

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H. No. 8242

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**AN ACT
PROVIDING A FRAMEWORK TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE THE RIGHT TO
ADEQUATE FOOD**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

1 **SECTION 1. *Short Title.*** – This Act shall be known as the “*Right to Adequate Food*
2 *Act.*”

3
4 **SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.*** – Consistent with the principles enshrined in the
5 Constitution as well as the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and
6 Cultural Rights, Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the
7 Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, to which the Philippines is a
8 State Party, it is hereby declared the policy of the State to guarantee the right to adequate
9 food.

10
11 Adequate food is not a matter of charity, but a legal entitlement. Hunger is
12 inconsistent with human dignity and human rights, and must be eliminated. Towards this end,
13 the State shall provide for a framework to address and eliminate hunger in an organized
14 manner, and protect the right of the people to adequate food.

15
16 **SEC. 3. *Definitions.*** – As used in this Act:

- 17
18 a. *Dietary needs* refer to a mix of nutrients for physical and mental growth,
19 development and maintenance, and physical activity, that follow human
20 physiological needs at all stages throughout the life cycle, and according to gender
21 and occupation;
22
23 b. *Food* refers to solid, liquid and semi-liquid nourishment, as well as drinking
24 water, and when taken into the body serves to nourish, build and repair tissues,
25 supply energy, or regulate body processes;
26
27 c. *Food blockade* refers to an act of cutting off food supplies from a particular area
28 by force, either in part or totally;
29
30 d. *Food emergency* refers to a situation in which access to food is endangered, as
31 that caused by natural events like drought, floods, storms, earthquakes, or crop
32 failures resulting from pests or diseases; or by human agency such as internal or
33 international armed conflict; or infectious disease outbreaks or pandemics, such as
34 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Coronavirus 19 disease
35 (COVID-19);
36
37 e. *Food sovereignty* refers to the right of people to healthy and culturally appropriate
38 food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and their
39 right to define their own food and agriculture systems, putting the aspirations and
40 needs of those who produce, distribute and consume food at the heart of food
41 systems and policies rather than the demands of markets and corporations;

1 f. *Hunger* refers to a condition in which people do not get enough food to eat to
2 provide the necessary nutrients for fully productive, active and healthy living due
3 to the unavailability and inaccessibility of food, which may be (a) acute, such as
4 during a major disaster when food supply channels are cut, (b) chronic, when
5 people are regularly not getting enough food to conduct an active life for a long
6 time, or (c) a condition of starvation, which is not having enough food of any sort
7 to eat, or (d) undernourishment, which is having enough food to eat, but of
8 inadequate quality; and
9

10 g. *Vulnerable groups* refer to those who are particularly disadvantaged such as
11 indigenous peoples, ethnic, linguistic or religious minorities, persons with
12 disabilities, persons living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) or
13 Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), refugees and internally
14 displaced people, elderly, women, including pregnant and lactating mothers and
15 children, particularly those from zero to twenty-three (23) months of age.
16

17 **SEC. 4. *Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food.*** – Every person has
18 the right to have regular, permanent and unrestricted access, either directly or by means of
19 financial purchases, to quantitatively and qualitatively adequate, sufficient and safe food,
20 corresponding to the cultural traditions of the people to which a consumer belongs, and which
21 ensure physical and mental, individual and collective, fulfilling and dignified life, free of
22 fear.
23

24 The right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in
25 community with others, have physical and economic access at all times to adequate food, or
26 means for its procurement. The right to adequate food must not be interpreted in a narrow or
27 restrictive sense, which equates it with a minimum package of calories, proteins and other
28 specific nutrients. The right to adequate food must be realized progressively.
29

30 **SEC. 5. *Core Content on the Right to Adequate Food.*** - The core content of the right
31 to adequate food includes the concepts of food availability and accessibility, which must be
32 in a quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, and in ways that
33 are sustainable, and do not interfere with the enjoyment of other human rights.
34

35 **SEC. 6. *Food Adequacy Standard.*** – Central to the realization of the right to
36 adequate food is the standard of adequacy in terms of quality, quantity and cultural
37 acceptability, sustainability of food availability and access.
38

39 The standard of adequacy includes a number of factors which must be considered in
40 determining whether particular foods or diets that are accessible can be considered the most
41 appropriate under given circumstances. Sustainability is intrinsically linked to the concept of
42 adequate food or food security, implying that food must be accessible to both present and
43 future generations.

