



Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City  
Tel Nos. (632) 929-66-26/28; 929-6635/929-3618/929-4028  
IP Phone Trunkline No. 988-3367  
Website: <http://www.denr.gov.ph/> E-mail: [web@denrgov.ph](mailto:web@denrgov.ph)



## MEMORANDUM

TO : **The All Bureau Directors and Heads of Attached Agencies**  
**The Directors**  
Legal Affairs Service  
Policy and Planning Service

FROM : **The Assistant Secretary**  
Field Operations- Mindanao and Legislative Affairs

SUBJECT : **REQUEST FOR COMMENT ON HOUSE BILL NOS. 3293, 8025  
AND 10181 "AN ACT ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL  
EVALUATION POLICY"**

DATE : 12 October 2021

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This pertains to the letter dated 06 October 2021, received by this Office on 12 October 2021, from Representative SHARON S. GARIN, Chairperson, Committee on Economic Affairs, requesting DENR for comments and recommendations on the following measures:

1. **House Bill No. 3293** - "An Act Establishing a National Evaluation Policy" by Rep. Alfred Vargas;
2. **House Bill no. 8025** - "An Act Establishing a National Evaluation Policy" by Rep. Luis Raymund "LRay" F. Villafuerte; and
3. **House Bill No. 10181** - "An Act Establishing a National Evaluation for Results Policy (NERP)" by Rep. Sharon S. Garin.

Kindly submit presentation, comments and/or position paper in hard and soft at the Legislative Liaison Office at telephone number 8920-1761 and e-mail address [denrlegislative@yahoo.com](mailto:denrlegislative@yahoo.com), for consolidation.

  
JOANA A. LAGUNDA, DM, DPA, MNSA

MEMO NO. 2021 - 696

Encls: As stated.  
/juo076



House of Representatives  
COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

06 October 2021

**GEN. ROY A CIMATU, AFP (RET.)**  
Secretary  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
Visayas, Avenue, Diliman  
Quezon City

Dear **Secretary Cimatu**:

Good day!

In anticipation of the forthcoming technical working group meeting to deliberate on the three bills on National Evaluation Policy, the Committee on Economic Affairs would like to request from your good office comments and recommendations on said measures, to wit:

**House Bill No. 3293** – “An Act Establishing a National Evaluation Policy”, introduced by **Representative Alfred Vargas**;

**House Bill No. 8025** – “An Act Establishing a National Evaluation Policy”, introduced by **Representative Luis Raymund “LRay” F. Villafuerte, Jr.**; and

**House Bill No. 10181** – “An Act Establishing a National Evaluation for Results Policy (NERP)”, introduced by **Representative Sharon S. Garin**.

Attached herewith are copies of the three (3) bills for your reference.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

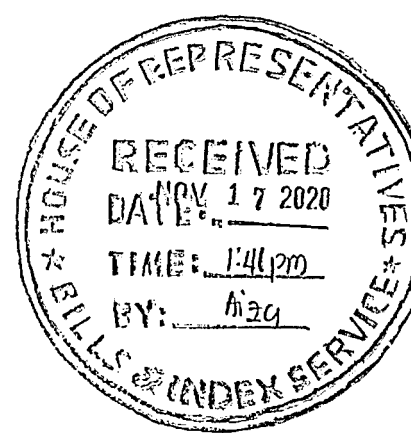
For the Chairperson:  
**HON. SHARON S. GARIN**

  
**GLENDALE J. CORNELIO**  
OIC - Committee Secretary

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS  
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO 8025



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Introduced by HON. LUIS RAYMUND "LRAY" F. VILLAFUERTE, JR.

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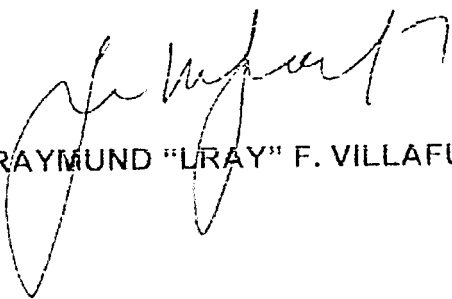
**AN ACT ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL EVALUATION POLICY**

This bill proposes the passage of a law mandating the establishment of a National Evaluation Policy to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the regular conduct of monitoring and evaluation of the results of public policies, programs, projects and other forms of government intervention intended to promote sustainable development and uplift the living standards of all Filipinos, especially the poor and the marginalized.

Other countries have their own laws on National Evaluation Policy that applies to all branches and levels of government. The Philippines closest attempt on having such an evaluation was in 2015 when the National Economic and Development Authority and the Department of Budget and Management issued Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01 establishing an evaluation policy framework to govern the practice of evaluation of programs and projects receiving budgetary support from the government. The said Circular applies only to the agencies of the Executive Branch, and most evaluation has been conducted on only a few programs and projects, largely on the initiative of international development agencies.

Having a National Evaluation Policy will help us determine the proper implementation of the country's policies and programs. It will help us determine our direction in terms of national goals and assess whether they are effective and sustainable.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this bill is most earnestly sought.

  
LUIS RAYMUND "LRAY" F. VILLAFUERTE, JR.

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS  
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 8025

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Introduced by HON. LUIS RAYMUND "LRAY" F. VILLAFUERTE, JR.

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AN ACT ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL EVALUATION POLICY

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

Section 1. *Statement of Policy.* — To improve the national government's performance and to enhance the quality of public services, this National Evaluation Policy (NEP) is enacted to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the regular conduct of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the results of public policies, programs, and projects.

Sec. 2. *Policy Objectives.* — The NEP intends to achieve the following objectives:

- a) Facilitate the development and strengthening of an integrated M&E system of the national government to ensure the regular measurement, reporting and improvement of the performance of its agencies, policies, programs, projects and services;
- b) Ensure the timely provision to national government policymakers and managers of relevant, updated, valid and reliable knowledge about the outputs, outcomes, impacts, and other results of public policies, programs, projects and services;
- c) Ensure the intensive utilization of M&E findings and recommendations in the planning, programming, formulation, budgeting and implementation of public policies, programs, projects and services;
- d) Ensure the continuous improvement of public policies, programs, projects and services to produce outputs, outcomes and impacts that substantially contribute to the achievement of national development goals and priorities;
- e) Ensure the accountability of the national government and its agencies and various public service providers to produce planned, expected or promised results.

Sec. 3. *Definitions.* — The key terms used in this law are defined as follows:

- a) Evaluation refers to the systematic and impartial process of assessing the results of public policies, programs, projects, and services implemented or carried out by the national government and/or its agencies or instrumentalities. It analyzes the level of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the expected and actual outputs, outcomes and impacts of public policies, programs, projects and

services. It generates credible and useful evidence-based information to substantially enable the results-oriented planning, programming, budgeting, formulation and reformulation and implementation of public policies, programs, projects and services.

b) Monitoring refers to the systematic and continuous collection of data on agreed indicators to track the short-term and medium-term progress and results of public policies, programs, projects or services being implemented vis-a-vis planned targets and objectives. It generates knowledge to guide government policy/decision makers and managers of the necessary corrective actions to ensure that policies, programs, projects or services being implemented produce their intended results. While different from evaluation, monitoring is a crucial pre-requisite for effective evaluations of policies, programs, projects and services.

c) Results comprise the outputs, outcomes and impacts of policies, programs, projects or services being implemented.

a. Outputs are specific goods and services produced by budgeted and implemented public policies, programs, projects, services and other interventions.

b. Outcomes refer to the actual finite and measurable changes in the behavior or target individuals, groups, or organizations and/or improvements in the quality of processes and services as an immediate effect of specific interventions. Outcome evaluations generate knowledge on the effectiveness of policies, programs, projects and services in meeting their intended objectives.

c. Impacts are the fundamental, broad sectoral and higher-level societal changes, both intended and unintended, that take place long after target individuals, groups, systems or organizations have experienced the outputs and outcomes of specific interventions. Impact evaluations

Sec. 4. Coverage. — The NEP shall apply to the following:

a) All departments, agencies, state universities and colleges (SUCs), government-owned and/or controlled corporations (GOCCs), government financial institutions and other instrumentalities of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the National Government;

b) All public policies, programs, projects, services and other activities formulated and implemented by the above entities and funded by local and foreign funds including those contracted to and executed, produced and delivered by private sector and civil society organizations; The National Evaluation Council (NEC) created under Section 14 hereof may include other entities and activities imbued with public interest in the coverage of the NEP.

