

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 4470



INTRODUCED BY HONORABLE LIANDA B. BOLILIA

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.

CDD refers to a development approach that gives control of decisions and resources to community groups.¹ It treats people as assets and partners in development process, building on their institutions and resources.² CDD reinforces the value of participatory governance by complementing the Local Government Code, which mandates Local Government Units, among others, to provide basic services to constituents. CDD projects operate at the lowest layer or sub-national organization because it is working from bottom-up.³ It matches resources to needs, enhances community participation and local governance, builds social capital, and improves community skills and empowerment. With these elements, CDD can play an important role in strategies to poverty reduction.

CDD approaches have been supported as tools for addressing poverty, improving governance, and promoting inclusion. The Philippines has a long history of participatory development, community empowerment, and community-driven initiatives, which was given official support and recognition under the 1991 Local Government Code (LGC). DSWD started to undertake CDD in 2003, building on its experience in community-based participatory development from a previous DSWD local program under President Ramos' Social Reform Agenda, the Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) and also drew inspiration from the Indonesian Kecamatan Development Program (KDP).

A keystone poverty reduction initiative is the Kapit-bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS), a CDD program implemented by the DSWD. After almost fifteen years of implementation, Kalahi-CIDSS (KC) has made concrete positive contributions to the improvement of well-being of the members of its target communities. It has demonstrated success in delivering basic social services, empowerment and governance outcomes which could make significant contribution in poverty alleviation, community empowerment and participatory local governance. KC had financed more than 4,000 small infrastructure projects (including school classrooms, water systems, farm-to-market roads, etc.)

¹ Alkire, Sabina, et al. 2004. *Community-Driven Development*. CDD Chapter of the PRSP Sourcebook.

² Ibid.

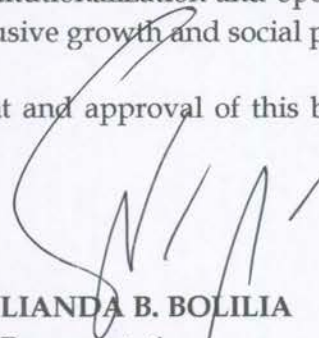
³ http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTCDD/Resources/430160-1361480685593/9058621-1366731546330/Session1_IntroductionCDD.pdf

and trained community volunteers in more than 3,000 villages.⁴ Several studies have shown that CDD has indeed provided greater access to services. Within one year after construction of projects, access to economic facilities has improved and the rate of change is significantly higher in the Kalahi areas than in non-Kalahi areas as compared to their baselines.⁵ Likewise, in Kalahi CIDSS areas, development funds (including those from non-KC sources) are more closely aligned with residents' preferences because of the project. Residents get to participate in the selection of subprojects based on the development needs of the barangay. These prioritized projects are then proposed for Kalahi-CIDSS funding.⁶

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 adopt the CDD approach in implementing 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 the national flagship 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; and
- Creation of a CDD Knowledge and Resource Institute as the center for continuing research and technology development, partnership development, policy advocacy, resource mobilization, capacity-building of communities, community-based organizations (CBOs), local government units (LGUs), national government agencies (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.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate enactment and approval of this bill is earnestly sought.



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⁴ <https://www.mcc.gov/resources/doc/summary-measuring-results-of-the-philippines-community-driven-development-project-kalahi-cidss>

⁵ Tracking Progress Towards Community Empowerment & Welfare: Kalahi-CIDSS Midterm Evaluation Report, 2007.

⁶ Impact Evaluation of Kalahi-CIDSS: Third Round Report, 2017.

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AN ACT

INSTITUTIONALIZING THE COMMUNITY-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT (CDD) 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 ADOPT THE CDD APPROACH IN IMPLEMENTING 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 **SEC. 1 Short Title.** – This Act shall be known as the Community-Driven Development
2 Institutionalization Act.

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

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

- 16 1. *Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP)* refers to a
17 long-term plan that embodies the goals and objectives, policies and strategies as well
18 as programs, projects of ICCs/IPs for the sustainable development and management
19 of their ancestral domain and all resources therein including human and cultural
20 resources such as their indigenous knowledge, systems and practices. (NCIP AO No.
21 01, Series of 2014).
22 2. *Barangay Assembly* refers to a gathering of barangay residents who are Filipino, at
23 least 15 years old and above, and listed in the barangay records as members of the
24 BA (RA 7160).

