facilitate the open, inclusive, and meaningful engagement of citizens throughout the budget process—from budget preparation, to legislation, to execution, and to accountability and audit. Such participatory mechanisms may include consultations and partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs), academics and experts, and other individual and organized stakeholders throughout the annual budget process.





CITIZEN PARTICIPATION: THE PROBLEM OF REPRESENTATION

"Citizens are diverse. Not only do citizen viewpoints differ from those of government insiders, but from citizen to citizen. No single citizen or group of citizens is able to represent the views of all citizens. The best way to assure a broad perspective is to collect information in a variety of ways and from a variety of sources."

-Government Finance Officers Association, n.d.





CITIZEN REPORT CARD

Report cards and client surveys have been used in a number of countries to provide credible and collective feedback to public agencies about their performance.

They can:



Provide information on the quality of services, timeliness of service delivery, and responsiveness of agency from the point of view of clients.



Heighten concerns that could lead clients to undertake collective action.



Help government agencies benchmark their performance, understand factors that contribute to it, and respond better to the people's needs and expectations.



Empower ordinary people who are often excluded in the budget process.





CITIZEN REPORT CARD | THE FILIPINO REPORT CARD

The Filipino Report Card survey was conducted by the World Bank and the Social Weather Station, an independent survey organization. The survey was conducted from March 26 to April 17, 2000. It covered 1,200 households distributed nationwide.

The survey asked about constraints faced in accessing government services, types of services most often availed of, their quality and accessibility, and their satisfaction with the public services compared to private sector services, and suggestions on how delivery of services could be improved.

The survey focused on the following sectors:



HEALTH



ELEMENTARY EDUCATION



WATER SUPPLY



HOUSING



SUBSIDIZED RICE DISTRIBUTION



LINGAP PARA
SA MAHIHIRAP
(Caring for the Poor)
PROGRAM







- High degree of dissatisfaction among the poor regarding the public services
- Poor used health facilities less than those with higher incomes
- Satisfaction with healthcare was lowest in urban areas
- Tuition fees in private schools were ten times those of public schools
- Water supplied by all sources was considered unsafe for drinking
- The poor who buy water from vendors consumed just 15 liters per day, close to the survival minimum
- The government subsidy on rice benefited the non-poor more than the poor
- The non-poor received the bulk of the benefits of the "Caring for the Poor" poverty reduction program due to ineffective beneficiary selection mechanism





THE FILIPINO REPORT CARD LESSONS

- Users can provide useful feedback on programs meant to benefit them.
 They can judge whether specific services are satisfactory or
 unsatisfactory. And whether the concerned agency is responsive,
 accountable, and reliable.
- Treating citizens as customers or clients rather than beneficiaries requires that their voices be heard.
- Governments can use feedback mechanism to improve their performance.
- The assessment must be sustained and done periodically to assess progress (or lack thereof) in service delivery.
- Sadly, the Filipino Report Card survey was not repeated and institutionalized.





INSTITUTIONALIZING THE FILIPINO REPORT CARD



- With the executive departments as suppliers and Members of Congress representing the demands of their constituents as customers, the interplay of supply and demand can potentially lead to efficient provision of vital public goods.
- The Citizen Report Card provides a scientific and evidencebased instrument to assist the Members of Congress in representing the needs, expectations, and aspirations of the people in the formulation and implementation of the government budget.





MARAMING SALAMAT PO

Thank you



