**Bongbong**

From 1998 to 2007, Bongbong served as Governor of Ilocos Norte where he served for three consecutive terms. During his tenure, he transformed Ilocos Norte into a first-class province of international acclaim, showcasing its natural and cultural destination areas. It was also during his stewardship that Ilocos Norte became a pioneer in wind power technology which, to this day, serves as an alternative source of energy not only for the needs of his province, but for the other parts of northern Luzon as well.  
  
In 2007, Bongbong was again elected to Congress, where he was appointed Deputy Minority Leader of the House of Representatives. During this term, one of the important pieces of legislation he authored was the Philippine Archipelagic Baselines Law (Republic Act No. 9522).  
  
**Sara**

Duterte-Carpio was elected mayor of Davao City in 2010. On July 1, 2011, Duterte-Carpio gained national attention when she punched Abe Andres, a Davao City Regional Trial Court sheriff, over the demolition of shanties in Barangay Kapitan Tomas Monteverde Sr., Agdao, Davao City. She had earlier asked the court and the demolition team to delay the demolition but Andres refused, making her furious. On July 11, Sheriffs Confederation of the Philippines Inc. filed a complaint against Duterte-Carpio in connection to the incident. On June 28, 2012, almost a year after the incident, she publicly apologized to Andres and his family.Duterte-Carpio was also one of the nine elected governors of the Philippine Red Cross in 2014.

**Leni**

During her term in congress, Robredo was the vice chairman of the House committees on good governance, public accountability, and revision of laws, and a member of 11 other house panels.[28] She was known for being a strong advocate of the Freedom of Information Act, and a strong supporter of the Bangsamoro Basic Law.She was an advocate lawyer. Prior to Jesse’s death, Leni was a practicing lawyer who focused on cases involving the marginalized sector.She is connected with the Naga chapter of Sentro ng Alternatibong Lingap Pang Legal (Saligan), a national alternative lawyers’ group helping farmers.She founded Lakas ng Kababaihan ng Naga, was the past president of the Naga City Council for Women, and a member of Federacion International de Abogados.She also worked with the Public Attorney’s Office.  
  
Participatory governance and transparency were major thrusts of Robredo's legislative agenda. The first law Robredo authored in congress was the Full Disclosure Policy Bill (HB 19), which would have mandated all government agencies and their sub-units and projects to disclose their budget and financial transactions in a conspicuous manner "without any requests from the public." Concerned that the marginalized sector should not be denied access to government frontline services and public meetings based on their attire, she sponsored the Open Door Policy Act (House Bill No. 6286), which prohibits government offices and agencies from implementing strict dress codes.

**Kiko**

He went to the Harvard University John F. Kennedy School of Government and in 1998 earned a Master’s Degree in Public Administration as an Edward S. Mason Fellow. Believing that the Philippine judicial system must be able to defend the most vulnerable, he authored and pushed for the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act which kept children in conflict with the law out of jails intended and designed for adults. Aside from him being blamed for the inadequate implementation of the law, he is also attacked for his defense of children neglected by family, trapped by poverty, and exploited by gangs. His detractors are shut up by his “Hulihin ang sindikatong ginagamit ang mga bata para gumawa ng krimen (Arrest the syndicates exploiting children to commit crimes)” answer. In his second term in senator, he shepherded into law the UP Charter, which provides institutional autonomy by protecting students, ensuring democratic access, and upholding academic freedom. From 2016 to 2019, in the 17th Congress, Kiko filed at least 24 measures ranging from those that give flesh to constitutional provisions (like the Anti-Political Dynasty Act), to those that seek to prevent police brutality as the war on drug claims tens of thousands of lives (like the Body Camera Act and Mandatory Autopsy Law), to pet programs with strategic food security goals (Zero Food Waste Act and Expanded Crop Insurance Act).  
  
Of the 24, four have become laws: 105-Day Expanded Maternity Leave Law, Free Higher Education for All Act, the aforementioned Sagip Saka Act, and Free Internet Access in Public Places. The Coco Levy Fund Bill, which seeks to correct almost four decades of injustice to the poorest farmers in the country, and of which Kiko was principal author and sponsor, has been filed again. As chairperson of the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments and Revision of Codes in the 17th Congress, Kiko conducted nationwide public hearings on the bills that seek to change the country’s charter.  
  
**Pacquiao**

During the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, Pacquiao worked with Alibaba Group co-founder Jack Ma to help bring to the Philippines 50,000 COVID-19 test kits through their respective charity foundations.

In December 2020, Pacquiao became Acting President of the ruling party PDP-Laban after Koko Pimentel resigned. After speculations spread around a possible Pacquiao run for president, backed by the senator's own expression of interest in a presidential bid for the 2022 presidential election, Pacquiao began to be critical of the Duterte administration.

**Lito**

Hidalgo streets in Santa Cruz, upgrading services of the city's public libraries, schools and hospitals including the Ospital ng Maynila and the building a permanent campus for the Universidad de Manila are among the achievements under Atienza's administration.

In 2013, Atienza became the representative of Buhay Party in the House of Representatives. He opposed the divorce bill and tried to oppose the anti-discrimination bill as well, but withdrew after seeing a massive backlash against him. He also opposes the department of culture bill and the civil union bill. Atienza supports the Philippine Drug War, ironic since it is the complete opposite of his party's advocacies. Other moves he supports are the 1k budget for the Commission on Human Rights.  
   
In the areas of urban renewal for the City of Manila, Atienza implemented the "Buhayin ang Maynila" (transl. Revive Manila) program, renovating most of Manila's decaying public facilities such as lighting and improving the sidewalk by the Manila Bay along Roxas Boulevard and the area is now filled with al fresco restaurants and coffee shops. Public places such as the Plaza Miranda, the Andres Bonifacio monument, Rajah Sulayman, the Binondo areas, the creation of a Linear-Park in Pandacan, renovating Carriedo and the R. Hidalgo streets in Santa Cruz, upgrading services of the city's public libraries, schools and hospitals including the Ospital ng Maynila and the building a permanent campus for the Universidad de Manila are among the achievements under Atienza's administration.