

**THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 11291,  
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "MAGNA CARTA OF THE POOR"**

Pursuant to Section 15 of Republic Act No. 11291, otherwise known as the "Magna Carta of the Poor," the following Rules and Regulations are hereby promulgated:

**RULE I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

SECTION 1. *Title* – These Rules and Regulations shall be known and cited as the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act No. 11291, otherwise known as the "Magna Carta of the Poor."

SECTION 2. *Purpose* – These Rules and Regulations are promulgated to prescribe the procedures and guidelines for the implementation of the "Magna Carta of the Poor," hereinafter referred to as the "Act," in order to facilitate the compliance therewith and to achieve the objectives thereof.

SECTION 3. *Coverage* – The implementation of these Rules and Regulations includes all concerned national government agencies, bodies, and instrumentalities, including government-owned or -controlled corporations (GOCCs), government financial institutions (GFIs), and state universities and colleges (SUCs), local government units (LGUs), and private entities. The equivalent units in autonomous regions shall likewise be accountable to implement these Rules and Regulations.

SECTION 4. *Declaration of Policy* – It is the declared policy of the State to uplift the standard of living and quality of life of the poor and provide them with sustained opportunities for growth and development. It shall adopt an area-based, sectoral, and focused intervention to poverty alleviation where every poor Filipino must be empowered to meet the minimum basic needs through the partnership of the government and the basic sectors.

It is likewise vital that the State complies with its international obligations to end poverty in all its forms, ensure and promote the health and well-being of all.

To attain the foregoing policy:

- (a) Investments in anti-poverty programs to enable the poor to fully participate in the country's growth and development shall be among the top priorities of the State;
- (b) Full access to government services shall be provided to the poor by departments, agencies and instrumentalities of the government;
- (c) Interventions to address the genuine concerns of the poor will be strengthened, and long-term strategies and solutions for the empowerment of the poor will be institutionalized; and

- (d) Enhancement and promotion of capabilities and competencies of the basic sectors, the nongovernment organizations (NGOs), the people's organizations (POs), and other development partners for the effective delivery and implementation of a wide range of anti-poverty programs and basic services through government strategies and collaboration with development partners.

SECTION 5. *Governing Principles* – The implementation of the Act and these Rules and Regulations shall be governed by the following principles:

- (a) *Non-diminution of the rights of the poor* – All other rights of the poor provided under existing laws, consistent with relevant international instruments to which the Philippines is party, besides those granted under the Act shall remain in full force and effect. Nothing in the Act and in these Rules and Regulations shall be construed in a manner that will diminish the enjoyment of such rights by the poor, who shall have the right to avail of greater rights offered by existing laws, including those granted under the Act;
- (b) *Progressive realization of the rights of the poor* – Progressive realization refers to a process of implementation which will be paced according to the availability of funds and which adjusts to the exigencies of the times. To the extent that resource constraints preclude the immediate full realization of the rights of the poor, the State shall progressively expand the available resources in accordance with a time-bound plan of action leading to full realization, marked by clear thresholds to be reached on each of the rights of the poor at every stage therein;
- (c) *Participation of the basic sectors and LGUs* – The participation of the basic sectors and LGUs shall be deemed inherent and essential in the implementation of the Act and these Rules and Regulations, in accordance with R.A. No. 8425, otherwise known as the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act; R.A. No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code; and pertinent laws and issuances;
- (d) *Inclusivity* – All policies, programs, projects, and services to be issued and/or implemented by virtue of the Act and these Rules and Regulations shall be understood to be gender-responsive, disability-inclusive, culture- and conflict-sensitive, and age-appropriate; and
- (e) *Transparency and accountability* – The implementation of all programs, projects, and activities covered under the Act and these Rules and Regulations shall be governed by transparency. Public officials involved in the processes under the Act and these Rules and Regulations may, after due investigation, be held administratively liable for their actions in accordance with the Constitutional principle that public office is a public trust.



## RULE II DEFINITION OF TERMS

SECTION 6. *Definition of Terms* – For the purposes of the Act and these Rules and Regulations, the following terms are hereby defined:

- (a) “*Basic Sectors*” shall refer to the disadvantaged sectors of Philippine society including farmer-peasants, fisherfolk, workers in the formal sector including migrant workers, workers in the informal sector, indigenous peoples and cultural communities, women, persons with disability, senior citizens, victims of calamities/natural and human-induced disasters, youth and students, children, urban poor, and members of cooperatives;
- (b) “*Development partners*” shall refer to NGOs, POs, and private organizations and corporations that are engaged in programs and activities aimed at alleviating the condition of the poor;
- (c) “*Hazardous/Danger Zones*” shall refer to areas which, when occupied for residential or business purposes, pose a danger to the life and safety of the occupants or of the general public;
- (d) “*National Poverty Reduction Plan (NPRP)*” shall refer to the aggregation and consolidation of sectoral and local plans through a bottom-up approach, from the Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan towards the formulation of the national plan. It shall be a comprehensive and convergent plan formulated by all government agencies, in consultation with the basic sectors, to set the thresholds to be achieved by government for each of the recognized rights of the poor, with consideration of the development plans of provinces, cities, and municipalities;
- (e) “*Nongovernment Organizations (NGOs)*” shall refer to duly registered nonstock, nonprofit organizations focusing on the upliftment of the basic sectors of society by providing advocacy, training, community organizing, research, access to resources, protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources, and other similar activities;
- (f) “*People's Organizations (POs)*” shall refer to self-help groups belonging to the basic sectors composed of members having a common bond of interest who voluntarily join together to achieve a lawful common social or economic end;
- (g) “*Poor*” shall refer to individuals or families who fall under any of the following conditions:
  - i. The individual or family’s actual or predicted income falls below the poverty threshold as defined by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and/or who cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their

minimum basic needs of food, health, education, housing, or other essential amenities of life, as defined under Republic Act No. 8425, otherwise known as the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act; or

- ii. The individual or family's deprivation falls below the poverty cutoff used in the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) determined by the PSA, in consideration of dimensions and indicators based on the rights of the poor.
- (h) "*Progressive Realization*" shall refer to a process of implementation which will be paced according to the availability of funds and which adjusts to the exigencies of the times, in accordance with a time-bound plan of action leading to full realization, marked by clear thresholds to be reached on the rights of the poor at every stage therein;
- (i) "*Provincial Consultative Body*" shall refer to a convergent and consultative mechanism that aims to mainstream, at the provincial level, the participation of the basic sectors in the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of anti-poverty strategies, and serve as an avenue for coordination and collaboration between government agencies, LGUs, and communities, as referred to by DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2019-16; and
- (j) "*Threshold*" shall refer to a minimum level of fulfillment of each of the rights of the poor to be achieved by the government over a definite period of time.

### RULE III THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE POOR

The government shall establish a system of progressive realization or implementation, as further defined in Rule IV herein, to provide the requirements, conditions, and opportunities for the full enjoyment or realization of the fundamental rights of the poor, which are essential requirements towards poverty alleviation.

