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SENATE

S. No. 2479



(In substitution of Senate Bill Nos. 788 and 1885)

Prepared and submitted jointly by the Committees on Economic Affairs and Finance with Senators Hontiveros, Marcos, Angara, and Revilla, Jr., as authors thereof

AN ACT INSTITUTIONALIZING A RESULTS-BASED NATIONAL EVALUATION POLICY

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

- SECTION 1. *Title.* This Act shall be known as the "Results-Based National Evaluation Policy (RBNEP) Act."
- SECTION 2. *Declaration of Policy*. It is the policy of the State to ensure the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, coherence, and impact of laws, policies, strategies, and programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) of the government, through the regular conduct and use of credible evaluations of its interventions to achieve its inclusive development and poverty reduction goals.
- 8 **SECTION 3.** *Policy Objectives.* The RBNEP intends to achieve the following 9 objectives:
 - Facilitate the institutionalization of an integrated evaluation system of the government;

Ţ	D)	Ensure the timely provision to government decisionmakers of credible
2		and useful evaluations in support of results-based formulation,
3		planning, budgeting, implementation, and oversight of government
4		interventions;
5	c)	Ensure the systematic utilization of evaluation findings and
6		recommendations for the continuous improvement of government
7		interventions; and
8	d)	Promote greater transparency and accountability for results of
9		government departments, agencies, and other instrumentalities.
10	SECTION	4. Definition of Terms. The terms used in this Act are defined as
11	follows:	
12	a)	Government Interventions refer to the laws, policies, strategies,
13		and programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) of the government
14		departments, agencies, and other instrumentalities.
15	b)	Results refer to changes in a state or condition due to a government
16		intervention. There are three types of such changesoutputs,
17		outcomes, and impacts—which can be intended or unintended,
18		positive and/or negative.
19	c)	Evaluation refers to the systematic and impartial assessment of the
20		results of government interventions. It provides credible information
21		on the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence, impact, and
22		sustainability of government interventions, enabling the incorporation
23		of lessons learned into the decision-making process.
24	d)	Monitoring refers to a continuous and systematic collection of data
25		on key results indicators to track progress in achieving the objectives
26		of government interventions.

1	ε)	Outputs refer to the goods and services delivered to the external
2		stakeholders of government departments, agencies and other
3		instrumentalities implementing government interventions.
4	f)	Outcomes refer to the short-term and medium-term benefits to
5		clients, beneficiaries, and stakeholders, as a result of the outputs of
6		government interventions.
7	g)	Impacts are higher-level sectoral and societal benefits and other
8		consequences of government interventions. Impacts take place long
9		after target individuals, groups, systems or organizations have
10		experienced the outputs and outcomes of government interventions.
11	SECTION	5. Coverage. The RBNEP shall apply to the following:
12	a)	All departments, agencies, and other instrumentalities of the national
13		government, including state universities and colleges (SUCs),
14		constitutional commissions, and government-owned and/ or
15		controlled corporations (GOCCs); and legislative and judicial branches
16		of the government;
17	b)	All government interventions formulated and implemented by the
18		above entities including those funded by Official Development
19		Assistance (ODA) and those contracted to and executed by local
20		government units (LGUs), private sector and civil society
21		organizations.
22	SECTION	6. Guiding Principles for Evaluation. The credibility, quality, and
23	usefulness of eva	luation shall be ensured through adherence to the following principles:
24	a)	Utility. In commissioning or conducting an evaluation, there shall be
25		a clear intention to use the evaluation findings and recommendations
26		for results-based formulation, planning, budgeting, implementation,
27		and oversight of government interventions. The design and timing of

- evaluations shall address the information needs of government decision-makers.
- b) Applying evaluation criteria. Evaluations shall assess and report on the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, coherence, impact and sustainability of government interventions in accordance with internationally accepted evaluation criteria. The use of these criteria shall be responsive to the needs of decision-makers, and to the purpose and context of evaluation.
- c) Observing evaluation standards. Evaluation shall be consistent with internationally accepted evaluation norms, standards and best practices, including the use of evaluation designs and methodologies capable of attributing observed outputs, outcomes and impacts to government interventions being evaluated. Evaluation reference groups and other mechanisms shall be established and strengthened to ensure the generation of credible, quality and useful evaluations.
- d) *Independence and Impartiality*. The independence of the evaluation units of departments, agencies and other instrumentalities shall be ensured at all times. Those who design, manage, and conduct evaluations shall be shielded from any undue influence that will undermine the credibility of evaluations. They shall be provided with adequate resources to produce credible, high-quality and useful evaluation. Evaluation shall be conducted with the highest degree of impartiality. In case third-party evaluators are commissioned to ensure impartial evaluation, they shall be selected from a wide and diversified pool according to objective criteria.
- e) Evaluation Competencies. Evaluations shall be conducted by organizations and individuals having the required knowledge, skills, and other evaluation competencies. Capacity-building initiatives shall be implemented to strengthen the evaluation competencies of

organizations and individuals who commission, design, manage, conduct, communicate and use evaluations.

