

# **The 12th ASEAN-China Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction**

**National Anti-Poverty Commission**

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Manila, Philippines



# Philippine Experiences on Poverty Reduction

- ❑ Country background: What is our current situation?
- ❑ Current anti-poverty programs
- ❑ Issues about the current programs
- ❑ Moving forward

## ❑ Country background

### What is our current situation?

**Population: 100.98M**

(PSA, as of August 2015)

**GNP: 6.8%**

**GNI: 6.4%**

(PSA, as of 1<sup>st</sup> qtr 2018)

**Poverty incidence for**

**Families: 16.5%**

**Population: 21.6%**

(PSA, as of 2015)





# What is our current situation?

**1 of 5 Filipinos are poor**

(PSA, 2015: 21.6% poverty incidence)

**21.9 million poor Filipinos or**

**3.8 million poor families**

(PSA, 2015)

**10 million families say they are poor**

(SWS, December 2017)

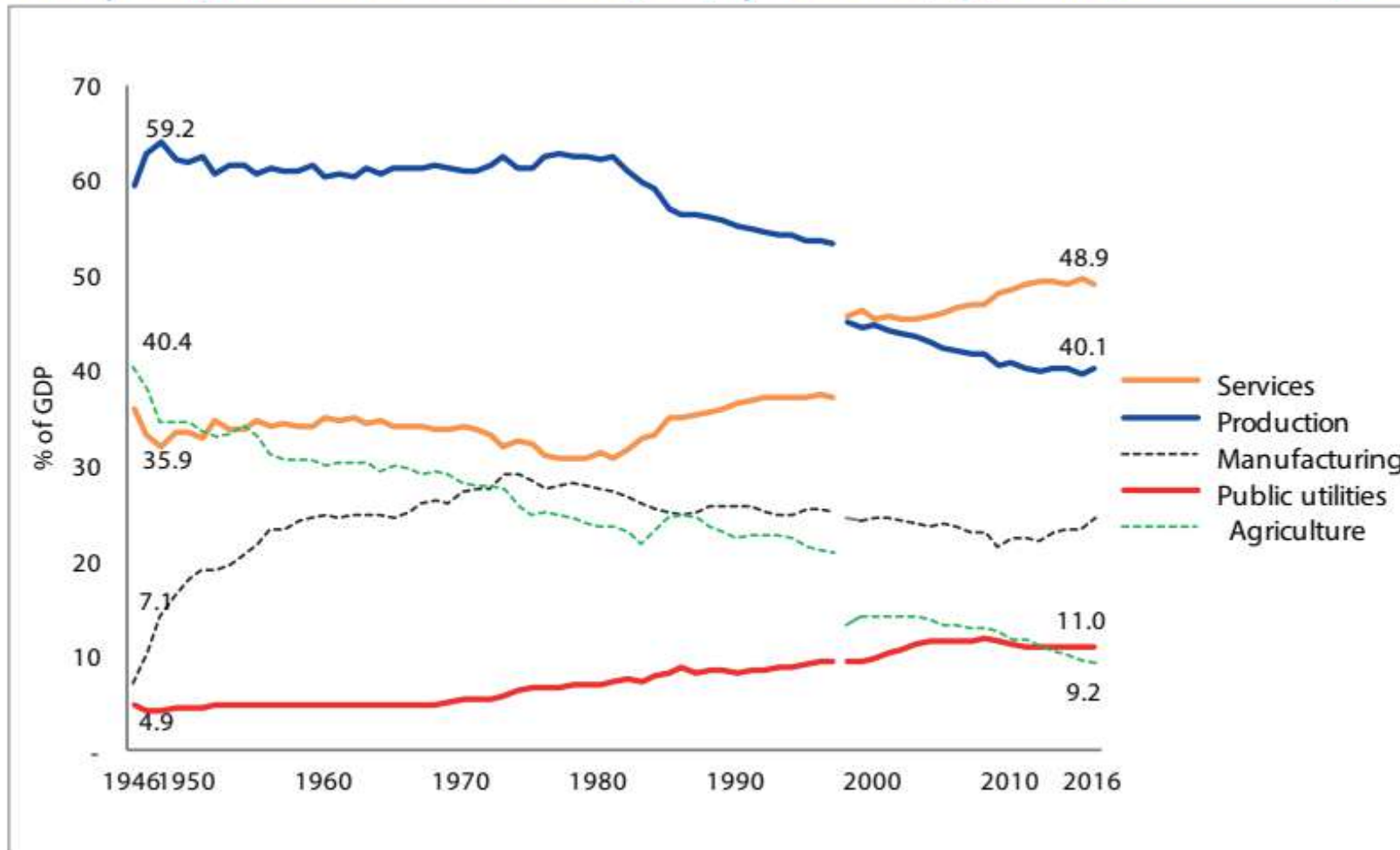
**3.6 million families experienced hunger**