Sec. 5. Evaluation Principles. - Evaluations of public policies, programs, projects and services shall be guided by the following key principles:

a) Key criteria. Evaluations shall address, at a minimum, questions pertaining to the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of public policies, programs, projects and services;

b) Performance improvement Evaluations shall be designed, implemented and used to ensure the continuous improvement of the planning, programming, budgeting, formulation and reformulation and implementation of the national government's public policies, programs, projects and services.

c) Value for money. Evaluations should seek to determine whether the outputs, outcomes and impacts of the national government's public policies, programs, projects and services are commensurate to their invested financial, physical and human resources.

d) Minimum competencies of evaluators. Evaluators shall have the required minimum competencies to effectively evaluate public policies, programs, projects and services.

e) Ethics. Those who commission, design, conduct, manage, and use evaluations shall observe standards of ethics in evaluations. Impartiality in the planning and conduct of evaluations shall be always ensured.

f) Best practices. The conduct of evaluations shall be in accordance with internationally recognized best practices and standards. Clear standards shall govern the design, implementation, reporting, dissemination and use of evaluations of public policies, programs, projects and services. Partnerships with various stakeholders shall be encouraged in the prioritization, design, implementation and use of evaluations

Sec. 6. Evaluation Criteria. - At the minimum, evaluations of national government policies, programs, projects and services shall measure and report on their efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, impact and sustainability

a) Efficiency measures the cost and time by which the intended outputs and short-term and medium-term outcomes and long-term impacts of public policies programs, projects and services were delivered/produced by national government agencies and instrumentalities including their networks of private and civil society service providers. Efficiency evaluations shall help government policy/decision makers to ascertain whether the intended objectives were achieved on time and at planned cost and to identify better and efficient ways of meeting the objectives of policies, programs, projects and policies

b) Effectiveness the quality and timeliness of the intended and unintended outputs and the short-term and medium-term outcomes and long-term impacts of public policies, programs, projects and services. Effectiveness evaluations shall measure the extent to which valued development and societal impacts can be attributed clearly to the public policies, programs, projects and services being implemented by the covered entities;

c). Relevance measures the alignment and consistency of the results of public policies, programs, projects and services with national development goals and priorities and their responsiveness to stakeholder needs;

d) Impact measures the fundamental, broad and higher-level societal effects of public policies, programs, projects, services and other national government interventions;

e) Sustainability measures the extent to which the benefits of policies, programs, projects and services continue after funding ceased. Sustainability evaluations shall help government policy/decision makers to identify the major factors that influenced the achievement or non-achievement of the sustainability objectives of public policies, programs, projects and services. The NEC shall adopt additional monitoring and evaluation criteria including but not limited to development equity and inclusiveness for various stakeholders, responsiveness to gender-equality goals, and achievement of national development and sustainable development goals.

Sec. 7. Evaluation Competencies. - Organizations and individuals engaged in designing, conducting and managing evaluations of public policies, programs, projects and services shall have the following minimum competencies:

a) Technical foundation: Understands and makes appropriate use of methodological concepts and practices in line with accepted professional evaluation standards; gathers relevant evidence for evaluation purposes from appropriate sources, assessing its quality and identifying gaps; analyzes and interprets data fairly, comprehensively and objectively in order to effectively address evaluation questions.

b) Leading, managing, and delivering evaluations. Manages evaluation resources and relationships with stakeholders to deliver high quality evaluations on time and to Philippine government standards.

c) Communicating and sharing evaluation findings: Communicates effectively orally and in writing in the context of all evaluation activities; clearly reports evaluation methods, findings, conclusions and recommendations; promotes awareness and use of evaluations through effective dissemination and advice.

d) Integrity. Demonstrates honesty and respect in dealing with project/program personnel, other interested personnel of the national government, and all other evaluation stakeholders.

Sec. 8. Evaluation Ethics. - Evaluators or organizations and persons engaged in designing, conducting and managing evaluation activities shall abide by the Code of Conduct Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees (Republic Act No. 6713). They shall:

a) Respect the right of entities and individuals to provide information in Confidence;

b) Ensure that sensitive data used in evaluations cannot be traced to its source;

c) Give opportunity to all stakeholders involved in evaluations to review and approve the statements attributed to them;

d) Be sensitive to the cultural, social and economic environment of all stakeholders, and conduct themselves in a manner that is fair and appropriate to this environment;

e) Be accountable for their performance and their products.

Sec. 9. Impartiality. - The evaluation units (created under Section 18 hereof) of entities and interventions covered by the NEP shall ensure that evaluations are conducted with the highest possible degree of impartiality in order to maximize objectivity and minimize the potential for bias. Where appropriate, they shall commission independent third-party evaluators to undertake portions of, or the entire, evaluations. Managers and other stakeholders of public policies, programs, projects and services being evaluated shall not be allowed to influence evaluation findings.

Sec. 10. Evaluation Capacity Building. - The NEC shall lead the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive program to develop the monitoring and evaluation capacity of the national government especially for those who design, conduct, manage and use evaluations of public policies, programs, projects and services. All entities by this policy shall design and implement their respective evaluation-capacity building initiatives in line with this program and customized for their respective organizational context, roles, and needs. The national government, through the NEC, shall encourage and support the formation and strengthening of national, regional and local professional evaluation associations and network. The NEC shall also develop partnerships with state and private universities and colleges in the development and conduct of comprehensive evaluation courses.

Sec. 11. Evaluation Scale. - To meet the information needs of government policy/decision makers and other stakeholders, different types of evaluations (i.e., diagnostic, formative and summative evaluations) of public policies, programs, projects and services shall be conducted. To guide the design of public policies, programs, projects or services prior to implementation, diagnostic evaluations shall be required as needed. To ensure that their intended outcomes are achieved, formative evaluations shall be conducted at the mid-point of period of implementation of public policies, programs, projects and services. Summative impact evaluations shall also be conducted six years after or at the end of implementation of a major public policy, program, project or service. The scale of each diagnostic, formative and summative evaluations should be large enough to provide timely answers to critical evaluation questions with an adequate level of certainty, but no costlier than necessary. The following factors shall be considered in defining the scale of every evaluation:

a) level of ambiguity of outcomes especially for new interventions;

b) potential consequences especially of policies, programs and projects whose failure can lead to severe negative consequences;

c) information needs of government policy/decision makers for policies, programs and projects whose funding and renewal are at stake or those with a high public profile;



d) magnitude of the policy, program and project intervention

e) complexity of policy, program, project or service in terms of number and variation of activities, size of target populations, regional reach; and anticipated difficulty associated with acquiring relevant data;

f) uniqueness of the intervention with respect to outputs and outcomes/impacts.

Sec. 12. Evaluation Design and Execution. - Within the defined evaluation scale, evaluations shall use research methodologies in line with accepted professional evaluation practice including but not limited to the following:

a) logic models/change theories that depict key policy/program/project/service elements (i.e., inputs, activities, intended outputs, short-term outcomes, medium-term outcomes, long-term impacts, related higher-level and national priorities) and the hypothesized causal links among the elements. Such logic models/change theories shall guide the development of questions to be answered by evaluations.

b) baseline data and/or ongoing project/program performance data collected to support the evaluation:

c) research designs that can significantly establish the extent to which outcomes and impact can be attributed to the policies, programs, projects and services being evaluated. Research designs shall include a mix of quantitative and qualitative research perspectives and methods- e.g., random surveys, interviews and focus groups with a diversity of audiences including project/program participants and stakeholders; literature/document reviews, and administrative data analyses;

d) scientific and rigorous sampling strategies that provide accurate representation of the populations of interest;

e) valid and reliable research instruments:

f) comprehensive and accurate quantitative and qualitative data analysis strategies that take into account the context of policies, programs and projects being evaluated that can generate valid, reliable and defensible findings for each evaluation question;

g) conclusions drawn from a synthesis of findings;

h) recommendations based on the findings and conclusions;

i) evaluation reports and related presentations that are concisely and clearly written and communicated. Evaluation reports and presentations shall ensure that all audiences including decisionmakers (i.e., project/program managers to senior officials and legislators) can readily grasp key messages and make informed decisions about the policies, programs, projects, and services being evaluated. The NEC and the entities covered by the NEP shall establish evaluation review panels, advisory committees and other mechanisms to assure the high quality of evaluations.

Sec. 13. Reporting and dissemination of evaluations. - All final evaluation reports shall contain the following essential contents:

- a) adequate description of the policy, program, project or service being evaluated;
- b) adequate background and context including the purpose of the evaluation and the evaluation issues and questions;
- c) description of the actual evaluation methodology including limitations and the approaches adopted to mitigate limitations;
- d) clearly stated evaluation findings with the description of the evidence on which each finding is based;
- e) recommendations developed by the evaluator based on the findings;
- f) response from the head(s) of the covered entities, describing actions that will be taken in addressing each recommendation;
- g) the identities of the principal members of the evaluation team and the evaluation steering committees or advisory bodies tasked with oversight and assuring the quality of evaluations. The NEC shall issue additional directives as necessary.

Sec. 14. Creation of the National Evaluation Council. - A National Evaluation Council is hereby established to act as the lead agency for implementing the NEP. Its membership shall ensure adequate representation of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the national government. It shall also ensure that sufficient participation of experts from the academe and private sector and civil society stakeholders are taken into consideration in decisions of the NEC. Its organizational and staffing pattern shall be in accordance with existing government policies, rules and regulations.

