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NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
*First Regular Session*

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RECEIVED BY:

SENATE

S.B. No. 1402

**INTRODUCED BY SENATOR RISA HONTIVEROS**

**AN ACT**

**INSTITUTIONALIZING THE COMMUNITY-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT APPROACH AS A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION, MANDATING ALL NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS, INCLUDING THEIR ATTACHED AGENCIES, OFFICES AND BUREAUS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS, AND OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES TO IMPLEMENT THEIR COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES, AND PROJECTS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

The Community Driven Development (CDD) Institutionalization bill seeks to address the lack of an enabling policy, a national strategy and its mechanisms for community empowerment, by enhancing capacities for community participation, especially the poor, vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized, in the local development process.

It reinforces the value of participatory governance by complementing the Local Government Code (LGC) which mandates Local Government Units (LGU), among others, to provide basic services to constituents, by specifying the mechanisms by which the principles stipulated in the latter can be operationalized and sustained for developing self-reliant communities.

Current mechanisms of the Local Government Code to promote participation is limited to representation in local development councils and local special bodies. Article 63 of the Local Government Code states that CSOs, academe, and similar representatives must comprise at least 25% of the membership of the Local Special Bodies. The CDD bill offers a step-by-step process and ready technologies that were all proven to be effective in stirring lasting active citizenship. It allows even residents who are not part of organizations to have a voice.

With the approval of the Whole of Nation Approach and the Magna Carta of the Poor, the CDD approach aims to achieve community empowerment by encouraging citizens to take active roles in the community by providing them with control over decisions and over resources in their local development process. This will enable community members to take charge of their development and stimulate constructive partnership between community governments (barangay LGU) and community members in local development planning and budgeting. This partnership is aimed to produce community action plans which will be harmonized with LGU and pertinent national government agencies' (NGA) programs and budgets for implementation.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), through Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSS), has demonstrated success in delivering basic social services, empowerment and governance outcomes making significant contribution in poverty alleviation, community empowerment and participatory local governance.

CDD complements the national infrastructure development programs of the Government, such as the '*Build Better More*' Program, that seeks to reduce poverty through massive infrastructure campaign. Since this program will not actually include small community infrastructures, those that will go to geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, CDD shall be the mechanism to ensure that no one is left behind in economic and social development.

Towards this end, the policy advocacy initiatives are:

- Institutionalization of the CDD approach as a national strategy for inclusive growth and social protection; putting communities at the center of all development plans, budgets and strategies by mandating all national government agencies and departments, including their attached agencies, offices and bureaus, local government units, and other government instrumentalities to implement their community-based programs, activities, and projects to promote participation and empowerment of poor, vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized communities and groups within communities;
- Institutionalization of the Kalahi-CIDSS as a CDD program of the government for community empowerment that invests in providing capacities and opportunities for community members, particularly the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged, to effectively participate in the planning, budgeting, and implementation of community identified programs, plans, and projects;
- Creation of an Inter-Agency Advisory Council on CDD Institutionalization to develop policies relative to the implementation of this Act; and
- Creation of a CDD Knowledge and Resource Institute (CDD KRI) as the center for continuing research and technology development, partnership development, policy advocacy, resource mobilization, capacity-building of communities, CBOs, LGUs, NGAs and other development stakeholders, and monitoring and evaluation, so as to ensure the effective institutionalization and operationalization of the CDD framework as a strategy for inclusive growth and social protection.

The passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

  
**RISA HONTIVEROS**  
*Senator*

**SENATE**

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**INSTITUTIONALIZING THE COMMUNITY-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT APPROACH AS A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION, MANDATING ALL NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS, INCLUDING THEIR ATTACHED AGENCIES, OFFICES AND BUREAUS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS, AND OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES TO IMPLEMENT THEIR COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES, AND PROJECTS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR**

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

1           SECTION 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the Community-Driven  
2 Development (CDD) Institutionalization Act.

3           *Sec. 2. Declaration of Policies.* – The 1987 Constitution establishes the right of the  
4 people and their organizations to effective and reasonable participation at all levels of  
5 social, political, and economic decision-making shall not be abridged. The State shall, by  
6 law, facilitate the establishment of adequate consultation mechanisms (Article XIII,  
7 Section 16). Towards this end, and in pursuit of inclusive growth, social protection,  
8 community empowerment, and poverty reduction, the State shall enact programs that  
9 provide capacities and opportunities for community members — particularly the poor,  
10 vulnerable and disadvantaged — to effectively participate in the design, planning,  
11 budgeting, and implementation of community identified programs, plans, and projects.

