

Health & Well-Being

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Health & Well-Being	<p>RA No. 6972 An Act Establishing a Day Care Center in every Barangay, instituting therein a total Development and Protection of Children Program, Appropriating Funds therefore, and for other Purposes. "Barangay- level Total Development and Protection of Children Act" November 23, 1990</p>	Barangay Day Care Center	<p>SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. — It is hereby declared to be the policy of the State to defend the right of the children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition, and to provide them with special protection against all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation and other conditions prejudicial to their development.</p> <p>Filipino children up to six (6) years of age deserve the best care and attention at the family and community levels. Towards this end, there is hereby established a day care center in every barangay with a total development and protection of children program as provided in this Act instituted in every barangay day care center.</p> <p>SECTION 6. Funds for the Center, the Program and Day Care Workers. — (c) Barangay day care workers in accredited day care centers shall receive a monthly allowance of not less than Five hundred pesos (P500.00) to be charged to the annual appropriations of the Department of Social Welfare and Development.</p>	Early Childhood Care and Development Services
	<p>DSWD Order No. 18-97 "Guidelines on the Construction of Day Care Centers under the Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services</p>	<p>Day Care Parents Committee</p> <p>Barangay Council for the Protection of Children</p>	<p>IV. Proponent And Implementing Body The construction of day care center is primarily the function of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children from which a Day Care Parents Committee shall be organized as a sub-committee to plan for and manage the implementation of the project. This committee shall be composed of parents of target beneficiaries, a representative of the barangay council, and a representative from an NGO if applicable.</p>	

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Health & Well-Being			<p>The Committee shall be responsible for the following:</p> <p>A. Preparation of the project proposal with the Parents Committee as proponent. The project proposal shall contain the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rationale/Justification 2. Proposed site/location and Deed of Donation and/or MOA 3. Description to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective/purpose • Manpower: who will undertake the construction • Procurement, management and control of construction materials • Safekeeping, maintenance and inventory of materials 4. Program of Work. 5. Detailed Estimates <p>B. Creation of different Sub-Committees to be responsible for specific tasks including the manpower, labor contribution of the community for the construction.</p> <p>C. Negotiation with the Local Government for the required LGU counterpart, if appropriate</p> <p>VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT</p> <p>C. Barangay Council</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shall donate or procure a minimum of 78 sq. M., Lot for the day care center and facilitate the processing of deed of donation and other documents. 2. Shall provide a counterpart fund to ensure completion of dry care center. 3. Shall provide appropriate equipment / facilities. (E.g. tables, chairs, mats, 	<p>Project Proposals Preparation Program/Project Management</p> <p>Resource/Revenue Generation</p> <p>Plans/Work Program Preparation</p> <p>Establish/construct basic infrastructure & facilities for DCC</p> <p>Negotiation</p> <p>Program Implementation</p>

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Health & Well-Being			<p>blackboards and other things for early childhood enrichment activities.</p> <p>4. Shall maintain the safety and security of the day care center and enforce the enforcement of laws to protect the welfare of the children</p> <p>5. Shall oversee the maintenance and operation of the day care center.</p> <p>6. Shall ensure the availability of manpower as counterpart of the community.</p> <p>7. Shall provide a counterpart fund to ensure completion of day care center.</p> <p>Title IV. Final Provisions Section 40 Provide incentives & benefits to accredited barangay health workers who are actively and regularly performing their duties</p> <p>a. Hazard Allowance</p> <p>b. Subsistence Allowance</p> <p>c. Training, Education & Career Enrichment Programs Re. traditional medicines disaster preparedness & other programs that address emergent community health problems & issues</p> <p>d. Civil Service Eligibility</p> <p>e. Free Legal Services</p> <p>f. Preferential Access to Loans</p>	Policy Enforcement
	<p>RA No. 7277 An Act Providing for the Rehabilitation, Self-development and Self-reliance of Disabled Persons and their Integration into the Mainstream of Society and for other Purposes. March 24, 1992</p>	<p>Special Education for Special/Exception/Children (Non-existent)</p>	<p>Promote the establishment of organization of disabled persons within respective territorial jurisdiction. May enter into joint ventures with organizations or association of disabled persons to explore livelihood opportunities & other undertakings that shall enhance the health, physical fitness & the economics & social well-being of disabled persons</p>	<p>Livelihood opportunities provision Partnership Development</p>

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Health & Well-Being	<p>RA No. 7432 – “An Act to maximize the Contribution of Senior Citizens to Nation Building Grant Benefits and Special Privileges and for Other Purposes” April 23, 1992</p>	<p>Office for Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA) (Non-existent)</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Role of National Agencies and Local Government Units</p> <p>SECTION 3. Contribution to the Community. — Any qualified senior citizen as determined by the Office for Senior Citizen Affairs (OSCA) may render his/her services to the community which shall consist of, but not limited to, any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) tutorial and/or consultancy services; b) actual teaching and demonstration of hobbies and income generating skills; c) lectures on specialized fields like agriculture, health, environmental protection and the like; d) the transfer of new skills acquired by virtue of their training mentioned in Section 4, paragraph d; e) undertaking other appropriate services as determined by the Office of Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA) such as school traffic guide, tourist aid, pre-school assistant, etc. <p>SECTION 7. The Office for Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA). — There shall be established in the Office of the Mayor an OSCA to be headed by a Councilor who shall be designated by the Sangguniang Bayan and assisted by the Community Development Officer in coordination with the Department of Social Welfare and Development. The functions of this office are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to plan, implement and monitor yearly work programs in pursuance of the objectives of this Act; 	<p>Community Organization</p>

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Health & Well-Being			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) to draw up a list of available and required services which can be provided by the senior citizens; c) to maintain and regularly update on a quarterly basis the list of senior citizens and to issue nationally uniform individual identification cards which shall be valid anywhere in the country; d) to service as a general information and liaison center to serve the needs of the senior citizens. 	<p>Database development and maintenance</p> <p>Information Dissemination/Management</p>
	<p>Executive Order No. 63 "Creating the National, Regional, Provincial, City, Municipal and Barangay Physical Fitness and Sports Development Councils (PFSDC)" March 01, 1993</p>	<p>The Barangay Physical Fitness and Sports Development Council (PFSDC)</p> <p>Committee on Youth & Sports Development</p>	<p>SECTION 1. There is hereby constituted the National, Regional, Provincial, City, Municipal and Barangay Physical Fitness and Sports Development Councils, hereinafter referred to as PFSDC, which shall act as the nationwide organizational network to assist the Philippine Sports Commission in the planning, information dissemination, and actual implementation and monitoring of the National Policy and Program of "SPORTS FOR ALL" and shall be composed of the following:</p> <p>(e) The BARANGAY PFSDC: Barangay Chairman - Chairman DECS School Principal -Vice-Chairman SK Representative - Member Kagawad Sports Coordination - Member Homeowners Assn. Representative Member (2) NGO Representatives - Members</p> <p>RA 7160 Chapter 9, Section 438 SECTION 8. Creation of National Coordinating Council and Coordinating Committees for ECCD. — To ensure the</p>	<p>Assist the PSC in actual program implementation and monitoring</p>

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Health & Well-Being			sustained inter-agency and multi-sectoral collaboration from the national, provincial, city/municipal to barangay levels, a National Coordinating Council and provincial, city/municipal and barangay coordinating committees shall be organized.	
	<p>RA No. 8980 An Act Promulgating a Comprehensive Policy and a National System for Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), providing Funds therefore and for other Purposes. "ECCD Act" December 05, 2000</p>	<p>Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) PD 603 Barangay ECCD Coordinating Committee</p>	<p>(d) Barangay ECCD Coordinating Committee — The Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC), created under Presidential Decree 603, shall also function as the Barangay ECCD Coordinating Committee. The BCPC shall be responsible for the proper and effective implementation of public ECCD programs and maintenance of database system at the barangay level. Pursuant to this, all barangays shall organize BCPCs in their respective areas. The BCPC shall be composed of, among others: the Barangay Captain, the school head/s in the barangay, the Barangay health midwife, the Barangay health worker, the Barangay nutrition scholar, the day care worker/s, parents, the Sangguniang Kabataan Chairman, and a representative from child-focused non-government organizations/people's organizations, as members. The members of the BCPC shall elect from among themselves the Chairperson.</p>	<p>Program Implementation</p> <p>Database Management</p> <p>Relationship Management</p> <p>Community organization</p>
	<p>Sec. 18, Art. XIII of the 1987 Philippine Constitution</p>	<p>Barangay Human Rights Action Center Barangay Human Rights Action Officer</p>	<p>A Handbook for Barangay Human Rights Action Officers, 4th Edition; Commission on Human Rights B. Functions 1.Complaints Processing Functions</p>	<p>Complaints Processing</p>

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Health & Well-Being			<p>Human Rights Violation Complaints – list of barangay human rights violation complaints to include pertinent detail/information.</p> <p>2.Information/Education Function</p> <p>a. Install and maintain Batingaw Barangay Bulletin</p> <p>b. Distribute training and information materials and information releases</p> <p>c. Coordinate with the CHR Regional Offices in conducting fora, seminars, training, symposia and other human rights information and education activities</p> <p>d. Organize Aralang Taong Bayan (ATB) or small/neighborhood discussion groups on human rights within the barangay.</p> <p>3.Coordination and Referral Function</p> <p>a. Coordinate barangay human rights activities and human rights violations and/or complaints</p> <p>b. Refer complaints to other concerned agencies for actions</p> <p>c. Coordinate with MPDCs/CMLGOs regarding BHRAC operations</p> <p>d. Maintain barangay directories of services/programs</p> <p>4.Mobilization Function</p> <p>a. Mobilize community for participation in human rights activities</p> <p>b. Mobilize community for mobile education</p> <p>c. Mobilize human rights advisory group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Church - School - Barangay-Based Sectoral 	<p>Administrative Service/suport</p> <p>Information, Education & Communication</p> <p>Advocacy</p> <p>Barangay Consultations, Non-formal Education/Dialogues</p> <p>Referral Service</p> <p>Community Organizing</p> <p>Social Mobilization</p>

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Health & Well-Being			<p>Organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Women § Farmers/Fishermen § Youth § Labor § Others § Barangay-Based NGOs <p>BHRAO: Submit Reports on monthly basis to the: City/Municipal Planning & Development Coordinator City/Municipal Local Government Operations Officer</p> <p>Training Education Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Batingaw Barangay Bulletin b. Information/Education Program c. Mobilization of participants in each program <p>Human Rights Violation Complaints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. List of barangay Human Rights violation complaints to include pertinent details / information <p>Coordination/Referral Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Report on barangay directories c. Report on coordination and referrals <p>Mobilization Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Report on mobilization activities to include issues/problems & participating groups & status of actions. 	
	<p>Executive Order N. 240 "Creating Fisheries and Aquatic Resource and Management Councils (FARMCs)</p>	<p>Fisheries and Aquatic Resource and Management Councils (FARMCs)</p>	<p>SECTION 3. Functions. — The FARMCs shall have among their primary functions the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prepare and recommend the fisheries and aquatic resources management policies 	

