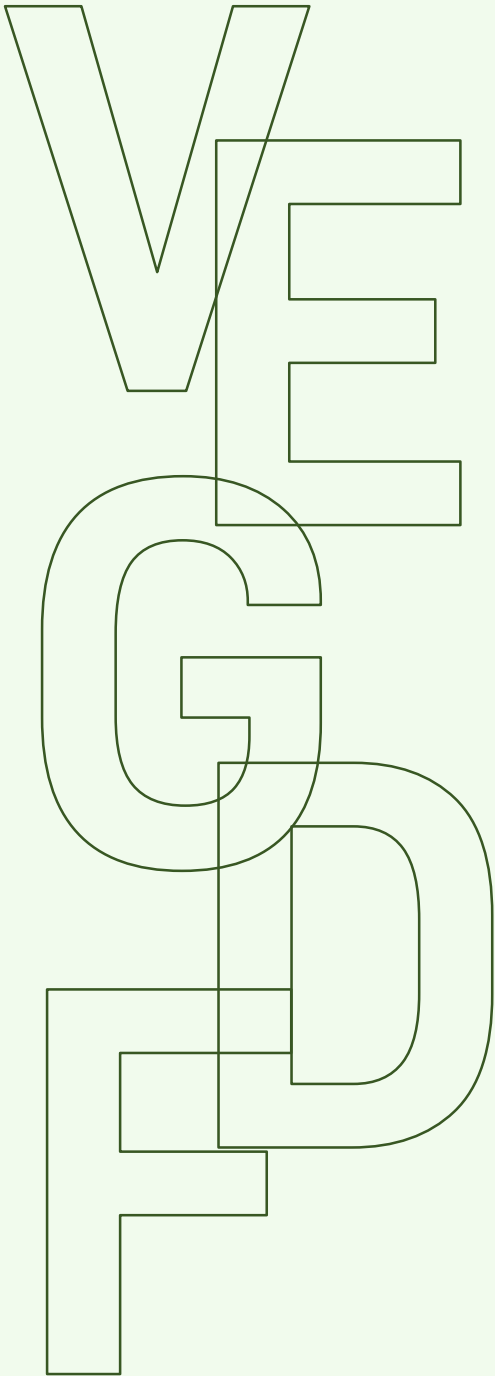


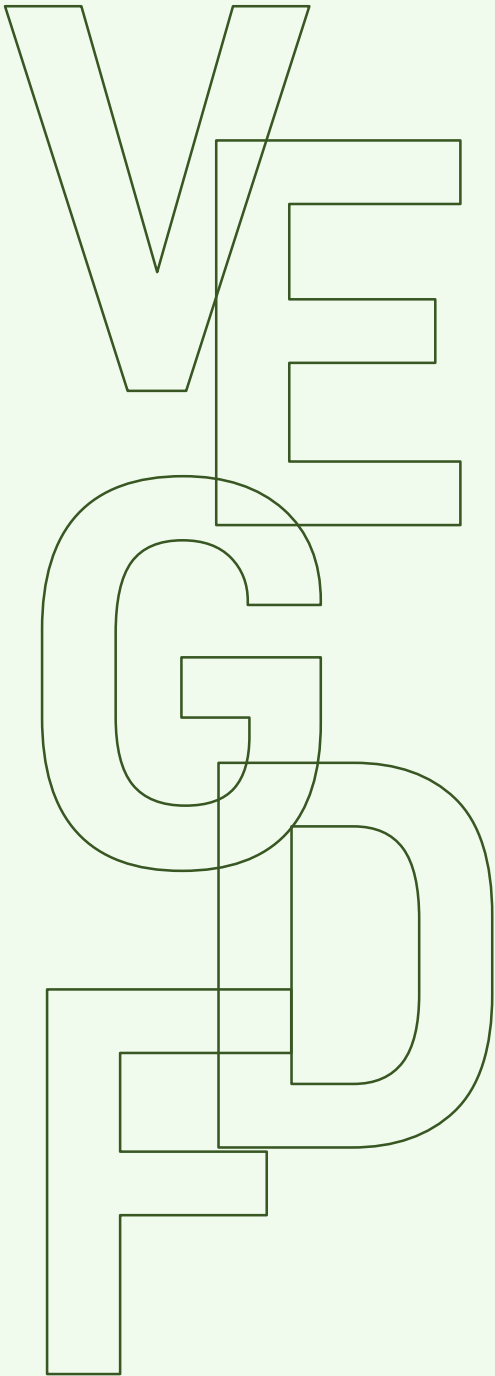


The Village Eco-Governance Development Framework





A development perspective anchored on the principles of **ecological protection** and **climate justice**, focusing on the role of village councils (*Sangguniang Barangay*) and other actors at the barangay level as ‘stewards’ of the environment