- f) Ethics. Individuals and organizations who commission, manage, design, and conduct evaluations shall observe accepted ethical standards including integrity, fairness, gender sensitivity, respect for culture and beliefs, and protection of the rights of evaluation participants.
- g) **Transparency**. The implementation of RBNEP shall promote transparency crucial to ensuring credible, high-quality and useful evaluations. To the greatest extent possible, all information required for evaluation shall be made available to evaluators, subject to existing laws and regulations governing the confidentiality and nondisclosure of information.

Those who commission or manage evaluation shall ensure the selection of evaluators with no conflict of interest with the evaluation to be undertaken. Potential evaluators of government interventions shall disclose possible conflict of interest that may undermine the credibility of evaluation. They shall disclose the identities of the members of the evaluation team.

Evaluators shall disclose to government decision-makers and other stakeholders the purpose, design, implementation, results and utilization, including possible constraints or limitations of an evaluation. Complete evaluation reports shall be made easily accessible to government decision-makers, relevant stakeholders, and the public.

h) Accountability. Entities responsible for the commissioning, managing and conducting evaluations shall ensure that evaluations are credible, quality, useful and timely. Key findings and recommendations of completed evaluations shall be communicated clearly by the same entities to government decisionmakers and other stakeholders. The

1		covered entities of the RBNEP shall incorporate the use of evaluations
2		in results-based formulation, planning, budgeting, implementation,
3		and oversight of government interventions.
4	SECTION	7. Establishment of a National Evaluation Council. A National
5	Evaluation Counc	cil (NEC) is hereby established to oversee the implementation of the
6	RBNEP.	
7	SECTION	8. Composition of the National Evaluation Council. The NEC
8	shall have the fol	lowing seven (7) voting members:
9	a)	Secretary of the National Economic and Development Authority
10		(NEDA), or his/her authorized representative, as Chairperson. The
11		representative of the NEDA Secretary shall be an Undersecretary in
12		charge of monitoring and evaluation in NEDA;
13	b)	Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), or
14		his/her authorized representative, as co-chairperson. The
15		representative of the DBM Secretary shall at least be an Assistant
16		Secretary in charge of monitoring and evaluation in the DBM;
17	c)	Secretary of the Philippine Senate or his/her authorized representative
18		who shall at least be a career Director in charge of policy, planning,
19		research and/or evaluation in the Senate;
20	d)	Secretary General of the House of Representatives or his/her duly
21		authorized representative who shall at least be a Career Director in
22		charge of policy, planning, research and/or evaluation in the House of
23		Representatives;
24	e)	Court Administrator of the Supreme Court or his/her authorized
25		representative who shall at least be a career Director in charge of
26		policy, planning and /or performance monitoring and evaluation;

1	f)	Chairperson of the Commission on Audit (COA) or his/her authorized
2		representative who shall at least be a career Director in charge of
3		policy, planning and /or performance monitoring and evaluation; and
4	g)	Head of the Presidential Management Staff or his/her authorized
5		representative who shall at least be a career Director in charge of
6		policy, planning and /or performance monitoring and evaluation.
7	The NEC s	shall meet at least once every quarter or as often as necessary. To
8	ensure that the N	EC is guided by inputs of evaluation experts, the following shall attend
9	the NEC meetings	s as non-voting members:
10	a)	The head of the Philippine Institute of Development Studies (PIDS)
11		or his/her duly authorized representative who shall at least be a career
12		Director in charge of policy, planning, and/or performance monitoring
13		and evaluation;
14	b)	The head of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) or his/her duly
15		authorized representative who shall at least be a career Director in
16		charge of policy, planning, and/or performance monitoring and
17		evaluation; and
18	c)	Representative from the voluntary organizations for professional
19		evaluation (VOPES).
20	SECTION	9. Functions of the National Evaluation Council. The NEC shall
21	perform the follow	wing functions to operationalize the RBNEP:
22	a)	Provide overall policy direction on the implementation of the RBNEP;
23	b)	Approve the basic guidelines for the conduct of evaluation;
24	c)	Review and approve the National Evaluation Strategy (NES) and
25		ensure its implementation;
26	d)	Review, approve, and ensure the implementation of, the costed
27		evaluation agenda of covered entities;