1 The concept of adequacy to a large extent is determined by prevailing social,
2 economic, cultural, climatic, ecological and other conditions, while sustainability
3 incorporates long-term availability and accessibility.
4

5 **SEC. 7. *Availability Standard.*** - Food must be available for feeding oneself directly
6 from productive land or other natural resources, or for well-functioning distribution,
7 processing and market systems that can move food from the site of production to where it is
8 needed in accordance with demand.
9

10 **SEC. 8. *Accessibility Standard.*** - Food accessibility is both economic, which refers to
11 the acquisition pattern or entitlement through which people procure their food, and physical,
12 where food must be accessible to everyone.
13

14 Economic accessibility means that the personal or household financial cost associated
15 with the acquisition of food for an adequate diet should be at a level such that the attainment
16 and satisfaction of other basic needs are not threatened, or compromised. Economic
17 accessibility applies to any acquisition pattern or entitlement through which people procure
18 their food, and is a measure of the extent to which it is satisfactory for the enjoyment of the
19 right to adequate food.
20

21 Physical accessibility means that adequate food must be accessible to everyone,
22 including physically vulnerable individuals, such as infants and young children, elderly
23 people, those belonging to the informal sector, the physically disabled, the terminally ill and
24 persons with persistent medical problems, including the mentally ill. Victims of natural
25 disasters, people living in disaster-prone areas and other specially disadvantaged groups, and
26 many indigenous peoples groups whose access to their ancestral lands is threatened, need
27 special attention and priority consideration with respect to accessibility of food.
28

29 Socially vulnerable groups such as landless persons and other particularly
30 impoverished segments of the population may need attention through special programs.
31

32 **SEC. 9. *Cultural or Consumer Acceptability.*** - In providing food, there is a need to
33 consider, as far as possible, the perceived non-nutrient based values attached to food, and the
34 consumer's concerns on the accessible food supplies.
35

36 Food must be free from adverse substances to ensure food safety. Measures must be
37 taken to maintain, adapt or strengthen dietary diversity and appropriate consumption and
38 feeding patterns, including optimal breast-feeding, to ensure that changes in availability and
39 access to food supply do not negatively affect dietary composition and intake. Care must also
40 be taken to identify and avoid or destroy naturally occurring toxins.
41

42 Freedom from adverse substances implies that the requirements for food safety and a
43 range of protective measures are implemented to prevent contamination of foodstuff through
44 adulteration, bad environmental hygiene, or inappropriate handling at different stages
45 throughout the food chain.
46

47 **SEC. 10. *Conditions for the Exercise of the Right to Adequate Food.*** - Every
48 person has the right to live in conditions that shall enable the person to:

- 1 a. Acquire food directly from productive land or other natural resources; or rely on
2 well-functioning food distribution, processing and market systems, or both;
3
4 b. Financially acquire a sufficient quantity and quality of food and to satisfy other
5 basic needs;
6
7 c. Be safe from the risk of losing access to food, as a consequence of sudden shocks,
8 like an economic or climatic crisis, or one that is brought about by internal
9 displacements of people, or cyclical events, such as seasonal food insecurity;
10
11 d. Have the opportunity of good food utilization through access to adequate diet,
12 clean water, sanitation and health care and to reach a state of nutritional well-
13 being, where all physiological needs are met; and
14
15 e. Access food or diet that is the most appropriate under given circumstances, in
16 terms of their nutritional value and cultural acceptability.
17

18 Every infant, girl and boy, has a right to adequate food and to optimal health,
19 development and nutrition adequate for their age, growth and development.
20

21 Every woman has a right to adequate food and adequate nutrition during pregnancy
22 and lactation.
23

24 Unless it is provided by law, or is necessary for the purpose of a compelling public
25 interest, and is compatible with the nature of the right to adequate food, there is no limitation
26 on the right to adequate food.
27

28 **SEC. 11. Freedom from Hunger.** – Every person has a right to be free from hunger.
29 Every person suffering from hunger or under nutrition, or at risk of suffering from hunger or
30 under nutrition is entitled to a minimum amount of food according to one's age, sex, health
31 status and occupation, as provided for in Section 19 of this Act.
32

33 **SEC. 12. Principles.** – The provisions of this Act are founded on the rights-based
34 principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity,
35 empowerment and rule of law, and are consistent with the progressive realization of the right
36 to adequate food.
37

38 **SEC. 13. Non-discrimination.** – Any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on
39 the basis of race, color, sex, age, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or
40 social origin, property, birth or other status, which has the effect or purpose of impairing or
41 limiting the capacity of an individual to exercise the right to adequate food, is unlawful and
42 shall be sanctioned in accordance with law.
43

44 All forms of discrimination against women with regard to the right to adequate food,
45 including less favorable treatment of women for reasons of pregnancy and maternity, shall be
46 eliminated and prevented. The equality of opportunities between men and women shall be
47 promoted.