- Supports the development of communities according to the **'township' model**, in which basic human necessities and social benefits are locally provided, and residents are economically empowered through the collective ownership and management of community-based enterprises
- Drawn from the experiences of the Greens Party of the Philippines (Greens PH)/Partido Kalikasan, particularly among indigenous peoples (IPs), farmers, and urban poor

Village

Focus is local (barangay level)

Eco-

Priority is environmental protection and climate change adaptation

Governance

Need for political structure and community participation

Development

Capacity building and developing gainful and sustainable community-based enterprises

Framework

Customizable in accordance with community conditions and needs



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The Barangay (Village)

- The smallest political unit in the Philippines, numbering more than 42,000 in the country
- Governed by an elected *Sangguniang Barangay* (village council), comprising the *Punong Barangay* (chairperson), seven *Barangay Kagawad* (council members), and the *Sangguniang Kabataan* (youth council) chairperson
- Under the Local Government Code, the Sangguniang Barangay is granted a wide range of powers and functions which have yet to be fully harnessed for ecological protection and poverty reduction

The Barangay (Village)

- Twin elements of good barangay governance:
 - ✓ Electing capable and capacitated leaders to the Sangguniang Barangay
 - ✓ Responsive, capable, and capacitated community members able to participate in governance
- As such, **grassroots organizing** and **capacity building** at the barangay level are integral components of the VEGDF.



Given enough training and capacity building as a prerequisite to political maturity, barangay actors working in the collective can provide for themselves not just with voices inside traditional political arena, but also capacitate themselves into creating alternative means for production and develop sustainable livelihood programs and climate resilient strategies that veer away from traditional formulas.”

The Village Eco-Governance Development Framework, 2nd Edition

Documented experiences

- Grassroots mobilization by Greens PH in the province of Laguna aided the enactment of Provincial Ordinance No. 11, s. 2015, which recognizes VEGDF as a template for institutionalizing climate change resilient projects in the province and empowers the Sangguniang Barangay on the protection and preservation of the environment
- Greens PH in Negros Island organized the Eco-Entrepreneurial Greens Community, Inc. (EEGCI), which regularly conducts VEGDF orientations at the barangay level

Documented experiences



Ecological Protection

VEGDF is anchored on an integrated ecosystem management or **‘ridge-to-reef’** approach, in which the connectivity and interrelationship of mountain/forest communities and the river basin is the most important consideration in implementing community programs and projects.



Documented experiences

The indigenous practices on environmental protection and conservation by the indigenous people (IP) of Mt. Pulag, Benguet province, are an invaluable resource that should rightly be preserved and passed on to the next generation. Due to conditions resulting from government mismanagement or neglect, however, certain unsustainable practices have also taken hold among the IPs, such as slash-and-burn and chemical-based farming methods. As a lens for analysis of this situation, VEGDF allows for the appropriate reexamination of government actions while seeking sustainable livelihood alternatives for the IPs.

Documented experiences



Climate Justice



VEGDF upholds the principle of climate justice, or the accountability of external actors, through the State or otherwise, for the impacts of climate change that adversely affect vulnerable nations like the Philippines and especially its poorest citizens.

Climate Justice

In line with the climate justice framework, VEGDF calls for the institutionalization of the following efforts on climate change adaptation (CCA), based in part on the recommendations made by Greens PH at the National Urban Poor Conference on CCA Agenda held in May 2017:

Climate Justice

1. Integration of the sectoral issues of the urban and rural poor in the programs, projects, and activities of the Climate Change Commission and in the formulation of local climate change action plans (LCCAP) as mandated by Republic Act No. 9729 (Climate Change Act of 2009)
2. The Peoples' Survival Fund and Green Climate Fund are made accessible to the urban poor and informal settler families (ISF)
3. Special programs on women and gender awareness

Climate Justice

4. Use of the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Fund under the National Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Plan for the provincial, city, municipal, and barangay local government units (LGUs) in the country and to utilize the fund for the purpose of housing and related projects
5. Implementation of the Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Mitigation Proof Housing Project by integrating “Green Architecture Design” in the new housing projects of the National Housing Authority and the utilization of government land for in-city relocation projects for the urban sector/ISF and other highly vulnerable communities, and the allocation of funds for the purpose
6. Use of renewable energy in existing housing projects within resettlement areas and in rural areas of the country, such as solar or hydro-based technology

