P. NATIONAL ANTI-POVERTY COMMISSION

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

MANDATE

Serve as the coordinating and advisory body for the implementation of social reform and poverty alieviation agenda

VISION

The National Anti-Poverty Commission envisions a progressive society where there is equitable distribution of wealth and its people, especially the poor and the marginalized, enjoy improved quality of life and responsibly participate in governance.

MI SSI ON

The National Anti-Poverty Commission is a government agency committed to reduce poverty by institutionalizing basic sector participation in governance and coordinating the poverty reduction effort of government and the private sector.

KEY RESULT AREAS

Poverty reduction and empowerment of the poor and vuinerable

SECTOR OUTCOME

Accelerated social reform and human development

ORGANI ZATI ONAL OUTCOME

- 1. Citizen participation at National and Local levels in decision-making for poverty reduction and policy program institutionalized
- 2. Resources for poverty reduction from government increased

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

KEY STRATEGIES

- 1. Intensify support for the key reform agenda of the basic sectors.
- 2. Strengthen CSO participation in evidence-based local and sectoral planning and implementation of projects.

100%

100%

- ${\tt 3.} \quad {\tt Focus \ intellectual \ inquiry \ to \ issues \ on \ inclusiveness \ of \ growth, \ on \ inequality \ and \ underemployment.}$
- 4. Connect poor communities, especially fisher folks and coconut farmers to growth areas and sectors by pursuing economic geography approach.
- 5. Develop policy for increasing poverty responsiveness of programs and projects in GPB, including DRR.
- 6. Capacitate Indigenous Peoples for asset reform, management of common resources and participation in value chains.

ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOMES (OOs) / PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PIs)	BASELINE	2015 TARGETS
Citizen participation at National and Local levels in decision-making for poverty reduction and policy program institutionalized		
Basic sector representation in key local and national governance mechanisms		Basic Sectoral Councils are represented in key local and national policy and planning mechanisms, namely: National Poverty Reduction Action Team (NPRAT), GPB Executive Committee, NDRRMC, PDTF Executive Committee, Regional PRATs, and others, in 2016
Resources for poverty reduction from government increased		
% increase in utilization of GPB funding	40% (2013)	Increase utilization of GPB funding to 60% in 2015
MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS (MFOs) / PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PIs)		2015 Targets
MFO 1: SOCIAL REFORM AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION POLICY AND POLICY Policy and Plan Review and Development No. of policy and program recommendations/ resolutions % of stakeholders who rated project/policy/ program/ p % of projects/policies/ programs/ platforms indorsed of	s endorsed platform recommendation as good or b	121 etter 80% 90%
Policy Resolutions No. of policy issues resolved % of stakeholders who find the resolution as good or 1 % of resolutions finalized in one meeting	·	2 80% 80%
Project Prototyping Number of prototype projects conceptualized/ implement % of stakeholders who find prototype projects effective % of prototype undertaking maturing as scheduled		6 80% 100%
MFO 2: BASICS SECTOR ENABLING SERVICES Platforms Operationalization/Organization Number of consultative and convergent platforms organ: % of participants who found the platforms good or bet % of platforms organized on time Commitments Generation		624 olders) 80% 90%
Number of commitments secured from public officials an bureaucratic routines	nd offices for enhancements of	4

% of commitments translated into practice

 $\ensuremath{\text{\%}}$ of secured commitments translated into practice within a quarter

No. of persons trained

% of training concluded on time

% of trainees who found training good or better

1,906

80%

90%

3,502

80%

90%