SECTION 7. *Right to Adequate Food* – The Right to Adequate Food is the right of individuals or families to have physical and economic access to adequate and healthy food, or the means to procure it. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department of Agriculture (DA), and other implementing agencies concerned, in coordination with LGUs, shall:

- (1) Undertake necessary actions to mitigate and alleviate hunger especially in times of calamities/natural and human-induced disasters:
  - (a) The DSWD, in coordination with LGUs, shall ensure that food and non-food assistance, including cash assistance, are available and immediately delivered to victims of disasters and calamities (VDCs). The DSWD shall preposition food and non-food items (FNI) stockpiles for LGUs located in geographically isolated



and disadvantaged areas (GIDA), using available and secure warehouses from the concerned LGU or other government agencies. Security of said warehouses shall be ensured by the Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (LDRRMO) with the assistance of the PNP or AFP, if necessary.

The concerned LGUs, through their LDRRMO, shall ensure an efficient mechanism for the immediate delivery of food and non-food assistance to VDCs. The mechanism shall include proactive coordination with businesses and civil society organizations in their localities;

- (b) The National Food Authority (NFA) shall ensure that sufficient rice stocks are prepositioned in areas where a calamity or natural/human-induced disaster is imminent;
  - (c) The DA and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) shall strictly enforce the automatic price freeze on basic necessities in areas declared as a disaster area or under a state of calamity, or price ceilings on any basic necessity or prime commodity that may be imposed by the President, pursuant to R.A. No. 7581 as amended; and
  - (d) Following initial relief assistance, the DSWD, Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), and LGUs shall make opportunities for food-for-work, cash-for-work, or emergency employment available to VDCs, in order to facilitate their sustained access to food during the recovery period. In the case of and as required by VDCs engaged in farming or fisheries, the DA shall provide assistance in the form of seeds and other planting materials, fingerlings and fries, livestock, minor fishing paraphernalia, and minor repairs of small-scale irrigation systems in order to restore their food production activities as quickly as possible.
- (2) Fully implement and maintain supplementary feeding programs in day care centers and schools:
- (a) The DSWD and the Department of Education (DepEd) shall fully implement and maintain, respectively, the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) and School-Based Feeding Program (SBFP) in accordance with existing guidelines.

The DepEd shall further sustain the implementation of *Gulayan sa Paaralan* Program (GPP) as a complementary program to the SBPF. Pursuant to R.A. No. 11037, LGUs shall assist the DSWD and DepEd in the efficient and effective implementation of these programs.

- (3) Ensure the availability, accessibility, and sustainability of food supplies in a quantity and quality sufficient to meet the dietary needs of poor individuals and families:

The government shall prioritize and promote own-food production by poor households and communities, preferably through organic agricultural systems, as described in the succeeding item (4) herein. Otherwise, it shall endeavor to maintain at all times the availability of basic food necessities and commodities at reasonable prices in local markets.

- (a) The DA, Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), National Irrigation Administration (NIA), and other concerned agencies shall intensify efforts to increase the productivity of the agri-fishery sector and facilitate the steady flow of agricultural produce to local markets, through the development and expansion of climate-responsive infrastructure including irrigation systems, fish landing sites, shared service facilities, and farm-to-market roads, among others. The LGUs shall endeavor to maintain at all times the integrity of these structures as well as other facilities necessary for food distribution, including roads and bridges, trading posts, and public markets;
  - (b) The LGUs, in coordination with the concerned agencies, shall regularly monitor local markets and take the necessary measures to ensure the constant availability of basic food necessities and commodities therein, including through assistance and incentives to local food producers and inter-local arrangements, especially when disasters are imminent. The DA and DTI, in particular, shall strictly enforce price monitoring and compliance by traders with standard retail prices of basic food necessities and commodities, and, if warranted, impose price controls in accordance with R.A. No. 7581 as amended;
  - (c) Notwithstanding the need to ensure the availability of food supplies in a given locality, the DA, DTI, and LGUs shall prioritize the promotion of the produce and products of poor farmers in the markets. Nothing herein shall be construed as promoting high-productivity agricultural or fisheries systems at the expense of environmental conservation, consumers' health, and the economic, social, and cultural rights of the poor; and
  - (d) The NFA shall maintain at all times a sufficient rice buffer stock sourced solely from local farmers and optimally prepositioned in anticipation of emergencies and disasters.
- (4) Proactively engage the poor in activities intended to promote their food self-sufficiency and strengthen their access to resources and means to ensure food security:

In accordance with the State policy to empower its constituencies by enhancing their capability to produce their own food, the government shall prioritize and promote own-food production by poor households and communities as a strategy for attaining food security. This shall entail: (i) fast-tracking the distribution of land and other necessary assets to poor households and organizations; (ii) production support



including infrastructure, inputs, financing, insurance, and extension for climate-responsive household and/or community food production, preferably through organic agriculture systems; and (iii) as productivity increases, product diversification and integration of household and community food producers into value chains in order to increase incomes.

- (a) The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) shall expedite land acquisition and distribution to poor farmer beneficiaries, and, in coordination with LGUs, ensure that they are actually installed in and have full control over awarded lands. The DAR shall encourage and facilitate the formation of farmer beneficiaries into agrarian reform beneficiary organizations (ARBOs) or agrarian reform beneficiary associations (ARBAs), with the express purpose of working the land primarily for own-food production, and for them to qualify for support services that DAR provides to ARBOs and ARBAs, i.e. tractor, hauling, thresher, and other similar equipment;
- (b) The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), in its implementation and expansion of the National Greening Program (NGP), shall contribute in reducing poverty among upland and lowland poor households, indigenous peoples, and in coastal and urban areas that will encourage and enhance shared responsibilities to sustainably manage, protect, and conserve the country's forest resources by promoting food security, environmental stability, and biodiversity conservation, enhancing climate change mitigation and adaptation, and providing a favorable investment environment with adequate environmental, cultural, and social safeguards;
- (c) The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) shall expedite the issuance of certificates of ancestral domain title/certificates of ancestral land title (CADT/CALT) and strictly enforce the requirement of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) on activities encroaching on ancestral domains, by way of protecting the local food production practices of indigenous peoples/indigenous cultural communities (IPs/ICCs).

The NCIP shall further ensure the formulation of Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans (ADSDPPs) which shall promote food self-sufficiency and strengthen access to resources and means for food security by IPs/ICCs;

- (d) For ARBOs and other organizations of the poor, the DA shall provide the necessary inputs, equipment, technical assistance, financing, and incentives for sustainable and climate-responsive household and/or community food production, with preference to organic inputs, methods, and technologies. The DA and DTI shall further provide assistance to these organizations in the form of capacity building, financing, and technical assistance, among others, to engage in product diversification and higher value-adding activities, leading to the development of

community enterprises which can support the right to decent work, as detailed in Section 8 (3) herein; and

- (e) The LGUs shall provide the necessary agricultural support and extension services, among other services and facilities for which they are responsible pursuant to the Local Government Code, and create the enabling environment for the implementation of the abovementioned strategy within and across their respective jurisdictions.