1 The prohibition of discrimination shall not include government action to remedy past
2 effects of discrimination against particular individuals or groups and to promote equality of
3 opportunities with regard to the right to adequate food.
4

5 **SEC. 14. Governmental Obligations.** – The State, as the primary duty bearer, has the
6 duty to respect, protect and fulfill the right to adequate food and maintain food sovereignty,
7 in accordance with the conditions provided under Section 10 of this Act.
8

9 The State has the core obligation to take the necessary action to mitigate and alleviate
10 hunger, even in times of natural or other disasters. The right to be free from hunger ensures a
11 minimum daily nutritional intake and the bare survival of a person. The right to adequate
12 food goes beyond freedom from hunger.
13

14 a. *Respect* – the State has the obligation not to interfere with or impair the
15 enjoyment of the right to adequate food. No public authority may deprive any person of food
16 or means for its procurement, apply laws and regulations, or pursue a policy or practice, in a
17 way that may result in preventing the enjoyment of or infringing the human right to adequate
18 food, or repeal formally or suspend legislation necessary for the continued enjoyment of the
19 right to adequate food.
20

21 b. *Protect* – the State has the duty to provide guarantees against threats and risks
22 stemming from private actors or societal forces that are controllable by State action. It shall
23 take preventive measures necessary to protect persons whose capacities to access sufficient
24 and adequate food or means for its procurement are endangered by the acts of others. It also
25 must review the relevant administrative and legislative framework ensuring that activities
26 within their competence undertaken by private actors do not infringe on the right to adequate
27 food of others.
28

29 c. *Fulfill* – the State shall facilitate the enjoyment of the right to adequate food
30 by adopting or pursuing appropriate policies and measures that promote the human right to
31 adequate food and to create and maintain conditions under which every person can freely and
32 regularly enjoy the right to adequate food.
33

34 **SEC. 15. Targets.** – The State shall ensure that in two and a half years (2 ½) after the
35 effectivity of this Act, the incidence of hunger is reduced by twenty-five percent (25%), from
36 the level recorded at the time of the passage of this Act: *Provided*, That five (5) years after
37 the effectivity of this Act, such incidence of hunger will be further reduced by twenty-five
38 percent (25%): *Provided, further*, That in seven and a half (7 ½) years, the incidence of
39 hunger will be further reduced by twenty-five percent (25%): *Provided, finally*, That in ten
40 (10) years, there shall be zero hunger incidence.
41

42 The State shall also ensure that within ten (10) years from the effectivity of this Act,
43 land devoted to food production is increased to fifty percent (50%) of all prime agricultural
44 land in every region, and, within the same period, the State shall ensure that the following
45 indicators are considerably and steadily increased:
46

- 47 a. Percentage of development of ancestral lands;
48
49 b. Percentage of rural population with access to productive resources;

- 1 c. Share of budget spent on programs aimed at creating access to productive
2 resources;
3
4 d. Percentage of budget spent on agri-research, agri-extension, irrigation, training,
5 technology, credits and rural development;
6
7 e. Percentage of rural female-headed households, or rural women, with legal title to
8 agriculture lands;
9
10 f. Percentage of public budget allocation for social transfer programs to those unable
11 to feed themselves;
12
13 g. Coverage of marginalized and disadvantaged population taking part in social
14 transfer programs;
15
16 h. Percentage of marginalized and disadvantaged population covered by a public
17 nutrition supplement program;
18
19 i. Percentage of population aware of available food and nutrition programs; and
20
21 j. Coverage of school feeding programs.
22

23 The percentage rates used as indicators herein shall also be stipulated in the rules and
24 regulations issued to implement the provisions of this Act.
25

26 Periodic reviews shall be undertaken to ensure compliance with set targets. In the
27 implementation of this Act, priority shall be given to identify areas with chronically
28 malnourished population. In measuring the incidence of hunger, the key primary data sources
29 will include national nutrition surveys, household surveys of the Philippine Statistics
30 Authority (PSA), namely the Family Income and Expenditure Survey and the Annual Poverty
31 Indicators Survey, and global hunger indices as benchmarks.
32