Sec. 15. Composition of the National Evaluation Council. - The NEC shall have eight (8) voting members:

- 1) A career Undersecretary of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) in charge of monitoring and evaluation: to be appointed by the NEDA Secretary as his/her official representative to the NEC;
- 2) A career Undersecretary of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) in charge of government performance reporting, monitoring and evaluation and/or improvement as Co-Chairperson, to be appointed by the DBM Secretary as his/her official representative;
- 3) The head of the Presidential Management Staff or his or her officially appointed representative;

4) A career Deputy Secretary General/ Director General in charge of policy planning, research and/or evaluation in the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the House Speaker as his/her official representative;

5) A career Deputy Secretary General/ Director General in charge of policy planning, research and/or evaluation in the Philippine Senate, to be appointed by the Senate President;

6) A Deputy Court Administrator in charge of performance monitoring and evaluation of the judicial branch, to be appointed by the Court Administrator as his/her official representative;

7) A Commissioner of the Commission on Audit (COA) to be appointed by the COA Chairperson as his/her official representative;) The head of the Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA) or his/her officially appointed representative;

Sec. 16. Functions of the National Evaluation Council. - The NEC shall perform the following functions to implement the NEP:

a) formulate the basic guidelines for ensuring systematic and regular evaluations of national government policies, programs, projects and services. The guidelines shall cover the following matters:

- a. administrative policy on the conduct of evaluations;
- b. evaluation criteria and standards;
- c. studying and acquiring information on the effects of government interventions;
- d. conduct of diagnostic, formative and summative impact evaluations;
- e. acquisition of experts with knowledge and experience in evaluation;
- f. utilization of evaluation findings in the planning, programming, budgeting, formulation, reform, implementation of government interventions;
- g. publication of information related to evaluations;
- h. other measures to ensure systematic and regular conduct of evaluations.

b) serve as the national government's administrative policy center for M&E, providing guidelines for monitoring, measuring and reporting the performance of public policies, programs, projects and services;

c) lead in the formulation, coordination and implementation of a comprehensive and continuous program to develop and strengthen the evaluation capacities including the integrated M&E system of the national government and its agencies and instrumentalities;

d) provide overall policy direction, coordination, formulation and implementation of the evaluation agenda of the national government and its agencies/instrumentalities;

e) monitor progress of M&E development and strengthening of the national government and its agencies/instrumentalities;

f) lead the development of a comprehensive program to improve the national government's performance;

- g) lead and coordinate the preparation of the annual national performance report;
- h) facilitate or manage national or sectoral evaluations and special evaluation studies, on top of those conducted by implementing agencies;
- i) work with the private sector and civil society to promote feedback mechanisms as input to M&E of the national government and all its agencies/instrumentalities;
- j) facilitate the development of national and regional M&E professional associations;
- k) disseminate the results of evaluations to government policy/decision makers and managers of programs, projects and services of the agencies in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the national government. The NEC shall meet every quarter or as often as necessary. It may authorize the creation of technical committees, advisory bodies, and other mechanisms to ensure high-quality evaluations.

Sec. 17. Creation of the NEC Secretariat and its Functions. - In the interim, the Monitoring and Evaluation Staff of the NEDA shall serve as the NEC Secretariat. Within six months after the enactment of this policy, the NEC Secretariat attached to the NEDA shall be formally organized to provide technical, managerial and administrative support to the NEC. The NEC Secretariat shall be headed by an Executive Director. Subject to the approval of the NEC and to existing government laws and regulations on government organization, staffing, services and divisions as needed to effectively support the NEC's functions and responsibilities shall be created. The NEC Secretariat shall be an attached agency of the NEDA. The NEC Secretariat shall have the following responsibilities:

- a) recommend for the NEC's approval, evaluation policies, principles, standards, criteria, strategies and guidelines for the effective implementation of the NEP;
- b) recommend to the NEC the format and content of evaluation plans and reports;
- c) monitor and report on progress and results of evaluation activities undertaken by the NEC and covered entities;
- d) serve as a repository of all evaluation plans and reports of the national government and its agencies/instrumentalities;
- e) upload in its website within 15 days from completion of all final evaluation reports for public policies, programs, projects and services of the national government and its agencies and instrumentalities;
- f) notify the key stakeholders of the national government within 15 days from completion about final evaluation plans and completed evaluations of public policies, programs, projects and services;
- g) provide hard and soft copies of final evaluation reports to the following stakeholders of the Philippine Congress: the House Speaker; the Senate President;

the concerned chairpersons and committee secretaries of congressional committees with jurisdictions over public policies, programs, projects and services being evaluated; and the support offices of the House of Representatives and the Philippine Senate performing budget and policy research and technical assistance to the members of Congress;

h) disseminate evaluation plans and completed evaluation reports of the national government and its agencies and instrumentalities;

i) conduct capacity-development activities on evaluation with partners from the government, private and civil society sectors;

j) conduct/manage evaluations as authorized by the NEC;

k) provide Secretariat support to the NEC;

l) recommend sanctions and incentives;

m) prepare a consolidated report of individual evaluations for the NEC's appropriate action.

Sec. 18. Evaluation Agenda. - The agencies and instrumentalities of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the national government shall identify public policy, program, projects service evaluations for inclusion in the six-year rolling National Evaluation Agenda (NEA). The NEC, with the assistance of its Secretariat, shall lead the coordination in preparing and finalizing the NEA. It shall adopt guidelines and criteria for selecting policies, programs, projects and services for evaluations. Such criteria shall include but not limited to the following:

a) high-risk innovative policies, programs, projects, services;

b) any public policy, program, project or service set up as a pilot or demonstration;

c) large scale or high-profile policies/programs. All agencies and instrumentalities of the national government from the executive, legislative and judicial branches shall formulate and maintain a continuously updated six-year evaluation agenda, to coincide with the timeframe of the preparation of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and Public Investment Program (PIP). The evaluation agenda of the national government agencies and instrumentalities shall specify public policies, programs, projects and services to be subjected to diagnostic, formative and summative evaluations and their timelines. The NEC, with the assistance of its Secretariat, shall review the six-year evaluation agenda of national government agencies and instrumentalities to identify high priority evaluations for integration in the National Evaluation Agenda.

Sec. 19. Creation of Neutral Evaluation Units of Covered Entities. - The head of any national government department, agency or instrumentality shall establish capable and neutral evaluation unit initially at the central level subject to existing policies, rules, and regulations of the DBM on organizational and staffing pattern changes. The head of the evaluation unit reports directly to the head of the department.

agency or instrumentality. To support the work of the neutral evaluation unit, the head of the national government department, agency or instrumentality shall establish a senior-level M&E advisory committee for support and oversight of M&E initiatives of the entity covered by the NEP.

Sec. 20. Functions of the Neutral Evaluation Units. - The evaluation unit of national government departments, agencies and instrumentalities shall:

- a) formulate and submit the agency's six-year rolling evaluation agenda to the head of the agency, copy furnished the NEC Secretariat;
- b) lead the implementation of the evaluation agenda of the department, agency or instrumentality;
- c) plan, conduct and manage evaluations of policies, programs, projects and services within the mandated functions and responsibilities of the department, agency or instrumentality;
- d) ensure that evaluations are undertaken with due regard for impartiality and in line with evaluation best practices;
- e) manage the agency's evaluation budget and related activities;
- f) submit to the agency head evaluation findings and recommendations, copy furnished the NEC and its Secretariat;
- g) serve as repository of all evaluation studies conducted/commissioned by the department, agency or instrumentality;
- h) upload in its website within 15 days from completion of completed evaluation plans and final evaluation reports;
- i) submit evaluation plans and final evaluation reports to the NEC Secretariat in accordance with prescribed guidelines;
- j) develop and strengthen the M&E system of the department, agency or instrumentality;
- k) prepare annual reports on the performance of policies, programs, projects and services implemented by the department, agency or instrumentality, and disseminate the same to the head of the department, agency or instrumentality; the relevant committees and support offices of the House of Representatives and the Philippine Senate; and the NEC and its Secretariat.
- l) provide input to budget and policy discussions. The NEC shall issue guidelines governing the formation and operation of neutral evaluation units of entities covered by this policy.

Sec. 21. Utilization of Evaluation Findings and Recommendations. - The heads of departments, agencies and instrumentalities shall submit reports on their

management response and other actions on the findings and recommendations of completed evaluations, to the NEC and its Secretariat, the Speaker of the House and the Senate President and to the relevant committee chairpersons and support offices of the two branches of Congress. The heads of departments, agencies and instrumentalities of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the national government shall ensure that M&E data, findings and recommendations are used to guide and improve the planning, programming, budgeting, formulation, implementation and oversight of public policies, programs, projects and services. The NEC and its Secretariat and the evaluation units and M&E advisory committees of the entities covered by this policy shall monitor the actions of the national government and its agencies and instrumentalities, on evaluation findings and recommendations.

Sec 22. Project/Program Proposals. - All policies, programs, projects or services put forward for annual budgeting shall include an evaluation plan in accordance with the best practices. The policies, programs, projects or services for funding shall consider the results of their completed evaluations and make reference to relevant evaluation findings, recommendations, and resulting changes to the proposed policies, programs or projects. In cases where evaluations recommendations were not followed, the proposal for funding shall include an explanation.

Sec. 23. Mainstreaming of the NEP. - The national government and its agencies and instrumentalities in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the national government shall allocate at least three percent (3%) of their annual budgets for implementation of the NEP. Such funds shall be used for:

- a) evaluation capacity development;
- b) ongoing salaries, recruitment and training to ensure an adequate supply of internal personnel competent in evaluation;
- c) operations and maintenance; and,
- d) external professional service fees

Sec. 24. Implementing Rules and Regulations. - The NEC shall formulate the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of this Act. The IRR shall specify the target outputs, short-term and medium-term outcomes, long-term impacts and other intended results of this policy. The IRR shall provide for the conduct of formative and summative evaluations of the NEP two and five years, respectively, after its initial implementation.

Sec. 25. Amendment. - The findings and recommendations of the formative and summative evaluations, in addition to the feedback of various stakeholders including but not limited to the NEC and its Secretariat, neutral evaluation units of entities covered by the NEP and private sector and civil society organizations including international donor agencies shall guide amendments of the NEP including the basic guidelines for NEP's implementation formulated by the NEC.

Sec. 26. Repeating Clause - All policies and issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with the NEP are hereby repealed or amended accordingly

Sec. 27. Effectivity. - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a national newspaper of general circulation.

*Approved.*



Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City, Philippines

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 3293



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INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE ALFRED VARGAS

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

Medium-term planning is part of the government tradition in the Philippines. At the start of each administration, the government draws up a six-year development plan that outlines its goals and objectives for the plan period, along with the strategies, policies, programs and projects required to meet them.

Indeed, sound policies and programs are major determinants of development. Thus, it is imperative to know if the policies and programs of the country are appropriate, being implemented correctly, and are achieving their objectives. Likewise, it is important to know if there are better policies or programs that can meet national goals more effectively, efficiently equitably, and sustainably.

