

Republic of the Philippines
Province of Cebu
CITY OF NAGA



Excerpt from the minutes of the Regular Session of the Sangguniang Panlungsod of the City of Naga, Cebu held on December 13, 2017 at the Session Hall, Legislative Building, City of Naga, Cebu.

Present:

HON. OTHELLO M. CHIONG
HON. ALEXANDER R. LARA
HON. VIRGILIO M. CHIONG
HON. DELFIN R. SEÑOR
HON. AFSHIN MARK K. SEÑOR
HON. PABLO A. ABANGAN
HON. LUZMINDA R. LAPITAN
HON. PORFERIO V. RESABA, JR.

- Vice Mayor / Presiding Officer
- Sangguniang Panlungsod Member
- Sangguniang Panlungsod Member
- Sangguniang Panlungsod Member
- Sangguniang Panlungsod Member
- Sangguniang Panlungsod Member
- Sangguniang Panlungsod Member
- Sangguniang Panlungsod Member

On Official Business:

HON. CARMELINO N. CRUZ, JR.
HON. JUSTINO L. DAKAY

- Sangguniang Panlungsod Member
- ABC President

On Leave:

HON. AURELIO B. ALINSONORIN
HON. RODRIGO A. NAVARRO

- Sangguniang Panlungsod Member
- Sangguniang Panlungsod Member



ORDINANCE NO. 2017-026

Hon. Porferio V. Resaba, Jr. – Sponsor

SP Committee Chairman on Committee on: Social Services

Trade and Industry

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE POLICY GUIDELINES IN THE FORMULATION OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PLAN OF THE CITY OF NAGA, CEBU PURSUANT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DILG) MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 2003-92

EXPLANATORY NOTE

RA 8425 otherwise known as the “Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act” institutionalized the Social Reform Agenda (SRA) and Poverty Alleviation Program and identified the role of the local government units (LGUs) through the local development councils in the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the National Anti-Poverty Action Agenda in their respective jurisdictions;

The DILG issued Memorandum Circular 2003 – 92 which provides the policy guidelines for the adoption of the core local poverty indicators and consideration of area – specific indicators. The guidelines shall aid the LGUs specified hereunder, to wit:

- a. Assessing and understanding poverty and its dimensions in all levels of the local government;
- b. Formulating a Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan (LPRAP);
- c. Implementing the plans and programs for poverty reduction;

Moreover, DILG Memorandum Circular 2003-92 directs the LGUs to adopt the core local poverty indicators and institutionalize the abovementioned system at all levels of execution;

BE IT ORDAINED, as it is hereby ORDAINED by the Sangguniang Panlungsod of the City of Naga Cebu, in session assembled, that:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This Ordinance shall otherwise be known as the **SOCIAL REFORM AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF NAGA.**

SECTION 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY. The City Government of Naga, Cebu hereby declares to:

- 2.1 Adopt an area – based, sectoral and focused intervention to poverty alleviation wherein every poor family shall be empowered to meet its minimum basic needs of health, food and nutrition, water and environment sanitation, income security, shelter and

decent housing, peace and order, education and functional literacy, participation in governance, and family care and psycho-social integrity.

2.2 Institutionalize the policy on local social reform and poverty alleviation program:.

- 2.2.1 That every poverty alleviation program, project or activity shall generally effect to reduce by a significant proportion the number of barangay residents living in poverty and those who suffer from hunger.
- 2.2.2 That the program shall meaningfully provides for a transparent, effective, accountable, and sustainable poverty intervention strategy / scheme;
- 2.2.3 That the program shall specifically focus intervention towards alleviating the three dimension of poverty: survival, security, and enabling dimension;
- 2.2.4 That the program shall take into account the principle and interrelationship of population and development in planning and implementation;

SECTION 3. DEFINITION OF TERMS. The following terms shall mean as used in this ordinance as follows:

3.1 Poor - refers to individuals and families whose income fall below the poverty threshold as defined by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and/or cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their minimum basic needs of food, health, education, housing and other essential amenities of life;

3.2 Poverty Alleviation – refers to the reduction of absolute poverty and relative poverty;

3.2.1 Absolute Poverty – refers to the condition of the household below the food threshold level;

3.2.2 Relative Poverty – refers to the gap between the rich and the poor;

3.3 Social Reform – refers to the continuing process of addressing the basic inequities in society through a systematic, unified and coordinated delivery of socio – economic programs or packages;

3.4 LPRAT – refers to the Local Poverty Reduction Action Team duly created by virtue of Ordinance No. 2017-025;

SECTION 4. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITY SOCIAL WELFARE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE (CSWDO) AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (LDC). The CSWDO shall identify the poor in every barangay based on indicators such as the minimum basic needs approach and the human development index, their primary resource base.