SECTION 8. *Right to Decent Work* – The Right to Decent Work is the right to the opportunity to obtain decent and productive employment, in conditions of freedom, equity, gender equality, security, and human dignity. The DOLE and other implementing agencies concerned shall:

- (1) Ensure that the poor shall have access to information regarding employment openings in private enterprises and in government programs and projects especially regarding available employment opportunities for families displaced by calamities/natural and human-induced disasters or relocated from hazardous/danger zones:

- (a) The LGUs, in coordination with DOLE, NGOs, and educational institutions (EIs), shall strengthen the Public Employment Service Offices (PESO) in carrying out its functions pursuant to R.A. No. 10691, particularly on encouraging employers to regularly submit a list of job vacancies in their respective establishments in order to facilitate the exchange of labor market information (LMI) between job seekers and employers. With the participation of its key stakeholders, the LGUs through PESOs shall endeavor to develop and strengthen LMI systems operative at the LGU level.

The PESOs shall ensure that information on employment openings, as well as information on their employment facilitation services, including required fees, are posted and regularly updated in all LGUs.

Where viable, the PESOs shall also provide access to information on livelihood opportunities and enterprise development. They shall ensure that local informal employment issues and livelihood/enterprise development issues and concerns are closely coordinated with the LGU committees on labor and employment for responsive actions;

- (b) In accordance with R.A. No. 10022, amending R.A. No. 8042 otherwise known as the “Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995,” as amended, the LGUs shall establish overseas Filipino worker (OFW) help desks or kiosks in their localities with the objective of providing current information to their constituents on all the processes and aspects of overseas employment. Such desk or kiosk shall, as far as practicable, be fully computerized and shall be linked to the database of all concerned government agencies, particularly the Philippine



Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) for its updated lists of overseas job orders and licensed recruitment agencies in good standing.

The OFW help desk or kiosk, in coordination with relevant agencies, will post updated lists of overseas job orders and licensed recruitment agencies in good standing, and information on Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar (PEOS) of POEA, Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar (PDOS) of the Overseas Welfare and Workers Administration (OWWA), Post-Arrival Orientation Seminar (PAOS) of the Philippine Overseas Labor Offices through the DOLE – International Labor Affairs Bureau, and Reintegration Seminar such as Financial Literacy and Livelihood Program of the OWWA – National Reintegration Center of OFWs.

- (c) As part of their disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities, LGUs, through their respective PESOs, shall proactively deliver information on employment openings, including emergency employment opportunities as may be made available by the DSWD and DOLE pursuant to Section 7 (1) herein, as well as by other agencies, NGOs, and the private sector, to VDCs within their respective jurisdictions, while also ensuring that occupational safety and health standards (OSHS) and general labor standards (GLS) are complied with during emergency employment. The LGUs shall assist the VDCs to avail of these opportunities as necessary;
- (d) The LGUs, particularly those whose localities are marked by high unemployment and underemployment, shall provide the necessary funding to capacitate and strengthen the operations of their PESO through an enabling ordinance;
- (e) In its capacity building activities for urban poor organizations, and as part of its social preparation activities prior to resettlement, the PCUP shall assist the concerned PESOs in addressing job-skills mismatch of unemployed or underemployed individuals with available employment opportunities near their places of residence or in prospective areas for resettlement. The PCUP may collaborate with DOLE in its projects providing gainful employment for the youth belonging to the marginalized sectors.

Further, subject to criteria as may be established under R.A. No. 11201, the DHSUD and its attached agencies shall ensure that resettlement sites shall be constructed in areas with access to employment, livelihood, and other economic opportunities sufficient to meet the basic needs of affected families. The concerned PESO shall make LMI services available in resettlement sites; and

- (f) The LGUs, through their PESO, and in coordination with concerned government agencies and institutions, shall have at least annual social dialogues with the basic sectors to discuss employment concerns relative to the provisions of R.A. No. 10691 as an input to the crafting of the local LMI.

- (2) Ensure the compliance of private contractors and subcontractors doing national and local public work projects, funded by either the national government or any LGU including foreign-assisted projects, to fill in thirty percent (30%) of the skilled labor requirements by qualified workers who come from the poor sector and who are residents of the LGUs where these projects are undertaken, and, pursuant to R.A. No. 6685, fifty percent (50%) of the unskilled labor requirements from the unemployed bona fide and actual residents in the province, city, and municipality where the projects are to be undertaken, subject to qualifications provided in said Act: *Provided*, That where the number of available resources is less than the required percentage provided therein, said requirements shall be based on the maximum number of locally available labor resources and shall be certified by the municipal, city, provincial or district engineer as sufficient compliance with the labor requirements under this Act.






The DOLE, in coordination with DILG and LGUs, shall monitor the compliance of contractors and subcontractors to the abovementioned requirement and enforce the penalties as provided in Section 6 of R.A. No. 6685 for violations thereof, and may offer incentives as warranted for compliant parties.

- (3) Promote livelihood among the poor where implementing agencies shall provide technical and administrative support to help the poor establish their livelihood enterprise:
- (a) The DSWD, DOLE, DTI, and other concerned agencies, in coordination with LGUs, the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), and the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), shall facilitate access to finance and provide technical support to the poor necessary in establishing, developing, and expanding micro, small, and medium-enterprises (MSMEs) which correspond to existing or potential economic activities in the community;
  - (b) Consistent with existing laws, the DA and DAR shall mobilize livelihood packages for small farmers, including IPs/ICCs pursuant to their ADSDPPs, ARBOs, or MSMEs engaged in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (AFF) sector. In coordination with DTI, they shall endeavor to develop a high-value agribusiness sector by promoting product diversification and providing appropriate machineries and equipment to enhance productivity and efficiency from production up to post-harvest;
  - (c) The DPWH and DA, in coordination with LGUs and subject to the free, prior, and informed consent of ICCs/IPs, shall enhance the connectivity of small farmers and fisherfolk to the agricultural value chain through the timely construction of FMRs, bridges, tramlines, railways, fish ports, and other relevant infrastructure;