A policy or program proven useful in the past may not be as effective and relevant under present circumstances. In the same manner, policies and programs that have worked well in some countries may not succeed in others. Context is important to the soundness of a policy or program. Thus, systematic and context-specific evaluation of policies and programs is important.

Evaluation of planned, ongoing, or completed policies and programs provides the evidence to ascertain their relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability (Valdez and Bamberger, 1994). It can also yield important lessons for improving policy and program formulation and implementation. Moreover, evaluation can contribute to good governance by promoting transparency and accountability.

Unfortunately, evaluation has not been widely and systematically integrated in the processes and systems of government. Evaluation has been conducted on only a few and selected programs and projects, largely on the initiative of international development agencies. In 2015, the National Economic and Development Authority and the Department of Budget and Management issued Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01 establishing an evaluation policy framework to govern the practice of evaluation of programs and projects receiving budgetary support from the government. However, the Circular applies only to the agencies of the Executive Branch. And like other Executive Circulars, its implementation is

subject to uncertainty especially when there is a change in government administration.

Recognizing the importance of evaluation, some countries have statutes institutionalizing variants of a National Evaluation Policy (NEP) that applies to all branches and levels of government, while many other countries are in the process of establishing their own NEP (Rosenstein 2015). A National Evaluation Policy defining the purpose, responsibilities, functions and organization of the public-sector evaluation function in a particular country can facilitate the development of an enabling environment and the institutional and individual capacities for evaluation to reach its full potential.

This Bill proposes the passage of a law mandating the establishment of a National Evaluation Policy to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the regular conduct of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the results of public policies, programs, projects and other forms of government intervention intended to promote sustainable development and uplift the living standards of all Filipinos, especially the poor and the marginalized.

Thus, the approval of this bill is earnestly sought.



ALFRED VARGAS

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City, Philippines

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 3293

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INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE ALFRED VARGAS

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AN ACT ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL EVALUATION POLICY

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

**SECTION 1. *Statement of Policy.*** - To improve the national government's performance and to enhance the quality of public services, this National Evaluation Policy (NEP) is enacted to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the regular conduct of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the results of public policies, programs, and projects.

**SECTION 2. *Policy Objectives.***- The NEP intends to achieve the following objectives:

(a) Facilitate the development and strengthening of an integrated M&E system of the national government to ensure the regular measurement, reporting and improvement of the performance of its agencies, policies, programs, projects and services;

(b) Ensure the timely provision to national government policymakers and managers of relevant, updated, valid and reliable knowledge about the outputs, outcomes, impacts, and other results of public policies, programs, projects and services;

(c) Ensure the intensive utilization of M&E findings and recommendations in the planning, programming, formulation, budgeting and implementation of public policies, programs, projects and services;

(d) Ensure the continuous improvement of public policies, programs, projects and services to produce outputs, outcomes and impacts that substantially contribute to the achievement of national development goals and priorities;

(e) Ensure the accountability of the national government and its agencies and various public services provides to produce planned, expected or promised results.

**SECTION 3. Definitions-** The key terms used in this law are defined as follows:

(a) *Evaluation* refers to the systematic and impartial process of assessing the results of public policies, programs, projects, and services implemented or carried out by the national government and/or its agencies or instrumentalities. It analyzes the level of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the expected and actual outputs, outcomes and impacts of public policies, programs, projects and services. It generates credible and useful evidence-based information to substantially enable the results-oriented planning, programming, budgeting, formulation and reformulation and implementation of public policies, programs, projects and services.

(b) *Monitoring* refers to the systematic and continuous collection of data on agreed indicators to track the short-term and medium-term progress and results of public policies, programs, projects or services being implemented vis-à-vis planned targets and objectives. It generates knowledge to guide government policy/decision makers and managers of the necessary corrective actions to ensure that policies, programs, projects or services being implemented produce their intended results. While, different from evaluation, monitoring is a crucial prerequisite for effective evaluations of policies, programs, projects and services.

(c) *Results* comprise the outputs, outcomes and impacts of policies, programs, projects or services being implemented.

c.1 *Outputs* are specific goods and services produced by budgeted and implemented public policies, programs, projects, services and other interventions.

c.2 *Outcomes* refer to the actual finite and measurable changes in the behavior of target individuals, groups, or organizations and/or improvements in the quality of processes and services as an immediate effect of specific interventions. Outcome evaluations generate knowledge on the effectiveness of policies, programs, projects and services in meeting their intended objectives.

c.3 *Impacts* are the fundamental, broad sectorial and higher-level societal changes, both intended and unintended, that take place long after target individuals, groups, systems or organizations have experienced the outputs and outcomes of specific interventions. Impact evaluations

**SECTION 4. Coverage.-** The NEP shall apply to the following:

(a) All departments, agencies, state universities and colleges (SUCs), government-owned and/or controlled corporations (GOCCs), government financial institutions and other instrumentalities of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the National Government;

(b) All public policies, programs, projects, services and other activities formulated and implemented by the above entities and funded by local and foreign funds including those contracted to and executed, produced and delivered by private sector and civil society organizations;

The National Evaluation Council (NEC) created under Section 14 hereof may include other entities and activities imbued with public interest in the coverage of the NEP.

**SECTION 5- *Evaluation Principles.*** Evaluations of public policies, programs, projects and services shall be guided by the following key principles:

(a) *Key criteria.* Evaluation shall address, at a minimum, questions pertaining to the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of public policies, programs, projects and services;

(b) *Performance improvement.* Evaluations shall be designed, implemented and used to ensure the continuous improvement of the planning, programming, budgeting, formulation and reformulation and implementation of the national government's public policies, programs, projects and services.

(c) *Value for money.* Evaluations should seek to determine whether the outputs, outcomes and impacts of the national government's public policies, programs, projects and services are commensurate to their invested financial, physical and human resources.

(d) *Minimum competencies of evaluators.* Evaluators shall have the required minimum competencies to effectively evaluate public policies, programs, projects, and services are commensurate to their invested financial, physical and human resources.

(e) *Ethics.* Those who commission, design, conduct, manage, and use evaluations shall observe standards of ethics in evaluations. Impartiality in the planning and conduct of evaluations shall be always ensured.

**SECTION 6. *Evaluation Criteria.*** At the minimum, evaluations of national government policies, programs, projects, and services shall measure and report on their efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, impact and sustainability.

(a) *Efficiency* measures the quality and timeliness of the intended and unintended outputs and the short-term and medium-term outcomes and long-term impacts of public policies, programs, projects and services were delivered/produced by national government agencies and instrumentalities including their networks of private and civil society service providers. Efficiency evaluations shall help government policy/decision makers to ascertain whether the intended objectives were achieved on time and at planned cost and to identify better and efficient ways of meeting the objectives of policies, programs, projects and policies.

(b) *Effectiveness* measures the quality and timeliness of the intended and unintended outputs and the short-term and medium-term outcomes and long-

term impacts of public policies, programs, projects and services. Effectiveness evaluations shall measure to extent to which valued development and societal impacts can be attributed clearly to the public policies, programs, projects, and services belong implemented by the covered entities;

(c) *Relevance* measures the alignment and consistency of the results of public, policies, programs, projects and services with national development goals and priorities and their responsiveness to stakeholder needs;

(d) *Impact* measures the fundamental, broad and higher-level societal effects of public policies, programs, projects, services and other national government interventions;

(e) *Sustainability* measures the extent to which the benefits of policies, programs, projects and services continue after funding ceased. Sustainability evaluations shall help government policy/decision makers to identify the major factors that influenced the achievement or non-achievement of the sustainability objectives of public policies, programs, projects and services.

The NEC shall adopt additional monitoring and evaluation criteria including but not limited to development equity and inclusiveness for various stakeholders, responsiveness to gender-equality goals, and achievement of national development and sustainable development goals.

**SECTION 7. *Evaluation Competencies.*** Organizations and individuals engaged in designing, conducting and managing evaluations of public policies, programs, projects and services shall have the following minimum competencies:

(a) *Technical foundation:* Understands and makes appropriate use of methodological concepts and practices in line with accepted professional evaluation standards; gathers relevant evidence for evaluation purposes from appropriate sources, assessing its quality and identifying gaps; analyzes and interprets data fairly, comprehensively and objectively in order to effectively address evaluation questions.

(b) *Leading, managing, and delivering evaluations:*Manages evaluation resources and relationships with stakeholders to deliver high quality evaluations on time and to Philippine government standards.

(c) *Communicating and sharing evaluation findings:*Communicates effectively orally and in writing in the context of all evaluation activities; clearly reports evaluation methods, findings, conclusions and recommendations; promotes awareness and use of evaluations through effective dissemination and advice.

(d) *Integrity.* Demonstrates honesty and respect in dealing with project/program personnel, other interested personnel of the national government, and all other evaluation stakeholders.

**SECTION 8. *Evaluation Ethics.*** Evaluations or organizations and persons engaged in designing, conducting and managing evaluation activities shall abide by the

Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees (Republic Act No. 6713). They shall:

(a) Respect the right of the entities and individuals to provide information in confidence;

(b) Ensure that sensitive data used in evaluations cannot be traced to its source;

(c) Give opportunity to all stakeholders involved in evaluations to review and approve the statements attributed to them;

(d) Be sensitive to the cultural, social and economic environment of all stakeholders, and conduct themselves in a manner that is fair and appropriate to this environment.

(e) Be accountable for their performance and their products.

**SECTION 9. *Impartiality.*** The evaluation units (created under Section 18 hereof) of entities and interventions covered by the NEP shall ensure that evaluations are conducted with the highest possible degree of impartiality in order to maximize objectivity and minimize the potential for bias. Where appropriate, they shall commission independent third-party evaluators to undertake portions of, or the entire, evaluations. Managers and other stakeholders of public policies, programs, projects and services being evaluated shall not be allowed to influence evaluation findings.