(SWS, December 2017)



# Falling production behind unemployment

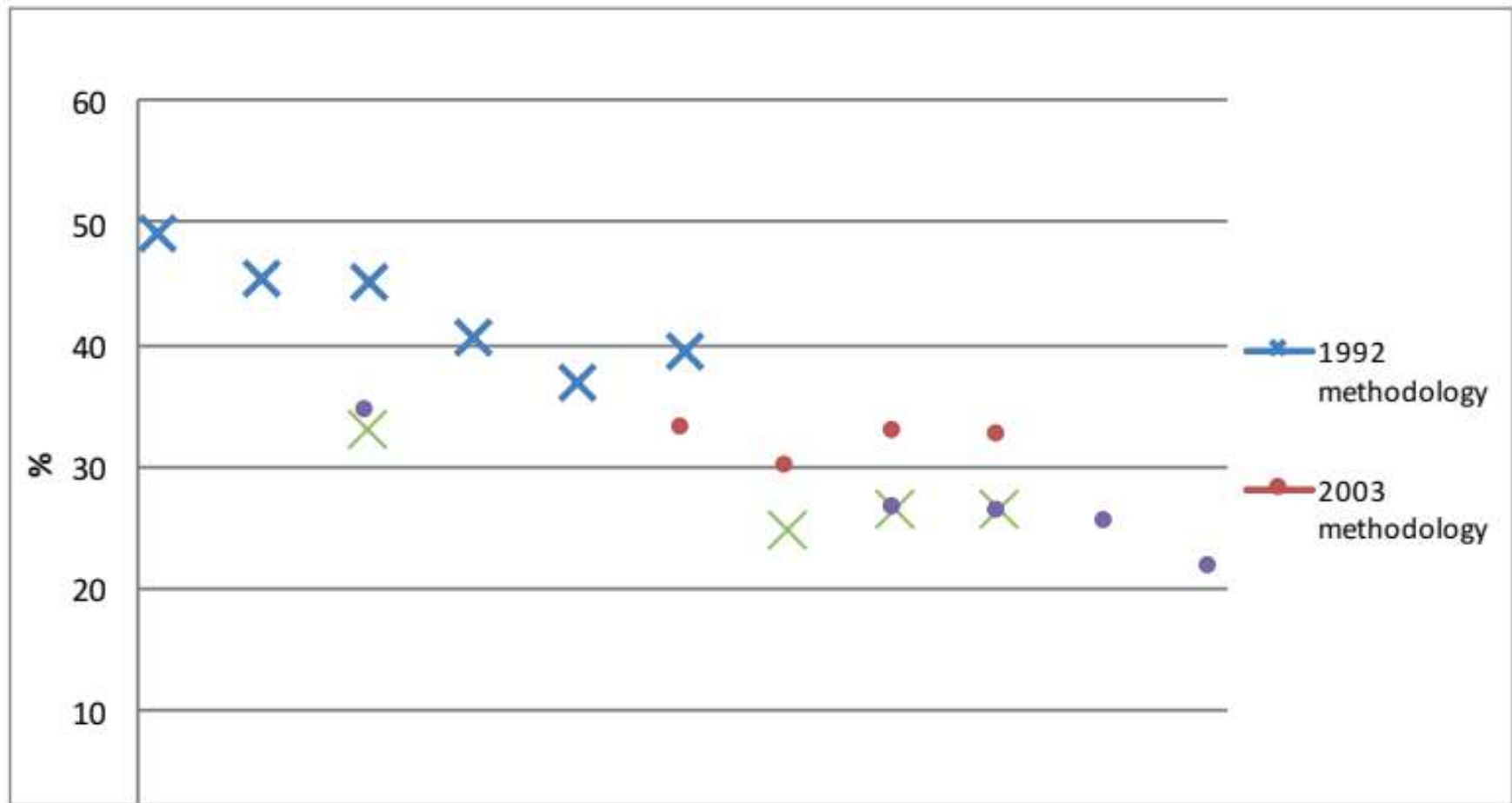
Industry Share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Production, 1946-2016 (%; at constant prices)