33 **SEC. 16. Institutional Responsibilities.** – The following agencies of the government
34 are required to fulfil their respective mandates in a manner that shall ensure full
35 implementation of the primary objectives of this Act:
36

- 37 a. Department of Agriculture (DA);
38
39 b. Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR);
40
41 c. Department of Budget and Management (DBM);
42
43 d. Department of Education (DepEd);
44
45 e. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR);
46
47 f. Department of Health (DOH);
48
49 g. Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG);

- 1
- 2 h. Department of Justice (DOJ);
- 3
- 4 i. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE);
- 5
- 6 j. Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH);
- 7
- 8 k. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD);
- 9
- 10 l. Department of Science and Technology (DOST);
- 11
- 12 m. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI);
- 13
- 14 n. Commission on Human Rights (CHR);
- 15
- 16 o. Commission on Higher Education (CHED);
- 17
- 18 p. National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC);
- 19
- 20 q. National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA);
- 21
- 22 r. National Food Authority (NFA);
- 23
- 24 s. National Nutrition Council (NNC);
- 25
- 26 t. Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA); and
- 27
- 28 u. other agencies and instrumentalities of the government whose functions are
- 29 necessary for the efficient and effective implementation of the right to adequate food.
- 30

31 In addition, the development of a fully integrated whole-of-government approach to
32 implement the national policy governing the right to adequate food and the use of a human
33 rights-based approach for the establishment and implementation of the national policy must
34 be institutionalized.

35

36 **SEC. 17. *Commission on the Right to Adequate Food.*** – There is hereby created a
37 Commission on the Right to Adequate Food, hereinafter referred to as the Commission,
38 which shall be attached to the Office of the President.

39

40 The Commission shall be the primary policy-making and coordinating body to
41 guarantee full exercise of the right to adequate food. It shall exercise monitoring and
42 oversight functions, apply human rights principles, conduct objective impact assessment on
43 all government policies, programs and projects prior to adoption and implementation, work in
44 close cooperation, and coordination with relevant government agencies and in consultations
45 with civil society organizations and the private sector, and use all available resources for the
46 efficient and effective implementation of this Act.

47

48 It shall formulate a national food policy consistent with the policy formulated by the
49 Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger. The Commission shall implement programs of

1 action to eradicate hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable
2 agriculture.

3
4 The Commission on the Right to Adequate Food shall have the following powers:

- 5
6 a. Receive complaints of violations of the right to adequate food from individuals
7 and groups;
8
9 b. Investigate, *motu proprio*, or upon complaint by any party, all forms of violations
10 of the right to adequate food;
11
12 c. Adopt operational guidelines and rules of procedure, and cite for contempt
13 individuals and groups for their violations in accordance with the Rules of Court;
14
15 d. Provide appropriate legal measures for the protection of the right to adequate food
16 of all persons within the Philippines, as well as Philippine citizens residing
17 abroad, and provide for preventive measures and legal aid services to the under-
18 privileged whose right to adequate food has been violated or needs protection;
19
20 e. Establish a continuing program of research, education and information to enhance
21 respect for the primacy of the right to adequate food;
22
23 f. Recommend to Congress effective measures to promote the right to adequate
24 food, to harmonize existing laws affecting the right to adequate food, to ensure
25 their complementation, and the availability of remedies for violations and
26 compensation to victims of violations of the right to adequate food;
27
28 g. Monitor the Government's compliance with its obligations in regard to the right to
29 adequate food;
30
31 h. Request the assistance of any department, bureau, office or agency in the
32 performance of its functions;
33
34 i. Appoint officers and employees in accordance with law; and
35
36 j. Perform such other duties and functions as may be provided by law.
37

38 **SEC. 18. Composition.** - The Commission is composed of a chairperson and two (2)
39 members who must be natural-born citizens; at least thirty-five (35) years of age, at the time
40 of their appointment; and must not have been candidates for any elective position in the
41 elections immediately preceding their appointment. At least one (1) of them must be a
42 member of the Philippine Bar.
43

44 The Chairperson and members of the Commission shall not, during their tenure, hold
45 any other office or employment. Neither shall they engage in the practice of any profession,
46 or in the active management or control of any business which, in any way, may affect the
47 functions of their office, nor shall they be financially interested, directly or indirectly, in any
48 contract with, or in any franchise or privilege granted by the government, any of its
49 subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities, including government-owned or controlled
50 corporations or their subsidiaries.