**SECTION 10. *Evaluation Capacity Building.*** The NEC shall lead the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive program to develop the monitoring and evaluation capacity of the national government especially for those who design, conduct, manage and use evaluations of public policies, programs, projects and services. All entities by this policy shall design and implement their respective evaluation-capacity building initiatives in line with this program and customized for their respective organizational context, roles, and needs.

The national government, through the NEC, shall encourage and support the formation and strengthen of national, regional and local professional evaluation associations and network. The NEC shall also develop partnerships with state and private universities and colleges in the development and conduct of comprehensive evaluation courses.

**SECTION 11. *Evaluation Scale.*** To meet the information, need of government policy/decision makers and other stakeholders, different types of evaluations (i.e., diagnostic, formative and summative evaluations) of public policies, programs, policies and services shall be conducted. To guide the design of public policies, programs, projects or services prior to implementation, diagnostic evaluations shall be required as needed. To ensure that their intended outcomes are achieved, formative evaluations shall be conducted at the mid-point of period of implementation of public policies, programs, projects and services.

Summative impact evaluations shall also be conducted six years after or at the end of implementation of a major public policy, program, project or service.

The scale of each diagnostic, formative and summative evaluation should be large enough to provide timely answers to critical evaluation questions with an adequate level of certainty, but no costlier than necessary. The following factors shall be considered in defining the scale of every evaluation:

- (a) level of ambiguity of outcomes especially for new interventions;
- (b) potential consequences especially of policies , programs and projects whose failure can lead to severe negative consequences;
- (c) information needs of government policy/decision makers for policies , programs and projects whose funding and renewal are at stake or those with a high public profile;
- (d) magnitude of the policy, program and project intervention;
- (e) complexity of policy, program, project or service in terms of number and variation of the activities, size of target populations, regional reach; and anticipated difficulty associated with acquiring relevant data;
- (f) uniqueness of the intervention with respect to outputs and outcomes/impacts;

**SECTION 12. *Evaluation Design and Execution.*** Within the defined evaluation scale, evaluations shall use research methodologies in line with accepted professional evaluation practice including but not limited to the following:

(a) logic models/change theories that depict key policy/program/project/service elements (i.e., inputs, activities, intended outputs, short-term outcomes, medium-term outcomes, long-term impacts, related higher-level and national priorities) and the hypothesized causal links among the elements. Such logic models/change theories shall guide the development of questions to be answered by the evaluations.

(b) baseline data and/or ongoing project/program performance data collected to support the evaluation;

(c) research designs that can significantly establish the extent to which outcomes and impact can be attributed to the policies, programs, projects and services being evaluated. Research designs shall include a mix of quantitative and qualitative research perspectives and methods- e.g., random surveys, interviews and focus groups with a diversity of audiences including project/program participants and stakeholders; literature/document reviews, and administrative data analyses;

(d) scientific and rigorous sampling strategies that provide accurate representative of the populations of interest;



(e) valid and reliable research instruments;

(f) comprehensive and accurate quantitative and qualitative data analysis strategies that take into account the context of policies, programs and projects being evaluated and that can generate valid, reliable and defensible findings for each evaluation question.

(g) conclusions drawn from a synthesis of findings;

(h) recommendations based on the findings and conclusions;

(i) evaluation reports and related presentations that are concisely and clearly written and communicated. Evaluation reports and presentations shall ensure that all audiences including decision-makers (i.e., project/program managers to senior officials and legislators) can readily grasp key messages and make informed decisions about the policies, programs, projects, and services being evaluated.

The NEC and the entities covered by the NEP shall establish evaluation review panels, advisory committees and other mechanisms to assure the high quality of evaluations.

**SECTION 13. *Reporting and dissemination of evaluations.*** All final evaluation reports shall contain the following essential contents;

(a) adequate description of the policy, programs, project or service being evaluated.

(b) adequate background and context including the purpose of the evaluation and the issues and questions;

(c) description of the actual evaluation methodology including limitations and the approaches adopted to mitigate limitations;

(d) clearly stated evaluation findings with the description of the evidence on which each finding is based;

(e) recommendations developed by the evaluator based on the findings;

(f) response from the head(s) of the covered entities, describing actions that will be taken in addressing each recommendation;

(g) the identities of the principal members of the evaluation team and the evaluation steering committees or advisory bodies tasked with oversight and assuring the quality of evaluations;

The NEC shall issue additional directives as necessary.

**SECTION 14. *Creation of the National Evaluation Council.*** A National Evaluation Council is hereby established to act as the lead agency for

implementing the Evaluation Council is hereby established to act as the lead agency for implementing the NEP. Its membership shall ensure adequate representation of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the national government. It shall also ensure that sufficient participation of experts from the academe and private sector and civil society stakeholders are taken into consideration in decisions of the NEC. Its organizational and staffing pattern shall be in accordance with existing government policies, rules and regulations.

**SECTION 15. *Composition of the National Evaluation Council.*** The NEC shall have eight (8) voting members:

(1) A career Undersecretary of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) in charge of monitoring and evaluation; to be appointed by the NEDA Secretary as his/her official representative to the NEC;

(2) A career Undersecretary of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) in charge of government performance reporting, monitoring and evaluation and/or improvement as Co-Chairperson, to be appointed by the DBM Secretary as his/her official representative.

(3) The head of the Presidential Management Staff or his or her officially appointed representative.

(4) A career Deputy Secretary General/Director General in charge of policy planning, research and/or evaluation in the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the House Speaker as his/her official representative;

(5) A career Deputy Secretary General/ Director General in charge of policy planning, research and/or evaluation in the Philippine Senate, to be appointed by the Senate President;

(6) A Deputy Court Administrator in charge of performance monitoring and evaluation of the judicial branch, to be appointed by the Court Administrator as his/her official representative;

(7) A Commissioner of the Commission on Audit (COA) to be appointed by the COA Chairperson as his/her official representative;

(8) The head of the Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA) or his/her officially appointed representative;

**SECTION 16. *Functions of the National Evaluation Council.*** The NEC shall perform the following functions to implement the NEP:

(a) formulate the basic guidelines for ensuring systematic and regular evaluations of national government policies, programs, projects and services. The guidelines shall cover the following matters:

a.1 administrative policy on the conduct of evaluations;

a.2 evaluation criteria and standards;

a.3 studying and acquiring information on the effects of government interventions;

a.4 conduct of diagnostic, formative and summative impact evaluations;  
a.5 acquisition of experts with knowledge and experience in evaluation;  
a.6 utilization of evaluation findings in the planning, programming, budgeting, formulation, reform, and implementation of government interventions;  
a.7 publication of information related to evaluations;  
a.8 other measures to ensure systematic and regular conduct of evaluations.

(b) serve as the national government's administrative policy center for M&E, providing guidelines for monitoring, measuring and reporting the performance of public policies, programs, projects and services;

(c) lead in the formulation, coordination and implementation of a comprehensive and continuous program to develop and strengthen the evaluation capacities including the integrated M&E system of the national government and its agencies and instrumentalities;

(d) provide overall policy direction, coordination, formulation and implementation of the evaluation agenda of the national government and its agencies/instrumentalities;

(e) monitor progress of M&E development and strengthening of the national government and its agencies/instrumentalities;

(f) legal the development of a comprehensive program to improve the national government's performance;

(g) lead and coordinate the preparation of the annual national performance report;

(h) facilitate or manage national or sectoral evaluations and special evaluation studies, on top of those conducted by implementing agencies;

(i) work with the private sector and civil society to promote feedback mechanisms as input to M&E of the national government and all its agencies/instrumentalities;

(j) facilitate the development of national and regional M&E professional associations;

(k) disseminate the results of evaluations to government policy/decision makers and managers of program, projects and services of the agencies in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the national government.

The NEC shall meet every quarter or as often as necessary. It may authorize the creation of technical committees, advisory bodies, and other mechanisms to ensure high-quality evaluation.

**SECTION 17. *Creation of the NEC Secretariat and its Functions.*** In the interim, the Monitoring and Evaluation Staff of the NEDA shall serve as the NEC

Secretariat. Within six months after the enactment of this policy, the NEC Secretariat attached to the NEDA shall be formally organized to provide technical, managerial and administrative support to the NEC. The NEC Secretariat shall be headed by an Executive Director. Subject to the approval of the NEC and to existing government laws and regulations on government organization and staffing, services and divisions as needed to effectively support the NEC's functions and responsibilities shall be created. The NEC Secretariat shall be an attached agency of the NEDA. The NEC Secretariat shall have the following responsibilities:

(a) recommend for the NEC's approval, evaluation policies, principles, standards, criteria, strategies and guidelines for the effective implementation of the NEP;

(b) recommend to the NEC the format and content of evaluation plans and reports;

(c) monitor and report on progress and results of evaluation activities undertaken by the NEC and covered entities;

(d) serve as a repository of all evaluation plans and reports of the national government and its agencies/instrumentalities;

(e) upload in its website within 15 days from completion of all final evaluation reports for public policies, programs, projects and services of the national government and its agencies and instrumentalities;

(f) notify the key stakeholders of the national government within 15 days from completion about final evaluation plans and completed evaluations of public policies, programs, projects and services;

(g) provide hard and soft copies of final evaluation reports to the following stakeholders of the Philippine Congress: the House Speaker; the Senate President; the concerned chairpersons and committee secretaries of congressional committees with jurisdictions over public policies, programs, projects and services being evaluated; and the support offices of the House of Representatives and the Philippine Senate performing budget and policy research and technical assistance to the members of Congress;

(h) disseminate evaluation plans and completed evaluation reports of the national government and its agencies and instrumentalities;

(i) conduct capacity-development activities on evaluation with partners from the government, private and civil society sectors;

(j) conduct/manage evaluations as authorized by the NEC;

(k) provide Secretariat support to the NEC;

(l) recommend sanctions and incentives;

(m) prepare a consolidated report of individual evaluations for the NEC's appropriate action.