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Food, Security & Nutrition			<p>o. Promulgated guidelines, screen fisherfolk organizations and recommend to Sangguniang Bayan/Panglungsod for accreditation.</p> <p>p. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of BFARDP</p>	Monitoring & Evaluation
	<p>RA No. 8435 An Act prescribing urgent related Measures to modernize the Agriculture and Fisheries Sectors of the Country in order to enhance their profitability, and prepare said sectors for the challenges of Globalization through an adequate, focused rational delivery of necessary support services, appropriating Funds therefore and for other Purposes. "Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997" December 22, 1997</p>	<p>Agrarian Reform Communities Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Cooperative</p>	<p>SECTION 4. Definition of Terms. — "Agrarian Reform Community" is a barangay at the minimum or a cluster of contiguous barangays where there is a critical mass of farmers or farm workers and which features the main thrust of agrarian development: land tenure improvement and effective delivery of support services.</p>	Relationship Management
	<p>DAR MC No. 08, Series of 1998</p>		<p>Subject: Application of Farming System Development (FSD) approach in the development of Agrarian Reform Communities</p> <p>Phase 1: Barangay Workshop Consultations (BWCs) and Pre-Training Conference</p>	<p>Information, Education & Communication</p> <p>Advocacy</p>

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Food, Security & Nutrition			Phase 2: Pre-Survey and ARC profiling and preparation of ARC Development Plan which Highlights the Interventions and activities of Farm Households to increase their levels of productivity and farm income.	
	<p>RA No. 8550 – An Act providing for the Development, Management and Conservation of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Integrating all Laws pertinent thereto and other Purposes.</p> <p>This Act shall be known as "The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998" February 25, 1998</p>		<p>SECTION 129. Formulation of Implementing Rules and Regulations. — An Inter-agency Committee is hereby created to formulate rules and regulations for the full implementation of this Code within ninety (90) days of its effectivity: Provided, however, That the formulated rules and regulations shall be submitted to both Houses of Congress for information and guidance. Such rules and regulations shall take effect upon publication in a newspaper of general circulation.</p> <p>The Inter-agency Committee shall be composed of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Secretary of Agriculture as Chairman; b. Secretary of the Interior and Local Government; c. Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources; d. Secretary of Justice; e. Secretary of Finance; f. Secretary of Budget and Management; g. Secretary of Labor and Employment; h. Secretary of National Defense; i. Commissioner of Civil Service Commission; j. Director of BFAR; k. Executive Director of PCAMRD; 	Program Management & Implementation
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Food, Security & Nutrition			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> l. General Manager of PFDA; m. One (1) representative from each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4. The Liga ng mga Barangay; <p>Chapter II, Sec. 4 (12) Association of Barangay Councils Sec. 12 (b.) President of the Association of Barangay Councils in the Municipality or City (c) Chairperson of the Sangguniang Kabataan Federation</p>	

Water & Environment & Sanitation

<p>Water & Environment Protection & Sanitation</p>	<p>RA No. 9003 – An Act providing for an Ecological Solid Waste Management Program, Creating necessary Institutional Mechanisms and Incentives, declaring certain Acts Prohibited and providing Penalties, Appropriating Funds therefore, and for Other Purposes This Act shall be known as "Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000" January 26, 2001</p>	<p>National Solid Waste Management Commission</p>	<p>Chapter III, Sec. 17 (c.) Collection and Transfer — The plan shall take into account the geographic subdivisions to define the coverage of the solid waste collection area in every barangay. The barangay shall be responsible for ensuring that a 100% collection efficiency from residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural sources, where necessary within its area of coverage, is achieved. Toward this end, the plan shall define and identify the specific strategies and activities to be undertaken by its component barangays, taking into account the following concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Availability and provision of properly designed containers or receptacles in selected collection points for the temporary storage of solid waste while awaiting collection and transfer to processing sites or to final disposal sites; (2) Segregation of different types of solid waste for re-use, recycling and composting; 	
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Water & Environment Protection & Sanitation		Materials Recovery Facility	<p>(3) Hauling and transfer of solid waste from source or collection points to processing sites or final disposal sites;</p> <p>(4) Issuance and enforcement of ordinances to effectively implement a collection system in the barangay; and</p> <p>(5) Provision of properly trained officers and workers to handle solid waste disposal.</p> <p>The plan shall define and specify the methods and systems for the transfer of solid waste from specific collection points to solid waste management facilities.</p> <p>Chapter III, Article 4, SECTION 32. Establishment of LGU Materials Recovery Facility. — There shall be established a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in every barangay or cluster of barangays. The facility shall be established in a barangay-owned or -leased land or any suitable open space to be determined by the barangay through its Sanggunian. For this purpose, the barangay or cluster of barangays shall allocate a certain parcel of land for the MRF. The determination of site and actual establishment of the facility shall likewise be subject to the guidelines and criteria set pursuant to this Act. The MRF shall receive mixed waste for final sorting, segregation, composting, and recycling. The resulting residual wastes shall be transferred to a long-term storage or disposal facility or sanitary landfill.</p> <p>Chapter III, Article 2. SECTION 21. Mandatory Segregation of Solid Wastes. — The LGUs shall evaluate alternative roles</p>	<p>Solid Waste Collection System Design</p> <p>Inter-local Barangay Collaboration</p>

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Water & Environment Protection & Sanitation			<p>for the public and private sectors in providing collection services, type of collection system, or combination of systems, that best meet their needs: Provided, That segregation of wastes shall primarily be conducted at the source, to include household, institutional, industrial, commercial and agricultural sources: Provided, further, That wastes shall be segregated into the categories provided in Sec. 22 of this Act.</p> <p>For premises containing six (6) or more residential units, the local government unit shall promulgate regulations requiring the owner or person in charge of such premises to:</p> <p>(a) provide for the residents a designated area and containers in which to accumulate source separated recyclable materials to be collected by the municipality or private center; and</p> <p>(b) notify the occupants of such buildings of the requirements of this Act and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.</p> <p>Section 17: xxx, the barangay shall be responsible for ensuring that a 100% collection efficiency from residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural sources, where necessary within its area of coverage is achieved.</p> <p>Section 21: xxx, that segregation of wastes shall primarily be conducted at the source, to include household, institutional, industrial, commercial & agricultural sources.</p> <p>Section 33: the barangay or cluster of barangay shall allocate a certain parcel</p>	

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Water & Environment Protection & Sanitation			<p>of land for the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) by following the guidelines set for the purpose.</p> <p>Sec. 47: The local government unit shall impose fees in the amount sufficient to pay the costs of preparing, adopting, and implementing a solid waste management plans prepared pursuant to this Act.</p> <p>Sec. 50: Local government officials and officials of government agencies concerned who fail to comply with and enforce rules and regulations promulgated relative to the Act shall be charged administratively in accordance with RA No. 7160 & other existing laws, rules & regulations.</p>	Plans Preparation

Income Security

Income Security	<p>RA No. 6657 An Act Instituting a Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program to promote Social Justice and Industrialization, providing the mechanism for its implementation, and for other Purposes This Act shall be known as the "Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1998" June 10, 1998</p>	Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee (BARC)	<p>Chapter IV, SECTION 15. Registration of Beneficiaries. — The DAR in coordination with the Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee (BARC) as organized in this Act, shall register all agricultural lessees, tenants and farm workers who are qualified to be beneficiaries of the CARP. These potential beneficiaries with the assistance of the BARC and the DAR shall provide the following data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) names and members of their immediate farm household; (b) owners or administrators of the lands they work on and the length of tenurial relationship; (c) location and area of the land they work; (d) crops planted; and (e) their share in the harvest or amount of rental paid or wages received. 	Database Development/Maintenance
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Income Security			<p>A copy of the registry or list of all potential CARP beneficiaries in the barangay shall be posted in the barangay hall, school or other public buildings in the barangay where it shall be open to inspection by the public at all reasonable hours.</p> <p>Chapter XI, SECTION 46. Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee (BARC). — Unless otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of Executive Order No. 229 regarding the organization of the Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee (BARC) shall be in effect.</p> <p>SECTION 47. Functions of the BARC. — In addition to those provided in Executive Order No. 229, the BARC shall have the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Mediate and conciliate between parties involved in an agrarian dispute including matters related to tenurial and financial arrangements; (b) Assist in the identification of qualified beneficiaries and landowners within the barangay; (c) Attest to the accuracy of the initial parcellary mapping of the beneficiary's tillage; (d) Assist qualified beneficiaries in obtaining credit from lending institutions; (e) Assist in the initial determination of the value of the land; (f) Assist the DAR representatives in the preparation of periodic reports on the CARP implementation for submission to the DAR; (g) Coordinate the delivery of support 	<p>Mediation/Conciliation Conflict Resolution</p> <p>Coordination</p>

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Income Security			<p>services to beneficiaries; and</p> <p>(h) Perform such other functions as may be assigned by the DAR.</p> <p>(2) The BARC shall endeavor to mediate, conciliate and settle agrarian disputes lodged before it within thirty (30) days from its taking cognizance thereof. If after the lapse of the thirty day period, it is unable to settle the dispute, it shall issue a certificate of its proceedings and shall furnish a copy thereof upon the parties within seven (7) days after the expiration of the thirty-day period.</p> <p>Chapter XII, SECTION 53. Certification of the BARC. — The DAR shall not take cognizance of any agrarian dispute or controversy unless a certification from the BARC that the dispute has been submitted to it for mediation and conciliation without any success of settlement is presented: Provided, however, That if no certification is issued by the BARC within thirty (30) days after a matter or issue is submitted to it for mediation or conciliation the case or dispute may be brought before the PARC.</p>	Conflict Handling/Resolution
	<p>RA No. 6810 – An Act Establishing the Magna Carta for Countryside and Barangay Business Enterprises, Granting Exceptional from Any and All Government Rules and Regulations and other Incentives and Benefits therefore, and for other Purposes December 14, 1989</p>	Countryside Barangay Business Enterprises (CBBE)	<p>SECTION 2. This Act shall be known and cited as the "Magna Carta for Countryside and Barangay Business Enterprises (Kalakalan 20)."</p> <p>As used in this Act, the term "countryside and barangay business enterprises," hereinafter referred to as the CBBE (Kalakalan 20), shall mean any business entity, association or cooperative registered under the provisions of this Act whose:</p>	Economic Enterprise Promotion

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Income Security			<p>Number of employees does not exceed twenty (20) at any time for the purpose of undertaking a productive business enterprise recommended by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) provincial office that will help develop the economy in its area.</p> <p>For this purpose, the term "productive business enterprise" shall not apply to business enterprises engaged principally in any of the following activities, namely: professional services, retailing, wholesaling or trading of commodities, products or merchandise;</p> <p>(b) Assets, at the time of registration as CBBE, do not exceed Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00) before financing; and</p> <p>(c) Principal office and location of business operations are located in the countryside as defined in the implementing rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Trade and Industry.</p> <p>SECTION 3. Countryside business entities shall, upon registration, pay Two hundred and fifty pesos (P250.00) to the municipality or city where its principal place of office and business operations are located to cover the cost of the issuance of the license to operate, known as the CBBE authority.</p> <p>All CBBEs shall be exempted from all taxes, national or local, license and building permit fees and other business taxes, except real</p>	

