Republic of the Philippines HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Batasan Hills, Quezon City

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS First Regular Session

House Bill No. 3706



Introduced by HON, YEDDA MARIE K. ROMUALDEZ

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The 1987 Constitution of the Philippines provides for the recognition and promotion of other forms of education, other than formal education. Article XIV, Section 2, Paragraph (1) declares that the State shall establish, maintain and support a complete, adequate and integrated system of education relevant to the needs of the people and society; and paragraph (4) concisely encourages non-formal, informal and indigenous learning systems as well as self-learning, independent and out-of-school study programs particularly those that respond to community needs.

To this end, Republic Act 9155, otherwise known as the Governance of Basic Education Act of 2001 stipulates the establishment of the Alternative Learning System (ALS) to provide out-of-school children, youth and adults population with basic education (cf. Sec 2, RA 9155). The Alternative Learning System is a parallel learning system to provide a viable alternative to the existing formal education instruction, encompassing both the non-formal and informal sources of knowledge and skills.

Since its introduction in 2001, thousands of out-of-school youth and persons in disadvantaged situations, including those who cannot afford formal schooling for reasons of poverty, employment or other pressing circumstance, have benefitted from the Alternative Learning System. It has been recognized as one of the most important initiatives in non-formal education in the last fifteen years, addressing the needs of marginalized learners.

Nonetheless, there remains the need to institutionalize ALS as a major component of our basic education system with a clearly defined role within the overall education goals in our country, parallel to the formal educational system. This will allow the ALS to build a more systematic and flexible approach in responding to all types of learners outside the school system and providing a viable alternative to the existing formal education instruction,

encompassing both the non-formal and informal sources of knowledge and skills.

By institutionalizing the Alternative Learning System, the State shall protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality basic education and make it accessible to all by providing all Filipino children in the elementary level and free education in the high school level. Furthermore, the ALS will provide the development of livelihood skills, which manifest in the individual specific competencies that prepare, improve, and enhance employability and economic productivity.

In view of the foregoing, the passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

Rep. YEDDA MARIE K. ROMUALDEZ Representative, First District of Leyte

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4 5 7 3	SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS First Regular Session House Bill No. 3706
9 0 1 2 3	Introduced by HON. YEDDA MARIE K. ROMUALDEZ
4 5 7 8 9 0 1	AN ACT INSTITUTIONALIZING AN ALTERNATIVE LEARNING SYSTEM FOR INDIGENT ADULTS, OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND SPECIAL NEEDS AND SENIOR CITIZENS, PROVIDING FUNDS THEREOF AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES
3	Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of the Representatives of
4	the Philippines in Congress assembled:
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6	Section 1. Short Title - This Act shall be known as the "Alternative
7	Learning System Act of the Philippines".
	Section 2. Declaration of Policy. It is hereby declared the policy of the
	State to promote the right of all citizens to quality education at all levels and
	shall take the appropriate steps to make such education accessible to all.
	The State shall likewise give the highest priority to the enactment of measures
	that promote human development and the acceleration of social progress,
	thereby reducing social, economic and political inequalities.
	Towards this end, the State shall provide the marginalized and
	disadvantaged sectors of society including indigent adults, out-of-school
	youth, indigenous people, persons with disabilities and special needs and
	senior citizens with opportunities to improve their knowledge, vocational

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1	efficiency and other skills through an alternative learning system parallel to
2	the existing formal education system.
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4	Section 3. Statement of Purpose. This Act seeks to attain the following
5	objectives:
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7	(a) To provide a viable learning alternative to the formal education
8	system that will address all learning needs of marginalized learners,
9	particularly indigent adults, out-of-school youth, indigenous peoples,
10	persons with disabilities and with special needs and senior citizens;
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12	(b) To afford an opportunity for a systematic and flexible learning
13	program outside of the formal education system;
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15	(c) To provide opportunities for quality learning especially in far-flung,
16	underserved and conflict-affected communities;
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18	(d) To institute a mobile teacher program especially for persons who
19	are physically or economically unable to attend center-based
20	learning programs;
21	the level of literacy to
22	(e) To improve access to education and raise the level of literacy to
23	contribute to an individual's future.
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25	Section 4. Coverage. This Act shall cover learners from marginalized
26	and disadvantaged sectors of society, who are not currently enrolled in the
27	formal education system particularly indigent adults, out-of-school youth,
28	indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and with special needs and
29	senior citizens.
30	The alternative learning system shall be institutionalized and
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32	implemented in all municipalities of the country.