3. *CDD Community of Practice*. A community of CDD practitioners – which is comprised of agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions, and individuals – that share the commitment and passion for CDD, and together strive to advance its practice through regular and purposive interaction
4. *Community* refers to a group of people living in a particular locality or geographical area, the location in which interventions are implemented. It may be a barangay, ancestral domain, or specific subsets thereof.
5. *Community action plan* refers to plans formulated by community members as a result of a participatory activity where communities identify their key problems and development challenges and identify solutions that can be implemented to address these challenges.
6. *Community-based financial management* refers to the management and direct control by the community members or groups of funds associated with a community identified and managed project.
7. *Community-based procurement* refers to an approach in implementing Negotiated Procurement-Community Participation modality whereby the Barangay Local Government Unit and/or the community group(s) directly and/or jointly manage the planning, procurement, implementation and monitoring of community-based projects. This can be used interchangeably with the community-based procurement.
8. *Community-Based Programs* refers to programs, activities, or projects that are organized and implemented locally. By design, community-based programs invite community members or groups to actively design, plan, and implement intervention strategies to address community-identified plans and needs.
9. *Community control of resources* refers to the utilization and management of the resources by the community members or groups based on community-identified plans and needs.
10. *Community-Driven Development* refers to a development approach that gives control of development process, decisions-making, and resources to community members or groups in the locality. It treats people as assets and partners in the development process, building on their institutions and resources.
11. *Community Empowerment* refers to a process of enabling community members and groups to increase control over the factors and decisions that shape their lives. It is the process by which they increase their assets and attributes, and build capacities to gain access, partners, networks, and voice, in order to gain control. It is more than the involvement, participation or engagement of communities. It implies community ownership and collective action towards a specific objective, in this case local development.
12. *Community focus* refers to programs, activities, or projects that puts primacy on the whole community.
13. *Community-managed implementation* refers to execution, implementation, monitoring, and contract management of community-identified projects by community members or groups, with assistance from the Local Government Units and other local partners
14. *Community members* refers to all the residents of the locality, in this Act, the barangay, ancestral domain, or specific subsets thereof.
15. *Community Organizing* refers to a longer-term engagement and empowerment process by which members of communities are brought together to act collectively on their shared interests. In this Act, to identify community problems and solutions, and to take action. The long-term objectives of community organizing is to develop the internal capabilities and to increase decision-making power and influence of underrepresented groups in the community.
16. *Community Project Management Committee (CPMC)* refers to a group of community volunteers elected by the community members to provide overall management of the

- community-based projects and oversee implementation, monitoring, completion, maintenance, and sustainability.
17. *Displaced population* refers to people being forcefully moved from their locality or environment and occupational activities. It is a form of social change caused by a number of factors such as armed conflict, natural disaster, famine, development and economic changes. (DSWD MC No. 10, Series of 2017).
18. *Geographically Isolated and Displaced Areas (GIDA)* refers to communities with marginalized population physically and socio-economically separated from the mainstream society and characterized by physical factors (isolated due to distance, weather conditions and transportation difficulties – island, upland, lowland, landlocked, hard-to-reach and unserved/underserved communities) and socio-economic factors (high poverty incidence, presence of vulnerable sector, communities in or recovering from situation of crisis or armed conflict).
19. *Graduation Year* refers to the final year wherein the Kalahi-CIDSS program is committed to provide formal programmatic support to a community because it will transition to a fully LGU-led implementation of community-driven development programs.
20. *Horizontal and vertical linkages* refers to the alignment of funding allocation and technical support of national government sector agencies with the identified needs of communities, as integrated in various local development plans, and the ability of the community members and groups to access funding resources and technical support from various agencies and institutions. The aim is to ensure the complementation of plans and strategies by different agencies and institutions that is anchored on evidence-based and participatory planning.
21. *One Social Preparation* refers to the harmonized social preparation process of various Social Welfare Development programs. For this Act, it refers to the conduct of common activities at the community level for community assessment, identification of needs and interventions, and the preparation of community action plans, which will be the basis for funding by different development stakeholders.
22. *Participatory monitoring and evaluation* refers to a process through which stakeholders at various levels of the community engage in monitoring and evaluation of a project, program, or policy, share control over the content, the process and the results of the monitoring and evaluation activity, and engage in taking or identifying corrective actions. Systematically, it relies on the active engagement of the primary internal stakeholders as the actors that accomplish the systematic recording and periodic analysis of information that they themselves have chosen and recorded. In this Act, the primary stakeholders shall be the community members.
23. *Participatory planning* refers to a planning process that directly involves the community members, leaders, and other stakeholders in diagnosing local problems and designing a course of action to resolve those problems. The process aims to harmonize views among all of its participants and to provide opportunities for participation especially for the marginalized groups in the community.
24. *Social Preparation* refers to a process to prepare and fully capacitate the community to become ready and responsible implementers of programs, projects and activities. It must include activities to (i) identify, analyze and prioritize needs, and identify solutions to address needs; (ii) prepare proposals, studies, and technical designs and financial plans; (iii) form committees and task groups; and (iv) build capacity and capability to undertake the project activities (DSWD MC No. 04, Series of 2016).
25. *Social Protection* refers to a set of policies and programs that seek to reduce poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people's capacity to