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Income Security			property and capital gains taxes, import duties and other taxes on imported articles. In addition, any and all income, receipts and proceeds derived from the business operations of the CBBE shall be excluded from the computation of gross income for purposes of computing the individual income tax of the owners/members thereof. It shall be exempted from any and all government rules and regulations in respect of assets, income, and other activities indispensably and directly utilized in, proceeding from or connected with the business of the enterprise.	
	<p>RA No. 7076 An Act Creating A People's Small-Scale Mining Program And For Other Purposes "People's Small-Scale Mining Act of 1991" June 27, 1991</p>		<p>SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. — It is hereby declared of the State to promote, develop, protect and rationalize viable small-scale mining activities in order to generate more employment opportunities and provide an equitable sharing of the nation's wealth and natural resources, giving due regard to existing rights as herein provided.</p> <p>SECTION 4. People's Small-scale Mining Program. — xxx, there is hereby established a People's Small-scale Mining Program to be implemented by the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, hereinafter called the Department, in coordination with other concerned government agencies, designed to achieve an orderly, systematic and rational scheme for the small-scale development and utilization of mineral</p>	Program Implementation
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Income Security			<p>resources in certain mineral areas in order to address the social, economic, technical, and environmental connected with small-scale mining activities.</p> <p>The People's Small-scale Mining Program shall include the following features: (h) The efficient collection of government revenue.</p>	

Peace and Order

Peace & Order	PD No. 1566	National Disaster Coordinating Council Barangay Disaster/Emergency Task Force	SECTION 1. Declaration of Policy. — It is the policy of the State that: a. Self-reliance shall be developed by promoting and encouraging the spirit of self-help and mutual assistance among the local officials and their constituents; b. Each political and administrative keeping	Disaster Preparedness/Management Community Organizing/Mobilization
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Peace & Order			subdivision of the country shall utilize all available resources in the area before asking for assistance from neighboring entities or higher authority; c. The primary responsibility rests on the government agencies in the affected areas in coordination with the people themselves; d. It shall be the responsibility of all government departments, bureaus, agencies and instrumentalities to have documented plans of their emergency functions and activities; e. Planning and operation shall also be done on the barangay level in an inter-agency, multi-sectoral basis to optimize the utilization of resources; f. On the absence of a duly constituted regional government, national government offices at the regional level shall be led and operationally controlled by the Regional Commissioner or by the official so designated by the President; g. Responsibility for leadership rests on the Provincial Governor, City Mayors, and Municipal Mayors, (and Barangay Chairman), each according to his area of responsibility; SECTION 8. Drills and Exercise. — Organizational and community drills shall be conducted within sixty (60) days after the effectivity of this Decree, and to be repeated periodically thereafter. Such drills and exercise shall be supervised by the department or agency concerned. SECTION 9. Funding. — In addition to	Inter-governmental Collaboration/Coordination Disaster Mitigation Planning Community Organizing/Preparedness Drills and Training

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Peace & Order			keeping a 2% reserve as provided for in Presidential Decree No. 477, all local government units shall program funds to be used for disaster preparedness which shall include among others, the organization of Disaster Coordinating Councils, the establishment of physical facilities, the equipping and training of disaster action teams.	Institutional/Organizational Development
	EO NO. 309 Reorganizing the Peace & Order Council November 11, 1987	National Peace & Order Council (Regional/Provincial/City-Municipal) Barangay Peace & Order Committee Barangay Anti-Crime Watch	SECTION 2. Creation of Barangay Peace and Order Committee. — Every Barangay shall organize a Peace and Order Committee to serve as implementing arm of the City/Municipal Peace and Order Council at the Barangay level. Such Committee shall be composed of the following members: 1. The Punong Barangay as Chairman; 2. The Chairman of the Sangguniang Kabataan; 3. A Member of the Lupon Tagapamayapa; 4. A Barangay Tanod; 5. A Public School Teacher (to be designated by the School Principal or School Head Teacher); 6. A Representative of the Interfaith Group; 7. A Senior Citizen; 8. At least three (3) Members of existing Barangay-Based Anti-Crime or neighborhood Watch Groups or an NGO Representative well-known in his community; and 9. A PNP Officer (to be designated by the Chief of Police of the corresponding City/Municipality). As may be necessary or depending upon the needs and situation in the area, the	

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Peace & Order	<p>EO No. 366 – Further Amending Executive Order No. 309, S. Of 1987, Entitled “Reorganizing The Peace And Order Council,” As Amended By Executive Order No. 317, S. Of 1988, Executive Order No. 320, S. Of 1988 And Executive Order No. 20, S. Of 1992 And Organizing The Barangay Peace And Order Committees As The Implementing Arm Of The City/Municipal Peace And Order Council At The Barangay Level September 05, 1996</p>		<p>Punong Kagawad, in his capacity as Chairman of the Barangay Peace and Order Committee may appoint additional Sectoral Representatives to such Committee. The City/Municipal and Barangay Government shall appropriate the necessary funds for the operation of the Barangay Peace and Order Committee from any available local funds.</p> <p>SECTION 3. Functions of the Barangay Peace and Order Committee. — The Barangay Peace and Order Committee shall have the following functions and responsibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor and coordinate the implementation of peace and order programs and projects at the barangay level; 2. Serve as an information-gathering mechanism; 3. Monitor and check the nefarious activities of criminal elements; 4. Identify barangay constituents with strong deviant behavior for referral to appropriate authorities; 5. Maintain continuing dialogue, close coordination and rapport with the higher levels of the peace and order councils and law enforcement units; 6. Formulate plans and recommend such measures which will improve or enhance peace and order and public safety in their area of responsibility; 7. Monitor, coordinate and supervise the operation of all community-based anti-crime movements within the barangay; 	Evaluation & Assessment of Peace & Order Situation

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Peace & Order			<p>Make periodic assessment of the prevailing peace and order situation in their respective areas of responsibility and submit report with appropriate recommendations to the higher level Peace and Order Council; and</p> <p>9. Perform such other functions which may be assigned by higher level peace and order councils.</p>	
	<p>EO No. 394 – Establishing the Lupong Tagapamayapa Incentive Awards January 22, 1997</p>	Lupong Tagapamayapa	<p>SECTION 399. Lupong Tagapamayapa. — (a) There is hereby created in each barangay a lupong tagapamayapa, hereinafter referred to as the lupon, composed of the punong barangay, as chairman and ten (10) to twenty (20) members. The lupon shall be constituted every three (3) years in the manner provided herein.</p> <p>SECTION 402. Functions of the Lupon. — The lupon shall:</p> <p>(a) Exercise administrative supervision over the conciliation panels provided herein;</p> <p>(b) Meet regularly once a month to provide a forum for exchange of ideas among its members and the public on matters relevant to the amicable settlement of disputes, and to enable various conciliation panel members to share with one another their observations and experiences in effecting speedy resolution of disputes; and</p> <p>(c) Exercise such other powers and perform such other duties and functions as may be prescribed by law or ordinance.</p>	<p>Administrative Supervision</p> <p>Conflict/Dispute settlements</p>

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Peace & Order	RA No. 7160 Book 3, Title 3, Chapter VII. Katarungang Pambarangay	PD 1508, June 11, 1978 Katarungang Pambarangay	<p>SECTION 2. Objectives of the Awards. — The Lupong Tagapamayapa Incentives Awards aim to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strengthen the Katarungang Pambarangay as an indigenous conflict resolution structure at the grassroots; b. Institutionalize a system of granting economic benefits and other incentives to Lupons which demonstrate exemplary performance; and c. Generate greater awareness among, and support from, the various sectors of Philippine society on the Katarungang Pambarangay as a potent vehicle toward social ordering and human development. <p>SECTION 3. Constitution of Awards Committee. — There is hereby created Lupong Tagapamayapa Awards committees at the municipal, city, provincial, regional and national levels. The Lupong Tagapamayapa National Awards Committee shall be composed of:</p> <p>Chairperson - Secretary, Department of the Interior and Local Government Vice-Chairperson - Secretary, Department of Justice</p> <p>Members - National President, Liga ng mga Barangay Representative, National Peace & Order Council Two(2) Private Sector/ NGO Representative</p> <p>SECTION 4. Functions of the Lupong Tagapamayapa National Awards Committee. — The Committee shall have</p>	

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Peace & Order			<p>the following functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Initiate and coordinate necessary activities for the successful implementation of the Awards; b. Set the guidelines and criteria for the selection of winners; c. Organize the Regional, Provincial, City and Municipal Awards Committees; d. Secure funding and additional prizes from the private sector; e. Select from among the regional nominees the national awardees; f. Proclaim the National Awardees; and g. Plan and implement appropriate awarding ceremonies. 	
	<p>DILG MC No. 227-98 Creation of Provincial, City, Municipal, and Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils December 02, 1998</p>	<p>Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADAC)</p>	<p>II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNCILS</p> <p>The Local Anti-Drug Abuse Council shall perform the following roles and responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as a focal point through which various organizations and individuals work together cooperatively in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programs on drug abuse prevention; • Provide for an effective mechanism for the coordination of existing services and programs and those which might be developed in the immediate future; • Provide for a mechanism to obtain funds, volunteers, facilities and technical expertise; and • Perform other related responsibilities as may be assigned by competent authorities 	<p>Anti-Drug Abuse Law Enforcement</p>

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Peace & Order	RA No. 6475 — An Act Establishing The Philippine National Police Under A Reorganized Department Of the Interior And Local Government, And For Other Purposes December 13, 1990	People's Law Enforcement Board (PLEB) Punong Barangay is a member of the PLEB	SECTION 43. People's Law Enforcement Board (PLEB). (a) Creation and Functions. — Within thirty (30) days from the issuance of the implementing rules and regulations by the Commission, there shall be created by the sangguniang panlungsod/bayan in every city and municipality such number of People's Law Enforcement Boards (PLEBs) as may be necessary: Provided, That there shall be at least one (1) PLEB for every municipality and for each of the legislative districts in a city. The PLEB shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide citizen's complaints or cases filed before it against erring officers and members of the PNP. There shall be at least one (1) PLEB for every five hundred (500) city or municipal police personnel. (b) Composition and Term of Office. — The PLEB shall be composed of the following: (1) Any member of the sangguniang panlungsod/bayan chosen by his respective sanggunian; (2) Any barangay captain of the city or municipality concerned chosen by the association of barangay captains; and (3) Three (3) other members who shall be chosen by the peace and order council from among the respected members of the community known for their probity and integrity, one (1) of whom must be a member of the Bar or, in the absence thereof, a college graduate, or the principal	Hear & Decide on Citizens' Complaints against Erring PNP Officers and Members
Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Peace & Order			of the central elementary school in the locality. The Chairman of the PLEB shall be elected from among its members. The term of office of the members of the PLEB shall be for a period of two (2) years from assumption of office. Such member shall hold office until his successor shall have been chosen and qualified.	