1
2 The Chairperson and members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President
3 and shall not be reappointed to another term. From among the members, one (1) shall serve
4 as the chairperson and shall hold office for ten (10) years, another member shall be appointed
5 as Commissioner for seven (7) years, and another shall be appointed Commissioner and shall
6 serve for five (5) years, without reappointment. A member who shall be appointed to fill a
7 vacancy shall serve only the unexpired portion of the term of the predecessor. In no case shall
8 any member be appointed or designated in a temporary or acting capacity.
9

10 The Chairperson and members of the Commission shall receive the same salary,
11 benefits, privileges and emoluments of a cabinet secretary and undersecretary, respectively.
12

13 **SEC. 19. Standards on the Amount of Food.** — Within one (1) year from the
14 effectivity of this Act, the Commission shall, in consultations with the DSWD, DILG, NNC
15 and the DOH, issue guidelines on the minimum amount of food for persons who are
16 suffering from hunger or undernourishment, or are at risk from suffering from hunger or
17 undernourishment, but who cannot take care of their own needs, due to reasons beyond their
18 control, including children whose parents die or disappear, or otherwise no longer take care
19 of them, elderly, and persons with disabilities. The guidelines include:
20

- 21 1) The exact quantity of calories, proteins and micronutrients, to which the minimum
22 amount of food will correspond, according to the age, sex, health status and
23 occupation of a person;
24
- 25 2) A simple and accessible application or certification procedure for the minimum
26 amount of food entitlement with transparent, fair and non-discriminatory
27 eligibility or certification criteria; and
28
- 29 3) Relief mechanisms to ensure that such individuals are provided with their
30 minimum food requirement.
31

32 Specific support measures shall be designed and adopted to prevent or compensate for
33 disadvantages of the identified vulnerable persons or groups suffer from, with regard to the
34 enjoyment of their right to adequate food.
35

36 **SEC. 20. Emergencies.** – The Commission in coordination with the National Disaster
37 Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) shall:
38

- 39 a. Provide food emergency responses which sufficiently cover both early warning
40 responses and disaster preparedness in case of a crisis; and organize and manage
41 food responses efficiently and effectively;
42
- 43 b. Ensure that food supply responses are compatible with the right to adequate food
44 and international standards regulating emergencies; and
45
- 46 c. Initiate requests for international assistance in case of necessity, and supervise and
47 coordinate properly the distribution of food to intended recipients.

1 **SEC. 21. *Information Dissemination.*** – All government agencies, under the
2 direction of the Commission in coordination with the Philippine News Agency (PNA) and
3 Philippine Information Agency (PIA), shall:
4

- 5 a. Inform the population about the rights established in this Act and the
6 implementing rules and regulations adopted upon its passage into law and other
7 measure taken for the purpose of facilitating and promoting the realization of the
8 right to adequate food; and
9
- 10 b. Use the most appropriate ways and methods of disseminating information by
11 providing information through all media forms, and in local languages, notably in
12 the most marginalized areas and among populations with a high rate of illiteracy.
13

14 **SEC. 22. *Education and Awareness Program.*** – The Commission, in coordination
15 with the DepEd, CHED and TESDA, shall ensure that:
16

- 17 a. School curriculum includes material related to food and nutrition education, the
18 right to adequate food and human rights principles; and
19
- 20 b. Relevant adult education and training programs shall include materials related to
21 food and nutrition, the right to adequate food and human rights principles.
22

23 **SEC. 23. *International Cooperation.*** – The Commission, in coordination with the
24 CHR and the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), shall:
25

- 26 a. Ensure that activities undertaken in other countries, including those by private
27 actors, do not infringe on the enjoyment of the right to adequate food by people in
28 the concerned countries, in coordination with DA, DTI, DOH and NEDA and
29 other relevant agencies;
30
- 31 b. Promote international cooperation and help ensure the realization of the right to
32 adequate food in other countries, if in a position to do so; and
33
- 34 c. Ensure that international and other agreements which the Philippine Government
35 enters into, consider the guarantee on the right to food.
36

37 **SEC. 24. *Monitoring and Evaluation System.*** – There shall be an integrated
38 monitoring system that shall ensure that all government agencies at all levels, under the
39 supervision of the Commission on the Right to Adequate Food, shall:
40

- 41 a. Collect data related to food and nutrition security, using monitoring
42 methodologies and processes consistent with human rights principles;
43
- 44 b. Disaggregate collected data by age, sex, income, bracket, civil status and
45 ethnicity;
46
- 47 c. Monitor progress achieved in the realization of the right to adequate food; and
48
- 49 d. Establish or identify an early warning mechanism for food supply shortages and
50 emergencies.