Note: Data for 1946-1997 are at constant 1985 prices and for 1998-2016 at constant 2000 prices.  
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority National Accounts of the Philippines

# Changes in poverty rates (due to changes in methodology)

Population Poverty Incidence, 1985-2015 (%)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority Official Poverty Statistics

# What is our current situation?

**Tens of millions of Filipinos remain poor with various degrees of vulnerability**

Low & insecure incomes, lack of decent work, lack of education, insufficient nutrition & poor health, poor housing, lack of clean water, sanitation & electricity, lack of assets, inadequate livelihood opportunities, vulnerability, exploitation, violence

(NAPC, Reform the Philippine Anti-Poverty Policy)



Photo: Noel Celis



# What is our current situation?

**Inequality is severe and undermines development**

In 2015, the combined net worth of the richest 15 Filipinos (\$5 billion) is equivalent to the combined income in that same year of the poorest 76 million Filipinos (2.6 trillion).

(NAPC, Reform the Philippine Anti-Poverty Policy)





# What is our current situation?

**Different groups of poor have specific vulnerabilities that need to be addressed**

In rural areas, backward rural production and persistent monopolies on land and other rural assets.

Wage and salary workers face low wages, poor benefits, precarious flexible work arrangements, contractualization, hazardous working conditions, constraints on rights.

(NAPC, Reform the Philippine Anti-Poverty Policy)







## ❑ Current anti-poverty programs

**Philippine Development Plan listed main programs supporting (Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster) HDPR goals**

**SECTION 4. Human Development and Poverty Reduction.** The Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster shall exert all efforts to improve the quality of life of the Filipino people through a broad-based approach in the delivery of services. The Cluster shall pursue the following goals:

The composition of the Cluster shall be as follows:

Chair: Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development

Members:

The Executive Secretary  
The Cabinet Secretary  
Head, Presidential Management Staff  
Secretary, Department of Agrarian Reform  
Secretary, Department of Agriculture  
Secretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
Secretary, Department of Education  
Secretary, Department of Health  
Secretary, Department of Labor and Employment  
Secretary, Department of Budget and Management  
Secretary, National Economic and Development Authority  
Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry  
Secretary, Department of the Interior and Local Government  
Director General, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority  
Chair, Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council  
Chair, Commission on Higher Education  
Lead Convenor, National Anti-Poverty Commission

Secretariat: National Anti-Poverty Commission

## PRRD's Executive Order 24:

**Reorganizing the Cabinet Cluster Systems by Integrating Good Governance and Anti-Corruption in the Policy Frameworks of all the Clusters and Creating the Infrastructure Cluster and Participatory Governance Cluster**





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## HDPR Goal 1:

*(Sub-Cluster 1)*

**Make education a central strategy** for investing in people, reducing poverty and building national competitiveness

**Programs:** Area Based Convergence Strategy and Mechanism, Area Based Convergence Strategy and Mechanism, Focused Beneficiary approach, LGU-NGA Convergence, NGA-NGA lateral Coordination, Employment Facilitation towards agro-industrial initiatives, Education towards lifelong learning