Education and Functional Literacy

<p>Education and Functional Literacy</p>	<p><i>DILG MC No. 30-95</i> Preservation & Protection of Historical Sites February 16, 1995</p>	<p>Historical Site Preservation & Protection Council (HSPPC)</p>	<p>Local Government Units are directed to undertake all necessary measures for this purpose, to wit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historical sites and their surrounding areas should be protected against damage of all kinds, particularly that resulting from unnecessary addition, modification and misguided/careless/insensitive changes such as will impair their authenticity/originality, and from damage due to any form of pollution. 2. Likewise, activities should also cover protection of these historical sites and their surroundings from vandalism, improper use such as — places for herding animals, dumping areas for garbage, gambling dens, venues for illicit activities, and other forms of desecration. 3. All LGUs are directed to establish a Historical Site Preservation and Protection Council in their respective areas to ensure effective and proper implementation/maintenance of projects of said sites. 4. All LGUs are encouraged to allocate the 	<p>Historical Site Protection/Preservation</p>
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Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Education and Functional Literacy			<p>necessary funds for their respective programs and projects relative to the preservation and protection of historical sites. Sourcing out funds and assistance from the NGOs and private sectors are also enjoined.</p> <p>The Regional Directors shall closely coordinate with the governors, mayors and barangay captains in initiating the preservation and protection of historical sites in their respective areas of responsibility, and to monitor local government compliance thereto.</p>	
	<p>RA No. 8371 – An Act To Recognize, Protect And Promote The Rights Of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples, Creating A National Commission On Indigenous Peoples, Establishing Implementing Mechanisms, Appropriating Funds Therefor, And For Other Purposes "The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997" October 29, 1997</p>	<p>Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs)</p>	<p>Chapter IV, SECTION 18. Tribal Barangays. The ICCs/IPs living in contiguous areas or communities where they form the predominant population but which are located in municipalities, provinces or cities where they do not constitute the majority of the population, may form or constitute a separate barangay in accordance with the Local Government Code on the creation of tribal barangays.</p> <p>SECTION 25. Basic Services. — The ICCs/IPs have the right to special measures for the immediate, effective and continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions, including in the areas of employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous women, elderly, youth, children and differently-abled persons. Accordingly, the State shall guarantee the right of ICCs/</p>	<p>Basic Services Delivery Management</p>

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Education and Functional Literacy			IPs to government's basic services which shall include, but not limited to, water and electrical facilities, education, health, and infrastructure.	
	<p>RA No. 8492 – An Act Establishing A National Museum System, Providing For Its Permanent Home And For Other Purposes National Museum Act of 1998 February 12, 1998</p>	National Museum	<p>SECTION 20. Policing of Buildings and Grounds; Authority to Deputize. — The Board of Trustees through its secretary, or their authorized representatives, may designate employees of the Museum as special policemen, without additional compensation for duty in connection with the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Museum.</p> <p>The Museum shall also have the authority to deputize the Philippine National Police and the Armed Forces of the Philippines for the following:</p> <p>20.1. protection of newly discovered sites from illegal exploitation;</p> <p>20.2.the reporting of discovery of archaeological sites; and</p> <p>20.3.the preservation of important archaeological sites in danger of destruction.</p> <p>Pursuant to this authority, it shall be obligatory for the local police and civil authorities, especially city and municipal mayors and barangay chairmen to report to the Museum the discovery of archaeological sites. The local police and civil authorities are tasked with the duty of preventing illegal exploitation by unauthorized persons of discovered sites until such time as the Museum shall have established control over them.</p>	Archeological sites protection/preservation reporting

Participation in Governance	DILG MC No. 216-95 — Policies And Guidelines On The Utilization Of The Twenty Percent (20%) Development Fund And Related Matters December 14,1995	Annual Investment Plan	II. GENERAL POLICIES AND GUIDELINES Towards this end, and in support of meaningful development at the local level, Memorandum Circular No. 95-216 is hereby amended to read, as follows: General Policies 1. The utilization of the 20% Development Fund shall be limited to development programs, projects or activities that directly that directly generate jobs and livelihood opportunities. Provided, That	Annual Investment Plan Preparation Job Generation & Livelihood Promotion
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Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance	COA Memorandum NO. 004-97 DILG MC 96-263 dated December 9, 1996 entitled, "Amendment to Memorandum Circular No. 95-216 dated December 14, 1995 'Policies and Guidelines on the Utilization of the Twenty Percent (20%) Development Fund and Related Matters'" December 16, 1996		financial allocation for welfare programs and services in favor of the needy and the marginalized sectors in the locality may be augmented from out of the 20% Development Fund during calamities or disasters. 2. The local government Annual Investment Plan (AIP) shall clearly specify the programs, projects or activities that are to be funded out of the 20% Development Fund. A copy of the AIP shall be furnished the Field Offices of the Department of the Interior and Local Government, for monitoring and other general supervision-related efforts. Each LGU shall likewise provide a copy of the AIP to the Commission on Audit's Field Office concerned. 3. Any reverted unexpended balance of the 20% Development Fund during the year shall be reappropriated to finance only those development programs, projects or activities identified to be funded under the 20% Development Fund for the ensuing year. 4. Employable skills-oriented trainings and similar activities in support of job generation and livelihood promotion efforts may be funded out of the 20% Development Fund. 5. Local government internal capability-building trainings and similar activities shall be chargeable against other locally-generated funds and the IRA, except from the 20% Development Fund component of the IRA. 6. The 20% Development Fund, or part —	Internal Capability Building

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance			<p>thereof, may be appropriated and disbursed for the procurement, or rent, of a brand new or reconditioned heavy equipment for infrastructure or agricultural development projects and other development undertakings. Provided, That the purchase of a reconditioned equipment shall only be allowed among 4th to 6th Income Class LGUs. Provided further, That the economic life span of the purchased reconditioned equipment shall not be less than five (5) year as certified by the Provincial Engineer. Provided Finally, That the purchase of a brand new or reconditioned heavy equipment shall not prejudice jobs and livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>7. The use of the 20% Development Fund, or part thereof, for the purchase of a heavy equipment for infrastructure projects or other development activities shall first be approved by the Secretary of the Interior and Local Government</p>	
	<p>DILG MC No. 208-95 Policy Guidance On A Wide Range Of Local Government Development Concerns November 23, 1995</p>	<p>Disaster Preparedness Mitigation Plans</p>	<p>II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LGUs In furtherance of development objectives towards improved quality of life, all Local Chief Executives are hereby enjoined to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° Review and update your Disaster Preparedness Plan. <p>In the review of your Plans, include the following MUST ITEMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Warning and communication systems; — Early evacuation from high-risk areas; 	<p>Disaster Preparedness Plan Preparation</p>

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance			<p>Rescue and emergency operations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Distribution of relief goods and services; — Reporting of situations and actions taken; — Post-calamity clean up; — Medical assistance; — Rehabilitation of agriculture and livelihood; — Housing assistance; — Loan assistance; and — Burial services. <p>In reviewing your Plans, the standards for disaster preparedness, planning, management and operations must always be based on a WORST CASE SCENARIO for any kind of natural or man-made calamity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Energize your K-2000 initiatives, i.e., reforestation, rural economic enterprise development, agri-business development, etc., and implement Clean and Green efforts much more effectively. ◆ Undertake immediate rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts on roads and bridges, public buildings and such other public facilities damaged during the recent typhoon. Priority should be accorded to infrastructures and facilities in landslide and flood-prone areas, and those that are highly capable of immediately promoting socio-economic activities. ◆ Speed up completion of our reforestation activities in denuded areas within your jurisdictions as well as rehabilitation of green belts, if damaged. Also, be guided by the pertinent provision of the Code 	<p>Disaster Management</p> <p>Reconstruction & Rehabilitation</p> <p>Reforestation Program Implementation</p>

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance			<p>where local authorities are likewise mandated to establish tree parks, greenbelts and similar forest development projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ For LGUs where the coconut industry is the main livelihood of the inhabitants, implement a systematic and comprehensive coconut rehabilitation program. Provide assistance to farmers or farmers' groups by providing coconut seedlings or in the distribution of the said seedlings, among other kinds of assistance necessary. Enact an ordinance regulating the cutting of coconut for lumber purposes. ◆ Address the problem on siltation of waterways. In LGUs where siltation is a problem, the long term solution is to reforest the watershed. Vegetating the river bank or lakeshore is encouraged. ◆ Use your calamity and development funds wisely. See to it that the said funds are only spent for the purpose or purposes they are intended. ◆ Invest in communication equipment, e.g., radio handsets, power generators and chainsaws as part of your disaster preparedness equipment. ◆ Enact an Ordinance banning quarrying in disaster-prone areas. In the event there is already an Ordinance on the matter, review the same to ensure that this guidance is effectively complied with. ◆ Enact, or review your Land Use Plan. See to it that land uses, i.e., residential, agricultural, commercial, etc. are well 	<p>Environmental Protection Management</p> <p>Land Use Plan Preparation</p>

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance	<p>EO No. 507 "Directing The Transfer Of Fiscal Year 1992 Appropriations For Devolved Services And Facilities Of Concerned National Government Departments And Agencies To The Internal Revenue Allotment, Enjoining Local Government Units</p> <p>To Revise Their 1992 Annual Budgets Accordingly And Instructing The Secretary Of Budget And Management To Issue The Rules And Regulations To Be Observed For The Purpose, All Pursuant To The Provisions Of The Local Government Code Of 1992" February 24,1992</p>	Annual Budget/ Financial Plans	<p>defined. Utilize the Plan as a policy mechanism to preserve environmental integrity and ecological balance.</p> <p>SECTION 3. Preparation of Revised Local Annual Budgets for Fiscal Year 1992. — Local Government Units shall revise their respective 1992 Annual Budgets which have been earlier enacted or deemed reenacted pursuant to the provisions of the repealed Presidential Decree No. 477 to reflect the following changes made by the Code.</p> <p>A. Any fund or resources available for the use of the local government units shall first be allocated for the following basic devolved services and facilities before applying the same to other items of expenditure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Construction, improvement, repair and maintenance of local roads; ii. Construction and improvement of concrete barangay roads and multi-purpose pavements; iii. Payment of Personnel Economic Relief Allowance (PERA) in the amount of P500.00 a month per employee in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed under the General Appropriations Act. iv. Payment of honoraria of barangay chairmen not exceeding P1,000 a month and of barangay councilors, treasurers and secretaries each not exceeding P600 per month including the P1,000 Christmas bonus for each barangay chairman, councilor, 1. 	<p>Budget Preparation</p> <p>Financial Statement Preparation</p>

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance	<p>DILG MC No. 161-96 Monitoring Compliance with LGC Provisions on Barangay Financial Transactions and Property Inventory August 23, 1996</p>	Barangay Property Inventory	<p>treasurer and secretary pursuant to R.A. 7160;</p> <p>v. Land and home development improvement projects devolved by the Department of Agrarian Reform;</p> <p>vi. Procurement and distribution of certified seeds, purchase, expansion and conservation of breeding stocks, construction, repair and rehabilitation of water impounding systems and procurement of fishing nets and other materials supportive of fishermen devolved by the Department of Agriculture;</p> <p>vii. Establishment of new forest plantations and maintenance and protection of existing forest plantations devolved by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources;</p> <p>ix. Construction, rehabilitation and repair of devolved provincial health office/district/municipal/medicare community hospitals and facilities of the Department of Health, including purchase of medical equipment; and,</p> <p>x. Implementation of water supply and communal irrigation projects devolved by the Department of Public Works and Highways;</p> <p>B. All other requirements and limitations provided for under Title Five of Book II of the Code shall be strictly observed.</p> <p>To prevent the dissipation of local government funds and the occurrence of graft and corruption, all city/municipal mayors are hereby directed to:</p>	