1
2 **SEC. 25. Representation and Participation of People's Organizations and Civil**
3 **Society.** – To guarantee public participation, the Commission shall ensure that:

- 4
5 a. All persons can freely and meaningfully participate in all forms of public
6 discourse, access information and exercise freedom of association, in relation to
7 the formulation and implementation of policies pertaining to the right to adequate
8 food;
9
10 b. Civil society and other stakeholders actively participate in the institutions that
11 oversee the realization of the right to adequate food, as well as in formulating
12 capacity building mechanisms and special measures for disadvantaged groups;
13 and
14
15 c. National public hearings are conducted every two (2) years, at which the
16 government is required to report on the progress made with the implementation of
17 this Act, and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the
18 country.
19

20 **SEC. 26. Penal Provisions.** – The penalty of imprisonment of six (6) months and one
21 (1) day to six (6) years, or a fine of not less than One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00)
22 but not more than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00), or both, at the discretion of
23 the court, shall be imposed on any person who causes the starvation or denial of the access to
24 food of any particular individual or group, through the commission of any of the following
25 acts:

- 26
27 a. blockade;
28
29 b. refusal to implement a food-related program;
30
31 c. discrimination in implementing a food-related program;
32
33 d. negligence in implementing food-related programs, resulting in death;
34
35 e. obstructing access to food in time of calamity or war;
36
37 f. theft, corruption or black marketeering of food being given as humanitarian aid, in
38 times of calamity or war;
39
40 g. distribution of expired, or unsafe food at a school feeding program or other
41 feeding program, in times of calamity or war;
42
43 h. contamination of food or water sources, through mining activities, aerial spraying
44 of plantations, or any other similar means; and
45
46 i. other analogous acts.
47

48 *Provided That*, the penalty is imposable without prejudice to any other criminal, civil
49 or administrative liability under existing laws. If the act committed is food blockade during
50 armed conflict, the penalty imposable shall be without prejudice to the application of

1 Republic Act No. 9851, or the "Philippine Act on Crimes against International Humanitarian
2 Law, Genocide and Other Crimes against Humanity," and other relevant laws.

3
4 **SEC. 27. *Civil and Administrative Liabilities.*** – The government shall ensure the
5 enjoyment of the rights guaranteed in this Act and perform the duties provided for in this
6 Act. Appropriate cases may be filed before the courts to compel compliance with the
7 provisions of this Act. These cases shall be without prejudice to liability for damages and
8 administrative liability that may be incurred.

9
10 If the violator is a public official or employee, in addition to the penalty of
11 imprisonment or fine or both, the accessory penalty of perpetual absolute disqualification to
12 hold public office shall be imposed.

13
14 **SEC. 28. *Appropriations.*** – There shall be an allocation in the annual budget
15 specifically for the purposes of the implementation of the right to adequate food, in
16 accordance with priorities set by the Commission on the Right to Adequate Food. The
17 allocation shall be aimed at the progressive realization of the right to adequate food over the
18 long term.

19
20 **SEC. 29. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** – Within sixty (60) days from the
21 effectivity of this Act, the Chairperson of the Commission shall, in coordination with the
22 CHR, DA, DAR, DSWD, DOH, DTI, DPWH, NEDA, NNC and NAPC, and people's
23 organizations and human rights nongovernmental organizations, promulgate the necessary
24 rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.

25
26 **SEC. 30. *Rationalization of Policies.*** – All existing policies, laws, decrees, executive
27 orders, memorandum orders, memorandum circulars, administrative orders, and ordinances
28 shall be rationalized and interpreted in a way that shall guarantee the realization of the right
29 to adequate food as provided for by this Act.

30
31 Cabinet secretaries and other executive authorities involved in the implementation of
32 the right to adequate food shall report on a regular basis to the Commission on the Right to
33 Adequate Food on legislative and regulatory measures that have been formulated and
34 adopted, and the time frames within which they are envisaged to achieve their objectives in
35 order to achieve zero hunger.

36
37 **SEC. 31. *Separability Clause.*** – If any part or provision of this Act is declared
38 unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or any provisions not affected thereby shall remain
39 in full force and effect.

40
41 **SEC. 32. *Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, decrees, executive orders, memorandum
42 orders, memorandum circulars, administrative orders, ordinances, or parts thereof, which are
43 inconsistent with the right to adequate food and the provisions of this Act, are hereby deemed
44 repealed or modified accordingly.

45
46 **SEC. 33. *Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication
47 in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,