4.1 The LDC shall formulate anti-poverty agenda utilizing such data of the CSWDO. The anti- poverty agenda shall be approved by the City Mayor.

SECTION 5. CORE LOCAL POVERTY INDICATORS. In diagnosing the quality of life dimension of a family / community or barangay, the situational facts shall correspond to the core local poverty indicators as follows:

5.1 Three (3) Poverty Dimensions and thirteen (13) Core Local Poverty Indicators as follows:

5.1.1 Survival

- a. Health - (1) Proportion of children aged 0-5 years old who died to the sum of children aged 0-5 years old;
- b. Nutrition- (2) Malnutrition prevalence/proportion of children 0-5 years old who are malnourished to the total number of children 0-5 years old;
- c. Access to Basic Amenities –
 - (3) Proportion of households without access to safe water.
 - (4) Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities;

5.1.2 Security

- a. Shelter - (5) Proportion of households who are squatting;
(6) Proportion of households living in makeshift housing;
- b. Peace and Order -
(7) Proportion of households with members victimized by crimes;

5.1.3 Enabling Needs

- a. Income - (8) Proportion of households with income less than the poverty threshold;
(9) Proportion of households with income less than the food threshold;
(10) Proportion of households who eat less than three meals a day;
- b. Employment- (11) Unemployment rate;
- c. Education - (12) Elementary participation rate;
(13) Secondary participation rate;

SECTION 6. IMPLEMENTING STRATEGIES. The implementing strategies provide the tools and processes that allow greater participation of the community in data collection and analysis, data aggregation, and local planning.

6.1 Local Poverty Diagnosis. The CSWDO shall undertake poverty diagnosis which involves a process of understanding and identifying the extent to which an individual or household have enough to sustain their survival, security, and enabling needs. The process would show who are the poor and where they are, why they are poor, and how individual or households are poor.

6.1.1 Data Collection. Data collection shall be undertaken prior to formulation of poverty reduction action plans. Barangays shall ensure that data are recorded and kept properly and be made accessible.

- a. The data from community – initiated household surveys and administrative reports of the barangays shall be used for extracting any or all of the thirteen (13) core local poverty indicators.
- b. Where no existing monitoring system the Barangay may undertake its own data collection by adopting any or a variant of the existing monitoring system.
- c. The Barangay LPRAT shall spearhead the data collection assisted by the Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) and Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS), volunteers and other on-the-job trainees as enumerators;

6.1.2 Data Analysis. Analysis and interpretation shall be processed through a participatory and consensus – building among local poverty action officers (LPRAO), CPDO, barangay officials, Barangay LPRAT and other community leaders and concerned organizations and individuals in the barangay. A focused group discussion, community assemblies and other participatory processes shall:

- (i) Validate and assess barangay poverty situation;

- (ii) Prioritize problems; and
- (iii) Provide interventions based on available resources in the Barangay;

6.1.3 Data Aggregation. It involves a process of consolidating information derived at the barangays and utilizing the same for planning interventions and responding to the situation.

- i. Aggregation of data is participated by the LPRAT and shall start from the *puroks* to provide barangay status. Barangay aggregated data consequently provide the status of the city;
- ii. The poverty indicators shall be drawn on a poverty map which will be reflected in the barangay spot map. Color codes shall indicate the severity and/or moderateness of the poverty situation;
- iii. The barangay spot map shall be posted in the respective barangays;
- iv. The city shall likewise produce the city poverty map;
- v. The aggregated data consolidated from all barangays shall be the basis for the formulation of the LPRAP;

6.2 Local Poverty Planning. Local planning poverty involves the identification of specific courses of action that the city shall undertake in improving the quality of life of the individual or households in the barangay.