**SECTION 18. *Evaluation Agenda.*** The agencies and instrumentalities of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the national government shall identify public policy, program, projects and service evaluations for inclusion in the six-year rolling National Evaluation Agenda (NEA). The NEC, with the assistance of its Secretariat, shall lead the coordination in preparing and finalizing the NEA. It shall adopt guidelines and criteria for selecting policies, programs, projects and services for evaluations. Such criteria shall include but not limited to the following

- (a) high-risk innovative policies, programs, projects, services;
- (b) any public policy, program, project or service set up as a pilot or demonstration;
- (c) large scale or high-profile policies/programs

All agencies and instrumentalities of the national government from the executive, legislative and judicial branches shall formulate and maintain a continuously updated six-year evaluation agenda, to coincide with the timeframe of the preparation of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and Public Investment Program (PIP). The evaluation agenda of the national government agencies and instrumentalities shall specify public policies, programs, projects and services to be subjected to diagnostic, formative and summative evaluations and their timelines.

The NEC, with the assistance of its Secretariat, shall review the six-year evaluation agenda of national government agencies and instrumentalities to identify high-priority evaluations of integration in the National Evaluation Agenda.

**SECTION 19. *Creation of Neutral Evaluation Units of Covered Entities.*** The head of any national government department, agency or instrumentality shall establish capable and neutral evaluation unit initially at the central level subject to existing policies, rules, and regulations of the DBM on organizational and staffing pattern changes. The head of the evaluation unit reports directly to the head of the department, agency or instrumentality.

To support the work of the neutral evaluation unit, the head of the national government department, agency or instrumentality shall establish a senior-level M&E advisory committee for support and oversight of M&E initiatives of the entity covered by the NEP.

**SECTION 20. *Functions of the Neutral Evaluation Units.*** The evaluation unit of national government departments, agencies and instrumentalities shall:

- (a) formulate and submit the agency's six-year rolling evaluation agenda to the head of the agency, copy furnished the NEC Secretariat;
- (b) lead the implementation of the evaluation agenda of the department, agency or instrumentality;

(c) plan, conduct and manage evaluations of policies, programs, projects and services within the mandated functions and responsibilities of the department, agency or instrumentality;

(d) ensure that evaluations are undertaken with due regard for impartiality and in line with evaluation best practices;

(e) manage the agency's evaluation budget and related activities;

(f) submit to the agency head evaluation findings and recommendations, copy furnished the NEC and its Secretariat;

(g) serve as repository of all evaluation studies conducted/commissioned by the department, agency or instrumentality;

(h) upload in its website within 15 days from completion of completed evaluation plans and final evaluation reports;

(i) submit evaluation plans and final evaluation reports to the NEC Secretariat in accordance with prescribed guidelines;

(j) develop and strengthen the M&E system of the department, agency or instrumentality;

(k) prepare annual reports on the performance of policies , programs, projects and services implemented by the department, agency or instrumentality and disseminate the same to the head of the department, agency or instrumentality; the relevant committees and support offices of the House of Representatives and the Philippine Senate; and the NEC and its Secretariat.

(l) provide input to budget and policy discussions.

The NEC shall issue guidelines governing the formation and operation of neutral evaluation units of entities covered by this policy.

**SECTION 21. Utilization of Evaluation Findings and Recommendations.** The heads of departments, agencies and instrumentalities shall submit reports on their management response and other actions on the findings and recommendations of completed evaluations, to the NEC and its Secretariat, the Speaker of the House and the Senate President and to the relevant committee chairpersons and support offices of the two branches of Congress.

The heads of departments, agencies and instrumentalities of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the national government shall ensure that M&E data, findings and recommendations are used to guide and improve the planning, programming, budgeting, formulation, implementation and oversight of public policies, programs, projects and services.

The NEC and its Secretariat and the evaluation units and M&E advisory committees of the entities covered by this policy shall monitor the actions of the

national government and its agencies and instrumentalities, on evaluation findings and recommendations.

**SECTION 22. *Project/ Program Proposals.*** All policies, programs, projects or services put forward for annual budget shall include an evaluation plan in accordance with the best practices. The policies, programs, projects or services for funding shall consider the results of their completed evaluations and make reference to relevant evaluation findings, recommendations and resulting changes to the proposed policies, programs or projects. In cases where evaluations recommendations were not followed, the proposal for funding shall include an explanation.

**SECTION 23. *Mainstreaming of the NEP.*** The national government and its agencies and instrumentalities in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the national government shall allocate at least three percent (3%) of their annual budgets for implementation of the NEP. Such funds shall be used for:

- (a) evaluation capacity development;
- (b) ongoing salaries, recruitment and training to ensure an adequate supply of internal personnel competent in evaluation;
- (c) operations and maintenance; and,
- (d) external professional service fees.

**SECTION 24. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** The NEC shall formulate the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of this Act. The IRR shall specify the target outputs, short-term and medium-term outcomes, long-term impacts and other intended results of this policy. The IRR shall provide for the conduct of formative and summative evaluations of the NEP two and five years, respectively, after its initial implementation.

**SECTION 25. *Amendment.*** The findings and recommendations of the formative and summative evaluation, in addition to the feedback of various stakeholders including but not limited to the NEC and its Secretariat, neutral evaluation units of entities covered by the NEP, and private sector and civil society organizations including international donor agencies shall guide amendments of the NEP including the basic guidelines for NEP's implementation formulated by the NEC.

**SECTION 26. *Repealing Clause.*** All policies and issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with the NEP are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

**SECTION 27. *Effectivity.*** This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a national newspaper of general circulation.

*Approved,*

Republic of the Philippines  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Quezon City

**EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS**  
Third Regular Session

House Bill No. **10181**



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**Introduced by Representative Sharon S. Garin**

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### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Sound public policies and programs are major determinants of development. Thus, it is imperative to know through regular and systematic evaluations whether our government agencies are doing the right programs and projects, implementing them correctly, efficiently and effectively; and achieving the results that matter in many government interventions—the improvement of our people’s lives.

Evaluation refers to the systematic and impartial reviews of the results of government policies and programs. It focuses on analyzing the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance and impact of public policies and programs. It can generate credible and valuable information for results-oriented planning, programming, budgeting, formulation and reformulation and implementation of various public policies, programs and projects. Evaluation can also contribute to good governance by promoting transparency and accountability for results among those who have been given the authority and funds to implement our public policies, programs and projects.

However, despite its huge potential as a tool for development, evaluation has not been widely and systematically integrated in our government’s processes and systems. Evaluation has been conducted on only a few and selected programs and projects. While the Executive Branch through Joint Circular No. 2015-01 of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) has established an evaluation policy framework for programs and projects receiving budgetary support from the government, the Circular only applies to the agencies of the Executive Branch. Moreover, as an Executive Circular, its implementation is subject to uncertainty when there is a change in government administration.

Some countries have recognized the importance of evaluation by institutionalizing versions of National Evaluation Policy that apply to all branches and levels of government. Many other countries are in the process of establishing their own NEP (Rosenstein, 2015). A sound NEP that defines the purposes, responsibilities, functions and organizations of the public-sector



evaluation function in the country can ensure that there is sufficient supply and demand for credible evaluations in national development planning, programming, budgeting, and implementation.

This bill proposes the passage of a law establishing a National Evaluation for Results Policy (NERP) that will ensure that regular measurement, reporting, and utilization of the results of our public policies, programs, and projects. Its focus is to strengthen accountability for results of national government agencies and to ensure the credible evaluations are regularly produced and used to serve as guide in continuously improving the planning, formulation, budgeting and implementation of government interventions intended to promote sustainable development and improve the living standards of all Filipinos especially the poor and the marginalized.

Approval of this bill is earnestly sought.



**SHARON S. GARIN**  
Party-list, AAMBIS-OWA

Republic of the Philippines  
House of Representatives  
Quezon City

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS  
Third Regular Session

House Bill No. 10181

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Introduced by Representative Sharon S. Garin

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**AN ACT ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL EVALUATION FOR RESULTS POLICY (NERP)**

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

1 **Section 1. Short Title.** – This Act shall be known as the “National Evaluation for Results  
2 Policy (NERP) Act.”  
3

4 **Sec. 2. Declaration of Policy.** – It is the policy of the State to improve the overall effectiveness  
5 of public policies, strategies, programs, projects, and other interventions to strengthen good  
6 governance, transparency and accountability and learning through the use of evaluation  
7 findings and promote evidence-based decision making. The NERP aims to contribute to the  
8 achievement of inclusive development and poverty reduction goals by institutionalizing the  
9 legal framework for the regular conduct of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for results of  
10 proposed, ongoing and completed development interventions.