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- (d) The Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) shall assist group beneficiaries of livelihood assistance, particularly workers in the AFF sector, in organizing, maintaining, and upgrading cooperatives, so as to integrate them into larger agribusiness enterprises;
- (e) The DTI, in its programs, shall incorporate access to basic financial products and services such as savings, payments, credit, and investments for MSMEs and cooperatives. Likewise, the DA, through the Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC) and Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC), shall assist MSMEs and cooperatives in availing of credit and insurance necessary in enhancing and expanding their agricultural enterprises; and
- (f) The DOLE shall provide emergency and community-based employment to displaced, underemployed, or unemployed poor individuals, including farm workers during off-season, who shall be assisted during or upon the emergency employment period to transition to regular and full employment through employment facilitation services. The concerned PESO shall provide profiling and assessment of the displaced workers.
- (4) Ensure compliance with core labor standards, address the job and skills mismatch, and enhance human capital through education and training:
- (a) The DOLE and LGUs shall endeavor to assist and strengthen the employability of workers entering the labor market, especially first-timers, senior high school graduates, persons with disabilities (PWDs), women returning to the workforce especially single mothers and pregnant women, individuals from indigenous cultural communities (ICCs), elderly workers who wish to remain part of the labor force, and OFW returnees who were displaced in their host countries; and
- (b) The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) shall improve access to technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programs and ensure that these are aligned with the needs of the region. In coordination with the LGUs, NGOs, CSOs, POs, and concerned agencies, it shall promote and enhance community-based training for special groups, including informal workers, indigenous peoples, farmers, fisherfolk, drug dependents, rebel returnees, women victims of abuse and human trafficking, returning and repatriated OFWs, and PWDs, through identifying and supplying the specific skills requirements of different barangays. Moreover, it shall closely coordinate with the PESO to ensure that skills match available local job opportunities.
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- (5) Provide an environment for more inclusive tripartism to achieve more broad-based representation of interests and make decision-making highly participatory through social dialogue at the firm and industry levels.
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SECTION 9. *Right to Relevant and Quality Education* – The Right to Relevant and Quality Education is the right to attain the full development of the human person. The Department of Education (DepEd), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and TESDA, in coordination with development partners concerned, shall:

(1) Maintain a system of free public education in the kindergarten, elementary, and high school levels:

- (a) The DepEd shall enroll learners in public elementary and secondary schools free of any charge. Further, it shall work with the LGUs to ensure the compliance of DepEd schools to the voluntary-only collection of fees from students of public elementary and secondary schools. The LGUs shall ensure that the parents and guardians of learners are aware of the voluntary-only collection of fees through public announcements and posting of information materials in schools and communities before and during enrollment schedules;
- (b) The DepEd shall facilitate the enrollment of pupils and learners without birth certificates as long as they have barangay certification containing basic information of the child such as name, name of parents, date of birth, and sex. Likewise, the LGU should be present during public elementary and secondary school enrolments to immediately facilitate pupils and students without civil registration;
- (c) The DepEd shall ensure that children with disabilities who elect to enroll in public schools shall be accepted following their submission of the basic minimum requirements for enrollment. Further, the schools should identify learners with disabilities and plan and design instructions appropriate for them;
- (d) The DepEd, in coordination with other government agencies and LGUs, shall address the gaps in education resources and facilities of schools and the needs of learners especially in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA), including the building of standard and culturally sensitive classrooms, computerization packages, and provision of additional teaching and non-teaching personnel;
- (e) The DSWD shall monitor the compliance of household beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) and Modified CCT programs to the conditions set forth by R.A. No. 11310, particularly in relation to school attendance as stated in Section 11 (d) and (e) of said law. The DSWD shall also give focus on early childhood care and development (ECCD) in the Family Development Sessions (FDS) among the household beneficiaries;
- (f) In accordance with R.A. No. 10533, the DepEd shall extend and expand assistance to poor learners enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools.



including, but not limited to, full or partial tuition vouchers, education service contracts, and other forms of assistance as provided under R.A. No. 8545; and

- (g) The DepEd shall guarantee equitable access for all learners, including those who reside in the unreached, underserved, conflict-affected communities, and communities in emergency situations to avail of systematic, flexible, and appropriate alternative basic education programs outside of the formal school system.

With development partners, DepEd shall strengthen and promote the Alternative Learning System (ALS) to cater to the learning needs of out-of-school children in special cases, out-of-school youth, and out-of-school adults which include, among others, indigenous peoples, learners with disabilities, teenage mothers or female childbearing youth, socioeconomically disadvantaged learners, children in conflict with the law, persons deprived of liberty, rebel returnees, learners in emergency situations, and other marginalized sectors who have not completed basic education.

- (2) Make higher education accessible to all poor individuals and families. They shall expand the programs of providing free or socialized education to the poor, including student loans or study-now-pay-later plans, in state/local universities and colleges, which may be made subject to reasonable academic requirements:
  - (a) The CHED and the Unified Student Financial Assistance System (UniFAST) Board shall ensure the full implementation of R.A. No. 10931, otherwise known as the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act. Moreover, CHED and UniFAST shall give priority to poor students enrolled in SUCs, local universities and colleges (LUCs), and private higher education institutions (HEIs) in the provision of Tertiary Education Subsidy (TES), subject to the guidelines set forth by the UniFAST Board;
  - (b) In accordance with Section 8 of R.A. No. 8545, CHED and TESDA shall provide assistance including tuition fee supplements to poor college students enrolled in private HEIs through the Private Education Student Financial Assistance (PESFA), subject to existing policies and guidelines; and
  - (c) As a safety net if all other Student Financial Assistance Programs (StuFAPs) prove inaccessible or insufficient, poor students may avail of the Student Loan Program (SLP) subject to existing policies and guidelines by the UniFAST Board.
- (3) Ensure access to quality technical-vocational education and training through scholarships, subsidies and financial assistance to ensure access to decent and productive employment, subject to compliance to qualification requirements:

- (a) The TESDA shall coordinate with LGUs to determine possible recipients of the *Tulong-Trabaho* Fund and prioritize the poor in the provision thereof, pursuant to R.A. No. 11230; and
- (b) The UniFAST shall give priority to poor students in providing TES for post-secondary TVET programs registered under TESDA and offered in all TESDA-recognized TVET Institutions (TVIs), subject to existing guidelines.

SECTION 10. *Right to Adequate Housing* – The Right to Adequate Housing is the right to have a decent, affordable, safe, and culturally appropriate place to live in, with dignity, security of tenure in accordance with Republic Act No. 7279, otherwise known as the “Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992,” in peace, with access to basic services, facilities, and livelihood. The Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development and other implementing agencies concerned shall:



- (1) Prioritize the implementation of the socialized housing program with identified appropriate subsidies:
  - (a) Subject to the provisions of R.A. No. 11201 and its IRR, the DHSUD, in coordination with the concerned agencies, shall prioritize and expedite the following functions: i) identification and designation of government lands suitable for housing, pursuant to Section 24 of R.A. No. 11201 and Section 19.3 of its IRR; ii) development of a geographic information system which shall include, among others, inventories of idle lands and of the housing stock, and a listing of existing and potential beneficiaries of housing assistance; and iii) formulation of policies, strategies, and standards on land banking and other modes of land acquisition.