12           *Sec. 3. Definition of Terms.* – For the purpose of this Act, the following terms are  
13 defined, as follows:

- 14           1. *Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP)* refers  
15 to a long-term plan that embodies the goals and objectives, policies and strategies  
16 as well as programs, projects of Indigenous Cultural Communities  
17 (ICCs)/Indigenous Peoples (IPs) for the sustainable development and  
18 management of their ancestral domain and all resources therein including human  
19 and cultural resources such as their indigenous knowledge, systems and practices

- 1 (NCIP AO No. 01, Series of 2014).
- 2 2. *Barangay Assembly (BA)* refers to a gathering of barangay residents who are  
3 Filipino, at least 15 years old and above, and listed in the barangay records as  
4 members of the BA (RA 7160).
- 5 3. *CDD Community of Practice (CDD CoP)* refers to a community of CDD practitioners,  
6 which is comprised of agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic and  
7 research institutions, and individuals, that share the commitment and passion for  
8 CDD, and together strive to advance its practice through regular and purposive  
9 interaction.
- 10 4. *Community* refers to a group of people living in a particular locality or geographical  
11 area, the location in which interventions are implemented. It may be a barangay,  
12 ancestral domain, or specific subsets thereof.
- 13 5. *Community action plan* refers to plans formulated by community members as a  
14 result of a participatory activity where communities identify their key problems and  
15 development challenges and identify solutions that can be implemented to address  
16 these challenges.
- 17 6. *Community-based financial management* refers to the management and direct  
18 control by the community members or groups of funds associated with a  
19 community identified and managed project.
- 20 7. *Community-based procurement* refers to an approach in implementing Negotiated  
21 Procurement-Community Participation modality whereby the Barangay Local  
22 Government Unit (BLGU) and/or the community group(s) directly and/or jointly  
23 manage the planning, procurement, implementation and monitoring of  
24 community-based projects. This can be used interchangeably with the community-  
25 based procurement
- 26 8. *Community-Based Programs* refers to programs, activities, or projects that are  
27 organized and implemented locally. By design, community-based programs invite  
28 community members or groups to actively design, plan, and implement  
29 intervention strategies to address community-identified plans and needs.
- 30 9. *Community control of resources* refers to the utilization and management of the  
31 resources by the community members or groups based on community-identified  
32 plans and needs.
- 33 10. *Community-Driven Development* refers to a development approach that gives  
34 control of development process, decisions-making, and resources to community  
35 members or groups in the locality. It treats people as assets and partners in the  
36 development process, building on their institutions and resources.

- 1 11. *Community Empowerment* refers to a process of enabling community members  
2 and groups to increase control over the factors and decisions that shape their lives.  
3 It is the process by which they increase their assets and attributes, and build  
4 capacities to gain access, partners, networks, and voice, in order to gain control. It  
5 is more than the involvement, participation or engagement of communities. It  
6 implies community ownership and collective action towards a specific objective, in  
7 this case local development.
- 8 12. *Community focus* refers to programs, activities, or projects that put primacy on  
9 the whole community.
- 10 13. *Community grants* refers to the financial assistance provided to communities  
11 implementing the Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated  
12 Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSS) program. It can be in a form of planning  
13 or investment grant and will be used to fund community project proposals.
- 14 14. *Community-managed implementation* refers to execution, implementation,  
15 monitoring, and contract management of community-identified projects by  
16 community members or groups, with assistance from the Local Government Units  
17 (LGUs) and other local partners.
- 18 15. *Community members* refers to all the residents of the locality, the barangay,  
19 ancestral domain, or specific subsets thereof.
- 20 16. *Community Organizing* refers to a longer-term engagement and empowerment  
21 process by which members of communities are brought together to act collectively  
22 on their shared interests, to identify community problems and solutions, and to  
23 take action. The long-term objectives of community organizing are to develop the  
24 internal capabilities and to increase decision-making power and influence of  
25 underrepresented groups in the community.
- 26 17. *Community Project Management Committee (CPMC)* refers to a group of  
27 community volunteers elected by the community members to provide overall  
28 management of the community-based projects and oversee implementation,  
29 monitoring, completion, maintenance, and sustainability.
- 30 18. *Displaced population* refers to people being forcefully moved from their locality or  
31 environment and occupational activities. It is a form of social change caused by a  
32 number of factors such as armed conflict, natural disaster, famine, development  
33 and economic changes (DSWD MC No. 10, Series of 2017).
- 34 19. *Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA)* refers to communities  
35 with marginalized population physically and socio-economically separated from the  
36 mainstream society and characterized by physical factors (isolated due to distance,

1 weather conditions and transportation difficulties – island, upland, lowland,  
2 landlocked, hard-to-reach and unserved/underserved communities) and socio-  
3 economic factors (high poverty incidence, presence of vulnerable sector,  
4 communities in or recovering from situation of crisis or armed conflict) (Bureau of  
5 Local Health Development, DOH).

6 20. *Graduation Year* refers to the final year wherein the Kalahi-CIDSS program is  
7 committed to provide formal programmatic support to a community because it will  
8 transition to a fully LGU-led implementation of community-driven development  
9 programs.