manage risks (NEDA-SDC Cabinet Resolution No. 1, series of 2007).

26. *Special Communities* refers to areas with characteristics that would make it difficult to meet graduation requirements such as but not limited to high magnitude and incidence of poverty, marginalization, and vulnerability needing special intervention from DSWD which include among others GIDA areas and marginalized and vulnerable sectors.

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

Sec. 4. Elements of CDD. A CDD approach is a strategy where local communities take control in the planning, implementing and resource investments. CDD ensures that programs integrate the principles of local empowerment, participatory governance, demand-responsiveness, administrative autonomy, greater downward accountability and enhanced local capacity. The CDD process happens when all of these elements are present: (1) community focus, (2) participatory planning, (3) community control of resources, (4) community-managed projects, and (5) participatory monitoring and evaluation. CDD includes but is not limited to the following processes and activities:

- a) Community empowerment process - a defined and ordered set of community development activities that enable communities to have control over decision-making and resource allocation to meet their priority needs and allow local governments to provide effective and quick response to such needs.
- b) Delivery mechanisms - a set of project implementation and procurement systems that facilitate delivery of services to local communities
- c) Intergovernmental fiscal transfers - existence of legally mandated regulations that authorize fiscal transfers from the national government to barangay-level governments and local communities
- d) Governance mechanisms - presence of formal arrangements for structural mechanisms and policy reforms for greater participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, inclusiveness, and accountability of local governments in performing their mandated functions, and allowing community members, particularly those most vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized, to have access to the systems of local governance

Chapter I.

Institutionalization of the CDD Approach in Government Programs, Activities and Projects

Sec. 5. Institutionalization of the CDD Approach in all community-based programs, activities and projects of government. All national government agencies and departments, including their attached agencies, offices and bureaus, local government units, and other government instrumentalities shall adopt the CDD approach in implementing their community-based programs, activities, and projects to promote participation and empowerment of poor, vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized communities and groups within communities.

1 **Sec. 6. Operationalization of the CDD approach in NGAs.** The CDD approach shall be
2 operationalized in government programs, activities and projects (PAPs) using the following
3 methods and strategies, or a combination thereof, but not limited to:
4

- 5 a. Government agencies shall develop policies and programs, provide information on
6 government intervention, and provide technical assistance and support to the partner
7 local government units and communities for more effective community-driven planning
8 and implementation, in consultation with Advisory Council, provided in Chapter III,
9 Section 15 of this Act;
- 10 b. Government PAPs that have elements of local planning, budgeting, and development
11 process shall ensure that majority of the community members actively participate in said
12 process;
- 13 c. Government agencies shall regularly align community action plans, as discussed in
14 Chapter II, Section 14 of this Act, to agency PAPs, and ensure that identified community
15 priorities are sufficiently funded;
- 16 d. Government agencies shall use mechanisms for community-managed implementation,
17 as defined in Sec. 18-19 of this Act, in the implementation of projects funded under the
18 government PAPs;
- 19 e. Government agencies shall ensure that community members are prioritized, to the
20 extent possible, in receiving employment opportunities brought about by project
21 implementation at the communities;
- 22 f. Government agencies to include in their annual budget proposals and multi-year plans
23 funds for CDD implementation such as but not limited to capacity building, staffing, and
24 project management; and
- 25 g. Accreditation of CSOs as partners in organizing and strengthening communities.

