Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on Poverty Alleviation to which was referred House Resolution No. 214, introduced by Rep. Angelo Marcos Barba, entitled:

“A Resolution Directing the Committee on Poverty Alleviation to Conduct an Inquiry in Aid of Legislation on the National Poverty Situation to Include a Comprehensive Review and Assessment of Existing Poverty Data and Poverty Reduction Programs in the Country and for Other Purposes”,

has considered the same and recommends that the attached House Resolution No. 2390 entitled,

“A Resolution Urging the Government to Focus its Poverty Reduction Efforts on the Identified Regions with the Highest Incidence of Poverty in Order to Significantly Alleviate Poverty”,


Respectfully submitted,

DR. DAHLIA A. LOYOLA
Chairperson
Committee on Poverty Alleviation

December 1, 2021
A RESOLUTION
URGING THE GOVERNMENT TO FOCUS ITS POVERTY REDUCTION EFFORTS ON THE IDENTIFIED REGIONS WITH THE HIGHEST INCIDENCE OF POVERTY IN ORDER TO SIGNIFICANTLY ALLEVIATE POVERTY

WHEREAS, House Resolution No. 214 seeks to direct the Committee on Poverty Alleviation to determine the current state of our national poverty;

WHEREAS, the 2018 full-year poverty statistics report of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) showed that poverty incidence dropped from 23.3% or 23.5 million Filipinos in 2015 to 16.6% or 17.6 million Filipinos in 2018, some regions remain mired in poverty such as the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), Region V (Bicol Region), Region VIII (Eastern Visayas) and Region XII (Central Mindanao);

WHEREAS, House Resolution No. 214 avers that if the government wants to reach the targeted poverty incidence of 14% by the end of the present Administration in 2022, then it is necessary to take all the measures to come up with a strategic plan and policy framework;

WHEREAS, the PSA reports every three (3) years on poverty incidence and severity using the following official methodologies: (a) Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES) which measures income poverty (b) Small Area Estimates (SAE) and the (c) Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) which measures outcome poverty;
WHEREAS, the Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS), institutionalized by Republic Act No. 11315, is considered to be the best way to capture the incidence and severity of poverty at the city and municipal levels;

WHEREAS, the PSA has already conducted preparatory activities for the implementation of CBMS such as the development of CBMS manuals and protocols, forms and questionnaires particularly to capture the profiles of households and barangays, geotagging of government projects and infrastructures, and collection of data related to natural resources. These have already undergone pre-testing in nine (9) selected areas of the country;

WHEREAS, the CBMS national data collection is targeted to commence in July 2022, and the preliminary CBMS data to be released in January 2023, with prioritization of data collection from the fourth to sixth class cities and municipalities;

WHEREAS, the major expected outputs from the nationwide CBMS rollout will be the following:

- CBMS Database lodged at the respective LGUs
- National CBMS Databank
- CBMS Microdata
- Poverty statistics and other statistical indicators at the city/municipality level for LGUs
- Annual accomplishment report for submission to the offices of the Senate President and Speaker of the House
- Capacitated City/Municipal Statisticians in terms of data gathering, processing, analysis, and archiving;

WHEREAS, the updated Philippine Development Plan (PDP 2017-2022) which aims to build a healthy and resilient Philippines by 2022, has accompanying documents which include the Result Matrices (RMs) which are the indicator statements and targets to be achieved for the duration of the plan;

WHEREAS, these Result Matrices clearly identify the areas of poverty alleviation programs where target outcomes are being achieved, and where the country is lagging;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, to urge the government to focus its poverty reduction efforts on the identified regions with the highest incidence of poverty in order to significantly alleviate poverty;

RESOLVED FURTHER, for the government to consider the Committee’s following recommendations, to wit:

1. Implement a “Whole-of-government,” and even a “Whole-of-society” approach to address poverty, in order that unified and concerted actions among government agencies and the private sector are undertaken to address the multi-faceted nature of poverty;
2. Formulate an integrated poverty framework to link poverty data with the effectiveness of government anti-poverty programs; and

3. Encourage the Department of Interior and Local Government to incorporate in the criteria in the selection of awardee-LGs for the Seal of Good Governance the implementation of the CBMS and the effective use of generated data for evidence-based development planning, particularly data for progress and performance monitoring on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP).

RESOLVED FURTHER, for the government to undertake the following actions expeditiously and effectively:

1. For the PSA, in coordination with the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI) and with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) to undertake capacity building of all local government units of fourth to sixth class classifications for the immediate data collection, processing, and use under the Community Based Monitoring System;

2. For the National Economic and Development Authority to utilize the Results Matrices in monitoring the performance of government agencies which implement programs for the poor and marginalized sector; and;

3. For the performance scorecard of each government agency implementing poverty alleviation programs to be aligned with or cognizant of the Results Matrices of NEDA in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of said programs;

Adopted.