10 21. *Horizontal and vertical linkages* refers to the alignment of funding allocation and  
11 technical support of national government sector agencies with the identified needs  
12 of communities, as integrated in various local development plans, and the ability  
13 of the community members and groups to access funding resources and technical  
14 support from various agencies and institutions. The aim is to ensure the  
15 complementation of plans and strategies by different agencies and institutions that  
16 is anchored on evidence-based and participatory planning.

17 22. *One Social Preparation* refers to the harmonized social preparation process of  
18 various Social Welfare Development programs. It refers to the conduct of common  
19 activities at the community level for community assessment, identification of needs  
20 and interventions, and the preparation of community action plans, which will be  
21 the basis for funding by different development stakeholders.

22 23. *Participatory monitoring and evaluation* refers to a process through which  
23 stakeholders at various levels of the community engage in monitoring and  
24 evaluation of a project, program, or policy, share control over the content, the  
25 process and the results of the monitoring and evaluation activity, and engage in  
26 taking or identifying corrective actions. Systematically, it relies on the active  
27 engagement of the primary internal stakeholders as the actors that accomplish the  
28 systematic recording and periodic analysis of information that they themselves  
29 have chosen and recorded. The primary stakeholders shall be the community  
30 members.

31 24. *Participatory planning* refers to a planning process that directly involves the  
32 community members, leaders, and other stakeholders in diagnosing local problems  
33 and designing a course of action to resolve those problems. The process aims to  
34 harmonize views among all of its participants and to provide opportunities for  
35 participation especially for the marginalized groups in the community.

36 25. *Social Preparation* refers to a process to prepare and fully capacitate the

1 community to become ready and responsible implementers of programs, projects  
2 and activities. It must include activities to (i) identify, analyze and prioritize needs,  
3 and identify solutions to address needs; (ii) prepare proposals, studies, and  
4 technical designs and financial plans; (iii) form committees and task groups; and  
5 (iv) build capacity and capability to undertake the project activities (DSWD MC No.  
6 04, Series of 2016).

7 26. *Social Protection* refers to a set of policies and programs that seek to reduce  
8 poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and rights of the  
9 marginalized by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting  
10 against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people's capacity to  
11 manage risks (NEDA-SDC Cabinet Resolution No. 1, series of 2007).

12 27. *Whole of Government Approach (WGA)* refers to a strategy where all  
13 instrumentalities of the government are taking unified and integrated action in  
14 order to provide a common solution to a particular problem or issue. For CDD  
15 Institutionalization, the WGA is a logical and systematic convergence of efforts of  
16 government agencies and local government units to respond to the identified  
17 community needs, issues, concerns, and priorities

18 *Sec. 4. Elements of CDD.* – A CDD approach is a strategy where local communities  
19 take control in the planning, implementing and resource investments for their local  
20 development. CDD ensures that programs integrate the principles of local empowerment,  
21 participatory governance, demand-responsiveness, administrative autonomy, greater  
22 downward accountability and enhanced local capacity. Based on the ASEAN Regional  
23 Program for Capacity Development to Enhance Accountability of Local Governance in  
24 delivering Social Protection Programs through CDD, the CDD process happens when all  
25 of these elements are present: (1) community focus, (2) participatory planning, (3)  
26 community control of resources, (4) community-managed projects, and (5) participatory  
27 monitoring and evaluation. CDD includes but is not limited to the following processes and  
28 activities:

- 29 a) Community empowerment process – a defined and ordered set of community  
30 development activities that enable communities to have control over decision-  
31 making and resource allocation to meet their priority needs and allow local  
32 governments to provide effective and quick response to such needs.
- 33 b) Delivery mechanisms – a set of project implementation and procurement systems  
34 that facilitate delivery of services to local communities.

- 1 c) Intergovernmental fiscal transfers – existence of legally mandated regulations that  
2 authorize fiscal transfers from the national government to barangay-level  
3 governments and local communities.
- 4 d) Governance mechanisms – presence of formal arrangements for structural  
5 mechanisms and policy reforms for greater participation, rule of law, transparency,  
6 responsiveness, inclusiveness, and accountability of local governments in  
7 performing their mandated functions, and allowing community members,  
8 particularly those most vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized, to have  
9 access to the systems of local governance

10  
11 **ARTICLE I.**

12 **INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE CDD APPROACH IN GOVERNMENT**  
13 **PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS**

14  
15 *Sec. 5. Institutionalization of the CDD Approach in all community-based programs,*  
16 *activities and projects of government.* – All National Government Agencies (NGAs) and  
17 Departments, including their Attached Agencies, Offices and Bureaus, Local Government  
18 Units, and other government instrumentalities shall adopt the CDD approach in  
19 implementing their community-based programs, activities, and projects to promote  
20 participation and empowerment of poor, vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized  
21 communities and groups within communities.