11 **Sec. 3. Policy Objectives.** – The NERP intends to achieve the following specific objectives:  
12

- 13 a.) Support for evidence-based decisions to ensure the timely provision by concerned  
14 instrumentality to government policymakers, managers and other stakeholders of  
15 transparent, impartial, independent and useful evidence- based information and  
16 knowledge to strengthen the policymaking and decision- making processes;  
17
- 18 b.) Promotion of learning and program improvement. Ensure the utilization, dissemination  
19 and feedback of evaluation findings, and learnings for the continuous improvement of the  
20 design, planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of public policies,  
21 strategies, programs, projects, and other interventions;  
22
- 23 c.) Transparency and Accountability. Ensure the accountability to various stakeholders and  
24 taxpayers by government departments, agencies and various instrumentalities for public  
25 expenditures and the delivery of development results or intended benefits.  
26

1 **Sec. 4. Definition of Terms.** – The terms used in this Act are defined as follows:  
2

3 a) **Evaluation** refers to the systematic and impartial assessment or review of a completed  
4 or ongoing development intervention, i.e. policy, strategy, program or project, its design,  
5 implementation and results. It aims to determine the relevance and fulfillment of  
6 objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. An evaluation  
7 should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of  
8 lessons learned into the decision– making process. Evaluation should not be confused  
9 with implementation monitoring and reporting, audit, inspection, investigation or  
10 assessment of individual performance. Evaluation and monitoring are two separate  
11 functions that fulfill different purposes and cannot be treated almost as if they were  
12 synonyms;  
13

14 b) **Monitoring** refers to the systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide  
15 internal management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing development intervention  
16 such as a project or program with indications of the progress made in implementing  
17 activities towards intended results. The main purpose of monitoring is to enable project  
18 management to keep track of what is happening and to check that progress is being made  
19 towards the achievement of objectives. More effective monitoring could prevent projects  
20 and programs from failing. Systematic monitoring, based on a monitoring framework, is  
21 of great importance for evaluations, as it provides a significant part of the data on which  
22 evaluation is based. Monitoring should be linked directly to project management on a  
23 regular basis as the function provides key information useful for management;  
24

25 c) **Results** refer to changes in a state or condition that derive from a cause-and-effect  
26 relationship. There are three types of such changes—outputs, outcomes and impacts—  
27 that can be set in motion by a development intervention. The changes can be intended or  
28 unintended, positive and/or negative.  
29

30 d) **Outputs** refer to the specific goods and services produced by budgeted and implemented  
31 policies, strategies, programs, projects, and other interventions. Outputs are the results  
32 of the completion of implementing activities. Refer specifically to Major Final Outputs  
33 (MFO) defined as goods or services that a department, agency or government  
34 instrumentality is mandated to deliver to external clients through the implementation of  
35 the National Expenditure Program (NEP) or approved government budget;  
36

37 e) **Outcomes** refer to the actual finite and measurable changes in the behavior of target  
38 individuals, groups, or organizations and/or improvements in systems, the quality of  
39 processes and services as an immediate effect of specific interventions. Refer more  
40 specifically to Organizational Outcomes and Sector Outcomes. Organizational Outcomes  
41 are the short- to medium-term benefits to the clients and community as a result of  
42 delivering MFOs. Sector Outcomes are the longer-term benefits for the sector from  
43 initiatives of the department/agency or government instrumentality;  
44

45 f) **Impacts** refer to the fundamental, broad sectoral and higher-level societal changes (both  
46 intended and unintended, positive or negative) that take place long after target individuals,

1 groups, systems or organizations have experienced the outputs and outcomes of specific  
2 interventions. Refer more specifically to Societal Goals defined as the societal benefits  
3 sought from sector-based economic activity or the intended desirable impacts of MFOs  
4 on society;

5  
6 g) **PAPs refer to the acronym for Programs, Activities and Projects.** It shall pertain to  
7 the list of priority programs and projects that contribute to the societal goals, sector  
8 outcomes, organizational outcomes and outputs spelled out in the Philippine  
9 Development Plan (PDP). Programs are special undertakings by a  
10 department/agency/instrumentality implemented within a definite period and intended to  
11 result in some pre- determined goods and services. Refer also to a group of similar  
12 projects. Projects are activities implemented within a specific period by a  
13 department/agency/instrumentality to achieve the purpose for which it is established or  
14 created or to deliver its MFOs;

15  
16 h) **Results-Based Management System (RBMS)** refers to a management strategy that  
17 focuses on performance and the achievement of results, i.e. outputs, outcomes, and  
18 impacts. Refers specifically to Results Based Performance Management (RBPMS) as  
19 established under AO No.5 series of 2011. RBPMS serves as the single performance  
20 management system for the whole of the Executive Branch in place of the multiple and  
21 disparate performance management systems that were currently being implemented. It  
22 consists of a set of comprehensive performance indicators that cut across societal and  
23 sectoral performance, down to organizational and individual performance. The logical  
24 framework, the Organizational Performance Indicators Framework (OPIF) and the  
25 Results Matrix (RM) are the underlying frameworks for the RBPMS, which will be used by  
26 all government agencies mandated to exercise broad oversight over the performance of  
27 all agencies in the government;

28  
29 i) **Organizational Performance Indicators Framework (OPIF)** refers to a strategic  
30 budgeting management framework. An approach to expenditure management or  
31 budgeting that directs resources for major final outputs (MFOs) toward results and  
32 measures performance by key quality, quantity, timeliness, and cost indicators;

33  
34 j) **Logical Framework (logframe)** refers to a management tool used to improve the design  
35 and planning of development interventions, most often at the project level. It involves  
36 identifying strategic elements (inputs, outputs, outcomes or effects, and impact or goal)  
37 and their causal relationships (also called results chain), performance indicators,  
38 monitoring sources, and the assumptions or risks that may influence success and failure.  
39 The logframe thus facilitates planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a  
40 development intervention. Results Chain: The causal sequence for a development  
41 intervention that stipulates the necessary sequence to achieve desired objectives  
42 beginning with inputs, moving through activities and outputs, and culminating in  
43 outcomes, impacts, and feedback;

44  
45 k) **Results Framework** refers to a management tool that illustrates how the results  
46 statements at the PDP level (sector and sub-sector outcomes) will link to the OPIF

1 logframes (outputs and organizational outcomes) at the organizational level. OPIF  
2 Agency Logical Framework (OPIF logframe): a planning and budgeting tool used to  
3 establish the link of MFOs that department/agency delivers or produces through the  
4 implementation of PAPs to the sector outcomes and societal goals it seeks to influence.  
5 As part of the results framework, it shows the focus of resource allocation, spending,  
6 monitoring, reporting and evaluation of results based on a set of performance indicators;  
7 and

- 8
- 9 l) **Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System (RPMES)**, as established through  
10 EO 376 (dated Nov. 1989, refers to a scheme for monitoring and evaluating projects at  
11 the national, regional, provincial/city and municipal levels, with the extensive and active  
12 participation of various government agencies, local government units (LGUs) and  
13 nongovernment organizations (NGOs). The RPMES primarily aims to facilitate project  
14 implementation, and devolve project facilitation, problem-solving, monitoring and  
15 evaluation to the regional, provincial/city and municipal levels.

16

17 **Sec. 5. Coverage.** — The NERP shall apply to the following:

- 18
- 19 a) departments, agencies, state universities and colleges (SUCs), government-owned  
20 and/or controlled corporations (GOCCs), government financial institutions and other  
21 instrumentalities of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the National  
22 Government; and
- 23
- 24 b) all public policies, strategies, programs, projects, and other development interventions  
25 formulated and implemented by the above entities and funded by local and foreign funds  
26 including those contracted to and executed, produced and delivered by private sector and  
27 civil society organizations.

28

29 **Sec. 6. Evaluation Principles.** The credibility, quality and usefulness of evaluations will be  
30 ensured through adherence to the following core principles:

- 31
- 32 a) Adherence to international good practice and evaluation standards. The national  
33 evaluation policy will be consistent with internationally accepted evaluation norms,  
34 standards and good practices in the context of RBM approaches.
- 35
- 36 b) Evaluation ethics. Ethical standards will apply to the managers of evaluations and  
37 individual evaluators. Organizations and persons engaged in evaluation activities shall  
38 abide by the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees  
39 (Republic Act 2 No. 6713).
- 40
- 41 c) Independence of evaluation process. There will be separation of evaluation management  
42 and implementation responsibility from line management functions for policies, strategies,  
43 programs and projects. Evaluators will be selected from a wide and diversified pool  
44 according to agreed criteria. Evaluation reports will provide critical assessment and an  
45 independent perspective, be informative, and recommend actionable follow-up.
- 46

1 d) Ensuring professionalism in the conduct and management of evaluation. Evaluations will  
2 be undertaken by qualified technical experts and evaluators with the needed knowledge,  
3 skills and abilities in evaluation as well as expertise and relevant experience on the  
4 subject area they are evaluating. Evaluators will adhere to the highest technical  
5 standards, and respond to all criteria of professionalism, including the responsible  
6 handling of confidential information.

7  
8 e) Transparency of evaluation process. Evaluation findings, conclusions, recommendations  
9 and lessons learned will be disseminated to constituents, Congress and other oversight  
10 agencies and partners concerned, to inform decision-making and support organizational  
11 learning.

12  
13 **Sec. 7. Evaluation Criteria.** - In all evaluations, however, the evaluation criteria must be  
14 applied in an unambiguous and, above all, transparent way. Evaluation criteria refer to  
15 different result levels founded on the logical framework or result chains.

16 At the minimum, evaluations of national government policies, strategies, programs, and  
17 projects shall assess and report on the following five (5) internationally accepted set of criteria,  
18 namely: effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, impact and sustainability.

19  
20 **Sec. 8. Creation of the National Evaluation Council (NEC).** - A National Evaluation Council  
21 (NEC) is hereby established as the lead agency for the full development and operationalization  
22 of the NERP. The membership of the NEC shall ensure adequate representation of the  
23 executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government. The NEC shall also ensure that  
24 sufficient participation of experts and other stakeholders from the academe, private sector and  
25 civil society are taken into consideration in its decisions. Its organizational and staffing pattern  
26 shall be in accordance with existing DBM policies, rules and regulations.