(e) Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs - refer to those suffering from a restriction of different abilities, as a result of a mental, physical or sensory impairment, to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. Such impairment may be permanent or transitory in nature.

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2	(f) Senior citizen or elderly - refers to any resident citizen of the
3	Philippines at least sixty (60) years old.
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5	(g) Alternative Learning System Accreditation and Equivalency (ALS
6	A&E) Test - is a paper and pencil test conducted by the Bureau of
7	Alternative Learning System designed to measure the
8	competencies of those who have neither attended nor finished
9	elementary or secondary education in the formal school system.
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11	(h) Alternative Delivery Mode - refers to the non-traditional education
12	program that applies a flexible learning philosophy and curriculum
13	delivery program
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15	Section 6. Administrative Supervision. The Department of Education
16	through the Bureau of the Alternative Learning System (BALS) shall exercise
17	general supervision and administration over the alternative learning system.
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19	Section 7. Functions of the Bureau of Alternative Learning System.
20	The Bureau of Alternative Learning System (thereafter, the Bureau) shall have
21	the overall authority to set, promulgate and implement the detailed rules,
22	guidelines, terms, conditions, qualifications and regulations pertaining to the
23	alternative learning system. Subject to the overall supervision of the Secretary
24	of Education, the Bureau shall perform the following functions:
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26	(a) Formulate the objectives and basic policies of the alternative learning
27	system;
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29	(b) Formulate, adopt and supplement schemes and systems that will be
30	most effective and productive for ALS;

1	(c) Formulate guidelines, policies, criteria for accreditation and evaluation
2	of establishments offering ALS;
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4	(d) Formulate policies, guidelines, systems that will effectively administer
5	admission of students, delivery of instruction, and graduation;
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7	(e) Formulate policies, guidelines and systems that will efficiently transfer
8	of students from ALS to formal education and vice-versa;
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10	(f) Administer and supervise the education programs of institutions and
11	schools offering ALS;
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13	(g) Develop a uniform learning program for ALS;
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15	(h) Coordinate and monitor the objectives, functions and activities of ALS;
16	and;
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18	(i) Administer, supervise, monitor and coordinate all programs and
19	activities under alternative learning system.
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21	Section 8. Private ALS Providers. The Department of Education
22	though the Bureau of Alternative Learning System may authorize private
23	organizations to open, manage and operate alternative learning centers,
24	subject to the supervision of the said department.
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26	Section 9. Classification of Levels. The alternative learning system
27	shall be composed of four levels:
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29	(a) Functional Literacy Program - a intensive community-based literacy
30	program that targets learners who have never attend a formal
31	school and includes developing basic literacy skills of reading,
32	writing and numeracy;

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2	(b) Basic Alternative Learning Program - which shall correspond to the
3	elementary course;
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5	(c) Advanced Alternative Learning Program - which shall correspond to
6	the secondary course in the formal education system.
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8	(d) Informal Education Program - a life skills-focused and experiential
9	learning program aimed at developing and enhancing social, civic,
10	cultural and personal development integrated with livelihood skills
11	trainings and entrepreneurship education adapted and tailored-fit to
12	the identified needs of the learners.
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14	Section 10. Alternative Delivery Modes. The alternative learning
15	system may utilize one or a combination of the following alternative delivery
16	modes:
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18	(a) Center-Based Learning - ALS learners are required to attend
19	alternative learning classes conducted on a scheduled basis at a
20	designated community-based alternative learning center managed
21	by an authorized instructional manager;
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23	(b) Open or Distance Learning - ALS learners undergo an independent,
24	self-pacing and flexible delivery of learning through study modules
25	delivered through mail or broadcast through radio and television or
26	other such means of communication, bringing learning to where the
27	learners are and enabling them to acquire equivalency in basic
28	education;
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30	(c) Home-Based Learning - ALS learners study at home under the
31	supervision by a mobile teacher or a literate family member in order
32	to help non-literate members upgrade their literacy skills and

improve the learning capabilities of those belonging to families in disadvantaged situations;