26
27 **Sec. 7. Localization of the CDD approach in LGUs.** Under the guidance of the Department
28 of the Interior and Local Government, the LGUs shall be primarily responsible for:
29

- 30 a. Developing policies for enhancing participatory local governance practices, improving
31 local development planning process, giving space to community organizations, and
32 responding to community needs;
 - 33 b. Providing information on government intervention, technical assistance, and support to
34 communities for more effective community-driven planning and implementation;
 - 35 c. Ensure that community priorities and action plans are integrated in the barangay and
36 municipal development plans and Annual Investment Programs, and ensure that
37 identified community priorities are sufficiently funded, which may be sourced from the
38 Internal Revenue Allotment and/or other funds to which they may have access to;
 - 39 d. Include in their Annual Investment Program and multi-year plans funds for CDD
40 implementation such as but not limited to staffing, community empowerment activities,
41 and resources to initiate and sustain the Community-Driven Development projects;
 - 42 e. Supporting the engaged residents and subsequent organizations formed to sustain the
43 Community-Driven Development projects as well as their gains, and impact;
 - 44 f. Ensuring that engaged and accredited service providers under their supervision shall be
45 justly compensated, that adequate funds are made available, and their working
46 conditions are conducive to fulfill national quality standards; and
 - 47 g. Conduct of monitoring, and evaluation activities and enabling community members to
48 meaningfully participate in data gathering, processing and analysis, and especially in
49 data utilization for their own development.
- 50

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

5 **Sec. 8. Role of Civil Society Organizations** - Accredited CSOs with experience in the CDD
6 approach shall be encouraged to participate in community activities, specifically:

- 7 a. Partner with communities/LGUs/NGAs in facilitation of community empowerment
8 processes;
- 9 b. Provide additional funding or collaborate with partners/donors to implement
10 community-identified projects;
- 11 c. Continuous capacity building and technology transfer to LGUs and communities; and
- 12 d. Conduct third party monitoring and evaluation together with communities and LGUs
13

14 The DSWD, in in coordination with DBM and COA, and in consultation with other relevant
15 national government agencies and the local government concerned, shall implement a
16 simplified set of guidelines for CSO accreditation and for providing an enabling
17 environment for communities to participate in CDD implementation.
18

19 **Sec. 9. Capacity-building, learning and development support.** The Department of Social
20 Welfare and Development shall provide capacity-building, monitoring, learning and
21 development support to agencies and instrumentalities of government, so as to ensure the
22 effective institutionalization and operationalization of the CDD framework as a strategy for
23 inclusive growth and social protection.
24

25 Chapter II.

26 Institutionalization of Kalahi-CIDSS as a National Flagship CDD Program of 27 the Government for Community Empowerment 28

29 **Sec. 10. Kalahi-CIDSS as the National Flagship CDD program of the government for**
30 **community empowerment.** Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated
31 Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSS) is hereby institutionalized as the national flagship
32 CDD program of the government for community empowerment, and shall be a regular
33 program of the DSWD, with regular staffing and budget provisions. Its mandate is to ensure
34 that communities become empowered to achieve increased access to basic social services
35 and improved resilience to disaster and other shocks, and to participate in more inclusive
36 local planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of local
37 development activities.
38

39 The DSWD shall implement the Kalahi-CIDSS program, shall use the CDD approach in
40 targeted poor, vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized communities, and establish a
41 working mechanism for convergence of social welfare and development programs at the
42 local level by ensuring a single harmonized, comprehensive social preparation process that
43 emphasizes identification of needs and defining vulnerabilities at the grassroots through a
44 participatory action process and its contribution to increasing resiliency of poor
45 communities.
46

47 **Sec. 11. Coverage and Phasing.** The Kalahi-CIDSS Program will focus on the poorest
48 communities, and gradually expand coverage to all cities, municipalities, and special

1 communities. The phasing of the implementation and expansion will be based on the
2 recommendations of the Advisory Council.