27  
28 **Sec. 9. Composition of the National Evaluation Council (NEC)** - The NEC shall have eight  
29 (8) voting members which shall consist of the following:

30 a) A career Undersecretary of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) in  
31 charge of monitoring and evaluation to be appointed by the NEDA Secretary and Director  
32 General as his/her official representative to the NEC;

33  
34 b) A career Undersecretary of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) in charge  
35 of government performance reporting, monitoring and evaluation and/or improvement as  
36 Co-Chairperson, to be appointed by the DBM Secretary as his/her official representative;

37  
38 c) The head of the Presidential Management Staff (PMS) or his/her official representative;

39  
40 d) A career Deputy Secretary General/ Director General in charge of policy planning,  
41 research and/or evaluation in the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the House  
42 Speaker as his/her official representative;

43  
44 e) A career Deputy Secretary General/ Director General in charge of policy planning,  
45 research and/or evaluation in the Philippine Senate, to be appointed by the Senate  
46 President;

- 1  
2 f) A Deputy Court Administrator in charge of performance monitoring and evaluation of the  
3 judicial branch, to be appointed by the Court Administrator as his/her official  
4 representative;  
5  
6 g) A Commissioner of the Commission on Audit (COA) to be appointed by the COA  
7 Chairperson as his/her official representative; and  
8  
9 h) The head of the Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA) or his/her official representative.  
10

11 **Sec. 10. Functions of the NERP National Evaluation Council (NEC).** - The NEC shall  
12 perform the following functions to operationalize the NERP:

- 13 a) provide overall policy direction and coordination on the implementation of the National  
14 Evaluation for Results Policy (NERP), including its agenda, plans and strategies in all  
15 branches of the government;  
16  
17 b) develop the basic guidelines for the systematic, impartial and credible evaluations of  
18 national policies, strategies, programs and projects. Knowledge management and  
19 learning from evaluation  
20  
21 c) serve as the national government's repository for M&E reports;  
22  
23 d) review the evaluation reports to ensure these meet international standards and good  
24 practices;  
25  
26 e) disseminate the findings, recommendations and lessons learned from evaluations for use  
27 in decision making by government policy makers and managers of programs and projects  
28 in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government;  
29  
30 f) develop and strengthen institutional capacities for evaluation so that a critical number of  
31 institutions are able to promote and facilitate quality evaluations;  
32  
33 g) build individual capacities for evaluation by organizing and conducting evaluation training  
34 courses for evaluators, managers, and users of evaluation;  
35  
36 h) strengthen the enabling environment for evaluation by ensuring that all government  
37 departments, agencies and instrumentalities understand and appreciate the value of  
38 evaluation;  
39  
40 i) facilitate or manage the conduct of high-level evaluations (policy and strategy) and special  
41 evaluation studies, on top of those independent evaluations conducted by departments,  
42 agencies and instrumentalities;  
43  
44 j) prepare the annual National Evaluation Report for submission to Congress, NEDA Board,  
45 oversight agencies and other government agencies and instrumentalities.  
46

1 k) facilitate the development of national and regional M&E professional associations; and

2  
3 l) work for the development and eventual recognition of evaluation as a profession.

4  
5 The NERP NEC shall meet every quarter or as often as necessary. It may authorize the  
6 creation of technical committees, advisory bodies and other mechanisms to ensure high-  
7 quality evaluations

8  
9 **Sec. 11. Creation of the NERP NEC Secretariat and its Functions.** - In the interim, the  
10 Monitoring and Evaluation Staff of the NEDA shall serve as the NEC Secretariat. Within six  
11 (6) months after the enactment of this policy, the NEC Secretariat shall be formally organized  
12 to provide technical, managerial and administrative support to the NEC. The NEC Secretariat  
13 shall be headed by an Executive Director.

14  
15 Subject to the approval of the NEC and to existing government laws and regulations on  
16 government organization, staffing, services and divisions as needed to effectively support the  
17 NEC's functions and responsibilities shall be created.

18  
19 The NEC Secretariat shall have the following functions:

20  
21 a) recommend for the NEC's approval, evaluation policies, principles, standards, criteria,  
22 strategies and guidelines for the effective implementation of the NERP;

23  
24 b) recommend to the NEC the format and content of evaluation plans and reports;

25  
26 c) monitor and report on progress and results of evaluation activities undertaken by the NEC  
27 and covered entities;

28  
29 d) serve as a repository of all evaluation plans and reports of the national government and  
30 its departments, agencies and instrumentalities;

31  
32 e) upload in its website within 15 days from completion all final evaluation reports for public  
33 policies, strategies, programs, and projects of the national government and its agencies  
34 and instrumentalities;

35  
36 f) notify the key stakeholders of the national government within 15 days from completion  
37 about final evaluation plans and completed evaluations of public policies, programs,  
38 projects and services;

39  
40 g) provide hard and soft copies of final evaluation reports to the following stakeholders of  
41 the Philippine Congress: the House Speaker; the Senate President; the concerned  
42 chairpersons and committee secretaries of congressional committees with jurisdictions  
43 over public policies, programs, projects and services being evaluated; and the support  
44 offices of the House of Representatives and the Philippine Senate performing budget and  
45 policy research and technical assistance to the members of Congress;

46



- 1 h) prepare a consolidated report of individual evaluations, disseminate completed evaluation
- 2 reports and gather management replies and feedback (to the evaluation findings,
- 3 conclusions and recommendations);
- 4
- 5 i) conduct capacity-development activities on evaluation with partners from the government,
- 6 private and civil society sectors and donors and development partners;
- 7
- 8 j) provide Secretariat support to the NEC;
- 9
- 10 k) recommend sanctions and incentives; and
- 11
- 12 l) prepare a consolidated report of individual evaluations for the NEC's appropriate action.
- 13

14 **Sec. 12. National Evaluation Agenda (NEA)** - All departments, agencies and

15 instrumentalities of the national government from the Executive, Legislative and Judicial

16 branches shall formulate and maintain a continuously updated six-year evaluation agenda, to

17 coincide with the timeframe of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and Public Investment

18 Program (PIP). The evaluation agenda shall specify public policies, strategies, programs,

19 projects and services to be subjected to impact, thematic, project or self-evaluations and their

20 timelines.

21

22 The NEC, with the assistance of its Secretariat, shall review the six-year evaluation agenda of

23 national government agencies and instrumentalities to identify high- priority evaluations for

24 integration in the National Evaluation Agenda.

25

26 **Sec. 13. Creation of Independent Evaluation Units (IEUs) of Covered Entities.** - The head

27 of any national government department, agency or instrumentality shall establish capable

28 Independent Evaluation Units (IEU) initially at the central level subject to existing policies,

29 rules, and regulations of the DBM on organizational and staffing pattern changes. The head

30 of the IEU reports directly to the head of the department, agency or instrumentality.

31

32 To support the work of the independent evaluation unit, the head of the national government

33 department, agency or instrumentality shall establish a senior-level M&E advisory committee

34 for support and oversight of M&E initiatives of the entity covered by the NEP.

35

36 **Sec. 14. Utilization of Evaluation Findings and Recommendations.** - The heads of

37 departments, agencies and instrumentalities shall submit reports on their management

38 response and other actions on the findings, conclusions and recommendations of completed

39 evaluations, to the NEC and its Secretariat, the Speaker of the House and the Senate

40 President and to the relevant committee chairpersons and support offices of the two branches

41 of Congress.

42

43 The heads of departments, agencies and instrumentalities of the executive, legislative and

44 judicial branches of the national government shall ensure that Evaluation findings

45 recommendations and lessons learned are used to guide and improve the design, planning,

1 programming, budgeting, implementation and oversight of public policies, strategies,  
2 programs and projects.

3  
4 The NEC and its Secretariat and the evaluation units and M&E advisory committees of the  
5 entities covered by this policy shall monitor the actions of the national government and its  
6 agencies and instrumentalities, on evaluation findings and recommendations.

7  
8 **Sec. 15. Funding for Operationalization of the NERP.** – The national government and its  
9 departments, agencies and instrumentalities in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial  
10 branches shall allocate at least three percent (3%) of their annual budgets for the  
11 implementation of the NERP. Such funds shall be used for:

- 12 a) evaluation capacity development;  
13 b) ongoing salaries, recruitment and training to ensure an adequate supply of internal  
14 personnel competent in evaluation.  
15 c) operations and maintenance; and,  
16 d) external evaluation professional service fees.

17  
18 **Sec. 16. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** – Within sixty (60) days from the effectivity  
19 of this Act, the NEDA and the DBM, in coordination with other concerned agencies, shall  
20 formulate the rules and regulations to effectively implement the provisions of this Act.

21  
22 **Sec. 17. Amendment.** - The findings, recommendations and learnings from the formative and  
23 summative evaluations, in addition to the feedback of various stakeholders including but not  
24 limited to the NEC and its Secretariat, neutral evaluation units of entities covered by the NER  
25 and private sector and civil society organizations including international donor agencies shall  
26 guide proposed amendments of the NERP including the basic guidelines for NERP's  
27 implementation formulated by the NEC.

28  
29 **Sec. 18. Repealing Clause.** – All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations or other  
30 issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or  
31 modified accordingly.

32  
33 **Sec. 19. Separability Clause.** – If any portion or provision of this Act is declared  
34 unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or any provision not affected thereby shall remain  
35 in force and effect.

36  
37 **Sec. 20. Effectivity.** – This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days following the completion  
38 of its publication either in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation in the  
39 Philippines.

40  
41 *Approved,*