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance			<p>monitor the compliance of the city/municipal accountants and barangay officials with the provisions of the Local Government Code, specifically Sections 346 and 347 requiring the submission of financial statements to the sanggunian thirty (30) days after the close of each month and year-end statement of accounts sixty (60) days after the thirty-first (31st) of December;</p> <p>2. monitor the compliance of the barangay treasurers and the city/municipal accountants with the requirement to submit to the local auditor concerned the accounts of each month not later than the fifth (5th) day of the succeeding month pursuant to Section 10.04 of the Barangay Accounting Manual;</p> <p>3. insure that punong barangays/barangay treasurers conduct a physical inventory of all barangay properties every year-end and submit a report (General Form No. 41) to the local auditor concerned;</p> <p>4. require city/municipal accountant to submit bank reconciliation statement on barangay depository account to the local auditor for verification and review every month;</p> <p>5. insure that punong barangays/barangay treasurers post the itemized revenues and expenditures within thirty (30) days after the end of each year in at least three (3) public and conspicuous places in the barangay as provided in Sec. 352 of the Local Government Code;</p> <p>6. impose sanctions to barangay officials</p>	Barangay Properties Physical Inventory

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance			<p>who fail to comply with the said requirements as provided in Sections 351 and 513 of the Local Government Code; and/or recommend legal actions against barangay officials who misuse barangay funds/properties; and</p> <p>7. institutionalize the appointment of one (1) barangay bookkeeper for every fifteen (15) barangays subject to the approval of the Sangguniang Panlungsod/Bayan and availability of funds.</p>	
	<p>EO No. 443 — Providing For The Adoption Of The Comprehensive And Integrated Delivery Of Social Services As The National Delivery Mechanism For</p>	<p>Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS)</p>	<p>WHEREAS, the CIDSS has been implemented in 825 barangays of 275 municipalities and covering 49 provinces which resulted in the reduction of the unmet minimum basic needs by an average of fifty-seven percent (57%) within a span of two years. Likewise, it afforded the following major lessons on poverty alleviation program, validating the effectiveness and viability of the CIDSS approach:</p> <p>a. Poverty alleviation program requires a thorough social preparation of the community to ensure accelerated, effective and sustained access to basic services, some of which can be eventually managed or provided by the community;</p> <p>b. CIDSS, as a nationally-coordinated flagship program, complements local anti-poverty initiatives especially in 5th and 6th class municipalities that are usually low in resources, absorptive capacity and technical capabilities, requiring a transition mechanism prior to</p>	<p>Basic Services Delivery Management</p> <p>Economic & Social Enterprise Development</p>

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency
Participation in Governance	The Minimum Basic Needs (MBN) Approach September 24, 1997		<p>assuming full responsibility for anti-poverty programs;</p> <p>c. The MBN Approach is a valuable tool for focused targeting, convergence of services and evaluation of the attainment of a better quality of life for poor households and communities;</p> <p>d. Operationalizing convergence at the community level necessitates a focal agency for the installation of the MBN Approach with a network mechanism at all levels to coordinate poverty mapping; social preparation of the community; agency participation/matching of needs and programs/services for focused-targeting; and the conduct of continuing community mobilization for self-management of poverty alleviation program; and</p> <p>e. Full implementation of the MBN Approach requires a balance of entrepreneurship and social responsibility.</p>	Livelihood Development
	EO No. 471 — Amending Executive Order No. 319, Series Of 1987, Entitled "Providing For The Reorganization Of The Local Development Councils" July 23, 1991	Local Development Councils (Provincial/City/Municipal/Barangay) Development Councils	<p>SECTION 4. Implementing Rules And Regulations. — The DSWD, in consultation with the partner agencies and representatives of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines, the League of Cities of the Philippines, League of Provinces and Liga ng Mga Barangay, is tasked to prepare the implementing rules and regulations of this Executive Order within thirty (30) days after its signing.</p> <p>SECTION 1. Section 1 of Executive Order No. 319, series of 1987, is hereby amended</p>	Citizens' Participation Empowerment

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance	RA No. 7160 Book 3, Title 1, Chapter 6. Barangay Assembly	Barangay Assembly	<p>projects;</p> <p>(iv) Coordinate local investment incentives to promote the inflow and direction of private investment capital;</p> <p>(v) Coordinate, monitor and evaluate programs and projects; and</p> <p>(vi) Perform such other functions as may be provided for by law or competent authority.</p> <p>The Barangay Development Council shall have the following functions:</p> <p>(i) Mobilize citizen's participation in local government efforts;</p> <p>(ii) Prepare barangay development plan based on local requirements;</p> <p>(iii) Monitor and evaluate program and project implementation; and</p> <p>(iv) Perform such other functions as may be provided for by law or competent authority."</p> <p>SECTION 398. Powers of the Barangay Assembly. — The barangay assembly shall:</p> <p>(a) Initiate legislative processes by recommending to the sangguniang barangay the adoption of measures for the welfare of the barangay and the city or municipality concerned;</p> <p>(b) Decide on the adoption of initiative as a legal process whereby the registered voters of the barangay may directly propose, enact, or amend any ordinance; and</p> <p>(c) Hear and pass upon the semestral report of the sangguniang barangay concerning its activities and finances.</p>	Public Consultation/ Dialogue

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance	RA No. 7160 Book 3, Title 1, Chapter 8 Sangguniang Kabataan	Sangguniang Kabataan	<p>SECTION 423. Creation and Election. —</p> <p>(a) There shall be in every barangay a sangguniang kabataan to be composed of a chairman, seven (7) members, a secretary, and a treasurer.</p> <p>(b) A sangguniang kabataan official who, during his term of office, shall have passed the age of twenty-one (21) years shall be allowed to serve the remaining portion of the term for which he was elected.</p> <p>SECTION 426. Powers and Functions of the Sangguniang Kabataan. — The sangguniang kabataan shall:</p> <p>(a) Promulgate resolutions necessary to carry out the objectives of the youth in the barangay in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Code;</p> <p>(b) Initiate programs designed to enhance the social, political, economic, cultural, intellectual, moral, spiritual, and physical development of the members;</p> <p>(c) Hold fund-raising activities, the proceeds of which shall be tax-exempt and shall accrue to the general fund of the sangguniang kabataan: Provided, however, That in the appropriation thereof, the specific purpose for which such activity has been held shall be first satisfied;</p> <p>(d) Create such bodies or committees as it may deem necessary to effectively carry out its programs and activities;</p> <p>(e) Submit annual and end-of-term reports to the sangguniang barangay on their projects and activities for the survival and</p>	<p>Youth Development Policy Formulation programs/Project development</p> <p>Revenue/Fund Raising Activities</p> <p>Enterprise/Business Management</p>

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance	RA No. 7160 Book 1, Title 1, Chapter 3, Article 1. Intergovernmental Relations	Inter-governmental Consultations	<p>development of the youth in the barangay;</p> <p>(f) Consult and coordinate with all youth organizations in the barangay for policy formulation and program implementation;</p> <p>(g) Coordinate with the appropriate national agency for the implementation of youth development projects and programs at the national level;</p> <p>(h) Exercise such other powers and perform such other duties and functions as the sangguniang barangay may determine or delegate; and</p> <p>SECTION 27. Prior Consultations Required. — No project or program shall be implemented by government authorities unless the consultations mentioned in Sections 2 (c)* and 26** hereof are complied with, and prior approval of the sanggunian concerned is obtained: Provided, That occupants in areas where such projects are to be implemented shall not be evicted unless appropriate relocation sites have been provided, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.</p> <p>*Section 2(c). It is likewise the policy of the State to require all national agencies and offices to conduct periodic consultations with appropriate local government units, nongovernmental and people's organizations, and other concerned sectors of the community before any project or program is implemented in</p>	

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance			<p>their respective jurisdictions.</p> <p>**SECTION 26. Duty of National Government Agencies in the Maintenance of Ecological Balance. — It shall be the duty of every national agency or government-owned or controlled corporation authorizing or involved in the planning and implementation of any project or program that may cause pollution, climatic change, depletion of non-renewable resources, loss of crop land, rangeland, or forest cover, and extinction of animal or plant species, to consult with the local government units, nongovernmental organizations, and other sectors concerned and explain the goals and objectives of the project or program, its impact upon the people and the community in terms of environmental or ecological balance, and the measures that will be undertaken to prevent or minimize the adverse effects thereof.</p>	
	<p>RA No. 7192 — An Act Promoting The Integration Of Women As Full And Equal Partners Of Men In Development And Nation Building And For Other Purposes "Women in Development and Nation Building Act" February 12, 1992</p>	<p>SECTION 3. Responsible Agency. — The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) shall primarily be responsible for ensuring the participation of women as recipients in foreign aid, grants and loans. It shall determine and recommend the amount to be allocated for the development activity involving women.</p>	<p>SECTION 4. Mandate. — The NEDA, with the assistance of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, shall ensure that the different government departments, including its agencies and instrumentalities which, directly or indirectly, affect the participation of women in national development and their integration therein: (1) Formulate and prioritize rural or countryside development programs or projects, provide income and</p>	

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance			<p>employment opportunities to women in the rural areas and thus, prevent their heavy migration from rural to urban or foreign countries;</p> <p>(2) Include an assessment of the extent to which their programs and/or projects integrate women in the development process and of the impact of said programs or projects on women, including their implications in enhancing the self-reliance of women in improving their income;</p> <p>(3) Ensure the active participation of women and women's organizations in the development programs and/or projects including their involvement in the planning, design, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation thereof;</p> <p>(4) Collect sex-disaggregated data and include such data in its program/project paper, proposal or strategy;</p> <p>(5) Ensure that programs and/or projects are designed so that the percentage of women who receive assistance is approximately proportionate to either their traditional participation in the targeted activities or their proportion of the population, whichever is higher. Otherwise, the following should be stated in the program/project paper, proposal or strategy;</p> <p>(a) The obstacle in achieving the goal;</p> <p>(b) The steps being taken to overcome those obstacles; and</p>	Partnership/Networking Development

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance			<p>(c) To the extent that steps are not being taken to overcome those obstacles, why they are not being taken.</p> <p>(6) Assist women in activities that are of critical significance to their self-reliance and development.</p>	
	<p>DILG MCNo. 49-93 Implementing Policies and Guidelines for the Barangay Action Network for Development (BAND) Program April 23, 1993</p>	<p>Barangay Action Network for Development (BAND)</p>	<p>II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND CONCEPT. BAND is a program designed to promote community mobilization and people empowerment through the organization/strengthening of local institutions such as the BC, BA and BDC as potent instrument for development. Specifically, it involves the strengthening of the barangay government through capability building; institutionalization of the tripartite relationship of LGU with the national government agencies and NGOs; efficient planning and administration of development plans and programs for effective service delivery and the organization and mobilization of people/barangay empowerment task forces.</p> <p>III. OBJECTIVES General Objective: To strengthen and transform local government units especially the barangays to become potent developmental bodies and institutions for political and socio-economic development that will provide effective delivery of needed basic services and contribute to the attainment of national goals.</p>	<p>Program /Project Planning</p> <p>Barangay Development Plan Preparation</p> <p>Monitoring & Evaluation National/Local Programs & Projects</p>

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance			<p>Specifically, the BAND aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop capabilities of LGUs, specially the barangays, through training and technical assistance program to be able to effectively administer their own developmental affairs. 2) Organize/revitalize the local development bodies and support institutions to be able to effectively plan, implement and administer local development programs, projects and activities. 3) Institutionalize the tripartite relationship of LGUs with NGAs and NGOs through systematic networking for effective service delivery. 4) Organize people empowerment task forces to promote citizen's participation in local governance. <p>BARANGAY COUNCIL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinating and project implementation organizing and institutionalizing BAND as the planning (illegible portion in the original files) arm of the barangay government. 2. Approve and allocate 20% IRA for fund appropriation to the implementation of projects and activities indicated in the approved BDP and LIP. 3. Tap funding assistance either through NGA grants or loans for operation and management of community-based cooperation in local enterprise projects. 4. Enlist the support and assistance of NGOs operating in the municipality. 5. Coordinate with NGAs and NGOs in the implementation of national development 	

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Participation in Governance			<p>projects within the barangay.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Make representation and submit the BDP to the Sangguniang Bayan/Lungsod for approval of projects and financial assistance for its implementation. 7. Assist in the organization, promotion and operation of cooperative enterprises. <p>BARANGAY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilize through the BAND, people's participation in local development efforts especially in project planning and implementation. 2. Prepare BDP and LIP based on community needs and requirements. 3. Submit and present to the Barangay Assemblies and Sangguniang Bayan the BDP for final approval, fund allocation and projects implementation. 4. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of national and local programs and projects. 	