3 All target municipalities shall be provided with capacity building, facilitation, and
4 community grants. The entire implementation process will follow the regular planning and
5 budgeting cycle of the local government. The Advisory Council, upon recommendations of
6 DSWD, shall identify the criteria for assessing whether a municipality will need another
7 round of intervention or will be endorsed for gradual withdrawal of the complete package
8 of intervention, ensuring that mechanisms for sustainability are in place, until graduation
9 year.

10
11 **Sec. 12. *Funding and Resource Mobilization.*** Kalahi-CIDSS will provide community grants
12 to poor, vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized communities to fund community
13 project proposals selected through a criteria-based prioritization process by the expanded
14 Local Development Council. The Program will employ an open menu that allows the
15 community to choose any activity that it considers to be important for its development,
16 provided that support for projects with adverse environmental and social impacts shall not
17 be allowed. Kalahi-CIDSS will also provide technical support to communities and local
18 government units in mobilizing resources from Provincial LGUs, Civil Society
19 Organizations, People's Organizations, and National Government Agencies for unaddressed
20 priorities in the Local Development Plans specifically for big ticket PAPs which cannot be
21 funded through local resources.

22
23 The DSWD is directed to include resource requirements for nationwide implementation of
24 Kalahi-CIDSS, and ensure it is included in its annual budget priority and such other
25 appropriate funding sources as the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) may
26 identify.

27
28 The Local Government Unit shall put up counterpart funds in the form of cash and/or in-
29 kind which may be sourced from the Internal Revenue Allotment of the government unit.
30 Members of the community and private individuals/institutions including foreign
31 organizations may also contribute to the project.

32
33 **Sec. 13. *Community Project Management Committee (CPMC).*** The committee shall take care
34 of the overall management of projects funded under Kalahi-CIDSS following the
35 mechanisms for community-managed implementation. This is composed of smaller project
36 implementation committees where members are elected through the Barangay Assembly.
37 Under the guidance of the Barangay Development Council, it shall also formulate policies
38 and make decisions for the project. It shall oversee project implementation, monitoring,
39 maintenance and sustainability after project completion.

40
41 **Sec. 14. *Community Empowerment Process.*** The DSWD, through Kalahi-CIDSS, will
42 provide facilitation support to empower community members to participate in the local
43 development process:

- 44
45 a. *Social Preparation.* DSWD will employ the One Social Preparation approach to
46 complement with other SWD processes and interventions and provide a platform for
47 other SWD social preparation needs. The comprehensive social preparation process
48 and community action plan development shall be a venue for validation and
49 reporting of SWD interventions, which shall be used as input to the local

development planning, and as basis for NGA targeting mechanisms and interventions. DSWD will ensure strategic solutions are arrived by community members by employing participatory tools and technologies. Communities will be oriented towards better planning, and proposing more strategic solutions that ensure efficient use of scarce resources and reduce vulnerability. The MLGOO shall oversee and provide technical support and guidance to LGUs to ensure the quality of citizens participation in the local decision making processes.

- b. *Community planning, Project Proposal Development and Appraisal.* The DSWD, in partnership with DILG, shall ensure that community action plans will be incorporated into the local development plans and ensure the integration of local development plans to the national development plans ensuring that programs, activities, and projects prioritized for funding are responsive to community-identified needs;
- c. *Community-Based Organization (CBO) Formation and Strengthening.* DSWD will ensure at the onset of social preparation, that community-based organizations will be formed, strengthened, and recognized as beneficiaries to enable them to have control over future resources.

Chapter III. Institutional Mechanism

Sec. 15. *Creation of an Inter-Agency Advisory Council.* An Advisory Council on CDD Institutionalization shall be created at the national level to develop policies, monitor, and assess actions and activities relative to the implementation of this Act. It shall be chaired by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and co-chaired by Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).

It shall be composed of representatives from the agency members of Department of Budget and Management, National Anti-Poverty Commission, National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Health, Department of Housing, and Department of Education. Representatives shall include the Secretary of the agencies as the officially designated permanent member and a designated Undersecretary as an alternate representative. Representatives of non-governmental organizations shall constitute not less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the members of the Advisory Council, which shall be appointed by the Council during the first three years of the effectivity of this Act, after which the representatives shall be selected from and appointed by the CDD Community of Practice.

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

The Advisory Council as coordinated by the lead agency shall closely coordinate with local development councils, namely the Barangay, City, Municipal, and Provincial Development Councils as stipulated in the Republic Act 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991, to ensure that the annual plans are harmonized and operationalized for proper and timely implementation.

