

FactCheck is a continuing project of the Ateneo School of Government (ASoG), through its Political Democracy Reforms (PODER) and Government Watch (G-Watch) programs, that provides verified information on candidate's position, platform and track record as a voter's basis in making their decisions on who to vote and what issues and agenda to further advance. Now on its third cycle, the 2016 FactCheck, as in the previous 2010 and 2013 elections, probes candidate's position, platform and track record on key issues and agenda identified through consultations with organizations at the local and national levels. It highlights and mainstreams critical issues in the election agenda to contribute in making elections issue- and platform-oriented.

FactCheck 2016 focuses on 10 issues:

- Agriculture, fisheries development and agrarian reform
- Participatory and pro-poor budgeting (BuB)
- The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)
- Political and Electoral Reforms
- Meaningful youth participation
- Education and Health Services to Vulnerable Sectors
- Social Justice for the Bangsamoro and the Indigenous Peoples (IPs)
- Urban Development
- Environmental-ecological Protection and disaster risk and reduction management (DRRM)
- Anti-corruption

With support from:
Office of the Vice-President for Social Development
ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY



Youth Empowerment and Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Reform

A third of our population is composed of the youth aged from 15-30 years old. Out of an estimated 54 million voters, at least 20 million will comprise voters aged 18 to 35, which will make up roughly 37% of the voting population. As the number of young people in the Philippines increases, the need to tap their active participation in the nation's growth and development has never been more urgent. Yet, the Filipino youth continue to face vulnerabilities that hinder them from achieving their greatest potentials. This importance given to young people and the unique vulnerabilities they confront make it crucial that they are well-represented in governance and are given opportunities to take part in governing. One of the main avenues for youth participation in governance is the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK). The SK Reform Act of 2015 aims to reform SK and is also particularly significant for its anti-dynasty provision.

	BINAY	DUTERTE	POE	ROXAS	DEFENSOR-SANTIAGO
Position on Youth Empowerment	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Platform on Youth Empowerment	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green
Track Record on Youth Empowerment	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green
Position on SK Reform	Grey	Grey	Red	Grey	Red

Position	Pro	Anti	Neutral	No Info <small>Not applicable</small>
Platform	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	No info	
Track Record	Concrete	Not Concrete	No Record	Opposition

With support from:
ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENTWATCH
PODER
Office of the Vice-President for Social Development
ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY
THE WORLD BANK

- ✓ With the exception of Duterte, all the candidates see the importance of empowering the youth to be active agents of change.
- ✓ Poe, Roxas, and Defensor-Santiago have mentioned specific programs and actions for youth participation in their platforms.
- ✓ Both Grace Poe and Miriam Defensor-Santiago authored several bills on youth participation, but they both voted against the SK Reform Act of 2015.

Youth Empowerment and Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Reform

A third of our population is composed of the youth aged from 15-30 years old. Out of an estimated 54 million voters, at least 20 million will comprise voters aged 18 to 35, which will make up roughly 37% of the voting population. As the number of young people in the Philippines increases, the need to tap their active participation in the nation's growth and development has never been more urgent. Yet, the Filipino youth continue to face vulnerabilities that hinder them from achieving their greatest potentials. This importance given to young people and the unique vulnerabilities they confront make it crucial that they are well-represented in governance and are given opportunities to take part in governing. One of the main avenues for youth participation in governance is the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK). The SK Reform Act of 2015 aims to reform SK and is also particularly significant for its anti-dynasty provision.

	HONASAN	CAVITANO	ESCUERO	ROBREDO	MARCOS	TRILLANES
Position on Youth Empowerment	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Platform on Youth Empowerment	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red
Track Record on Youth Empowerment	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Position on SK Reform	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange

Position	Pro	Anti	Neutral	No Info <small>Not applicable</small>
Platform	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	No info	
Track Record	Concrete	Not Concrete	No Record	Opposition

With support from:
ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENTWATCH
PODER
Office of the Vice-President for Social Development
ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY
THE WORLD BANK

- ✓ Escudero, Marcos, Robredo and Trillanes have signified the importance of youth participation.
- ✓ Only Robredo have youth participation in her platform.
- ✓ Escudero, Marcos, Robredo and Trillanes have concrete track record in addressing the issues of youth participation.
- ✓ All the candidates, except Trillanes, have voted in favor of the passage of the SK Reform Bill. Robredo co-authored the SK Reform House Bill in congress, while Marcos has sponsored the SK Reform Bill in the Senate as Chair of the Committee on Local Government.