Climate Justice

7. Implementation of the rain catchment projects and allocation of funds for the purpose
8. Implementation of the edible landscape and allocation of funds for the purpose
9. Implementation of the urban gardening/community-based gardening and the allocation of funds for the purpose
10. Implementation of community-based waste to energy projects and the allocation of funds for the purpose
11. Implementation of the re-greening program using bamboo and mangrove and the allocation of funds for the purpose
12. Implementation of the capacity building process and the allocation of funds for the purpose
13. Climate Change adaptive agricultural and fisheries program.

The Coop'poration

The 'Coop'poration', coined from the combination of the words 'cooperative' and 'corporation', is the model for the community-based enterprise envisioned by VEGDF under the township model of developing local communities.

It combines the philosophy and practices of both international and local cooperatives with the stringent and coherent system of the corporation.

The Coop'poration

Objective is to develop a viable economic model that promotes the development of the socio-economic status of the local community through sustainable and viable social enterprises that will generate income, livelihood opportunities, and employment.

The Coop'poration

Mode of ownership is cooperative, in which workers will have the right to own a share of stock in the company and a certain percentage of its income will be allocated for the workers' social benefits

Mode of management is corporation, in which policy direction and management provisions will be the sole responsibility of the majority stock holder.

Obstacles & Challenges to Poverty Reduction



Natural Geography

a. Archipelagic character of Philippines

- makes it difficult to achieve scale economies
- growing scarcity of suitable land for agriculture, etc.
- cultural diversity serves as barrier to uniform program

b. Vulnerable location

- directly facing the Pacific (visited by average of 26 typhoons annually)
- one of the most vulnerable country in terms of climate change
- along the path of Pacific Ring of Fire (volcanic eruption & earthquakes)



Socio-economic Geography

a. High Inequity in Income, Wealth and Opportunity Distribution

- Gini coefficient hovered 45% the past decade, making the country to have the fourth highest inequality gap in the world

b. Small manufacturing, industrial base

- With agriculture shrinking, the labor force is not absorbed by manufacturing. They usually end up in low-paying jobs in the service industries.

c. OFW phenomenon

- The skilled labor go overseas, thus creating the OFW phenomenon whose annual total remittances have kept the economy afloat many times over.



Political Geography

a. Patronage and Political Dynasties

- Personality-based politics animate the political culture. Political dynasties rule in the urban and rural areas. Patronage politics, and not platform-based parties, is the standard.

b. Devolution Problems

- Devolution had resulted in uneven, disparate and inefficient delivery of social services. It has also compromised many national programs, especially in the area of health and other public goods.

c. Corruption/Peace & Order Problems

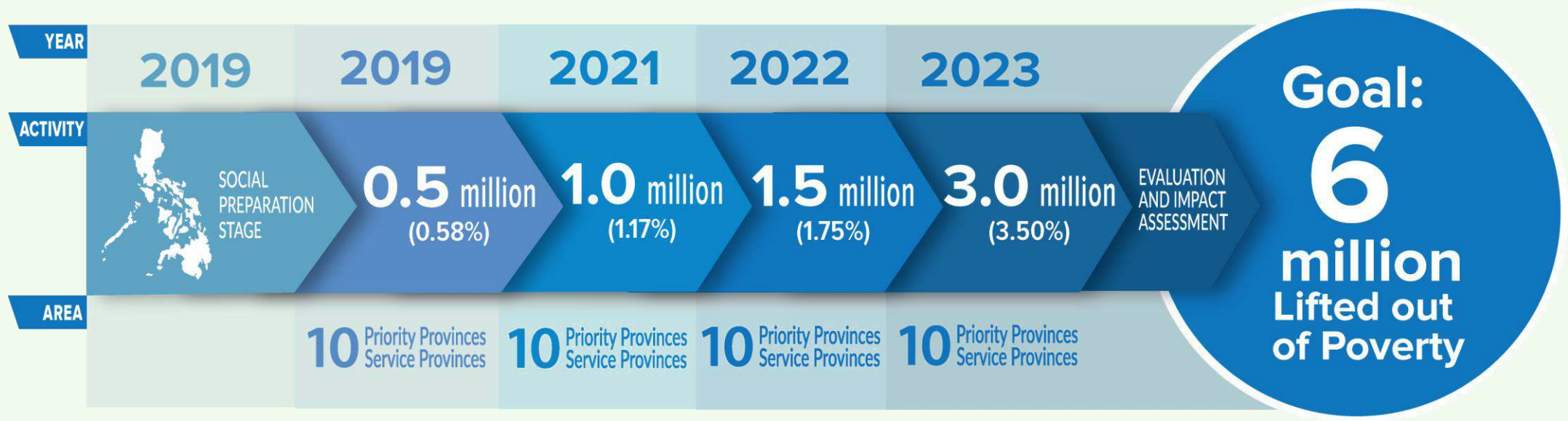
- Corruption problems persist, spurred by both political dynasty and devolution matters.
- Illegal drugs and other vices have been rampant, again spurred by both political dynasty and devolution matters. Long-standing rebellions in depressed communities, alongside criminality, have hindered development in the said areas.