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

4 **Sec. 16. Creation of a CDD Knowledge and Resource Institute (CDD KRI).** There shall be
5 established a non-stock, non-profit corporation, to be attached to DSWD. The CDD KRI is a
6 policy, research, and training arm of the Advisory Council, which shall provide support for
7 continuing research and technology development, partnership development, policy
8 advocacy, resource mobilization, capacity-building of communities, CBOs, LGUs, NGAs
9 and other development stakeholders, and monitoring and evaluation, and shall maintain
10 regular staffing, so as to ensure effective institutionalization and operationalization of the
11 CDD framework.

12
13 a. *Functions and powers of the Institute.* The functions of the Institute shall include,
14 but is not limited to:

- 15
16 1. Learning and Development interventions on program implementation and
17 sustainability;
 - 18 a. Development of CDD Resource Pool, a group of experts on CDD
19 principles and implementation who possess expertise in CDD to co-
20 develop the certification and accreditation programs and other learning
21 and development requirements of the staff, partners, and other
22 stakeholders;
 - 23 b. Certification of CDD organizations, institutions, and individual
24 practitioners who shall either be partners of the program or part of its
25 human resources;
 - 26 c. Continuing professional development through partner academic
27 institutions;
- 28 2. Resource Mobilization
 - 29 a. Partnership and Linkages
 - 30 b. Convergence
- 31 3. Knowledge management and technology development
- 32 4. Monitoring and evaluation; and
- 33 5. Policy Advocacy

34
35 To fulfill its purposes, the KRI shall have the following powers:

- 36 1. To collect, receive and maintain funds, donations, and other forms of assistance
37 and to apply the income and principal thereof to the promotion of its aims and
38 purposes hereinbefore set out;
- 39 2. To contract any obligation, or enter into any agreement necessary or incidental to
40 the proper management of its powers;
- 41 3. In general, to carry on any activity and exercise all of the powers conferred by the
42 laws upon private or government-owned or controlled corporations; and to do
43 any and all of the acts and things herein set forth to the same extent as juridical
44 persons could do, and in any part of the world, as principal, factor, agent or
45 otherwise, alone or in syndicate or otherwise in conjunction with any person,
46 entity, partnership; association or corporation, domestic or foreign.

47
48 b. *Composition of the Board of Directors.* The Institute shall be under the direct
49 supervision of a Board of Directors composed of the Secretary of DSWD as Chairman
50 and at least five (5) other members:

- 51 i. Secretary of the Department of the Interior Local Government;

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

The structure and staffing pattern shall be prescribed and approved by the Secretary.

- c. **Endowment Fund.** There is hereby established an Endowment Fund which shall consist of voluntary contributions, donations, grants, or loans from domestic and /or foreign sources, government subsidies and other income accruing from the operations of the Institute. For the initial organizational and operational requirements of the CDD KRI, there is hereby appropriated out of any fund in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of TWENTY MILLION PESOS (P20,000,000.00). Hereafter, funding for the operational activities of the KRI shall be generated from the earnings generated out of this fund, in addition to appropriations by Congress. Any undisbursed funds from the preceding year shall form part of the budget in the following year.
- d. **Socialized Fees.** All application for certifications, trainings, and other services of the CDD KRI shall be charged with corresponding socialized fees to be determined by the Advisory Council.

Sec. 17. Implementing Agencies. Using the Whole of Government approach, various government agencies shall be involved in the implementation of this Act.

- a. **DSWD as lead agency.** Pursuant to the herein declared policy, the DSWD, through its *Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services* (KALAHI CIDSS), shall serve as the lead agency for the implementation of this Act. The DSWD shall integrate in their regular operations the following functions:
 - i. Continue the implementation of Community-Driven Development projects in existing KALAHI-CIDSS municipalities and expand coverage from targeted poor municipalities to all cities, municipalities, provinces, and special communities
 - ii. Provide facilitation support to empower community members to participate in the local development process and to strengthen community capabilities to engage LGUs, NGAs, and other stakeholders to support community-identified priorities:
 - iii. Integrate the Community-Driven Development approach into the local planning and budgeting process, for more systematized community participation in the local development processes and activities;
 - iv. Institutionalize capacity-building and learning on CDD for national government agencies (NGAs), non-government organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector institutions, and other partners to enable them to do CDD; and
 - v. Support integration of the role of provincial LGUs in local development planning and budgeting and Community-Driven Development implementation. Specifically, the provision of technical assistance and resource augmentation by ensuring integration of municipal development plans to provincial development plans