Liga ng mga Barangay National Office Representative

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Liga ng mga Barangay National Office Representation	EO No. 393 Establishing The Sajid Bulig Presidential Award	National, Regional and Provincial Screening Committee	<p>SECTION 3. Constitution of National, Regional and Provincial Screening Committees. — Screening Committees at the national regional and provincial levels are organized with the following composition functions and responsibilities: National Screening Committee Chairman - Secretary, Department of the Interior and Local Government Members - National President, League of Provinces National President, League of Cities National President, League of Municipalities National President, Liga ng mga Barangay Undersecretary for Peace and Order, DILG Undersecretary for Local Government, DILG One (1) private sector representative/ NGO partner</p> <p>The National Screening Committee shall undertake the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Initiate and coordinate necessary activities for the successful implementation of the Award; b. Select the private sector representative/ NGO partner of the National Awards Committee; c. Set policy guidelines, mechanics and criteria for the selection of the awardee; d. Screen regional nominees in accordance with the prescribed criteria; e. Recommend to the President a possible awardee; 	Representation in Special Boards/Bodies

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Liga ng mga Barangay National Office Representation			<p>f. Plan and implement appropriate awarding ceremonies; and</p> <p>g. Provide funding for operational expenses and prizes.</p>	
	<p>DILG MC No. 105-00 Authority to Attend National Liga Board Meetings, Provincial Board Meetings, Barangay Congress and Other Regular Activities of the Liga Ng Mga Barangay August 16, 2000</p>		<p>xxx, all concerned Provincial Governors, City Mayors, Municipal Mayors, Vice-Governors and Vice-Mayors are encouraged to allow their respective Liga ng mga Barangay Federation Presidents to attend, on official time, their respective National and Provincial Board meetings, including National and Provincial Federation Assembly and Congress. The payment of traveling expenses and applicable registration fees, if any, may be authorized chargeable against local funds, subject to the availability of funds and to existing accounting and auditing rules and regulations.</p>	
	<p>EO No. 407 — Providing For The Guidelines On The Allocation, Release And Management Of The 1997 Poverty Alleviation Fund April 04, 1997</p>	<p>MBN/CBIS Oversight Committee</p>	<p>SECTION 11. An Oversight Committee chaired by the SRA Lead Convenor, is hereby created to oversee the implementation of the PAF composed of representatives from the following agencies as members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Economic and Development Authority Department of Budget and Management Department of Interior and Local Government Presidential Commission to Fight Poverty Presidential Council for Countryside — 	

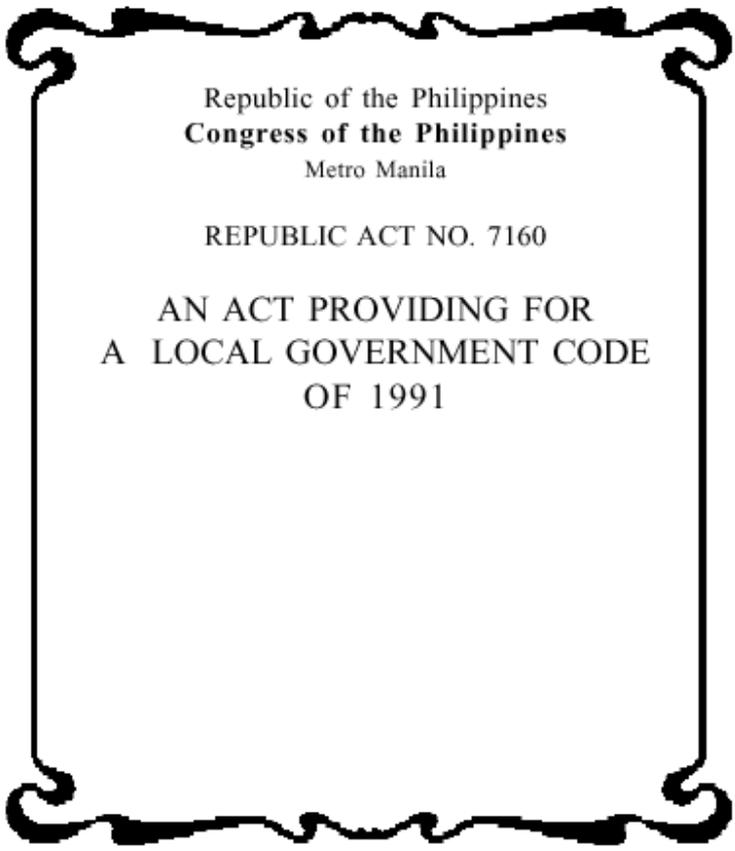
Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Liga ng mga Barangay National Office Representation			Development League of Provinces of the Philippines League of Municipalities of the Philippines League of Cities of the Philippines Liga ng mga Barangay sa Pilipinas Representative from the SRC Basic Sector Counterpart Council (BSCC)	
	EO No. 86 — Providing For The Creation Of The National Food Security Council, Councils On Food Security For The Provinces, Independent Component Cities (ICCs) And Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs), National Secretariat On Food Security And For Other Purposes March 13, 1999	National Council on Food Security (NCFS)	SECTION 2. Composition of the NCFS. The NCFS shall be composed of the following: (a) President of the Republic of the Philippines - Chairman (b) Secretary of Agriculture — Vice-Chairman (c) Secretary of the Interior and Local Government— Vice-Chairman (d) President, League of Provinces of the Philippines — Vice-Chairman (e) Secretary of Agrarian Reform — Member (f) Secretary of Trade and Industry — Member (g) Secretary of Budget and Management — Member (h) Secretary of Science and Technology — Member (i) Secretary of Health — Member (j) Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources — Member (k) Secretary of Public Works and Highways — Member (l) Chairman of Commission on Higher Education — Member (m) Chairman of National Irrigation Administration — Member (n) Administrator, National Food Authority	Representation in Special Boards/Bodies

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Liga ng mga Barangay National Office Representation			<p>Member</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (o) Administrator, Cooperative Development Authority — Member (p) Lead Convenor of National Anti-Poverty Commission — Member (q) Governor, Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao — Member (r) President, League of Municipalities of the Philippines — Member (s) President, League of Cities of the Philippines — Member (t) President, National Liga ng mga Barangay — Member <p>SECTION 3. Duties and Functions of the NCFS. The NCFS shall perform the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To review all existing policies, plans, programs and projects of the government related to food security; (b) To formulate and recommend national policies, plans, and programs on food security, particularly, in the agriculture and fisheries sectors; (c) To design and adopt a comprehensive National Food Security Plan and Program, in consonance with the medium and long-term Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan as provided for in Republic Act No. 8435, after consultations with concerned NGAs, LGUs, non-government organizations and local agriculture and fishery councils; (d) To generate and mobilize resources from domestic and foreign sources for the implementation of the National Food 	

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Liga ng mga Barangay National Office Representation			<p>Security Program as well as rationalize the use and the equitable distribution of such resources to LGUs;</p> <p>(e) To formulate the guidelines for the development and implementation of City/ Provincial Food Security Action Plans in accordance with the National Food Security Program;</p> <p>(f) To design and implement a reward system and the appropriate mechanism specifically granting, on an annual basis, the incentive(s) for provinces adjudged as excellent or outstanding implementers of their respective Food Security Action Plan;</p> <p>(g) To ensure the conduct of regular monitoring, evaluation, and validation of the Programs; and</p> <p>(h) To call on any government agency or instrumentality as it may deem necessary in the exercise of its functions.</p> <p>SECTION 5. Composition of the Provincial/City CFS. The Provincial/City CFS shall be composed of the following:</p> <p>(a) Governor/City Mayor — Chairman</p> <p>(b) Provincial/City Agriculturist — Vice-Chairman</p> <p>(c) Provincial/City Director, DILG — Secretariat Head</p> <p>(d) Provincial/City Agrarian Reform Officer, DAR — Member</p> <p>(e) Provincial/City Manager, NFA — Member</p> <p>(f) Provincial/City Director, DTI — Member</p> <p>(g) Provincial/City Director, DOST — Member</p>	<p>Enterprise Development/Management</p> <p>Economic Enterprise Promotion</p>

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Liga ng mga Barangay National Office Representation			<p>(h) Provincial/City Environment and Natural Resources Officer — Member</p> <p>(i) Provincial/City Officer, CDA — Member</p> <p>(j) Provincial/City Manager, PCA — Member</p> <p>(k) President, League of Cities (Provincial Chapter) — Member</p> <p>(l) President, League of Municipalities (Provincial Chapter) — Member</p> <p>(m) President, Liga ng mga Barangay Provincial/City Chapter) – Member</p> <p>SECTION 6. Duties and Functions of the Provincial/City CFS. — The Provincial/City CFS shall perform the following functions:</p> <p>(a) To oversee the successful implementation of the Provincial/City Food Security Action Plan, in close coordination with concerned NGAs or their respective field offices, component LGUs, and NGOs/POs and private and business sector within their jurisdiction;</p> <p>(b) To review, formulate, and recommend to the NCFS nationally significant and locally relevant food security policies pursuant to the goals and objectives of the National Food Security Program;</p> <p>(c) To assist the Local Price Coordinating Council in the monitoring of prices of major food commodities such as rice, corn, fish, vegetables, and other food items, and in finding ways for regulating the prices of prime commodities in the locality within its jurisdiction;</p> <p>(d) To facilitate access to production and marketing resources and opportunities for the food industry sector through the</p>	

Theme	Mandate	Actual/existing Structure	Delegated Function/Responsibility	Competency Needs
Liga ng mga Barangay National Office Representation			<p>initiation of agreements with government and private financing institutions;</p> <p>(e) To ensure the availability and access to production inputs, post-harvest facilities, markets for the local produce, appropriate technology, and technical assistance to farmers and fisherfolk;</p> <p>(f) To ensure the availability of adequate and affordable food supply in the market by promoting inter-LGU coordination, market linkages and trading of basic commodities;</p> <p>(g) To monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Provincial/City Food Security Action Plan on a semi-annual basis;</p> <p>(h) To prepare and submit semi-annual reports of Program implementation to the NCFS through the National Secretariat; and</p> <p>(i) To perform other functions deemed necessary for the successful implementation of the Food Security Program at the local level.</p>	



Republic of the Philippines
Congress of the Philippines
Metro Manila

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7160

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR
A LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE
OF 1991

The barangay is the basic political unit of the Philippines. As such, it plans and implements policies, plans, programs, projects and activities of the government in the community. It serves as a forum for the expression, discussion and consideration of the views of its constituents, including settlement of disputes.