22 *Sec. 6. Operationalization of the CDD approach in NGAs.* – The CDD approach shall  
23 be operationalized in government programs, activities and projects (PAPs) using the  
24 following methods and strategies, or a combination thereof, but not limited to:

- 25 a. Government agencies shall develop policies and programs, provide information on  
26 government intervention, and provide technical assistance and support to the partner  
27 local government units and communities for more effective community-driven  
28 planning and implementation, in consultation with Advisory Council, provided in  
29 Chapter III, Section 15 of this Act;
- 30 b. Government PAPs that have elements of local planning, budgeting, and development  
31 process shall ensure that majority of the community members actively participate in  
32 said process;
- 33 c. Government agencies shall regularly align community action plans, as discussed in  
34 Chapter II, Section 14 of this Act, to agency PAPs, and ensure that identified  
35 community priorities are sufficiently funded;



- 1 d. Government agencies shall use mechanisms for community-managed implementation,  
2 as defined in Chapter III, Section 18-19 of this Act, in the implementation of projects  
3 funded under the government PAPs;
- 4 e. Government agencies shall ensure that community members are prioritized, to the  
5 extent possible, in receiving employment opportunities brought about by project  
6 implementation at the communities;
- 7 f. Government agencies shall include in their annual budget proposals and multi-year  
8 plans funds for CDD implementation such as but not limited to capacity building,  
9 staffing, and project management; and
- 10 g. Government agencies shall accredit Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as partners in  
11 organizing and strengthening communities, and implementation of community-based  
12 PPAs.

13 *Sec. 7. Localization of the CDD approach in LGUs.* – Under the guidance of the  
14 Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), the LGUs shall be primarily  
15 responsible for:

- 16 a. Developing policies for enhancing participatory local governance practices, improving  
17 local development planning process, giving space to community organizations, and  
18 responding to community needs;
- 19 b. Providing information on government intervention, technical assistance, and support  
20 to communities for more effective community-driven planning and implementation;
- 21 c. Ensuring that community priorities and action plans are integrated in the barangay  
22 and municipal development plans and Annual Investment Programs (AIP), and ensure  
23 that identified community priorities are sufficiently funded, which may be sourced  
24 from the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) and/or other funds to which they may have  
25 access to;
- 26 d. Including in their AIP and multi-year plans funds for CDD implementation such as but  
27 not limited to staffing, community empowerment activities, and resources to initiate  
28 and sustain CDD projects;
- 29 e. Supporting the engaged residents and subsequent organizations formed to sustain  
30 the CDD projects as well as their gains, and impact;
- 31 f. Accrediting and ensuring participation of CSOs as partners in organizing and  
32 strengthening communities, and implementation of community-based projects;
- 33 g. Ensuring that engaged and accredited service providers under their supervision shall  
34 be justly compensated, that adequate funds are made available, and their working  
35 conditions are conducive to fulfill national quality standards; and
- 36 h. Conducting monitoring, and evaluation activities and enabling community members

1 to meaningfully participate in data gathering, processing and analysis, and especially  
2 in data utilization for their own development.

3 In accordance with the Local Government Code, local governments shall adhere to  
4 the layers of local authority and supervision, from provinces, to component cities and  
5 municipalities, and to barangays, in implementing LGU-led CDD programs.

6 *Sec. 8. Role of Civil Society Organization and the Academe - Accredited CSOs and*  
7 *academic institutions with experience in the CDD approach shall be encouraged to*  
8 *participate in community activities, specifically:*

9 a. Partner with communities/LGUs/NGAs in facilitation of community empowerment  
10 processes;

11 b. Provide additional funding or collaborate with partners/donors to implement  
12 community-identified projects;

13 c. Continuous capacity building and technology transfer to LGUs and communities; and

14 d. Conduct third party monitoring and evaluation together with communities and LGUs

15 The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in coordination with the  
16 Department of Budget Management (DBM) and Commission on Audit (COA), and in  
17 consultation with other relevant national government agencies and the local government  
18 concerned, shall implement a simplified set of guidelines for CSO accreditation and for  
19 providing an enabling environment for communities to participate in CDD implementation.  
20

## 21 **ARTICLE II.**

### 22 **INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF KALAHI-CIDSS PROGRAM**

23  
24 *Sec. 9. Kalahi-CIDSS as a CDD program of the government for community*  
25 *empowerment. – Kalahi-CIDSS is hereby institutionalized as a CDD program of the*  
26 *government for community empowerment. Its mandate is to ensure that communities*  
27 *become empowered to achieve increased access to basic social services and improved*  
28 *resilience to disaster and other shocks, and to participate in more inclusive local planning,*  
29 *budgeting, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of local development*  
30 *activities.*

31 *Sec. 10. DSWD as implementing agency. – The DSWD shall implement the Kalahi-*  
32 *CIDSS program, using the CDD approach in targeted poor, vulnerable, disadvantaged,*  
33 *and marginalized communities. It shall establish a working mechanism for convergence*  
34 *of social welfare and development (SWD) programs at the local level by ensuring a single*  
35 *harmonized, comprehensive social preparation process, that emphasizes identification of*

1 needs and defining vulnerabilities at the grassroots through a participatory action process  
2 and its contribution to increasing resiliency of poor communities.