Moving Forward: Building Sambayanihan

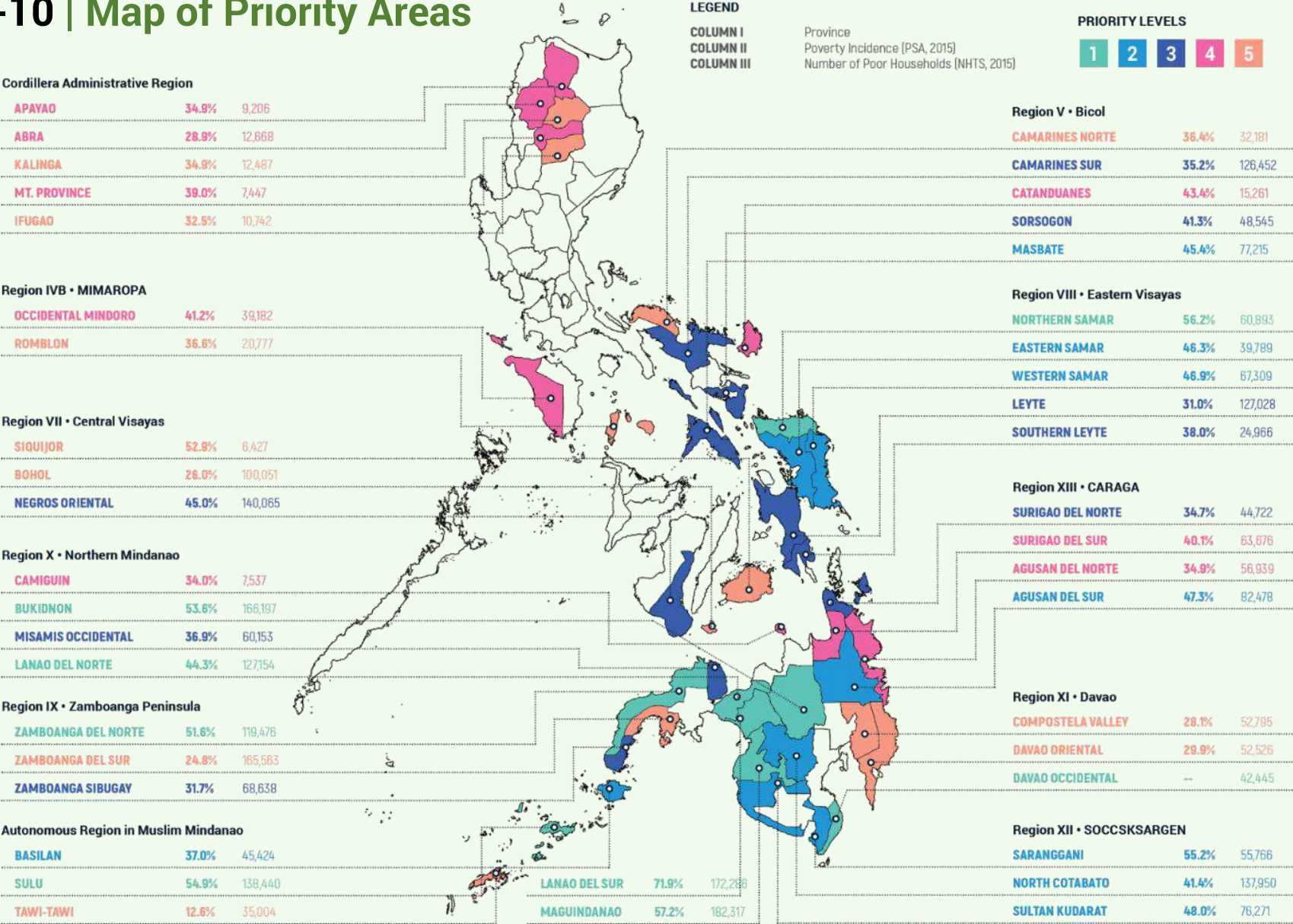


Sambayanihan Serbisyong Sambayanan is the five-year development plan of the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) for 2019-2023. It aims to carry out a climate-responsive, culture- and gender-sensitive, and convergent and participatory anti-poverty strategy to attain the Duterte Administration's poverty reduction target and contribute to the realization of the national long-term vision in AmBisyon Natin 2040.



POVERTY REDUCTION TARGET

ADAPT 40-10-10 | Map of Priority Areas



Building Sambayanihan

Sambayanihan further aims to strengthen the NAPC's core function of ensuring the active participation of the basic sectors in governance through the institution of **Provincial Consultative Bodies** and the **Ka-Sambayanihan** volunteer program.

The NAPC has adopted VEGDF as one of the guiding philosophies for Sambayanihan, particularly in its program for localizing the plan in the poorest barangays in the country, called **Sambarangayan**.

Building Sambayanihan

As such, the NAPC will apply the principles of VEGDF in coordinating, monitoring, and exercising policy oversight of the government's anti-poverty programs, and in its capacity building and prototype project development, in line with the six core components of Sambayanihan:

Building Sambayanihan



Providing ISF and the urban poor basic services and access to climate-responsive dwellings, livelihood, and employment



Developing innovative infrastructure and financing mechanisms for the rural poor



Strengthening rural-urban agro-economic value chains



Enhancing food security



Securing the health and general well-being of poor communities



Mindanao Special Development Program

The NAPC further considers gender as a cross-cutting issue in its anti-poverty strategy, and will ensure women's full and effective participation in plans, programs, and frameworks.

The Provincial Consultative Body

The Provincial Consultative Body (PCB) is 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, local government units, and communities.