The DHSUD shall expedite the acquisition of lands for socialized housing for poor beneficiaries, while guaranteeing the preservation of agricultural lands necessary for food security;

- (b) Lands and structures deemed suitable for housing, in accordance with criteria as may be established under R.A. No. 11201 and its IRR, shall be prioritized for development and/or disposition under the socialized housing program on affordable terms for poor beneficiaries, without prejudice to existing protections of the poor against forced eviction and to other rights as provided by law. The PCUP and LGUs shall ensure that adequate social preparation shall be conducted among poor beneficiaries of the socialized housing program.

Areas to be developed for socialized housing pursuant to Section 2 (b) of R.A. No. 10884, otherwise known as the “Balanced Housing Development Program Amendments,” shall likewise comply with the abovementioned criteria for suitability and with the prevailing land use plan of the LGUs concerned;



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- (c) Subject to existing laws and issuances, the DHSUD in coordination with concerned agencies, attached agencies, and LGUs, shall fast-track the development and/or disposition of all previously reserved lands through presidential proclamations for socialized housing purposes;
- (d) On housing construction and settlement upgrading activities under the socialized housing program, the DHSUD, through the National Housing Authority (NHA), shall maintain and enforce adequate standards of quality and livability, including climate-resilient housing, universal design, and accessibility by PWDs and older persons. The use of indigenous materials and technologies in housing construction shall be promoted;
- (e) In support of the functions stated above, LGUs in urban and urbanizing areas shall prepare their local shelter plans which shall include, among others, the housing needs of the poor in their localities, updated inventory of lands and resource requirements, and identified lands for acquisition and/or development for socialized housing, subject to further guidelines as may be promulgated by DHSUD. Further, pursuant to Section 21 of R.A. No. 7279, LGUs in cooperation with the concerned agencies and the private sector shall provide basic services and facilities in socialized housing and resettlement sites, including but not limited to: potable water; power and electricity and an adequate power distribution system; sewerage facilities and an efficient and adequate solid waste disposal system; and access to primary roads and transportation facilities; and
- (f) The National Poverty Reduction Plan shall propose the necessary appropriations for the subsidies required in making socialized housing accessible to the poor as defined above, in consideration of the country's existing housing backlog and projected future housing needs.
- (2) Immediately construct and provide housing facilities for families living in identified hazardous/danger zones, and in areas affected by disasters/calamities where the housing needs of the poor are urgent:
- (a) Subject to policies and standards to be formulated by DHSUD and the considerations in the preceding item, the NHA shall fast-track the development of resettlement projects, preferably in-city housing development, for families living in identified hazardous/danger zones. The PCUP and LGUs shall ensure that the resettlement of these families shall be conducted in a just and humane manner, in no case through forcible eviction and demolition, and with adequate social preparation and consultations; and
- (b) The NHA and DSWD, in coordination with LGUs, shall expedite the delivery of housing assistance and core shelter assistance programs to families affected by disasters/calamities, as necessary. LGUs may use the local disaster risk reduction and management fund (LDRRMF) for the establishment and maintenance of
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resilient evacuation centers and the provision of temporary shelter facilities for families affected by disasters/calamities.

- (3) Create an enabling environment that will assist the poor gain access to security of tenure with the least financial burden:

In order to promote the poor's access to employment and livelihood opportunities, which in turn shall enhance their capacity to gain access to security of tenure, in-city or near-city housing development shall be prioritized. Given the rising costs of land in urban and peri-urban areas, alternative forms of housing development and tenurial arrangements, particularly under public housing, shall be explored and promoted. To this end:

- (a) Pursuant to Section 20.3 of the IRR of R.A. No. 11201, the DHSUD shall formulate, in coordination with the attached housing agencies, public housing policies and programs that recognize and explore alternative and innovative solutions in addressing the country's housing needs such as mixed-income and mixed-use development; rights-based tenurial arrangements such as but not limited to lease, rental, and usufruct; community mortgage and people's plan, including their modalities and approaches; and various types of subsidies as may be appropriate and necessary to cater to homeless and underprivileged families;
  - (b) In coordination with attached agencies and concerned agencies, the DHSUD shall implement prototype projects on alternative forms of housing development and tenurial arrangements in order to ensure that its public housing programs are accessible and affordable to the poor;
  - (c) The LGUs may enter into joint venture undertakings with the NHA for local housing projects including medium-rise public housing and rental housing that are accessible and affordable to poor beneficiaries, subject to further guidelines as may be promulgated by DHSUD; and
  - (d) Pursuant further to the objective of promoting the poor's access to livelihood, the DA in coordination with the concerned agencies and the fisherfolk sector shall develop a suitable fisherfolk settlement program in areas which are accessible to the fisherfolk's source of livelihood, in accordance with Section 108 of R.A. No. 8550, otherwise known as the Fisheries Code.
- (4) Provide a system consisting of simple requirements and procedures, and expeditious processing and approval especially for community-based socialized housing/people's proposals:
- (a) The DHSUD shall undertake a review of the guidelines on community-based socializing housing/people's plan proposals to provide for a system consisting of simple requirements and procedures, in line with R.A. No. 9485 as amended by



R.A. No. 11032, otherwise known as the “Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018”; and


- (b) Pursuant to R.A. No. 11201 and its IRR, the DHSUD shall develop systems and procedures for the establishment of Housing One-Stop Processing Centers (HOPC) in its regional offices, which shall centralize the processing and issuance of all required housing-related permits, clearances, and licenses. In the operation of the HOPCs, the DHSUD shall maintain a system for the expeditious processing and approval of community-based socialized housing/people’s plan proposals.

SECTION 11. *Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health* – The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health is the right to have equitable access to a variety of facilities, goods, services, and conditions necessary for the realization of the highest attainable standard of health. The Department of Health (DOH) shall ensure the full implementation of R.A. No. 11223, otherwise known as the Universal Health Care Act, and, in coordination with LGUs and other implementing agencies concerned, shall:

- (1) Ensure equitable access to a system of good quality healthcare and protection that is also available and accessible to the poor, in accordance with the standards set by R.A. No. 11223 and its IRR:
  - (a) The DOH shall prioritize poor communities residing in GIDAs, underserved, and unserved barangays in the deployment of health professionals and health workers and in the provision of infrastructure, medical equipment and supplies, in accordance with the IRR of R.A. No. 11223;
  - (b) The Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) shall ensure that poor patients admitted in government facilities shall be afforded the ‘No Balance Billing’ policy, in accordance with PhilHealth Circular No. 2017-0006. Further, in coordination with DOH, DSWD, the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR), and the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (PCSO), PhilHealth shall ensure the establishment of ‘Malasakit Centers’ in all government hospitals to ensure that poor patients have access to quality health services, in accordance with R.A. No. 11463. Similarly, the implementing agencies shall endeavor to establish ‘Malasakit Centers’ in private hospitals and extend their services to poor patients admitted therein;
  - (c) The Secretary of the DOH, in the exercise of their recommendatory power, shall endeavor to expand the list of drugs and medicines that are subject to price regulation, pursuant to R.A. No. 9502, otherwise known as the “Universally Accessible Cheaper and Quality Medicines Act of 2008.” The DOH shall also expand the current drug price reference index (DPRI) implemented in DOH-owned facilities, consistent with the IRR of R.A. No. 11223; and