**Lead agency:** Department of Education





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## **HDPR Goal 2:**

*(Sub-Cluster 2)*

**Advance and protect public health;**

**Address concerns on population,  
reproductive health and sustainable  
development**

**Programs:** Full implementation of RPRH Law, Implementation of First 1000 days (including vaccination and MNCHN), Water and sanitation, Implementation of First 1000 days, Water and sanitation, Increase food security through nutrition-sensitive programs

**Lead agency:** Department of Health



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# HDPR Goal 3a:

*(Sub-Cluster 3a)*

**Build capacities and create opportunities among the poor and the marginalized;**

**Programs:** Agrarian reform, Targeting of special area for agricultural development, Expanding and increasing access to agricultural activities, Participation to DA's non-regular program, Access to agricultural technology

**Lead agency:** Department of Agriculture





## HDPR Goal 3b:

*(Sub-Cluster 3b)*

**Increase social protection and engage communities in their own development**

**Programs:** Area Based Convergence Strategy and Mechanism, Focused Beneficiary approach, LGU-NGA Convergence, Value Chain Approach

**Lead agency:** Department of Labor and Employment





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## Encompassing throughout HDPR Goals 1 to 3a:

Promotion of **equal gender opportunities** in all spheres of public policies and programs;

Ensure **effective coordination** of national government programs for poverty reduction at the local level.



## ❑ Issues about the current program

**Anti-poverty programs are narrowly focused and disconnected from macroeconomic policymaking**

**The most basic modification is to shift from having a centerpiece anti-poverty program to making poverty eradication the centerpiece of social, economic, and environmental policies.**

(NAPC, Reform the Philippine Anti-Poverty Policy)



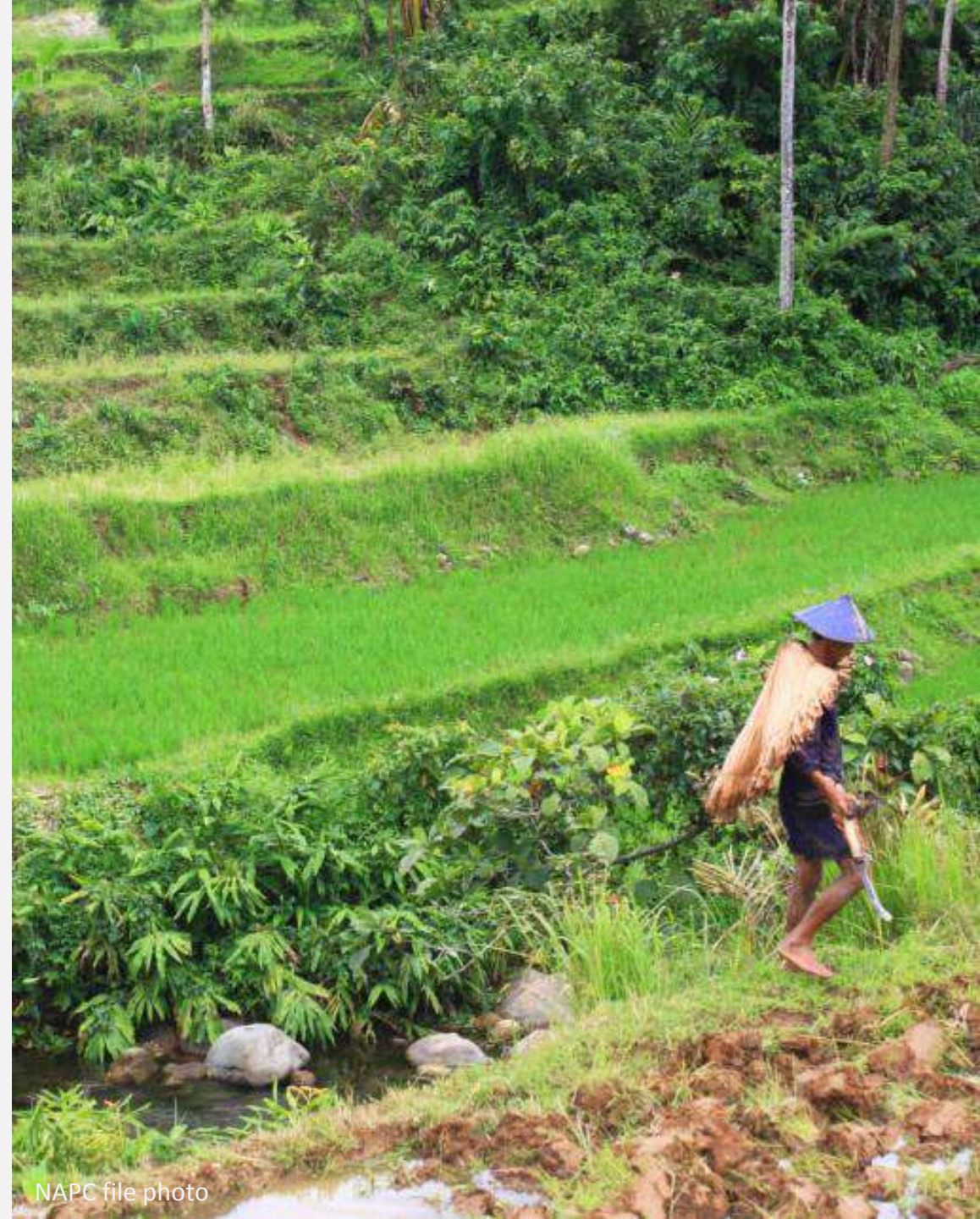
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## Development 'plans' defer to market forces more than plan strategic economic development