It shall be formed in all 81 provinces and major cities of the country, and shall serve as hub and convergence mechanism for the government's anti-poverty efforts, including VEGDF programs and projects.

Ka-Sambayanihan Volunteers



The Kaisa ng Sambayanihan Laban sa Kahirapan (Ka-Sambayanihan) is the NAPC volunteer program. Primarily, the volunteers will be organized to assist in the validation and monitoring of the implementation of anti-poverty programs and projects at the barangay level, and provide feedback to the PCBs.

Ka-Sambayanihan Volunteers



Across 42,000 barangays in the country, the NAPC aims to mobilize up to 1 million volunteers who shall serve as its local community partners in lifting 6-8 million Filipinos out of poverty by the end of the *Sambayanihan* plan period.

Sambarangayan

Under Sambarangayan, the program for localizing Sambayanihan in the poorest barangays based on VEGDF, the NAPC will focus on a) convergence of government programs, projects, and activities at the community level; b) capacity building of community members; and c) prototype project development.

Convergence entails that the whole range of government services needed by a community – for instance, agricultural inputs; credit and financial ; extension services; enterprise development; and health, education, and housing, among others – are locally available and accessible.

Sambarangayan

Capacity-building, primarily through trainings, and prototype project development will be carried out in target barangays, in support of developing gainful and sustainable community-based enterprises and livelihoods

In rural areas, these trainings and prototype projects will include organic farming methods, agriculture/aquaculture-based product development, food processing, product diversification, and marketing support, among others, as well as health care and nutrition (including traditional and alternative practices) with priority for women participants

Sambarangayan

In urban areas, these will include organic urban gardening, climate-resilient housing, edible landscape, and community-based renewable energy systems, among other elements of the NAPC's Integrated Resettlement Sites Development Framework, and strengthening linkages with rural producers to support urban livelihoods.