- (d) The DOH, in coordination with the National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons (NCWDP), shall protect and promote the right to health of disabled persons and shall make essential health services available to them at affordable cost, pursuant to R.A. No. 7277 as amended.
- (2) Provide for comprehensive, universal, culture-sensitive, nondiscriminatory and gender-responsive health services and programs, which include but are not limited to the following: (i) maternal and child health care and nutrition; (ii) access to ethical, legal, medically safe and effective reproductive health services and supplies; (iii) promotion of breastfeeding; (iv) prevention and management of reproductive tract infections, sexually transmitted diseases, including Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS); (v) provision of immunization against major infectious diseases occurring in the community; and (vi) prevention, treatment and control of epidemic and endemic diseases:
- (a) The DOH, in coordination with the LGUs and other implementing agencies, shall ensure the full implementation of R.A. No. 10354, otherwise known as the "Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012," and R.A. No. 10152, otherwise known as the "Mandatory Infants and Children Health Immunization Act of 2011";
- (b) The Early Childhood Care Development (ECCD) Council, in coordination with the LGUs, shall endeavor the establishment of ECCD centers especially in GIDAs, underserved, and unserved barangays, and assist the LGUs in the expansion and upgrading of ECCD programs, consistent with R.A. No. 10410, otherwise known as the "Early Years Act (EYA) of 2013"; and
- (c) The LGUs shall strengthen their respective Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS) Program and provide the BNS in each barangay the necessary training and support, such as but not limited to subsistence and travel allowance and other forms of assistance. Moreover, pursuant to Section 23 of the IRR of R.A. No. 11223, the DOH, DILG, and other concerned agencies shall issue and enforce guidelines that provide standard and competitive benefits and incentives for barangay nutrition scholars, together with other human resources for health.
- (3) Reduce the financial burden of health care and protection of the poor through a socialized health insurance program with the end view of totally eliminating out-of-pocket expenses:
- (a) Every Filipino citizen shall be automatically enrolled in the PhilHealth database and shall be granted immediate eligibility and access to preventive, promotive, curative, rehabilitative, and palliative care for medical, dental, mental and emergency health services, delivered either as population-based or individual-based health services; and





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- (b) Indirect contributors to the PhilHealth Program, including their qualified dependents, shall include all households and individuals classified as “poor” under the Act and these Rules and Regulations.
  - (4) Facilitate, in collaboration with partner agencies, the provision of essential health education, information and evidence-based health promotion initiatives for communities:
    - (a) The DOH shall implement population-wide health promotion policies and programs across social determinants of health and behavioral risk factors, and shall also coordinate with the DepEd to address public health concerns and improve health literacy through the school systems. Moreover, the LGUs shall broaden existing health promotion policies and programs, consistent with R.A. No. 11233; and
    - (b) The DOH, in coordination with the LGUs, shall strengthen its education and information campaigns on the importance of immunization pursuant to R.A. No. 10152, otherwise known as the “Mandatory Infants and Children Health Immunization Act of 2011.”

SECTION 12. *Other Rights of the Poor* – Pursuant to Section 5 of the Act and the Governing Principles of these Rules and Regulations, the concerned government agencies and LGUs shall likewise endeavor to provide the requirements, conditions, and opportunities for the full enjoyment or realization of other rights of the poor provided under existing laws and consistent with relevant cultural heritage and identity and with international instruments to which the Philippines is party.

SECTION 13. *Social Protection* – The government shall implement a sustainable mechanism to build an effective social protection system to ensure the access of the poor to protection from any risk or contingency.

Social protection shall refer to policies and programs that seek to reduce poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status of and rights of marginalized groups by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people’s capacity to manage risk. The social protection system shall include but not be limited to the following programs, which shall be made affordable and accessible to the poor:

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- (1) Social insurance:
    - (a) Contributory social security insurance programs which shall cover all poor workers in the formal and informal sectors, including as provided in Section 4 (a) (10) of R.A. No. 11119, otherwise known as the “Social Security Act of 2018,” as well as other forms of micro-savings and micro-insurance;
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- (b) Social pension covering all poor senior citizens; and
  - (c) A socialized health insurance program covering all poor individuals with the end view of totally eliminating out-of-pocket expenses, as provided in Section 11 (3) herein, and other health benefits for poor families.
- (2) Safety nets:
- (a) Unemployment insurance;
  - (b) Crop insurance, non-crop agricultural asset insurance, and livestock insurance; and
  - (c) Emergency and disaster relief, including food and non-food assistance; food-for-work, cash-for-work, and emergency employment; and housing assistance and core shelter assistance programs, as provided in Section 7 (1) (a) and (d) and Section 10 (2) herein.
- (3) Social services, which includes various forms of social assistance:
- (a) CCT and MCCT under the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, with greater coverage of vulnerable sectors including PWDs, indigenous peoples, homeless families, and VDCs, as well as other cash transfers and forms of cash assistance for qualified poor individuals and households;
  - (b) Supplemental feeding programs, including as provided in Section 2 (a) herein;
  - (c) Programs for the care of women and children, especially those in crisis situations and difficult circumstances, and for the elimination of child labor; and
  - (d) Programs for the participation and inclusion of PWDs, senior citizens, indigenous peoples, and workers in the informal sector.
- (4) Labor market interventions:
- (a) Livelihood assistance programs, including micro-enterprise development and community savings, for poor individuals and households and organizations of the poor as provided in Section 8 (3) herein;
  - (b) Livelihood recovery programs for the affected and vulnerable families of disasters and calamities displaced from their source of livelihood and employment; and
  - (c) Employment facilitation programs, as provided in Section 8 (1) herein, for unemployed poor individuals including PWDs, youth, and displaced workers.



The DSWD, DA, DAR, DTI, DOLE, TESDA, DOH, PhilHealth, and the Social Security System (SSS), in coordination with the NAPC and other concerned agencies and with the participation of the basic sectors, shall update and enhance their plans and strategies on the delivery of these programs for poor beneficiaries, which shall form part of the National Poverty Reduction Plan.

This social protection shall likewise be pursued in and during bilateral and multilateral negotiations, including arrangements to be entered into with international financial institutions.