3       Sec. 11. Coverage and Phasing. – The Kalahi-CIDSS Program will focus on the poor  
4 communities, and gradually expand coverage to all cities, municipalities, and special  
5 communities. The phasing of the implementation and expansion will be based on the  
6 approval of the Advisory Council.

7       The special communities shall refer to areas with characteristics that would make it  
8 difficult to meet graduation requirements, such as but not limited to communities with  
9 historically high magnitude and incidence of poverty, marginalization, and vulnerability,  
10 needing special intervention from DSWD which include, among others, GIDA areas,  
11 marginalized, and vulnerable sectors. The limitation of the areas to be covered under the  
12 special communities shall be based on the criteria approved by the Advisory Council.

13       All target municipalities shall be provided with capacity building, facilitation, and  
14 community grants. The entire implementation process will follow the regular planning  
15 and budgeting cycle of the local government. The Advisory Council, upon  
16 recommendations of DSWD, shall approve the criteria for assessing whether a  
17 municipality will need another round of intervention or will be endorsed for gradual  
18 withdrawal of the complete package of intervention, ensuring that mechanisms for  
19 sustainability are in place, until graduation year.

20       Sec. 12. *Funding and Resource Mobilization.* – Kalahi-CIDSS will provide  
21 community grants to poor, vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized communities to  
22 fund community project proposals selected through a criteria-based prioritization process  
23 by the expanded Local Development Council (LDC). The Program will employ a menu that  
24 allows the community to choose any activity that it considers to be important for its  
25 development, provided that support for projects with adverse environmental and social  
26 impacts shall not be allowed. Kalahi-CIDSS will also provide technical support to  
27 communities and local government units in mobilizing resources from Provincial LGUs,  
28 Civil Society Organizations, People’s Organizations, and National Government Agencies  
29 for unaddressed priorities in the Local Development Plans specifically for big ticket PAPs  
30 which cannot be funded through local resources.

31       The DSWD is directed to include resource requirements for nationwide  
32 implementation of Kalahi-CIDSS, and ensure it is included in its annual budget priority  
33 and such other appropriate funding sources as the DBM may identify.

34       The LGU shall put up counterpart funds in the form of cash and/or in-kind which  
35 may be sourced from the IRA of the government unit. Members of the community and

1 private individuals/institutions including foreign organizations may also contribute to the  
2 project.

3       *Sec. 13. Community Project Management Committee (CPMC).* – The committee  
4 shall take care of the overall management of projects funded under Kalahi-CIDSS  
5 following the mechanisms for community-managed implementation. This is composed of  
6 smaller project implementation committees where members are elected through the  
7 Barangay Assembly. Under the guidance of the Barangay Development Council (BDC), it  
8 shall also formulate policies and make decisions for the project. It shall oversee project  
9 implementation, monitoring, maintenance and sustainability after project completion.

10       *Sec. 14. Community Empowerment Process.* – The DSWD, through Kalahi-CIDSS, will  
11 provide facilitation support to empower community members to participate in the local  
12 development process:

13       a. *Social Preparation.* DSWD will employ the One Social Preparation approach to  
14 complement with other SWD processes and interventions and provide a platform  
15 for other SWD social preparation needs. The comprehensive social preparation  
16 process and community action plan development shall be a venue for validation  
17 and reporting of SWD interventions, which shall be used as input to the local  
18 development planning, and as basis for NGA targeting mechanisms and  
19 interventions. DSWD will ensure strategic solutions are arrived by community  
20 members by employing participatory tools and technologies. Communities will be  
21 oriented towards better planning, and proposing more strategic solutions that  
22 ensure efficient use of scarce resources and reduce vulnerability. The Municipal  
23 Local Government Operations Officer (MLGOO) shall oversee and provide technical  
24 support and guidance to LGUs to ensure the quality of citizens' participation in the  
25 local decision making processes.

26       b. *Community Planning, Project Proposal Development and Appraisal.* The DSWD, in  
27 partnership with DILG, shall ensure that community action plans will be  
28 incorporated into the local development plans and ensure the integration of local  
29 development plans to the national development plans ensuring that programs,  
30 activities, and projects prioritized for funding are responsive to community-  
31 identified needs. It shall closely coordinate with LDCs, namely the Barangay, City,  
32 Municipal, and Provincial Development Councils as stipulated in the Republic Act  
33 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991, to ensure that the annual plans are  
34 harmonized and operationalized for proper and timely implementation; and

35       c. *Community-Based Organization (CBO) Formation and Strengthening.* DSWD will  
36 ensure at the onset of social preparation, that community-based organizations will

1 be formed, strengthened, and recognized as beneficiaries to enable them to have  
2 control over future resources.

3  
4 **ARTICLE III.**

5 **IMPLEMENTING MECHANISMS**

6  
7 *Sec. 15. Creation of an Inter-Agency Advisory Council.* – An Advisory Council on  
8 CDD Institutionalization shall be created at the national level to develop policies relative  
9 to the implementation of this Act. It shall be chaired by the DSWD and co-chaired by  
10 DILG.