**Comprehensive social and economic progress requires strategic thinking about the requirements for agricultural development and national industrialization beyond the narrow and short-term concerns of markets and private profits.**

(NAPC, Reform the Philippine Anti-Poverty Policy)



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# ❑ Moving Forward

**A rights-based and social development approach enables a broad understanding of poverty**

**Entails addressing structural inequalities, upholding people's participation, and establishing State obligations to act on poverty in all the processes of governing**

(NAPC, Reform the Philippine Anti-Poverty Policy)





**Agrarian reform and national industrialization are necessary for poverty eradication**

**Entails deliberate and explicit industrial policy aimed at achieving national industrialization and agrarian reform and rural development.**

(NAPC, Reform the Philippine Anti-Poverty Policy)





**Macroeconomic policies need to be more balanced, reducing excessive reliance on market forces**

**Recover policy space and assert independent foreign economic policy.**

**Domestic measures: greater state regulation and control of finance, more progressive taxation, greater investments in physical infrastructure, and more far-reaching income, wealth and asset reforms.**

(NAPC, Reform the Philippine Anti-Poverty Policy)





**Comprehensive, universal, and transformative social policy is needed, including the establishment of a social protection floor**

**Significantly raising budgetary allocations for education and health, including providing policy support for innovation to resolve the technical issues facing these sectors.**

**Ensuring the universal character of social protection grounded on the notion that access to social protection is a right, not a charity.**

(NAPC, Reform the Philippine Anti-Poverty Policy)





**Reforms are possible with improved governance and greater people's participation to build constituency for change**

**More active citizenship is an important countervailing force that can be promoted by further developing mechanisms for people's participation; strengthening local government capacity to undertake development initiatives; and protecting the rights of civil society groups and other non-state organizations**

(NAPC, Reform the Philippine Anti-Poverty Policy)



FOOD AND  
LAND REFORM



WATER



SHELTER



WORK



HEALTH



EDUCATION



SOCIAL  
PROTECTION



HEALTHY  
ENVIRONMENT



PEACE




PARTICIPATION

# TEN BASIC NEEDS



AB  NTE

2  22

KILOS SAMBAYANAN LABANAN ANG KAHIRAPAN