#### **RULE IV**

#### **SYSTEM OF PROGRESSIVE REALIZATION**

SECTION 14. *System of Progressive Realization* – In order to provide the requirements, conditions, and opportunities for the full enjoyment or realization of the fundamental rights of the poor, a system of progressive realization is hereby established with the following essential aspects:

- (1) *Time-bound plan* – The rights of the poor shall be progressively realized in accordance with a time-bound plan of action leading to full realization, marked by clear thresholds to be achieved by the government at particular stages therein. For the purposes of the Act and these Rules and Regulations, this time-bound plan shall be operationalized through the NPRP;
- (2) *Prioritization* – In consideration of resource constraints which preclude the immediate implementation of all poverty alleviation programs, particular interventions in certain areas which are determined to have the most impact on fulfilling the rights of the poor shall be prioritized, in line with the baselines and thresholds set in the NPRP and the system of classification and identification of beneficiaries provided herein;
- (3) *Expansion of resources* – Notwithstanding the preceding item, the full realization of the rights of the poor shall require the gradual expansion of available resources for poverty alleviation programs and projects; *Provided*, that the President and Congress have the prerogative to allocate funds to all poverty alleviation programs as they may deem necessary through the General Appropriations Act (GAA); and
- (4) *Indicators* – The Inter-Agency Committee on Poverty Statistics (IAC on PovStat) shall develop a set of indicators for each of the fundamental rights of the poor in order to monitor the progress of realization thereof. The indicators shall be disaggregated by sex, age, basic sector, and other dimensions as relevant.

SECTION 15. *Single System of Classification* – The NEDA shall maintain and periodically review, in consultation with PSA, a single system of classification to be used for

targeting beneficiaries of the government's poverty alleviation programs and projects to ensure that such programs reach the intended beneficiaries:

- (1) *Use of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)* – Subject to criteria as may be established by the CBMS Council, questions pertaining to the indicators of the rights of the poor as provided in Section 14 (4) herein shall be included in the CBMS as established by R.A. No. 11315. The data that shall be generated from the CBMS shall be the primary basis in targeting households for the government's poverty alleviation programs and projects;
- (2) *Classification of households and individuals as poor, near-poor, and non-poor* – The NEDA, in consultation with PSA, shall develop and periodically review the methodology to classify households and individuals in the CBMS database as poor, near-poor, and non-poor, in accordance with the definition of "poor" provided in Section 6 (g) herein. For this purpose, the PSA in consultation with the IAC on PovStat shall further develop the methodology of the MPI to account for the indicators of the rights of the poor; and
- (3) *Transition* – Until such time as the CBMS is fully operationalized pursuant to the provisions of R.A. No. 11315, the classification by the DSWD's National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) of poor and non-poor households shall be used for the purposes of the Act and these Rules and Regulations.

SECTION 16. *Identification of Beneficiaries* – The DSWD, in coordination with NEDA and NAPC, shall identify the target beneficiaries of the government's poverty alleviation programs and projects:

- (1) *Database of poor and near-poor households and individuals* – The DSWD, in coordination with NEDA and NAPC, shall develop, maintain, and update a database of poor and near-poor households and individuals using the methodology for classification described in Section 15 (2) herein. Said database shall account for the degree of individual and household deprivations on each of the rights of the poor based on the indicators as provided in Section 14 (4) herein, shall be updated as new data is collected through the CBMS;
- (2) *System of selection* – The DSWD, in coordination with NEDA and NAPC, shall develop a system for the selection of beneficiaries of the government's poverty alleviation programs and projects from the database of poor households and individuals, which shall be availed of by the implementing departments and agencies subject to the respective guidelines and eligibility criteria of the program or project concerned. Said system shall consider an individual or household's degree of deprivation on the rights of the poor, as well as benefits received from other government programs or projects, among other considerations as relevant including level of vulnerability to armed conflict, to ensure the optimal selection of beneficiaries;



- (3) *Validation* – The NAPC, in coordination with the LGUs and the basic sectors, shall undertake the matching and validation of the beneficiaries selected for the government's poverty alleviation programs and projects, to ensure the convergent delivery of government programs and that such programs reach the intended beneficiaries;
- (4) *Guidelines* – The DSWD, in coordination with NEDA and NAPC and with the participation of the basic sectors, shall promulgate guidelines on the functions described in this Section, including on data-sharing from the database of poor and near-poor households with the implementing departments and agencies; and
- (5) *Transition* – Consistent with Section 15 (3) herein, the NHTS-PR database shall serve as the database of poor and near-poor households for the purposes of this Section until such time as the CBMS is fully operationalized. For purposes of matching and validation, the NAPC shall enjoin the implementing departments and agencies to locate their existing beneficiary lists within the NHTS-PR database.

SECTION 17. *Monitoring* – The NAPC, in coordination with the concerned agencies and with the participation of the basic sectors, shall oversee and monitor the system of progressive realization provided herein consistent with the oversight and monitoring function of the NAPC on compliance with the Act as provided in Section 14 therein.

## **RULE V**

### **THE NATIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION PLAN**

SECTION 18. *The National Poverty Reduction Plan (NPRP)* – The NPRP shall refer to the aggregation and consolidation of sectoral and local plans through a bottom-up approach, from the Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan towards the formulation of the national plan. It shall be a comprehensive and convergent plan formulated by the government agencies to set the thresholds to be achieved by the government for each of the recognized rights of the poor, and shall consider the development plans of provinces, cities, and municipalities.

SECTION 19. *Formulation of the NPRP* – Within one hundred (100) days from the issuance of these Rules and Regulations:

- (1) *Aggregation of sectoral and local plans* – The NAPC, through the DILG, shall compile all existing local poverty reduction action plans and relevant components of comprehensive development plans of the LGUs. With the technical assistance of NEDA, the NAPC shall develop an aggregation of these plans indicating the geographic distribution of sectoral concerns and desired local responses to poverty;
- (2) *Baselines* – On the indicators developed pursuant to Section 14 (4) herein for which data is readily available, the PSA shall determine national, provincial, and, if possible, municipal baselines;

- (3) *Thresholds* – For each of the fundamental rights of the poor and its set of indicators, the concerned implementing departments and agencies, in consultation with the basic sectors and other stakeholders, shall set the thresholds for achievement at three-year intervals leading to a defined end year when such right shall be fully realized. In determining these thresholds, the baselines, resource constraints, and potential resource expansion in future years shall be considered, as well as the national long-term vision and the country's commitments on the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (4) *Targets* – In consideration of the thresholds, the implementing departments and agencies shall prepare their annual targets on the programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) required in fulfilling the rights of the poor as described under Rule III herein, in terms of scope and geographic location, as applicable, with consideration to the geographic distribution of sectoral concerns and desired local responses to poverty in the aggregation of sectoral and local plans. The implementing departments and agencies shall also indicate the projected needs for expansion or modification of their PAPs, if any, in order to achieve the thresholds;
- (5) *Consolidation and approval* – With the technical assistance of NEDA, the NAPC shall consolidate and harmonize the thresholds and targets set by the implementing agencies and prepare the draft NPRP. Upon review and concurrence by the implementing departments and agencies, LGUs, and basic sectors, the proposed NPRP shall be submitted to the President for approval.


Within thirty (30) days from the issuance of these Rules and Regulations, the NAPC, NEDA, DBM, and DILG, in consultation with the implementing departments and agencies and the basic sectors, shall issue a Joint Memorandum providing the specific guidelines for the implementation of the provisions in this Section.