11 It shall be composed of representatives from the agency members of Department  
12 of Budget and Management, National Anti-Poverty Commission, National Economic and  
13 Development Authority, Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform,  
14 Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Health, Department  
15 of Human Settlements and Urban Development, and Department of Education.  
16 Representatives shall include the Secretary of the agencies as the officially designated  
17 permanent member and a designated Undersecretary as an alternate representative.  
18 Representatives of non-governmental organizations shall constitute not less than one-  
19 fourth (¼) of the members of the Advisory Council, which shall be appointed by the  
20 Council during the first three years of the effectivity of this Act, after which the  
21 representatives shall be selected from and appointed by the CDD Community of Practice.

22 The Advisory Council may create committees and invite other agencies as the need  
23 arises. The Advisory Council shall meet at least quarterly. It shall recommend to the  
24 President measures and policies for the responsive delivery of commitments under this  
25 Act and integration with the general poverty reduction strategy of the Government.

26 The CDD Knowledge and Resource Institute (CDD KRI) shall provide secretariat  
27 support services for the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of policies  
28 and plans formulated by the Council.

29 *Sec. 16. Creation of a CDD Knowledge and Resource Institute.* – There shall be  
30 established a non-stock, non-profit government owned and controlled corporation with  
31 its own charter, to be attached to DSWD. The CDD KRI is a policy, research and training  
32 arm of the Advisory Council, which shall provide support for continuing research and  
33 technology development, partnership development, policy advocacy, resource  
34 mobilization, capacity-building of communities, CBOs, LGUs, NGAs and other  
35 development stakeholders, and monitoring and evaluation, to ensure effective  
36 institutionalization and operationalization of the CDD framework.

1 a. *Functions and powers of the Institute.* The functions of the Institute shall include,  
2 but is not limited to:

3 1. Learning and Development interventions on program implementation and  
4 sustainability;

5 a. Development of CDD Resource Pool, a group of experts on CDD  
6 principles and implementation who possess expertise in CDD to co-  
7 develop the certification and accreditation programs and other learning  
8 and development requirements of the staff, partners, and other  
9 stakeholders;

10 b. Certification of CDD organizations, institutions, and individual  
11 practitioners who shall either be partners of the program or part of its  
12 human resources;

13 c. Continuing professional development through partner academic  
14 institutions;

15 2. Resource Mobilization

16 a. Partnership and Linkages

17 b. Convergence

18 3. Knowledge management and technology development

19 4. Regular Monitoring and Evaluation; and

20 5. Policy Advocac

21 To fulfill its purposes, the KRI shall have the following powers:

22 1. To collect, receive and maintain funds, donations, and other forms of assistance  
23 and to apply the income and principal thereof to the promotion of its aims and  
24 purposes hereinbefore set out;

25 2. To contract any obligation, or enter into any agreement necessary or incidental  
26 to the proper management of its powers;

27 3. In general, to carry on any activity and exercise all of the powers conferred by  
28 the laws upon private or government-owned or controlled corporations; and to  
29 do any and all of the acts and things herein set forth to the same extent as  
30 juridical persons could do, and in any part of the world, as principal, factor,  
31 agent or otherwise, alone or in syndicate or otherwise in conjunction with any  
32 person, entity, partnership; association or corporation, domestic or foreign.

33 b. *Composition of the Board of Directors.* The Institute shall be under the direct  
34 supervision of a Board of Directors composed of the Secretary of DSWD as  
35 Chairman and at least five (5) other members:

36 i. Secretary of the Department of the Interior Local Government;

- 1           ii. Secretary of the National Economic and Development Authority;
- 2           iii. Secretary of the National Anti-Poverty Commission; and
- 3           iv. Representatives of the Civil Society Organization and the Academe, to be
- 4                 appointed by the President upon recommendation of the Secretary.

5           The structure and staffing pattern shall be prescribed and approved by the

6           Secretary.

- 7           c. Endowment Fund. There is hereby established an Endowment Fund which shall
- 8                 consist of voluntary contributions, donations, grants, or loans from domestic and
- 9                 /or foreign sources, government subsidies and other income accruing from the
- 10                operations of the Institute. For the initial organizational and operational
- 11                requirements of the CDD KRI, there is hereby appropriated out of any fund in the
- 12                National Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of SEVEN MILLION PESOS
- 13                (P7,000,000.00). Hereafter, funding for the operational activities of the KRI shall
- 14                be generated from the earnings generated out of this fund, in addition to
- 15                appropriations by Congress. Any undisbursed funds from the preceding year shall
- 16                form part of the budget in the following year.

- 17           d. Socialized Fees. All application for certifications, trainings, and other services of
- 18                 the CDD KRI shall be charged with corresponding socialized fees to be determined
- 19                 by the Advisory Council.

20           Sec. 17. *Implementing Agencies.* Using the Whole of Government approach,

21           various government agencies shall be involved in the implementation of this Act.

