**THE PHILIPPINES´ CONTRIBUTION**

**TO THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON EXTREME POVERTY´S PROPOSAL FOR**

**A GLOBAL FUND FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION**

The government of the Philippines, through its National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), is pleased to provide its views on the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty proposal to set up a new international solidarity mechanism in support to the establishment of a Global Fund for Social Protection (GFSP), as follows:

* **The Philippines supports the setting up of the new international solidarity mechanism to support the establishment of a Global Fund for Social Protection (GFSP) and its objectives.**

As the agency mandated to bring the voice of the poorest and most vulnerable sectors in the Philippines in policy-making and governance, the NAPC views this to be an opportunity to bring the ideas and priority agendas of the 14 basic sectors[[1]](#footnote-1) on poverty alleviation with focus on the social protection needs especially in times of pandemic and other future crises.

* **The Philippines also supports the objectives of GFSP in contributing to the establishment of social protection floors worldwide, capacity-building and improving international cooperation for resource mobilization, and in increasing financial support and providing risk insurance for the low-income countries.**

The existing initiatives of the GFSP must be harmonized to ensure synergy and complementarity of actions, plans, policies and resources.

* **The Philippines strongly suggests the conduct of in-depth consultations and dialogues with the basic sectors to gather information on their issues and concerns. The creation of an Executive Committee composed of relevant government agencies, representatives from basic sectors, local private partners and international partners, with the role of setting the vision, goals, plans, programs, resource mobilization, and implementation strategies will also be helpful at the national level.**

Social inclusivity can be strengthened through the GFSP, specifically by underlining the importance of meaningful participation and mobilization of civil society organizations and peoples’ organizations (14 basic sectors) in poverty eradication and anti-poverty programs worldwide. We have seen how the lack of basic services, particularly social protection, has caused massive health and economic degradation that made the poorest sectors the most vulnerable to pandemic and other crisis situations.

* **The Philippines wishes to highlight that the GFSP’s objectives contributing to improving coordination efforts at the country-level and rendering capacity-building support should also be aimed at contributing to the establishment and implementation at the national level of policies, planning, budgeting and coordinating mechanisms for establishing or improving the legal, regulatory and institutional social protection system for the poverty eradication framework. #**
1. *Republic Act 8425 or the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act which was enacted in 1998 refers to the following main groupings of the "basic sectors": (1) Artisanal Fisherfolk, (2) Farmers and Landless Rural Workers, (3) Urban Poor, (4) Indigenous Peoples, (5) Formal Labor and Migrant Workers, (6) Workers in the Informal Sector, (7) Women, (8) Children, (9) Youth and Students, (10) Senior Citizens, (11) Persons with Disabilities, (12) Victims of Disasters and Calamities, (13) Non-Government Organizations, and (14) Cooperatives.* [↑](#footnote-ref-1)