1	e)	Provide oversight on the conduct of evaluation by covered entities and
2		their management response to evaluation recommendations; ;
3	f)	Issue the basic guidelines on the formation and operation of IEUs of
4		covered entities; and
5	g)	Approve and implement a program to strengthen the evaluation
6		capacity of IEUs and government decision-makers.
7	SECTION	10. NEC Secretariat and its Functions. The NEC Secretariat shall
8	be established w	ithin the NEDA. The existing staffing complement of the NEDA shall be
9		dertake the functions of the NEC Secretariat. The NEC Secretariat shall:
10	a)	Formulate and recommend basic guidelines for the conduct of
11		evaluation;
12	b)	Prepare the National Evaluation Strategy ;
13	c)	Review and make recommendations on the costed evaluation agenda
14		of covered entities;
15	d)	Monitor the implementation of the entities' evaluation agenda and their
16		management response to evaluation recommendation in support of the
17		oversight function of the NEC;
18	e)	Formulate the basic guidelines on the formation and operation of IEUs
19		of entities covered;
20	f)	Provide quality assurance of evaluations conducted by covered
21		entities;
22	g)	Facilitate the dissemination to decision-makers of key findings, lessons
23		learned, and recommendations from completed evaluations;
24	h)	Maintain a public website containing the evaluation plans and reports
25		of covered entities;
26	i)	Develop a program to strengthen the evaluation capacity of covered
2.7		entities and government decisionmakers;
28	j)	Prepare and submit to the DBM the annual funding requirement of the
29		program to strengthen the evaluation capacity of the government; and

1	k)	Carry out other directives of the NEC, as necessary.
2	SECTION	11. National Evaluation Strategy. The National Evaluation Strategy
3	(NES) shall ider	ntify the priority areas for evaluation in line with the Philippine
4	Development Pla	n. It shall guide the formulation of evaluation agenda of the covered
5	entities.	
6	SECTION	12. Organization of Independent Evaluation Units (IEUs) of
7	Covered Entitie	es. Each covered entity shall organize an IEU that shall report directly
8	to the head of th	e entity. The head of the entity shall ensure that the IEU can perform
9	its evaluation fun	ctions independently and objectively.
10	SECTION	13. Functions of IEUs. The IEUs shall:
11	a)	Coordinate the formulation and approval of the costed evaluation
12		agenda of the covered entity;
13	b)	Manage or conduct evaluations identified in the costed evaluation
14		agenda;
15	c)	Submit evaluation plans and final evaluation reports to the entity's
16		head and to the NEC Secretariat in accordance with prescribed
17		guidelines;
18	d)	Disseminate the key findings and recommendations of completed
19		evaluations to the head of the entity, decision-makers and other
20		stakeholders;
21	e)	Facilitate the formulation of the management response to key findings
22		and recommendations from the completed evaluations;
23	f)	Monitor the entity's progress in implementing the management
24		response;
25	g)	Establish quality assurance and participatory mechanisms for
26		evaluation; and

1	 h) Provide inputs to results-based formulation, planning, budgeting, and
2	implementation within the entity.
3	SECTION 14. Formulation of the Costed Evaluation Agenda. Each covered
4	entity shall formulate a six-year costed evaluation agenda aligned with the NES. The head
5	of entity shall submit the costed evaluation agenda to the NEC.
6	SECTION 15. Utilization of Evaluation Findings and Recommendations.
7	The head of a covered entity shall incorporate the use of evaluations in results-based
8	formulation, planning, budgeting, implementation, and oversight of government
9	interventions. He or she shall submit to the NEC the management response to evaluation
10	recommendations, and ensure its implementation.
11	SECTION 16. Funding for the Implementation of the RBNEP. The funding
12	requirement for the implementation of the RBNEP, including the budget for the conduct
13	of evaluation indicated in the costed evaluation agenda, NEC Secretariat, and IEUs shall
14	be included in the General Appropriations Act (GAA).
15	SECTION 17. Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR). The NEDA, in
16	consultation with the prospective members of NEC, shall promulgate the IRR to
17	operationalize the guiding principles of the RBNEP and to implement its specific provisions
18	within 60 days upon the approval of this Act.
19	SECTION 18. Amendment. This Act shall be evaluated three years after its
20	initial implementation. The results of such evaluation shall guide the proposed
21	amendments of this Act and its IRR.
22	SECTION 19. Repealing Clause. All laws, decrees, orders, rules and
23	regulations or other issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act
24	are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

- SECTION 20. *Separability Clause*. If any portion or provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or any provision not affected thereby shall remain in force and effect.
- **SECTION. 22.** *Effectivity.* This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days following the completion of its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines.
- 7 Approved,