6.2.1 The LPRAT. Created by virtue of Ordinance No. 2017-025, shall formulate the LPRAP;

6.2.2 The LPRAP shall be prepared in a manner prescribed under the Joint Memorandum Circular No. 7 issued by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), which provides under Section 4 thereof the guidelines in the Bottom-up Budgeting (BuB) process;

6.3 Implementing Structures and Institutional Arrangements. There shall be instituted a local poverty monitoring system which shall be undertaken as follows:

a. Barangay

- i. Collection of data at the household level;
- ii. Processing and analysis of data for barangay – level diagnosis;
- iii. Validation of data through community assembly;
- iv. Preparation of Barangay LPRAP/Program;

b. City

- i. Consolidation and aggregation of barangay data;
- ii. Processing and analysis of data for city - level diagnosis;
- iii. Preparation of city profile and city poverty map;
- iv. Preparation of City LPRAP / Program;

SECTION 7. ADOPTION OF THE COMMUNITY-BASED MONITORING SYSTEM (CBMS). The city shall adopt the existing CBMS which includes but not limited to the following:

7.1 The CBMS is an information management system that identifies who and where the poor are in the country. The system is used in identifying beneficiaries for the social protection program which involves the following process:

7.1.1 Identification of Poor Areas. The identification is based on the Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and Small Area Estimates (SAEs) of the National Statistical Coordination Board (NBCB);

7.1.3 Saturation or the conduct of complete enumeration;

7.1.4 Interpretation.

7.2 Other Poverty Monitoring and Tracking Tools. Other available poverty diagnostic tools may be used to assess poverty in the barangays.

SECTION 8. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE. If any provision of this Ordinance is declared invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, the other provisions unaffected shall remain valid and subsisting.

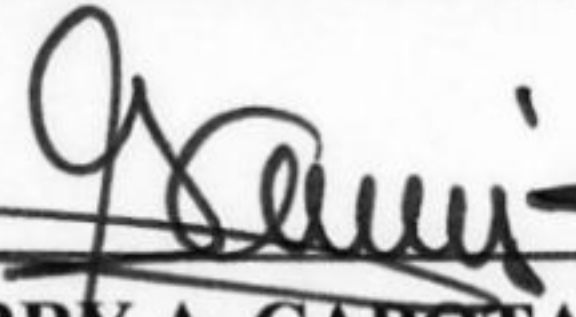
SECTION 9. REPEALING CLAUSE. All ordinances, resolutions, orders, issuances, rules, regulations, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed accordingly.

SECTION 10. COPIES FURNISHED CLAUSE. Let copies of this Ordinance be furnished to all offices concerned for their formation, reference, guidance, and documentation.

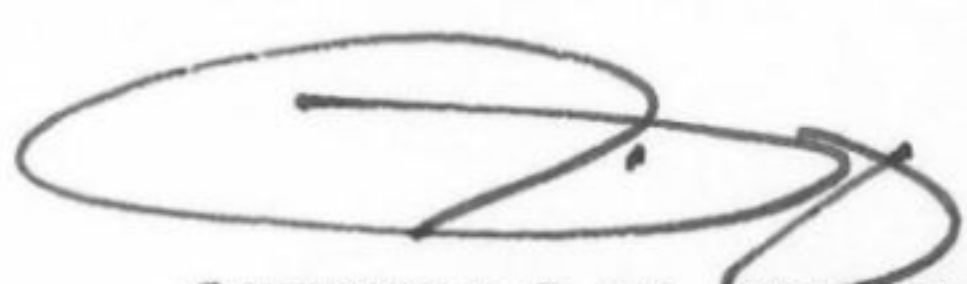
SECTION 11. EFFECTIVITY. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon approval in accordance with law.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED this 13th day of December 2017, on motion of Hon. Porferio V. Resaba, Jr., seconded by Hon. Pablo A. Abangan.


CERTIFIED CORRECT:


GARRY A. CABOTAJE
Secretary to the Sanggunian

ATTESTED BY


OTHELLO M. CHIONG
Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer

APPROVED BY:


KRISTINE VANESSA T. CHIONG
City Mayor

12/19/17