A barangay may be created, merged, divided, abolished, or its boundaries altered, by law or ordinance of the sangguniang panlalawigan or panlungsod with approval of the majority of the votes of the creation of barangay by the sangguniang panlalawigan, with the recommendation of the sangguniang bayan concerned. A barangay may also be created in the indigenous cultural communities by an Act of Congress upon recommendation of the LGU concerned.

General Power and Attributes

The barangay as a Local Government Unit (LGU) has a legal personality of its own because it possesses **corporate powers** by and through its officials in conformity with law.

These are:

1. To have continuous succession in its corporate name.
2. To sue and be sued.
3. To have and use a corporate seal.
4. To acquire and convey real or personal property.
5. To enter into contracts.
6. To exercise such other powers as granted to corporations, subject to limitations provided in the Code and other laws.

The barangay has the following **governmental powers**:

- Police power
- Power of eminent domain
- Power of taxation
- Power expressly granted and those that are necessarily implied.

Police power means the power to administer barangay affairs to promote health and safety, enhance prosperity, improve morals, maintain peace and order and preserve the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants.

Power of eminent domain is the power of the barangay government to take any privately-owned property for public use upon payment of just compensation to its owner.

Corollary to this, the barangay may order the closure of a barangay road, street, alley or park in its jurisdiction. Provided however that in the case of permanent closure, the ordinance must be approved by at least two-thirds (2/3) of the all members of the sanggunian and, when necessary, an adequate substitute is also provided.

The barangay through its sangguniang barangay may levy taxes, fees and charges on its residents and businesses.

Share in taxes

The barangay shares in taxes collected or imposed by the province, city or municipality using specific formulas of sharing.

In the proceeds of taxes collected by the national government, the barangay gets twenty percent (20%) of the internal revenue allotment (IRA) share and thirty-five percent (35%) of the forty percent (40%) of the gross collection from the utilization of national wealth.

Basic services and facilities provided by the barangay

- Health and social welfare services including barangay health center and day care center.

- Agricultural support services including planting materials, distribution systems and produce buying stations.
- Maintenance of barangay roads, bridges and water supply systems.
- Services/facilities on general hygiene and sanitation as well as solid waste collection.
- Information and reading center.
- Satellite or public market.
- Maintenance of Katarungang Pambarangay.
- Infrastructure facilities (multi-purpose halls, plaza, sports center, etc.)

The annual barangay and supplemental budget

The Punong Barangay prepares the barangay budget composed of the income portion and the expenditure portion based on the estimated income certified collectible from both local and national sources prepared by the barangay treasurer. S/he then submits the proposed annual budget to the sangguniang barangay for enactment.

Once approved by the Sangguniang Barangay, the budget becomes operative and in full force and effect at the beginning of the ensuing calendar year. Should it fails approval by the Sangguniang Barangay, the budget of the preceding year shall be deemed reenacted and shall be used.

The budgetary appropriation of the barangay has limitations. These are:

1. The budget shall not exceed the estimated tax receipts and /or income for the immediately following calendar year as certified collectible by the city or municipal treasurer.
2. The total annual appropriation for personnel services for one fiscal year shall not exceed fifty-five percent (55%) of the total annual income actually realized from local sources during the next preceding fiscal year.
3. It shall also provide for statutory and contractual obligations of the barangay.
4. It shall not provide per diems, wages or salaries and other compen-

sation in excess of those provided for under existing laws.

The Sangguniang Barangay may enact supplemental budgets provided they are prepared and adopted in the manner that the annual budget is prepared and adopted.

The Sangguniang Bayan/Panlungsod through the municipal/city budget officer shall review the barangay budget within ten (10) days from its approval to see to it:

- that the statutory and contractual obligations of the barangay are provided for,
- that the budget does not exceed the estimated tax receipts or income, and
- that the items for appropriations are no more than those provided by the laws and executive orders.

The representative of the Commission on Audit (COA) shall audit the barangay funds annually or as often as may be necessary and reports the result of the audit to the respective Sangguniang Bayan / Panlungsod.

The city or municipality through its mayor has general supervision over the barangay to see to it that barangays act within the scope of its prescribed powers and functions and this include the power to investigate and punish barangay officials.

Officials of the barangay

1. An elective Punong Barangay
2. Seven (7) elective members of the Sangguniang Barangay
3. A Sangguniang Kabataan chairman (*ex-officio*)
4. A barangay secretary (appointed)
5. A barangay treasurer (appointed)

These barangay officials are chosen on the following manner:

from three (3) to five (5) years by RA 8524. - The Editor

Elective officials of the barangay may be changed before the end of their term of office through the process of recall, a right exercised by the registered voters of the barangay. The election and recall must be conducted and supervised by the Commission on Elections (Comelec).

An elective official may be recalled only once during his term of office. No recall shall take place within one (1) year from the date the official assumes office and within one (1) year immediately preceding a regular election.

Grounds for removal of an elective barangay official

1. Culpable violation of the Constitution
2. Disloyalty to the Republic of the Philippines
3. Dishonesty, oppression, misconduct in office, gross negligence, or dereliction of duty
4. Application for, or acquisition of, foreign citizenship or residence or the status of an immigrant of another country
5. Commission of any offense involving moral turpitude or an offense punishable by at least prison mayor
6. Abuse of authority
7. Unauthorized absence for fifteen (15) consecutive working days except in the case of the members of the sangguniang barangay
8. Such other grounds as may be provided by law

Powers of the Punong Barangay

1. Promote the general welfare of the barangay
2. Enforce laws and ordinances in the barangay
3. Negotiate and sign contracts in behalf of the barangay as authorized by the sangguniang barangay
4. Maintain public order in the barangay and assist other LGU officials perform their duties and functions
5. Call and president over the session of the Sangguniang Barangay and barangay assembly and vote only to break a tie
6. Upon approval by majority of the Sangguniang Barangay, appoint or

replace the treasurer, secretary or another appointive barangay official

7. Organize and lead an emergency group whenever necessary to maintain peace and order or during calamity or emergency in the barangay
8. Prepare the annual executive and supplemental budgets of the barangay in coordination with the barangay development council
9. Approve vouchers to disburse barangay funds
10. Enforce regulations on pollution control and environmental protection
11. Administer the operation of the Katarungang Pambarangay
12. Exercise general supervision over the activities of the Sangguniang Kabataan
13. Ensure the delivery of basic services
14. Conduct an annual palarong barangay featuring traditional and international sports disciplines
15. Exercise such other functions as may be prescribed by law or ordinance

Compensation for Punong Barangay

The Punong Barangay shall receive such compensation, allowances and other emoluments as may be authorized by the Sangguniang Barangay.

Permanent vacancy in office of the Punong Barangay

The position of Punong Barangay is deemed permanent vacant due to any of the following:

- Refusal to assume office
- Failure to qualify
- Death
- Removal from office
- Voluntary resignation
- Permanent incapacity to discharge official functions

In this case, vacancy may be filled by:

1. The member of the Sangguniang Barangay who got the highest number of votes
2. Or if that member with highest number of votes refuses, resigns or is permanent incapacitated, the member with next highest number of votes.
3. S/he shall serve only the unexpired term of his predecessor.

Continued >>

The Sangguniang Barangay

The Sangguniang Barangay is the legislative body in the barangay. It is composed of the 1) the punong barangay, 2) the seven (7) elected Sangguniang Barangay members, and 3) the SK chairman. The Punong Barangay presides over its meetings.

Vacancy/ies in the Sangguniang Barangay may be filled up by appointment by the city/municipal mayor based on the recommendation of the Sangguniang Barangay. The new appointed member need not come from the same party of the previous member and s/he shall serve only the unexpired term of the predecessor.

Powers and duties of the Sangguniang Barangay

The Sangguniang Barangay shall have the following powers and duties:

1. Enact ordinances to promote general welfare of barangay inhabitants
2. Enact tax and revenue ordinances
3. Enact annual and supplemental budgets for the barangay

4. Provide for the construction and maintenance of barangay facilities and other public works projects
5. Recommend to higher LGUs the improvement of the barangay or its inhabitants
6. Assist in establishment and promotion of cooperative enterprises to improve economic conditions
7. Regulate the use of barangay infrastructures and facilities including the charging of reasonable fees
8. Solicit or accept monies, materials and other services for specific barangay projects provided these shall accrue to the barangay as trust fund
9. Solicit or accept such cooperation from agencies created by law to render assistance to the barangay provided the Sangguniang Barangay need not pledge any amount in excess of amounts currently in the barangay treasury or encumbered for other purposes.
10. Provide compensation, reasonable allowances or per diems or travel expenses for Sangguniang Barangay members subject to the limitations of RA 7160.
11. Conduct fund-raising activities for barangay projects without the need to secure permits from other government agencies and the proceeds of which shall be tax exempt and accrue to the general barangay fund. Provided the specific purpose is established; that such activity is not held 60 days before or after any elections; that said activity is morally acceptable; and that the Sangguniang Barangay shall render a public accounting of those funds.
12. Authorize the Punong Barangay to enter into contracts in behalf of the barangay.
13. Authorize the barangay treasurer to make direct purchases for amounts not exceeding One Thousand pesos (P1,000) at any one time.
14. Prescribe fines in amounts not exceeding One Thousand pesos (P1,000) for ordinance violations.
15. Provide for the administrative needs of Lupong Tagapamayapa and the Pangkat Tagapagkasundo.
16. Provide for the organization of barangay brigades, tanod or community service units as may be necessary.
17. Organize discussions on community problems (sanitation or drug abuse) and encourage citizen participation.

18. Adopt measures to prevent and control the proliferation of squatters and mendicants
19. Provide for the proper development and welfare of children (those below 17 years old) by promoting and supporting program and activities.
20. Adopt measures to prevent and eradicate drug abuse, child abuse and juvenile delinquency.
21. Initiate the establishment of a barangay high school, whenever feasible.
22. Provide for the establishment of a non-formal education center whenever feasible.
23. Provide for the delivery of basic services.
24. Exercise and perform such other powers, duties and functions as may be prescribed by law.

In addition to their duties, members of the Sangguniang Barangay shall also:

- Assist the Punong Barangay in the discharge of his duties and functions
- Act as peace officers to maintain public order and safety and
- Perform such other duties and functions as the punong barangay may delegate

Limitations and effectivity of the legislative power of barangay ordinances

Within 10 days after passage, the sangguniang barangay shall furnish the sangguniang panlungsod/bayan copies of said ordinance or resolutions to see to it that these acts are within the powers granted by law and these conform with city/municipal ordinances. The barangay treasurer shall also be furnished a certified copy for public dissemination if it is a tax ordinance.

Acts of the sangguniang barangay take effect after ten (10) days from the date the copy of said ordinance is posted in public barangay places.

If barangay has no means to specifically improve the barangay and provide for the welfare of its inhabitants, the sangguniang barangay through the sangguniang panlungsod/bayan submits suggestions and recommendations for such purposes.