- 22           a. *DSWD as lead agency.* Pursuant to the herein declared policy, the DSWD shall
- 23                 serve as the lead agency for the implementation of this Act. The DSWD shall
- 24                 integrate in their regular operations the following functions:

- 25                 i. Provide facilitation support to empower community members to participate
- 26                         in the local development process and to strengthen community capabilities
- 27                         to engage LGUs, NGAs, and other stakeholders to support community-
- 28                         identified priorities;
- 29                 ii. Integrate the CDD approach into the local planning and budgeting process,
- 30                         for more systematized community participation in the local development
- 31                         processes and activities;
- 32                 iii. Institutionalize capacity-building and learning on CDD for NGAs, Non-
- 33                         Government Organizations (NGOs), CSOs, private sector institutions, and
- 34                         other partners to enable them to do CDD; and
- 35                 iv. Support integration of the role of provincial LGUs in local development
- 36                         planning and budgeting and CDD implementation. Specifically, the provision

1 of technical assistance and resource augmentation by ensuring integration  
2 of municipal development plans to provincial development plans

- 3 b. DILG as key partner in strengthening participatory local governance. The DILG  
4 shall be a key partner agency in the development of policies and technologies for  
5 LGUs, to strengthen participatory local governance, institute policy and structural  
6 reforms to ensure horizontal and vertical alignment and linkages of barangay and  
7 municipal development plans and AIP to community-based plans. It shall also  
8 initiate the crafting of PAPs aligned with community-identified needs and priorities.
- 9 c. NAPC as key partner in mobilizing the basic sectors. The NAPC shall be a key  
10 partner agency in the development of policies and measures to ensure meaningful  
11 representation and active participation of the basic sectors in their local  
12 development.
- 13 d. Support from relevant government agencies. All relevant bureaus, offices, agencies  
14 and instrumentalities of the government shall render the necessary support to the  
15 implementation of this Act.

16 *Sec. 18. Community-Management Implementation as Delivery Mechanism.* – All  
17 National Government Agencies and Local Government Units shall use mechanisms for  
18 community-managed implementation of community-based projects.

19 The community members, with the assistance of LGU and other local partners,  
20 shall participate in project implementation, monitoring, and management. Community-  
21 based organizations shall be formed to operate, manage, and maintain community  
22 projects.

23 For projects that are employing community-managed implementation, guidelines  
24 of the Revised Community Participation in Procurement Manual as approved by the  
25 Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB) shall apply. The community shall be  
26 involved as members of the Bids and Awards Committee (BAC), BAC Secretariat,  
27 Technical Working Group and observers of the procurement process.

28 *Sec. 19. Intergovernmental fiscal transfers.* – For projects that are employing  
29 community-managed implementation, guidelines for community-based financial  
30 management shall apply which includes but is not limited to community participation in  
31 the management and control of funds, bookkeeping and reporting, and closing of  
32 accounts.

33 The implementing agency shall enter into a memorandum of agreement (MOA)  
34 with the concerned LGUs with provisions such as, but is not limited to, prompt delivery  
35 of local counterpart contributions (LCC) and the opening and maintaining of a Trust  
36 Account.



1 The implementation shall be made in accordance with the community-based  
2 finance guidelines and policies which shall ensure that government funds are  
3 safeguarded. Financial transactions shall be supported by established disbursement  
4 processes, reporting mechanisms and internal control systems to ensure that  
5 management and utilization of funds promotes the principles on the use of government  
6 public funds. This is relative to the Manual on Barangay Financial Management of  
7 Barangays prescribed by the Commission on Audit relative to the Republic Act 7160.

8 The key partner agencies and other relevant government agencies shall help the  
9 DSWD in the strict implementation of the financial management system at the local  
10 government unit, and impose sanctions for any violation in this guidelines and applicable  
11 regulations.

12  
13 **ARTICLE IV.**  
14 **MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**  
15

16 *Sec. 20. Special Intervention for Indigenous Peoples.* – To address the unique  
17 needs of the Indigenous Peoples and to reinforce the state policy recognizing their rights  
18 and protecting their ancestral domains, preserving their cultural integrity and ensuring  
19 that they are in equal footing from rights and opportunities, the local government units,  
20 government agencies, and other instrumentalities of the government, in coordination with  
21 National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, shall ensure the following:

- 22 a. Automatic representation of Indigenous Peoples in decision making within the BDC  
23 regardless of land tenurial ownership and number of IP population, as long as it is  
24 identified or recognized that IPs are present in the community;
- 25 b. Utilization of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan  
26 as the major reference and consideration in addressing needs and providing  
27 interventions in IP areas and integration of the ADSDPP in the Local Development  
28 Plan of the B/LGU;
- 29 c. Fund allocation for the conduct validation in IP areas and implementation of  
30 identified needs of IP communities; and
- 31 d. IP areas as priority in terms of the delivery of basic social services as these  
32 communities are located in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas  
33 (GIDA).