- 1 b. **DILG as key partner in strengthening participatory local governance.** The DILG is
2 a key partner agency in the development of policies and technologies for LGUs, to
3 strengthen participatory local governance, institute policy and structural reforms to
4 ensure horizontal and vertical alignment and linkages of barangay and municipal
5 development plans and Annual Investment Program to community-based plans. It
6 shall also initiate the crafting of PAPs aligned with community-identified needs and
7 priorities.
8
9 c. **NAPC as key partner in mobilizing the basic sectors.** The NAPC is a key partner
10 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
14 d. **Support from relevant government agencies.** All relevant, bureaus, offices, agencies
15 and instrumentalities of the government to render the necessary support to the
16 implementation of this Act.
17

18 **Sec. 18. Community-Management Implementation as Delivery Mechanism.** All National
19 Government Agencies and local government units shall use mechanisms for community-
20 managed implementation in the implementation of community-based projects
21

22 The community members, with the assistance of LGU and other local partners, shall
23 participate in project implementation, monitoring, and management. Community-based
24 organizations shall be formed to operate, manage, and maintain community projects.
25

26 For projects that are employing community-managed implementation, guidelines of the
27 Revised Community Participation in Procurement Manual as approved by the Government
28 Procurement Policy Board (GPPB) shall apply. The community shall be involved as
29 members of the Bids and Awards Committee (BAC), BAC Secretariat, Technical Working
30 Group and observers of the procurement process.
31

32 **Sec. 19. Intergovernmental fiscal transfers.** For projects that are employing community-
33 managed implementation, guidelines for community-based financial management shall
34 apply which includes but is not limited to community participation in the management and
35 control of funds, bookkeeping and reporting, and closing of accounts.
36

37 The implementing agency shall enter into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with the
38 concerned Local Government Units (LGUs) with provisions such as, but is not limited to,
39 prompt delivery of local counterpart contributions (LCC) and the opening and maintaining
40 of a Trust Account.
41

42 The implementation shall be made in accordance with the community-based finance
43 guidelines and policies which shall ensure that government funds are safeguarded.
44 Financial transactions shall be supported by established disbursement processes, reporting
45 mechanisms and internal control systems to ensure that management and utilization of
46 funds promotes the principles on the use of government public funds. This is relative to the
47 Manual on Barangay Financial Management of Barangays prescribed by the Commission on
48 Audit relative to the Republic Act 7160.
49

1 The key partner agencies and other relevant government agencies shall help the DSWD in
2 the strict implementation of the financial management system at the local government unit;
3 and impose sanctions for any violation in this guidelines and applicable regulations.
4

5 **Sec. 20. Special Intervention for Indigenous Peoples.** To address the unique needs of the
6 Indigenous Peoples and to reinforce the state policy recognizing their rights and protecting
7 their ancestral domains, preserving their cultural integrity and ensuring that they are in
8 equal footing from rights and opportunities, the local government units, government
9 agencies, and other instrumentalities of the government, in coordination with NCIP, shall
10 ensure the following:

- 11 a. Automatic representation of Indigenous Peoples in decision making within the
12 Barangay Development Council regardless of land tenurial ownership and number
13 of IP population, as long as it is identified or recognized that IPs are present in the
14 community;
- 15 b. Utilization of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
16 (ADSDPP) as the major reference and consideration in addressing needs and
17 providing interventions in IP areas and integration of the ADSDPP in the Local
18 Development Plan of the B/LGU;
- 19 c. Fund allocation for CDD implementation, including conduct of validation, in IP
20 areas; and
- 21 d. IP areas as priority in terms of the delivery of basic social services as these
22 communities are located in Geographically Isolated and Displaced Areas (GIDA).
23

24 **Sec. 21. CDD Approach in Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.** To
25 reduce the disaster risk, prepare communities for disasters, and address the needs of
26 communities affected by disasters, the CDD approach shall be adopted as a strategy for
27 community-based DRRM.
28