The sangguniang panlungsod/bayan has the authority to suspend the effectivity of a tax ordinance passed by the sangguniang barangay within thirty (30) days after its passage if that ordinance is unjust, excessive, oppressive, confiscatory or contrary to law. The ordinance is returned to the sangguniang barangay for amendment or adjustment and its effectivity is suspended. In the event that the sangguniang barangay disagrees, the dispute is referred to the provincial attorney for final decision.

Privileges of members of the Sangguniang Barangay

1. Barangay officials including tanods and lupong tagapamayapa shall receive honoraria, allowances and other emoluments as may be authorized by law or barangay, municipal or city ordinance but in no case shall be less than One Thousand pesos (P1,000) per month for the punong barangay and Six Hundred pesos (P600) per month for the Sangguniang members, secretary and treasurer. Provided however that the annual appropriations for personal services shall be subject to the budgetary limitations prescribed.
2. The punong barangay, the Sangguniang Barangay members, the barangay treasurer and the barangay secretary shall also:

- a Be entitled to Christmas bonus of at least One Thousand pesos (P1,000) each, the funds of which shall be taken from the general fund of the barangay from such other funds appropriated by the national government for the purpose;
 - b Be entitled during their incumbency to insurance coverage, which shall include but shall not be limited to temporary and permanent disability, double indemnity, accident insurance, death and burial benefits in accordance with RA No. 6945;
 - c Be entitled to free medical care including subsistence, medicines and medical attendance in any government hospital or institution; Provided that such hospital care shall include surgery or surgical expenses, medicines, x-rays, laboratory fees and other hospital expenses; In case of extreme urgency where there is no available government hospital or institution, the barangay official concerned may submit himself for immediate medical attendance to the nearest private clinic or hospital and the expenses not exceeding Five Thousand pesos (P5,000) that may be incurred therein shall be chargeable against the funds of the barangay concerned;
 - d Be exempted during their incumbency from paying tuition and other matriculation fees for their legitimate children attending state colleges or universities. He likewise avail of such educational benefits in a state college or university located within the province or city to which the barangay belongs; and
 - e Be entitled to appropriate civil service eligibility on the basis of the number of years of service to the barangay pursuant to the rules and regulations by the Civil Service Commission.
3. Elective barangay officials shall have preference in appointments to any government position or in any government owned or controlled corporations, including their subsidiaries after their tenure of office subject to the requisite qualifications and the provisions of the immediately preceding paragraph.
 4. All duly appointed members of the barangay tanod brigades or their equivalent which shall number not more than twenty (20) in each barangay shall be granted insurance and other benefits during their incumbency, chargeable to the barangay or city or municipal government to which the barangay belongs.

The Government Service Insurance System shall establish and administer the insurance system for the barangay officials with premiums to be paid by the national government.

Barangay Development Council

The planning and coordinative body in the barangay, the Barangay Development Council is headed by the punong barangay and composed of:

1. Members of the sangguniang barangay
2. Representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in the barangay
3. A representative of the congressman.

Meeting at least once every six (6) months, the council has the following functions:

- Mobilize people's participation in local development plans
- Prepare barangay development plans based on local requirements
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of national or local programs and projects
- Perform such other functions as may be provided

The barangay development plan shall be approved by the sangguniang barangay through a resolution and submit this to the city/municipal development council for integration in the city/municipal development plan.

Barangay Assembly

The barangay assembly - composed of persons who have been actual barangay residents for at least six (6) months, fifteen (15) years of age, citizens of the Philippines and duly registered in the list of barangay assembly members – shall meet at least twice a year.

It must hear and discuss the report of the sangguniang barangay on activities and finances as well as problems of the barangay.

The meeting shall be called by either:

- The punong barangay or
- At least four members of the sangguniang barangay or
- Written petition of at least five percent (5%) of the members of the barangay assembly.

The punong barangay shall preside over the barangay assembly. If the punong barangay is not available, any sangguniang barangay member or any assembly member selected during the meeting. The presiding officer shall designate the barangay secretary or any assembly member as barangay assembly secretary.

Notice of meeting shall be given to assembly members one (1) week before the date of the meeting. No meeting shall be held unless the topics for discussion involve public safety or security.

Powers of the assembly

1. Recommend to the sangguniang barangay measures for the welfare of the barangay.
2. Decide on the adoption of initiative as a legal process where voters may directly propose or amend ordinances.
3. Hear and pass the semestral activity and financial report of the sangguniang barangay

Local initiative and referendum

Local initiative is the legal process by which registered barangay voters may directly propose, enact or amend any barangay ordinance. This is done through the following:

1. Fifty (50) registered barangay voters file a petition with the sangguniang concerned proposing an ordinance or its repeal or amendment.
2. If there is no favorable action within thirty (30) days, the proponents may invoke their power of initiative, giving notice thereof to the

Liga ng mga Barangay

The Liga ng mga Barangay is the association of the barangay in the municipality or city and its purpose is to determine the representation of the Liga in the sanggunians to ventilate, articulate and crystallize issues affecting the barangay government administration and to secure its solutions legally and properly.

Powers and functions of the Liga ng mga Barangay:

1. Give priority to programs for the total development of the barangay in consonance with national government policies, programs or projects.
2. Assist in educating the residents to participate in government action to promote unity to wards countrywide development goals.
3. Supplement government efforts at creating gainful employment within the barangay.
4. Adopt measure to promote the welfare of barangay officials.
5. Serve as a forum to forge linkages with government and non-government organizations to promote social, economic and political well-being of the barangay.
6. Exercise such other powers, duties and functions that will bring about stronger ties among the barangays and promote welfare of its inhabitants.

Duly elected presidents of municipal and city chapters of the Liga are considered ex-officio members in the sangguniang panlungsod/bayan.

The sangguniang barangay shall be represented in any meetings/

deliberations called by the municipal chapters by the following:

- The punong barangay
- If he is absent or incapacitated a member of the sangguniang barangay duly elected for such purpose.

Katipunan ng mga Kabataan and Sangguniang Kabataan

The Katipunan ng mga Kabataan is composed of all Filipino citizens who are:

1. Actually residing in the barangay for at least six (6) months
2. Fifteen (15) but not more than twenty-one (21) years of age; and
3. Duly registered in the list of the sangguniang kabataan or in the official barangay list in the custody of the barangay secretary.

To discuss important issues affecting the youth in the barangay, the Katipunan meets:

- At least once every three months
- When the chairman calls for a meeting and
- Upon written petition by at least 1/20 of its members.

The katipunan is governed by the Sangguniang Kabataan, the youth organization in each barangay composed of:

- The chairman
- Seven (7) members
- Secretary
- Treasurer

The powers and functions of the SK are:

1. Promulgate resolutions to carry out the objectives of the youth
2. Initiate program to enhance overall development of the youth.
3. Hold fund-raising activities, the proceeds of which are tax-exempt and shall accrue to the SK general fund.

4. Create committees it may deem necessary to effectively carry out programs and activities
5. Submit annual and end-of-term reports to the sangguniang barangay on the projects and activities
6. Consult and coordinate with all youth organization in the barangay for policy formulation and program implementation
7. Coordinate with national agencies for national program implementation
8. Exercise powers, duties and functions as the sangguniang barangay may determine
9. Exercise powers, duties and functions as may be prescribed by law.

The Sangguniang Kabataan shall regularly meet once a month on the date, time and place fixed by the sanggunian. Special meetings may be called by giving written notice to all members. Notice of regular and special meetings shall be furnished to the punong barangay.

The registered voters of the katipunan ng kabataan elect the SK chairman and the seven council members. The SK chairman appoints the secretary and the treasurer with the concurrence of the sangguniang kabataan.

A candidate for membership to the SK must be:

1. A Filipino citizen
2. A qualified voter of the katipunan ng kabataan
3. A resident of the barangay for at least one year immediately prior to election
4. At least fifteen years of age but not more than 21 years on the day of the election
5. Able to read and write Filipino, English or the local dialect
6. Must not have been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude (rape, theft and slander).

The SK chairman and its council members shall have a term of three years unless sooner removed for cause as provided by law, becomes incapacitated, dies or resigns from office.

In addition to the duties as may be assigned by the sangguniang barangay, the SK chairman has the following powers and functions:

1. Call and preside over the meetings of the katipunan ng kabataan and the sangguniang kabataan
2. Implement policies, programs and projects in the barangay in coordination of the sangguniang barangay
3. Exercise general supervision over the affairs and activities of the sangguniang kabataan and the official conduct of its members
4. With the concurrence of the sangguniang kabataan, appoint from among the members of the sangguniang kabataan, the secretary and the treasurer
5. Exercise such other powers and functions as may be prescribed by law.

The SK has a Pederasyon ng mga Sangguniang Kabataan at the municipal, city, province, special metropolitan political subdivisions, and national levels.

The federation shall at all levels elect from among themselves the president and such other officers and organized in the following manner:

- The panlungsod and pambayang pederasyon shall be composed of the SK chairmen of barangays in the city or municipality respectively
- The panlalawigan pederasyon shall be composed of the presidents of panlungsod and pambayang pederasyon
- The pangmetropolitan shall be composed of the presidents of panlungsod and pambayang pederasyon.

The elected presidents of the federation at the provincial, highly urbanized cities and metropolitan political subdivision levels shall constitute the Pambansang Katipunan ng mga SK.

Katarungang Pambarangay and Lupong Tagapamayapa

The Katarungang Pambarangay is the institution of a system of amicable settlement of disputes in the barangay level without the need of

judicial recourse.

The Lupon Tagapamayapa is created to dispense katarungang pambarangay to barangay residents. It is composed of the punong barangay as chairman and 10 to 20 members. Each lupon member has a term of three years until a new lupon is constituted on the third year following his appointment.

The functions of the lupon are:

1. Exercise administrative supervision over the conciliation panels
2. Meet regularly once a month to provide a forum for exchange of ideas among its members and the public
3. Enable various conciliation panel members to share observations and experiences in effecting speedy resolutions of disputes
4. Exercise such other powers and duties as may be prescribed.

The Lupon shall have authority to bring together the parties actually residing in the same city/municipality for an amicable settlement of all disputes except:

- ◆ Where the party is the government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof
- ◆ Where the party is a public officer or employee and the dispute relates to the performance of his official function
- ◆ Offenses punishable by imprisonment exceeding one year or fine exceeding Five Thousand pesos (P5,000)
- ◆ Offenses where there is no private property party
- ◆ Where the dispute involves real properties located in different cities or municipalities unless the parties agree to submit their differences to amicable settlement by an appropriate Lupon
- ◆ Where the dispute involves parties who actually reside in barangays of different cities or municipalities, except where such barangays adjoin each other and the parties agree to submit their differences to amicable settlement by an appropriate Lupon
- ◆ Such other classes of disputes which the President may determine

in the interest of justice or upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice.

Any individual who has cause of action against another individual involving any matter within the authority of the Lupon, upon payment of the appropriate filing fee, may complain, orally or in writing, to the Lupon chairman.

The Lupon chairman shall within the next working day summon the respondents with notice to the complainants for them and their witnesses to appear for the mediation.

The city or municipal mayor shall oversee the implementation and administration of the katarungang pambarangay. The city or municipality concerned shall provide the funds in their annual budget as may be necessary for the effective implementation of katarungang pambarangay.

-End of Topic-