34 *Sec. 21. CDD Approach in Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and*  
35 *Management (DRRM).* – To reduce the disaster risk, prepare communities for disasters,

1 and address the needs of communities affected by disasters, the CDD approach shall be  
2 adopted as a strategy for community-based DRRM.

3       *Sec. 22. Particular consideration for needs of marginalized sectors.* – CDD  
4 implementation shall ensure that marginalized sectors including IP members of the  
5 community, women, children, people of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity  
6 and expression (SOGIE), youth, older persons, internally displaced persons, rebel  
7 returnees, recovering drug dependents, and persons with disability will be represented in  
8 decision-making activities in the community.

9       *Sec. 23. Incentives.* – The CDD elements or implementation status shall be  
10 included as additional criteria for the recognition given to LGUs such as but not limited to  
11 Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) and other awards by NGAs.

12

13

## **ARTICLE V.**

14

### **FINAL PROVISIONS**

15

16       *Sec. 24. Joint Congressional Oversight Committee.* – Upon effectivity of this Act, a  
17 Congressional Oversight Committee, hereafter referred to as CDD Oversight Committee,  
18 is hereby constituted. The Committee shall set the overall framework to review the  
19 implementation of this Act. It shall likewise determine the inherent weaknesses in the law  
20 and recommend the necessary remedial legislation or executive measures.

21       The CDD Oversight Committee shall be composed of twelve (12) members, with  
22 the chairpersons of the Committee on People’s Participation of the House of  
23 Representatives, and Committee on Social Justice, Welfare and Rural Development of the  
24 Senate as Co-Chairpersons; and two members from each House from the Committees on  
25 Good Government and Public Accountability and People’s Participation.

26       The CDD Oversight Committee shall conduct a review of this Act, which shall  
27 include a systematic evaluation of the impact of this Act, accomplishments of the  
28 program, and performance of its implementing Agencies, every three (3) years. The  
29 committee shall also perform such other duties and functions as may be necessary to  
30 attain the objectives of this Act.

31       *Sec. 25. Regular Monitoring and Reporting.* – The CDD KRI shall monitor the  
32 implementation of this Act and submit an annual report of its status to the oversight  
33 agencies and the joint congressional oversight committee. The said report shall also be  
34 regularly posted and updated for the public’s information. A process assessment shall be  
35 conducted by DSWD once every three years, the results of which shall be utilized to  
36 stimulate more program lessons exchange, experience sharing, public dialogues, policy

1 discussions and generating inputs for program design works on CDD. Mechanisms for  
2 promoting third-party monitoring and evaluation of the Act by NGOs and CSOs, together  
3 with community members and LGUs, shall also be established.

4       Sec. 26. *Grievance Mechanism.* – A Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be  
5 established to address complaints and concerns raised by any stakeholder or concerned  
6 citizen relating to the implementation of this Act. An appointed representative of the  
7 DSWD shall head the Grievance Committee present at the regional and national level  
8 tasked to accept, investigate, and facilitate resolution of complaints and grievances.

9       Sec. 27. *Penalty.* – Upon finding that a department, agency, or instrumentality of  
10 government, government-owned and –controlled corporation, or local government unit  
11 has violated any provision of this Act and its implementing rules and regulations, the  
12 sanctions under administrative law, civil service, or other appropriate laws shall be  
13 recommended to the Civil Service Commission and/or the Department of the Interior and  
14 Local Government. The person directly responsible for the violation, as well as the head  
15 of the agency or local chief executive shall be held liable under this Act. Filing a complaint  
16 under this Act shall not preclude the offended party from pursuing other remedies  
17 available under the law and to invoke any of the provisions of existing laws, including the  
18 Civil Service Code and the Local Government Code.

19       Any public officer or private person committing any graft and corrupt practices in  
20 the implementation of this Act, including but not limited to mismanagement of public  
21 funds, shall be punished based on the penal provisions of existing laws.

22       Sec. 28. *Appropriations.* – The amount needed for the implementation of this Act  
23 shall be charged against the appropriations of concerned government agencies in the  
24 current and subsequent General Appropriations Act. Donations and other forms of  
25 assistance may also be accepted in accordance with applicable laws and issuances for  
26 purposes relevant to the implementation of this Act.

27       Sec. 29. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within six (6) months from the  
28 effectivity of this Act, the DSWD shall, in coordination with national government agency  
29 members of the Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster (HDPRC), in  
30 consultation with league of barangays, cities, municipalities, and provinces and relevant  
31 stakeholders, promulgate the rules and regulations necessary for the effective  
32 implementation of the provisions of this Act.

33       Sec. 30. *Separability Clause.* – If any provision of this Act or the application of such  
34 provision to any instrumentalities or entities or circumstances is declared invalid or  
35 unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid and  
36 subsisting.

1            *Sec. 31. Repealing Clause.* – All laws, decrees, executive orders, administrative  
2 orders or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed,  
3 amended, or modified accordingly.

4            *Sec. 32. Effectivity Clause.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its  
5 publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation in the  
6 Philippines.

*Approved,*