(d) <u>Digital Learning</u> - learning is conducted through the use of information and communication technology (ICT) tools and facilities such as electronic modules, learning management systems and online module guides.

The delivery of the alternative learning system shall always be selfpaced, project-based, and learner-centered and shall always take into consideration the level of literacy, learning preferences and needs of the learners.

system shall follow a uniform Learning Program. The alternative learning system shall follow a uniform learning program to be determined by the Department of Education, which shall as much as practicable cover the academic subjects included in the standard basic education curriculum. Delivery of instruction may be provided by licensed learning facilitators assigned by the Department of Education or by an authorized private ALS provider: *Provided*, That the said uniform learning program shall reflect the set of knowledge skills and competencies that learners should develop to meet the minimum requirements of basic education: *Provided further*, That it shall cover functional literacy, academic skills, values formation and life learning: *Provided furthermore*, That it shall also be complemented by livelihood skills and entrepreneurship trainings: *Provided finally*, That a specialized learning program may be developed, adopted and adapted to meet the identified needs of a particular group of learners.

Section 12. Admission to Senior Secondary School or College.

Learners who successfully completed required learning program and passed the Accreditation and Equivalency Test shall be awarded a certificate/diploma, bearing the seal of the Department of Education and the signature of the

Secretary, certifying their competencies as comparable graduates of the formal school system. They may be admitted to a senior secondary school or to a college or university to pursue degree courses of their own choice provided that they pass the qualifying entrance examinations and other requirements given by the said college or university.

The Bureau shall develop supplemental learning programs to provide learners who have passed the A&E Test and intend to enter college with higher competencies in particular advanced academic subjects in order to meet the demands and entry requirements of college education.

Section 13. Admission of Applicants. No learner may be refused admission to the alternative learning system: *Provided*, That no student currently enrolled under the formal education system may be admitted into the alternative learning system: *Provided further*, That all learners are automatically admitted to the Basic Alternative Learning Program: *Provided finally*, That if a learner has already graduated from an elementary course under the formal education system, the learner shall be automatically admitted to the Advanced Alternative Learning Program

Learners who have not attended any formal school or failed to pass the Functional Literacy Test shall be required to complete first the Functional Literacy Program.

Learners, who at least eighteen (18) years old but have not yet completed his elementary course, shall be first admitted conditionally to the Basic Alternative Learning Program and required to take the Functional Literacy Test (FLT) in order for the learning facilitator to identify their level of literacy. Once the level of literacy of the learners has been determined, the learning facilitator shall identify the appropriate learning modules that will help develop the necessary competencies required of the learners for acceleration to the Advanced Alternative Learning Program.

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2	Section 14. Establishment of Community-Based Alternative Learning
3	Centers. There shall be at least one community-based learning center in
4	every barangay of a city or municipality.
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6	Section 15. Learning Facilitators. Each school district and community-
7	based alternative learning center shall have at least one qualified licensed
8	teacher who shall serve as learning facilitator.
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10	The Bureau shall strengthen personnel development and conduct
11	training activities to improve managerial skills and teaching competencies of
12	ALS learning facilitators.
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14	Section 16. Local ALS Committee. There shall be in every city or
15	municipality, under the Local School Board, a Local Alternative Learning
16	System (ALS) Committee.
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18	It shall be composed of the following members:
19 20	(a) The City or Municipal Mayor as chairperson;
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22	(b) The School District Supervisor as co-chairperson;
23 24	(c) The Chairperson of the Education Committee of the Sangguniang
25	Bayan or Sangguniang Panlungsod;
26	Dayar or Jangganning
27	(d) The City or Municipal Chairperson of the Federation of Sangguniang
28	Kabataan;
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30	(e) The City or Municipal Chairperson of the Liga ng mga Barangay;
31	(f) The Representative of the Teachers Association;
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33 34	In the event that a municipality has two (2) or more District Supervisors,
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the Division Superintendent of Schools shall designate the District Supervisor
 who shall serve as co-chairman of the Local ALS Committee.