SECTION 20. *Enhanced Coordination and Convergence among Government Agencies* – In the implementation of poverty alleviation programs and projects under the NPRP, the implementing departments and agencies shall undertake enhanced coordination and convergence through the Provincial Consultative Bodies (PCBs) of the NAPC, which shall regularly convene the agencies at the provincial level; provincial, municipal, and city LGUs; and the basic sectors, subject to further guidelines to be promulgated by the NAPC.

SECTION 21. *Participation of the Basic Sectors and of LGUs* – Consistent with the governing principle of these Rules and Regulations and in addition to other provisions herein pertaining to the same, the basic sectors and LGUs shall be engaged in the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and review of the NPRP:

- (1) Notwithstanding the submission of existing plans as provided in Section 19 (1) herein, LGUs shall undertake their local planning processes with the meaningful participation of the basic sectors within their localities, subject to further guidelines to be promulgated by the DILG and NAPC. The updating of these plans shall form part of the periodic review and updating of the NPRP as described in Section 22 herein;





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- (2) The basic sectors and LGUs shall be regularly consulted in the implementation and monitoring of poverty alleviation programs and projects under the NPRP through the PCBs;
  - (3) Pursuant to R.A. No. 11315 and its IRR, the LGUs shall establish, manage, and regularly collect data for the CBMS in order to achieve the purposes intended therefor in these Rules and Regulations;
  - (4) The DILG shall monitor the compliance of the LGUs in aligning their respective development, investment, and poverty reduction plans with the NPRP and in implementing the same, subject to the guidelines as shall be issued pursuant to Section 21 herein and to further guidelines as may be promulgated by the DILG.

SECTION 22. *Periodic review of the NPRP* – Within three (3) years upon the approval of the NPRP and every three years thereafter, the NPRP shall be subject to review by the NAPC, in coordination with the implementing departments and agencies, LGUs, and the basic sectors, in order to: a) determine whether the thresholds for the particular period have been achieved; b) review and update the indicators and baselines on the rights of the poor, as necessary; c) revisit the thresholds for achievement in the succeeding years, if found warranted by the implementing agencies; and d) update the targets and include or remove PAPs as necessary, with consideration to the updating of local plans as provided in Section 21 (1) herein.

SECTION 23. *Funding Requirements* – The DBM shall review the proposed programs and projects in relation to the requirements of the NPRP for inclusion in the budget of implementing agencies, subject to the usual government budgeting, accounting, and auditing rules and regulations.

The funding for the poverty alleviation programs and projects implemented under the Act and the NPRP shall be sourced from appropriations as authorized under the General Appropriations Act (GAA) of the different departments and agencies implementing these programs including those enumerated below:

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- (a) DSWD – Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP), and Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services – National Community Driven Development Program (KALAHY-CIDSS-NCDDP);
  - (b) DOLE – Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES) and Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged Workers (TUPAD) Project;
  - (c) TESDA – Skills Training, Private Education Student Financial Assistance (PESFA), and the Training for Work Scholarship Program (TWSP);
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- (d) DepEd – Alternative Learning System (ALS) and Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education (GASTPE);
- (e) CHED – Student Financial Assistance Program (STUFAP);
- (f) NHA – Socialized Housing Program;
- (g) DOH – Basic Health Care Services;
- (h) PhilHealth – Expanded Primary Care Package for the Poor and Senior Citizens; and
- (i) SHFC – Community Mortgage Program for qualified organized informal settlers.

Allocations for the implementation of these programs and projects shall be given preferential consideration in the funding allocation of the agency budget.

Any additional funds to the existing appropriations of the pro-poor programs in the different departments and agencies shall be included in the GAA, subject to the usual government budgeting, accounting, and auditing rules and regulations.

## **RULE VI INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS**

SECTION 24. *Private Sector Participation* – The private sector shall be highly encouraged to be an active partner in the financing and implementation of poverty alleviation programs and projects. The government agencies implementing these programs shall be authorized to accredit development partners, which may accept donations, aids or grants, in cash or in kind, from duly accredited sources, to meet the demands of and uphold the basic rights of the poor to adequate housing, and the highest attainable standard of health. Acceptance and use of such donations, aids or grants shall be transparent and subject to applicable government regulations.

Each implementing department or agency shall establish their accreditation guidelines in accordance with pertinent procurement laws, rules, and regulations, and the general provisions of the GAA.

SECTION 25. *Tax Exemptions* – Any donation, contribution, and grant which may be made to the programs implemented under the NPRP shall be exempt from the donor's tax in accordance with the specific provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended by R.A. No. 10963 or the "Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion," as well as relevant issuance of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, as applicable.

The implementers of the socialized housing resettlement program shall enjoy the incentives stated in Section 20 of R.A. No. 7279, otherwise known as the "Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992," subject to the new guidelines under R.A. No. 10884 or the "Balanced Housing Development Program Amendments."



SECTION 26. *Compliance Report* – The NAPC shall oversee and monitor compliance with the Act and these Rules and Regulations. Within six (6) months from the effectivity of the Act and every six (6) months thereafter, all implementing departments and agencies shall submit a report on their respective compliance to the Act and these Rules and Regulations to the NAPC, which in turn shall submit a compliance report to the House Committee on Poverty Alleviation and to the Senate Committee on Social Justice, Welfare and Rural Development.

Compliance to these rules shall be guided by the provisions of R.A. No. 9485 as amended by R.A. No. 11032, otherwise known as the “Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018” and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, as well as other pertinent laws, rules, and regulations.

## **RULE VII FINAL PROVISIONS**


SECTION 27. *Separability Clause* – If any provision of these Rules is declared void or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SECTION 28. *Repealing Clause* – All issuances inconsistent with these Rules are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 29. *Effectivity* – These Rules and Regulations shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.


APPROVED, this 31<sup>st</sup> day of August, 2021.

By authority of the President and Chairperson of the National Anti-Poverty Commission:

  
**ATTY. NOEL K. FELONGCO**  
Secretary/Lead Convenor

CONFORME:

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Vice Chairperson for the Government Sector  
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**ROLANDO JOSELITO D. BAUTISTA**  
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**EDUARDO M. MORA**

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**JUDITH P. MARANES**

OIC-Sectoral Representative, Indigenous Cultural  
Communities/Indigenous Peoples



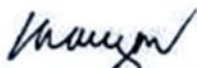
**REGINA SALVADOR-ANTEQUISA**

Sectoral Representative, Victims of Disasters and  
Calamities



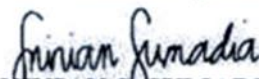
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**AURORA CHAVEZ-DE GUZMAN**

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**NINIAN S. SUMADIA**

Sectoral Representative, Youth and Students




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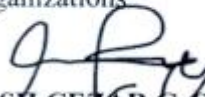
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