29 **Sec. 22. Particular consideration for needs of marginalized sectors.** CDD implementation
30 shall ensure that marginalized sectors including IP members of the community, women,
31 children, people of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity and expression (SOGIE),
32 youth, older persons, rebel returnees and rehabilitated drug dependents, and persons with
33 disabilities will be represented in decision-making activities in the community.
34

35 **Sec. 23. Incentives.** The CDD elements or implementation status shall be included as
36 additional criteria for the recognition given to LGUs such as but not limited to Seal of Good
37 Local Governance and other awards by National Government Agencies.
38

39 **Sec. 24. Joint Congressional Oversight Committee.** Upon effectivity of this Act, a
40 Congressional Oversight Committee, hereafter referred to as CDD Oversight Committee, is
41 hereby constituted. The Committee shall set the overall framework to review the
42 implementation of this Act. It shall likewise determine the inherent weaknesses in the law
43 and recommend the necessary remedial legislation or executive measures.
44

45 The CDD Oversight Committee shall be composed of twelve (12) members, with the
46 chairpersons of the Committee on People's Participation of the House of Representatives,
47 and Committee on Social Justice, Welfare and Rural Development of the Senate as Co-
48 Chairpersons; and two members from each House from the Committees on Good
49 Government and Public Accountability and People's Participation.

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

6
7 **Sec. 25. Regular Monitoring and Reporting.** The DSWD shall monitor the implementation of
8 this Act and submit an annual report of its status to the oversight agencies and the joint
9 congressional oversight committee. The said report shall also be regularly posted and
10 updated for the public's information. A process assessment shall be conducted by DSWD
11 once every three years, the results of which shall be utilized to stimulate more program
12 lessons exchange, experience sharing, public dialogues, policy discussions and generating
13 inputs for program design works on CDD. Mechanisms for promoting third-party
14 monitoring and evaluation of the Act by NGOs and CSOs, together with community
15 members and LGUs, shall also be established.

16
17 **Sec. 26. Grievance Mechanism.** A Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be established to
18 address complaints and concerns raised by any stakeholder or concerned citizen relating to
19 the implementation of this Act. An appointed representative of the DSWD shall head the
20 Grievance Committee present at the regional and national level tasked to accept, investigate,
21 and facilitate resolution of complaints and grievances.

22
23 **Sec. 27. Penalty.** Upon finding that a department, agency, or instrumentality of government,
24 government-owned and -controlled corporation, or local government unit has violated any
25 provision of this Act and its implementing rules and regulations, the sanctions under
26 administrative law, civil service, or other appropriate laws shall be recommended to the
27 Civil Service Commission and/or the Department of the Interior and Local Government.
28 The person directly responsible for the violation, as well as the head of the agency or local
29 chief executive shall be held liable under this Act. Filing a complaint under this Act shall not
30 preclude the offended party from pursuing other remedies available under the law and to
31 invoke any of the provisions of existing laws, including the Civil Service Code and the Local
32 Government Code.

33
34 Any public officer or private person committing any graft and corrupt practices, including
35 but not limited to mismanagement of public funds, shall be punished based on the penal
36 provisions of existing laws.

37
38 **Sec. 28. Appropriations.** The amount needed for the implementation of this Act shall be
39 charged against the appropriations of concerned government agencies in the current and
40 subsequent General Appropriations Act. Donations and other forms of assistance may also
41 be accepted in accordance with applicable laws and issuances for purposes relevant to the
42 implementation of this Act.

43
44 **Sec. 29. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** Within six (6) months from the effectivity of
45 this Act, the DSWD shall, in coordination with national government agency members of the
46 Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster, in consultation with league of
47 barangays, cities, municipalities, and provinces and relevant stakeholders, promulgate the
48 rules and regulations necessary for the effective implementation of the provisions of this
49 Act.

1 **Sec. 30. *Separability Clause.*** If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision
2 to any instrumentalities or entities or circumstances is declared invalid or unconstitutional,
3 the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid and subsisting.
4

5 **Sec. 31. *Repealing Clause.*** All laws, decrees, executive orders, administrative orders or parts
6 thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or
7 modified accordingly.
8

9 **Sec. 32. *Effectivity Clause.*** This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in
10 the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines.
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12
13

14 *Approved,*