Section 17. Functions of the Local ALS Committee. The Local ALS Committee shall perform the following functions:

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- (a) Oversee the implementation of the alternative learning system at the city or municipal level, including the establishment of communitybased alternative learning centers, provision of technical assistance to learning facilitators and program monitoring and evaluation;
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(b) Recommend to the Local School Board, in accordance with the criteria set by the Department of Education, the determination of the annual supplementary budgetary needs for the operation and maintenance of the alternative learning system within the city or municipality, and the supplementary local cost of meeting such as needs, which shall be reflected in the form of an annual ALS budget corresponding to its share of the proceeds of the special levy on real property constituting the Special Education Fund and such other sources of revenue as this Act and other laws or ordinances may provide;

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(c) Ensure the implementation of community mapping activities within the city or municipality and coordinate with the barangays, nongovernment organizations and other agencies in the identification of indigent adults, out-of-school youth, indigenous people and persons with disabilities and special needs who have not yet completed their basic education;

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(d) Coordinate with the Local School Board, barangays, schools and nongovernment organizations on the establishment, operation and maintenance of community-based alternative learning centers;

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(e) Regulate the accreditation of private ALS providers;

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(f) Serve as an advisory committee to the Sangguniang Panglungsod or Sangguniang Bayan concerned on the implementation of the alternative learning system in the city or municipality.

The Local ALS Committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as may be necessary.

Section 18. Unlawful Fees. It shall be unlawful for an alternative learning center established and operated by the Department of Education and/or the local government units to solicit or require the payment of admission, enrollment and other kinds of fees from any interested applicant as a requisite for admission.

Section 19. Information Dissemination. The Department of Education through the Bureau of Alternative Learning System, in coordination with the local government unit, shall conduct an information campaign to increase awareness among the general public on the alternative learning program and the learning schedule and location of community-based alternative learning centers in the said municipality and/or barangay.

Section 20. Allocation of the Special Education Fund. - In order to fulfill the objectives of this Act, as well as sustain its continued implementation, a portion from the proceeds of the Special Education Fund under Sections 235 and 272 of Republic Act 7160, otherwise known as the "Local Government Code of 1991," shall be automatically set aside by the Local School Board, in coordination with the respective local chief executive, of every local government unit for utilization by the program within their respective local governments.

Section 21. Tax Incentives. - Any donation, contribution, bequest, grant, in cash or services, whether local or foreign, which may be made by individuals and organizations, including private entities which shall provide

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the appropriate services, materials, and delivery support services for the
promotion of the alternative learning program in the barangays, shall be
exempt from the donor's tax and the same shall be considered as an
allowable deduction from the gross income in the computation of the income
tax of the donor in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal
Revenue Code of 1997, as amended.
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Section 22. Allocation from the Department of Education - The
Department of Education shall allocate an appropriate amount from its
regular budget to support the ALS education program under this Act.
The Department of
Section 23. Implementing Rules and Regulations. The Department of
Education shall promulgate the implementing rules and regulations for the
effective and immediate implementation of this Act.
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Section 24. Repealing Clause All laws, decrees, executive orders,
rules and regulations or parts thereof inconsistent with or contrary to the
provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.
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Section 25. Separability Clause If any part or provision of this Act is
held unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions hereof which are not
affected shall continue to remain in full force and effect.
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Section 26. Effectivity This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days
following completion of its publication in the Official Gazette and in at least two

(2) newspapers of general circulation.