Building Sambayanihan

Office of the President
of the Philippines
Malacañang

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 59

DIRECTING ALL GOVERNMENT OFFICES, AGENCIES AND INSTRUMENTALITIES, INCLUDING GOVERNMENT-OWNED OR -CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS, TO SUPPORT AND ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE *SAMBAYANIHAN: SERBISYONG SAMBAYANAN*

WHEREAS, Republic Act (RA) No. 8425, or the "Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act," declares it a policy of the State to adopt an area-based, sectoral and focused intervention to poverty alleviation, wherein every poor Filipino family shall be empowered to meet its minimum basic needs of health, food and nutrition, water and environmental sanitation, income security, shelter and decent housing, peace and order, education and functional literacy, participation in governance, and family care and psycho-social integrity;

WHEREAS, RA No. 8425 created the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), which shall, among others, coordinate with different national and local government agencies and the private sector to assure full implementation of all social reform and poverty alleviation programs;

WHEREAS, *AmBisyon Natin 2040* envisions that by the year 2040, the Philippines shall be a prosperous, predominantly middle class society where no one is poor and those in public service are watching out for the less fortunate, protecting their rights, and helping them out of poverty, instead of taking public funds and keeping it for themselves;

WHEREAS, the NAPC has rolled out the *Sambayanihan: Serbisyon Sambayanan* (*Sambayanihan*); a program intended to carry out the directive of the President to reduce poverty incidence in the country by 7.6% by year 2022;


WHEREAS, on 07 September 2018, the NAPC launched its *Sambayanihan* Caravan, a program where the frontline support and basic social services of various national government agencies will be delivered directly to our fellow Filipinos, especially those in the poorest communities; and


WHEREAS, the *Sambayanihan*, its Caravan and other component programs seek to provide a venue for inter-agency collaboration at the provincial and municipal levels to address the root causes of poverty;

Official issuances have been promulgated in support of *Sambayanihan* and its programs, as follows:

Memorandum Circular No. 59 from the Office of the President (06 March 2019) directs all government offices, agencies, and instrumentalities to support and actively participate in the implementation of the *Sambayanihan*

Building Sambayanihan


Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
DILG-NAPOLOCOM Center, EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, West Triangle, Quezon City
http://www.dilg.gov.ph


OFFICIAL RELEASED
Signature: *[Signature]*
Date: 02-04-2019
Time: 1:45 PM
RECORDS SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR
No. 2019-16 February 4, 2019

TO : ALL PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS, CITY AND MUNICIPAL MAYORS, ARMM REGIONAL GOVERNOR, DILG REGIONAL DIRECTORS AND OTHERS CONCERNED

SUBJECT : CONDUCT OF INTER-REGIONAL ROLL OUT AND PROVINCIAL CSO ASSEMBLIES BY NATIONAL ANTI-POVERTY COMMISSION



The National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), the primary oversight government agency on poverty reduction is mandated under Republic Act No. 8425, otherwise known as the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act of 1997, to coordinate national and local government agencies and private sectors to ensure full implementation of social reform and poverty alleviation programs and meaningfully support representation and active participation of the basic sectors in governance.

In line with its mandate, the NAPC will be conducting a series of Inter-Regional Roll Out and Provincial Civil Society Organization (CSO) Assemblies to facilitate the creation of the Provincial Consultative Bodies (PCBs) geared towards bringing convergence at the provincial level in order to mainstream significant participation of CSOs and People's Organizations (POs) in recommending, implementing, and monitoring anti-poverty programs and services. The series of assemblies are expected to contribute to the realization of the Village Eco-Governance Development Framework or *Sambarangay*.

With this, all Provincial Governors, City and Municipal Mayors are enjoined to extend the necessary support and assistance to NAPC in the conduct of the regional roll-out and provincial CSO assemblies as well as in the formation of the Provincial Consultative Bodies.

For further details, Chief of Staff Elias C. Labro, Jr. of NAPC can be reached through postal address: Water Supply Training Center, Local Water Utilities Administration, MWSS-LWUA Complex, Katipunan Avenue, Quezon City 1105, through Telephone Numbers: (02) 426-5028, (02) 426-5019, (02) 426-4956, (02) 426-5144, or through email at napc.ossec2018@gmail.com.

All DILG Regional Directors including the DILG-ARMM Regional Secretary are directed to cause the widest dissemination of this Memorandum Circular within their respective regions.


EDUARDO M. AÑO
Secretary


Department of the Interior and Local Government MC No. 2019-16 (04 February 2019) enjoins all local government officials to extend the necessary support and assistance to the NAPC in the conduct of the provincial assemblies and formation of the PCBs

Memorandum from the Secretary of Social Welfare and Development (26 March 2019) enjoins all officials, field offices, and attached agencies of the department to consider *Sambayanihan* in the conduct of activities, planning, and future programs and projects.

Building Sambayanihan

Through these mechanisms, the NAPC expects to put VEGDF into full effect within the *Sambayanihan* development plan in service of attaining the administration's poverty reduction target and the national long-term vision of a nation free from poverty.



Thank you!